

**WHERE
WE
STAND**

**The Strategic
Assessment
of the
St. Louis Region**

**7th Edition
2015**



**EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments**

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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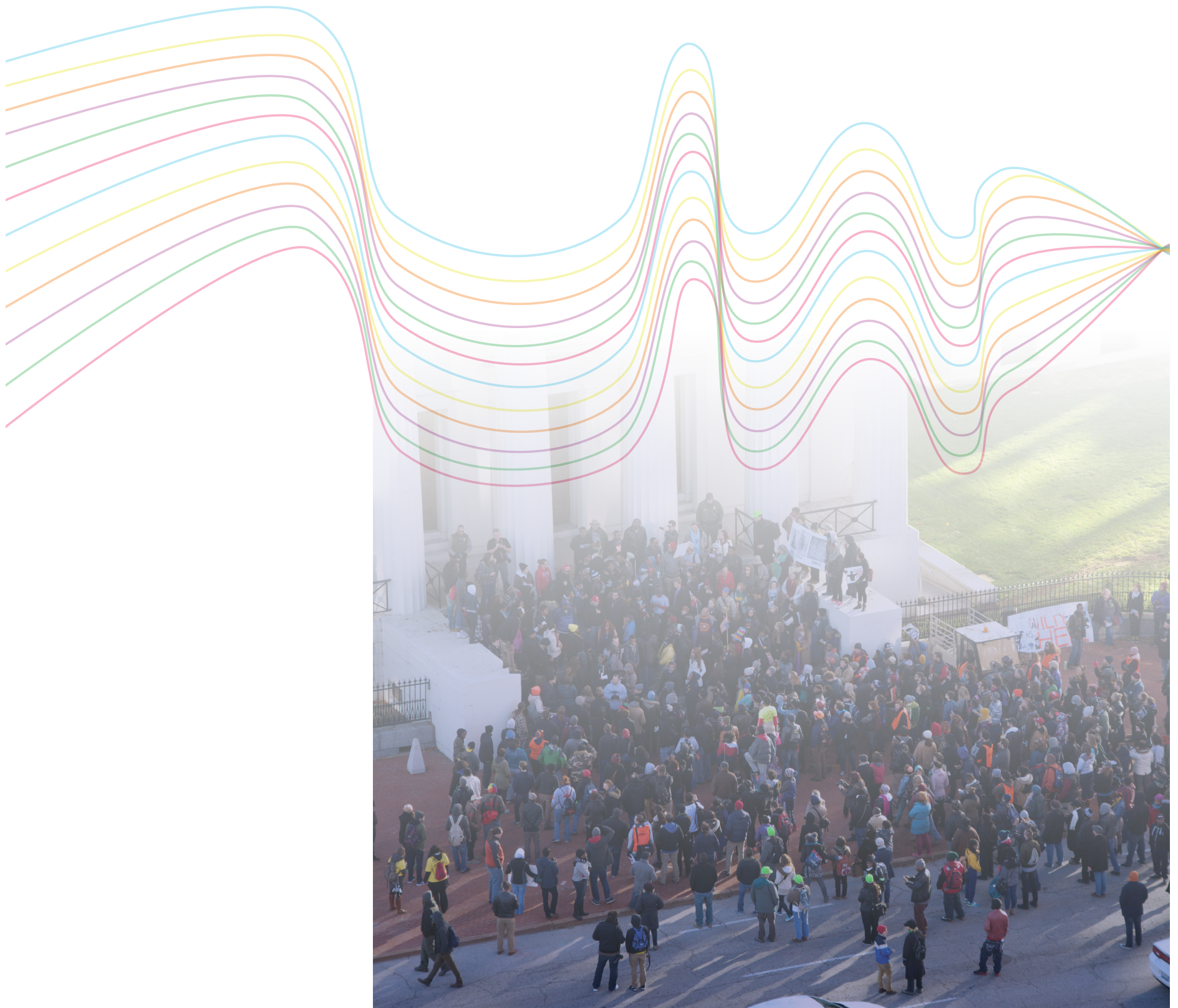
Revised July 29, 2015

Revisions were made to the following WWS tables and, as necessary, associated text: Rural Population, Developed Land per Capita, and Change in Financial Activities Employment. A footnote was added to the Change in Education Curriculum Spending table. Revisions were made to the note on Unbanked and Underbanked and the titles of the Freight charts.

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Sometimes a seemingly simple question has no easy answer.

For those of us who live and work in St. Louis, a common concern is how the region shapes up when compared to other metro areas.

Where do we stand?

In our seventh attempt to answer that basic question, the research staff at East-West Gateway has come up with more than 200 answers. Take your pick on which topic to consider. Be prepared to read, think, and discuss. While the data and rankings are fairly straightforward, they open up a gamut of questions.

The first *Where We Stand* was published in 1992, and at that time compiling the data meant going to the library—over and over again. With the Internet, the research doesn't require as much mobility; you can sit still and be inundated with information. We expanded *Where We Stand* to meet those opportunities for more data, more categories, and more metrics to measure where we stand.

In this 7th edition, we look at the 50 largest metropolitan areas, by population. Previously we limited the number of metro areas in each category to 34 regions that were selected based on population, distance from St. Louis, and economic function.

In this 2015 version of *Where We Stand*, St. Louis ranks 19th for population among Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), just behind Tampa and ahead of Baltimore. New York City ranks as the largest, with 19 million people. Buffalo comes in 50th with 1.1 million residents. St. Louis has a population of 2.8 million.

Counting people is the easy part. Collecting data and comparing urban regions based on economics, education, crime, health, government, and transportation is more complex. In addition to adding more metro areas to the mix, this edition also features new rankings on topics such as segregation, economic opportunity, transit, freight, innovation, and Internet access.

Comparing metros matters, because the world is an increasingly urban place. About 54 percent of the world's population live in metro areas, and the United Nations predicts that proportion will rise to 66 percent by 2050. MSAs are in economic competition on a regional, national, and global level.

With the Internet and other technological innovations fueling new businesses and changing old ones, corporations start up, or move, to where conditions are conducive to commerce. Workers move to regions that have the desired amenities and atmosphere. For a region to thrive, it needs to enhance its economy and give people the opportunity to live the life they want.

Those opportunities need to be available to all residents. Long before the killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson in August, East-West Gateway researchers were studying racial disparity in the region. That data was included in a *Where We Stand Update* in September, and the latest data are part of this publication.

In 2013, the median household income of whites in the region was \$61,254, about double the \$31,214 median household income for blacks. In St. Louis, 7.3 percent of white adults have less than a high school education. For blacks, that number is 15.6 percent. Blacks in St. Louis are 2.8 times more likely to be unemployed than whites. Those numbers are stark, and significant, and should provide incentive and information for constructive discussion and action.

Much of what can be found in *Where We Stand* should trigger substantive explorations on how to accentuate the positives of St. Louis, and how to work to eliminate the region's negative aspects. We hope that happens.

Many of the findings of *Where We Stand* are interwoven into what East-West Gateway has been doing for the last 50 years as the region's federally designated metropolitan planning organization. The area's transportation needs are a focus. This edition includes more than 22 measures of the region's transportation system. Deficient Bridges, Workers Who Commute by Public Transportation, Housing and Transportation Affordability, and Freight Tonnage are some of the metrics also used to track progress in achieving the goals of the region's long-range transportation plan, *Connected2045*.

Some *Where We Stand* tables, such as Income Inequality and Developed Land per Capita, are also performance indicators used to measure the region's progress toward the goals of OneSTL, the region's plan for sustainable development that provides a framework for collaboration among residents, local governments, non-profits, and businesses.

The latest available data are used for each *Where We Stand* table, though in a few categories data lags can make some statistics up to five years old. East-West Gateway provides updates to the information through several means. Readers can subscribe to the *Where We Stand* email list by sending an email to www@ewgateway.org or by following East-West Gateway on Twitter and Facebook.

Where We Stand uses solid, objective, and verifiable data. These real-world rankings give an account of St. Louis that has meaning. Not all of the news is good, but it is important. Having an educated idea of where St. Louis stands will help us in doing the work to move it to a better place. Please visit this document often to get a better idea of what is going on here, and across the nation.



Executive Director, East-West Gateway Council of Governments

Guide to Where We Stand

Where does the St. Louis region stand compared to peer metropolitan regions? This strategic assessment of the St. Louis region, *Where We Stand*, addresses that question by providing data on the economic, social, fiscal, and physical aspects of the 50 metropolitan regions in the United States with the largest populations. These regions are our domestic competition and are generally a consistent yardstick to gauge “Where We Stand.”

Since 1992, East-West Gateway has ranked St. Louis among its peer metropolitan regions. This 7th Edition of *Where We Stand* continues to provide objective, reliable, and verifiable data that can be used to assess the health and competitiveness of the St. Louis region. The document includes 222 *Where We Stand* (WWS) tables. A consistent format and terminology is used for all of the WWS tables.

Reading the WWS Tables

Peer Regions: The WWS tables compare St. Louis among the 50 metropolitan regions in the United States with the largest populations. Previous editions of WWS compared St. Louis to 29 or 34 peer regions. The number of peer regions was expanded to include additional regions that have similar size populations and compete with St. Louis for jobs and residents. See page 3 for a map of the 50 peer regions.

Midwest Regions: Each WWS table highlights St. Louis along with nine other regions that are located in the Midwest. They are the regions that are geographically close to St. Louis and share similar histories and patterns of development with the St. Louis region.

United States or Peer Average: When possible, each WWS table provides data for the United States. When data for the United States as a whole is not available or if the table is comparing absolute values and not relative values (such as ratios or percentages), a weighted average for the peer regions is included.

MSAs: Unless otherwise noted, data in the WWS tables are for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). An MSA is a federally designated geography that groups counties in the United States together based on population and commuting patterns. See Page 5 for more detail on MSAs. The terms “MSAs,” “regions,” “peer regions,” and “metro areas” are used interchangeably throughout this report.

East-West Gateway Region: Data for some of the supplemental tables and charts are for the “East-West Gateway Region,” also referred to as the “EWG Region.” This is the 8-county region that East-West Gateway Council of Governments serves, including the city of St. Louis and Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis counties in Missouri and Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair counties in Illinois.

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

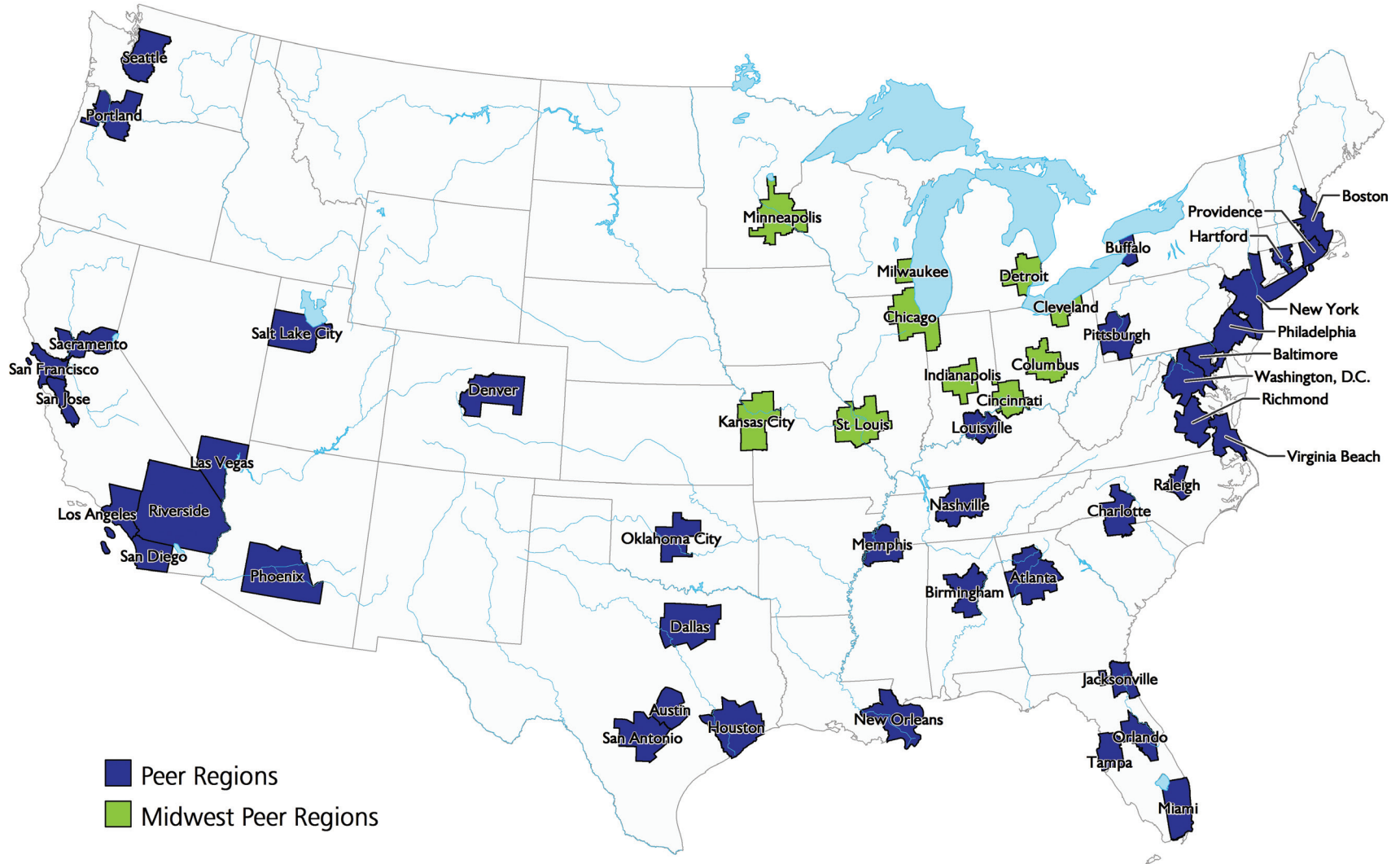
In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the rounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Sources and Notes: Additional notes on the *Where We Stand* tables are included at the end of each chapter. Notes include definitions of terms and additional information about data sources.

Additional *Where We Stand* publications can be found at www.ewgateway.org.

Email wws@ewgateway.org with feedback, questions, or to subscribe to the WWS email list.

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions



Population

The WWS peer regions are the 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in the United States with the largest populations as of 2014. Population of the peer regions ranges from 1.1 million in Buffalo to 20.1 million in New York. The average population among the peer regions is 3.5 million persons.

St. Louis is just below the average but has a larger population than most of the peers. St. Louis ranks as the 19th most populated MSA in the United States with a population of 2.8 million.

Most of the peer Midwest regions have a smaller population than St. Louis. The population of Chicago (9.6 million) is two to six times larger than that of the other peer Midwest regions.

Land Area

The size of the peer regions varies greatly. Covering 27,263 square miles, Riverside is twice as large as the 2nd largest MSA and more than 18 times larger than the smallest MSA (Milwaukee). The St. Louis region ranks 9th with a land area of 7,863 square miles.

Population

2014

1	New York	20,092,883
2	Los Angeles	13,262,220
3	Chicago	9,554,598
4	Dallas	6,954,330
5	Houston	6,490,180
6	Philadelphia	6,051,170
7	Washington, D.C.	6,033,737
8	Miami	5,929,819
9	Atlanta	5,614,323
10	Boston	4,732,161
11	San Francisco	4,594,060
12	Phoenix	4,489,109
13	Riverside	4,441,890
14	Detroit	4,296,611
15	Seattle	3,671,478
Peer Average		3,497,725
16	Minneapolis	3,495,176
17	San Diego	3,263,431
18	Tampa	2,915,582
19	St. Louis	2,806,207
20	Baltimore	2,785,874
21	Denver	2,754,258
22	Charlotte	2,380,314
23	Pittsburgh	2,355,968
24	Portland	2,348,247
25	San Antonio	2,328,652
26	Orlando	2,321,418
27	Sacramento	2,244,397
28	Cincinnati	2,149,449
29	Kansas City	2,071,133
30	Las Vegas	2,069,681
31	Cleveland	2,063,598
32	Columbus	1,994,536
33	Indianapolis	1,971,274
34	San Jose	1,952,872
35	Austin	1,943,299
36	Nashville	1,792,649
37	Virginia Beach	1,716,624
38	Providence	1,609,367
39	Milwaukee	1,572,245
40	Jacksonville	1,419,127
41	Memphis	1,343,230
42	Oklahoma City	1,336,767
43	Louisville	1,269,702
44	Richmond	1,260,029
45	New Orleans	1,251,849
46	Raleigh	1,242,974
47	Hartford	1,214,295
48	Salt Lake City	1,153,340
49	Birmingham	1,143,772
50	Buffalo	1,136,360

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
Population Estimates

Land Area

In square miles, 2014

1	Riverside	27,263
2	Phoenix	14,566
3	Dallas	9,278
4	Atlanta	8,686
5	Denver	8,346
6	New York	8,294
7	Houston	8,258
8	Las Vegas	7,891
9	St. Louis	7,863
10	Salt Lake City	7,684
11	Minneapolis	7,637
12	San Antonio	7,313
13	Kansas City	7,256
14	Chicago	7,197
15	Portland	6,684
16	Nashville	6,302
17	Washington, D.C.	6,244
18	Seattle	5,872
Peer Average		5,574
19	Oklahoma City	5,512
20	Pittsburgh	5,281
21	Birmingham	5,280
22	Sacramento	5,094
23	Miami	5,077
24	Charlotte	5,067
25	Memphis	4,984
26	Los Angeles	4,848
27	Columbus	4,796
28	Philadelphia	4,602
29	Richmond	4,576
30	Indianapolis	4,306
31	Austin	4,220
32	San Diego	4,207
33	Cincinnati	4,169
34	Detroit	3,888
35	Louisville	3,578
36	Boston	3,487
37	Orlando	3,478
38	New Orleans	3,202
39	Jacksonville	3,201
40	Virginia Beach	2,691
41	San Jose	2,679
42	Baltimore	2,601
43	Tampa	2,513
44	San Francisco	2,471
45	Raleigh	2,118
46	Cleveland	1,997
47	Providence	1,587
48	Buffalo	1,565
49	Hartford	1,515
50	Milwaukee	1,455

Source: Missouri Census Data Center,
MABLE/GeoCORR

Defining MSAs

Currently, there are 381 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in the United States. Each MSA has an urbanized area with a population of at least 50,000 (also referred to as “urban area” or “core”). Counties that contain the urbanized area are considered central counties. Any adjacent, or outlying, counties qualify as part of an MSA if 25 percent of employed residents in that county commute to the central counties for work or at least 25 percent of workers in that county reside in the central counties.¹

Redefining MSAs

After each decennial census, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) adjusts the boundaries of MSAs. The most recent MSA boundary delineations are based on the U.S. Census 2010 population estimates, journey-to-work data, and OMB standards published in the Federal Register on June 28, 2010. The current MSA boundary delineations were published and went into effect on February 28, 2013.²

Effects of Boundary Changes

To understand the effect of the boundary change the table on this page shows the difference (percent change) between the current population and land area (2014) based on the 2013 boundary delineations as well as what the population and land area would be if the 2009 boundaries had remained in effect. The boundary revisions recognize changes in population and commute patterns in 19 of the 50 peer regions. One or more counties were added to nine of the MSAs, at least one county was removed from five MSAs, and the remaining five had a combination of counties added and removed.

St. Louis is one of the MSAs where one county was removed from the delineation. As a result, the 2014 population is 0.9 percent less and the land area is 8.8 percent less than if Washington County would have remained part of the MSA.

Use of Data with Different Boundary Delineations

Readers should be aware of the MSA boundary changes when using data presented in the 7th Edition of *Where We Stand* as well as when comparing with data in earlier editions of the publication and other publications. Data was adjusted to the current MSA boundaries in this edition whenever possible. In some cases it is not possible to adjust the boundaries. These instances are noted in the “sources and notes” pages at the end of each chapter.

Comparison of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) Based on 2009 and 2013 Delineations

In 2013 the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) adjusted the boundaries of MSAs. The following are the *Where We Stand* peer MSAs where the boundary adjustment added or removed counties. The table shows the difference (percent change) between the current population and land area (2014) based on the 2013 delineation and what the population and land area would be if the 2009 boundaries had remained in effect.

Peer MSAs with boundary adjustment from 2009 to 2013	Number of Counties		Population	Land Area
	Added	Removed	Percent change due to 2009 to 2013 boundary changes, 2014 population	Percent change of land area in square miles due to 2009 to 2013 boundary changes, 2014
Atlanta	1		0.3	4.2
Charlotte	5	1	24.9	64.2
Cincinnati	1	1	-0.7	-5.1
Columbus	2		3.3	20.9
Dallas	2	1	0.8	3.9
Houston		1	-0.4	-6.4
Indianapolis	1		7.1	11.7
Kansas City		1	-1.2	-7.3
Louisville	1	2	-3.8	-13.0
Memphis	1		0.6	8.9
Minneapolis	3		2.0	26.7
Nashville	1		5.0	10.8
New Orleans	1		1.8	8.2
New York	2		3.5	24.0
Richmond		3	-3.9	-19.5
Salt Lake City		1	-3.3	-19.6
St. Louis		1	-0.9	-8.8
Virginia Beach	1	1	0.3	2.3
Washington, D.C.	2		0.9	11.5

Source: Missouri Census Data Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

1 Office of Management and Budget, Federal Register, 2010 Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas, 28 June 2010.

2 Office of Management and Budget, OMB Bulletin No. 13-01, 28 February 2013.

St. Louis 15-County MSA

The St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget in 2013, includes the 15 counties depicted in the map on page 7. The eight counties that appear in dark blue are those served by East-West Gateway Council of Governments.

The St. Louis MSA includes the following counties:

The central counties: Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis counties and the city of St. Louis in Missouri along with Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair counties in Illinois

The outlying counties: Franklin, Lincoln, and Warren counties in Missouri along with Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, and Macoupin counties in Illinois

See page 5 for definitions of MSA, central counties, and outlying counties.

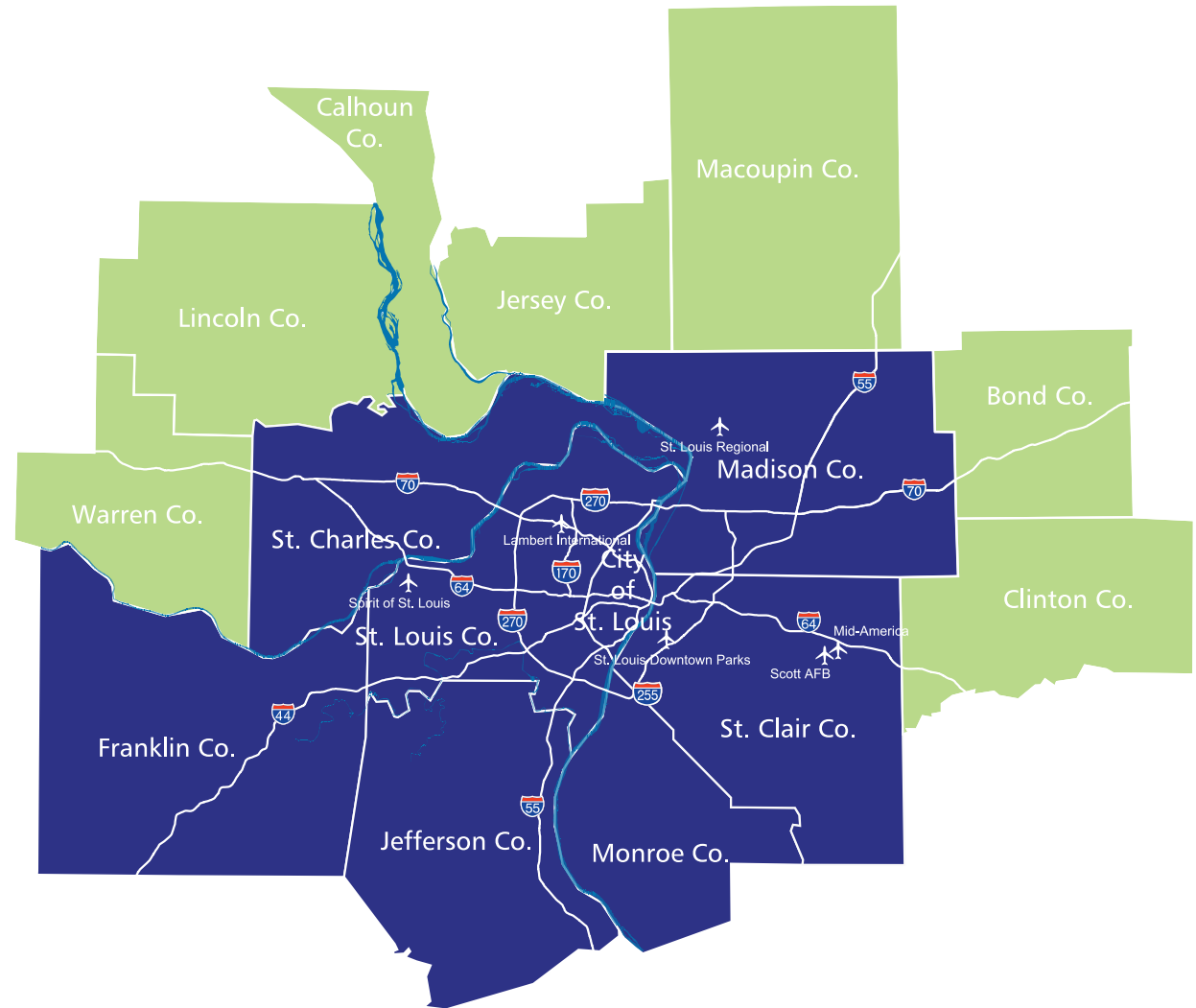
Population and Land Area by County

St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 2014

County	Population	Land Area, in square miles
Missouri		
Franklin	102,084	923
Jefferson	222,716	657
Lincoln	54,249	627
St. Charles	379,493	560
St. Louis	1,001,876	508
Warren	33,253	429
City of St. Louis	317,419	62
Illinois		
Bond	17,269	380
Calhoun	4,956	254
Clinton	37,857	474
Jersey	22,571	369
Macoupin	46,453	863
Madison	266,560	716
Monroe	33,722	385
St. Clair	265,729	658
St. Louis MSA	2,806,207	7,863

Source: Missouri Census Data Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

St. Louis 15-County MSA



The map depicts the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area, as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget in 2013. The city of St. Louis and the surrounding seven counties that appear in dark blue are the region served by the East-West Gateway Council of Governments.

The Last Half Century

This edition of *Where We Stand* coincides with the 50th anniversary of the founding of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council, later renamed the East-West Gateway Council of Governments (EWG). For nearly half of those years, EWG has been producing *Where We Stand: The Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region* as a way of measuring the competitiveness and health of the metropolitan area.

Over the last 50 years the major changes in the national and global economy have had a range of impacts on the St. Louis region and where it stands compared to its peer regions. *Where We Stand* (WWS) measures and ranks many of these aspects of life in the St. Louis region, including population, government, education, health, and transportation. All of which are factors in the region's economy.

Economics has been called the dismal science, often justifiably so. Citing employment statistics, government budget deficits, interest rates, theories on currency exchange, and economic schools of thought is not an easy way to hold anyone's attention. Yet how the economy ebbs and flows has a significant effect on how people spend their time and how well or poorly they live.

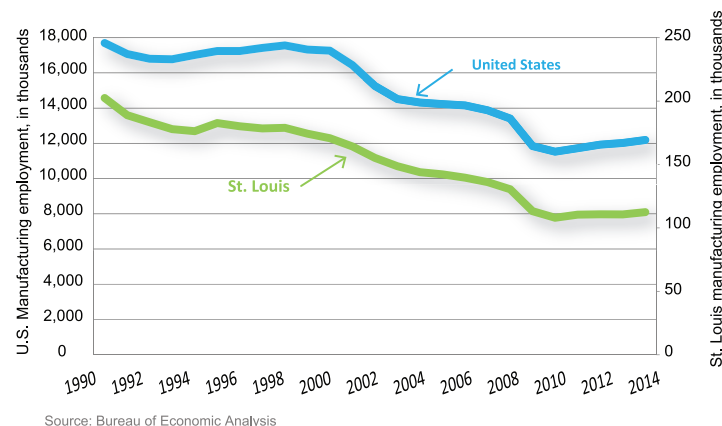
The economy matters in fundamental and inescapable ways. It is the outcome of where people work, how they spend their money, and who they are. It also has a top-down dynamic where decisions made on the local, state, federal, and global level affect how—and if—people work. Tracking the trends and switchbacks of the economy is not an obscure academic pursuit; it's paying attention to the ongoing social and commercial story of how people live and what they do.

In the last half century, the world economy has changed significantly. Domestically, the manufacturing sector has declined, though it remains important, while financial and service sectors have risen in prominence. Internationally, the end of the regime of fixed exchange rates and the emergence of a new global division of labor have made dramatic changes in geographic patterns of production, while generating a series of financial crises caused by speculative bubbles. Technologically, few would have imagined the ubiquity of computers in homes and offices, let alone the Internet or cellular devices.

Decline in Manufacturing

Changes in the world economy have affected all regions, and workers in the new economy have been forced to adapt to new realities. However, these changes have not affected all regions or all segments of society equally. The decline of domestic manufacturing is one change that affected the St. Louis region, as well as other regions that had large manufacturing sectors, more than many of the other regions in the country. Similar to what is seen on many of the WWS tables in this publication, St. Louis follows the trend seen for the country as whole on manufacturing employment. From 1990 to 2010 both saw annual decreases in manufacturing employment, almost every year. St. Louis experienced a 47 percent decrease in manufacturing employment and the United States, a decrease of 35 percent over the time period. From 2010 to 2014 there were minimal increases in manufacturing employment—4 percent for St. Louis and 6 percent for the United States.

Manufacturing Employment
St. Louis MSA and United States, 1990 to 2014



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Employment of Men Aged 20 to 29
City of St. Louis and St. Louis County; 1970, 1980, and 1990

	Percent of white males	Percent of black males
1970		
Employed in Manufacturing	28.8	32.9
Employed in non-manufacturing	55.1	37.5
Not Employed	16.2	29.6
1980		
Employed in Manufacturing	21.6	17.1
Employed in non-manufacturing	62.0	45.3
Not Employed	16.4	37.6
1990		
Employed in Manufacturing	18.3	10.1
Employed in non-manufacturing	65.0	49.8
Not Employed	16.7	40.1

Source: Ruggles et al., Integrated Public Use Microdata Series database.

i For all employment numbers in this section, Wage and Salary Employment is used as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Per Capita Income

1969

1	San Francisco	5,321
2	Washington, D.C.	5,242
3	New York	4,950
4	San Jose	4,875
5	Los Angeles	4,823
6	Hartford	4,735
7	San Diego	4,733
8	Las Vegas	4,725
9	Chicago	4,706
10	Seattle	4,645
11	Detroit	4,487
12	Cleveland	4,486
13	Boston	4,473
14	Minneapolis	4,417
15	Sacramento	4,400
16	Philadelphia	4,336
17	Milwaukee	4,313
18	Miami	4,312
19	Denver	4,279
20	Baltimore	4,187
21	Portland	4,153
22	Dallas	4,149
23	St. Louis	4,098
24	Kansas City	4,068
25	Indianapolis	4,067
26	Virginia Beach	4,010
27	Buffalo	3,990
	United States	3,930
28	Riverside	3,922
29	Providence	3,889
30	Cincinnati	3,886
31	Houston	3,865
32	Columbus	3,833
33	Phoenix	3,831
34	Oklahoma City	3,826
35	Pittsburgh	3,821
36	Atlanta	3,817
37	Richmond	3,810
38	Louisville	3,729
39	Jacksonville	3,717
40	Orlando	3,661
41	Tampa	3,544
42	San Antonio	3,510
43	Salt Lake City	3,508
44	New Orleans	3,491
45	Raleigh	3,461
46	Nashville	3,441
47	Charlotte	3,398
48	Austin	3,342
49	Memphis	3,227
50	Birmingham	3,193

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Deindustrialization exacted a disproportionate cost on African-American workers, and has contributed to lasting racial disparities, in St. Louis as well as in the United States as a whole.

In the 1970s, St. Louis lost 8 percent of its manufacturing jobs. In the 1980s, the region lost another 12 percent. The loss of relatively high-paying jobs affected many workers throughout the St. Louis region, but the impact was felt most by young African-Americans seeking to enter the labor market during those years. In 1970, 16 percent of white males in their 20s were not employed, compared to 30 percent of black males. Thus, the ratio of black to white unemployment was 1.8 for this age group. Blacks were somewhat more likely to hold manufacturing jobs. Some 29 percent of white men were employed in manufacturing, compared to 33 percent of black men. Nearly half of employed young black men worked in manufacturing, compared to about a third of young white men.

By 1980, only 17 percent of black men aged 20 to 29 were employed in manufacturing, a loss of more than 15 percentage points. The percentage of young white men employed in manufacturing dropped less, from 29 percent to 22 percent. The rate of joblessness for young black men shot up to 38 percent, a rate 2.4 times that of young white men. By 1990, only 10 percent of young black men were employed in manufacturing. Non-employment for young black men surpassed 40 percent, a rate 2.4 times higher than that of white men the same age.¹

Trends were similar in the rest of country, but the percentage of African-Americans employed in manufacturing decreased more in the core of St. Louis than in the United States as a whole. The percentage of African-Americans employed in manufacturing in St. Louis decreased 22.8 percentage points while it decreased 11.8 percentage points in the United States from 1970 to 1990.

This is one way the deindustrialization of the United States continues to affect the daily lives of St. Louisans. The remainder of this discussion describes how St. Louis and peer regions have fared in the economic upheavals of the last 50 years. This brief history of the U.S. economy provides context to the regional comparisons of the 50 regions that are used in this edition of *Where We Stand*. These regions are currently the metropolitan areas with the largest populations and are the ones that St. Louis competes with for jobs and residents. Each region has been affected by the policies discussed in their own way. How they have been affected can be seen in some of the rankings on topics covered in WWS.

The 1970s

The quarter century following World War II was something of a golden age for both the American economy and the St. Louis economy. The end of the war left the United States as the world's leading manufacturer. In 1969, St. Louis was among the 10 metropolitan areas with the largest number of people employed in manufacturing.

Together, these 10 regions employed seven million manufacturing workers, more than a third of the U.S. total. Aside from Los Angeles, St. Louis was the southernmost of these manufacturing powerhouses.ⁱⁱ In terms of per capita income, St. Louis ranked about in the middle of the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA), and was about 4 percent higher than the United States as a whole in 1969.^{2, iii}

ii The others were New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis.

iii Nominal dollars for per capita income is used in all of the WWS tables and discussion in this section. There was no adjustment for inflation.

Introduction

St. Louis in the Global Economy

During this time period, business cycles in the United States were managed using the ideas of John Maynard Keynes; increases in government deficits, with monetary loosening to keep interest rates in check, were the prescriptions for economic downturns.³ Labor unions were strong and wage growth was robust, consistent with Henry Ford's belief that high wages stimulate domestic spending, and thereby fuel the economy.⁴ Internationally, stability was maintained through a system of fixed exchange rates known as the Bretton Woods regime, after the New Hampshire town where the monetary agreement was forged. The linchpin of this system was a pledge by the U.S. government to purchase gold, on demand, at a price of \$35 per ounce.⁵

By the late 1960s, the system was beginning to come apart. Foreign competition, particularly from Germany and Japan, was eating away at U.S. manufacturing dominance, which contributed to a declining U.S. current account balance. This, in combination with federal deficits from the Vietnam War, led to an accumulation of foreign reserves of dollars that was out of proportion to world demand for U.S. products. This raised questions about the ability of the U.S. government to make good on its pledge to purchase gold.⁶ In 1971, President Richard Nixon suspended convertibility of gold into dollars. The entire system of pegged exchange rates collapsed within two years, allowing currency values to float freely in international markets. In subsequent decades, fluctuations in currency values would play a major role in shaping both national and regional economies.

The 1970s is often characterized as the era of "stagflation," with low economic growth rates combined with rising price levels. An oil embargo by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1973-74 raised fuel prices and contributed to rising price levels,⁷ although an increase in money supply also contributed to inflation.⁸

Although the 1970s are remembered as years of poor economic performance, U.S. manufacturing employment hit its all-time high in 1979. There was, however, a dramatic shift from traditional manufacturing centers. In 1969, 9.7 percent of all wages in the U.S. manufacturing sector were paid to workers in the New York region. By 1979, New York's share of manufacturing wages had dropped to 7.3 percent. Similar reductions took place in regions such as Boston, Providence, Hartford and Buffalo. Meanwhile, Houston saw its share of manufacturing wages rise from 0.9 percent of the U.S. total to 1.4 percent, an increase of more than 58 percent. Other regions in the Sun Belt, and particularly in Texas, enjoyed similar growth.⁹ Memphis and Birmingham, the two regions with the lowest income per capita in 1969, registered the largest growth in per capita income in the 1970s.

In the 1970s, employment growth in St. Louis was sluggish, with the region ranking 42nd out of 50. The number of jobs in St. Louis increased 12 percent, about half the U.S. growth rate. Much of the increase is attributable to the entry of women into the workforce since the region actually saw a slight decrease in population during the 1970s. Despite the stagnation of population and employment levels, St. Louisans did not become noticeably poorer. Per capita income growth was the same as that for the United States, and ranked higher than many other suffering manufacturing centers.

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent Change, 1969-1979		
1	Houston	178.6
2	Memphis	157.4
3	Birmingham	156.7
4	Austin	155.2
5	Denver	151.1
6	Richmond	150.7
7	New Orleans	150.1
8	Oklahoma City	149.9
9	Raleigh	148.4
10	Pittsburgh	147.1
11	Portland	146.4
12	Phoenix	145.4
13	Kansas City	144.2
14	Dallas	143.5
15	Tampa	143.3
16	Nashville	141.8
17	Salt Lake City	141.7
18	San Jose	141.6
19	Charlotte	139.6
20	Milwaukee	138.9
21	Riverside	138.5
22	Minneapolis	137.3
23	Baltimore	137.3
24	Jacksonville	137.1
25	Atlanta	136.9
26	Seattle	136.8
27	Miami	136.2
28	Washington, D.C.	135.2
29	Detroit	134.7
United States		134.4
30	San Francisco	134.4
31	St. Louis	134.2
32	Orlando	133.5
33	Sacramento	133.3
34	Cincinnati	132.8
35	San Antonio	131.9
36	Indianapolis	130.9
37	Columbus	130.7
38	Louisville	130.1
39	Cleveland	128.6
40	Los Angeles	127.8
41	Chicago	127.7
42	Virginia Beach	127.3
43	Philadelphia	126.2
44	Buffalo	125.9
45	Hartford	122.1
46	Providence	120.7
47	Boston	120.6
48	Las Vegas	119.6
49	San Diego	117.1
50	New York	115.9

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 1969-1979		
1	Las Vegas	97.2
2	Phoenix	82.9
3	Orlando	81.4
4	Houston	75.0
5	Austin	71.1
6	San Jose	69.0
7	Tampa	61.3
8	Denver	55.6
9	Salt Lake City	55.1
10	Miami	51.9
11	Sacramento	48.5
12	Raleigh	48.2
13	Dallas	42.9
14	Portland	42.6
15	Riverside	40.8
16	San Diego	40.6
17	Oklahoma City	39.8
18	Atlanta	38.2
19	Nashville	34.2
20	Los Angeles	32.7
21	Minneapolis	32.3
22	New Orleans	29.8
23	Richmond	28.2
24	Columbus	27.3
25	Charlotte	26.0
26	Jacksonville	25.9
27	Washington, D.C.	25.8
28	Seattle	25.7
29	Birmingham	25.0
United States		23.7
30	Memphis	23.0
31	San Antonio	22.6
32	Kansas City	21.5
33	San Francisco	19.3
34	Milwaukee	18.5
35	Hartford	18.3
36	Cincinnati	17.5
37	Indianapolis	16.2
38	Virginia Beach	14.8
39	Louisville	14.2
40	Boston	14.1
41	Baltimore	13.7
42	St. Louis	11.9
43	Providence	10.2
44	Chicago	10.1
45	Detroit	9.7
46	Pittsburgh	7.8
47	Cleveland	5.1
48	Philadelphia	3.0
49	Buffalo	2.8
50	New York	1.2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent Change, 1979-1989

1 Boston	142.7
2 Raleigh	134.0
3 Hartford	132.4
4 New York	132.4
5 Providence	123.5
6 Charlotte	121.1
7 Richmond	119.3
8 Tampa	116.6
9 Atlanta	116.1
10 Philadelphia	115.5
11 Orlando	114.5
12 Jacksonville	114.3
13 Nashville	112.5
14 Miami	111.6
15 Baltimore	111.5
16 Washington, D.C.	109.7
17 Columbus	106.9
18 San Jose	106.4
19 Louisville	106.2
20 San Francisco	105.7
21 Birmingham	105.5
22 Memphis	105.3
23 St. Louis	104.2
24 Minneapolis	103.9
25 Cincinnati	102.8
United States	102.4
26 Buffalo	102.4
27 Indianapolis	101.8
28 Virginia Beach	100.0
29 San Diego	99.4
30 Chicago	98.5
31 Cleveland	96.6
32 Austin	96.0
33 Seattle	94.2
34 Milwaukee	94.2
35 Detroit	93.8
36 Phoenix	93.4
37 Pittsburgh	93.3
38 Kansas City	92.8
39 Denver	92.7
40 Dallas	92.4
41 San Antonio	92.2
42 Sacramento	91.8
43 Los Angeles	90.8
44 Riverside	86.7
45 Portland	85.5
46 New Orleans	84.5
47 Las Vegas	83.4
48 Salt Lake City	80.7
49 Oklahoma City	75.4
50 Houston	72.7

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 1979-1989

1 Orlando	82.2
2 Las Vegas	59.9
3 Tampa	58.1
4 Riverside	53.5
5 Austin	52.2
6 Phoenix	52.1
7 Raleigh	50.8
8 Atlanta	48.4
9 Sacramento	44.3
10 San Diego	42.7
11 Jacksonville	40.7
12 Miami	37.8
13 Washington, D.C.	36.9
14 Dallas	36.0
15 Seattle	35.6
16 Virginia Beach	30.8
17 San Jose	30.7
18 Charlotte	30.2
19 Nashville	29.4
20 San Antonio	28.4
21 Columbus	25.6
22 Salt Lake City	24.6
23 Richmond	23.9
24 Los Angeles	23.2
25 Minneapolis	23.2
26 Boston	21.7
27 Hartford	20.8
28 Portland	20.1
29 Memphis	19.7
30 San Francisco	19.6
31 Baltimore	18.5
United States	18.2
32 Indianapolis	18.1
33 Cincinnati	17.3
34 Denver	16.7
35 Philadelphia	15.5
36 Kansas City	15.2
37 New York	14.2
38 Providence	13.1
39 St. Louis	12.9
40 Houston	12.7
41 Birmingham	12.0
42 Louisville	11.6
43 Oklahoma City	10.2
44 Milwaukee	9.0
45 Chicago	7.6
46 Detroit	5.5
47 Buffalo	3.4
48 Cleveland	1.2
49 New Orleans	-0.7
50 Pittsburgh	-4.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The 1980s

In an effort to curb inflation, the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank embarked on a tight money policy in 1979. Influenced by the monetarist theories of Milton Friedman, the Federal Reserve under Paul Volcker reduced the growth of money supply.¹⁰ Interest rates spiked, and the worst recession since 1929, as of that time, occurred in 1981-82. The dollar appreciated relative to other currencies in international markets, wreaking havoc on the nation's manufacturing competitiveness. Some 2.4 million manufacturing jobs were lost from 1979 through 1983.

The nation began climbing out of the recession through traditional Keynesian means—an easing of monetary policy, accompanied by massive government deficits caused by increased military spending and tax cuts.¹¹ But the economy was still sluggish, particularly the manufacturing sector. In 1985 at the Plaza Hotel in New York, Treasury Secretary James Baker and finance ministers from Japan and Western Europe announced a plan, which became known as the Plaza Accord. The plan aimed to revive U.S. manufacturing by a devaluation of the dollar.¹² The resulting devaluation revived, or at least stabilized, U.S. manufacturing for another decade.

The Plaza Accord worked, possibly too well, as the devaluation of the dollar led to capital flight from U.S. markets. A second accord announced at the Louvre in 1987 aimed to avert a complete collapse of the dollar.¹³ In subsequent years, the Japanese central bank helped stabilize the dollar by encouraging Japanese investors to buy dollar-denominated assets.¹⁴

The second half of the 1980s also saw the ascendance of leveraged buyouts, aided partly by financial deregulation earlier in the decade.¹⁵ Investors raised large quantities of money by issuing high-risk “junk” bonds, with proceeds used to take over companies, often over the objections of the companies' management. The trend reached its climax in the purchase of RJR Nabisco in 1988 for \$30 billion. Corporate raiders such as Carl Icahn and T. Boone Pickens became famous during this era. Icahn's 1988 hostile takeover of TWA, with its hub in St. Louis, had a lasting impact on the region.

Financial deregulation allowed savings and loans to purchase large amounts of junk bonds which were issued for the purpose of speculating in commercial real estate. The S&L crisis of the late 1980s was epitomized by Charles Keating's takeover of Lincoln Savings and Loan Association, and his subsequent use of deposits for risky investments. The junk bond craze culminated in the collapse of the investment banking firm Drexel Burnham Lambert following numerous illegal acts by Drexel employee Michael Milken.

The 1980s represented a revival of the financial sector, and regions that specialized in financial services generally prospered during the decade. From the 1970s to the 1980s, Boston, New York, Hartford, and Providence all jumped from being among the 10 regions with the smallest change in per capita income (1969-1979) to being among the 10 with the largest increases (1979-1989). A steep drop in oil prices in 1986 hurt Houston, Oklahoma City, and New Orleans. Sun Belt cities sometimes saw gains in population but not in per capita income. Las Vegas and Riverside were among the 10 regions with the largest gains in employment but among the 10 regions with smallest gains in per capita income.

St. Louis continued to be a relatively slow growth region, ranking 39th out of 50 for employment growth. It was in the middle of the pack, at 23rd out of 50 for growth in per capita income, where it once again tracked the national average. The region avoided the exuberant highs of the speculative booms in commercial real estate, as well as the worst of the succeeding busts.

The 1990s

A mild recession in the early 1990s was brought about, at least partly, by restrictive monetary policy aimed at reducing inflation.¹⁶

After 1995, several factors worked together to create record run-ups in stock prices. First, Japan and Germany, with manufacturing sectors battered by the low dollar, successfully pressed for relief. The Plaza Accord was quietly abandoned, and the dollar was allowed to rise. Second, to maintain low currency values, Asian governments made massive purchases of U.S. government securities, leading to a steep reduction in long-term interest rates. Third, the Japanese central bank reduced interest rates to near zero. This created the possibility of a lucrative “carry trade,” in which investors could borrow cheap Yen for the purpose of buying U.S. assets. Finally, low long-term interest rates prompted an explosion of corporate debt, much of which was used for corporate stock repurchases conducted for the purpose of raising stock prices.¹⁷

The convergence of these factors led to a huge influx of funds into the stock market. Following the explosion of share prices in Netscape’s Initial Public Offering, many of these investment dollars were funneled to stocks related to information technology, and particularly the newly developing Internet. In the rush to buy up technology stocks, values became divorced from actual earnings. Economists Eli Ofek and Matthew Richardson estimate that in several Internet-related sectors, the price of stocks exceeded earnings by factors of more than 1,000.¹⁸ The decoupling of earnings from stock prices led Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Federal Reserve, in 1997 to caution investors against “irrational exuberance,” a warning that went largely unheeded. Later, some government officials would attempt to rationalize the divorce between earnings and stock prices by theorizing about a “new economy” brought on by information technology.

The late 1990s represented a second golden age, albeit short-lived. After abandoning the Plaza Accord, it took a couple of years for higher exchange rates to kick in, allowing manufacturing a brief reprieve. High stock prices created paper wealth, which allowed an increase in consumer spending. This spending, in turn, stimulated both the U.S. and the world economies. Paul Volcker drily observed in 1999 that “the fate of the world economy is now totally dependent on the growth of the U.S. economy, which in turn is dependent on the stock market, whose growth is dependent upon about 50 stocks, half of which have never reported any earnings.”¹⁹

The regions that prospered the most in the 1990s, not surprisingly, were those most associated with technology. San Jose, San Francisco, Austin, and Seattle all landed among the 10 regions with the largest growth in per capita income from 1989 to 1999.

Both major regions in Tennessee, Memphis and Nashville, saw increases in per capita income during the 1990s. Tourism played a role in both cities, with hotels and amusement among the fastest growing industries. At the other end of the spectrum, Los Angeles, Riverside, and Miami were all regions that experienced large influxes of foreign immigrants, many of whom would land in low-wage jobs. St. Louis, again, was a slow-growth region, ranking 39th out of 50 for employment growth. For per capita income, however, St. Louis was about in the middle, and grew slightly faster than the United States.

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent change, 1989-1999		
1	Austin	88.1
2	San Jose	79.6
3	Salt Lake City	72.6
4	Seattle	72.2
5	Nashville	70.7
6	Memphis	68.9
7	San Francisco	68.6
8	Denver	67.9
9	Houston	65.9
10	Charlotte	63.5
11	Birmingham	63.4
12	Atlanta	61.4
13	Cincinnati	61.0
14	San Antonio	60.3
15	Raleigh	60.2
16	Dallas	60.2
17	Indianapolis	60.0
18	Minneapolis	59.7
19	Louisville	59.5
20	Portland	59.3
21	Kansas City	59.0
22	Pittsburgh	58.9
23	Milwaukee	58.4
24	Columbus	58.1
25	Boston	57.5
26	New Orleans	56.9
27	Detroit	56.6
28	Chicago	56.4
29	St. Louis	53.9
United States		53.4
30	San Diego	53.3
31	Philadelphia	53.3
32	Baltimore	53.0
33	Las Vegas	52.3
34	Washington, D.C.	51.4
35	Jacksonville	50.8
36	Sacramento	50.1
37	Cleveland	50.0
38	New York	49.6
39	Phoenix	49.6
40	Tampa	49.0
41	Oklahoma City	47.2
42	Buffalo	45.5
43	Providence	45.4
44	Virginia Beach	44.7
45	Orlando	44.4
46	Hartford	43.6
47	Richmond	43.2
48	Los Angeles	43.1
49	Miami	39.8
50	Riverside	29.1

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 1989-1999		
1	Las Vegas	90.9
2	Austin	67.9
3	Phoenix	49.3
4	Raleigh	47.8
5	Salt Lake City	47.6
6	Orlando	44.8
7	Atlanta	38.4
8	Denver	37.2
9	Dallas	36.2
10	Portland	35.7
11	Riverside	35.6
12	Nashville	34.3
13	San Antonio	33.4
14	Tampa	33.2
15	Houston	31.6
16	Charlotte	28.9
17	Sacramento	28.0
18	Seattle	27.4
19	Columbus	24.8
20	Jacksonville	24.3
21	Oklahoma City	23.7
22	Minneapolis	23.7
23	Indianapolis	23.2
24	Louisville	22.6
25	Miami	22.4
26	Kansas City	21.4
27	Memphis	20.7
28	Cincinnati	20.3
29	Birmingham	19.0
United States		17.1
30	San Jose	16.8
31	San Diego	14.9
32	Richmond	14.5
33	Milwaukee	14.3
34	Chicago	13.4
35	Detroit	12.2
36	San Francisco	11.4
37	New Orleans	10.9
38	Washington, D.C.	10.7
39	St. Louis	10.3
40	Cleveland	9.9
41	Pittsburgh	9.9
42	Virginia Beach	8.5
43	Philadelphia	5.5
44	Baltimore	5.5
45	Boston	4.6
46	Buffalo	1.4
47	New York	1.3
48	Providence	1.1
49	Los Angeles	-0.4
50	Hartford	-5.2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

St. Louis in the Global Economy

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent change, 1999-2006

1	New Orleans	62.8
2	Oklahoma City	51.2
3	Virginia Beach	43.6
4	Baltimore	42.4
5	Miami	41.5
6	San Diego	41.1
7	Los Angeles	40.5
8	Jacksonville	40.1
9	Salt Lake City	39.0
10	Washington, D.C.	39.0
11	Houston	38.8
12	Boston	38.6
13	Phoenix	37.7
14	Birmingham	37.7
15	Providence	37.5
16	San Francisco	37.1
17	Philadelphia	36.9
18	Pittsburgh	36.7
19	New York	35.6
20	Sacramento	35.1
21	Richmond	35.1
22	Las Vegas	34.2
23	Tampa	33.5
24	Hartford	33.4
United States	United States	33.3
25	Orlando	32.4
26	San Antonio	32.3
27	Riverside	31.7
28 St. Louis	28 St. Louis	31.3
29	Milwaukee	31.1
30	Denver	30.4
31	Chicago	30.1
32	Louisville	29.9
33	Buffalo	29.8
34	Cincinnati	29.7
35	Minneapolis	29.5
36	Dallas	28.9
37	Seattle	28.4
38	Kansas City	27.9
39	San Jose	27.4
40	Columbus	27.1
41	Cleveland	26.8
42	Charlotte	26.8
43	Nashville	26.7
44	Portland	26.1
45	Indianapolis	25.0
46	Memphis	24.8
47	Atlanta	24.2
48	Raleigh	23.0
49	Detroit	19.2
50 Austin	50 Austin	19.0

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 1999-2006

1	Las Vegas	37.3
2	Riverside	33.8
3	Phoenix	23.2
4	Orlando	21.1
5	Raleigh	16.8
6	Sacramento	15.6
7	Austin	14.5
8	Miami	13.6
9	Jacksonville	13.4
10	Washington, D.C.	12.1
11	San Diego	11.9
12	San Antonio	11.4
13	Houston	11.2
14	Tampa	9.5
15	Charlotte	9.5
16	Salt Lake City	9.4
17	Nashville	9.1
18	Atlanta	8.2
19	Dallas	8.2
20	Portland	7.6
21	Virginia Beach	7.0
22	Richmond	6.8
23	Denver	6.3
24	Oklahoma City	6.3
25	Baltimore	5.9
United States	United States	5.3
26	Seattle	5.2
27	Indianapolis	5.1
28	Minneapolis	4.7
29	Los Angeles	4.3
30	Philadelphia	3.9
31	Columbus	3.9
32	Providence	3.4
33	New York	2.9
34	Birmingham	2.8
35	Kansas City	2.8
36	Memphis	1.9
37	Cincinnati	1.8
38	Hartford	1.6
39	Louisville	0.8
40 St. Louis	40 St. Louis	0.7
41	Pittsburgh	0.7
42	Chicago	0.1
43	Boston	-0.2
44	Milwaukee	-1.6
45	Buffalo	-1.7
46	San Francisco	-3.0
47	Cleveland	-5.5
48	Detroit	-7.6
49	San Jose	-10.0
50 New Orleans	50 New Orleans	-20.4

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

The Housing Bubble

The technology-centered NASDAQ stock exchange reached its peak in March 2000 with the NASDAQ composite more than 10 times higher than its level a decade earlier. The bubble was deflated when a series of poor earnings reports prompted a mass selloff. Within two years, the NASDAQ composite had lost more than 75 percent of its value, with some major technology companies suffering even more severe losses. The evaporation of paper wealth, a continued slide in manufacturing industries, and a further hit to stocks following the 9/11 attacks pushed the U.S. economy into a mild recession.

The Federal Reserve Board responded decisively to the economic downturn, cutting the federal funds rate from 6.5 percent in late 2000 to just 1 percent in January 2004. Long-term interest rates were pushed down by international investors seeking safe haven from the declining stock market.

Several factors converged to encourage a dramatic increase in housing values.²⁰ First, low long-term interest rates encouraged first-time buyers to enter the market. Second, the same low interest rates encouraged homeowners to refinance. Some of the decrease in monthly payments was used for consumption, a practice sometimes derided as using one's home as an ATM. Third, financial companies relaxed lending standards to offer loans to homes that would not qualify for prime mortgages. These risky loans, in turn, were underwritten thanks to a baroque system of mortgage-backed securities sold to pension funds and other institutional investors seeking high rates of return. The Financial Crisis Inquiry Commission concluded that lax regulatory supervision contributed to the proliferation of risky mortgages, as did a failure of credit rating agencies.²¹

The regions that prospered most during the housing boom were those with the largest booms in construction of new homes, and those that saw the greatest increases in home prices. The 15 regions with the largest growth in jobs in this period (1999 to 2006) were almost all in the Sun Belt, with four in Florida, three in California, three in Texas, and Las Vegas and Phoenix ranking 1st and 3rd, respectively. Regions that had benefitted most from the dot-com bubble tended to perform poorly during the housing bubble, with San Francisco and San Jose both becoming two of the 8 regions with a decrease in employment. The continued slide of manufacturing hurt the traditional Rust Belt regions, with Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh all among the 10 regions with the lowest employment growth. St. Louis ranked 40th with a very small increase in employment.

New Orleans, affected by Hurricane Katrina, saw a massive outmigration, mostly of low-income residents. This accounts for New Orleans seeing both the largest decrease in employment, and the largest increase in per capita income.

Several cities that experienced high employment growth during the housing boom also experienced low growth in income. Raleigh, Atlanta, and Nashville all experienced robust job growth but were among the 10 regions with the smallest increase in per capita income. St. Louis ranked about in the middle in terms of income growth, growing somewhat more slowly than the United States, avoiding most of the excesses of the housing boom.

Introduction

St. Louis in the Global Economy

The Great Recession

The bursting of the housing bubble, and the resulting financial crisis, ushered in the sharpest economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930s. Officially, the recession began in December 2007 and extended through June 2009. Nationally, employment losses continued through the end of 2009. From January 2008 through December 2009, seasonally-adjusted employment dropped from 138.4 million to 129.7 million, a loss of 8.7 million jobs.

The regions that suffered most from the bursting of the housing bubble were those that experienced the most giddy excesses: Las Vegas, Tampa, Riverside, Phoenix, and Miami were among the six regions with the steepest loss in employment. Reflecting the continuing decrease in manufacturing employment, Cleveland and Detroit were also among the regions with largest decreases in employment. Of the regions that managed to increase employment from 2006 to 2010, four of six were in Texas.

St. Louis lost about 5.4 percent of its jobs from 2006 through 2010. The region ranked about in the middle in terms of job loss. With respect to per capita income, St. Louis did a little better than most peer regions but experienced less growth than the United States as a whole.

As with earlier economic dislocations, the bursting of the housing bubble affected African-Americans disproportionately. Relaxed lending standards and lax oversight allowed predatory lenders to target minorities and African-American neighborhoods. Nationally, the foreclosure crisis has been linked to an increase in wealth disparities between black and white households. In the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County, there were more than 20,000 foreclosures between 2008 and 2010; foreclosures were disproportionately located in predominantly minority and low-income areas.²²

African-Americans, and particularly men, were also disproportionately affected by employment losses during the recession. In the St. Louis region in 2010, only 62 percent of black men age 25-54 held a job. A black man was more than twice as likely to be without a job compared to a white man the same age. For women, the racial employment gap was lower, with black women 23 percent more likely to be without a job than white women.

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent change, 2006-2010

1	Buffalo	14.8
2	Providence	10.2
3	Pittsburgh	9.7
4	Virginia Beach	8.9
5	Hartford	8.5
6	Baltimore	8.4
7	New York	7.7
8	Philadelphia	7.6
9	San Antonio	7.1
10	Washington, D.C.	6.7
11	Boston	6.3
12	Kansas City	6.0
13	Nashville	6.0
	United States	5.3
14	Cleveland	4.6
15	Milwaukee	4.5
16	Columbus	4.5
17	Austin	4.3
18	Minneapolis	4.1
19	St. Louis	4.0
20	Houston	3.4
21	Seattle	3.4
22	Sacramento	3.0
23	Dallas	3.0
24	Tampa	2.9
25	Richmond	2.9
26	Memphis	2.7
27	San Diego	2.6
28	Portland	2.6
29	Oklahoma City	2.5
30	Louisville	2.5
31	Chicago	2.1
32	Cincinnati	2.0
33	Los Angeles	2.0
34	Birmingham	1.7
35	New Orleans	1.7
36	Raleigh	1.7
37	Denver	1.6
38	San Jose	1.2
39	Indianapolis	1.1
40	Salt Lake City	1.0
41	Riverside	0.3
42	Detroit	0.3
43	Charlotte	-0.1
44	Jacksonville	-1.0
45	San Francisco	-1.6
46	Orlando	-1.7
47	Miami	-2.6
48	Atlanta	-4.3
49	Phoenix	-5.6
50	Las Vegas	-8.7

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 2006-2010

1	New Orleans	7.8
2	Austin	6.2
3	Houston	4.0
4	San Antonio	3.5
5	Raleigh	1.3
6	Dallas	0.3
7	Oklahoma City	0.0
8	Washington, D.C.	-0.3
9	Boston	-0.9
10	Salt Lake City	-1.1
11	Pittsburgh	-1.4
12	Buffalo	-1.8
13	Denver	-2.0
14	New York	-2.1
15	Seattle	-2.7
16	Charlotte	-3.1
17	Baltimore	-3.1
18	Indianapolis	-3.2
19	Kansas City	-3.3
20	Columbus	-3.4
21	Hartford	-3.4
22	Richmond	-3.5
23	Philadelphia	-3.9
24	Louisville	-4.0
25	San Jose	-4.3
	United States	-4.5
26	Minneapolis	-4.5
27	Nashville	-4.8
28	Portland	-4.9
29	St. Louis	-5.4
30	Cincinnati	-5.5
31	Virginia Beach	-5.6
32	San Francisco	-5.6
33	San Diego	-5.8
34	Milwaukee	-5.8
35	Chicago	-6.1
36	Atlanta	-6.3
37	Providence	-6.6
38	Orlando	-7.5
39	Birmingham	-7.5
40	Jacksonville	-7.7
41	Memphis	-7.8
42	Cleveland	-8.2
43	Sacramento	-8.5
44	Los Angeles	-8.6
45	Miami	-10.0
46	Phoenix	-10.8
47	Riverside	-11.2
48	Tampa	-12.0
49	Las Vegas	-12.3
50	Detroit	-13.4

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Per Capita Income

Percent Change, 2010-2013

1	San Jose	23.0
2	San Francisco	18.5
3	Houston	17.2
4	Oklahoma City	15.7
5	Austin	14.7
6	Columbus	14.2
7	Cleveland	14.0
8	Dallas	13.6
9	Sacramento	13.1
10	Seattle	13.0
11	San Diego	12.9
12	Denver	12.8
13	Nashville	12.8
14	Pittsburgh	12.8
15	Los Angeles	12.7
16	San Antonio	12.4
17	Cincinnati	12.3
18	Detroit	12.2
19	Salt Lake City	12.0
20	Buffalo	11.9
21	Portland	11.7
22	St. Louis	11.6
23	Charlotte	11.6
United States		11.5
24	Minneapolis	11.2
25	Boston	11.2
26	Indianapolis	11.1
27	Chicago	11.1
28	Memphis	11.0
29	Riverside	10.8
30	Richmond	10.6
31	Louisville	10.4
32	Birmingham	10.4
33	Kansas City	10.4
34	Atlanta	10.2
35	Philadelphia	10.0
36	Milwaukee	9.9
37	Baltimore	9.7
38	Providence	9.7
39	Phoenix	9.6
40	Jacksonville	9.2
41	Miami	9.2
42	New York	9.1
43	Raleigh	9.1
44	Hartford	9.0
45	Virginia Beach	8.6
46	Orlando	7.4
47	New Orleans	7.0
48	Washington, D.C.	6.0
49	Tampa	5.7
50	Las Vegas	5.5

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 2010-2013

1	San Jose	12.7
2	Austin	12.3
3	San Francisco	11.5
4	Houston	10.8
5	Nashville	10.1
6	Raleigh	9.9
7	Salt Lake City	9.1
8	Riverside	8.8
9	Charlotte	8.7
10	Dallas	8.6
11	Denver	8.5
12	Los Angeles	8.5
13	Seattle	8.4
14	Orlando	8.0
15	Phoenix	7.4
16	Columbus	7.4
17	San Antonio	7.4
18	Detroit	7.3
19	Portland	7.1
20	Miami	7.0
21	Indianapolis	6.7
22	Sacramento	6.6
23	Oklahoma City	6.6
24	San Diego	6.0
25	Minneapolis	5.9
26	Atlanta	5.7
27	Louisville	5.6
28	Boston	5.4
29	Las Vegas	5.3
30	Tampa	5.2
United States		4.9
31	Baltimore	4.7
32	Richmond	4.7
33	New York	4.5
34	Chicago	4.4
35	Jacksonville	4.1
36	Kansas City	4.0
37	Birmingham	3.7
38	Cleveland	3.6
39	New Orleans	3.5
40	Milwaukee	3.4
41	Cincinnati	3.4
42	Pittsburgh	3.2
43	Washington, D.C.	3.0
44	Providence	3.0
45	Hartford	2.9
46	St. Louis	2.5
47	Philadelphia	2.4
48	Memphis	2.0
49	Buffalo	1.9
50	Virginia Beach	0.6

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Per Capita Income

2013

1	San Jose	69,205
2	San Francisco	69,127
3	Boston	61,754
4	Washington, D.C.	61,507
5	New York	59,246
6	Hartford	55,355
7	Seattle	55,190
8	Baltimore	54,457
9	Philadelphia	52,503
10	Denver	51,946
11	Houston	51,930
12	San Diego	51,384
13	Minneapolis	51,183
14	Chicago	49,071
15	Pittsburgh	49,049
16	Los Angeles	48,425
17	Milwaukee	47,688
18	Dallas	46,989
19	Sacramento	46,499
20	Providence	46,345
21	Richmond	46,118
22	St. Louis	45,992
23	Nashville	45,759
24	Cleveland	45,747
25	Kansas City	45,558
26	Miami	45,377
United States		44,765
27	Austin	44,760
28	Virginia Beach	44,756
29	New Orleans	44,746
30	Buffalo	44,301
31	Oklahoma City	44,280
32	Raleigh	43,947
33	Cincinnati	43,923
34	Columbus	43,867
35	Portland	43,728
36	Jacksonville	43,149
37	Detroit	42,887
38	Birmingham	42,570
39	Indianapolis	42,542
40	Charlotte	41,645
41	Salt Lake City	41,547
42	Louisville	41,477
43	Atlanta	41,307
44	Memphis	40,987
45	Tampa	40,425
46	San Antonio	39,951
47	Phoenix	38,745
48	Las Vegas	37,457
49	Orlando	36,992
50	Riverside	33,025

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Post-Recession

From 2010 through 2013, national employment levels increased 4.9 percent. In the post-recession period, the regions with highest growth, in both jobs and income, have specialized in two broad sectors: energy and technology. San Jose, San Francisco, and Austin are among the five regions with the largest employment and income growth.

In 2010, the computer systems design industry received 2 percent of all employee compensation. By 2013 the percentage jumped to 2.2 percent, a 14 percent increase. The smaller information and data processing services industry increased its share of compensation by 29.4 percent.²³

Mining also expanded dramatically in this three year period, increasing its share of compensation by 20 percent. Government decreased its share of compensation by nearly 10 percent.

Conclusion

In the entire period from 1969 through 2013, the fastest growing region in terms of employment was Las Vegas, which increased its job count six fold. Las Vegas was also the slowest growing region in terms of per capita income, proof that employment growth isn't everything. Regions that specialize in advanced technology, such as San Francisco, San Jose, Boston, Seattle, and Austin, have seen the largest increase in per capita income over the decades. While these regions benefitted from far-sighted civic planning a generation or more ago, they also benefitted from hefty government contracts, and had the good luck of having at least one home grown company strike it big.

There are two kinds of regions that have lagged behind the rest of the country in income growth. The first is the traditional Rust Belt cities of Detroit and Cleveland, that were hardest hit by the contraction of U.S. manufacturing. The second are some of the boom regions, such as Las Vegas, Riverside, Orlando, and Phoenix, that increased population faster than income. St. Louis fared better than each of these regions with respect to per capita income growth.

Looking back over the last half century, the only constant seems to be economic turmoil. It is now clear that the last two great waves of prosperity were based on speculative bubbles, as opposed to sustainable economic growth. It is not clear what will drive the national and global economy in the years to come.

In St. Louis, there are two themes from the last 50 years. First, the region was severely affected by deindustrialization. Second, this has had a lasting effect on residents, particularly African-Americans. As shown in a later chapter, serious racial disparities continue to exist (see page 100). An African-American in the St. Louis region is more than three times as likely to live in poverty, compared to a white resident. A black worker is twice as likely to be unemployed. White household income is double that of blacks, and a black infant is more than three times as likely to die in the first year of life.

While the national and international economy may be largely outside of our control, the inclusiveness of our economy is within our ability to influence.

Several ongoing initiatives aim to give St. Louis long-term advantages in a changing economy while others are focusing on providing equal opportunities to all people in the region.

The Regional Chamber has highlighted the need to increase the number of college graduates in the workforce, and has offered a creative menu of ideas to help St. Louisans achieve their educational potential. The Mosaic Project recognizes the benefit that immigrants have had on other regional economies, and aims to attract a greater number of foreign workers to St. Louis. Numerous initiatives focus on enhancing the region's strengths in science and technology, including plant science and biomedical engineering. One example is the CORTEX district in the city of St. Louis that provides incubator space for innovative hi-tech startups, and has also attracted several established firms. A regional freight and logistics district is being formed to make the most of the region's assets in this growing industry.

For the Sake of All is bringing the social and economic factors associated with health disparities in the region to the forefront, igniting discussions around the region about solutions to the racial disparities that persist. The Ready by 21 collaborative is uniting philanthropic funders in an effort to strengthen and coordinate youth services throughout the region. The OneSTL plan outlines numerous strategies related to housing, community development, and opportunity, strategies backed by research and extensive public engagement. The data and information provided in this report are meant to provide leaders in the region, from grassroots organizers to chief elected officials, an idea of where St. Louis stands and what regions can serve as models as we move forward in an effort to prosper in the ever-changing global economy.

Change in Per Capita
Income

Percent Change, 1969-2013

1	San Jose	1,320
2	Boston	1,281
3	Houston	1,244
4	Austin	1,239
5	Birmingham	1,233
6	Nashville	1,230
7	Baltimore	1,201
8	San Francisco	1,199
9	Pittsburgh	1,184
10	New Orleans	1,182
11	Memphis	1,170
12	Raleigh	1,170
13	Charlotte	1,126
14	Denver	1,114
15	Philadelphia	1,111
16	Richmond	1,110
17	New York	1,097
18	Providence	1,092
19	Seattle	1,088
20	Salt Lake City	1,084
21	Washington, D.C.	1,073
22	Hartford	1,069
23	Jacksonville	1,061
24	Minneapolis	1,059
25	Oklahoma City	1,057
26	Columbus	1,044
27	Tampa	1,041
	United States	1,039
28	San Antonio	1,038
29	Dallas	1,033
30	Cincinnati	1,030
31	St. Louis	1,022
32	Kansas City	1,020
33	Virginia Beach	1,016
34	Louisville	1,012
35	Buffalo	1,010
36	Milwaukee	1,006
37	San Diego	986
38	Atlanta	982
39	Sacramento	957
40	Portland	953
41	Miami	952
42	Indianapolis	946
43	Chicago	943
44	Cleveland	920
45	Phoenix	911
46	Orlando	910
47	Los Angeles	904
48	Detroit	856
49	Riverside	742
50	Las Vegas	693

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

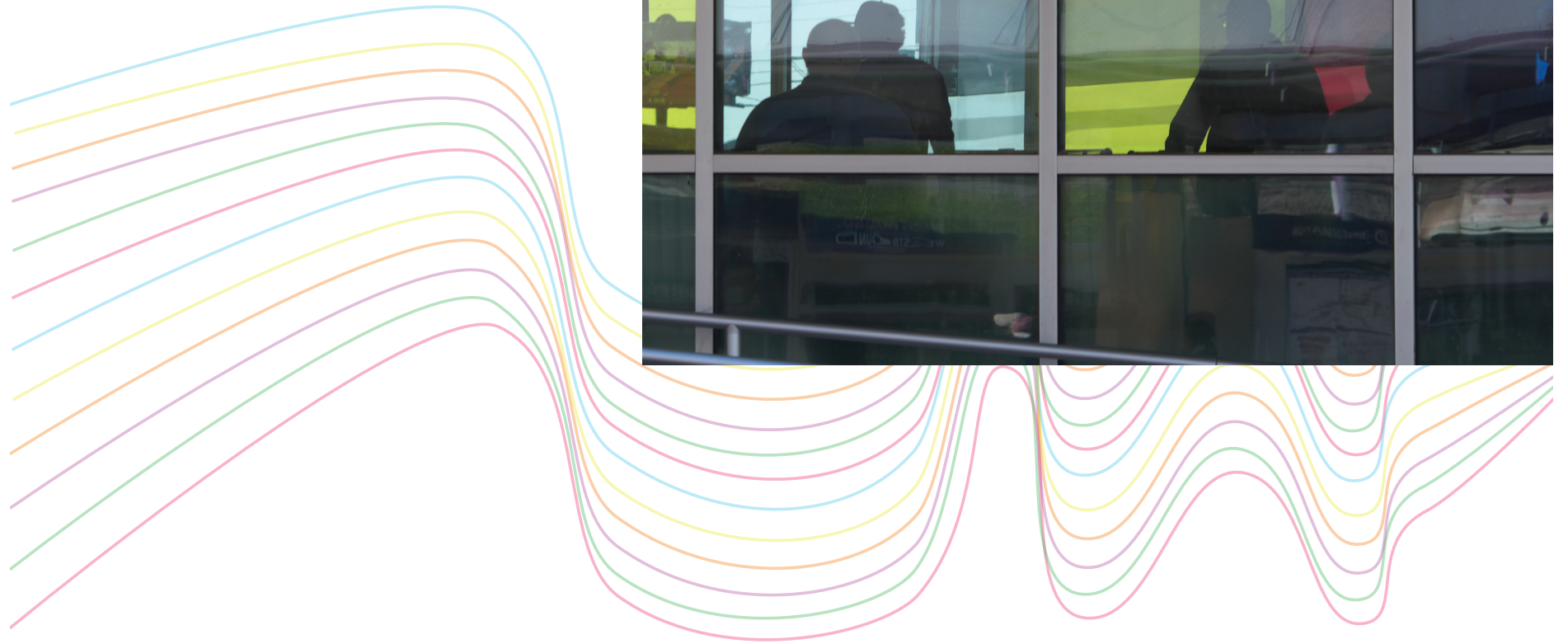
Change in Employment

Percent change, 1969-2013

1	Las Vegas	663.1
2	Austin	497.5
3	Orlando	479.3
4	Phoenix	389.7
5	Raleigh	329.3
6	Riverside	278.8
7	Tampa	244.4
8	Salt Lake City	236.6
9	Houston	232.7
10	Dallas	212.0
11	Sacramento	209.5
12	Atlanta	204.4
13	Denver	181.8
14	Miami	180.3
15	Nashville	166.7
16	San Antonio	159.9
17	San Diego	157.8
18	Portland	154.8
19	San Jose	150.5
20	Charlotte	143.9
21	Seattle	141.1
22	Jacksonville	139.9
23	Washington, D.C.	119.6
24	Oklahoma City	116.0
25	Columbus	115.1
26	Minneapolis	113.3
27	Richmond	96.3
28	Indianapolis	83.4
	United States	80.6
29	Kansas City	75.6
30	Memphis	70.5
31	Los Angeles	68.4
32	Virginia Beach	65.6
33	Cincinnati	65.1
34	Birmingham	64.2
35	San Francisco	62.3
36	Louisville	59.7
37	Baltimore	52.7
38	Boston	51.3
39	Milwaukee	41.4
40	Hartford	36.8
41	St. Louis	36.2
42	Chicago	32.0
43	Philadelphia	28.5
44	New Orleans	27.1
45	Providence	25.2
46	New York	23.3
47	Pittsburgh	16.4
48	Detroit	11.6
49	Buffalo	6.1
50	Cleveland	4.9

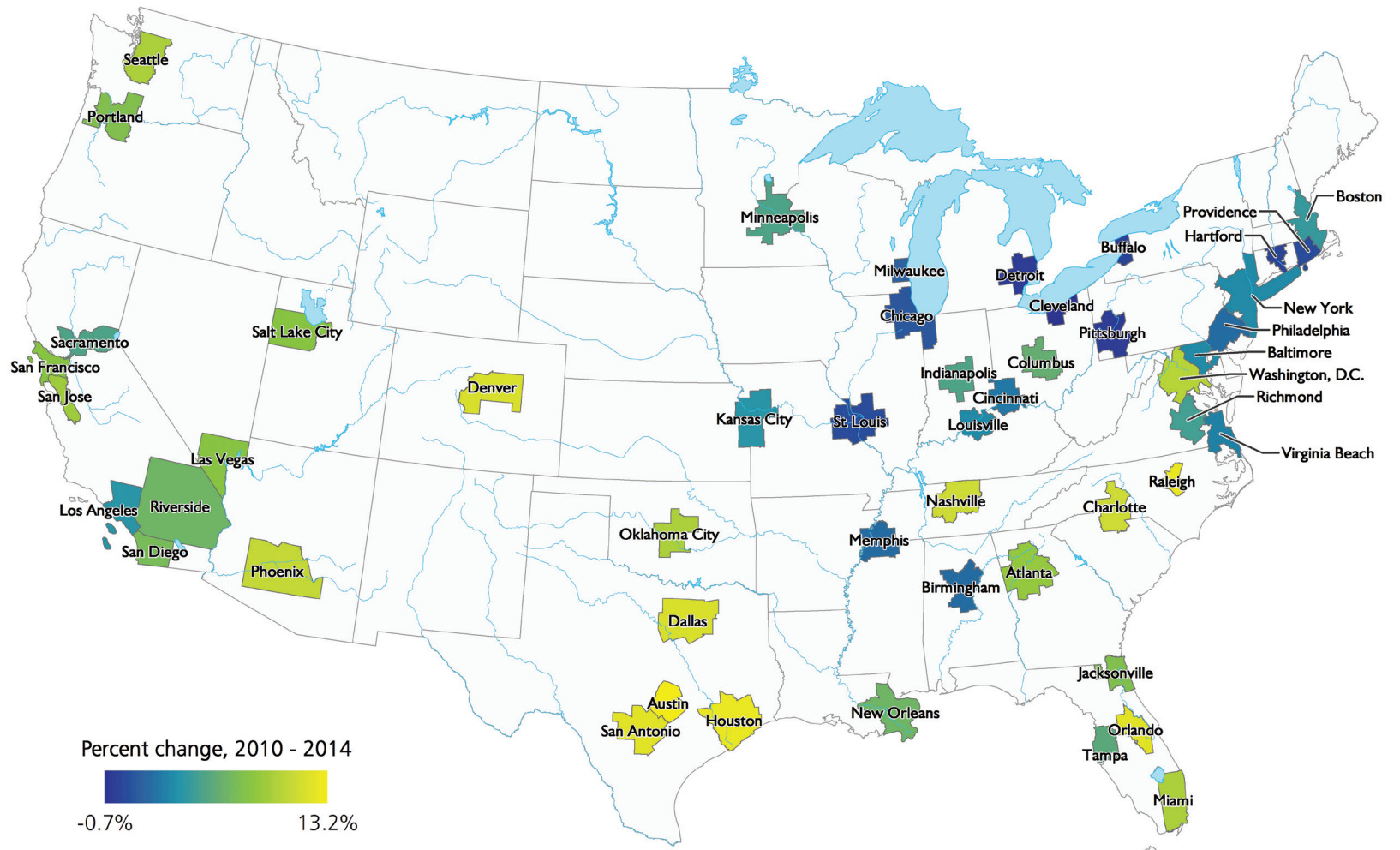
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

- 1 Calculations based on Steven Ruggles et al., Integrated Public Use Microdata Series database, Minnesota Population Center.
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- 23 Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts, Table 6.2D.



Population Change

—See page 21 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Population Change

The St. Louis region saw a small increase in population from 2010 to 2014. Over this time the St. Louis 15-county Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) grew from 2.79 million persons to 2.81 million persons; an increase of an estimated 18,500 persons. The growth rate of 0.7 percent ranks the region 44th among the peer regions for population change. This follows the recent pattern of slow and small population gain in St. Louis. From 1990 to 2014 the region experienced population growth every year with an average annual growth of 0.4 percent. Despite the population gain in the region and due to Tampa's 4.7 percent growth, St. Louis was bumped from the 18th most populous region in the nation in 2010 to 19th in 2014 (see page 4 for WWS table).

Most of the St. Louis region's growth in population is due to the number of births outweighing the number of deaths (natural change), but the region also saw an increase in population due to international migration. There were almost 40,000 more births between 2010 and 2014 than deaths. The region's population was reduced by approximately the same number of people (38,000) due to domestic migration.

St. Louis saw one of the lowest rates of population gain due to international migration among the peer regions. About 18,000 more people moved to the 15-county region from other countries than left the country from the St. Louis region. (See page 23 for Immigrant Population table.)

Over the last four years the population of the United States increased by 3.3 percent. Regions in Texas and North Carolina represent six of the eight peer regions with the largest gains in population. The peer Midwest regions tend to have lower levels of population gain although Columbus, Indianapolis, and Minneapolis all had percentage increases above that of the United States.

From 2010 to 2014 the United States population grew by 4.1 million people due to international migration. Seventy-five percent of this net growth occurred in the 50 peer regions. Miami saw the largest proportional increase in population due to international migration with a 4.7 percent increase. All 50 regions had a net gain of international immigrants.

Regions with larger populations and coastal regions tend to have higher rates of international migration but do not have the same high rates of domestic migration. New York saw the largest influx of international migrants with a net increase of nearly 600,000 people. The region experienced a nearly proportional decrease due to domestic migration.

The 10 regions with the largest percentage increases in population were also among the top 11 regions for percentage change in net domestic migration, but they did not experience similar high rates of international migration.

Nationwide most population growth has been due to more births than deaths, but as the baby boomers age and fertility rates continue to decline, immigration is becoming a larger proportion of population growth. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that between the years 2027 and 2038 international immigration will add more population than natural change.¹

Population Change St. Louis MSA by County, 2010 to 2014				
County	Population Change (percent change)	Natural Change (births minus deaths)	Net International Migration	Net Domestic Migration
Bond	-2.8	-8	61	-565
Calhoun	-2.6	-24	8	-129
Clinton	0.3	372	33	-369
Jersey	-1.8	-8	44	-446
Macoupin	-2.7	-407	67	-978
Madison	-1.0	2,134	643	-5,265
Monroe	2.3	276	-4	423
St. Clair	-1.6	4,140	1,102	-9,467
Franklin	0.6	1,241	42	-717
Jefferson	1.8	3,574	338	-150
Lincoln	3.2	1,325	58	295
St. Charles	5.3	9,122	1,934	7,716
St. Louis	0.3	9,762	8,803	-14,744
Warren	2.3	619	0	115
City of St. Louis	-0.6	7,534	4,950	-14,032
St. Louis MSA	0.7	39,652	18,079	-38,313

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

¹ International Migration is Projected to Become Primary Driver of U.S. Population Growth for the First Time in Nearly Two Centuries, Release Number CB 13-89, U.S. Census Bureau, 15 May 2013.

Population Change

Percent change, 2010-2014

1 Austin	13.2
2 Raleigh	10.0
3 Houston	9.6
4 Orlando	8.8
5 San Antonio	8.7
6 Denver	8.3
7 Dallas	8.2
8 Charlotte	7.4
9 Nashville	7.3
10 Phoenix	7.1
11 Washington, D.C.	7.0
12 Seattle	6.7
13 Oklahoma City	6.7
14 Miami	6.5
15 San Jose	6.3
16 Atlanta	6.2
17 Las Vegas	6.1
18 Salt Lake City	6.0
19 San Francisco	6.0
20 Portland	5.5
21 Jacksonville	5.5
22 San Diego	5.4
23 New Orleans	5.2
24 Riverside	5.1
25 Columbus	4.9
26 Tampa	4.7
27 Sacramento	4.4
28 Indianapolis	4.4
29 Minneapolis	4.4
30 Richmond	4.3
31 Boston	3.9
32 Los Angeles	3.4
United States	3.3
33 Kansas City	3.1
34 Baltimore	2.8
35 Louisville	2.8
36 New York	2.7
37 Virginia Beach	2.4
38 Cincinnati	1.6
39 Philadelphia	1.4
40 Birmingham	1.4
41 Memphis	1.4
42 Milwaukee	1.0
43 Chicago	1.0
44 St. Louis	0.7
45 Providence	0.5
46 Hartford	0.2
47 Buffalo	0.1
48 Detroit	0.0
49 Pittsburgh	0.0
50 Cleveland	-0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Natural Change

Births minus deaths as a percent of 2010 population, 2010-2014

1 Salt Lake City	5.0
2 Houston	4.2
3 Austin	4.1
4 Dallas	3.8
5 Washington, D.C.	3.6
6 San Jose	3.5
7 Riverside	3.4
8 Raleigh	3.4
9 San Diego	3.3
10 San Antonio	3.2
11 Atlanta	3.2
12 Denver	3.1
13 Phoenix	3.0
14 Minneapolis	3.0
15 Los Angeles	3.0
16 Seattle	2.7
17 Oklahoma City	2.7
18 Columbus	2.7
19 Las Vegas	2.6
20 Indianapolis	2.6
21 Memphis	2.5
22 Kansas City	2.5
23 Virginia Beach	2.5
24 Nashville	2.4
25 Charlotte	2.4
26 New York	2.4
27 Chicago	2.4
28 Orlando	2.3
29 Sacramento	2.3
30 San Francisco	2.2
31 Portland	2.2
United States	2.0
32 Milwaukee	1.9
33 Jacksonville	1.9
34 Cincinnati	1.9
35 New Orleans	1.8
36 Richmond	1.7
37 Baltimore	1.6
38 Boston	1.6
39 Miami	1.5
40 Louisville	1.4
41 Philadelphia	1.4
42 St. Louis	1.4
43 Birmingham	1.3
44 Detroit	1.1
45 Hartford	0.7
46 Providence	0.6
47 Cleveland	0.5
48 Tampa	0.3
49 Buffalo	0.1
50 Pittsburgh	-0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2014

1 Austin	8.9
2 Raleigh	6.4
3 Orlando	6.4
4 Houston	5.4
5 San Antonio	5.4
6 Denver	5.0
7 Miami	5.0
8 Charlotte	4.8
9 San Diego	4.8
10 San Antonio	4.4
11 Tampa	4.3
12 Seattle	4.0
13 Oklahoma City	3.9
14 Phoenix	3.8
15 San Francisco	3.8
16 Jacksonville	3.5
17 Washington, D.C.	3.4
18 New Orleans	3.3
19 Las Vegas	3.3
20 Portland	3.2
21 San Jose	3.0
22 Atlanta	2.9
23 Richmond	2.5
24 Boston	2.4
25 Columbus	2.2
26 San Diego	2.1
27 Sacramento	2.1
28 Indianapolis	1.8
29 Riverside	1.7
30 Louisville	1.4
31 Minneapolis	1.4
United States	1.3
32 Baltimore	1.2
33 Salt Lake City	1.1
34 Pittsburgh	0.7
35 Kansas City	0.6
36 Los Angeles	0.4
37 New York	0.4
38 Buffalo	0.2
39 Birmingham	0.2
40 Philadelphia	0.1
41 Providence	0.0
42 Virginia Beach	-0.1
43 Cincinnati	-0.2
44 Hartford	-0.4
45 St. Louis	-0.7
46 Milwaukee	-0.8
47 Detroit	-1.0
48 Cleveland	-1.1
49 Memphis	-1.1
50 Chicago	-1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net International Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2014

1 Miami	4.7
2 San Jose	3.8
3 Washington, D.C.	3.1
4 New York	3.1
5 Orlando	3.0
6 San Francisco	2.6
7 Boston	2.6
8 Seattle	2.2
9 Houston	2.2
10 Dallas	2.1
11 San Diego	2.0
12 Hartford	1.9
13 Tampa	1.6
14 Dallas	1.5
15 Las Vegas	1.5
16 Austin	1.5
17 Raleigh	1.5
18 Baltimore	1.5
19 Las Vegas	1.4
20 Minneapolis	1.4
21 Virginia Beach	1.4
22 Sacramento	1.4
23 Philadelphia	1.3
24 Providence	1.3
United States	1.3
25 Richmond	1.3
26 Jacksonville	1.2
27 Salt Lake City	1.2
28 Chicago	1.1
29 Buffalo	1.1
30 New Orleans	1.1
31 Columbus	1.1
32 Charlotte	1.0
33 Detroit	1.0
34 Phoenix	1.0
35 Portland	1.0
36 Nashville	1.0
37 Denver	1.0
38 San Antonio	1.0
39 Indianapolis	0.9
40 Oklahoma City	0.9
41 Riverside	0.8
42 Cleveland	0.8
43 Louisville	0.8
44 Kansas City	0.7
45 Cincinnati	0.7
46 St. Louis	0.6
47 Milwaukee	0.6
48 Memphis	0.6
49 Pittsburgh	0.5
50 Birmingham	0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Net Domestic Migration

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2014

1 Austin	7.4
2 Raleigh	4.9
3 San Antonio	4.4
4 Denver	4.1
5 Nashville	3.8
6 Charlotte	3.8
7 Orlando	3.4
8 Houston	3.2
9 Oklahoma City	3.0
10 Dallas	2.9
11 Phoenix	2.8
12 Tampa	2.7
13 Jacksonville	2.3
14 New Orleans	2.2
15 Portland	2.2
16 Las Vegas	1.8
17 Seattle	1.8
18 Atlanta	1.5
19 Richmond	1.3
20 San Francisco	1.1
21 Columbus	1.1
22 Indianapolis	0.9
23 Riverside	0.9
24 Sacramento	0.7
25 Louisville	0.6
26 Miami	0.4
27 Washington, D.C.	0.3
Peer Average	0.2
28 Pittsburgh	0.2
29 San Diego	0.1
30 Minneapolis	0.0
31 Salt Lake City	-0.1
32 Kansas City	-0.1
33 Boston	-0.2
34 Baltimore	-0.3
35 Birmingham	-0.3
36 San Jose	-0.8
37 Cincinnati	-0.9
38 Buffalo	-1.0
39 Philadelphia	-1.2
40 Providence	-1.3
41 St. Louis	-1.4
42 Milwaukee	-1.5
43 Virginia Beach	-1.5
44 Los Angeles	-1.6
45 Memphis	-1.7
46 Cleveland	-1.8
47 Detroit	-2.1
48 Hartford	-2.3
49 Chicago	-2.5
50 New York	-2.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

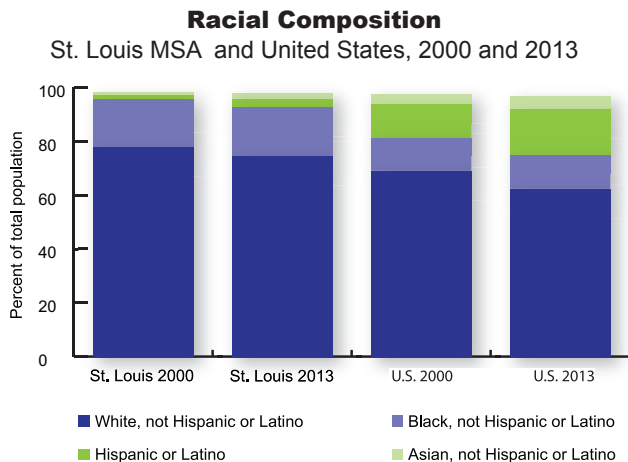
Race and Ethnicity

Similar to all of the peer Midwest regions, St. Louis is majority non-Hispanic white. The region ranks 9th among the 50 peers with a population that is three-fourths white. With the exception of Chicago, all of the peer Midwest regions have a larger proportion of white population than the United States as a whole.

There are observable differences in the racial and ethnic composition of the United States based on the region of the country.

- MSAs with the largest proportions of black population are in the South, but the Midwest regions also tend to have large proportions of black persons.
- The regions with large Asian populations are mostly in California but also include Seattle, New York, and Washington, D.C.
- Regions with large proportions of Hispanics and Latinos are in California, Texas, and Miami.

The race and ethnicity of the country’s population is changing with the white population increasing minimally and minority populations increasing more rapidly. In the St. Louis MSA, over the past 13 years, the white and black populations increased by 0.1 and 6.9 percent, respectively. Asian and Hispanic/Latino groups grew at much higher rates (76.9 and 92.2 percent, respectively) but combined still comprise less than 6 percent of the population.



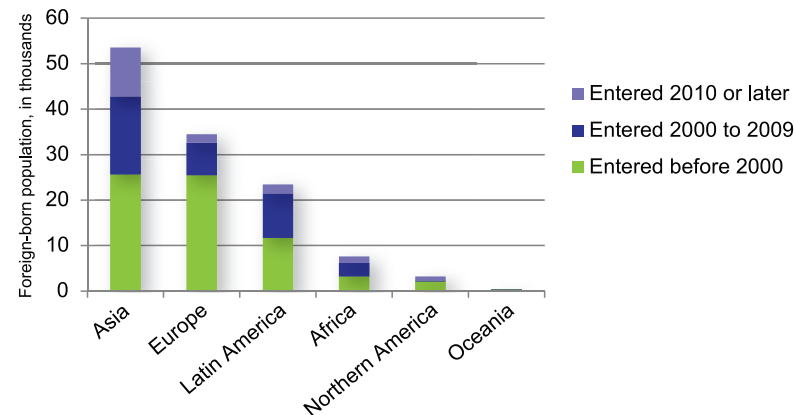
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

The St. Louis region has the 3rd smallest percentage of population comprised of immigrants with 4.4 percent. In 2013 there were an estimated 123,000 immigrants in the St. Louis region and 41.3 million in the United States.

All of the peer MSAs saw an increase in the foreign-born population between 2000 and 2013. The foreign-born population in 10 MSAs—New York; Los Angeles; Miami; Chicago; Houston; San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; Dallas; Riverside; and Boston—accounted for about half of the total foreign-born population in the United States in 2013, but that proportion decreased from 61 percent in 1990.²

Most of the immigrant population in the St. Louis MSA is from Asia and Europe while the majority (51.9 percent) of foreign-born in the United States is from Latin America. A majority of the foreign-born population in the St. Louis MSA lives in St. Louis County (54.1 percent) and the city of St. Louis (17.2 percent).

Region of Birth of Foreign-Born Population by Year of Entry
St. Louis MSA, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Note: Latin America includes South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. Northern America includes Canada, Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

² Wilson, Jill H. and Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, Immigrants Continue to Disperse, with Fastest Growth in the Suburbs, Brookings, 29 October 2014.

White Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total population, 2013

1 Pittsburgh	86.4
2 Cincinnati	80.8
3 Buffalo	78.7
4 Providence	78.0
5 Louisville	77.8
6 Minneapolis	77.6
7 Columbus	75.6
8 Portland	75.3
9 St. Louis	74.6
10 Indianapolis	74.2
11 Nashville	73.5
12 Kansas City	73.5
13 Salt Lake City	73.5
14 Boston	73.4
15 Cleveland	71.0
16 Hartford	69.6
17 Milwaukee	68.0
18 Detroit	67.3
19 Seattle	66.3
20 Oklahoma City	66.2
21 Tampa	65.7
22 Denver	65.1
23 Jacksonville	64.8
24 Birmingham	64.2
25 Philadelphia	63.6
26 Charlotte	63.1
United States	62.4
27 Raleigh	62.4
28 Baltimore	58.7
29 Richmond	57.8
30 Phoenix	57.5
31 Virginia Beach	56.6
32 Sacramento	54.4
33 Chicago	54.1
34 Austin	53.7
35 New Orleans	52.5
36 Orlando	50.6
37 Atlanta	49.4
38 Dallas	48.9
39 New York	48.0
40 Washington, D.C.	47.4
41 San Diego	47.0
42 Las Vegas	45.9
43 Memphis	45.3
44 San Francisco	41.3
45 Houston	38.3
46 San Antonio	35.1
47 Riverside	34.7
48 San Jose	33.9
49 Miami	33.2
50 Los Angeles	30.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Black Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total population, 2013

1 Memphis	46.2
2 New Orleans	34.7
3 Atlanta	32.3
4 Virginia Beach	30.1
5 Richmond	29.9
6 Baltimore	28.6
7 Birmingham	28.4
8 Washington, D.C.	25.0
9 Detroit	22.3
10 Charlotte	22.0
11 Jacksonville	21.2
12 Philadelphia	20.3
13 Miami	20.2
14 Raleigh	19.9
15 Cleveland	19.6
16 St. Louis	18.1
17 Houston	16.8
18 Chicago	16.6
19 Milwaukee	16.3
20 New York	15.8
21 Nashville	15.3
22 Orlando	15.2
23 Dallas	14.9
24 Indianapolis	14.6
25 Philadelphia	14.4
26 Louisville	13.9
27 Kansas City	12.4
United States	12.3
28 Buffalo	12.0
29 Cincinnati	11.9
30 Tampa	11.3
31 Las Vegas	10.4
32 Hartford	10.4
33 Oklahoma City	10.1
34 Pittsburgh	8.1
35 San Francisco	7.6
36 Minneapolis	7.4
37 Riverside	7.0
38 Boston	7.0
39 Austin	6.9
40 Sacramento	6.8
41 Los Angeles	6.5
42 San Antonio	6.2
43 Seattle	5.5
44 Denver	5.2
45 Phoenix	4.9
46 San Diego	4.8
47 Providence	4.4
48 Portland	2.8
49 San Jose	2.4
50 Salt Lake City	1.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Asian Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total population, 2013

1 San Jose	32.3
2 San Francisco	23.9
3 Los Angeles	15.0
4 Sacramento	12.2
5 Seattle	12.0
6 San Diego	11.1
7 New York	10.3
8 Washington, D.C.	9.5
9 Las Vegas	9.1
10 Boston	7.0
11 Houston	6.9
12 Riverside	6.2
13 Chicago	6.0
14 Minneapolis	6.0
15 Portland	5.8
16 Dallas	5.7
17 Philadelphia	5.3
18 Atlanta	5.2
United States	5.0
19 Baltimore	5.0
20 Raleigh	5.0
21 Austin	4.9
22 Hartford	4.3
23 Orlando	4.1
24 Detroit	3.8
25 Denver	3.7
26 Virginia Beach	3.6
27 Jacksonville	3.6
28 Richmond	3.5
29 Phoenix	3.4
30 Salt Lake City	3.4
31 Columbus	3.2
32 Milwaukee	3.2
33 Tampa	3.1
34 Charlotte	3.0
35 Oklahoma City	3.0
36 New Orleans	2.8
37 Providence	2.7
38 Buffalo	2.6
39 Kansas City	2.5
40 Indianapolis	2.5
41 Nashville	2.4
42 Miami	2.3
43 St. Louis	2.3
44 Cincinnati	2.1
45 San Antonio	2.1
46 Cleveland	2.1
47 Pittsburgh	2.0
48 Memphis	1.9
49 Louisville	1.6
50 Birmingham	1.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Hispanic & Latino Population

Percent of total population, 2013

1 San Antonio	54.5
2 Riverside	48.9
3 Los Angeles	44.9
4 Miami	42.7
5 Houston	36.1
6 San Diego	32.9
7 Austin	31.9
8 Las Vegas	30.0
9 Phoenix	29.9
10 Dallas	28.0
11 Houston	27.7
12 Orlando	27.3
13 New York	23.5
14 Denver	22.7
15 San Francisco	21.9
16 Chicago	21.4
17 Sacramento	20.8
18 Tampa	17.3
19 Salt Lake City	17.3
United States	17.1
20 Washington, D.C.	14.7
21 Hartford	13.6
22 Oklahoma City	12.1
23 Portland	11.3
24 Providence	11.2
25 Atlanta	10.5
26 Raleigh	10.3
27 Milwaukee	10.1
28 Boston	9.9
29 Charlotte	9.6
30 Seattle	9.5
31 Kansas City	8.6
32 Philadelphia	8.5
33 New Orleans	8.3
34 Jacksonville	7.7
35 Nashville	6.7
36 Indianapolis	6.3
37 Virginia Beach	6.1
38 Richmond	5.6
39 Minneapolis	5.6
40 Memphis	5.2
41 Baltimore	5.1
42 Cleveland	5.1
43 Buffalo	4.5
44 Birmingham	4.4
45 Louisville	4.3
46 Detroit	4.1
47 Columbus	3.7
48 Cincinnati	2.8
49 St. Louis	2.8
50 Pittsburgh	1.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Immigrant Population

Percent of total population, 2013

1 Miami	38.8
2 San Jose	37.5
3 Los Angeles	33.4
4 San Francisco	29.7
5 New York	28.5
6 San Diego	23.7
7 Houston	22.6
8 Washington, D.C.	22.0
9 Las Vegas	21.7
10 Riverside	21.3
11 Sacramento	18.2
12 Chicago	17.8
13 Dallas	17.5
14 Seattle	17.4
15 Boston	17.3
16 Orlando	16.0
17 Austin	14.9
18 Phoenix	14.4
19 Atlanta	13.3
United States	13.1
20 Providence	12.7
21 Hartford	12.7
22 Portland	12.6
23 Tampa	12.6
24 Denver	12.0
25 Salt Lake City	11.8
26 San Antonio	11.6
27 Raleigh	11.5
28 Philadelphia	10.0
29 Minneapolis	9.7
30 Charlotte	9.7
31 Detroit	9.3
32 Baltimore	9.2
33 Oklahoma City	8.4
34 Jacksonville	8.2
35 Nashville	7.5
36 New Orleans	7.4
37 Columbus	7.1
38 Milwaukee	7.0
39 Richmond	6.7
40 Kansas City	6.5
41 Indianapolis	6.5
42 Virginia Beach	6.3
43 Buffalo	6.0
44 Cleveland	5.5
45 Memphis	5.1
46 Louisville	4.9
47 Cincinnati	4.4
48 St. Louis	4.4
49 Pittsburgh	3.8
50 Birmingham	3.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Age

The age distribution in the United States is drastically changing due to longer life spans and lower fertility rates. This trend is continuing as the remainder of the baby boom generation (born between 1946 and 1964) turns 65 years old over the next 14 years.

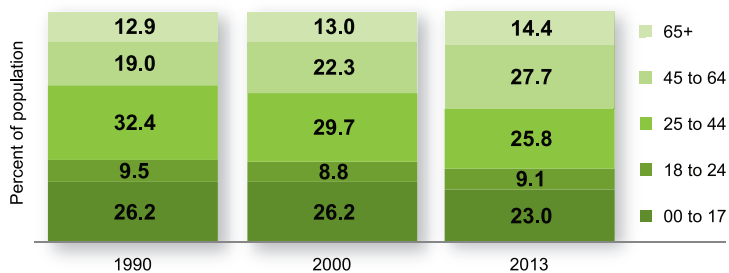
The median age for the United States has increased from 32.8 in 1990 to 37.5 in 2013. The median age for the St. Louis region (38.6 in 2013) is slightly higher than for the United States. The range of median ages among the 50 regions is 11 years. Regions in the Northeast tend to have higher median ages while those in the South and West tend to have lower median ages.

Regions that are experiencing higher rates of international and domestic migration tend to have lower median ages, reflecting populations that have higher proportions of children, young adults, or working age adults.

In the St. Louis MSA, from 1990 to 2013 the senior population (65 years and older) grew 22 percent while the under 18 population decreased by 4 percent. In this same time period the 45 to 64 year old population grew 60 percent, foreshadowing the growth in the senior population over the next 15 years.

Age Distribution

St. Louis MSA, 1990, 2000, and 2013

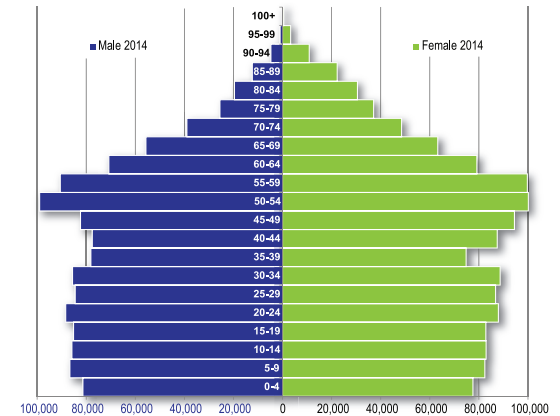


Source: Missouri Census Data Center

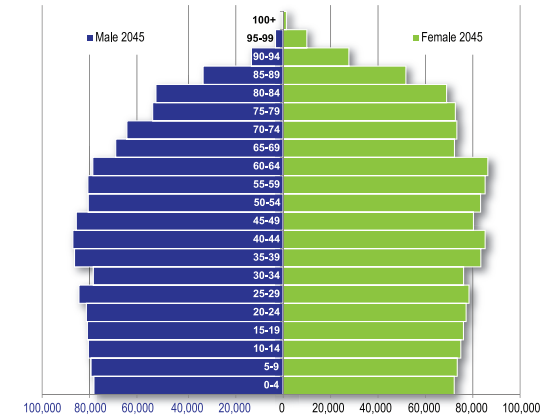
St. Louis and other peer Midwest regions rank toward the bottom with smaller proportions of young adults and working age adults. The shrinking working age population cohort (18 to 64) and growing dependent populations (under 18 and over 65) have important implications for public policy. Consider that in 1945 there were 42 workers for every Social Security beneficiary in the United States. In 1950 it was 16 to 1, in 2010 it was 3 to 1, and it is predicted to be 2 to 1 in 2030.³

The minority and immigrant populations in the United States have higher proportions of youth while the white population has a higher proportion of seniors. In St. Louis the under 18 population comprises 21 percent of the white population but nearly 30 percent of the black population. The 65 and older population comprises 16 percent of the white population and 10 percent of the black population.

Age Pyramid
St. Louis MSA, 2014



Predicted Age Pyramid
St. Louis MSA, 2045



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; East-West Gateway

Median Age

2013

1	Pittsburgh	42.8
2	Tampa	41.9
3	Cleveland	41.3
4	Buffalo	40.8
5	Hartford	40.5
6	Miami	40.4
7	Detroit	40.0
7	Providence	40.0
9	Louisville	38.9
10	Boston	38.8
11	San Francisco	38.7
12	St. Louis	38.6
13	Philadelphia	38.3
14	Baltimore	38.2
14	Birmingham	38.2
16	Richmond	38.1
17	Jacksonville	38.0
17	New York	38.0
19	Cincinnati	37.9
United States		37.5
20	Portland	37.5
21	New Orleans	37.3
22	Milwaukee	37.2
23	Seattle	37.0
24	Charlotte	36.9
25	Orlando	36.7
25	San Jose	36.7
27	Kansas City	36.6
27	Minneapolis	36.6
27	Sacramento	36.6
30	Chicago	36.5
30	Las Vegas	36.5
32	Washington, D.C.	36.3
33	Denver	36.1
33	Nashville	36.1
35	Indianapolis	36.0
36	Los Angeles	35.8
37	Atlanta	35.7
37	Columbus	35.7
37	Memphis	35.7
37	Phoenix	35.7
37	Raleigh	35.7
42	Virginia Beach	35.3
43	San Diego	35.1
44	Oklahoma City	34.6
45	Dallas	34.2
45	San Antonio	34.2
47	Houston	33.6
48	Austin	33.5
49	Riverside	33.3
50	Salt Lake City	31.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Children

Population under age 18 as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Salt Lake City	28.9
2	Houston	27.3
3	Riverside	27.3
4	Dallas	27.0
5	San Antonio	26.0
6	Memphis	25.7
7	Atlanta	25.6
8	Indianapolis	25.4
9	Raleigh	25.4
10	Phoenix	25.3
11	San Francisco	25.1
12	Oklahoma City	24.9
13	Charlotte	24.9
14	Austin	24.6
15	Cincinnati	24.4
16	Minneapolis	24.3
17	Columbus	24.2
18	Las Vegas	24.1
19	Denver	24.1
20	Chicago	24.1
21	Sacramento	23.9
22	Nashville	23.9
23	Milwaukee	23.8
24	San Jose	23.5
25	Birmingham	23.5
26	Washington, D.C.	23.4
United States		23.3
27	Los Angeles	23.2
28	Detroit	23.2
29	Louisville	23.1
30	St. Louis	23.0
31	Jacksonville	22.8
32	Portland	22.8
33	Virginia Beach	22.7
34	New Orleans	22.7
35	Orlando	22.7
36	Richmond	22.6
37	San Diego	22.6
38	Philadelphia	22.5
39	Baltimore	22.3
40	Seattle	22.3
41	New York	22.2
42	Cleveland	22.2
43	Hartford	21.3
44	Miami	20.9
45	Boston	20.8
46	Buffalo	20.7
47	Tampa	20.7
48	Providence	20.6
49	San Francisco	20.6
50	Pittsburgh	19.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Young Adults

Population aged 18 - 34 as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Austin	27.6
2	Houston	27.3
3	Virginia Beach	26.9
4	Salt Lake City	26.5
5	Los Angeles	25.6
6	Oklahoma City	25.5
7	Orlando	25.0
8	San Antonio	25.0
9	Riverside	24.8
10	Columbus	24.8
11	Seattle	24.8
12	Washington, D.C.	24.7
13	Houston	24.7
14	Boston	24.6
15	Nashville	24.5
16	New Orleans	24.2
17	Denver	24.2
18	Dallas	24.0
19	Sacramento	24.0
20	San Francisco	23.9
21	Chicago	23.9
22	Las Vegas	23.9
23	New York	23.8
24	San Jose	23.8
25	Baltimore	23.8
26	Phoenix	23.7
27	Minneapolis	23.6
28	Richmond	23.5
United States		23.5
29	Memphis	23.4
30	Philadelphia	23.4
31	Portland	23.4
32	Raleigh	23.3
33	Atlanta	23.3
34	Providence	23.3
35	Milwaukee	23.3
36	Jacksonville	23.2
37	Indianapolis	23.1
38	Buffalo	23.0
39	Kansas City	22.6
40	Charlotte	22.5
41	St. Louis	22.5
42	Hartford	22.5
43	Birmingham	22.4
44	Cincinnati	22.4
45	Louisville	22.2
46	Miami	22.1
47	Pittsburgh	21.6
48	Detroit	21.0
49	Tampa	21.0
50	Cleveland	20.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Working Age Adults

Population aged 18 - 64 as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Austin	66.2
2	Seattle	65.8
3	San Francisco	65.7
4	Washington, D.C.	65.6
5	Boston	65.1
6	San Diego	65.0
7	Virginia Beach	64.8
8	Los Angeles	64.7
9	Denver	64.7
10	San Jose	64.5
11	Raleigh	64.4
12	Nashville	64.4
13	Portland	64.4
14	Columbus	64.1
15	Richmond	64.1
16	New Orleans	64.0
17	Atlanta	64.0
18	Baltimore	64.0
19	Orlando	64.0
20	New York	63.9
21	Providence	63.9
22	Minneapolis	63.8
23	Chicago	63.5
24	Jacksonville	63.4
25	Hartford	63.3
26	Philadelphia	63.3
27	Houston	63.2
28	Charlotte	63.1
29	Dallas	63.1
30	Las Vegas	63.0
31	Louisville	62.9
32	Buffalo	62.9
33	Milwaukee	62.7
34	Oklahoma City	62.7
35	Memphis	62.6
United States		62.6
36	St. Louis	62.6
37	Pittsburgh	62.5
38	Sacramento	62.5
39	Indianapolis	62.5
40	Detroit	62.5
41	Miami	62.4
42	Birmingham	62.4
43	Cincinnati	62.3
44	San Antonio	62.1
45	Kansas City	62.0
46	Salt Lake City	61.8
47	Cleveland	61.6
48	Riverside	61.3
49	Tampa	61.0
50	Phoenix	60.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Seniors

Population aged 65 and older as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Tampa	18.4
2	Pittsburgh	18.0
3	Miami	16.7
4	Buffalo	16.4
5	Cleveland	16.2
6	Providence	15.5
7	Hartford	15.4
8	St. Louis	14.4
9	Detroit	14.3
10	Philadelphia	14.2
11	Birmingham	14.2
United States		14.1
12	Boston	14.1
13	Louisville	14.0
14	New York	13.9
15	Jacksonville	13.8
16	Phoenix	13.7
17	San Francisco	13.7
18	Baltimore	13.7
19	Sacramento	13.5
20	Milwaukee	13.5
21	Orlando	13.4
22	Cincinnati	13.3
23	New Orleans	13.3
24	Richmond	13.3
25	Kansas City	13.0
26	Las Vegas	12.8
27	Portland	12.8
28	Virginia Beach	12.6
29	Chicago	12.4
30	Oklahoma City	12.4
31	San Diego	12.3
32	Indianapolis	12.1
33	Los Angeles	12.1
34	Charlotte	12.0
35	Seattle	11.9
36	San Jose	11.9
37	Minneapolis	11.9
38	San Antonio	11.9
39	Nashville	11.8
40	Columbus	11.7
41	Memphis	11.6
42	Riverside	11.5
43	Denver	11.2
44	Washington, D.C.	11.0
45	Atlanta	10.4
46	Raleigh	10.2
47	Dallas	9.9
48	Houston	9.5
49	Salt Lake City	9.3
50	Austin	9.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Persons with Disabilities

About 13 percent of the non-institutionalized population in the United States and 12 percent in the St. Louis MSA reported having a disability in 2013. About 40 percent of persons with disabilities in both the United States and St. Louis are 65 years or older and about half are of working age (18 to 64). For both geographies, about one-third of the senior population has a disability, as does 10 percent of the working age population and about 4 percent of children.

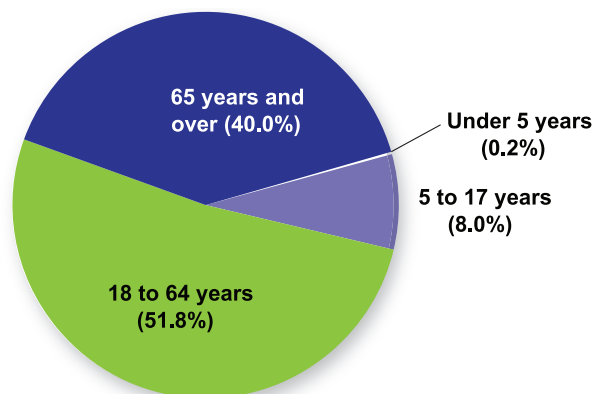
For disability status, the Census captures people who report having "difficulty with specific functions and may, in the absence of accommodation, have a disability."⁴ The 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) asked the following six questions:

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing? (Hearing Difficulty, asked of all ages)
- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses? (Vision Difficulty, asked of all ages)
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions? (Cognitive Difficulty, asked of persons 5 years and older)
- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs? (Ambulatory Difficulty, asked of persons 5 years and older)
- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing? (Self-Care Difficulty, asked of persons 5 years and older)
- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping? (Independent Living Difficulty, asked of persons 15 years and older)

In the St. Louis region 340,586 people have a disability. Over half of these people have difficulty walking or climbing stairs (ambulatory difficulty). The only two difficulties asked of the under 5 population are hearing and vision. Of the 635 youths under 5 with a disability, 81.9 percent have a hearing difficulty and 24.9 percent have a vision difficulty. For youth ages 5 to 17 with a disability, a majority (83.7 percent) are reported to have cognitive difficulties. For both the working age and senior populations, difficulty walking and climbing stairs was the most frequently reported disability.

See page 77 for Employment Rate for Adults with Disabilities and page 67 for Persons with Disabilities in Poverty tables.

Percent of Disabled Population by Age Group
St. Louis MSA, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

“The prevalence of disabilities increases the need for health services and creates a very significant demand for accessible transportation services which allow older adults to access services they require, maintain social contact, and continue to contribute in the workforce or in volunteer capacities in the region. Medical science has increased the life expectancy of people with disabilities which enhances the need to address these issues. Older adults want to age in their homes, out in the community, and we need to find ways to support that desire. Supporting older adults in their homes also maintains tax revenues that in turn enhance community development.”

~ Mary Lazare, Lutheran Senior Services

⁴ The U.S. Census asks six questions on the American Community Survey to determine if a person has one or more disabilities. The Census recognizes that the limited number of questions does not fully capture all functional limitations or external factors that may limit an individual's ability to participate in a variety of activities but the categories used by the Census are also used by most Federal and state legislation in program planning and funding allocation.

Disability Rate

Percent of total population, 2013

1	Birmingham	15.4
2	Detroit	14.4
3	Louisville	14.3
4	Pittsburgh	13.9
5	Tampa	13.6
6	Memphis	13.6
7	Cleveland	13.6
8	New Orleans	13.6
9	Oklahoma City	13.5
10	San Antonio	13.5
11	Buffalo	13.4
12	Providence	13.3
13	Jacksonville	13.1
14	Indianapolis	12.8
United States		12.6
15	Sacramento	12.5
16	Portland	12.5
17	Las Vegas	12.4
18	Cincinnati	12.4
19	Philadelphia	12.3
20	St. Louis	12.3
21	Richmond	12.3
22	Milwaukee	12.2
23	Columbus	12.1
24	Baltimore	11.8
25	Hartford	11.6
26	Nashville	11.6
27	Kansas City	11.6
28	Orlando	11.5
29	Charlotte	11.4
30	Virginia Beach	11.4
31	Miami	11.2
32	Seattle	11.2
33	Riverside	11.2
34	Boston	10.9
35	Phoenix	10.8
36	Atlanta	10.2
37	San Francisco	10.1
38	New York	10.0
39	Chicago	10.0
40	Austin	10.0
41	San Diego	9.8
42	Dallas	9.7
43	Houston	9.7
44	Los Angeles	9.6
45	Minneapolis	9.6
46	Salt Lake City	9.4
47	Denver	9.4
48	Raleigh	9.0
49	Washington, D.C.	8.2
50	San Jose	7.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Children with Disabilities

Percent of children under age 18, 2013

1	New Orleans	5.9
2	Pittsburgh	5.3
3	Louisville	5.3
4	Cleveland	5.2
5	Indianapolis	5.1
6	Milwaukee	5.1
7	Hartford	4.9
8	Buffalo	4.9
9	Providence	4.9
10	Detroit	4.8
11	Richmond	4.8
12	Philadelphia	4.6
13	San Antonio	4.6
14	Columbus	4.5
15	Oklahoma City	4.4
16	Jacksonville	4.4
17	Austin	4.4
18	St. Louis	4.3
19	Orlando	4.3
20	Cincinnati	4.3
21	Boston	4.3
22	Birmingham	4.2
23	Raleigh	4.2
24	Sacramento	4.2
25	Tampa	4.2
United States		4.1
26	Baltimore	4.0
27	Las Vegas	4.0
28	Orlando	3.9
29	Seattle	3.8
30	Portland	3.7
31	Charlotte	3.7
32	Nashville	3.7
33	Virginia Beach	3.6
34	Houston	3.5
35	Miami	3.5
36	Atlanta	3.5
37	Minneapolis	3.4
38	Kansas City	3.4
39	Dallas	3.4
40	Riverside	3.4
41	Salt Lake City	3.3
42	New York	3.3
43	San Diego	3.2
44	Denver	3.1
45	Phoenix	3.0
46	Chicago	3.0
47	San Francisco	2.9
48	Washington, D.C.	2.9
49	Los Angeles	2.8
50	San Jose	2.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Adults Aged 18 - 64 with Disabilities

Percent of adults aged 18 - 64, 2013

1	Birmingham	14.0
2	Detroit	12.7
3	Memphis	12.7
4	Louisville	12.3
5	San Antonio	12.0
6	Oklahoma City	11.8
7	Indianapolis	11.3
8	New Orleans	11.3
9	Jacksonville	11.2
10	Cleveland	11.2
11	Buffalo	11.2
12	Cincinnati	11.1
13	Pittsburgh	11.0
14	Las Vegas	10.9
15	Tampa	10.8
16	Portland	10.8
17	Providence	10.6
18	Columbus	10.6
United States		10.5
19	Richmond	10.4
20	Milwaukee	10.3
21	Sacramento	10.3
22	Philadelphia	10.2
23	Kansas City	10.2
24	St. Louis	10.2
25	Nashville	10.2
26	Charlotte	9.9
27	Virginia Beach	9.7
28	Riverside	9.6
29	Baltimore	9.6
30	Orlando	9.3
31	Seattle	9.2
32	Phoenix	8.9
33	Atlanta	8.9
34	Hartford	8.8
35	Austin	8.8
36	Salt Lake City	8.4
37	Houston	8.3
38	Dallas	8.3
39	Boston	8.2
40	Minneapolis	8.1
41	Chicago	8.0
42	Denver	7.9
43	Miami	7.5
44	San Francisco	7.5
45	New York	7.3
46	Raleigh	7.2
47	San Diego	7.2
48	Los Angeles	7.0
49	Washington, D.C.	6.5
50	San Jose	5.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Adults Aged 65 and Older with Disabilities

Percent of adults aged 65 and older, 2013

1	San Antonio	41.4
2	Oklahoma City	41.0
3	Birmingham	40.4
4	Memphis	40.3
5	Louisville	38.5
6	Riverside	38.3
7	New Orleans	38.1
8	Sacramento	38.0
9	Detroit	37.8
10	Indianapolis	37.3
11	Los Angeles	36.7
12	Portland	36.7
13	Houston	36.5
United States		36.4
14	Jacksonville	36.3
15	Seattle	36.2
16	Nashville	36.2
17	Providence	36.2
18	Dallas	36.1
19	Columbus	36.0
20	Salt Lake City	35.9
21	Las Vegas	35.8
22	Atlanta	35.6
23	Charlotte	35.6
24	San Diego	35.4
25	Baltimore	35.2
26	St. Louis	35.1
27	Chicago	34.8
28	Kansas City	34.8
29	Miami	34.8
30	Orlando	34.7
31	Richmond	34.7
32	Cleveland	34.6
33	Austin	34.6
34	Philadelphia	34.5
35	Milwaukee	34.4
36	Cincinnati	34.0
37	Pittsburgh	34.0
38	New York	33.8
39	Tampa	33.8
40	San Francisco	33.7
41	Virginia Beach	33.6
42	Boston	33.5
43	Phoenix	33.5
44	San Jose	33.5
45	Buffalo	33.4
46	Hartford	33.3
47	Raleigh	32.3
48	Denver	31.6
49	Minneapolis	30.6
50	Washington, D.C.	30.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Households⁵

Over the past few decades the composition of households has changed dramatically in the United States.

The number of households increased 32 percent in the United States from 1990 to 2014 while the population increased 27.8 percent. In the St. Louis region, the number of households increased 14.4 percent while the population increased 9.6 percent over the same time period. Average household size for the St. Louis region is slightly lower (2.5) than for the United States (2.6 persons per household). The range in household size varies among the peers. Regions in the Midwest tend to have smaller average household sizes and regions in the West tend to have larger household sizes.

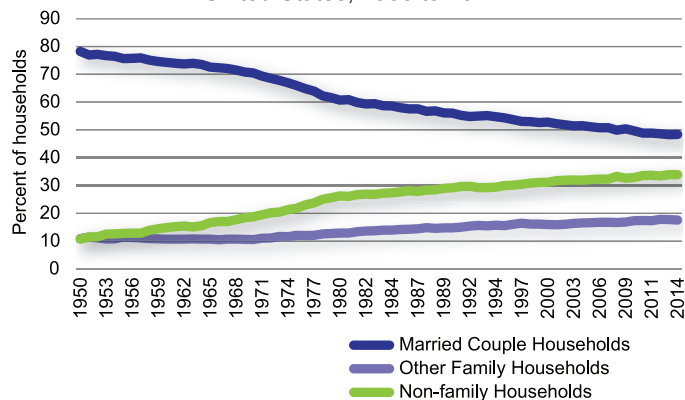
The number of family households continues to increase in the United States, but they comprise a shrinking proportion of total households due to the increase in non-family household types such as single person households.⁶ The proportion of family households steadily declined in the United States from 90 percent in 1940 to 66 percent in 2014. The Midwest regions, including St. Louis, tend to have smaller proportions of family households than regions in the West.

The growing population of seniors living alone is one reason for the increase of single person households. Seniors living alone comprised 10 percent of households in both the United States and the St. Louis region in 2013. This number is expected to increase further in coming years. The percentage of households where seniors live alone is much less in some of the fastest growing regions—Austin, Houston, Dallas, and Raleigh. The rising number of seniors living alone increases the demand for in-home health care and other services.

Single parent families account for over one-third of family households with children in St. Louis and the United States as well as for most of the peer Midwest regions. In the St. Louis region, the proportion of family households with children that live with an unmarried parent has grown from 23.6 percent in 1990 to 35.3 percent in 2013.⁷ Single parent families tend to have lower incomes and higher poverty rates than the general population.

Grandparents are the primary caregivers for their grandchildren in nearly 2 million homes in the United States (5.1 percent of households with children). According to the U.S. Census Bureau grandparents in these households are “financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren.”

Households by Type
United States, 1950 to 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March and Annual Social and Economic Supplements, 2014 and earlier.

5 The U.S. Census defines a “household” as an individual or a group of individuals who occupy the same housing unit, whether or not they are related. The Census defines two types of households: family households are those that include two or more people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption and non-family households are those that have either unrelated people living together or a single person living alone.

6 Household Change in the United States, Population Reference Bureau, September 2012.

7 Single Parent Families includes family households where there is a male householder, no wife present, with own children or a female householder, no husband present, with own children. A limitation of the data is that it includes all unmarried-couple families. Therefore, families where both biological parents are present but unmarried are included as well as other households with unmarried couples with children.

Average Household Size

2013

1	Riverside	3.3
2	Salt Lake City	3.1
3	Los Angeles	3.0
4	San Jose	3.0
5	Houston	2.9
6	San Antonio	2.9
7	San Diego	2.9
8	Orlando	2.9
9	Miami	2.8
10	Las Vegas	2.8
11	Dallas	2.8
12	Phoenix	2.8
13	Atlanta	2.8
14	New York	2.8
15	Sacramento	2.7
16	Washington, D.C.	2.7
17	Chicago	2.7
18	Memphis	2.7
19	San Francisco	2.7
20	Charlotte	2.7
21	Austin	2.7
22	Jacksonville	2.7
United States		2.6
23	Philadelphia	2.6
24	Raleigh	2.6
25	Virginia Beach	2.6
26	Oklahoma City	2.6
27	Baltimore	2.6
28	Nashville	2.6
29	Richmond	2.6
30	Indianapolis	2.6
31	Birmingham	2.6
32	Portland	2.6
33	Denver	2.6
34	Detroit	2.6
35	Boston	2.6
36	Columbus	2.6
37	Minneapolis	2.5
38	Seattle	2.5
39	New Orleans	2.5
40	Cincinnati	2.5
41	Kansas City	2.5
42	Hartford	2.5
43	Louisville	2.5
44	Providence	2.5
45	St. Louis	2.5
46	Tampa	2.5
47	Milwaukee	2.5
48	Cleveland	2.4
49	Buffalo	2.3
50	Pittsburgh	2.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Family Households

Percent of all households, 2013

1	Riverside	74.4
2	San Jose	71.6
3	Salt Lake City	71.6
4	Houston	70.8
5	Dallas	69.4
6	San Antonio	68.5
7	Los Angeles	68.0
8	Atlanta	67.3
9	Charlotte	67.2
10	Birmingham	66.9
11	Virginia Beach	66.8
12	San Diego	66.7
13	Raleigh	66.6
14	Memphis	66.5
15	Washington, D.C.	66.4
16	Phoenix	66.3
17	Cincinnati	66.2
18	Sacramento	66.2
19	New York	66.1
	United States	65.9
20	Orlando	65.9
21	Chicago	65.7
22	St. Louis	65.7
23	Hartford	65.5
24	Indianapolis	65.4
25	Kansas City	65.2
26	Miami	65.1
27	Jacksonville	65.0
28	Nashville	65.0
29	Detroit	64.9
30	Louisville	64.8
31	Oklahoma City	64.7
32	Baltimore	64.6
33	Minneapolis	64.5
34	Las Vegas	64.4
35	Providence	64.4
36	Richmond	64.3
37	Philadelphia	64.0
38	Boston	63.6
39	Portland	63.6
40	Columbus	63.1
41	Seattle	62.9
42	San Francisco	62.5
43	Denver	62.4
44	Milwaukee	62.3
45	New Orleans	62.1
46	Austin	62.1
47	Cleveland	61.5
48	Pittsburgh	61.0
49	Tampa	60.9
50	Buffalo	60.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates**Families with Children**

Percent of all households, 2013

1	Salt Lake City	36.3
2	Riverside	35.8
3	San Jose	35.2
4	Houston	35.1
5	Dallas	34.8
6	Raleigh	33.6
7	Atlanta	32.4
8	Washington, D.C.	31.5
9	San Antonio	31.4
10	Charlotte	31.3
11	Austin	31.3
12	Sacramento	30.8
13	Los Angeles	30.7
14	Minneapolis	30.7
15	Indianapolis	30.6
16	Kansas City	30.1
17	San Diego	30.1
18	Phoenix	30.0
19	Chicago	30.0
20	Denver	30.0
21	Memphis	29.9
22	New York	29.5
23	Las Vegas	29.4
24	Cincinnati	29.4
25	Oklahoma City	29.1
26	Virginia Beach	29.1
27	Columbus	29.0
28	Seattle	29.0
29	Portland	28.9
	United States	28.6
30	Nashville	28.6
31	Detroit	28.5
32	Boston	28.4
33	Orlando	28.0
34	Hartford	28.0
35	St. Louis	28.0
36	Baltimore	27.9
37	San Francisco	27.9
38	Birmingham	27.8
39	Milwaukee	27.7
40	Richmond	27.5
41	Miami	27.4
42	Philadelphia	27.4
43	Providence	26.9
44	Jacksonville	26.8
45	Louisville	26.6
46	New Orleans	26.1
47	Cleveland	25.5
48	Buffalo	24.7
49	Tampa	23.4
50	Pittsburgh	23.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates**Single Parent Families**Percent of family households with
children, 2013

1	Memphis	44.5
2	New Orleans	42.9
3	Cleveland	39.2
4	Buffalo	39.1
5	Virginia Beach	38.1
6	Miami	37.9
7	Providence	37.6
8	Tampa	37.3
9	Richmond	37.2
10	Milwaukee	36.0
11	Las Vegas	36.0
12	Louisville	35.7
13	Detroit	35.6
14	Birmingham	35.6
15	Cincinnati	35.4
16	St. Louis	35.3
17	Indianapolis	35.3
18	Jacksonville	35.2
19	Orlando	34.8
20	Phoenix	34.7
21	Baltimore	34.6
22	Hartford	34.2
23	Columbus	34.0
24	Kansas City	34.0
25	Atlanta	33.6
26	Philadelphia	33.4
27	Oklahoma City	33.4
28	San Antonio	33.4
	United States	33.2
29	Charlotte	32.9
30	Sacramento	32.5
31	Riverside	32.1
32	Dallas	32.0
33	Los Angeles	31.9
34	Nashville	31.6
35	Pittsburgh	31.2
36	Houston	31.0
37	New York	30.9
38	Raleigh	30.2
39	Chicago	30.1
40	Denver	29.2
41	San Diego	29.0
42	Portland	28.6
43	Boston	28.5
44	Minneapolis	28.4
45	Austin	28.2
46	Seattle	27.7
47	Washington, D.C.	27.7
48	San Francisco	25.0
49	Salt Lake City	22.6
50	San Jose	20.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates**Grandparents Caring for
Grandchildren**Households where grandparent is
responsible for own grandchildren
as a percent of households with
children, 2013

1	New Orleans	7.8
2	Memphis	7.5
3	Birmingham	7.2
4	San Antonio	7.1
5	Louisville	6.8
6	Tampa	5.7
7	Las Vegas	5.7
8	Riverside	5.7
9	Oklahoma City	5.6
10	Virginia Beach	5.6
11	Houston	5.5
12	Jacksonville	5.4
13	Cincinnati	5.3
14	Nashville	5.3
15	Dallas	5.2
16	Baltimore	5.2
17	Philadelphia	5.2
	United States	5.1
18	Richmond	5.0
19	Atlanta	5.0
20	St. Louis	4.8
21	Charlotte	4.7
22	San Diego	4.7
23	Los Angeles	4.6
24	Phoenix	4.6
25	Columbus	4.6
26	Miami	4.5
27	Indianapolis	4.5
28	Chicago	4.4
29	Cleveland	4.3
30	Sacramento	4.2
31	New York	4.0
32	Buffalo	4.0
33	Kansas City	4.0
34	Salt Lake City	3.8
35	Washington, D.C.	3.8
36	Pittsburgh	3.7
37	Milwaukee	3.7
38	Detroit	3.7
39	Denver	3.7
40	Orlando	3.7
41	San Francisco	3.6
42	San Jose	3.6
43	Austin	3.4
44	Providence	3.3
45	Boston	3.1
46	Portland	3.0
47	Seattle	2.8
48	Hartford	2.8
49	Minneapolis	2.4
50	Raleigh	2.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates**Persons Aged 65 and
Older Living Alone**

Percent of all households, 2013

1	Pittsburgh	13.6
2	Buffalo	13.4
3	Tampa	13.1
4	Miami	11.9
5	Cleveland	11.9
6	Hartford	11.8
7	Providence	11.3
8	Detroit	11.0
9	Boston	10.7
10	Philadelphia	10.6
11	New York	10.5
12	Milwaukee	10.3
13	St. Louis	10.3
14	Louisville	10.1
	United States	10.1
15	Jacksonville	10.0
16	Baltimore	9.9
17	Richmond	9.9
18	Birmingham	9.8
19	Sacramento	9.7
20	New Orleans	9.7
21	Chicago	9.6
22	Cincinnati	9.6
23	San Francisco	9.5
24	Kansas City	9.3
25	Virginia Beach	9.3
26	Minneapolis	9.0
27	Portland	8.9
28	Oklahoma City	8.9
29	Indianapolis	8.8
30	Phoenix	8.6
31	Seattle	8.5
32	Nashville	8.5
33	Las Vegas	8.5
34	Memphis	8.5
35	Columbus	8.5
36	San Diego	8.5
37	Denver	8.3
38	Los Angeles	8.3
39	Charlotte	8.2
40	Orlando	8.1
41	San Antonio	8.1
42	Riverside	8.0
43	Washington, D.C.	7.5
44	San Jose	7.1
45	Salt Lake City	7.1
46	Atlanta	7.0
47	Raleigh	6.8
48	Dallas	6.6
49	Houston	6.2
50	Austin	5.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates

Population Change (Page 21)

Population Change measures total population change from April 2010 to July 2014 as a percent of the 2010 population. Population change is comprised of natural change and net migration.

Natural Change, Net Migration, Net International Migration, and Net Domestic Migration each report the components of population change from April 2010 to July 2014 as a percent of the 2010 population.

Natural Change is the total number of births minus deaths. **Net Migration** is the number of people moving into a region minus those moving out. Net migration is composed of net international migration and net domestic migration. **Net International Migration** measures immigration to the United States minus emigration from the United States. Net international migration is made up of four components: migration of the foreign-born, migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, migration of natives to and from the United States, and movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas. **Net Domestic Migration** is the difference between migration to and migration from a region where both origin and destination occur within the United States.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Race and Ethnicity (Page 23)

White Population (Not Hispanic or Latino), Black Population (Not Hispanic or Latino), and Asian Population (Not Hispanic or Latino) each include the percent of population who identify as one race alone and not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. **White Population** includes persons with origins in Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa, including people who indicate their race as “White” or report entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Arab, Moroccan, or Caucasian. **Black Population** includes persons having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa, including people who indicate their race as “Black, African Am., or Negro”; or report entries such as African-American, Kenyan, Nigerian, or Haitian. **Asian Population** includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

Hispanic or Latino Population is an ethnic classification that includes people of any race who indicate they are of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. It is recorded separately due to the diversity of “race” within the Hispanic population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B03002)

Immigrant Population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth, also known as the foreign-born population, and is comprised of persons who are a U.S. citizen by naturalization and non-U.S. citizens. Persons born abroad of American parents or born in Puerto Rico or other U.S. Island Areas are not considered foreign-born.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

Age (Page 25)

Median Age represents the age distribution of a metropolitan region with half of the population older than the median age and half younger.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B01002)

Children, Young Adults, Working Age Adults, and Seniors

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B01001)

Persons with Disabilities (Page 27)

Disability Rate, Children with Disabilities, Adults Aged 18 – 64 with Disabilities, and Adults Aged 65 and Older with Disabilities each report the civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability as a percent of the total civilian noninstitutionalized population. Disability status is based on six factors— hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, and independent living difficulties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

Households (Page 28 and 29)

Average Household Size measures the average number of persons per household. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The occupants may include one or more families living together,

one person living alone, or any other combination of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11002 and DP02)

Family Households represents the percent of households that are comprised of families, defined as two or more people living together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Families with Children includes family households with their own children. Own children is defined as never-married biological, adopted, and stepchildren who are under the age of 18.

Single Parent Families includes families with children in which a spouse of the single parent is not present. An unmarried partner may or may not be present.

Persons Aged 65 and Older Living Alone does not include persons aged 65 and older living in group quarters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

Grandparents Caring for Grandchildren includes households in which a grandparent lives with and is responsible for their own grandchildren under the age of 18.

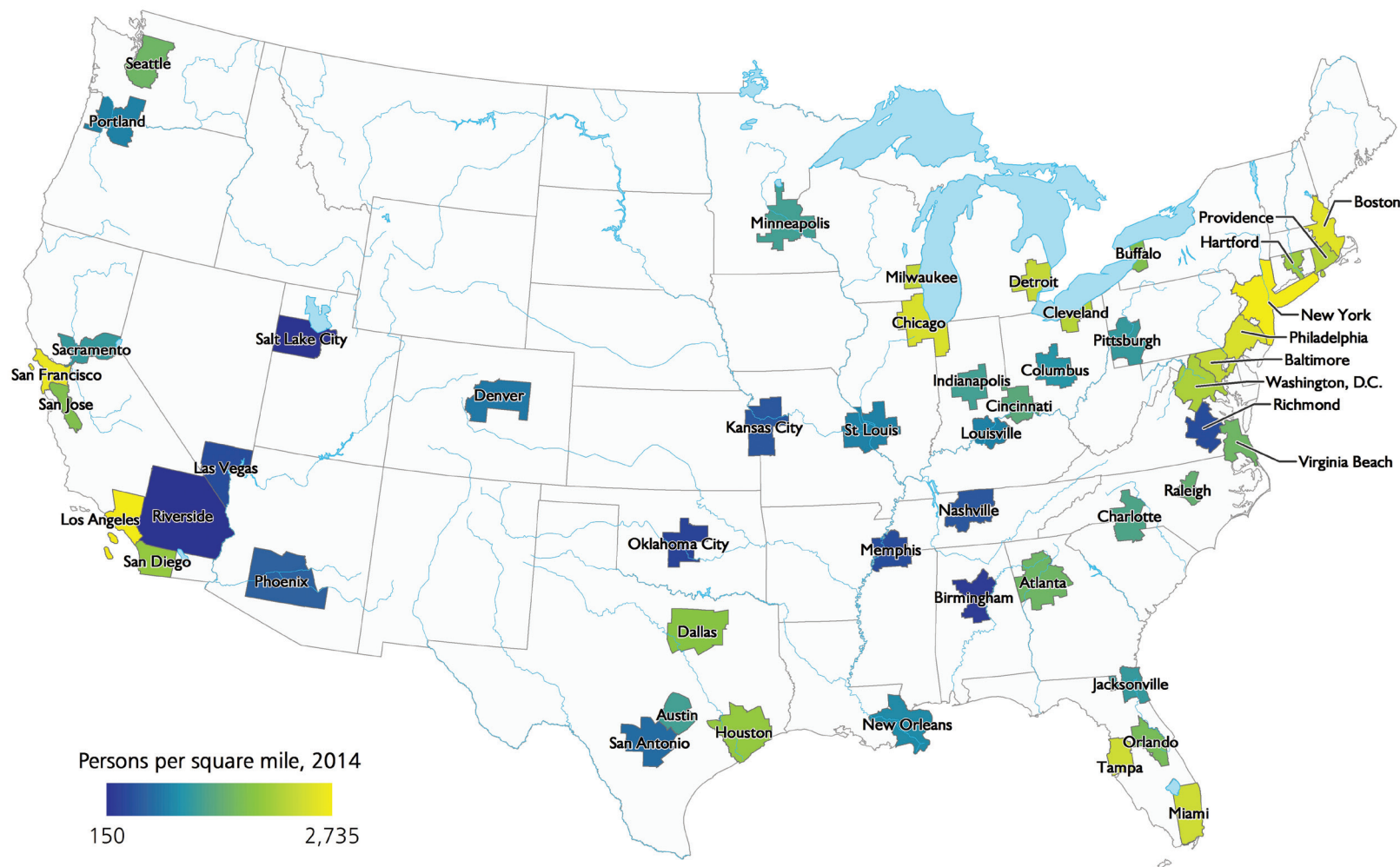
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B10063 and B11005)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Population Density

—See page 32 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Population Distribution

Population density in the 50 peer regions ranges from 150 people per square mile in Salt Lake City to 2,735 people per square mile in Los Angeles. The most densely populated regions border either an ocean or a Great Lake. Nationally, population density is 90 people per square mile, lower than any of the peer regions.

Each MSA includes one or more urbanized areas (UA), which are densely settled areas with at least 50,000 residents.¹ The St. Louis MSA includes two urbanized areas—the St. Louis UA (924 square miles) and the Alton UA (55 square miles). There are 2,284 persons per square mile in the St. Louis region’s urbanized areas, over six times higher than the population density of the MSA as a whole. Although Salt Lake City and Las Vegas are among the MSAs with the lowest density, their urbanized areas are among the densest, ranking 9th and 5th, respectively.

The 1876 “divorce” between the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County is a well-known historical aspect of the region. This decision reverberates into the present day in a multitude of ways. Unlike most central cities, St. Louis has not been able to annex additional land since the 19th Century. This circumstance, along with the outward movement of population that was seen in most metropolitan areas, accounts for the city of St. Louis having one of the lowest shares of the MSA population as well as a relatively high population density compared with the largest cities in the peer MSAs. Inability to annex land preserved the boundary encompassing the region’s most densely developed parts, while blocking the city’s ability to increase population by expanding into nearby urbanizing areas.

Population declined in the city of St. Louis from 2010 to 2014. The largest city in five other regions also experienced a decrease in population over the time period. However, in St. Louis, the rate of loss has slowed in recent years. From 1950 to 2010 the city of St. Louis lost an average of nearly 9,000 people per year. Over the last four years the average loss has been much less with a loss of fewer than 500 people per year.

The city of St. Louis is the only county in the East-West Gateway 8-county region that lost population from 1990 to 2014. Most of the population growth in the region has been in St. Charles County.

Most of the land area of the St. Louis MSA lies in predominantly rural counties, such as Franklin County, Missouri and Macoupin County, Illinois (see page 7 for a map of the MSA). About 13 percent of the population of the St. Louis MSA lives in rural areas, ranking 13th among the 50 peer regions.

Population Density, East-West Gateway Region			
Population per square mile by county, 1990 and 2014			
County	1990	2014	Percent Change
Madison	344	368	6.9
Monroe	58	87	50.4
St. Clair	396	400	1.1
Franklin	87	111	26.7
Jefferson	261	339	30.0
St. Charles	379	676	78.2
St. Louis	1,957	1,973	0.8
City of St. Louis	6,408	5,128	-20.0
East-West Gateway Region	533	577	8.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Decennial Census and 2014 Population Estimates

Population Density

Population per square mile, 2014

1	Los Angeles	2,735
2	New York	2,423
3	San Francisco	1,860
4	Boston	1,357
5	Chicago	1,328
6	Philadelphia	1,315
7	Miami	1,168
8	Tampa	1,160
9	Detroit	1,105
10	Milwaukee	1,081
11	Baltimore	1,071
12	Cleveland	1,033
13	Providence	1,014
14	Washington, D.C.	966
15	Hartford	802
16	Houston	786
17	San Diego	776
18	Dallas	750
19	San Jose	729
20	Buffalo	726
21	Orlando	667
22	Atlanta	646
23	Virginia Beach	638
24	Seattle	625
25	Raleigh	587
26	Cincinnati	516
27	Charlotte	470
28	Austin	461
29	Indianapolis	458
30	Minneapolis	458
31	Pittsburgh	446
32	Jacksonville	443
33	Sacramento	441
34	Columbus	416
35	New Orleans	391
36	St. Louis	357
37	Louisville	355
38	Portland	351
39	Denver	330
40	San Antonio	318
41	Phoenix	308
42	Kansas City	285
43	Nashville	284
44	Richmond	275
45	Memphis	269
46	Las Vegas	262
47	Oklahoma City	243
48	Birmingham	217
49	Riverside	163
50	Salt Lake City	150
United States		90

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates; Missouri Census Data Center

¹ Urbanized areas consist of a densely settled core area defined as census tracts and/or census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. Surrounding census tracts and blocks with a population density of at least 500 persons per square mile are also included in the urbanized area.

Urbanized Area Density

Population per square mile, 2010

1	Los Angeles	6,576
2	San Jose	5,328
3	San Francisco	5,109
4	New York	4,986
5	Las Vegas	4,525
6	Miami	4,447
7	San Diego	4,003
8	Sacramento	3,725
9	Salt Lake City	3,686
10	Denver	3,543
11	Portland	3,519
12	Chicago	3,404
13	Washington, D.C.	3,226
14	Riverside	3,162
15	Phoenix	3,079
Peer Average		3,007
16	Seattle	2,942
17	San Antonio	2,942
18	New Orleans	2,882
19	Dallas	2,831
20	Houston	2,808
21	Baltimore	2,744
22	Philadelphia	2,680
23	Virginia Beach	2,652
24	Columbus	2,613
25	Detroit	2,600
26	Minneapolis	2,595
27	Austin	2,577
28	Milwaukee	2,499
29	Buffalo	2,463
30	Tampa	2,382
31	Cleveland	2,352
32	Orlando	2,295
33	St. Louis	2,284
34	Kansas City	2,231
35	Boston	2,153
36	Memphis	2,132
37	Providence	2,128
38	Oklahoma City	2,119
39	Indianapolis	2,046
40	Louisville	2,040
41	Cincinnati	2,018
42	Jacksonville	1,978
43	Richmond	1,937
44	Pittsburgh	1,872
45	Nashville	1,721
46	Raleigh	1,715
47	Atlanta	1,702
48	Hartford	1,665
49	Charlotte	1,508
50	Birmingham	1,414

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Largest City Population Density

Population per square mile, 2014

1	New York	28,056
2	San Francisco	18,187
3	Boston	13,586
4	Miami	11,997
5	Chicago	11,959
6	Philadelphia	11,635
7	Washington, D.C.	10,793
8	Providence	9,737
9	Los Angeles	8,383
10	Seattle	7,962
11	Portland	7,694
12	Minneapolis	7,545
13	Hartford	7,175
14	Buffalo	6,406
15	Milwaukee	6,238
16	San Jose	5,754
17	Pittsburgh	5,516
18	St. Louis	5,127
19	Cleveland	5,013
20	Sacramento	4,955
21	Detroit	4,903
22	Portland	4,642
23	Las Vegas	4,518
Peer Average		4,450
24	Denver	4,339
25	San Diego	4,247
26	Riverside	3,938
27	Columbus	3,849
28	Cincinnati	3,825
29	Dallas	3,762
30	Houston	3,735
31	Richmond	3,643
32	Atlanta	3,425
33	Tampa	3,163
34	San Antonio	3,117
35	Raleigh	3,078
36	Austin	3,064
37	Phoenix	2,975
38	Charlotte	2,721
39	Orlando	2,562
40	Indianapolis	2,348
41	New Orleans	2,268
42	Jacksonville	2,085
43	Louisville	1,884
44	Virginia Beach	1,811
45	Salt Lake City	1,718
46	Kansas City	1,495
47	Birmingham	1,453
48	Nashville	1,355
49	Jacksonville	1,142
50	Oklahoma City	1,023

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and Population Estimates

Largest City Share of MSA Population

Percent of total population, 2014

1	San Antonio	61.7
2	Jacksonville	60.1
3	San Jose	52.0
4	Memphis	48.9
5	Louisville	48.3
6	Austin	47.0
7	Oklahoma City	46.4
8	Indianapolis	43.1
9	San Diego	42.3
10	New York	42.3
11	Baltimore	41.9
12	Milwaukee	38.1
13	Nashville	35.9
14	Raleigh	35.4
15	Houston	34.5
16	Phoenix	34.2
17	Charlotte	34.0
18	New Orleans	30.7
19	Las Vegas	29.6
20	Los Angeles	29.6
21	Chicago	28.5
22	Portland	26.4
Peer Average		26.3
23	Virginia Beach	26.3
24	Philadelphia	25.8
25	Denver	24.1
26	Buffalo	22.8
27	Kansas City	22.7
28	Baltimore	22.4
29	Sacramento	21.6
30	Cleveland	18.9
31	Birmingham	18.6
32	San Francisco	18.6
33	Dallas	18.4
34	Seattle	18.2
35	Richmond	17.3
36	Salt Lake City	16.6
37	Detroit	15.8
38	Cincinnati	13.9
39	Boston	13.9
40	Pittsburgh	13.0
41	Tampa	12.3
42	Minneapolis	11.7
43	St. Louis	11.3
44	Orlando	11.3
45	Providence	11.1
46	Washington, D.C.	10.9
47	Hartford	10.3
48	Atlanta	8.1
49	Miami	7.3
50	Riverside	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Change in Largest City Population

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Austin	15.5
2	New Orleans	11.8
3	Charlotte	10.7
4	Denver	10.6
5	Orlando	10.1
6	Seattle	9.8
7	Washington, D.C.	9.5
8	Raleigh	8.9
9	Atlanta	8.6
10	San Antonio	8.2
11	Miami	7.7
12	San Jose	7.4
13	Nashville	7.1
14	Oklahoma City	7.0
15	Dallas	6.9
16	Tampa	6.8
17	Richmond	6.7
18	Houston	6.7
19	Minneapolis	6.4
20	Phoenix	6.3
21	Columbus	6.2
22	Boston	6.2
23	Portland	6.1
24	San Francisco	5.9
25	San Diego	5.6
26	Riverside	5.1
27	Las Vegas	5.1
Peer Average		4.8
28	Sacramento	4.0
29	New York	3.9
30	Jacksonville	3.8
31	Los Angeles	3.6
32	Indianapolis	3.5
33	Virginia Beach	3.0
34	Louisville	2.6
35	Kansas City	2.4
36	Salt Lake City	2.4
37	Philadelphia	2.2
38	Memphis	1.5
39	Chicago	1.0
40	Milwaukee	0.8
41	Providence	0.6
42	Cincinnati	0.4
43	Baltimore	0.3
44	Birmingham	0.0
45	Hartford	-0.1
46	Pittsburgh	-0.1
47	St. Louis	-0.6
48	Buffalo	-1.0
49	Cleveland	-1.8
50	Detroit	-4.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Rural Population

Percent of total population, 2010

1	Birmingham	28.8
2	Nashville	24.1
3	Richmond	20.3
United States		19.3
4	Charlotte	18.5
5	Oklahoma City	18.3
6	Pittsburgh	17.8
7	Raleigh	17.2
8	Louisville	17.1
9	Columbus	16.5
10	Memphis	15.3
11	Cincinnati	14.1
12	San Antonio	13.8
13	St. Louis	13.2
14	Austin	12.8
15	Indianapolis	12.4
16	Minneapolis	12.4
17	Kansas City	12.3
18	Hartford	12.2
19	Buffalo	11.9
20	Jacksonville	11.2
21	Atlanta	11.1
22	Portland	9.9
23	Providence	9.5
24	Baltimore	9.0
25	Virginia Beach	8.7
26	Cleveland	8.1
27	Washington, D.C.	7.8
28	Dallas	7.4
29	New Orleans	7.2
30	Sacramento	7.2
31	Detroit	6.8
32	Milwaukee	6.6
33	Houston	6.5
34	Denver	5.7
35	Seattle	5.6
36	Boston	5.5
37	Orlando	5.4
38	Philadelphia	5.1
39	Riverside	4.7
40	Tampa	4.4
41	Phoenix	4.1
42	San Diego	3.3
43	New York	2.7
44	Chicago	2.6
45	Salt Lake City	1.8
46	San Jose	1.8
47	Las Vegas	1.3
48	San Francisco	1.0
49	Los Angeles	0.5
50	Miami	0.4

Source: Missouri Census Data Center

Development Patterns

The level of population and employment dispersal in a region can affect household expenses and employment opportunities. Regions with large amounts of inexpensive land that can be developed tend to expand geographically and have relatively low housing costs. Disadvantages of more dispersed population and employment can include higher transportation costs and fewer employment opportunities for transit-dependent workers in the urban core. Regions that are constrained by geography to smaller footprints tend to have higher housing costs, partially offset by more extensive transit systems, and a greater percentage of jobs that are accessible to lower-income workers.

The Population Dispersal and Employment Dispersal tables show, for each region, the change in population and employment located outside the county or counties containing the largest city, referred to here as the “core counties.”² As a city not within a county, the city of St. Louis is treated as a county equivalent and constitutes the core county for the St. Louis region. A negative value on these tables indicates the share of the MSA’s population or employment increased in the core counties.

Among the peer regions there is somewhat of a “back to the city” movement. From 2010 to 2014, the share of population increased in the core counties of 21 of the peer regions, with another eight showing no change. The share of regional employment increased in the core counties of 24 regions with another five showing no change. In contrast, population dispersal decreased in six regions and employment dispersal decreased in five regions from 2000 to 2010. In St. Louis there was almost no change in population dispersal from 2010 to 2014 or employment dispersal from 2010 to 2013.

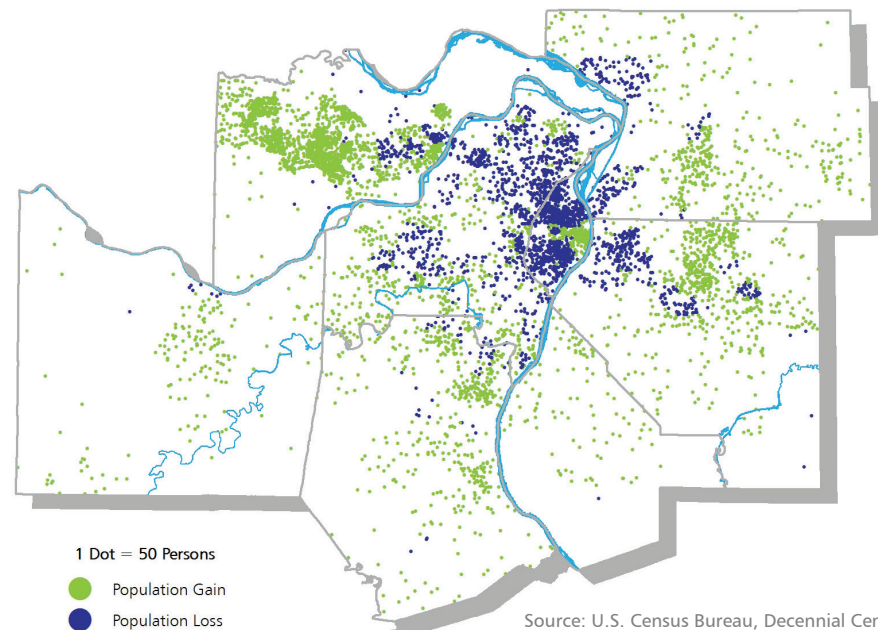
Densely populated urban environments, such as Los Angeles and New York, have a tenth of an acre or less of developed land per person. At the other extreme, dispersed regions such as Kansas City and Birmingham have more than a third of an acre of development per person. By this measure, St. Louis is one of the more dispersed regions, with 0.3 acres of developed land per person. St. Louis experienced the 7th highest percentage change in developed acres per capita from 2006 to 2011 with a 0.9 percent increase, indicating that the

region is consuming land more quickly than it is expanding its population. Most of the peer regions saw a decrease in the amount of developed land per person in this five year period.

MSAs vary considerably with respect to the amount of land that is considered rural. Overall for the United States, 97 percent of land is rural. Some regions in the West with large, sparsely populated counties have similar proportions of rural land area. Areas with the smallest percentages of land in rural areas tend to be the most populated and border on oceans or Great Lakes. St. Louis, which is tied economically to several large rural counties, ranks 18th with 86 percent of the land area in the MSA classified as rural.

The Population Change map shows that most of the population gain (green dots) in the St. Louis 8-county region from 2000 to 2010 was in the outer counties of the region, with a large increase also seen in the central core. Most of the population losses (blue dots) occurred in the city of St. Louis, St. Louis County, and St. Clair County. All counties except for St. Louis County and the city of St. Louis had net population gain over this time period.

Population Change
East-West Gateway Region, 2000 to 2010



² In 14 of the peer regions the largest city is located in more than one county. See page 38 for a description of how these counties were handled in this analysis.

Population Dispersal

Percentage point change in population living outside counties containing largest city, 2010-2014

1	Detroit	1.3
2	Jacksonville	1.0
3	Houston	0.7
4	Dallas	0.6
5	Birmingham	0.6
6	Cleveland	0.6
7	Baltimore	0.6
8	Indianapolis	0.5
9	Austin	0.4
10	Cincinnati	0.4
11	San Antonio	0.3
12	Kansas City	0.3
13	Oklahoma City	0.3
14	Los Angeles	0.3
15	Nashville	0.2
16	St. Louis	0.1
17	Memphis	0.1
18	Louisville	0.1
19	Milwaukee	0.1
20	San Francisco	0.0
21	Chicago	0.0
22	Phoenix	0.0
23	Salt Lake City	0.0
24	Sacramento	0.0
25	San Jose	0.0
26	Portland	0.0
27	Miami	0.0
Peer Average		-0.1
28	Providence	-0.1
29	Virginia Beach	-0.2
30	Philadelphia	-0.2
31	Hartford	-0.2
32	Washington, D.C.	-0.2
33	Minneapolis	-0.3
34	Buffalo	-0.3
35	Orlando	-0.3
36	Atlanta	-0.3
37	Pittsburgh	-0.3
38	Boston	-0.4
39	Richmond	-0.4
40	Denver	-0.5
41	Seattle	-0.5
42	New York	-0.5
43	Columbus	-0.6
44	Riverside	-0.6
45	Raleigh	-0.6
46	Tampa	-1.0
47	Charlotte	-1.1
48	New Orleans	-1.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Employment Dispersal

Percentage point change in employees working outside counties containing largest city, 2010-2013

1	Richmond	1.3
2	Detroit	1.0
3	Birmingham	0.9
4	Indianapolis	0.9
5	Nashville	0.8
6	Milwaukee	0.7
7	Dallas	0.7
8	Kansas City	0.6
9	Denver	0.5
10	Jacksonville	0.5
11	San Antonio	0.4
12	Oklahoma City	0.3
13	Houston	0.3
14	Baltimore	0.2
15	Memphis	0.2
16	Providence	0.2
17	Chicago	0.2
18	Cincinnati	0.2
19	Phoenix	0.1
20	Hartford	0.0
21	Buffalo	0.0
22	San Jose	0.0
23	Philadelphia	0.0
24	Sacramento	0.0
25	Portland	-0.1
26	St. Louis	-0.1
27	Pittsburgh	-0.1
28	Miami	-0.2
29	Cleveland	-0.2
30	Columbus	-0.2
31	Washington, D.C.	-0.2
32	Louisville	-0.2
33	Boston	-0.2
34	Seattle	-0.3
35	Salt Lake City	-0.3
36	Austin	-0.3
37	Minneapolis	-0.3
38	Virginia Beach	-0.3
Peer Average		-0.3
39	Los Angeles	-0.4
40	Riverside	-0.6
41	Atlanta	-0.6
42	New Orleans	-0.7
43	Charlotte	-0.8
44	Orlando	-0.8
45	Raleigh	-0.8
46	San Francisco	-0.9
47	Tampa	-1.0
48	New York	-1.1

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Developed Land per Capita

Developed acres per capita, 2011

1	Birmingham	0.36
United States		0.36
2	Kansas City	0.36
3	Oklahoma City	0.34
4	Memphis	0.33
5	Nashville	0.30
6	St. Louis	0.30
7	Charlotte	0.30
8	Richmond	0.29
9	Pittsburgh	0.29
10	Jacksonville	0.29
11	Indianapolis	0.28
12	San Antonio	0.27
13	Minneapolis	0.26
14	Columbus	0.26
15	Atlanta	0.25
16	Cincinnati	0.25
17	Austin	0.25
18	Cleveland	0.24
19	Louisville	0.24
20	Raleigh	0.24
21	Orlando	0.23
22	Detroit	0.23
23	New Orleans	0.23
24	Hartford	0.22
25	Houston	0.22
26	Tampa	0.22
27	Virginia Beach	0.22
28	Portland	0.22
29	Riverside	0.21
30	Dallas	0.21
31	Milwaukee	0.21
32	Seattle	0.21
33	Phoenix	0.20
34	Providence	0.20
35	Buffalo	0.19
36	Denver	0.19
37	Salt Lake City	0.18
38	Sacramento	0.18
39	Baltimore	0.18
40	Chicago	0.17
41	Boston	0.17
42	Philadelphia	0.17
43	Washington, D.C.	0.16
44	San Diego	0.16
45	San Jose	0.14
46	Miami	0.13
47	Las Vegas	0.13
48	San Francisco	0.12
49	New York	0.10
50	Los Angeles	0.09

Source: MRLC Consortium, National Land Cover Database; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Change in Developed Land per Capita

Percent change in developed acres per capita, 2006-2011

1	Detroit	3.8
2	Cleveland	3.2
3	Buffalo	2.9
4	Pittsburgh	1.9
5	Providence	1.8
6	Chicago	1.6
7	St. Louis	0.9
8	Virginia Beach	0.3
9	Milwaukee	0.2
10	Hartford	0.0
11	Philadelphia	-0.4
12	Memphis	-0.5
13	New York	-0.8
14	Cincinnati	-0.8
15	Phoenix	-0.8
16	Boston	-0.9
17	Birmingham	-1.1
18	Baltimore	-1.2
19	Orlando	-1.5
20	Los Angeles	-1.5
21	Jacksonville	-1.7
22	Minneapolis	-2.0
23	Tampa	-2.2
24	Columbus	-2.4
United States		-2.6
25	Kansas City	-2.7
26	Richmond	-2.9
27	Indianapolis	-3.0
28	Louisville	-3.0
29	Miami	-3.2
30	Oklahoma City	-3.6
31	Sacramento	-3.9
32	Riverside	-4.7
33	San Diego	-5.1
34	Salt Lake City	-5.1
35	Dallas	-5.2
36	Houston	-5.2
37	San Francisco	-5.3
38	Atlanta	-5.3
39	Nashville	-5.7
40	Seattle	-5.7
41	Washington, D.C.	-6.0
42	Portland	-6.3
43	San Jose	-6.5
44	San Antonio	-6.8
45	Denver	-7.0
46	Las Vegas	-8.0
47	Charlotte	-8.8
48	Austin	-9.2
49	Raleigh	-9.9
50	New Orleans	-13.6

Source: MRLC Consortium, National Land Cover Database; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Rural Land Area

Percent of total land area in square miles, 2010

United States		97.0
1	Salt Lake City	96.1
2	Riverside	95.1
3	Las Vegas	94.4
4	Denver	91.8
5	Portland	91.1
6	Oklahoma City	91.0
7	Phoenix	91.0
8	San Antonio	91.0
9	Richmond	89.1
10	Memphis	89.0
11	Kansas City	88.9
12	Birmingham	88.7
13	Sacramento	88.3
14	Nashville	87.6
15	New Orleans	87.3
16	San Jose	87.2
17	Columbus	86.9
18	St. Louis	86.0
19	Louisville	85.8
20	Austin	85.6
21	Minneapolis	84.4
22	San Diego	81.9
23	Indianapolis	81.2
24	Seattle	81.0
25	Jacksonville	80.1
26	Pittsburgh	80.1
27	Cincinnati	78.2
28	Virginia Beach	78.2
29	Dallas	76.1
30	Charlotte	75.8
31	Houston	75.5
32	Miami	75.2
33	San Diego	74.4
34	Raleigh	73.1
35	Washington, D.C.	73.1
36	Buffalo	73.0
37	Atlanta	67.4
38	San Francisco	65.8
39	Baltimore	64.8
40	Chicago	61.9
41	Detroit	60.0
42	Los Angeles	59.8
43	Milwaukee	59.2
44	Cleveland	58.7
45	Providence	56.9
46	Hartford	56.8
47	Tampa	55.5
48	Philadelphia	53.7
49	New York	52.4
50	Boston	42.6

Source: Missouri Census Data Center

Farmland

Agricultural land is an important economic resource in many regions and has a strong impact on environmental quality, historic preservation, wildlife habitat, and protection of open space.

The St. Louis and Kansas City regions, which encompass large rural counties with rich soil, are among the regions with the most acres of farmland, ranking 4th and 3rd, respectively. Three of the peer regions in Texas also have relatively large amounts of farmland. The state of Texas has more land in farms than any other state with about 130 million acres of farmland, most of which is pastureland. Arid Las Vegas and the predominantly urban regions of Providence, Hartford, and Los Angeles have the smallest number of acres of farmland among the peers.

Three-fourths of the farmland in the St. Louis MSA is cropland, which primarily consists of land where crops are grown.³ The remainder of farmland is woodland not pastured, pasture, or other land (i.e. land in house lots). Of the 15 counties in the MSA, Macoupin has the largest proportion of the cropland in the region (17 percent). Together the eight counties in Illinois account for 75 percent of the cropland in the MSA. Of the seven counties in the Missouri portion of the region, Franklin has the most farmland. Forty-two percent of the farmland in Franklin County is cropland and 35 percent is pastureland.

From 2007 to 2012 the amount of farmland increased in 19 of the peer regions. Agricultural land decreased a little less than 1 percent in the St. Louis region in this five year period, about the same as the national average.

A growing segment of consumers have developed a preference for organic food produced without synthetic pesticides and fertilizers and for organic meats raised without antibiotics or hormones. In 2012 an estimated 4 percent of food sales were organic products. The largest category of organic food sales is produce, comprising 43 percent, followed by dairy with 15 percent of organic food sales.⁴

³ Cropland also includes cultivated summer fallow and idle cropland, such as land planted with cover crops and land diverted from crops for soil-conservation. This analysis does not include pastureland that could have been used for growing crops without additional improvements as cropland.

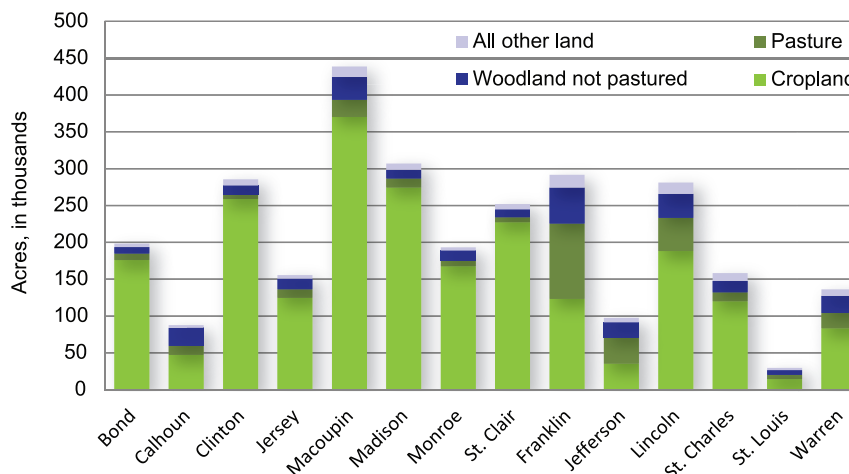
⁴ Organic Market Overview, U.S. Department of Agriculture, accessed on 18 June 2015 at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/natural-resources-environment/organic-agriculture/organic-market-overview.aspx>

⁵ Trends in U.S. Local and Regional Food Systems, U.S. Department of Agriculture, January 2015.

Seven of the 10 peer regions with the largest numbers of organic farms are on the Pacific Coast. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the St. Louis region has 16 organic farms, ranking 32nd and below the peer average.

A movement for local food has arisen over the past decade with many consumers and restaurants preferring food produced a short distance from where it is consumed. Direct-to-consumer (DTC) food sales increased 32 percent from 2002 to 2007. From 2007 to 2012 there was no increase in DTC sales, which is thought to be due to a plateau of interest as well as an increase in farms selling food to grocery stores and other institutions which in turn sell them to consumers.⁵ Local food advocates argue that consumers benefit from fresher food and that buying local food benefits the regional economy. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates local food sales, measured as direct farm sales to consumers. Local food sales are highest in the peer regions in the Northeast, with regions such as Hartford, Providence, and Boston among the heaviest local food consumers. Local food purchases are lowest in regions in the South and Southwest. Among peer regions, St. Louis ranks in the middle for local food purchases per capita.

Farmland Type by County
St. Louis MSA, 2012



Source: Census of Agriculture

Farmland

Acres of land in farms in thousands, 2012

1 Dallas	4,075
2 San Antonio	3,642
3 Kansas City	3,124
4 St. Louis	2,912
5 Houston	2,677
6 Minneapolis	2,598
7 Denver	2,490
8 Oklahoma City	2,466
9 Chicago	2,232
10 Nashville	1,868
11 Austin	1,754
12 Columbus	1,746
13 Indianapolis	1,689
14 Phoenix	1,651
15 Memphis	1,573
16 Cincinnati	1,216
17 Washington, D.C.	1,192
Peer Average	1,094
18 Louisville	1,068
19 Charlotte	939
20 Sacramento	927
21 Atlanta	856
22 Orlando	853
23 San Jose	834
24 Pittsburgh	818
25 Philadelphia	653
26 Richmond	649
27 Portland	644
28 Miami	610
29 Detroit	557
30 New York	556
31 San Francisco	525
32 Birmingham	513
33 Baltimore	491
34 Tampa	449
35 Salt Lake City	425
36 Riverside	421
37 Raleigh	396
38 Virginia Beach	348
39 Cleveland	304
40 Milwaukee	295
41 Buffalo	285
42 New Orleans	230
43 San Diego	222
44 Boston	191
45 Jacksonville	186
46 Seattle	167
47 Los Angeles	152
48 Hartford	126
49 Providence	74
50 Las Vegas	16

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

Change in Farmland

Percent change in acres, 2007 - 2012

1 Salt Lake City	18.0
2 Jacksonville	16.2
3 Hartford	15.0
4 Dallas	10.8
5 Phoenix	7.7
6 Indianapolis	7.5
7 Tampa	5.2
8 Columbus	5.0
9 Boston	4.6
10 Cleveland	3.1
11 San Antonio	3.0
12 Charlotte	2.4
13 Houston	2.4
14 Detroit	2.2
15 Miami	1.4
16 Raleigh	1.0
17 Milwaukee	0.9
18 New York	0.7
19 Austin	0.4
20 Memphis	-0.6
United States	-0.8
21 St. Louis	-0.9
22 Minneapolis	-1.6
23 Richmond	-1.9
24 Baltimore	-2.0
25 Buffalo	-2.2
26 Chicago	-2.6
27 Birmingham	-2.6
28 Portland	-2.7
29 Washington, D.C.	-2.8
30 Nashville	-3.1
31 San Francisco	-3.2
32 Virginia Beach	-3.4
33 Philadelphia	-3.8
34 Seattle	-3.9
35 Kansas City	-5.1
36 San Jose	-5.2
37 Cincinnati	-5.6
38 Pittsburgh	-6.7
39 Oklahoma City	-7.5
40 Louisville	-8.0
41 Denver	-8.7
42 Orlando	-9.2
43 Atlanta	-11.2
44 Sacramento	-11.5
45 New Orleans	-15.3
46 Los Angeles	-22.3
47 San Diego	-27.1
48 Providence	-31.1
49 Riverside	-51.5
50 Las Vegas	-82.3

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

Organic Farms

Number of farms using organic practices, 2012

1 San Diego	334
2 Riverside	191
3 Sacramento	170
4 Portland	166
5 Minneapolis	129
6 Boston	119
7 San Francisco	108
8 New York	75
9 Seattle	72
10 San Jose	70
11 Philadelphia	68
12 Washington, D.C.	62
13 Providence	58
Peer Average	47
14 Chicago	46
15 Cleveland	41
16 Detroit	38
17 Columbus	37
18 Pittsburgh	36
19 Los Angeles	33
20 Hartford	32
20 Miami	32
22 Austin	31
23 Dallas	27
24 Milwaukee	25
25 Atlanta	24
25 Cincinnati	24
27 Baltimore	23
28 Tampa	20
29 Phoenix	19
30 Orlando	18
31 Kansas City	17
32 Buffalo	16
32 Nashville	16
32 St. Louis	16
35 Indianapolis	14
35 San Antonio	14
37 Charlotte	12
38 Oklahoma City	11
39 Denver	10
40 Houston	9
41 Raleigh	8
42 Richmond	7
43 Salt Lake City	5
44 Birmingham	4
44 Jacksonville	4
44 Louisville	4
47 Memphis	3
47 New Orleans	3
49 Las Vegas	1
50 Virginia Beach	0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture

Local Food Sales

Direct farm sales to consumers in dollars per capita, 2012

1 Hartford	10.84
2 Sacramento	7.71
3 Providence	6.69
4 Portland	6.30
5 Buffalo	5.72
6 Boston	4.87
7 Baltimore	4.57
8 Minneapolis	4.50
9 Pittsburgh	4.46
United States	4.17
10 Philadelphia	3.96
11 San Diego	3.57
12 Cleveland	3.00
13 Louisville	2.99
14 Columbus	2.92
15 San Jose	2.86
16 Washington, D.C.	2.76
17 Milwaukee	2.46
18 Detroit	2.45
19 Nashville	2.19
20 Birmingham	2.01
21 Richmond	1.95
22 New York	1.85
23 Seattle	1.83
24 St. Louis	1.73
25 Kansas City	1.73
26 Riverside	1.70
27 Charlotte	1.69
28 Raleigh	1.69
29 Indianapolis	1.67
30 Cincinnati	1.67
31 Chicago	1.53
32 Virginia Beach	1.40
33 Tampa	1.13
34 San Francisco	1.12
35 Oklahoma City	1.12
36 Austin	1.03
37 Salt Lake City	0.99
38 Orlando	0.93
39 New Orleans	0.90
40 Las Vegas	0.76
41 Denver	0.74
42 San Antonio	0.67
43 Miami	0.65
44 Memphis	0.63
45 Phoenix	0.58
46 Atlanta	0.54
47 Houston	0.47
48 Dallas	0.35
49 Jacksonville	0.29
50 Los Angeles	0.24

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Census of Agriculture; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Population Distribution (Page 32 and 33)

Population Density measures the number of people per square mile of land area in each region.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates; Missouri Census Data Center

Urbanized Area Population Density measures population density within the urbanized areas located within each Metropolitan Statistical Area. This measure does not include urban clusters.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census

Largest City Population Density is calculated using the 2010 U.S. Census land area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census and 2014 Population Estimates

Largest City Share of MSA Population

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Change in Largest City Population measures the percent change in population from April 2010 to July 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Rural Population reports the percent of population living in rural areas as classified by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Missouri Census Data Center

Development Patterns (Page 35)

Rural Land Area reports the percent of land area classified as rural by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Source: Missouri Census Data Center, MABLE/Geocorr12

Population Dispersal and **Employment Dispersal**: For 14 of the peer regions, the geography of the largest city includes all of or a portion of more than one county, but oftentimes very few or zero residents of the city actually reside in the additional counties. For these regions, the term "counties that contain the largest city" is defined by including only those counties with the highest populations of city residents that are needed to account for at least 85 percent of the total population of the city. San Diego and Las Vegas are excluded from these two measures because they consist of one county.

Population Dispersal represents the percentage point change in population living outside counties containing the largest city from April 2010 to July 2014.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Employment Dispersal represents the percentage point change in employees working outside counties containing the largest city from 2010 to 2013.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Personal Income and Employment by Major Component (CA4)

Developed Land per Capita and **Change in Developed Land per Capita** utilize the definition of developed land as classified in the National Land Cover Database. The United States data points represent the continental United States only.

Source: Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium, 2006 and 2011 National Land Cover Database; U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Population Estimates, 2000-2010 Intercensal Estimates, and 2013 TIGER/line Shapefiles

Farmland (Page 37)

Farmland, Change in Farmland, and Organic Farms: A farm is defined as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold or normally would have been produced and sold during the year. **Farmland** is the acreage designated as "land in farms" and consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator's total operation. **Organic Farms** represents the number of farms reporting that they produced organic products according to the USDA's National Organic Program standards. This measure includes farms identifying as certified organic and those identifying as exempt from certification (production normally less than \$5,000 in sales). The peer average is unweighted.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012 Census of Agriculture

Local Food Sales represents the value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption, such as at roadside stands, farmers' markets, and pick-your-own sites.

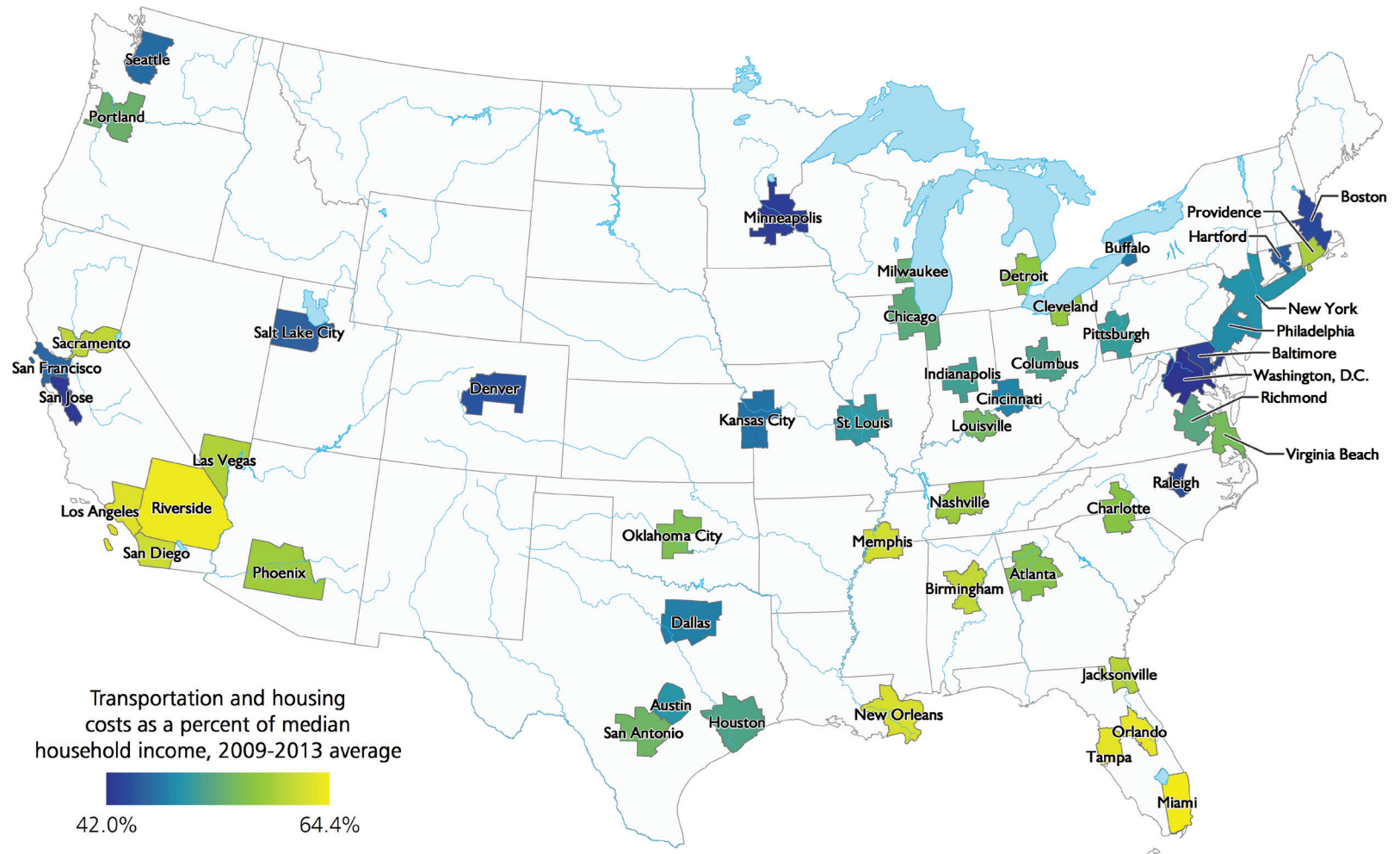
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2012 Census of Agriculture; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Housing Plus Transportation Affordability

—See page 43 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Housing Market

The housing market in the United States over the last decade has seen unprecedented flux from the boom in homeownership rates in the early 2000s to the bust of high foreclosure rates, low housing starts, and increased demand on rental properties during the recession and recovery periods. The robustness of the housing boom and bust varied across the country with regions in the Sun Belt seeing the largest fluctuations while regions in the Midwest, including St. Louis, experienced less instability.

Nationally, according to HUD, the homeownership rate reached a high of 69 percent in 2004¹ and has been dropping annually since then. The drop in homeownership is attributed to several factors, including the subprime lending crisis, high rates of unemployment and underemployment, more restrictive credit markets, flat income growth, and high debt-to-income ratios for young adults with student loans.²

St. Louis has one of the highest homeownership rates among the peer regions with 69.6 percent of housing units being owner-occupied. Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Birmingham, and Detroit have about the same homeownership rate as St. Louis. Most of the regions with the lowest homeownership rates, including Los Angeles, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose, also have the highest home sales prices and median monthly rents.

In 2014 the median sales price of existing single family homes in St. Louis was a third less than that of the United States and a fraction of the cost in regions with the highest median sales prices. Most of the peer Midwest regions have similarly low home prices.

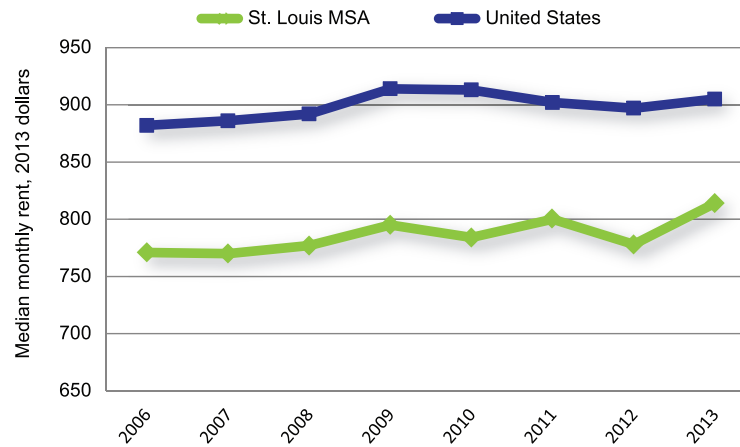
The increase in home prices (not adjusted for inflation) over the last few years varied substantially among the peer regions with increases of 50 percent seen in Atlanta and Sacramento, an 18 percent increase for the United States as a whole, and minimal increases in Hartford and Buffalo.

The increase in the percentage of households that rent has put upward pressure on rental prices. From 2006 to 2013 the median monthly rent, which includes contract rent and utilities, increased by 2.6 percent in the United States when adjusting for inflation. Rental costs in St. Louis rose more, a 5.6 percent increase over the same time period. St. Louis again ranks as one of the least expensive regions with median monthly rental costs of \$814.

Vacancy rates are highest among the four peer regions in Florida along with Las Vegas. They are lowest in the expensive San Jose region. St. Louis ranks near the middle with 10.1 percent of housing units unoccupied in 2013, just below the vacancy rate of the United States, 12.4 percent.

The rate of new housing starts in 2014 was three times higher in the high population growth regions of Austin, Houston, and Raleigh than for the United States as a whole. Ranking 38th, the St. Louis region saw the 13th lowest rate of new housing starts among the peer regions with about 7,000 permits issued in 2014.

Median Monthly Rent, in 2013 dollars
St. Louis MSA and United States, 2006 to 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; Bureau of Labor Statistics

Homeownership

Owner-occupied units as a percent of all occupied housing units, 2013

1	Pittsburgh	69.8
2	St. Louis	69.6
3	Minneapolis	69.5
4	Birmingham	68.9
5	Detroit	68.6
6	Louisville	67.7
7	Philadelphia	66.9
8	Hartford	66.7
9	Salt Lake City	66.5
10	Buffalo	66.0
11	Baltimore	65.9
12	Nashville	65.7
13	Cincinnati	65.5
14	Jacksonville	65.3
15	Charlotte	65.0
16	Raleigh	64.9
17	Cleveland	64.8
18	Indianapolis	64.6
19	Kansas City	64.5
20	Chicago	64.1
21	Richmond	64.1
	United States	63.5
22	Denver	63.5
23	Oklahoma City	63.4
24	Tampa	63.4
25	Atlanta	63.3
26	Washington, D.C.	62.7
27	Riverside	61.9
28	Columbus	61.8
29	San Antonio	61.4
30	Virginia Beach	61.1
31	Phoenix	61.0
32	New Orleans	60.8
33	Orlando	60.7
34	Boston	60.7
35	Miami	60.7
36	Providence	60.6
37	Milwaukee	60.5
38	Memphis	60.3
39	Portland	60.3
40	Houston	60.1
41	Dallas	59.5
42	Seattle	59.1
43	Austin	58.2
44	Sacramento	57.8
45	San Jose	56.0
46	San Francisco	53.6
47	San Diego	52.8
48	Las Vegas	51.9
49	New York	51.6
50	Los Angeles	48.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

1 According to HUD National Market Summary which reports a national homeownership rate of 65.1 percent in 2013, the lowest rate since 1994.

2 National Housing Market Summary, HUD PD&R, 4th Quarter 2014.

Median Sales Price of Existing Single-Family Homes

In thousands of dollars, 2014

1 San Jose	860.0
2 San Francisco	737.6
3 San Diego	497.9
4 Los Angeles	449.5
5 New York	394.9
6 Boston	389.8
7 Washington, D.C.	383.8
8 Seattle	355.8
9 Denver	310.2
10 Portland	286.0
11 Riverside	273.9
12 Sacramento	268.7
13 Miami	266.0
14 Baltimore	244.1
15 Austin	240.7
16 Salt Lake City	239.1
17 Providence	238.8
18 Hartford	224.9
19 Philadelphia	220.7
20 Richmond	220.2
21 Minneapolis	210.1
United States	208.9
22 Raleigh	208.6
23 Milwaukee	207.8
24 Chicago	205.9
25 Phoenix	198.5
26 Houston	198.4
27 Las Vegas	198.0
28 Virginia Beach	196.0
29 Charlotte	193.8
30 Dallas	188.3
31 Nashville	183.0
32 San Antonio	182.1
33 Jacksonville	181.1
34 Orlando	180.0
35 Birmingham	167.9
36 New Orleans	165.0
37 Atlanta	159.5
38 Kansas City	158.8
39 Columbus	156.3
40 Tampa	151.5
41 Oklahoma City	150.3
42 Indianapolis	144.6
43 Louisville	142.8
44 St. Louis	141.7
45 Cincinnati	140.5
46 Memphis	138.6
47 Buffalo	129.0
48 Cleveland	122.6

Source: National Association of Realtors

Change in Housing Prices

Percent change in median sales price of existing single-family homes, 2012-2014

1 Atlanta	57.3
2 Sacramento	52.0
3 Las Vegas	47.7
4 Riverside	44.7
5 Jacksonville	41.3
6 Los Angeles	37.3
7 San Francisco	35.6
8 Phoenix	34.5
9 Orlando	34.3
10 San Jose	33.3
11 Miami	31.0
12 San Diego	29.2
13 Charlotte	23.8
14 Denver	22.9
15 Portland	22.8
16 Minneapolis	22.3
17 Houston	20.4
18 Baltimore	18.5
19 Seattle	18.4
20 Memphis	18.3
21 Dallas	18.2
United States	17.9
22 Chicago	17.5
23 Austin	16.8
24 Salt Lake City	16.8
25 Columbus	14.5
26 St. Louis	14.4
27 San Antonio	14.2
28 Nashville	13.9
29 Richmond	13.7
30 Tampa	13.1
31 Indianapolis	11.6
32 Cleveland	11.5
33 Kansas City	11.4
34 Providence	11.2
35 Birmingham	11.1
36 Boston	11.0
37 Milwaukee	10.9
38 Raleigh	10.7
39 Cincinnati	9.5
40 Washington, D.C.	9.0
41 New Orleans	5.6
42 Virginia Beach	4.5
43 Louisville	4.2
44 New York	4.1
45 Oklahoma City	3.7
46 Philadelphia	3.4
47 Buffalo	1.7
48 Hartford	0.9

Source: National Association of Realtors

Median Monthly Rent

In dollars, 2013

1 San Jose	1,640
2 Washington, D.C.	1,481
3 San Francisco	1,435
4 San Diego	1,289
5 Los Angeles	1,265
6 New York	1,237
7 Boston	1,207
8 Seattle	1,135
9 Baltimore	1,132
10 Riverside	1,125
11 Miami	1,120
12 Sacramento	1,060
13 Virginia Beach	1,052
14 Austin	1,000
15 Denver	998
16 Philadelphia	997
17 Houston	991
18 Las Vegas	979
19 Hartford	978
20 Portland	969
21 Chicago	959
21 Richmond	959
23 Jacksonville	949
24 Atlanta	947
25 Phoenix	936
26 Salt Lake City	935
27 Tampa	925
28 Minneapolis	911
29 Dallas	908
29 New Orleans	908
29 Raleigh	908
United States	905
32 Houston	886
33 Providence	885
34 San Antonio	857
35 Nashville	849
36 Charlotte	835
37 Kansas City	834
38 Detroit	829
39 Memphis	825
40 St. Louis	814
41 Milwaukee	807
42 Columbus	804
43 Indianapolis	789
44 Birmingham	787
45 Oklahoma City	762
46 Louisville	740
47 Cleveland	734
48 Cincinnati	729
49 Buffalo	718
50 Pittsburgh	712

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Vacancy Rate

Vacant units as a percent of all housing units, 2013

1 Orlando	18.6
2 Miami	17.9
3 Las Vegas	16.5
4 Tampa	16.3
5 Jacksonville	15.3
6 Phoenix	15.2
7 Riverside	14.3
8 Seattle	14.2
9 New Orleans	12.9
United States	12.4
10 Memphis	12.2
11 Detroit	12.2
12 Cleveland	11.4
13 Atlanta	10.8
14 Virginia Beach	10.8
15 Indianapolis	10.6
16 Providence	10.5
17 Pittsburgh	10.2
18 Oklahoma City	10.2
19 Cincinnati	10.1
20 St. Louis	10.1
21 Charlotte	10.0
22 Sacramento	9.8
23 Columbus	9.7
24 Houston	9.6
25 New York	9.5
26 Buffalo	9.3
27 Louisville	9.2
28 Baltimore	9.1
29 Philadelphia	9.0
30 Chicago	9.0
31 San Antonio	8.9
32 Kansas City	8.9
33 Richmond	8.8
34 Hartford	8.4
35 Nashville	7.8
36 Raleigh	7.8
37 Dallas	7.6
38 Austin	7.3
39 San Diego	7.1
40 Milwaukee	7.0
41 Boston	6.7
42 Seattle	6.6
43 Washington, D.C.	6.4
44 Salt Lake City	6.3
45 Los Angeles	6.0
46 San Francisco	5.8
47 Portland	5.7
48 Denver	5.7
49 Minneapolis	5.3
50 San Jose	3.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing Starts

New permitted units per 1,000 units, 2014

1 Austin	26.8
2 Houston	26.7
3 Raleigh	23.9
4 Nashville	20.8
5 Charlotte	19.4
6 Orlando	16.8
7 Dallas	15.9
8 San Jose	15.2
9 Seattle	14.7
10 Denver	14.4
11 Oklahoma City	14.3
12 Salt Lake City	13.6
13 Portland	13.2
14 Jacksonville	12.8
15 Atlanta	12.2
16 San Antonio	12.1
17 Las Vegas	11.7
18 Phoenix	11.1
19 Washington DC	10.9
20 Indianapolis	9.7
21 Kansas City	9.4
22 Tampa	9.1
23 Columbus	8.5
24 Richmond	8.4
25 Virginia Beach	8.2
26 Minneapolis	8.1
United States	7.9
27 Louisville	7.4
28 Riverside	6.7
29 Birmingham	6.7
30 Boston	6.4
31 Baltimore	6.2
32 Miami	6.2
33 New York	6.1
34 Los Angeles	6.0
35 San Diego	5.8
36 San Francisco	5.7
37 Cincinnati	5.7
38 St. Louis	5.7
39 Memphis	5.6
40 Philadelphia	5.6
41 New Orleans	5.4
42 Sacramento	4.7
43 Chicago	4.1
44 Pittsburgh	3.8
45 Buffalo	3.6
46 Milwaukee	3.5
47 Detroit	3.3
48 Cleveland	3.0
49 Hartford	2.7
50 Providence	2.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey and American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing Affordability

Housing consumes a substantial proportion of income for most households with over a quarter of homeowners and over half of renters paying at least 30 percent of their income on housing in the United States. Households that pay 30 percent or more of income on housing are considered housing cost burdened.³

Housing costs for owner-occupied units include mortgage payments, real estate taxes, homeowners insurance, utilities, and, where applicable, monthly condominium fees and mobile home costs. The St. Louis region ranks 40th on Housing Cost Burdened Owners with 21.7 percent of homeowners paying housing costs considered burdensome.

Housing costs for renter-occupied units include contract rent plus estimated average monthly cost of utilities. Using the same threshold of 30 percent of income, 48 percent of renters in the St. Louis region are burdened by housing costs. In all 50 regions renters are more likely than homeowners to pay more for housing than is considered affordable.

Housing Opportunity measures the percentage of homes sold that were affordable to a family earning the median income. The St. Louis region ranks as the 5th most affordable region among the peers on this measure with 82 percent of homes considered affordable to the average family. All of the peer Midwest regions are considered more affordable than the United States as a whole based on this measure.

More recently, discussion of affordability has expanded to include transportation as well as housing costs. These two factors gauge the overall affordability of a place and provide an understanding of how efficient development is in communities. The St. Louis region ranks 32nd on this measure with a household at the median income level paying 51 percent of income on these two expenditures. This is below the peer region average of 53 percent.

Declining home values and subprime lending were key contributors to the 2007-2009 recession. Households across the country found themselves with mortgage balances higher than the value of their home and millions found themselves unable to make their housing payments.

Households with negative equity mortgages are at increased risk of foreclosure, although most homeowners who have negative equity are able to recover and do not face foreclosure. In the past few years, home values rose in most parts of the country, bringing many homeowners out of negative equity, but 8.6 million homeowners continue to owe more on their mortgage than the estimated value of the home. This is particularly true for people with the lowest home values. Zillow finds that homeowners with a mortgage in the lowest one-third of homes by value are three times more likely to be “underwater” than those in the highest one-third and almost twice as likely as those in the middle-third.⁴ St. Louis has a relatively high percentage of homeowners with negative equity, ranking 8th with a higher rate than the United States.

For the most part, delinquency and foreclosure rates are back to pre-recession levels.⁵ Yet 2.6 percent of mortgaged homes in the United States were in the foreclosure process in 2013. This includes homes with pre-foreclosure filings and those where banks have begun the foreclosure process. Most of the peer regions have a higher foreclosure rate than the nation as a whole. Some of the hardest recession-hit regions, including Miami, Tampa, and Orlando, continue to have foreclosure rates over 10 percent.

³ The 30 percent limit is based on the threshold set for rental subsidies issued by HUD.

⁴ Gudell, Svenja, Even as Home Values Rise, Negative Equity Rate Flattens, Zillow Real Estate Research, 19 March 2015.

⁵ National Housing Market Summary, HUD PD&R, 4th Quarter 2014.

Housing Cost Burdened Owners

Owners paying at least 30% of income on housing as a percent of all homeowners, 2013

1	New York	38.3
2	Los Angeles	38.0
3	Miami	37.5
4	Riverside	36.1
5	San Diego	35.2
6	San Francisco	32.9
7	Sacramento	31.8
8	Chicago	31.5
9	San Jose	30.9
10	Las Vegas	30.7
11	Providence	30.6
12	Orlando	30.4
13	Boston	30.4
14	Virginia Beach	30.2
15	Seattle	30.0
16	Philadelphia	29.6
17	Portland	28.8
18	Hartford	28.4
19	Tampa	27.6
20	Jacksonville	27.4
21	New Orleans	27.0
22	Milwaukee	26.3
23	Baltimore	26.1
24	Washington, D.C.	26.0
United States		25.5
25	Atlanta	25.3
26	Denver	25.1
27	Phoenix	24.8
28	Memphis	24.6
29	Detroit	23.9
30	Salt Lake City	23.8
31	Austin	23.5
32	Richmond	23.4
33	Columbus	23.3
34	Charlotte	23.1
35	Cleveland	23.0
36	Houston	22.6
37	Dallas	22.4
38	Nashville	22.3
39	Minneapolis	21.8
40	St. Louis	21.7
41	Cincinnati	21.6
42	San Antonio	21.1
43	Raleigh	21.0
44	Birmingham	21.0
45	Kansas City	20.6
46	Indianapolis	20.2
47	Louisville	19.7
48	Buffalo	19.6
49	Pittsburgh	19.1
50	Oklahoma City	18.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing Cost Burdened Renters

Renters paying at least 30% of income on housing as a percent of all renters, 2013

1	Miami	64.1
2	Riverside	60.5
3	Los Angeles	59.5
4	Orlando	57.6
5	San Diego	56.9
6	New Orleans	56.7
7	Sacramento	55.0
8	New York	54.3
9	Philadelphia	54.1
10	Virginia Beach	53.8
11	Tampa	53.7
12	Detroit	52.9
13	Jacksonville	52.8
14	Memphis	52.6
15	Baltimore	52.4
16	Providence	52.0
17	Atlanta	51.8
18	Birmingham	51.6
United States		51.5
19	Richmond	51.5
20	Denver	51.2
21	Cleveland	51.1
22	Indianapolis	50.8
23	Portland	50.7
24	Austin	50.7
25	Milwaukee	50.6
26	Hartford	50.6
27	Chicago	50.6
28	San Francisco	50.5
29	Las Vegas	50.0
30	Seattle	49.5
31	Boston	49.0
32	San Jose	48.9
33	Phoenix	48.9
34	Charlotte	48.4
35	Buffalo	48.3
36	St. Louis	48.0
37	Nashville	48.0
38	Washington, D.C.	48.0
39	Houston	47.8
40	San Antonio	47.5
41	Salt Lake City	47.3
42	Minneapolis	47.1
43	Dallas	46.9
44	Raleigh	46.7
45	Kansas City	46.3
46	Oklahoma City	45.9
47	Columbus	45.8
48	Cincinnati	45.6
49	Pittsburgh	45.6
50	Louisville	45.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Housing Opportunity

Percent of homes sold that were affordable to families earning the median income, 2014

1	Cincinnati	83.3
2	Cleveland	82.7
3	Buffalo	82.3
4	Indianapolis	81.9
5	St. Louis	81.8
6	Pittsburgh	80.8
7	Birmingham	80.6
8	Louisville	79.6
9	Detroit	79.2
10	Hartford	78.8
11	Virginia Beach	78.6
12	Minneapolis	77.4
13	Milwaukee	76.6
14	Richmond	76.6
15	Jacksonville	76.4
16	Oklahoma City	76.3
17	Tampa	75.6
18	Memphis	74.3
19	Providence	72.2
20	Baltimore	72.1
21	Atlanta	71.9
22	Philadelphia	71.3
23	Columbus	71.2
24	Raleigh	70.0
25	Charlotte	69.8
26	Orlando	68.2
27	Phoenix	67.5
28	Washington, D.C.	66.8
29	Salt Lake City	66.5
30	Chicago	64.3
31	Denver	64.0
United States		63.0
32	Las Vegas	62.7
33	San Antonio	60.5
34	Dallas	60.2
35	Austin	60.0
36	Miami	58.8
37	Houston	57.5
38	Seattle	56.7
39	Portland	55.3
40	Boston	54.4
41	Sacramento	49.0
42	Riverside	46.7
43	New York	41.1
44	San Diego	25.5
45	San Francisco	25.3
46	San Jose	22.6
47	Los Angeles	17.6

Source: National Association of Home Builders / Wells Fargo, Housing Opportunity Index

Housing Plus Transportation Affordability

Transportation and housing costs as a percent of median household income, 2009-2013 average

1	Miami	64.4
2	Riverside	61.4
3	Orlando	61.0
4	Tampa	60.0
5	Los Angeles	58.9
6	New Orleans	58.2
7	Memphis	58.2
8	San Diego	58.1
9	Birmingham	56.7
10	Sacramento	56.2
11	Jacksonville	55.9
12	Las Vegas	55.2
13	Providence	54.9
14	Phoenix	54.7
15	Nashville	54.6
16	Cleveland	54.6
17	Detroit	54.6
18	Charlotte	54.2
19	Atlanta	53.7
20	Oklahoma City	53.5
Peer Average		52.9
21	Virginia Beach	52.8
22	Louisville	52.7
23	San Antonio	52.6
24	Portland	52.6
25	Milwaukee	52.5
26	Chicago	52.2
27	Richmond	51.8
28	Houston	51.5
29	Columbus	51.5
30	Indianapolis	51.5
31	Pittsburgh	51.3
32	St. Louis	51.3
33	San Antonio	51.2
34	New York	51.2
35	Philadelphia	51.0
36	Cincinnati	51.0
37	Dallas	50.9
38	Buffalo	50.9
39	Kansas City	50.4
40	Seattle	50.3
41	San Francisco	50.0
42	Salt Lake City	49.7
43	Hartford	49.7
44	Denver	48.9
45	Raleigh	48.7
46	Boston	48.5
47	Baltimore	47.9
48	Minneapolis	47.3
49	San Jose	47.1
50	Washington, D.C.	42.0

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology

Mortgaged Homes with Negative Equity

Percent of homes with a mortgage, Quarter 4 2014

1	Virginia Beach	28.3
2	Jacksonville	27.0
3	Las Vegas	26.4
4	Atlanta	26.1
5	Chicago	25.1
6	Memphis	25.1
7	Milwaukee	22.8
8	St. Louis	22.8
9	Richmond	22.2
10	Cleveland	21.4
11	Birmingham	21.3
12	Detroit	21.3
13	Tampa	21.2
14	Orlando	20.9
15	Kansas City	20.9
16	Phoenix	20.6
17	Baltimore	20.3
18	Salt Lake City	19.9
19	Hartford	19.4
20	Cincinnati	19.2
21	Philadelphia	19.1
22	Miami	19.0
23	Indianapolis	18.3
24	Washington, D.C.	18.2
25	Providence	18.2
26	Columbus	17.6
27	Riverside	17.0
United States		16.9
28	Charlotte	16.3
29	New Orleans	16.3
30	Louisville	15.6
31	Seattle	15.6
32	Minneapolis	15.5
33	Austin	14.8
34	New York	13.1
35	San Antonio	12.3
36	Pittsburgh	12.1
37	Raleigh	11.9
38	Nashville	11.1
39	Oklahoma City	10.9
40	Portland	10.9
41	Boston	9.8
42	Salt Lake City	8.9
43	Dallas	8.6
44	Los Angeles	8.6
45	Austin	7.9
46	Denver	7.7
47	Houston	7.5
48	Buffalo	7.0
49	San Francisco	6.6
50	San Jose	4.0

Source: Zillow Real Estate Research

Foreclosure Rate

Homes in the foreclosure process as a percent of all mortgaged homes, September 2013

1	Miami	11.6
2	Tampa	10.9
3	Orlando	10.0
4	Jacksonville	8.6
5	Las Vegas	7.9
6	New York	7.6
7	Memphis	6.9
8	Cleveland	6.2
9	Chicago	6.0
10	Buffalo	5.8
11	Philadelphia	5.7
12	Baltimore	5.0
13	Columbus	5.0
14	Cincinnati	4.9
14	Indianapolis	4.9
16	Providence	4.9
17	New Orleans	4.7
18	Milwaukee	4.4
19	Hartford	4.3
20	Louisville	4.3
21	Birmingham	4.1
22	Pittsburgh	4.0
23	Atlanta	3.9
24	Portland	3.9
25	Oklahoma City	3.8
26	Seattle	3.5
27	St. Louis	3.5
28	Richmond	3.4
29	Salt Lake City	3.4
30	Nashville	3.4
31	Detroit	3.3
32	Riverside	3.2
33	Kansas City	3.1
34	Dallas	3.1
35	Boston	3.0
36	Charlotte	2.9
37	Washington, D.C.	2.9
38	Sacramento	2.7
39	Virginia Beach	2.6
United States		2.6
40	Denver	2.6
41	Los Angeles	2.6
42	San Antonio	2.6
43	Phoenix	2.5
44	Raleigh	2.5
45	Houston	2.5
46	San Diego	2.4
47	San Jose	2.3
48	San Francisco	2.3
49	Minneapolis	1.9
50	Austin	1.3

Source: Local Initiatives Support Corporation; Urban Institute; LPS Applied Analytics

Segregation and Homelessness

Where one lives influences many aspects of a person's daily life as well as broader social and economic outcomes. Communities that are segregated by race and income often fail to offer low-income and minority residents access to amenities and opportunities that is equal to that of higher-income and white residents.⁶

When segregated from others, low-income and minority residents face challenging life circumstances. Failing schools, high crime rates, and less access to jobs and health care make it difficult to overcome individual poverty which in turn hinders economic growth of the larger community.⁷

The population in the United States is becoming more diverse. As it does so there is more integration in communities, but racial segregation continues to persist, particularly for blacks and in communities with large minority populations.⁸ Regions with larger African-American populations tend to have higher racial segregation. (See page 23 for Black Population table.)

The dissimilarity index is a standard measure of segregation that expresses the degree to which two groups of people are evenly spread among census tracts in a given region based on the racial composition of the entire region. Values can range from 0 to 100 on the index. A score of 0 would mean the community is completely integrated and a score of 100 would mean the community is completely segregated. The Racial Segregation table focuses on white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic populations because they are the two largest groups in the St. Louis region, comprising 93 percent of the population.

St. Louis is the 7th most racially segregated region among the 50 peer regions with a dissimilarity index score of 70.6. The average level of black-white segregation in U.S. metro areas has declined considerably from the average index score of 79 in 1960 and 1970 to a low of 59 in 2010.⁹

Income Segregation measures the variation of family incomes within census tracts compared to the variation in family incomes in the metropolitan area. The rank-order information theory index, also known as H, can range from 0 (no segregation) to 1 (total segregation). St. Louis is less segregated by income than on average for the peer regions with a score of 0.15 on the index. Residential segregation by

income in the United States has increased over the past 40 years with the percentage of families living in middle-income neighborhoods decreasing from 65 percent in 1970 to 42 percent in 2009.^{10,11} Regions with higher levels of income inequality tend to be more segregated by income than other regions.¹² (See page 69 for Income Inequality table.)

On the Concentrated Poverty measure, St. Louis ranks 23rd with 13.5 percent of the region's poor residents living in communities with a poverty rate of 40 percent or more. The region has a lower rate of concentrated poverty than the United States and the peer Midwest regions. In St. Louis an estimated 359,000 people live in poverty. About 49,000 of those people live in high-poverty communities.

In the United States an estimated 578,000 residents lack the basic human need of shelter, creating barriers to meeting other human needs and participating in society. The National Coalition for the Homeless attributes the lack of affordable rental housing and an increase in poverty as the two main reasons for the increase in homelessness over the past 20 to 25 years.¹³

St. Louis ranks 35th on this measure with 12.6 homeless individuals per 10,000 population (3,500 individuals). The homeless population in the United States is largely concentrated in New York and Los Angeles, where almost a quarter of the homeless population was counted (14 and 7 percent, respectively).

6 Goodman, Melody S. and Keon L. Gilbert, *Segregation: Divided Cities Lead to Differences in Health, For the Sake of All*, November 2013.

7 Purnell, Jason, et al, *For the Sake of All*, May 2014

8 Logan, John R. and Brian J. Stults, *The Persistence of Segregation in the Metropolis: New Findings from the 2010 Census; US2010 Project*, 24 March 2011

9 Logan, 2011.

10 Based on 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year data, referred to by the mid-year.

11 Bischoff, Kendra and Sean Reardon, *Residential Segregation by Income, 1970 – 2009, US2010*, 16 October 2013.

12 Bischoff, 2013.

13 *Why Are People Homeless?* National Coalition for the Homeless, July 2009.

Racial Segregation

Black-white segregation scores on the dissimilarity index, 2010

1 Milwaukee	79.6
2 New York	76.9
3 Chicago	75.2
4 Detroit	74.0
5 Cleveland	72.6
6 Buffalo	71.0
7 St. Louis	70.6
8 Philadelphia	67.0
9 Cincinnati	66.9
10 Los Angeles	65.2
11 Birmingham	65.2
12 Indianapolis	64.5
13 Baltimore	64.3
14 Miami	63.9
15 New Orleans	63.3
16 Pittsburgh	63.1
17 Hartford	62.3
18 Memphis	62.2
19 Boston	61.5
20 Washington, D.C.	61.0
21 Houston	60.6
22 Columbus	59.9
23 Denver	59.4
24 San Francisco	59.3
United States	59.1
25 Kansas City	58.6
26 Atlanta	58.3
27 Louisville	56.2
28 Dallas	55.5
29 Nashville	55.0
30 Sacramento	54.5
31 Tampa	54.3
32 Charlotte	53.1
33 Jacksonville	52.1
34 Richmond	51.6
35 Providence	50.8
36 Minneapolis	50.2
37 Orlando	49.3
38 Oklahoma City	49.0
39 Austin	48.4
40 San Diego	48.4
41 San Antonio	47.7
42 Virginia Beach	46.9
43 Seattle	45.7
44 Riverside	44.0
45 Raleigh	41.4
46 Phoenix	41.3
47 Portland	40.9
48 San Jose	38.6
49 Las Vegas	35.9
50 Salt Lake City	34.0

Source: US2010, American Communities Project

Income Segregation

Rank-order information theory index (H), 2007-2011 average

1 Dallas	0.21
2 Philadelphia	0.21
3 New York	0.20
4 Memphis	0.20
5 Detroit	0.19
6 Houston	0.19
7 Austin	0.19
8 Milwaukee	0.19
9 Columbus	0.19
10 San Antonio	0.18
11 Denver	0.18
11 Washington, D.C.	0.18
13 Los Angeles	0.18
14 Baltimore	0.18
14 Charlotte	0.18
16 Cleveland	0.17
16 Kansas City	0.17
18 Indianapolis	0.17
19 Chicago	0.17
19 Phoenix	0.17
21 Hartford	0.17
21 Richmond	0.17
23 Birmingham	0.16
Peer Average	0.16
24 Louisville	0.16
24 Nashville	0.16
24 San Diego	0.16
27 Boston	0.16
28 Miami	0.16
28 Raleigh	0.16
30 Atlanta	0.16
30 Oklahoma City	0.16
32 St. Louis	0.15
33 Buffalo	0.15
33 Riverside	0.15
33 San Francisco	0.15
36 New Orleans	0.15
37 Cincinnati	0.15
38 Sacramento	0.15
39 Virginia Beach	0.14
40 Providence	0.14
41 San Jose	0.14
42 Las Vegas	0.14
43 Tampa	0.14
44 Minneapolis	0.13
44 Salt Lake City	0.13
46 Jacksonville	0.13
46 Pittsburgh	0.13
46 Seattle	0.13
49 Orlando	0.12
50 Portland	0.12

Source: US2010, American Communities Project

Concentrated Poverty

Percent of poor residents living in census tracts with a poverty rate of 40% or more, 2009-2013 average

1 Detroit	33.3
2 Milwaukee	32.0
3 Memphis	29.1
4 Cleveland	28.4
5 Philadelphia	25.2
6 Phoenix	24.8
7 Buffalo	24.8
8 Columbus	22.3
9 Louisville	20.5
10 Austin	20.3
11 Cincinnati	20.0
12 New York	17.8
13 Hartford	17.6
14 Indianapolis	16.7
United States	16.6
15 New Orleans	16.5
16 Chicago	16.5
17 Birmingham	16.2
18 Kansas City	15.3
19 Richmond	15.3
20 Providence	14.9
21 Minneapolis	14.7
22 Houston	14.6
23 St. Louis	13.5
24 San Antonio	13.3
25 Riverside	13.2
26 Dallas	13.2
27 Charlotte	13.0
28 Los Angeles	12.5
29 Sacramento	12.4
30 Miami	11.8
31 Oklahoma City	11.4
32 Las Vegas	10.5
33 Atlanta	10.5
34 Tampa	9.7
35 Jacksonville	9.5
36 Baltimore	9.4
37 Pittsburgh	9.4
38 Boston	8.8
39 Nashville	8.5
40 San Diego	8.4
41 Virginia Beach	7.6
42 Raleigh	7.5
43 Washington, D.C.	6.5
44 Denver	5.5
45 Portland	4.3
46 San Francisco	4.0
47 Seattle	3.6
48 Salt Lake City	3.1
49 Orlando	3.0
50 San Jose	0.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Homelessness

Homeless individuals per 10,000 population, 2014

1 Las Vegas	45.5
2 New York	40.9
3 San Jose	40.5
4 Boston	39.0
5 San Francisco	33.5
6 Los Angeles	31.6
7 Seattle	31.5
8 Memphis	30.6
9 Tampa	30.4
10 Portland	26.5
11 San Diego	26.1
12 Jacksonville	24.8
13 Denver	21.8
14 Washington, D.C.	21.6
15 New Orleans	19.1
16 Salt Lake City	18.6
17 Atlanta	18.4
18 Minneapolis	18.2
United States	18.1
19 Philadelphia	17.9
20 Sacramento	16.4
21 Nashville	15.4
22 Miami	14.8
23 Hartford	14.7
24 Baltimore	14.6
25 Phoenix	14.4
26 San Antonio	14.0
27 Oklahoma City	13.9
28 Austin	13.2
29 Charlotte	13.2
30 Providence	13.2
31 Louisville	13.0
32 Indianapolis	13.0
33 Milwaukee	12.9
34 Kansas City	12.9
35 St. Louis	12.6
36 Cleveland	12.6
37 Birmingham	12.4
38 Riverside	11.8
39 Orlando	10.6
40 Chicago	10.6
41 Raleigh	10.6
42 Virginia Beach	10.5
43 Dallas	10.3
44 Columbus	10.3
45 Detroit	10.2
46 Houston	9.9
47 Pittsburgh	9.7
48 Buffalo	8.8
49 Cincinnati	8.8
50 Richmond	7.4

Source: HUD, Point-in-Time Count

Housing Market (Page 40 and 41)

Homeownership

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP04)

Median Sales Price of Existing Single-Family Homes and Change in Housing Prices: The National Association of Realtors (NAR) reports the median sales price of existing single-family homes. The price excludes new home sales. Data are not available for Detroit and Pittsburgh. The geographies used by NAR are generally the metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 2004; however, in some areas an exact match is not possible from the available data. Change in Housing Prices measures the change in median sales price without adjusting for inflation.

Source: National Association of Realtors, Single Family 1st Quarter 2015

Median Monthly Rent measures the median gross rent among rental units. Gross rent includes the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP04)

Vacancy Rate

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP04)

Housing Starts measures the number of building permits issued for new privately-owned housing units. Data are voluntarily reported by permit-issuing jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Building Permits Survey and 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B25001)

Housing Affordability (Page 42 and 43)

Housing Cost Burdened Owners and Housing Cost Burdened Renters: Households paying 30 percent or more of income on housing are considered to be housing cost burdened. Housing costs for owner-occupied units include mortgage payments, real estate taxes, homeowners insurance, utilities, and where applicable, monthly condominium fees and mobile home costs. Housing costs for renter-occupied units include contract rent plus estimated average monthly cost of utilities. Households without income or that did not pay cash rent were excluded.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP04)

Housing Opportunity reports the Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) which is defined as the share of homes sold in that area that would have been affordable to a family

earning the local median income based on standard mortgage underwriting criteria. Data are not available for Kansas City, Nashville, and New Orleans. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo, 2014 Housing Opportunity Index

Housing plus Transportation Affordability reports the proportion of income a typical household in the region spends based on the average housing and transportation costs of a region. Housing and transportation costs are estimated by the Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT). A typical household is a household with income at the median level for the region, average household size, and average number of commuters. CNT recommends defining affordability as housing and transportation costs consuming no more than 45 percent of household income.

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T® Index, accessed May 4, 2015

Mortgaged Homes with Negative Equity represents homes for which the current outstanding mortgage balance is greater than the estimated value of the home. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Zillow Real Estate Research, 2014 Negative Equity

Foreclosure Rate represents the percent of first-lien mortgages that are currently in the foreclosure process, which includes homes with pre-foreclosure filings and those where banks have begun the foreclosure process. Real estate owned (REO) properties are not included in this measure. MSA data for this measure is from LPS Applied Analytics, analyzed by the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC), and tabulated by the Urban Institute. Data for the United States is from LPS Applied Analytics. MSA boundaries conform to the 2008 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Local Initiatives Support Corporation; Urban Institute, Foreclosure Rate September 2013; LPS Applied Analytics

Segregation and Homelessness (Page 45)

Racial Segregation uses the Dissimilarity Index (D) to measure the extent to which two groups are evenly spread across census tracts in each region. Values of 60 or above are considered very high. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget. The national value is a weighted average of all metro regions.

Source: American Communities Project, US2010

Economic Segregation reports the variation of family incomes within census tracts compared to the variation in family incomes in the metropolitan area. The measure is the rank-order information theory index, also known as H, and can range from 0 (no segregation) to 1 (total segregation). The US2010 American Communities Project calculated income segregation using 2007-2011 American Community Survey data for MSAs and metropolitan divisions as delineated in 2003 by the Office of Management and Budget. For metropolitan regions that are comprised of metropolitan divisions, data for the division that encompasses the largest city within the Metropolitan Statistical Area is reported. The peer average is unweighted.

Source: American Communities Project, US2010

Concentrated Poverty

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (B17001)

Homelessness uses the Point-in-Time (PIT) count which provides a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night during the last ten days in January. The PIT count is collected at the geographic level of a Continuum of Care (CoC), the local or regional bodies that coordinate housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals. CoCs extending beyond MSA boundaries are allocated based on the distribution of population (using 2010 census blocks).

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014 Point-in-Time Count

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Roads

The St. Louis Regional Transportation Plan, *Connected2045*, outlines a framework for transportation funding for the next 30 years based on the history and future of transportation in the region, what the people of St. Louis want from their transportation network, and the needs of seniors, young adults, drivers, cyclists, and transit users as well as urban, suburban, and rural populations.

The St. Louis region has a highly developed road network (about 2,500 miles of freeway lanes within the urbanized area) and a large number of bridges (almost 4,500). Compared to the peer regions, St. Louis ranks 14th for number of freeway lane miles per urbanized area square mile, and has relatively more roadway miles to maintain than on average for the peer regions and nearly twice as many as Chicago.

The St. Louis region also has more state and locally owned bridges to maintain than most of the peer regions. The region ranks 22nd with 29.8 percent of bridges, by deck area, considered structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. These bridges are not necessarily unsafe since repairs are made to make them safe and unsafe bridges are closed. Rather, identification of bridge deficiencies allows for timely, less costly bridge maintenance, and guides investment decisions.

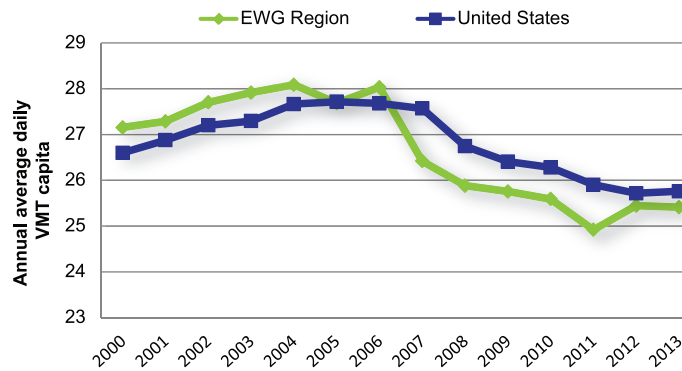
On an average day in 2011 there were 21 miles driven on freeways and arterials in the St. Louis urbanized area per resident. This ranks the region 9th among the peers. Nationally, vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita increased steadily from 1980 to 2005. Since then VMT per capita has decreased annually. The St. Louis region had a similar trend but experienced a slight uptick in VMT per capita in 2012.

Travel Time Index (TTI) and Annual Delay per Auto Commuter are two measures of congestion. Both indicate the St. Louis region has relatively low congestion. TTI is the ratio of travel time in the peak period to the travel time in free-flow

conditions and indicates the reliability of the system. In 2011 the TTI in St. Louis was 1.14. This means that a trip takes about 14 percent longer during congested times as it does during non-congested times. The TTI in St. Louis has steadily declined since 2000, reflecting the impact of regional highway investment decisions.

St. Louis ranks 41st on the second measure of congestion, Delay per Auto Commuter. In 2011 the average auto commuter (those who drive during the morning and afternoon peak travel periods) in the region experienced 31 hours of delay over the course of the year.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per Capita
East-West Gateway Region and United States, 2000 to 2013



Source: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics

Note: This chart displays VMT per capita for all roads in the 8-county planning region of East-West Gateway Council of Governments. VMT per capita is one of the metrics used to track progress in achieving the goals of the region's long-range transportation plan, *Connected2045*. See the plan, *Connected2045* at www.ewgateway.org.

Road Network

Freeway lane miles per urbanized area square mile, 2013

1	San Jose	3.8
2	Los Angeles	2.7
3	Baltimore	2.4
4	Las Vegas	2.3
5	San Antonio	2.2
6	San Diego	2.1
7	Riverside	2.0
8	Sacramento	2.0
9	Cleveland	1.8
10	Kansas City	1.7
11	Houston	1.7
12	Louisville	1.7
13	Salt Lake City	1.7
14	St. Louis	1.7
15	Washington, D.C.	1.7
16	Dallas	1.6
17	Denver	1.6
18	Richmond	1.6
19	New York	1.5
20	Miami	1.5
21	Milwaukee	1.5
22	Seattle	1.4
23	Orlando	1.4
24	Hartford	1.4
25	Nashville	1.4
26	San Francisco	1.4
Peer Average	1.4	1.4
27	Cincinnati	1.4
28	Columbus	1.4
29	Portland	1.3
30	Austin	1.3
31	Detroit	1.3
32	Raleigh	1.3
33	Phoenix	1.2
34	Oklahoma City	1.2
35	Jacksonville	1.2
36	Minneapolis	1.2
37	New Orleans	1.2
38	Indianapolis	1.2
39	Providence	1.1
40	Charlotte	1.1
41	Birmingham	1.1
42	Boston	1.1
43	Philadelphia	1.1
44	Buffalo	1.1
45	Pittsburgh	1.0
46	Memphis	1.0
47	Chicago	0.9
48	Tampa	0.8
49	Atlanta	0.8
50	Virginia Beach	0.6

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics

Vehicle Miles Traveled per Capita

Average daily vehicle miles traveled per capita on freeways and arterials, 2011

1	Oklahoma City	24.1
2	Houston	23.1
3	Indianapolis	23.1
4	Nashville	23.0
5	Richmond	22.4
6	Raleigh	22.0
7	Kansas City	21.4
8	Charlotte	21.4
9	St. Louis	21.3
10	Atlanta	21.3
11	Columbus	21.2
12	Hartford	21.1
13	Birmingham	21.1
14	San Antonio	20.8
15	Detroit	20.6
16	Orlando	20.5
17	Dallas	20.3
18	Memphis	20.2
19	Virginia Beach	20.1
20	San Francisco	20.1
21	Louisville	20.0
22	Jacksonville	19.9
23	Minneapolis	19.7
24	Washington, D.C.	19.5
25	Los Angeles	19.3
26	San Diego	19.1
27	Cincinnati	19.0
28	Las Vegas	18.8
29	Denver	18.6
30	Seattle	18.6
31	San Jose	18.3
32	Cleveland	18.1
33	Providence	18.0
34	Riverside	17.9
35	Boston	17.9
36	Baltimore	17.9
37	Tampa	17.9
38	Milwaukee	17.8
Peer Average		17.8
39	Phoenix	17.6
40	Austin	17.6
41	Miami	17.2
42	Salt Lake City	16.4
43	Sacramento	15.8
44	Buffalo	15.8
45	Pittsburgh	15.7
46	Portland	15.1
47	Philadelphia	14.9
48	Chicago	13.3
49	New York	12.1
50	New Orleans	11.7

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report

Annual Delay per Auto Commuter

Average hours lost due to congestion per auto commuter, 2011

1	Washington, D.C.	67
2	Los Angeles	61
2	San Francisco	61
4	New York	59
5	Boston	53
6	Houston	52
7	Atlanta	51
7	Chicago	51
9	Philadelphia	48
9	Seattle	48
11	Miami	47
11	Nashville	47
Peer Average		46
13	Dallas	45
13	Denver	45
13	Orlando	45
16	Las Vegas	44
16	Portland	44
19	Virginia Beach	43
20	Baltimore	41
20	Indianapolis	41
22	Charlotte	40
22	Columbus	40
22	Detroit	40
25	Pittsburgh	39
25	San Jose	39
27	Hartford	38
27	Memphis	38
27	Oklahoma City	38
27	Riverside	38
27	San Antonio	38
27	Tampa	38
33	Cincinnati	37
33	San Diego	37
35	Birmingham	35
35	Louisville	35
35	Phoenix	35
38	Minneapolis	34
39	Buffalo	33
40	Sacramento	32
41	Cleveland	31
41	St. Louis	31
43	Jacksonville	30
43	Providence	30
43	Salt Lake City	30
46	Richmond	29
47	Milwaukee	28
47	New Orleans	28
49	Kansas City	27
50	Raleigh	23

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report

Travel Time Index

Ratio of peak period travel time to free-flow travel time, 2011

1	Los Angeles	1.37
2	New York	1.33
3	Austin	1.32
3	Washington, D.C.	1.32
5	Boston	1.28
5	Portland	1.28
7	Denver	1.27
8	Dallas	1.26
8	Houston	1.26
8	Philadelphia	1.26
8	Seattle	1.26
12	Chicago	1.25
12	Miami	1.25
14	Atlanta	1.24
14	Pittsburgh	1.24
14	San Jose	1.24
16	Austin	1.23
17	Nashville	1.23
17	Riverside	1.23
20	San Francisco	1.22
Peer Average		1.21
21	Minneapolis	1.21
22	Charlotte	1.20
22	Cincinnati	1.20
22	Las Vegas	1.20
22	New Orleans	1.20
22	San Jose	1.20
22	Sacramento	1.20
22	Tampa	1.20
22	Virginia Beach	1.20
30	Birmingham	1.19
30	San Antonio	1.19
32	Columbus	1.18
32	Detroit	1.18
32	Hartford	1.18
32	Louisville	1.18
32	Memphis	1.18
32	Phoenix	1.18
32	San Diego	1.18
39	Buffalo	1.17
39	Indianapolis	1.17
41	Cleveland	1.16
41	Providence	1.16
43	Milwaukee	1.15
43	Oklahoma City	1.15
45	Jacksonville	1.14
45	Raleigh	1.14
45	St. Louis	1.14
45	Salt Lake City	1.14
49	Kansas City	1.13
50	Richmond	1.11

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report

Change in Travel Time Index

Percent change, 2000-2011

1	Riverside	6.0
2	Baltimore	5.1
3	Austin	4.8
4	Oklahoma City	4.5
5	Birmingham	3.5
6	Dallas	3.3
6	Philadelphia	3.3
8	Columbus	2.6
8	Phoenix	2.6
10	Chicago	2.5
11	Indianapolis	1.7
12	Washington, D.C.	1.5
13	Raleigh	0.9
14	Tampa	0.8
15	Houston	0.8
16	Milwaukee	0.0
16	Nashville	0.0
16	New York	0.0
16	Richmond	0.0
16	San Antonio	0.0
21	Los Angeles	-0.7
22	Portland	-0.8
23	Las Vegas	-0.8
23	Sacramento	-0.8
25	San Diego	-0.8
Peer Average		-1.2
26	Denver	-1.6
27	Atlanta	-1.6
28	Charlotte	-1.6
28	New Orleans	-1.6
30	Birmingham	-1.7
31	Buffalo	-1.7
32	Seattle	-2.3
33	Cincinnati	-2.4
33	Virginia Beach	-2.4
35	Miami	-3.1
36	San Jose	-3.1
37	San Francisco	-3.2
38	Hartford	-3.3
39	Providence	-3.3
40	Pittsburgh	-3.9
41	Orlando	-4.0
42	Detroit	-4.1
43	Boston	-4.5
44	Jacksonville	-5.0
45	Minneapolis	-5.5
46	Cleveland	-6.5
47	Kansas City	-6.6
48	Memphis	-7.1
49	Salt Lake City	-7.3
50	St. Louis	-11.6

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report

Deficient Bridges

Percent of bridges, by deck area, that are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete, 2014

1	New York	62.1
2	Providence	58.7
3	Buffalo	57.3
4	Boston	55.9
5	Pittsburgh	54.0
6	San Francisco	50.8
7	Detroit	50.5
8	Seattle	48.5
9	Chicago	46.2
10	Hartford	46.1
11	Cleveland	44.8
12	Philadelphia	42.8
13	Los Angeles	40.0
14	Sacramento	37.5
15	Cincinnati	37.2
16	Portland	37.1
17	Washington, D.C.	36.3
18	New Orleans	36.2
19	Dallas	35.6
20	Houston	31.1
21	Baltimore	30.4
22	St. Louis	29.8
23	Memphis	29.8
24	Indianapolis	29.7
25	Oklahoma City	29.0
26	Milwaukee	28.8
27	Raleigh	28.8
28	Columbus	28.8
29	Charlotte	28.7
30	San Jose	28.4
31	Kansas City	28.1
32	Louisville	27.6
United States		27.4
33	Denver	27.0
34	Phoenix	25.8
35	San Antonio	24.0
36	Austin	23.9
37	Richmond	23.8
38	Nashville	23.1
39	Birmingham	22.6
40	Miami	21.7
41	Virginia Beach	21.6
42	Riverside	20.5
43	Atlanta	19.8
44	San Diego	18.9
45	Las Vegas	16.6
46	Jacksonville	14.8
47	Orlando	14.3
48	Tampa	12.7
49	Minneapolis	11.5
50	Salt Lake City	9.0

Source: Federal Highway Administration, National Bridge Inventory

Transit

In recent years residents in the city of St. Louis and St. Louis County have shown support for increased public transit. Yet funding for transit in the region has not been sufficient to build a transit system as extensive as in some of the peer regions. The Regional Transportation Plan estimates that at current funding levels, Metro, the main transit authority in St. Louis, will not have the revenue to maintain the current system by the middle of the next decade. St. Louis ranks 22nd for operating expenses per capita with funding that is a fraction of that in regions with extensive systems, such as New York; San Francisco; and Washington, D.C. Regions that have vast transit systems tend to have larger populations and higher population density. Another factor is state funding for transit, which varies considerably. Among the 50 states, Missouri ranks 39th for total transit funding, investing \$0.50 per capita, compared to Illinois which ranks 9th and invests \$63.26 per capita.¹

Regions in the West and Northeast tend to provide the most extensive transit systems with regions in the Midwest having less coverage and regions in the South providing the lowest levels of coverage.

St. Louis has similar transit coverage as other Midwest regions. In the St. Louis region 56.6 percent of working age residents live in a neighborhood served by transit. The range of transit coverage among the peer regions is sizeable with over 90 percent of residents having access to transit in Los Angeles, San Jose, and San Francisco and less than 40 percent of residents having access in Atlanta, Nashville, Birmingham, and Richmond.

St. Louis ranks 35th on Transit Coverage and 33rd on Job Access by Transit. Unlike St. Louis, other regions do not rank similarly on the two measures. This indicates that some regions, such as Los Angeles and Miami, have transit systems that are accessible to many residents, but the systems do not

provide access with reasonable commute times to a large proportion of jobs in each region.

Transit Ridership measures the number of transit boardings per capita, an indication of how well the transit system meets the needs of residents. St. Louis ranks 27th with 23.2 annual boardings per person. New York has 70 percent more boardings than San Francisco, increasing the peer average substantially.

St. Louis has less transit service frequency than on average for the peer regions, ranking 25th with an average wait time for transit service in the morning rush hour of 11.2 minutes. Twenty-four of the peer regions have wait times between 10 and 15 minutes with only a few providing considerably more frequent service.

St. Louis ranks 19th on Transit Utility with 368,000 passenger miles traveled per square mile of urbanized land area. Regions that have higher rates of transit utility have transit systems that are more productive, meaning that passengers travel more miles relative to the geographic size of the urban area the transit system serves. These regions tend to be more densely developed.

Metro Financial Capacity: 2016 to 2045

	Based on Year of Expenditure Dollars, in millions
Maintaining Existing System	
Capital Revenue	3,013
Operating Revenue	14,838
Total Revenue	17,851
Capital Expenses	3,330
Operating Expenses	15,760
Total Expenses	19,090
Balance	-1,239

Source: State of the System 2045

Transit Coverage

Share of working-age residents living in block groups served by transit, 2010

1 Los Angeles	96.0
2 San Jose	95.6
3 San Francisco	91.7
4 New York	89.6
5 Salt Lake City	89.0
6 Miami	88.8
7 Las Vegas	85.5
8 Seattle	85.3
9 Denver	83.7
10 Portland	83.5
11 San Diego	83.0
12 Washington, D.C.	82.5
13 Sacramento	79.9
14 Chicago	78.8
15 Buffalo	77.7
16 Riverside	77.3
17 Philadelphia	76.9
18 Providence	73.3
Peer Average	71.6
19 Phoenix	70.5
20 Boston	69.4
21 Baltimore	68.3
22 San Antonio	68.2
23 Tampa	68.0
24 Milwaukee	67.4
25 Virginia Beach	67.1
26 Minneapolis	67.0
27 Pittsburgh	66.8
28 Cleveland	66.2
29 New Orleans	65.3
30 Hartford	62.7
31 Orlando	60.1
32 Detroit	59.7
33 Louisville	59.5
34 Jacksonville	57.5
35 St. Louis	56.6
36 Columbus	55.7
37 Memphis	51.4
38 Cincinnati	48.0
39 Austin	47.3
40 Kansas City	47.2
41 Dallas	46.3
42 Raleigh	46.0
43 Houston	44.2
44 Charlotte	42.3
45 Indianapolis	41.6
45 Oklahoma City	41.6
47 Atlanta	37.8
48 Nashville	32.2
49 Birmingham	32.1
50 Richmond	30.8

Source: Brookings, Metropolitan Policy Program, 2011

¹ Survey of State Funding for Public Transportation, FY 2012 Data, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, Final Report 2014.

Job Access by Transit

Share of jobs the typical working-age resident can reach via transit within 90 minutes, 2010

1	Salt Lake City	58.9
2	San Jose	58.4
3	Milwaukee	48.6
4	Denver	47.5
5	Las Vegas	44.0
6	Portland	39.9
7	Austin	39.0
8	San Antonio	37.0
9	New York	36.6
9	Washington, D.C.	36.6
11	New Orleans	36.1
12	San Francisco	34.8
13	Columbus	34.1
14	Seattle	33.4
15	Buffalo	33.1
15	Indianapolis	33.1
17	Louisville	32.7
18	Baltimore	30.2
18	Boston	30.2
20	Hartford	29.8
20	Raleigh	29.8
22	Charlotte	29.7
22	Minneapolis	29.7
24	Houston	29.6
25	Cleveland	29.5
26	San Diego	29.1
Peer Average	28.9	
27	Cincinnati	27.8
28	Nashville	27.4
28	Phoenix	27.4
30	Richmond	26.5
31	Memphis	26.2
32	Los Angeles	25.6
33	St. Louis	24.1
34	Philadelphia	24.0
35	Chicago	23.9
36	Birmingham	23.3
37	Jacksonville	23.2
38	Pittsburgh	23.0
39	Oklahoma City	22.7
40	Detroit	21.9
41	Providence	21.8
42	Atlanta	21.7
42	Sacramento	21.7
44	Dallas	19.0
45	Kansas City	18.3
46	Tampa	16.3
47	Miami	16.2
48	Orlando	15.8
49	Virginia Beach	15.4
50	Riverside	7.9

Source: Brookings, Metropolitan Policy Program, 2011

Transit Ridership

Annual transit boardings per capita, 2013

1	New York	232.2
2	San Francisco	136.9
3	Washington, D.C.	103.2
4	Boston	96.6
5	Chicago	75.2
6	Philadelphia	70.1
Peer Average	66.9	
7	Seattle	65.8
8	Portland	60.3
9	Los Angeles	56.1
10	Baltimore	49.1
11	Salt Lake City	43.4
12	Denver	42.8
13	Pittsburgh	37.8
14	Minneapolis	35.9
15	Las Vegas	34.9
16	San Diego	33.7
17	Milwaukee	32.1
18	Buffalo	31.8
19	Miami	31.2
20	Atlanta	30.7
21	New Orleans	30.2
22	Cleveland	28.1
23	Austin	26.7
24	San Antonio	26.7
25	San Jose	26.6
26	Charlotte	23.4
27	St. Louis	23.2
28	Phoenix	21.2
29	Orlando	19.8
30	Hartford	19.7
31	Sacramento	18.8
32	Providence	18.2
33	Louisville	17.6
34	Houston	17.2
35	Dallas	15.7
36	Columbus	13.8
37	Riverside	13.3
38	Virginia Beach	13.1
39	Cincinnati	13.0
40	Tampa	12.7
41	Detroit	12.0
42	Jacksonville	11.9
43	Kansas City	11.3
44	Raleigh	11.3
45	Nashville	10.9
46	Memphis	9.9
47	Richmond	9.8
48	Indianapolis	7.2
49	Birmingham	4.5
50	Oklahoma City	3.7

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database

Transit Utility

Ratio of annual passenger miles traveled per square mile of urbanized land area, 2013

1	New York	6,706,078
2	San Francisco	5,523,142
3	Los Angeles	2,049,475
4	Washington, D.C.	1,869,649
5	Chicago	1,735,245
6	Seattle	1,348,228
7	Salt Lake City	1,227,064
8	Baltimore	1,180,879
Peer Average	1,154,645	
9	Boston	1,002,631
10	Portland	970,112
11	Denver	928,627
12	Philadelphia	912,534
13	Miami	851,299
14	San Jose	818,366
15	San Diego	796,017
16	Las Vegas	564,706
17	Minneapolis	463,324
18	San Antonio	377,275
19	St. Louis	368,414
20	Sacramento	367,685
21	Houston	349,582
22	Phoenix	324,085
23	Austin	319,224
24	Atlanta	318,901
25	Pittsburgh	311,017
26	Milwaukee	304,602
27	Cleveland	301,652
28	Dallas	298,419
29	New Orleans	289,128
30	Orlando	279,765
31	Buffalo	275,368
32	Riverside	269,849
33	Hartford	236,593
34	Virginia Beach	200,369
35	Detroit	199,779
36	Charlotte	198,589
37	Providence	183,825
38	Tampa	170,710
39	Louisville	165,811
40	Columbus	154,936
41	Jacksonville	149,782
42	Nashville	137,786
43	Cincinnati	137,147
44	Richmond	128,590
45	Kansas City	109,523
46	Memphis	103,981
47	Raleigh	64,109
48	Indianapolis	61,021
49	Birmingham	42,613
50	Oklahoma City	38,409

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database

Transit Expenditures

Annual operating expenses per capita in dollars, 2013

1	New York	764
2	San Francisco	575
3	Washington, D.C.	420
4	Seattle	389
5	Boston	332
6	Baltimore	272
7	Chicago	272
Peer Average	251	
8	Philadelphia	246
9	Portland	237
10	Pittsburgh	216
11	Salt Lake City	214
12	Los Angeles	193
13	San Jose	190
14	Denver	189
15	Minneapolis	161
16	Cleveland	137
17	Buffalo	133
18	Hartford	131
19	Miami	130
20	New Orleans	126
21	Houston	123
22	St. Louis	118
23	Milwaukee	115
24	Atlanta	114
25	San Diego	110
26	Sacramento	107
27	Las Vegas	107
28	Dallas	102
29	San Antonio	100
30	Providence	97
31	Charlotte	90
32	Houston	88
33	Phoenix	83
34	Orlando	79
35	Jacksonville	78
36	Louisville	76
37	Columbus	75
38	Cincinnati	72
39	Nashville	70
40	Riverside	66
41	Kansas City	65
42	Virginia Beach	62
43	Detroit	62
44	Tampa	54
45	Richmond	53
46	Memphis	51
47	Indianapolis	42
48	Raleigh	42
49	Birmingham	35
50	Oklahoma City	29

Source: Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database

Transit Service Frequency

Median wait time for morning rush hour transit service in minutes, 2010

1	Birmingham	24.1
2	Oklahoma City	19.2
3	Virginia Beach	16.6
4	Riverside	16.3
5	Memphis	15.8
6	Nashville	15.7
7	Jacksonville	15.2
8	Orlando	14.5
9	Kansas City	14.2
9	Pittsburgh	14.2
9	Sacramento	14.2
12	Buffalo	14.0
12	Providence	14.0
14	Raleigh	13.9
15	Hartford	13.8
16	Richmond	13.7
17	Louisville	13.5
18	Charlotte	13.4
19	Indianapolis	13.3
20	Tampa	12.9
21	Minneapolis	11.6
22	Cincinnati	11.4
22	Columbus	11.4
22	Detroit	11.4
25	St. Louis	11.2
26	Dallas	11.1
26	Las Vegas	11.1
28	New Orleans	10.8
29	Miami	10.6
30	San Antonio	10.4
31	Atlanta	10.2
32	Philadelphia	9.8
33	Cleveland	9.5
Peer Average	9.1	
34	Phoenix	9.0
35	Boston	8.9
36	Seattle	8.8
37	San Diego	8.7
38	Austin	8.6
39	Salt Lake City	8.5
39	San Francisco	8.5
41	Denver	8.1
42	Baltimore	7.7
43	Portland	7.4
44	Houston	7.3
45	Chicago	7.2
46	San Jose	6.9
47	Washington, D.C.	6.6
48	Milwaukee	6.4
49	Los Angeles	6.2
50	New York	4.5

Source: Brookings, Metropolitan Policy Program, 2011

Access

Measures of access indicate how efficiently people can reach goods, services, activities, and destinations when considering travel time, distance, and cost.

About 8 percent of all households in the St. Louis region do not have access to an automobile (about 91,000 households). The peer regions range from 30 percent of residents without access to a vehicle in New York to less than 5 percent in Raleigh, San Jose, and Nashville. The St. Louis region ranks in the middle of the peers at 20th. The regions with the highest proportions of their populations with no access to a vehicle have extensive transit systems, including New York, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, and Chicago.

Unlike the region's performance on measures of housing affordability (see page 43 for WWS table), transportation in the St. Louis region is less affordable than in many of the peer regions. The St. Louis region ranks 23rd with average transportation costs accounting for almost a quarter of the region's median household income. High transportation costs in St. Louis are due in part to lower than average transit coverage (see page 50 for WWS table), and higher than average use of private vehicles for transportation (see page 55 for WWS table). Regions with more affordable transportation costs tend to be more densely populated with extensive public transit systems.

The average commute time in St. Louis reflects low levels of congestion, an expansive road network, and low transit ridership. On average, workers in St. Louis have a commute time of 25.2 minutes, ranking 32nd. Most of the peer Midwest regions have slightly shorter average commute times than St. Louis. Commute time reflects the number of minutes that it usually takes for workers (who work outside the home) to travel from home to work.

Walk Score is an indication of how walkable a city is for the average resident. Walk Score analyzes the distance of walking routes to amenities as well as "pedestrian friendliness," which takes into account population density, block length, and intersection density.² St. Louis is close to the peer average with a walk score for the city of St. Louis of 59.8. The most walkable neighborhoods in the city are Downtown, Benton Park West,

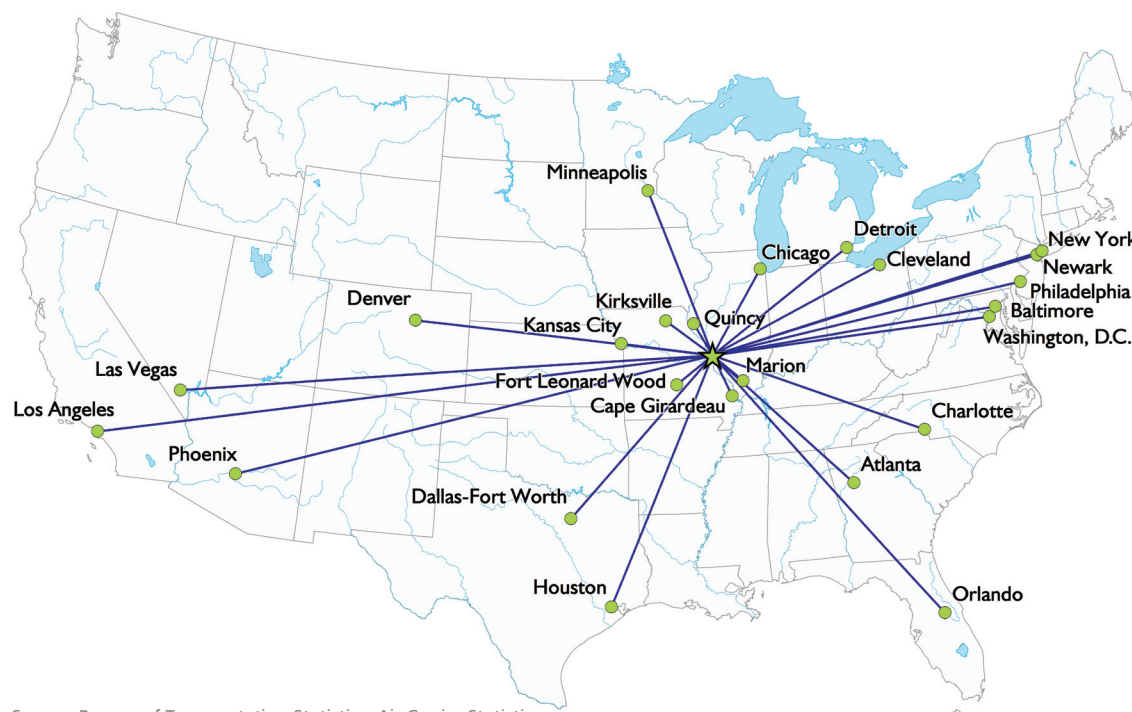
and Grand Center. St. Louis lands in the range (50–69) that Walkscore.com describes as "somewhat walkable," meaning that some errands can be accomplished on foot. Cities that have a score above 70 are considered very walkable with the average resident in these cities able to accomplish most errands on foot.

Regarding access by air travel, St. Louis ranks 22nd with an average of 228 scheduled daily passenger flight departures from area airports in 2013. There is a substantial range on this measure among the peer regions. Regions with a major hub airport have three to six times as many daily passenger flight departures as St. Louis. There are 24 destinations that received at least 1,000 scheduled flights from the St. Louis region in 2013 (see Flight Destinations map).

"Thankfully, the region has not seen the need to evacuate residents as hurricane regions have, but if the region does need to evacuate due to a natural or manmade disaster, we need to plan for the more than 90,000 households in the region that do not have access to a vehicle."

~ Dale Chambers, St. Louis Area Regional Response System

Passenger Flight Destinations from St. Louis
Destinations with at least 1,000 annual scheduled departures, 2013



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Air Carrier Statistics

² Walkscore.com, accessed on 7 June 2015.

No-Vehicle Households

Households without access to a vehicle as a percent of all households, 2013

1	New York	29.9
2	Philadelphia	13.5
3	Buffalo	13.3
4	Boston	13.0
5	San Francisco	12.3
6	Chicago	12.0
7	Baltimore	11.2
8	Cleveland	11.0
9	New Orleans	10.9
10	Pittsburgh	10.8
11	Providence	10.3
12	Hartford	10.3
13	Washington, D.C.	10.0
14	Milwaukee	9.9
15	Miami	9.5
16	Detroit	9.3
United States		9.1
17	Los Angeles	8.5
18	Portland	8.5
19	Cincinnati	8.3
20	St. Louis	8.3
21	Las Vegas	8.2
22	Seattle	8.0
23	Louisville	7.8
24	Memphis	7.8
25	Richmond	7.4
26	Tampa	7.4
27	Minneapolis	7.4
28	Sacramento	7.2
29	Indianapolis	7.1
30	San Antonio	7.0
31	Columbus	6.9
32	Virginia Beach	6.8
33	Jacksonville	6.7
34	Phoenix	6.6
35	Birmingham	6.6
36	Atlanta	6.3
37	Denver	6.2
38	San Diego	6.1
39	Houston	6.1
40	Charlotte	6.0
41	Kansas City	5.9
42	Orlando	5.9
43	Oklahoma City	5.7
44	Riverside	5.4
45	Dallas	5.1
46	Salt Lake City	5.1
47	Austin	5.0
48	Nashville	4.9
49	San Jose	4.8
50	Raleigh	4.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Average Commute Time

In minutes, 2013

1	New York	35.5
2	Washington, D.C.	34.0
3	Riverside	31.3
4	San Francisco	31.1
5	Baltimore	30.8
6	Chicago	30.8
7	Boston	30.0
8	Atlanta	30.0
9	Los Angeles	29.2
10	Houston	29.1
11	Philadelphia	28.6
12	Seattle	28.6
13	Miami	27.7
14	Dallas	27.3
15	Denver	27.1
16	Orlando	27.1
17	San Jose	26.5
18	Nashville	26.5
19	Austin	26.4
20	Detroit	26.4
21	Tampa	26.1
22	Birmingham	26.1
23	Pittsburgh	26.1
24	Jacksonville	26.1
25	Sacramento	26.0
26	New Orleans	26.0
27	Charlotte	26.0
United States		25.8
28	Phoenix	25.8
29	Portland	25.7
30	Raleigh	25.6
31	Providence	25.2
32	St. Louis	25.2
33	Minneapolis	25.1
34	Richmond	25.1
35	San Antonio	25.0
36	San Diego	24.9
37	Cleveland	24.7
38	Indianapolis	24.4
39	Cincinnati	24.4
40	Memphis	24.1
41	Virginia Beach	24.0
42	Las Vegas	23.9
43	Milwaukee	23.5
44	Hartford	23.4
45	Louisville	23.3
46	Columbus	23.3
47	Kansas City	22.9
48	Oklahoma City	22.5
49	Salt Lake City	22.3
50	Buffalo	20.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Transportation Expenses

As a percent of median household income, 2009-2013 average

1	Memphis	27.3
2	Birmingham	27.1
3	Oklahoma City	26.4
4	Orlando	26.1
5	Nashville	25.6
6	Louisville	25.4
7	Boston	25.4
8	Riverside	25.3
9	Tampa	25.1
10	New Orleans	24.9
11	Indianapolis	24.8
12	San Antonio	24.5
13	Jacksonville	24.5
14	Pittsburgh	24.3
15	Cleveland	24.3
16	Buffalo	24.0
17	Phoenix	23.9
18	Cincinnati	23.6
19	Detroit	23.6
20	Miami	23.4
21	Las Vegas	23.4
22	Atlanta	23.3
23	St. Louis	23.2
24	Columbus	23.2
25	Kansas City	23.2
26	Richmond	22.5
27	Houston	22.4
28	Raleigh	22.3
29	Salt Lake City	21.9
30	Sacramento	21.9
31	Dallas	21.9
32	Providence	21.8
33	Milwaukee	21.8
34	Austin	21.7
35	Virginia Beach	21.5
36	Portland	21.2
Peer Average		20.7
37	San Diego	20.7
38	Los Angeles	20.4
39	Denver	19.8
40	Minneapolis	19.7
41	Hartford	19.6
42	Chicago	19.3
43	Philadelphia	19.0
44	Seattle	18.9
45	Baltimore	17.9
46	Boston	16.7
47	San Francisco	15.7
48	San Jose	15.0
49	New York	14.4
50	Washington, D.C.	14.2

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology

Walk Score of Largest City

2015

1	New York	87.6
2	San Francisco	83.9
3	Boston	79.5
4	Philadelphia	76.5
5	Providence	76.0
6	Miami	75.6
7	Chicago	74.8
8	Washington, D.C.	74.1
9	Seattle	70.8
10	Hartford	68.0
11	Baltimore	66.2
12	Minneapolis	65.4
13	Buffalo	64.9
14	Los Angeles	63.9
15	Portland	62.8
16	Pittsburgh	59.8
16	St. Louis	59.8
18	Milwaukee	59.4
Peer Average		58.3
19	Cleveland	56.8
20	New Orleans	56.3
21	Denver	55.7
22	Salt Lake City	55.0
23	Detroit	52.2
24	Cincinnati	50.1
25	Richmond	49.2
26	San Diego	48.5
27	San Jose	48.1
28	Tampa	46.3
29	Atlanta	45.9
30	Houston	44.2
31	Dallas	43.6
32	Sacramento	43.4
33	Columbus	40.0
34	Orlando	39.3
35	Riverside	38.9
36	Las Vegas	38.6
37	Phoenix	38.3
38	Austin	35.4
39	San Antonio	33.7
40	Birmingham	33.0
40	Memphis	33.0
42	Chicago	32.1
43	Oklahoma City	31.6
44	Louisville	31.2
45	Virginia Beach	31.1
46	Indianapolis	29.0
47	Raleigh	28.8
48	Nashville	26.5
49	Jacksonville	25.5
50	Charlotte	24.4

Source: Walk Score

Daily Flight Departures

Average number of scheduled passenger departures from area airports, 2013

1	New York	1,480
2	Chicago	1,394
3	Atlanta	1,203
4	Dallas	1,023
5	Los Angeles	898
6	Houston	796
7	Denver	771
8	Washington, D.C.	722
9	Charlotte	719
10	Miami	665
11	San Francisco	628
12	Detroit	559
13	Philadelphia	548
14	Minneapolis	543
15	Phoenix	530
16	Las Vegas	425
17	Boston	411
18	Seattle	401
19	Orlando	353
Peer Average		349
20	Salt Lake City	321
21	Baltimore	299
22	St. Louis	228
23	San Diego	227
24	Cleveland	220
25	Portland	217
26	Tampa	208
27	Nashville	182
28	Raleigh	167
29	Kansas City	165
30	Pittsburgh	146
31	Cincinnati	144
32	Austin	140
33	New Orleans	134
34	Indianapolis	134
35	Columbus	128
36	Sacramento	120
37	San Jose	119
38	San Antonio	118
39	Milwaukee	115
40	Memphis	110
41	Buffalo	97
42	Virginia Beach	92
43	Riverside	92
44	Hartford	87
45	Jacksonville	84
46	Providence	83
47	Louisville	76
48	Richmond	74
49	Oklahoma City	72
50	Birmingham	54

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Air Carrier Statistics

Commute Mode

A majority of workers in all of the peer regions drive alone to work. New York has the lowest proportion of workers who commute by single-occupancy vehicle with about half of commuters doing so. About 83 percent of workers in St. Louis drive alone to work, the 8th highest proportion among the 50 peer regions and above the United States average of 76.4 percent. Most other Midwest regions join St. Louis with high proportions of people driving to work.

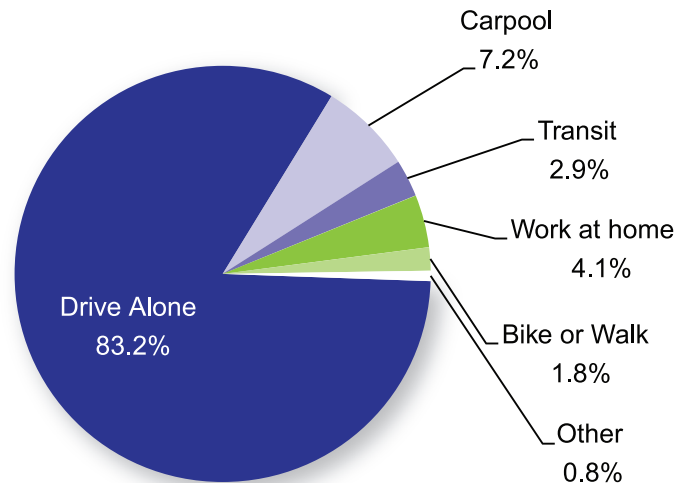
Regions with relatively small proportions of commuters who drive alone—New York; San Francisco; Washington, D.C.; Boston; and Chicago—are all densely populated and have extensive public transportation systems. In each of these metro areas over 10 percent of commuters use public transit, but they each have a substantial proportion of commuters using the other non-auto means of travel. St. Louis ranks 24th with 2.9 percent of residents using public transportation to commute to work.

Some of the peer regions that have lower proportions of workers driving alone and have about the same proportion of commuters using public transportation as St. Louis have relatively high proportions of commuters who carpool to work. In Salt Lake City, Sacramento, Houston, San Antonio, Phoenix, and Atlanta over 10 percent of commuters carpool, but less than 4 percent of commuters use public transit. St. Louis has the 4th lowest proportion of commuters carpooling with only 7.2 percent of workers choosing this mode. All Midwest regions have lower proportions of carpool commuters than the United States.

Most of the Midwest regions also fall below the United States on the proportion of workers who work from home. St. Louis has a slightly lower proportion than the United States with about 4 percent of workers working from home.

Biking and walking are not primary modes of transportation for most workers, but these modes are often used in conjunction with others modes. St. Louis ranks 37th on the percentage of workers commuting by walking or biking with some residents in every county of the MSA using one of these modes as their primary means of commuting.

Workers by Commute Mode
St. Louis MSA, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

“These numbers reflect that over the last half century, St. Louis has built a road and highway network that allows automobile users to reach their destinations quickly and easily.

Some say that the high proportion of people who drive to work reflects individual preferences. Others suggest the region has not developed land and the transportation network in a way that makes other modes of transportation viable options. There is likely some truth to both interpretations.”

~ Shay Schindler, Transportation Planner

Workers Who Commute by Driving Alone

Percent of workers, 2013

1	Birmingham	86.4
2	Louisville	84.5
3	Memphis	84.2
4	Oklahoma City	83.9
5	Detroit	83.9
6	Kansas City	83.5
7	Indianapolis	83.3
8	St. Louis	83.2
9	Cincinnati	83.0
10	Nashville	82.8
11	Columbus	82.6
12	Cleveland	82.5
13	Buffalo	82.4
14	Hartford	82.0
15	Virginia Beach	81.9
16	Richmond	81.7
17	Jacksonville	81.7
18	Tampa	81.5
19	Providence	80.9
20	Orlando	80.7
21	Milwaukee	80.7
22	Dallas	80.5
23	Raleigh	80.4
24	Charlotte	80.2
25	Houston	79.7
26	Las Vegas	79.3
27	San Antonio	79.2
28	New Orleans	78.8
29	Minneapolis	78.4
30	Pittsburgh	78.4
31	Miami	77.8
32	Atlanta	77.7
33	Austin	77.1
34	Baltimore	77.1
35	Riverside	76.8
36	Phoenix	76.5
United States		76.4
37	San Jose	75.9
38	San Diego	75.8
39	Denver	75.4
40	Sacramento	75.1
41	Salt Lake City	75.0
42	Los Angeles	74.1
43	Philadelphia	73.0
44	Chicago	71.1
45	Portland	70.7
46	Seattle	69.7
47	Boston	68.7
48	Washington, D.C.	66.1
49	San Francisco	59.9
50	New York	50.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Workers Who Commute by Carpool

Percent of workers, 2013

1	Riverside	13.4
2	Salt Lake City	12.7
3	Sacramento	11.2
4	San Antonio	11.0
5	Houston	10.9
6	Phoenix	10.9
7	San Jose	10.5
8	Atlanta	10.4
9	New Orleans	10.3
10	Las Vegas	10.2
11	Dallas	10.1
12	Charlotte	10.0
13	San Francisco	10.0
14	Los Angeles	9.9
15	Seattle	9.9
16	Richmond	9.8
17	Austin	9.8
18	Portland	9.8
19	Oklahoma City	9.7
20	Orlando	9.7
21	Memphis	9.7
22	San Diego	9.6
23	Miami	9.6
24	Washington, D.C.	9.5
United States		9.4
25	Jacksonville	9.1
26	Nashville	9.1
27	Denver	8.9
28	Indianapolis	8.9
29	Pittsburgh	8.7
30	Richmond	8.7
31	Pittsburgh	8.5
32	Detroit	8.5
33	Louisville	8.3
34	Providence	8.3
35	Tampa	8.3
36	Virginia Beach	8.3
37	Birmingham	8.1
38	Minneapolis	8.1
39	Cincinnati	8.1
40	Columbus	8.0
41	Chicago	8.0
42	Baltimore	8.0
43	Buffalo	8.0
44	Hartford	7.8
45	Milwaukee	7.7
46	Philadelphia	7.5
47	St. Louis	7.2
48	Cleveland	7.1
49	Boston	6.9
50	New York	6.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Workers Who Commute by Public Transportation

Percent of workers, 2013

1	New York	30.9
2	San Francisco	16.1
3	Washington, D.C.	14.2
4	Boston	12.8
5	Chicago	11.8
6	Philadelphia	10.0
7	Seattle	9.3
8	Baltimore	6.8
9	Portland	6.4
10	Los Angeles	5.8
United States		5.2
11	Pittsburgh	4.9
12	Minneapolis	4.6
13	Denver	4.4
14	San Jose	4.2
15	Miami	4.1
16	Milwaukee	3.6
17	Las Vegas	3.5
18	Cleveland	3.2
19	Salt Lake City	3.2
20	San Diego	3.2
21	Atlanta	3.1
22	Hartford	3.1
23	Buffalo	2.9
24	St. Louis	2.9
25	New Orleans	2.7
26	Providence	2.7
27	Sacramento	2.6
28	Phoenix	2.6
29	San Antonio	2.5
30	Austin	2.4
31	Houston	2.4
32	Cincinnati	2.2
33	Charlotte	1.7
34	Orlando	1.7
35	Virginia Beach	1.7
36	Louisville	1.7
37	Columbus	1.7
38	Detroit	1.7
39	Riverside	1.5
40	Dallas	1.4
41	Tampa	1.4
42	Baltimore	1.3
43	Kansas City	1.2
44	Memphis	1.1
45	Indianapolis	1.1
46	Jacksonville	1.1
47	Raleigh	1.0
48	Nashville	1.0
49	Birmingham	0.8
50	Oklahoma City	0.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Workers Who Work at Home

Percent of workers, 2013

1	Denver	7.1
2	Austin	6.9
3	Portland	6.4
4	San Diego	6.4
5	Raleigh	6.2
6	Atlanta	6.0
7	San Francisco	5.9
8	Phoenix	5.9
9	Sacramento	5.6
10	Seattle	5.4
11	Charlotte	5.2
12	Salt Lake City	5.1
13	Los Angeles	5.1
14	Tampa	5.1
15	Orlando	5.1
16	Washington, D.C.	5.0
17	Riverside	5.0
18	Jacksonville	5.0
19	Dallas	5.0
20	Minneapolis	4.9
21	Miami	4.8
22	Nashville	4.5
23	Boston	4.5
United States		4.4
24	San Antonio	4.3
25	Chicago	4.3
26	Richmond	4.3
27	New York	4.2
28	Columbus	4.1
29	Baltimore	4.1
30	St. Louis	4.1
31	Kansas City	4.1
32	San Jose	4.1
33	Philadelphia	4.0
34	Indianapolis	3.9
35	Cincinnati	3.9
36	Cleveland	3.8
37	Pittsburgh	3.7
38	Houston	3.7
39	Detroit	3.5
40	Milwaukee	3.5
41	Hartford	3.5
42	Virginia Beach	3.4
43	Providence	3.2
44	Las Vegas	3.2
45	Oklahoma City	3.1
46	Birmingham	2.8
47	Raleigh	2.8
48	New Orleans	2.7
49	Buffalo	2.6
50	Memphis	2.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Workers Who Commute by Walking or Biking

Percent of workers, 2013

1	New York	6.6
2	San Francisco	6.4
3	Boston	6.3
4	Portland	5.7
5	Philadelphia	4.7
6	Seattle	4.6
7	Washington, D.C.	4.2
8	Sacramento	4.2
9	San Jose	3.9
10	Providence	3.8
11	Charlotte	3.8
12	San Diego	3.7
13	Pittsburgh	3.7
14	Milwaukee	3.7
15	New Orleans	3.6
16	Los Angeles	3.5
17	Virginia Beach	3.5
United States		3.4
18	Minneapolis	3.2
19	Buffalo	3.1
20	Denver	3.0
21	Baltimore	2.9
22	Columbus	2.8
23	Austin	2.6
24	Hartford	2.6
25	Richmond	2.5
26	Salt Lake City	2.5
27	Miami	2.4
28	Cleveland	2.4
29	Phoenix	2.3
30	Tampa	2.3
31	Cincinnati	2.2
32	Las Vegas	2.1
33	Riverside	2.1
34	Houston	1.9
35	San Antonio	1.9
36	Oklahoma City	1.9
37	St. Louis	1.8
38	Indianapolis	1.8
39	Louisville	1.7
40	Kansas City	1.7
41	Memphis	1.6
42	Jacksonville	1.6
43	Nashville	1.6
44	Charlotte	1.6
45	Raleigh	1.5
46	Atlanta	1.5
47	Detroit	1.5
48	Orlando	1.5
49	Dallas	1.4
50	Birmingham	1.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Roads (Page 48 and 49)

Road Network represents the ratio of freeway lane miles to total land area within the Federal-Aid urbanized area, also known as the adjusted urbanized area.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, 2013 Highway Statistics, October 2014, Table HM-72

Vehicle Miles Traveled per Capita, Annual Delay per Auto Commuter, Travel Time Index, and Change in Travel Time Index report estimates by the Texas Transportation Institute for geographies that approximate urbanized areas. **Vehicle Miles Traveled per Capita** represents the estimated number of miles driven by all vehicles on freeways and arterials on an average day in 2011 relative to the population. **Annual Delay per Auto Commuter** represents the average number of hours of delay for auto commuters traveling during the peak travel period. **Travel Time Index** represents the average amount of extra travel time due to congestion. The measure is the ratio of peak period travel time to free-flow travel time. For example, a value of 1.3 indicates a 20 minute free-flow trip will take 26 minutes during peak travel periods. This peer average is unweighted. **Change in Travel Time Index** is the percent change in Travel Time Index.

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, 2012 Annual Urban Mobility Report

Deficient Bridges measures highway bridges that are either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Bridges that are structurally deficient are deteriorated and typically require maintenance but are not necessarily unsafe. Functionally obsolete bridges do not meet current design standards and may require widening or replacement. Although the condition of bridges that were newly constructed or had major reconstruction in the last 10 years is not rated, they are included in the denominator.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, 2014 National Bridge Inventory

Transit (Page 50 and 51)

Transit Coverage, Job Access by Transit, and Transit Service Frequency: MSA boundaries conform to the 2008 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget. For the **Transit Coverage** analysis, a block group is considered “served” by transit if there

is at least one transit stop within 3/4 mile of the block group’s population-weighted centroid. **Job Access by Transit** represents the average share of jobs reachable within 90 minutes from those block groups, weighted by block group working-age population. For the **Transit Service Frequency** analysis, the median wait time, also known as the median “headway,” is based on the typical headways in all covered block groups weighted by block group working-age population.

Source: Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, Missed Opportunity: Transit and Jobs in Metropolitan America, May 2011

Transit Ridership, Transit Utility, and Transit Expenditures include data for all transit agencies within the urbanized area that encompasses the largest city of each MSA that report to the National Transit Database. Population estimates used in these measures represent the 2010 urbanized area population. **Transit Ridership** reports unlinked passenger trips, which represents the number of passengers who board public transit vehicles whether they are starting a transit trip or transferring from another transit vehicle.

Source: Federal Transit Administration, 2013 National Transit Database

Access (Page 53)

No-Vehicle Households reports the percent of households that do not have a vehicle kept at the home and available for the use of household members.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP04)

Average Commute Time represents the number of minutes it took for the average worker to get to work.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B08013 and B08302)

Transportation Expenses reports costs estimated by the Center for Neighborhood Technology for a typical household in the region (a household with income at the median level for the region, average household size, and average number of commuters). CNT defines affordability as transportation costs consuming no more than 15 percent of household income.

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T® Index, accessed May 4, 2015

Walk Score of Largest City represents the walkability of the largest city in each MSA. Walk Score is calculated from population density, block length, intersection density, and walking routes to nearby amenities. Walk Score values for the cities of Providence and Hartford are rounded to whole numbers. The peer average weighted using 2014 population estimates.

Source: Walk Score, accessed May 2015

Daily Flight Departures represents the average number of scheduled passenger service flights from airports within each MSA. Daily averages are calculated from annual totals reported in the T-100 Segment (All Carriers) data table.

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Air Carrier Statistics Database (release March 12, 2015)

Commute Mode (Page 55)

Workers Who Commute by Driving Alone, Workers Who Commute by Carpool, Workers Who Commute by Public Transportation, Workers Who Work at Home, and Workers Who Commute by Walking or Biking report the usual means of transportation to work for all workers. Public transportation includes bus, streetcar, subway, railroad, or ferry.

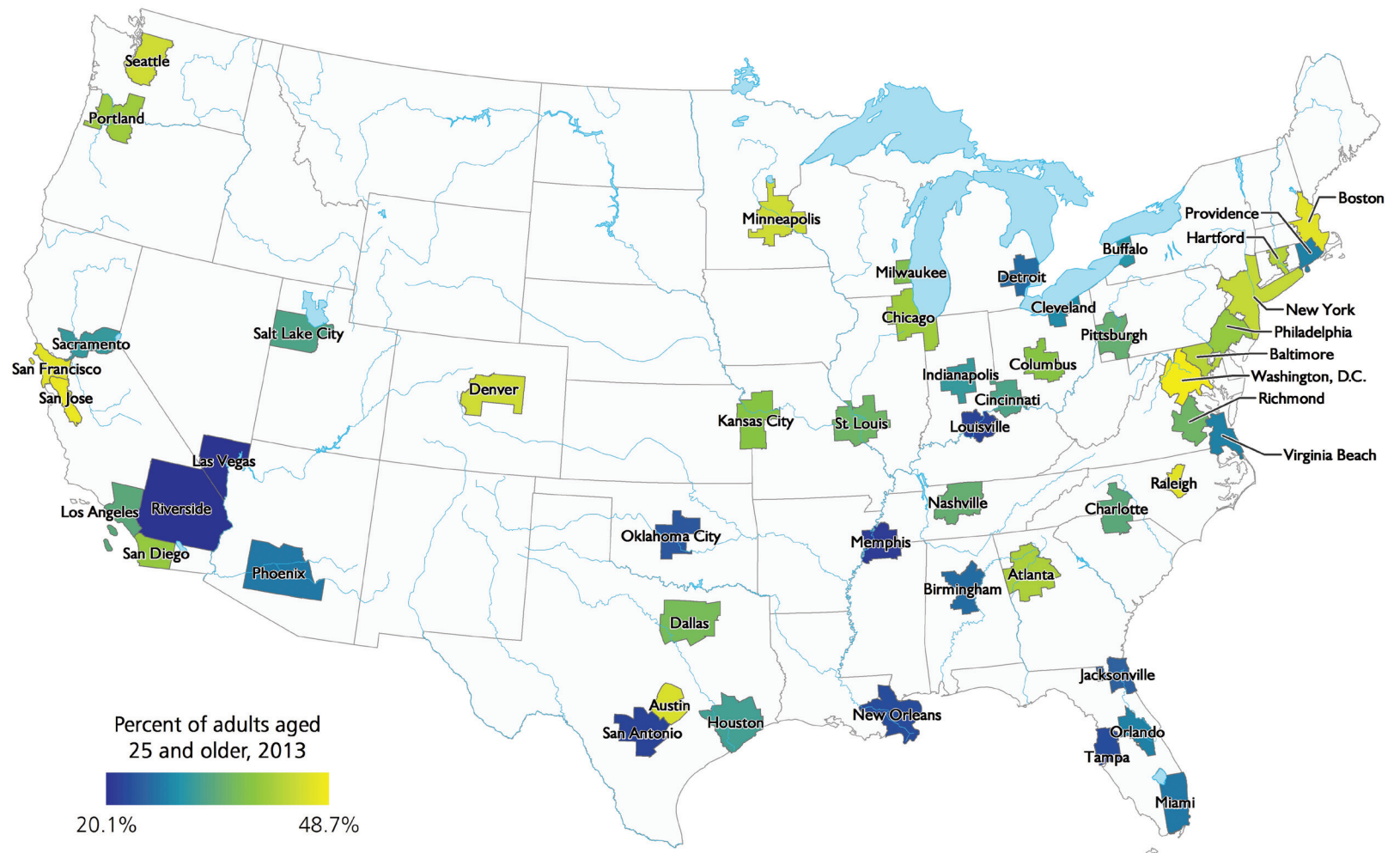
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B08006)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

—See page 61 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Pre-K through High School

Research indicates that a pre-school education can have a major effect on school readiness as well as on performance in elementary school and beyond.¹ St. Louis is one of the top ranking regions for pre-school enrollment, with more than half of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled. Nine of the 10 regions with the lowest proportions of children enrolled in preschool are in the South and Southwest.

Education curriculum spending includes spending on both instruction and support services for public elementary and secondary school districts. According to data compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, in 2011 St. Louis spent about the same as was spent on average nationally, at about \$10,000 per student.

In many regions curriculum spending is not keeping up with inflation. Most of the 50 peer regions saw a decrease in inflation-adjusted curriculum spending from 2008 to 2011. St. Louis had the largest increase in inflation-adjusted per pupil spending, ranking 1st with a 10.6 percent increase. Most of the other peer Midwest regions also increased spending.

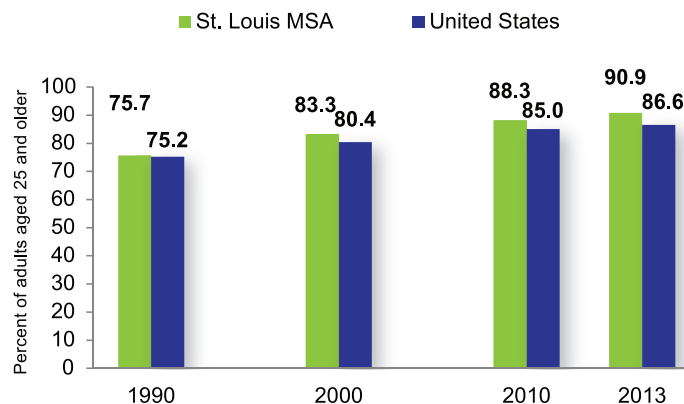
Persons without a high school diploma often face difficulties in the labor market and may face economic hardship. Nationally, people aged 25 and older who do not have a high school diploma are nearly three times as likely to live in poverty compared to those with at least a high school education (diploma or equivalency).²

St. Louis has one of the highest percentages of adults aged 25 and older with at least a high school diploma. In St. Louis fewer than 10 percent of adults have not achieved at least a high school education. The percentage of adults with a high school diploma or equivalent has increased from 1990 to 2013 for the St. Louis MSA and the United States, with a slightly larger increase in the St. Louis MSA compared to the United States.

Los Angeles, Riverside, and Houston have the highest percentages of adults without a high school education. These regions also attract a large number of immigrants from other countries, many of whom have had limited educational opportunities. In each of these three MSAs, immigrants make up a majority of those without a high school education.

While a high school diploma may be considered essential for succeeding in the labor force, further education can confer additional advantages. The technology-centered MSAs of San Jose, San Francisco, and Raleigh have the lowest proportions of adults for whom a high school diploma represents the highest level of education. Pittsburgh, Louisville, and Philadelphia, traditional manufacturing centers, have the highest percentage of adults with only a high school education. St. Louis ranks about in the middle with about one quarter of adults having a high school diploma or equivalent as the highest level of educational attainment.

High School Diploma or Equivalent
St. Louis MSA and United States, 1990 to 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Censuses, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

“One of the spaces where St. Louis shows some real strength when looking at education indicators is in the early years. St. Louis ranks 7th among the 50 metropolitan areas selected for comparison by East-West Gateway in terms of percent of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in preschool. Investing in high quality early learning has been shown to have a direct impact on a child’s future success in education and in life.”

~ Anne Klein, Vice President, Education Strategies, St. Louis Regional Chamber

³ The Change in Education Curriculum Spending table is based on data for all reporting school districts. The value for the St. Louis MSA is substantially inflated by the lack of data for the Special School District of St. Louis County (SSD) in the FY 2008 data set. While the majority of school districts in the St. Louis MSA had an increase in curriculum spending per pupil from FY 2008 to FY 2011, excluding SSD from the FY 2011 data set yields a much smaller inflation-adjusted increase of 2.3 percent. Any updates to this table will be made in a revised version of Where We Stand available online at www.ewgateway.org/www.

¹ Yoshikawa, Hirokazu, et al, Investing in Our Future: The Evidence Base on Preschool Education, Foundation for Child Development, October 2013.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Children Enrolled in Preschool

Percent of 3- and 4-year-olds, 2013

1	Hartford	68.5
2	San Francisco	61.6
3	New York	61.5
4	Boston	60.2
5	New Orleans	57.3
6	Miami	55.8
7	St. Louis	55.6
8	Atlanta	53.3
9	Denver	52.9
10	Buffalo	52.4
11	Washington, D.C.	52.0
12	Philadelphia	52.0
13	Los Angeles	51.8
14	San Jose	51.6
15	Chicago	51.5
16	Raleigh	49.9
17	Baltimore	49.8
18	Jacksonville	49.3
19	Pittsburgh	49.1
20	Milwaukee	48.7
21	Columbus	48.2
22	Charlotte	48.2
23	Cleveland	48.1
24	Providence	47.8
25	Orlando	47.0
26	Detroit	46.9
United States		46.1
27	Austin	46.0
28	San Diego	45.9
29	Virginia Beach	45.6
30	Birmingham	45.6
31	Memphis	45.3
32	Minneapolis	45.0
33	Tampa	44.9
34	Cincinnati	44.8
35	Sacramento	44.6
36	Portland	44.4
37	Kansas City	44.4
38	Louisville	43.7
39	Richmond	43.6
40	Seattle	42.8
41	Houston	42.7
42	Salt Lake City	42.2
43	Nashville	42.1
44	San Antonio	41.4
45	Dallas	39.4
46	Oklahoma City	38.4
47	Indianapolis	37.8
48	Riverside	36.2
49	Phoenix	35.6
50	Las Vegas	31.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Education Curriculum Spending

Dollars per pupil, FY 2011

1	New York	18,134
2	Buffalo	15,124
3	Hartford	14,577
4	Boston	13,667
5	Providence	13,410
6	Baltimore	13,332
7	Philadelphia	12,827
8	Washington, D.C.	12,741
9	Milwaukee	11,971
10	Pittsburgh	11,701
11	New Orleans	11,617
12	Chicago	11,479
13	Cleveland	11,227
14	San Jose	10,457
15	St. Louis	10,291
16	Detroit	10,020
United States		9,953
17	Minneapolis	9,905
18	Virginia Beach	9,556
19	Cincinnati	9,439
20	Louisville	9,437
21	Los Angeles	9,085
22	Kansas City	9,080
23	Seattle	9,065
24	San Jose	9,023
25	San Francisco	9,012
26	Richmond	8,944
27	Austin	8,805
28	Indianapolis	8,768
29	Miami	8,696
30	Portland	8,621
31	San Diego	8,598
32	Birmingham	8,590
33	Denver	8,463
34	Tampa	8,391
35	Jacksonville	8,348
36	Sacramento	8,240
37	Austin	8,228
38	Memphis	8,029
39	San Antonio	8,023
40	Dallas	7,998
41	Las Vegas	7,987
42	Houston	7,930
43	Orlando	7,892
44	Nashville	7,870
45	Riverside	7,851
46	Charlotte	7,496
47	Raleigh	7,491
48	Phoenix	7,309
49	Oklahoma City	6,632
50	Salt Lake City	5,702

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Change in Education Curriculum Spending³

Percent change in dollars per pupil, FY 2008 - FY 2011, adjusted to FY 2011 dollars

1	St. Louis	10.6
2	Chicago	9.6
3	Buffalo	7.0
4	Pittsburgh	6.6
5	Hartford	6.1
6	Milwaukee	6.0
7	Baltimore	5.3
8	Columbus	5.2
9	Cleveland	5.0
10	Louisville	4.9
11	Cincinnati	2.6
12	Salt Lake City	2.2
13	Minneapolis	2.2
14	Providence	2.2
15	Seattle	2.1
16	Phoenix	2.0
17	Philadelphia	1.6
18	Memphis	0.7
19	Nashville	0.6
20	New York	0.5
21	Houston	0.2
22	Dallas	0.0
23	Tampa	-0.5
24	San Antonio	-0.8
United States		-1.0
25	Las Vegas	-1.2
26	Austin	-1.2
27	Detroit	-1.4
28	Boston	-1.4
29	Portland	-1.7
30	Indianapolis	-1.9
31	Jacksonville	-2.0
32	Raleigh	-2.4
33	Washington, D.C.	-3.3
34	Oklahoma City	-3.7
35	Charlotte	-4.1
36	Birmingham	-5.6
37	Kansas City	-5.7
38	Virginia Beach	-6.1
39	New Orleans	-6.2
40	Richmond	-6.6
41	Orlando	-7.2
42	Miami	-8.9
43	San Jose	-9.6
44	San Francisco	-9.8
45	Los Angeles	-9.9
46	Atlanta	-10.0
47	Sacramento	-11.4
48	Riverside	-11.4
49	San Diego	-13.0
50	Denver	-13.5

Source: National Center for Education Statistics; Bureau of Labor Statistics

No High School Diploma or Equivalent

Percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Los Angeles	21.4
2	Riverside	20.4
3	Houston	18.0
4	San Antonio	15.8
5	Dallas	15.6
6	Las Vegas	15.5
7	Miami	15.3
8	New Orleans	15.2
9	Providence	15.2
10	New York	14.7
11	Memphis	14.7
12	San Diego	14.5
13	San Jose	13.5
14	Phoenix	13.5
United States		13.4
15	Oklahoma City	13.2
16	Charlotte	13.1
17	Birmingham	13.0
18	Chicago	12.8
19	Orlando	12.3
20	Richmond	12.2
21	San Francisco	11.9
22	Atlanta	11.8
23	Nashville	11.8
24	Louisville	11.7
25	Tampa	11.7
26	Sacramento	11.6
27	Austin	11.4
28	Detroit	11.4
29	Indianapolis	11.3
30	Cleveland	10.6
31	Baltimore	10.5
32	Philadelphia	10.5
33	Cincinnati	10.4
34	Hartford	10.1
35	Milwaukee	10.0
36	Birmingham	10.0
37	Columbus	10.0
38	Denver	9.9
39	Salt Lake City	9.8
40	Jacksonville	9.7
41	Buffalo	9.6
42	Washington, D.C.	9.5
43	Virginia Beach	9.3
44	Portland	9.2
45	St. Louis	9.1
46	Kansas City	8.8
47	Boston	8.8
48	Seattle	8.3
49	Pittsburgh	7.5
50	Minneapolis	7.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

High School Diploma or Equivalent as Highest Educational Attainment

Percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Pittsburgh	34.6
2	Louisville	31.1
3	Philadelphia	30.7
4	Cincinnati	30.4
5	Tampa	30.0
6	Cleveland	29.7
7	Columbus	29.4
8	Buffalo	29.2
9	Las Vegas	29.1
10	New Orleans	29.0
11	Indianapolis	28.8
12	Nashville	28.6
13	Memphis	28.5
14	Providence	28.1
15	Birmingham	28.0
16	Jacksonville	28.0
17	Orlando	27.9
United States		27.8
18	Hartford	27.8
19	Miami	27.7
20	Oklahoma City	27.6
21	Detroit	27.3
22	Milwaukee	27.2
23	Richmond	27.0
24	San Antonio	26.9
25	St. Louis	26.5
26	Kansas City	26.5
27	Baltimore	26.1
28	Riverside	25.9
29	Virginia Beach	25.8
30	New York	25.6
31	Charlotte	25.0
32	Chicago	24.8
33	Atlanta	24.8
34	Phoenix	24.2
35	Boston	24.0
36	Houston	23.8
37	Salt Lake City	23.4
38	Minneapolis	22.8
39	Sacramento	22.5
40	Dallas	22.4
41	Portland	21.9
42	Denver	20.4
43	Seattle	20.3
44	Los Angeles	19.8
45	San Diego	19.6
46	Austin	19.2
47	Washington, D.C.	19.1
48	Raleigh	18.9
49	San Francisco	16.9
50	San Jose	15.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Post-Secondary

The St. Louis Regional Chamber launched the Regional Talent Initiative based on the premise that “no factor is more critical to the St. Louis region’s competitive position in the global marketplace than education. In today’s global knowledge-based economy, education is the cornerstone for a better tomorrow.” The Chamber estimates that a one percentage point increase in the percentage of adults with a college education will inject an additional \$2.4 billion into the regional economy each year.

The goal of the initiative is to increase college attainment among members of the St. Louis workforce, ultimately making St. Louis one of the top 10 regions for college degrees among the 20 most populated regions in the United States. The initiative aims to help those currently enrolled in college to earn a degree, to retain recent graduates in St. Louis, and to assist working adults (many of whom have some college credits already) to complete their degrees.

St. Louis currently ranks about in the middle among the peers and close to the national average with respect to adults enrolled in college or graduate school. Ranking 26th,

an estimated 9.5 percent of adults aged 18 and older in the region are currently enrolled in college or graduate school.

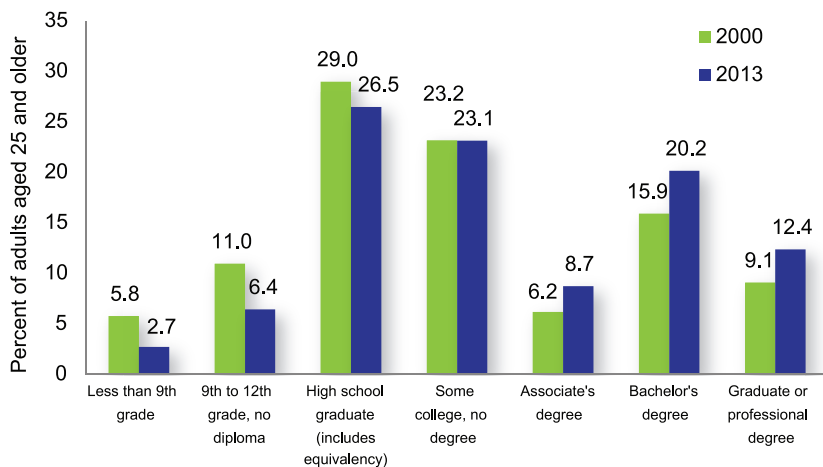
Adults with some college who have not completed a degree are a key target population of the Chamber’s initiative. St. Louis has some strengths to build on in this respect, as nearly a quarter of adults aged 25 and older have some college but no degree. The Chamber provides a multitude of strategies for how the region can work together to attain the goal of the initiative. For example, employers can help these individuals cross the finish line by allowing some flexibility to attend classes, and universities in the region can help former students transfer credits.

An associate’s degree is a valuable end in itself; it can also be used as a stepping stone to a bachelor’s degree or higher. St. Louis is above the average for the United States on the percentage of adults with an associate’s degree as the highest level of educational attainment in 2013, ranking 15th among the peer regions.

St. Louis ranks 22nd among the 50 peer regions with respect to adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher. St. Louis ranks 13th among the 20 metros considered by the Regional Chamber, close to the goal of being in the top 10. In recent years St. Louis has had the second largest increase in the percentage of adults with a bachelor’s degree or higher among the 50 regions.⁴

Many of the regions with the highest proportions of adults with graduate degrees are also among the regions with highest income levels. St. Louis ranks 20th out of the peer regions for the proportion of the adult population that has earned advanced degrees with 12.4 percent of the adult population having earned a graduate, professional, and/or doctorate degree.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment
St. Louis MSA, 2000 and 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

⁴ Based on the percentage point change from the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates to 2013 ACS 1-Year Estimates

Adults Enrolled in College or Graduate School

Percent of adults aged 18 and older, 2013

1	Virginia Beach	11.9
2	Austin	11.8
3	Sacramento	11.8
4	Boston	11.5
5	San Diego	11.3
6	Los Angeles	11.2
7	San Jose	11.0
8	Baltimore	11.0
9	Salt Lake City	11.0
10	Orlando	10.9
11	Washington, D.C.	10.7
12	Raleigh	10.7
13	Providence	10.5
14	Oklahoma City	10.5
15	Hartford	10.4
16	San Francisco	10.3
17	San Antonio	10.2
18	Milwaukee	10.2
19	Riverside	10.1
20	Richmond	10.1
21	Atlanta	9.9
22	Columbus	9.8
23	Chicago	9.6
United States		9.6
24	Buffalo	9.5
25	Philadelphia	9.5
26	St. Louis	9.5
27	New York	9.4
28	Minneapolis	9.4
29	Miami	9.3
30	Phoenix	9.3
31	Memphis	9.1
32	Nashville	9.0
33	Denver	9.0
34	Dallas	9.0
35	Houston	9.0
36	Portland	9.0
37	Detroit	8.9
38	Seattle	8.9
39	Jacksonville	8.9
40	Cincinnati	8.8
41	Cleveland	8.8
42	Charlotte	8.5
43	New Orleans	8.5
44	Tampa	8.3
45	Pittsburgh	8.2
46	Indianapolis	8.2
47	Birmingham	8.2
48	Kansas City	8.2
49	Louisville	8.1
50	Las Vegas	7.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Some College, No Degree as Highest Educational Attainment

Percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Salt Lake City	26.6
2	Virginia Beach	26.0
3	Riverside	25.4
4	Sacramento	25.3
5	Las Vegas	25.2
6	Portland	25.0
7	Oklahoma City	24.5
8	Phoenix	24.3
9	Jacksonville	23.9
10	Detroit	23.9
11	Memphis	23.6
12	Kansas City	23.5
13	St. Louis	23.1
14	San Antonio	23.0
15	Birmingham	22.9
16	Seattle	22.9
17	Dallas	22.8
18	New Orleans	22.6
19	San Diego	22.2
20	Louisville	22.2
21	Cleveland	22.0
22	Denver	21.8
23	Charlotte	21.8
24	Austin	21.6
25	Indianapolis	21.5
26	Richmond	21.2
27	Houston	21.2
28	Minneapolis	21.1
United States		21.1
29	Milwaukee	20.9
30	Atlanta	20.8
31	Orlando	20.8
32	Tampa	20.7
33	Nashville	20.6
34	Chicago	20.2
35	Columbus	20.0
36	Baltimore	20.0
37	Los Angeles	19.8
38	Cincinnati	19.7
39	San Francisco	19.2
40	Raleigh	19.1
41	Buffalo	18.9
42	Miami	18.5
43	Providence	18.4
44	Philadelphia	17.6
45	Hartford	17.6
46	San Jose	17.4
47	Washington, D.C.	17.3
48	Pittsburgh	16.1
49	New York	15.4
50	Boston	15.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Associate's Degree as Highest Educational Attainment

Percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Buffalo	12.2
2	Jacksonville	10.2
3	Tampa	10.0
4	Sacramento	9.8
5	Minneapolis	9.8
6	Pittsburgh	9.5
7	Orlando	9.5
8	Virginia Beach	9.3
9	Miami	9.1
10	San Diego	9.1
11	Salt Lake City	9.0
12	Seattle	9.0
13	Portland	8.9
14	Phoenix	8.8
15	St. Louis	8.7
16	Providence	8.7
17	Milwaukee	8.6
18	Detroit	8.4
19	Raleigh	8.4
20	Cincinnati	8.3
21	Riverside	8.2
22	Las Vegas	8.1
23	Charlotte	8.1
United States		8.1
24	Hartford	8.0
25	Louisville	8.0
26	Cleveland	7.9
27	Indianapolis	7.7
28	Denver	7.6
29	Kansas City	7.5
30	San Antonio	7.5
31	Birmingham	7.4
32	Atlanta	7.4
33	Los Angeles	7.3
34	Richmond	7.2
35	Boston	7.1
36	San Jose	7.1
37	Chicago	7.0
38	Columbus	7.0
39	Oklahoma City	6.9
40	San Francisco	6.9
41	Memphis	6.9
42	New York	6.8
43	Nashville	6.7
44	Baltimore	6.6
45	Philadelphia	6.6
46	Dallas	6.6
47	Austin	6.3
48	Houston	6.1
49	New Orleans	5.7
50	Washington, D.C.	5.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Washington, D.C.	48.7
2	San Jose	46.7
3	San Francisco	45.2
4	Boston	44.8
5	Raleigh	43.7
6	Austin	41.5
7	Orlando	40.3
8	Seattle	39.4
9	Minneapolis	39.3
10	New York	37.4
11	Baltimore	36.8
12	Hartford	36.5
13	Atlanta	35.2
14	Chicago	35.1
15	Portland	35.1
16	Philadelphia	34.6
17	San Diego	34.6
18	Columbus	33.7
19	Kansas City	33.7
20	Milwaukee	33.2
21	Riverside	32.6
22	St. Louis	32.5
23	Richmond	32.5
24	Nashville	32.3
25	Hartford	32.2
26	Charlotte	32.0
27	Los Angeles	31.7
28	Salt Lake City	31.2
29	Cincinnati	31.2
30	Houston	30.9
31	Sacramento	30.8
32	Indianapolis	30.8
33	Buffalo	30.1
34	Cleveland	29.8
35	Providence	29.6
United States		29.6
36	Virginia Beach	29.6
37	Orlando	29.5
38	Miami	29.3
39	Phoenix	29.2
40	Detroit	29.0
41	Birmingham	28.6
42	Jacksonville	28.3
43	Oklahoma City	27.9
44	Tampa	27.6
45	New Orleans	27.4
46	Louisville	27.0
47	San Antonio	26.7
48	Memphis	26.4
49	Las Vegas	22.1
50	Riverside	20.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Advanced Degrees

Adults with post-graduate degree as a percent of adults aged 25 and older, 2013

1	Washington, D.C.	23.3
2	San Jose	21.3
3	Boston	19.8
4	San Francisco	18.2
5	Baltimore	16.4
6	Hartford	16.3
7	Denver	15.7
8	New York	15.5
9	Denver	14.4
10	Austin	14.3
11	Seattle	14.2
12	Philadelphia	13.9
13	Chicago	13.7
14	Buffalo	13.4
15	San Diego	13.4
16	Minneapolis	13.2
17	Portland	12.9
18	Atlanta	12.7
19	Pittsburgh	12.5
20	St. Louis	12.4
21	Kansas City	12.2
22	Richmond	12.2
23	Columbus	12.1
24	Cincinnati	11.5
25	Pittsburgh	11.5
26	Cleveland	11.5
27	Providence	11.4
28	Nashville	11.3
29	Milwaukee	11.2
United States		11.2
30	Salt Lake City	11.1
31	Sacramento	11.1
32	Indianapolis	11.0
33	Los Angeles	11.0
34	Birmingham	11.0
35	Dallas	10.9
36	Virginia Beach	10.9
37	Houston	10.8
38	Louisville	10.6
39	Phoenix	10.6
40	Miami	10.5
41	New Orleans	10.3
42	Charlotte	10.1
43	Tampa	9.7
44	Memphis	9.7
45	San Antonio	9.4
46	Oklahoma City	9.3
47	Jacksonville	9.0
48	Orlando	9.0
49	Las Vegas	7.2
50	Riverside	7.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Change in Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Percentage point change, adults aged 25 years and older, 2005-2009 to 2013

1	Pittsburgh	4.5
2	St. Louis	3.8
3	Nashville	3.7
4	Cincinnati	3.5
5	San Jose	3.5
6	Cleveland	3.5
7	Buffalo	3.4
8	Charlotte	3.3
9	Boston	3.2
10	Denver	3.2
11	Baltimore	3.0
12	Louisville	2.9
13	Detroit	2.8
14	Philadelphia	2.8
15	Hartford	2.8
16	Seattle	2.8
17	Austin	2.8
18	Houston	2.7
19	Milwaukee	2.7
20	Dallas	2.6
21	Virginia Beach	2.5
22	Birmingham	2.5
23	Minneapolis	2.5
24	New York	2.5
25	New Orleans	2.4
26	Raleigh	2.4
27	Chicago	2.4
28	Columbus	2.3
29	Jacksonville	2.3
30	San Antonio	2.2
31	Orlando	2.2
32	Washington, D.C.	2.2
33	Tampa	2.2
34	Portland	2.2
United States		2.1
35	Salt Lake City	2.1
36	Memphis	2.1
37	Phoenix	2.0
38	San Francisco	1.9
39	Providence	1.8
40	Kansas City	1.8
41	Los Angeles	1.7
42	Indianapolis	1.6
43	Atlanta	1.2
44	Richmond	1.1
45	Miami	1.0
46	Sacramento	1.0
47	Oklahoma City	0.9
48	Las Vegas	0.8
49	Riverside	0.8
50	San Diego	0.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year and 5-Year Estimates

Pre-K through High School (Page 59)

Preschool Enrollment is a proxy measure based on the percent of 3- and 4-year olds enrolled in school, some of whom (about 2.7 percent of 3- and 4-year olds in the United States) are enrolled in kindergarten, not in nursery school or preschool.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B14003)

Education Curriculum Spending includes current expenditures in “instruction” and “support services” for all local education agencies (public elementary and secondary school districts). The data are self-reported by school districts and excludes state and federally run agencies. Fiscal year 2011 data are provisional and subject to revision.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, FY 2011 Local Education Agency (School District) Finance Survey (F-33) Data, v. 1a

Change in Education Curriculum Spending: Data for FY2008 was adjusted to FY2011 dollars using the Consumer Price Index presented in table 34 in the Digest of Education Statistics.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, FY 2008 and FY 2011 Local Education Agency (School District) Finance Survey (F-33) Data, v. 1a; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index

No High School Diploma or Equivalent and High School Diploma or Equivalent as Highest Educational Attainment each report the highest level of educational attainment for adults age 25 and older. The equivalent of a high school diploma includes General Education Development (GED) or alternative credential.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

High School Diploma or Equivalent chart for St. Louis MSA and United States reports the percent of all adults aged 25 and older who have attained a high school diploma, GED, or alternative credential, regardless of their highest level of attainment.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

Post-Secondary (Page 60 and 61)

Adults Enrolled in College or Graduate School reports the percent of adults aged 18 and older enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school beyond a bachelor’s degree (such as medical school or law school). Adults enrolled in vocational, trade, or technical schools are not included in this measure.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B14004)

Some College, No Degree as Highest Educational Attainment; Associate’s Degree as Highest Educational Attainment; Bachelor’s Degree or Higher; and **Advanced Degrees** reflect educational attainment for the population aged 25 and older.

Some College, No Degree as Highest Educational Attainment and Associate’s Degree as Highest Educational Attainment report the percent of adults who have attained the respective levels of education as the highest level of education while **Bachelor’s Degree or Higher** and **Advanced Degrees** report the percent of adults who have attained the respective levels of education, regardless of highest level of attainment.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (DP02)

Change in Percent of Adults with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher measures the percentage point change in adults aged 25 years and older with a bachelor’s degree or higher. Change is based on the ACS 5-year estimates for the 2005-2009 time period to ACS 1-Year estimates for 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B15002) and 2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (B15002)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

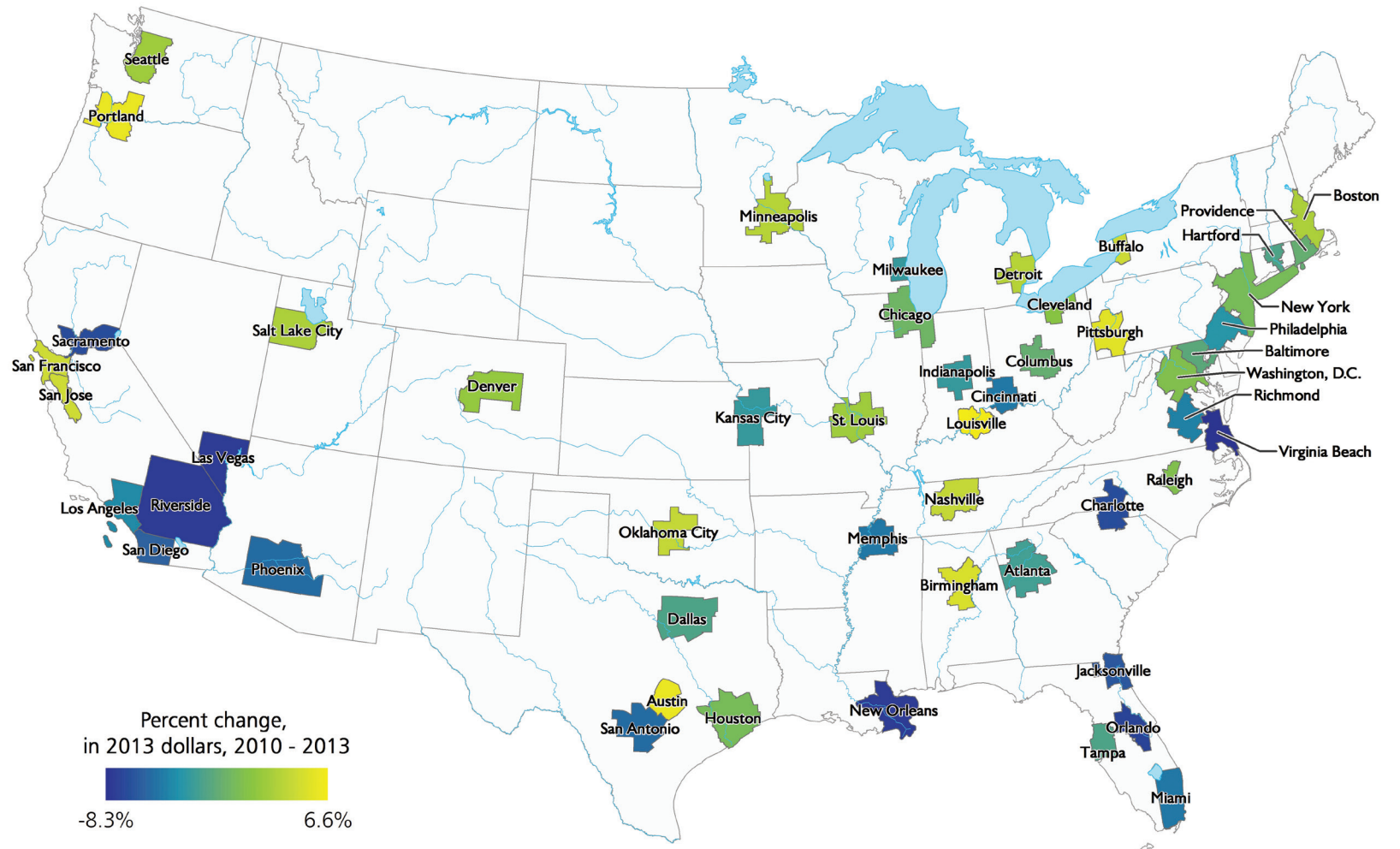
In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Income and Economic Opportunity

**WHERE
WE
STAND**

Change in Median Household Income

—See page 65 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Income

Median household income is a useful measure for assessing the well-being of typical households. Regions with the highest median household incomes, including San Jose; Washington, D.C.; Seattle; Boston; San Francisco; and Baltimore also have the high percentages of STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) employment. (See page 85 for WWS table.) Washington, D.C. also benefits from its strong base of professional government employees. (See page 78 for WWS table.)

The six regions with the lowest median household incomes are all in the South. St. Louis is about in the middle with a median household income of \$54,449, slightly higher than the United States as a whole (\$52,250).

For most regions performance on Median Household Income is very similar to performance on Per Capita Income. (See page 15 for WWS table.) Differences in rankings are due to several factors, including variations in household size among regions as well as the sensitivity of per capita income to the presence of very high incomes. For example, Salt Lake City has a relatively high median household income (ranking 13th), but the region has a much lower relative per capita income (ranking 41st). The difference is in part due to the region’s relatively larger average household size (3.1 persons per household) and a low income gap. (See page 69 for WWS table.)

From 2010 to 2013 the national median household income (adjusted for inflation) declined 2.3 percent. Most of the peer regions also experienced declines in inflation-adjusted median household income. St. Louis ranks 16th with the slightest of increases (0.1 percent) between 2010 and 2013. From 2005 to 2013 the unadjusted median household income in St. Louis rose, fell, and recovered mostly in step with the national economy.

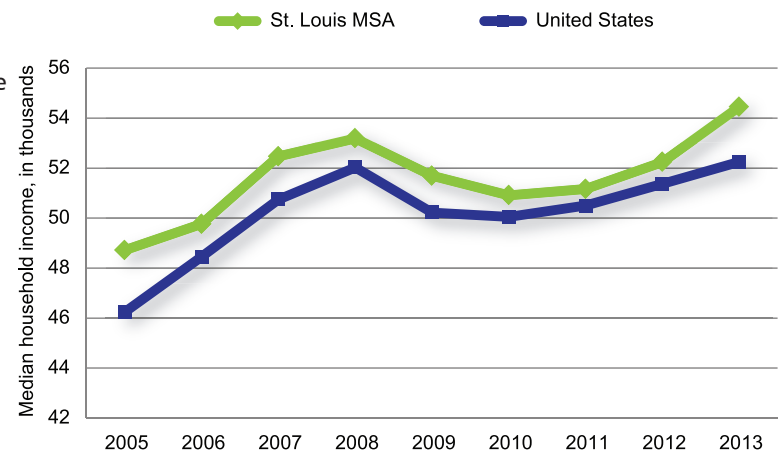
Comparing change in median household income to change in per capita income reveals interesting patterns. Regions such as Houston and Sacramento had relatively high increases in per capita income from 2010 to 2013 but experienced decreases in inflation-adjusted median household income. This suggests that much of the influx of money into Houston and Sacramento in recent years has occurred at the upper end of the income distribution.

Coastal regions have some of the highest average wages per job. St. Louis ranks 30th, slightly below the national average. Regions that have a high median household income also tend to have a high average wage per job. However, there are variations in performance since household income includes sources of income in addition to wages, such as interest, dividends, and public assistance. There is also variation among regions in the average number of workers per household.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis adjusts per capita income to reflect the variation in the price of goods and services purchased in different regions. By this measure, St. Louis is one of the most prosperous regions, ranking 9th on Purchasing Power. Adjusted for cost of living, St. Louis ranks above high-income regions such as Seattle and New York. In spite of the high cost of living, San Francisco, Boston, and San Jose still have high income per capita when controlling for regional price differences. The 11 regions with the lowest purchasing power are all located in the South or West. Cost of living adjustments should be used with caution. Some critics charge that adjustment methods neglect differences in area amenities, as well as different consumption patterns among metropolitan areas.

Income Supports measures the percentage of households with at least one member receiving Food Stamps (also known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), public assistance income including general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). SSI is a program that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. Regions in the South and Rust Belt tend to have higher proportions of households receiving income supports.

Median Household Income, in nominal dollars
St. Louis MSA and United States, 2005 to 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Median Household Income

In dollars, 2013

1 San Jose	91,533
2 Washington, D.C.	90,149
3 San Francisco	79,624
4 Boston	72,907
5 Baltimore	68,455
6 Seattle	67,479
7 Minneapolis	67,194
8 Hartford	66,356
9 New York	65,786
10 Denver	62,760
11 Austin	61,750
12 Raleigh	61,710
13 Salt Lake City	61,520
14 San Diego	61,426
15 Chicago	60,564
16 Philadelphia	60,482
17 Portland	59,168
18 Los Angeles	58,869
19 Dallas	57,398
20 Houston	57,366
21 Richmond	57,286
22 Sacramento	57,027
23 Kansas City	56,248
24 Virginia Beach	56,161
25 Atlanta	55,733
26 Providence	55,055
27 St. Louis	54,449
28 Columbus	54,079
29 Cincinnati	53,378
30 Riverside	53,220
United States	52,250
31 Nashville	51,996
32 Milwaukee	51,957
33 Detroit	51,857
34 Phoenix	51,847
35 San Antonio	51,716
36 Jacksonville	51,495
37 Pittsburgh	51,291
38 Charlotte	51,251
39 Indianapolis	51,087
40 Las Vegas	51,057
41 Louisville	50,905
42 Buffalo	50,548
43 Oklahoma City	50,136
44 Cleveland	49,358
45 Birmingham	48,328
46 Memphis	46,962
46 Orlando	46,962
48 Miami	46,946
49 New Orleans	45,981
50 Tampa	45,880

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Change in Median Household Income

Percent change, in 2013 dollars, 2010 - 2013

1 Louisville	6.6
2 Portland	4.3
3 Austin	3.7
4 Pittsburgh	2.8
5 Birmingham	2.3
6 San Jose	2.1
7 San Francisco	2.1
8 Buffalo	1.9
9 Oklahoma City	1.5
10 Nashville	1.4
11 Minneapolis	0.9
12 Detroit	0.7
13 Boston	0.3
14 Salt Lake City	0.3
15 Seattle	0.1
16 St. Louis	0.1
17 Denver	0.0
18 Cleveland	-0.1
19 Raleigh	-0.1
20 Washington, D.C.	-0.2
21 Houston	-0.5
22 New York	-0.6
23 Chicago	-0.7
24 Providence	-0.8
25 Columbus	-0.8
26 Baltimore	-1.1
27 Dallas	-1.3
28 Tampa	-1.4
29 Hartford	-1.6
30 Atlanta	-1.9
31 Indianapolis	-2.1
United States	-2.3
32 Milwaukee	-2.3
33 Kansas City	-2.4
34 Philadelphia	-2.6
35 Los Angeles	-2.8
36 Richmond	-3.1
37 Miami	-3.1
38 Cincinnati	-3.1
39 Memphis	-3.1
40 San Antonio	-3.6
41 Phoenix	-3.7
42 San Diego	-4.0
43 Jacksonville	-4.2
44 Charlotte	-4.9
45 Sacramento	-5.1
46 Orlando	-5.4
47 New Orleans	-6.7
48 Riverside	-7.0
49 Las Vegas	-7.1
50 Virginia Beach	-8.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; Bureau of Labor Statistics

Purchasing Power

Personal income per capita adjusted for regional price levels in chained dollars, 2012

1 San Francisco	52,105
2 Boston	51,362
3 San Jose	51,095
4 Hartford	51,017
5 Washington, D.C.	48,645
6 Pittsburgh	48,612
7 San Francisco	48,053
8 Cleveland	47,631
9 St. Louis	47,610
10 Seattle	47,290
11 Baltimore	47,031
12 Milwaukee	46,771
13 Denver	46,337
14 Minneapolis	46,296
15 Kansas City	45,802
16 Nashville	45,582
17 New York	45,364
18 Cincinnati	45,047
19 Philadelphia	44,841
20 Oklahoma City	44,543
21 Richmond	44,491
22 Birmingham	44,038
23 Dallas	43,327
24 Buffalo	43,272
Peer Average	43,223
25 Columbus	43,208
26 Providence	43,155
27 New Orleans	43,106
28 Chicago	42,984
29 Indianapolis	42,767
30 Louisville	42,751
31 Raleigh	42,580
32 Virginia Beach	42,332
33 Memphis	41,499
34 Sacramento	41,371
35 Austin	41,339
36 Jacksonville	41,301
37 Detroit	40,995
38 Charlotte	40,706
38 Portland	40,706
40 Atlanta	40,647
41 Miami	39,963
42 San Diego	39,657
43 San Antonio	39,436
44 Tampa	39,024
45 Salt Lake City	38,705
46 Los Angeles	37,192
47 Phoenix	36,155
48 Orlando	35,267
49 Las Vegas	35,053
50 Riverside	28,472

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Average Wage per Job

In dollars, 2013

1 San Jose	97,857
2 San Francisco	76,745
3 Washington, D.C.	68,923
4 New York	67,998
5 Boston	65,599
6 Seattle	61,597
7 Houston	61,591
8 Hartford	59,088
9 Denver	56,985
10 Chicago	56,917
11 Philadelphia	56,118
12 Los Angeles	55,907
13 San Diego	55,900
14 Baltimore	55,775
15 Dallas	54,533
16 Minneapolis	54,516
17 Atlanta	54,204
18 Sacramento	53,229
19 Detroit	52,598
20 Austin	51,943
21 Portland	51,421
22 Charlotte	51,411
United States	50,012
23 Raleigh	49,730
24 Kansas City	49,552
25 Richmond	49,482
26 Pittsburgh	49,417
27 Cincinnati	49,383
28 Phoenix	49,178
29 Cleveland	49,140
30 St. Louis	49,026
31 Miami	48,937
32 Columbus	48,677
33 Milwaukee	48,644
34 New Orleans	48,124
35 Nashville	47,984
36 Jacksonville	47,923
37 Indianapolis	47,301
38 Charlotte	47,298
39 Memphis	47,232
40 Providence	47,035
41 Tampa	46,901
42 Birmingham	46,868
43 Oklahoma City	45,751
44 Virginia Beach	45,718
45 Las Vegas	45,312
46 San Antonio	44,286
47 Louisville	44,275
48 Orlando	43,960
49 Buffalo	42,821
50 Riverside	41,940

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income Supports

Households receiving food stamps, TANF, or SSI as a percent of all households, 2009-2013 average

1 Memphis	22.2
2 Detroit	20.0
3 New Orleans	19.4
4 Buffalo	18.4
5 Providence	18.4
6 Portland	18.0
7 Miami	17.7
8 Milwaukee	17.5
9 Cleveland	17.4
10 Birmingham	17.0
11 Riverside	16.9
12 San Antonio	16.9
13 Louisville	16.8
14 Tampa	16.4
15 Columbus	15.8
16 Jacksonville	15.7
17 Nashville	15.7
United States	15.7
18 New York	15.6
19 Orlando	15.3
20 St. Louis	15.3
21 Sacramento	15.2
22 Oklahoma City	15.2
23 Charlotte	15.0
24 Cincinnati	14.8
25 Atlanta	14.8
26 Philadelphia	14.7
27 Pittsburgh	14.7
28 Chicago	14.6
29 Indianapolis	14.4
30 Phoenix	14.3
31 Seattle	13.9
32 Las Vegas	13.9
33 Hartford	13.8
34 Houston	13.8
35 Baltimore	13.8
36 Los Angeles	13.5
37 Boston	13.1
38 Richmond	12.9
39 Virginia Beach	12.9
40 Kansas City	12.7
41 Dallas	12.4
42 Salt Lake City	12.0
43 Austin	11.1
44 Raleigh	10.7
45 San Francisco	10.6
46 Minneapolis	10.6
47 Denver	10.2
48 San Diego	10.2
49 San Jose	9.7
50 Washington, D.C.	8.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample 5-Year Estimates

Poverty

Some, though certainly not all, of the fastest growing regions in terms of population and jobs also have some of the highest poverty rates, including Miami, Phoenix, Orlando, and Houston. Regions such as Washington, D.C.; Minneapolis; Boston; and San Jose have relatively low poverty rates and high concentrations of professional jobs requiring advanced education. St. Louis is among the regions with the lowest poverty rates, particularly among the peer Midwest regions. Even so, one person in eight in the St. Louis region lives in poverty. In the East-West Gateway region, the poverty rate ranges from 5.2 percent in Monroe County to 27.7 percent in the city of St. Louis.

Despite the economic recovery since 2010, most of the peer regions have continued to see increases in poverty rates in the last few years. The poverty rate in St. Louis has remained around 13 percent with a minimal increase of 0.1 percentage points from 2010 to 2013. Orlando, still reeling from the housing crisis, had the largest increase among the 50 regions, increasing by two percentage points over the same time period.

In the United States, and in every peer region, children are more likely to be in poverty than are adults. Nationally, 22 percent of children are in families with incomes below the poverty threshold. St. Louis fares somewhat better, although 19 percent of children in the region are in poverty. Child poverty rates tend to be lowest in MSAs with high education levels and high wage levels.

St. Louis ranks 44th with one of the lowest poverty rates for seniors, at 7.5 percent. Miami, one of the regions with the largest percentages of seniors, stands at the other end of the scale with 16 percent of seniors living in poverty.

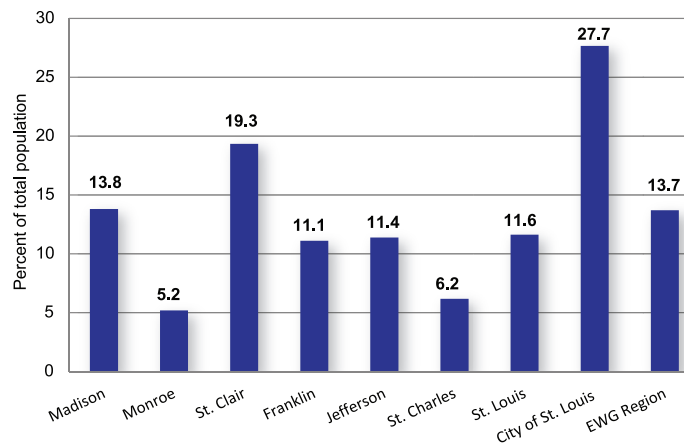
Persons with disabilities face obstacles in the labor market and face higher poverty rates as a result. Although St. Louis fares better on this measure than most of its peers, it is still the case that one in five persons with disabilities lives in poverty.

The official poverty threshold is determined by household size and composition. For example, in 2013 the poverty threshold for a family of four with two adults and two children was \$23,624. The poverty level has been criticized on several grounds, most notably for a failure to adjust the method of

calculating the income thresholds over the last 40 years. The costs that comprise a family's expenses have changed over time and so has the cost of living, resulting in an unrealistically low poverty line. As a result, the current measure understates the number of people facing serious economic hardship. To give a more complete picture of poverty, an income of 200 percent of the official poverty threshold is sometimes used to represent low-income households.

The peer region rankings for Low-Income Population are similar to those for persons in poverty, although the percentages are higher. Some 40 percent of individuals in Riverside, Memphis, and Miami subsist on less than 200 percent of the poverty level. St. Louis fares better than most of its peers, and better than the United States as a whole. Nonetheless, nearly 30 percent of residents in St. Louis live in low-income households.

Poverty Rate by County
East-West Gateway Region, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Poverty Rate

Individuals living in poverty as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Memphis	19.8
2	New Orleans	19.3
3	Riverside	18.2
4	Miami	17.7
5	Los Angeles	17.6
6	Phoenix	17.6
7	Orlando	17.1
8	Birmingham	16.9
9	Detroit	16.9
10	Sacramento	16.6
11	Houston	16.4
12	San Antonio	16.3
13	Las Vegas	16.1
14	Atlanta	15.9
15	Milwaukee	15.9
United States		15.8
16	Cleveland	15.6
17	Tampa	15.4
18	Indianapolis	15.2
19	San Diego	15.2
20	Dallas	15.0
21	Oklahoma City	14.9
22	Buffalo	14.9
23	Columbus	14.8
24	Jacksonville	14.8
25	Charlotte	14.8
26	New York	14.6
27	Cincinnati	14.5
28	Chicago	14.4
29	Providence	14.3
30	Austin	14.3
31	Richmond	13.9
32	Louisville	13.8
33	Nashville	13.7
34	Portland	13.5
35	Philadelphia	13.5
36	Virginia Beach	13.0
37	St. Louis	12.9
38	Pittsburgh	12.8
39	Kansas City	12.6
40	Seattle	12.6
41	Salt Lake City	12.4
42	Denver	12.1
43	Raleigh	12.0
44	San Francisco	11.5
45	Baltimore	11.2
46	Hartford	10.8
47	San Jose	10.5
48	Boston	10.4
49	Minneapolis	10.3
50	Washington, D.C.	8.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Change in Poverty Rate

Percentage point change, 2010 - 2013

1 Orlando	2.1
2 Virginia Beach	1.7
3 Sacramento	1.6
4 New Orleans	1.5
5 Los Angeles	1.4
6 Las Vegas	1.2
7 Richmond	1.2
8 Phoenix	1.2
9 Riverside	1.0
10 New York	1.0
11 Atlanta	0.9
12 Memphis	0.9
13 Seattle	0.8
14 Providence	0.8
15 Chicago	0.7
16 Philadelphia	0.7
17 Hartford	0.7
18 Miami	0.6
19 Pittsburgh	0.6
20 Buffalo	0.6
United States	0.5
21 Cleveland	0.5
22 San Francisco	0.5
23 San Diego	0.5
24 Dallas	0.4
25 Detroit	0.4
26 Kansas City	0.4
27 Cincinnati	0.3
28 Indianapolis	0.3
29 Milwaukee	0.3
30 Washington, D.C.	0.2
31 Baltimore	0.2
32 Portland	0.2
33 San Antonio	0.1
34 Tampa	0.1
35 St. Louis	0.1
36 Boston	0.1
37 Birmingham	-0.1
38 San Jose	-0.1
39 Jacksonville	-0.1
40 Houston	-0.2
41 Denver	-0.3
42 Charlotte	-0.3
43 Minneapolis	-0.5
44 Oklahoma City	-0.6
45 Raleigh	-0.8
46 Columbus	-0.8
47 Louisville	-0.8
48 Salt Lake City	-1.0
49 Nashville	-1.5
50 Austin	-1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

Children in Poverty

Percent of children under age 18, 2013

1 Memphis	30.6
2 New Orleans	28.6
3 Phoenix	25.4
4 Riverside	25.4
5 Birmingham	25.4
6 Orlando	25.4
7 Los Angeles	25.3
8 Detroit	24.7
9 Milwaukee	23.9
10 Houston	23.7
11 Miami	23.7
12 Las Vegas	23.5
13 San Antonio	22.9
14 Buffalo	22.8
15 Tampa	22.7
16 Cleveland	22.7
17 Atlanta	22.6
United States	22.2
18 Sacramento	21.9
19 Dallas	21.6
20 Oklahoma City	21.6
21 Jacksonville	21.3
22 Indianapolis	21.1
23 San Diego	20.8
24 Providence	20.8
25 New York	20.6
26 Chicago	20.6
27 Nashville	20.5
28 Cincinnati	20.3
29 Richmond	19.8
30 Charlotte	19.8
31 San Diego	19.4
32 Louisville	19.2
33 Virginia Beach	19.2
34 Philadelphia	18.7
35 St. Louis	18.7
36 Austin	17.8
37 Pittsburgh	17.7
38 Kansas City	17.6
39 Denver	16.9
40 Seattle	16.9
41 Portland	16.9
42 Raleigh	16.2
43 Salt Lake City	16.0
44 Hartford	15.2
45 Baltimore	14.9
46 San Jose	13.4
47 Minneapolis	13.3
48 Boston	13.3
49 San Francisco	13.0
50 Washington, D.C.	11.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Seniors in Poverty

Percent of adults aged 65 and older, 2013

1 Miami	15.9
2 Los Angeles	12.6
3 New Orleans	11.8
4 New York	11.8
5 Memphis	10.8
6 Riverside	10.3
7 San Antonio	10.3
8 Houston	10.0
9 Orlando	9.9
10 Cleveland	9.9
11 Sacramento	9.6
United States	9.6
12 Chicago	9.6
13 Providence	9.5
14 Charlotte	9.5
15 Tampa	9.4
16 San Diego	9.3
17 Detroit	9.2
18 Buffalo	9.2
19 Philadelphia	9.2
20 Las Vegas	9.2
21 Atlanta	9.0
22 Milwaukee	9.0
23 San Francisco	8.9
24 Seattle	8.9
25 Dallas	8.8
26 Birmingham	8.7
27 Nashville	8.6
28 San Jose	8.6
29 Cincinnati	8.4
30 Baltimore	8.4
31 Boston	8.2
32 Jacksonville	8.2
33 Phoenix	8.2
34 Portland	8.1
35 Oklahoma City	8.0
36 Nashville	8.0
37 Indianapolis	7.9
38 Columbus	7.8
39 Salt Lake City	7.7
40 Washington, D.C.	7.7
41 Richmond	7.6
42 Louisville	7.6
43 Hartford	7.5
44 St. Louis	7.5
45 Virginia Beach	7.5
46 Denver	7.0
47 Kansas City	6.9
48 Raleigh	6.8
49 Minneapolis	6.8
50 Austin	6.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Persons with Disabilities in Poverty

Percent of persons with disabilities, 2013

1 Memphis	25.6
2 Cleveland	25.5
3 Milwaukee	24.9
4 Detroit	24.8
5 Miami	24.0
6 New Orleans	24.0
7 Sacramento	23.6
8 Birmingham	23.5
9 Richmond	23.5
10 Columbus	23.4
11 Buffalo	23.3
12 Cincinnati	23.2
13 Los Angeles	23.0
United States	22.4
14 Houston	22.4
15 Portland	22.3
16 New York	22.3
17 Philadelphia	22.2
18 Indianapolis	22.1
19 Providence	21.8
20 Orlando	21.8
21 Pittsburgh	21.7
22 Louisville	21.5
23 San Antonio	21.4
24 Charlotte	21.2
25 Atlanta	21.1
26 Dallas	20.6
27 Jacksonville	20.4
28 Tampa	20.3
29 Chicago	20.3
30 Seattle	20.2
31 Phoenix	20.1
32 Riverside	20.0
33 Nashville	19.7
34 Las Vegas	19.7
35 San Francisco	19.7
36 St. Louis	19.4
37 Oklahoma City	19.4
38 Baltimore	19.3
39 Boston	19.2
40 San Diego	19.1
41 Richmond	19.0
42 Denver	18.8
43 Minneapolis	18.8
44 Hartford	18.2
45 Kansas City	18.1
46 Raleigh	17.7
47 Virginia Beach	16.8
48 Salt Lake City	16.7
49 Washington, D.C.	15.9
50 San Jose	15.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Low-Income Population

Population with income at 200% of poverty level or below as a percent of total population, 2013

1 Riverside	40.6
2 Memphis	40.5
3 Miami	39.8
4 Orlando	39.3
5 Los Angeles	38.9
6 New Orleans	38.6
7 San Antonio	38.5
8 Phoenix	37.6
9 Las Vegas	37.5
10 Birmingham	36.2
11 Tampa	36.1
12 Houston	35.8
13 Oklahoma City	35.8
14 Sacramento	35.2
United States	34.8
15 Atlanta	34.6
16 Charlotte	34.6
17 Dallas	34.3
18 San Diego	34.1
19 Indianapolis	33.7
20 Detroit	33.6
21 Jacksonville	33.6
22 Milwaukee	33.0
23 Nashville	32.7
24 Cleveland	32.1
25 Columbus	31.6
26 Louisville	31.1
27 Portland	31.1
28 Chicago	31.1
29 Buffalo	30.9
30 Cincinnati	30.8
31 Austin	30.7
32 Salt Lake City	30.6
33 New York	30.4
34 Virginia Beach	30.2
35 Providence	29.8
36 Kansas City	29.5
37 St. Louis	29.3
38 Richmond	29.0
39 Raleigh	28.9
40 Pittsburgh	28.6
41 Philadelphia	28.4
42 Denver	28.4
43 Seattle	26.4
44 San Francisco	25.8
45 Baltimore	24.4
46 Minneapolis	24.4
47 San Jose	23.9
48 Hartford	23.8
49 Boston	22.7
50 Washington, D.C.	20.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Economic Opportunity

The Gini index is a commonly used measure of income inequality. Scores on the index range from zero to one with a score of zero representing a community where everyone earns an equal income and one representing a community where one person collects all of the income.

The global regions of New York, Miami, Los Angeles, and Chicago rank as some of the regions with the most unequal distribution of income. These metro areas attract a disproportionate share of the super-rich, while simultaneously harboring large numbers of persons with more limited means.

The Gini index provides a comprehensive picture of the distribution of income, but it is helpful to examine it in relation to other measures of income and poverty. Two regions with some of the most equal distributions of income, Minneapolis and Riverside, provide an interesting comparison. Minneapolis is fairly affluent with high income levels and a low poverty rate. The high level of equality indicates that income and wealth in Minneapolis are to some extent distributed among all segments of society. Riverside, on the other hand, is one of the poorest regions. Its relatively high levels of equality suggest relatively small numbers of highly affluent individuals. St. Louis ranks about in the middle and has a similar score as the United States as whole.

Another commonly used measure of income inequality is the ratio of income for a household at the 80th percentile of the income distribution to that of a household at the 20th percentile. In St. Louis, for example, a household at the 80th percentile has about \$105,000 in income, while one at the 20th percentile has about \$22,000. Most metropolitan areas range somewhere between four and five on this ratio, although greater gaps are evident in a handful of regions. Providence is a region that ranks toward the middle on the Gini coefficient, yet ranks near the top on the 80-20 income gap.

The Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard has developed several measures of social and economic mobility. The project studied individuals born in the United States between 1980 and 1982. The income of their parents was measured in 1996-2000 and then the income of the individuals was measured in 2011-2012, when they were about 30 years old. The Absolute Social Mobility measure indicates the predicted place in the income distribution for a young adult who grew up at the 25th percentile (relatively low-income).

By this measure, Salt Lake City has the highest level of social mobility. A child growing up in the 25th percentile, on average, will reach the 46th percentile by age 30. The southern regions of Memphis, Charlotte, and Atlanta have the lowest rates of social mobility among the peer regions. St. Louis is about in the middle, somewhat below the United States as a whole.

In the United States, on average, a woman who works full-time earns about 79 percent as much as a man who works full time. Several factors contribute to this gap, including fewer educational opportunities, uneven distributions of child care responsibilities, and outright discrimination. Los Angeles has the highest level of gender equality among the top 50 metros where women, on average, earn 89 percent of that of males. St. Louis ranks 41st with one of the highest gaps in income between men and women.

Lack of access to a conventional checking account creates high costs for the working poor, in addition to precluding the establishment of credit. Unbanked households are those that do not have a checking or savings account. Underbanked households are those that have a bank account but that also use alternative financial services (AFS) outside of the banking system. AFS include non-bank money orders, non-bank check cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops, and refund anticipation loans (RALs). In the United States over a quarter of households lack access to banking services. The rates are highest in Memphis, Houston, and Atlanta.

Income Inequality

Gini coefficient, 2013

1	New York	0.512
2	Miami	0.512
3	New Orleans	0.503
4	Los Angeles	0.499
5	San Francisco	0.494
6	Memphis	0.486
7	Chicago	0.486
8	Houston	0.485
9	Philadelphia	0.485
10	Boston	0.484
11	Birmingham	0.483
12	Cleveland	0.482
United States	0.481	
13	San Diego	0.479
14	Dallas	0.477
15	Charlotte	0.477
16	Detroit	0.474
17	Atlanta	0.474
18	Indianapolis	0.474
19	Tampa	0.474
20	Jacksonville	0.473
21	Providence	0.472
22	Cincinnati	0.472
23	Milwaukee	0.471
24	San Jose	0.470
25	Pittsburgh	0.469
26	Hartford	0.468
27	Sacramento	0.465
28	Phoenix	0.465
29	Louisville	0.464
30 St. Louis	0.463	
31	Austin	0.462
32	Baltimore	0.461
32	Denver	0.461
34	Columbus	0.459
34	Seattle	0.459
36	Nashville	0.458
37	Richmond	0.457
38	Orlando	0.455
39	Kansas City	0.454
40	Raleigh	0.453
41	Oklahoma City	0.453
42	Buffalo	0.453
43	San Antonio	0.453
44	Las Vegas	0.450
45	Portland	0.449
46	Riverside	0.448
47	Minneapolis	0.442
48	Washington, D.C.	0.442
49	Salt Lake City	0.436
50 Virginia Beach	0.434	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Income Gap

Ratio of income of those at the 80th percentile on the income distribution to those at the 20th percentile, 2013

1	New York	5.9
2	New Orleans	5.7
3	San Francisco	5.5
4	Los Angeles	5.4
5	Providence	5.4
6	Philadelphia	5.3
7	Boston	5.3
8	San Jose	5.2
9	Miami	5.2
10	Detroit	5.2
11	Houston	5.1
12	Cleveland	5.1
13	Memphis	5.1
14	Chicago	5.1
United States	5.0	
15	Birmingham	4.9
16	Hartford	4.9
17	Sacramento	4.9
18	Pittsburgh	4.9
19	San Diego	4.9
20	Buffalo	4.9
21	Cincinnati	4.8
22	Baltimore	4.8
23	Milwaukee	4.8
24	Tampa	4.7
25	Charlotte	4.7
26	San Antonio	4.7
27 St. Louis	4.7	
28	Riverside	4.7
29	Indianapolis	4.6
30	Atlanta	4.6
31	Columbus	4.6
32	Dallas	4.6
33	Phoenix	4.6
34	Richmond	4.6
35	Louisville	4.5
36	Denver	4.5
37	Seattle	4.5
38	Jacksonville	4.5
39	Austin	4.5
40	Portland	4.4
41	Kansas City	4.3
42	Orlando	4.3
43	Oklahoma City	4.3
44	Nashville	4.3
45	Minneapolis	4.2
46	Raleigh	4.2
47	Virginia Beach	4.2
48	Washington, D.C.	4.2
49	Las Vegas	4.2
50 Salt Lake City	3.9	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Absolute Social Mobility

Predicted income percentile in 2011/12 for a person born in 1980/82 to parents with low-income

1	Salt Lake City	45.8
2	San Jose	45.5
3	Pittsburgh	44.8
4	Boston	44.7
5	Minneapolis	44.6
6	San Francisco	44.5
7	San Diego	44.3
8	New York	43.9
9	Los Angeles	43.8
10	Providence	43.4
11	Seattle	43.3
12	Washington, D.C.	43.1
13	Houston	42.9
14	Sacramento	42.6
15	Buffalo	42.4
16	Oklahoma City	42.3
17	Hartford	42.3
18	Riverside	41.9
19	Denver	41.7
United States	41.5	
20	Portland	41.3
21	San Antonio	41.1
22	Baltimore	40.9
23	Philadelphia	40.7
24	Phoenix	40.4
25	Kansas City	40.2
26	Austin	40.0
27	Miami	39.9
28	Las Vegas	39.9
29	Chicago	39.5
30	Orlando	39.2
31	Tampa	39.1
32 St. Louis	39.0	
33	Baltimore	38.9
34	Milwaukee	38.5
35	Nashville	38.2
36	New Orleans	38.2
37	Raleigh	38.0
38	Virginia Beach	38.0
39	Cincinnati	37.9
40	Cleveland	37.9
41	Richmond	37.8
42	Louisville	37.8
43	Columbus	37.6
44	Birmingham	37.6
45	Jacksonville	37.5
46	Detroit	37.3
47	Indianapolis	37.2
48	Atlanta	36.1
49	Charlotte	35.6
50 Memphis	33.7	

Source: Harvard Equality of Opportunity Project

Gender Wage Gap

Ratio of female to male median earnings for full-time year-round workers, 2013

1	Los Angeles	0.89
2	Sacramento	0.88
3	Miami	0.86
4	Las Vegas	0.86
5	New York	0.85
6	Tampa	0.85
7	Orlando	0.85
8	Dallas	0.84
9	Washington, D.C.	0.83
10	San Diego	0.83
11	Phoenix	0.83
12	Providence	0.83
13	Nashville	0.83
14	Columbus	0.82
15	San Antonio	0.82
16	Minneapolis	0.82
17	Denver	0.82
18	Atlanta	0.82
19	Baltimore	0.82
20	Boston	0.82
21	Portland	0.82
22	Hartford	0.81
23	San Francisco	0.81
24	Riverside	0.81
25	Houston	0.81
26	Austin	0.81
27	Richmond	0.81
28	Charlotte	0.80
29	Buffalo	0.80
30	Milwaukee	0.80
31	Memphis	0.80
32	Philadelphia	0.79
33	Raleigh	0.79
United States	0.79	
34	Jacksonville	0.79
35	Chicago	0.79
36	Louisville	0.79
37	Birmingham	0.78
38	Cleveland	0.78
39	Kansas City	0.77
40	Seattle	0.77
41 St. Louis	0.76	
42	Cincinnati	0.76
43	San Jose	0.75
44	Detroit	0.75
45	Indianapolis	0.75
46	Pittsburgh	0.75
47	New Orleans	0.74
48	Salt Lake City	0.74
49	Oklahoma City	0.74
50 Virginia Beach	0.73	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Unbanked and Underbanked

Households that are unbanked or underbanked as a percent of all households, 2013

1	Memphis	43.7
2	Houston	40.6
3	Atlanta	36.9
4	Charlotte	36.1
5	San Antonio	35.9
6	Dallas	35.8
7	Virginia Beach	35.6
8	Orlando	35.1
9	Columbus	33.4
10	Oklahoma City	32.6
11	Las Vegas	32.2
12	Jacksonville	32.1
13	Kansas City	31.5
14	Phoenix	31.3
15	Louisville	30.9
16	Birmingham	30.8
17	Baltimore	30.8
18	Cincinnati	30.2
19	New Orleans	29.9
20	New York	29.1
21	Indianapolis	29.0
22	Philadelphia	28.8
23	Pittsburgh	27.8
24	Sacramento	27.8
25	Nashville	27.7
United States	27.7	
26	Riverside	27.6
27	Los Angeles	27.2
28	Detroit	26.6
29	Tampa	24.6
30	Richmond	24.3
31	Washington, D.C.	24.1
32	Denver	23.8
33	Cleveland	23.4
34 St. Louis	23.2	
35	Hartford	22.8
36	Boston	21.9
37	San Diego	21.6
38	Providence	21.5
39	Miami	21.2
40	Chicago	21.0
41	Portland	20.6
42	Buffalo	20.0
43	Seattle	18.9
44	San Francisco	18.4
45	Austin	17.9
46	Milwaukee	17.9
47	San Jose	17.7
48	Raleigh	17.2
49	Salt Lake City	17.0
50 Minneapolis	16.2	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Income (Page 65)

Median Household Income is based on the division of all households into two groups where half of all households have higher income than the median and the other half have lower income than the median. Household income includes income of the householder and all other people 15 years and older in the household.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B19013)

Change in Median Household Income: Due to data availability, this measure uses two different MSA delineations. MSA boundaries for the 2010 data points conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget, while MSA boundaries for the 2013 data points conform to the delineations issued in 2013. Median household income in 2010 was adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 and 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S1903); Bureau of Labor Statistics

Median Household Income chart reports the median household income in nominal dollars, not adjusted for inflation.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B19013)

Purchasing Power presents real personal income as reported by the BEA. Real personal income is based on personal income divided by Regional Price Parities (RPP) and the national Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) price index, and is presented in chained 2008 dollars.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Real Personal Income (RPI1)

Average Wage per Job is a measure of all wages and salaries divided by all wage and salary employment.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Wages and Salaries, Wage Employment, and Average Wage Per Job (CA34)

Income Supports measures the percent of households that in the previous 12 months received Food Stamps (also known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), public assistance income (i.e. general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), a program that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample

Poverty (Page 66 and 67)

Poverty Rate, Children in Poverty, Seniors in Poverty, and Low-Income Population: The poverty universe is people for which poverty status is determined, including all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters or college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. **Poverty Rate** represents the persons with income below the poverty threshold as a percent of the total poverty universe. The poverty threshold is updated annually by the U.S. Census Bureau and is adjusted for family size and age of family members. **Children in Poverty** represents the children in poverty as a percent of the poverty universe under the age of 18. **Seniors in Poverty** represents the seniors in poverty as a percent of the poverty universe aged 65 and older.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S1701)

Persons with Disabilities in Poverty represents the persons with disabilities in poverty as a percent of the total poverty universe of persons with disabilities.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (C18130)

Change in Poverty Rate represents the difference between the poverty rate in 2013 and the poverty rate in 2010.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2010 and 2013 Poverty and Median Income Estimates

Economic Opportunity (Page 69)

Income Inequality: The Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality that represents the income distribution of residents based on household income. The values range from zero (perfect equality) to one (perfect inequality).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B19083)

Income Gap is a measure of inequality that reports the difference between high-income and low-income households by dividing income at the 80th percentile by income at the 20th percentile. Twenty percent of households have income below the 20th percentile and eighty percent have income below the 80th percentile.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B19080)

Absolute Upward Mobility is a measure of economic mobility represented by the average income at age 30 of a child from a relatively low-income family. Statistically, absolute upward mobility is defined as the average percentile in the national income distribution of a 30 year old whose parents were at the 25th percentile in the national income distribution when the child was 16. This measure is based on children born between 1980 and 1982, their parents' income from 1996 to 2000, and the children's' income in 2011 and 2012, when they were about 30 years old.

Source: Harvard Equality of Opportunity Project, Intergenerational Mobility Statistics (table 4), version 2.0 released January 17, 2014

Gender Wage Gap presents the median income of females who work full-time and year-round divided by the median income of males who work full-time and year-round.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B24022)

Unbanked and Underbanked: Unbanked households are those that do not have a checking or savings account. Underbanked households are those that have a bank account but also used alternative financial services (AFS) outside of the banking system in the past 12 months. AFS include non-bank money orders, non-bank check cashing services, non-bank remittances, payday loans, rent-to-own services, pawn shops, and refund anticipation loans (RALs). MSA boundaries conform to the 2003 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

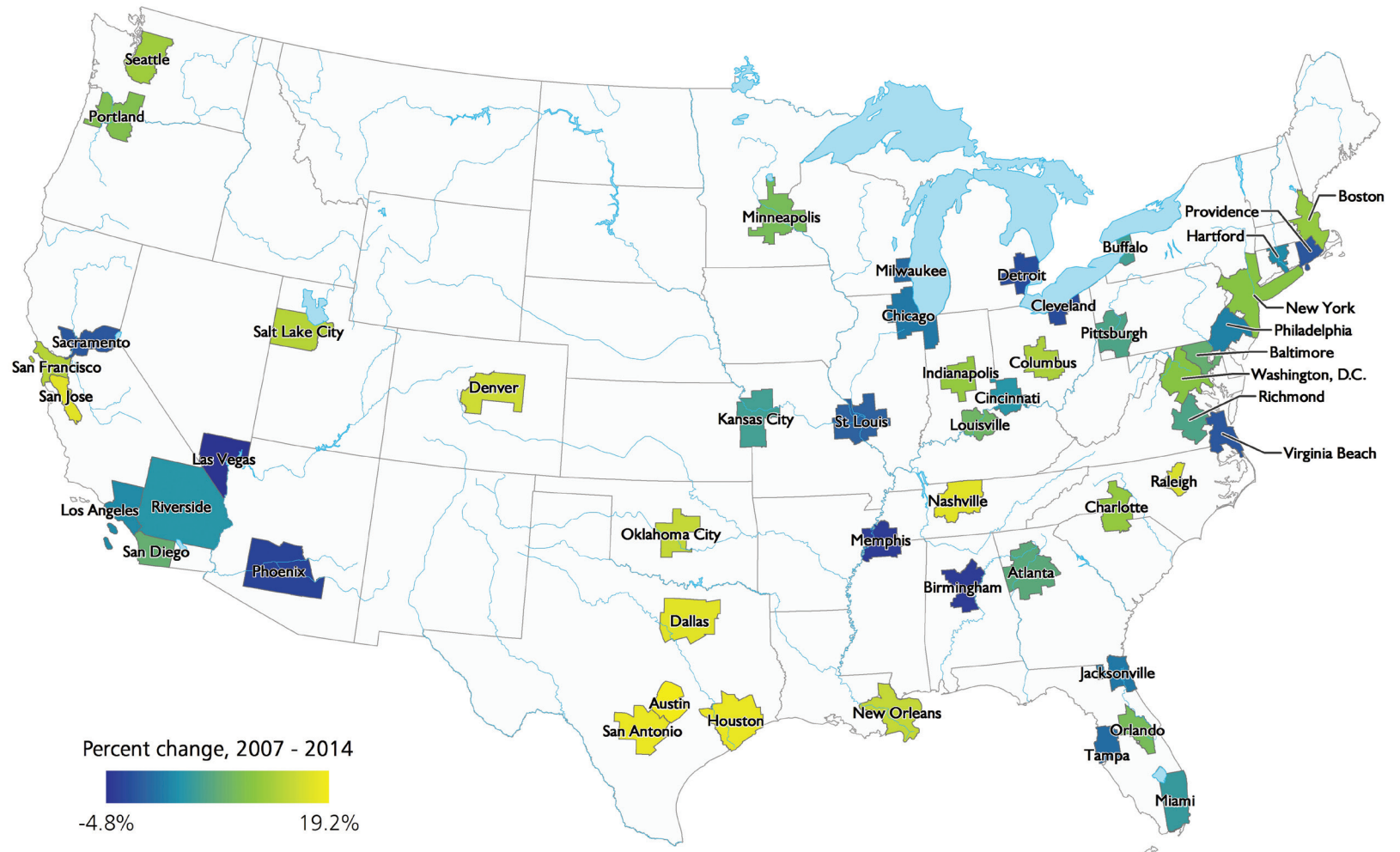
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, June 2013 Current Population Survey, Unbanked/Underbanked Supplement

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Change in Employment

—See page 73 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Broad Measures

Generally, regions that specialize in energy, finance, and technology tend to have more robust economies relative to other peer regions. Regions with high and stable or growing gross domestic product (GDP), large increases in employment, and/or relatively low unemployment rates, include:

- Technology centers such as San Jose, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Austin
- Houston, Denver, and Oklahoma City where there is a strong presence of energy producers, as well as the coal producing region of Pittsburgh
- Boston and New York, national leaders in financial services, and Columbus, Charlotte, and Salt Lake City, regional financial hubs

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in a region. Per capita GDP is an indicator of the productivity of a regional economy. Regions with the lowest per capita GDP include several Sun Belt regions with an abundance of low-wage jobs. Eight of the 10 regions with the lowest GDP per capita are also among the 10 regions with the largest proportion of retail as a percentage of GDP. Traditional Rust Belt regions, such as Buffalo and Providence, are also among the regions with the lowest GDP per capita. These regions are former manufacturing powerhouses that now struggle to find a new niche in the world economy.

St. Louis is close to the average for the United States with a per capita GDP of \$52,000. The region generates more output than many regions in the South as well as some Rust Belt regions, although it generally lags behind most of its Midwest competitors.

In 2013 the national GDP per capita surpassed its pre-recession peak, with an overall increase of 0.6 percent from 2007. About half of the peer regions also fully recovered, with GDPs per capita in 2013 above their pre-recession values. Some of the regions remained far below their pre-recession level. Las Vegas ranks 50th with GDP per capita in 2013 that was 18.7 percent lower than in 2007.

Employment increased 0.8 percent nationwide from 2007 to 2014, with most of the peer regions also seeing an increase. The St. Louis region ranks 41st, with a loss of 2.7 percent of jobs since 2007.

Employment in the East-West Gateway 8-county region has grown from 969,000 employees in 1970 to 1.3 million in 2013. From 1970 to 2010, the only decade the region saw net employment decline was from 2000 to 2010. From 2010 to 2013 the region saw a small 2.6 percent gain in employment. St. Charles County experienced the largest percentage increases in employment among the counties in the region over the entire time period and in almost every decade.

The unemployment rate in St. Louis was 6.3 percent in 2014, slightly higher than the nationwide rate, and higher than all other peer Midwest regions except for Detroit and Chicago. The unemployment rate in all but three of the peer regions was higher in 2014 than in 2007, demonstrating the lingering effects of the Great Recession. St. Louis had a smaller increase than most regions, ranking 35th with a one percentage point increase.

Wage and Salary Employment by County East-West Gateway Region, 1970 to 2013						
County	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Madison	87,360	86,346	93,723	102,677	101,098	101,948
Monroe	3,216	3,712	5,163	7,775	8,724	9,043
St. Clair	81,654	86,555	88,485	102,934	105,416	104,174
Franklin	15,437	21,213	29,605	36,762	37,303	38,784
Jefferson	15,992	22,435	35,186	46,537	51,284	51,570
St. Charles	19,152	33,684	69,976	102,853	131,334	142,297
St. Louis	319,727	423,947	612,242	691,838	612,735	625,740
City of St. Louis	426,607	380,989	299,517	272,316	237,305	245,451
East-West Gateway Region	969,145	1,058,881	1,233,897	1,363,692	1,285,199	1,319,007

Note: In order to show historical data, this table uses BEA data. BLS data are used for the WWS table in order to capture the most recent data available (which is not available through BEA).

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Dollars per capita, 2013

1	San Jose	102,053
2	San Francisco	85,718
3	Houston	81,683
4	Boston	78,920
5	Seattle	78,859
6	Washington, D.C.	77,746
7	New York	73,551
8	Hartford	71,228
9	Portland	70,717
10	Salt Lake City	66,736
11	Denver	66,251
12	New Orleans	65,899
13	Minneapolis	65,809
14	Dallas	65,597
15	Indianapolis	64,753
16	Philadelphia	63,517
17	Los Angeles	62,753
18	Chicago	61,840
19	San Diego	61,406
20	Baltimore	60,866
21	Milwaukee	60,104
22	Cleveland	59,496
23	Charlotte	59,479
24	Columbus	58,025
25	Nashville	57,342
26	Kansas City	57,081
27	Cincinnati	55,688
28	Pittsburgh	55,607
29	Atlanta	55,603
30	Austin	55,092
31	Raleigh	55,030
32	Richmond	54,935
33	Oklahoma City	54,484
	United States	52,980
34	Birmingham	52,408
35	Detroit	52,318
36	St. Louis	52,098
37	Virginia Beach	51,876
38	Louisville	51,142
39	Memphis	50,634
40	Sacramento	48,778
41	Orlando	48,630
42	Miami	47,937
43	Phoenix	47,574
44	Las Vegas	45,824
45	Providence	45,676
46	Buffalo	45,443
47	Jacksonville	44,486
48	Tampa	42,626
49	San Antonio	42,078
50	Riverside	28,873

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita

Percent change in chained 2009 dollars, 2007-2013

1	Portland	21.2
2	San Francisco	11.5
3	Pittsburgh	6.8
4	Houston	6.2
5	Nashville	5.5
6	Buffalo	5.3
7	New York	4.2
8	Cleveland	3.6
9	Austin	3.1
10	Baltimore	3.1
11	Columbus	3.0
12	Cincinnati	3.0
13	Boston	2.8
14	Providence	2.2
15	Dallas	2.2
16	San Antonio	2.1
17	Seattle	1.0
18	Philadelphia	1.0
19	New York	0.8
	United States	0.6
20	Minneapolis	0.5
21	St. Louis	0.4
22	Denver	0.3
23	Kansas City	-0.1
24	Virginia Beach	-0.4
25	Indianapolis	-0.9
26	Milwaukee	-1.1
27	Salt Lake City	-1.3
28	Birmingham	-1.4
29	San Francisco	-1.5
30	Richmond	-2.0
31	Charlotte	-2.1
32	Louisville	-2.2
33	Detroit	-2.3
34	Chicago	-2.7
35	Washington, D.C.	-3.4
36	Los Angeles	-4.3
37	San Diego	-4.4
38	Raleigh	-4.9
39	Hartford	-6.4
40	Sacramento	-7.4
41	New Orleans	-8.0
42	Memphis	-8.0
43	Tampa	-8.3
44	Atlanta	-9.1
45	Riverside	-10.9
46	Phoenix	-11.5
47	Miami	-12.1
48	Jacksonville	-13.2
49	Orlando	-14.4
50	Las Vegas	-18.7

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment

Percent change, 2007-2014

1	Austin	19.2
2	San Jose	13.6
3	San Antonio	12.6
4	Nashville	10.3
5	San Jose	9.3
6	Dallas	9.3
7	Oklahoma City	8.3
8	Denver	8.2
9	New Orleans	7.3
10	Oklahoma City	7.1
11	Salt Lake City	6.4
12	San Francisco	6.0
13	Columbus	5.4
14	Seattle	4.7
15	Indianapolis	4.3
16	Boston	4.2
17	Charlotte	4.2
18	Washington, D.C.	3.4
19	New York	3.3
20	Portland	3.1
21	Minneapolis	2.5
22	Orlando	2.5
23	Louisville	2.5
24	San Diego	2.1
25	Baltimore	2.1
26	Atlanta	1.7
27	Richmond	1.3
28	Pittsburgh	1.3
29	Kansas City	1.1
30	Buffalo	1.1
	United States	0.8
31	Miami	0.1
32	Riverside	-0.1
33	Cincinnati	-0.1
34	Hartford	-0.3
35	Los Angeles	-0.5
36	Philadelphia	-1.0
37	Chicago	-1.2
38	Jacksonville	-1.3
39	Tampa	-1.9
40	Milwaukee	-2.1
41	St. Louis	-2.7
42	Virginia Beach	-2.8
43	Providence	-2.8
44	Sacramento	-2.9
45	Detroit	-3.3
46	Cleveland	-3.3
47	Phoenix	-3.4
48	Birmingham	-4.1
49	Memphis	-4.2
50	Las Vegas	-4.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Unemployment Rate

Unemployed individuals who are looking for work as a percent of the labor force, 2014

1	Detroit	8.5
2	Houston	8.2
3	Las Vegas	7.8
4	Memphis	7.6
5	Los Angeles	7.6
6	Providence	7.5
7	Sacramento	7.2
8	Chicago	7.0
9	Atlanta	6.8
10	Hartford	6.6
11	New York	6.4
12	San Diego	6.4
13	Portland	6.4
14	New Orleans	6.4
15	St. Louis	6.3
16	Boston	6.3
17	Buffalo	6.2
18	Jacksonville	6.2
	United States	6.2
19	Cleveland	6.2
20	Philadelphia	6.1
21	Baltimore	6.1
22	Tampa	6.1
23	Charlotte	6.0
24	Birmingham	6.0
25	Phoenix	6.0
26	Milwaukee	6.0
27	Orlando	5.9
28	Louisville	5.9
29	Indianapolis	5.7
30	Virginia Beach	5.7
31	Pittsburgh	5.6
32	Kansas City	5.6
33	Richmond	5.5
34	Cincinnati	5.4
35	San Jose	5.3
36	Nashville	5.2
37	San Francisco	5.2
38	Seattle	5.2
39	Boston	5.2
40	Washington, D.C.	5.0
41	Dallas	5.0
42	Raleigh	4.9
43	Houston	4.9
44	Denver	4.8
45	Columbus	4.8
46	San Antonio	4.6
47	Austin	4.2
48	Oklahoma City	4.0
49	Minneapolis	3.9
50	Salt Lake City	3.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Change in Unemployment Rate

Percentage point change, 2007-2014

1	Las Vegas	3.3
2	Los Angeles	2.8
3	Miami	2.7
4	Phoenix	2.6
5	Baltimore	2.5
6	Memphis	2.5
7	Virginia Beach	2.4
8	Birmingham	2.4
9	Atlanta	2.4
10	New Orleans	2.4
11	Richmond	2.3
12	Riverside	2.3
13	Jacksonville	2.3
14	Chicago	2.1
15	Providence	2.1
16	Washington, D.C.	2.1
17	Orlando	2.0
18	New York	2.0
19	Hartford	2.0
20	San Diego	1.9
21	Philadelphia	1.8
22	Sacramento	1.8
23	Tampa	1.7
24	Indianapolis	1.6
	United States	1.5
25	Seattle	1.5
26	Portland	1.4
27	Buffalo	1.4
28	Detroit	1.3
29	Raleigh	1.3
30	Pittsburgh	1.2
31	Salt Lake City	1.2
32	Nashville	1.1
33	Charlotte	1.0
34	Denver	1.0
35	St. Louis	1.0
36	Boston	1.0
37	Milwaukee	0.9
38	San Francisco	0.8
39	Louisville	0.8
40	Dallas	0.7
41	Cleveland	0.7
42	Houston	0.7
43	San Antonio	0.6
44	San Jose	0.6
45	Kansas City	0.5
46	Austin	0.5
47	Cincinnati	0.4
48	Columbus	0.0
49	Oklahoma City	-0.2
50	Minneapolis	-0.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Recession and Recovery

The recession of 2007 to 2009 was the sharpest economic downturn in the United States since the Great Depression. Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita declined 4.8 percent. The unemployment rate exceeded 10 percent for the first time since the recession of 1981 to 1982. Average housing prices in the largest metropolitan areas fell by nearly one-third, accounting for a substantial proportion of the decrease in household wealth.¹

The recession officially ended in June 2009 when, nationally, GDP hit its low point. By that time, GDP had also hit bottom for 70 percent of the peer regions. The turning point for employment lagged behind, with the nation and most of the peer regions not bottoming out until the fourth quarter of 2009 or first quarter of 2010.

The Recessions graph shows that the most recent recession was the longest and most severe in the past 60 years. Each line represents a recession, with the vertical dimension showing job loss and recovery, and the horizontal dimension showing the number of months in which employment remained below the pre-recession peak. Thus, the 1981 to 1982 recession bottomed out with a loss of a little more than 3 percent of jobs with pre-recession employment regained within 28 months. In the 2007 to 2009 recession, employment dropped by more than 6 percent and it took 75 months for employment to return to pre-recession levels.

Two types of regions were hardest hit by the recession. First, regions that experienced the most excessive real estate bubbles during the housing boom suffered large losses in employment when the bubble burst. Examples include Phoenix, Miami, and Atlanta. Also hard hit were Detroit and Cleveland, manufacturing centers that were struggling with the loss of jobs to other parts of the world even prior to the recession.

Unlike the rest of the peer regions, the rapidly growing Austin, New Orleans, and San Antonio regions saw increases in employment during the recession, but along with the remainder of the peer regions they also experienced an increase in unemployment.

In St. Louis, seasonally-adjusted employment stood at 1,358,700 in February 2008. The region lost more than 82,000 jobs by the end of 2009. Although the region has regained much of its lost employment over the last five years,

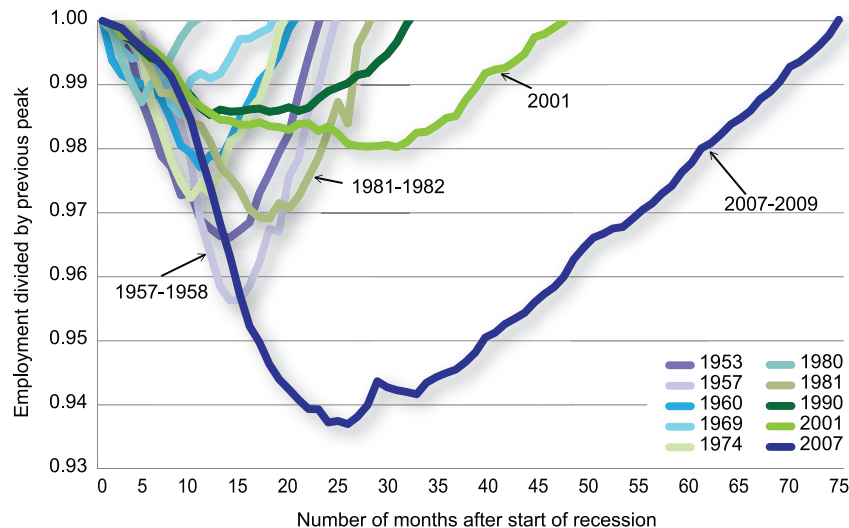
estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in April 2015 still placed regional employment at 40,000 below the 2008 peak.

Regions with the largest growth in GDP per capita from 2009 to 2013 include regional financial hubs (Columbus and Charlotte), energy producers (Pittsburgh and Houston), and technology centers (Seattle and Portland). Ranking 8th, Nashville enjoys a strong tourism industry. Ranking 3rd, Detroit has benefitted from a small resurgence in U.S. manufacturing, although it still has the highest unemployment rate among the 50 peer regions.

Despite having the highest unemployment rates in 2014, Detroit, Riverside, and Las Vegas are among the regions with the most improvement since the depths of the recession. The latter two regions were particularly hard-hit by the housing crisis. St. Louis ranked 49th out of 50 MSAs on employment growth from 2010 to 2014.

Recessions: Length and Severity of Employment Loss

Ratio of Seasonally-Adjusted Monthly Employment Relative to Previous Peak
United States, 1950 to 2010



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

¹ Fabian Pfeffer, Sheldon Danziger and Robert Schoeni. *Wealth Levels, Wealth Inequality and the Great Recession*, Russell Sage Foundation, 2014.

Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita: Recession

Percent change in chained 2009 dollars, 2007-2009

1	Portland	4.7
2	Buffalo	1.4
3	Philadelphia	-0.7
4	Virginia Beach	-0.7
5	Washington, D.C.	-1.0
6	Salt Lake City	-1.7
7	Baltimore	-1.9
8	Oklahoma City	-2.0
9	Providence	-2.9
10	New York	-3.2
11	Denver	-3.3
12	Pittsburgh	-3.4
13	Hartford	-3.6
14	Kansas City	-3.7
15	Austin	-3.8
16	Nashville	-3.9
17	Milwaukee	-3.9
18	New Orleans	-3.9
19	Boston	-4.0
20	Richmond	-4.5
United States		-4.8
21	San Jose	-4.9
22	St. Louis	-5.0
23	Los Angeles	-5.2
24	San Diego	-5.2
25	Houston	-5.2
26	Cincinnati	-5.5
27	Dallas	-5.6
28	Cleveland	-5.6
29	Minneapolis	-5.7
30	Indianapolis	-5.9
31	San Francisco	-6.5
32	Raleigh	-6.8
33	Columbus	-6.9
34	Chicago	-7.3
35	San Antonio	-7.9
36	Seattle	-7.9
37	Birmingham	-8.4
38	Memphis	-8.4
39	Louisville	-8.5
40	Atlanta	-9.3
41	Tampa	-9.3
42	Sacramento	-10.1
43	Charlotte	-10.3
44	Orlando	-11.7
45	Jacksonville	-12.2
46	Miami	-12.3
47	Riverside	-12.8
48	Phoenix	-14.4
49	Detroit	-14.6
50	Las Vegas	-15.7

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita: Recovery

Percent change in chained 2009 dollars, 2009-2013

1	Seattle	21.1
2	Portland	15.9
3	Detroit	14.4
4	Houston	12.1
5	Columbus	10.7
6	Pittsburgh	10.6
7	Cleveland	9.8
8	Nashville	9.7
9	Charlotte	9.1
10	Cincinnati	9.0
11	Dallas	8.3
12	San Diego	7.6
13	Birmingham	7.6
14	Austin	7.2
15	Boston	7.2
16	San Antonio	7.1
17	Louisville	6.9
18	Minneapolis	6.7
19	Oklahoma City	6.3
20	St. Louis	6.3
United States		5.7
21	Indianapolis	5.3
22	Providence	5.3
23	Baltimore	5.1
24	Chicago	4.9
25	New York	4.1
26	Buffalo	3.8
27	Denver	3.7
28	Kansas City	3.7
29	San Jose	3.6
30	Phoenix	3.4
31	Sacramento	3.0
32	Milwaukee	2.9
33	Richmond	2.6
34	Riverside	2.2
35	San Francisco	2.2
36	Salt Lake City	2.1
37	Raleigh	2.0
38	Philadelphia	1.7
39	Tampa	1.0
40	Los Angeles	0.9
41	Memphis	0.4
42	Virginia Beach	0.4
43	Miami	0.2
44	Atlanta	0.2
45	Jacksonville	-1.2
46	Washington, D.C.	-2.4
47	Hartford	-2.9
48	Orlando	-3.1
49	Las Vegas	-3.5
50	New Orleans	-4.2

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment: Recession

Percent change, 2007-2010

1	Austin	1.7
2	New Orleans	1.4
3	San Antonio	1.2
4	Houston	-0.8
5	Washington, D.C.	-0.9
6	Buffalo	-1.7
7	Oklahoma City	-1.7
8	Pittsburgh	-1.8
9	Boston	-2.2
10	Dallas	-2.5
11	New York	-3.1
12	Raleigh	-3.2
13	Baltimore	-3.4
14	Denver	-3.8
15	Hartford	-4.0
16	Philadelphia	-4.0
17	Nashville	-4.1
18	Columbus	-4.2
19	Kansas City	-4.2
20	Indianapolis	-4.2
21	Salt Lake City	-4.5
22	Richmond	-5.0
23	St. Louis	-5.2
24	Seattle	-5.2
25	Virginia Beach	-5.2
26	Minneapolis	-5.3
27	Louisville	-5.3
United States		-5.6
28	San Jose	-5.8
29	Cincinnati	-6.0
30	Milwaukee	-6.1
31	Portland	-6.2
32	San Diego	-6.3
33	Charlotte	-6.7
34	Chicago	-6.8
35	San Francisco	-6.9
36	Providence	-7.2
37	Atlanta	-7.5
38	Cleveland	-7.6
39	Memphis	-7.7
40	Birmingham	-7.8
41	Jacksonville	-8.1
42	Orlando	-8.4
43	Los Angeles	-8.6
44	Miami	-9.4
45	Sacramento	-10.0
46	Tampa	-10.1
47	Riverside	-11.0
48	Detroit	-11.5
49	Phoenix	-11.8
50	Las Vegas	-13.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Employment: Recovery

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Austin	17.2
2	San Jose	16.1
3	Nashville	14.9
4	Houston	14.5
5	San Francisco	13.9
6	Denver	12.5
7	Riverside	12.3
8	Dallas	12.1
9	Raleigh	11.9
10	Dallas	11.9
11	Charlotte	11.7
12	Salt Lake City	11.5
13	San Antonio	11.3
14	Denver	10.5
15	Seattle	10.4
16	Columbus	10.1
17	Atlanta	9.9
18	Las Vegas	9.9
19	Portland	9.8
20	Phoenix	9.5
21	Detroit	9.3
22	Tampa	9.2
23	Indianapolis	9.0
24	San Diego	9.0
25	Oklahoma City	9.0
26	Los Angeles	8.9
27	Minneapolis	8.2
28	Louisville	8.2
29	Sacramento	7.8
30	Jacksonville	7.4
United States		6.7
31	Richmond	6.6
32	San Diego	6.6
33	Boston	6.5
34	Cincinnati	6.2
35	Chicago	6.0
36	New Orleans	5.9
37	Baltimore	5.6
38	Kansas City	5.6
39	Providence	4.7
40	Cleveland	4.6
41	Washington, D.C.	4.4
42	Milwaukee	4.3
43	Birmingham	4.0
44	Hartford	3.8
45	Memphis	3.8
46	Pittsburgh	3.2
47	Philadelphia	3.1
48	Buffalo	2.8
49	St. Louis	2.6
50	Virginia Beach	2.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Unemployment Rate: Recession

Percentage point change, 2007-2010

1	Las Vegas	9.3
2	Riverside	7.9
3	Orlando	7.2
4	Miami	7.2
5	Sacramento	7.0
6	Los Angeles	7.0
7	Jacksonville	6.8
8	Charlotte	6.7
9	Detroit	6.7
10	Tampa	6.7
11	Phoenix	6.3
12	Birmingham	6.2
13	San Diego	6.2
14	Miami	5.9
15	Atlanta	5.9
16	San Jose	5.8
17	Providence	5.7
18	Chicago	5.6
19	San Francisco	5.5
20	Indianapolis	5.4
21	Portland	5.3
22	Salt Lake City	5.2
23	Raleigh	5.0
United States		5.0
24	Cincinnati	4.9
25	Denver	4.9
26	Richmond	4.9
27	Louisville	4.8
28	Memphis	4.6
29	Nashville	4.5
30	Baltimore	4.5
31	Hartford	4.5
32	New York	4.5
33	Philadelphia	4.5
34	Virginia Beach	4.4
35	St. Louis	4.3
36	Columbus	4.2
37	Houston	4.1
38	Milwaukee	3.9
39	Dallas	3.8
40	New Orleans	3.8
41	Buffalo	3.7
42	Kansas City	3.6
43	Pittsburgh	3.6
44	Washington, D.C.	3.4
45	Boston	3.4
46	Austin	3.3
47	San Antonio	3.2
48	Minneapolis	3.0
49	Cleveland	2.9
50	Oklahoma City	1.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Change in Unemployment Rate: Recovery

Percentage point change, 2010-2014

1	Washington, D.C.	-1.3
2	New Orleans	-1.4
3	Oklahoma City	-1.9
4	Virginia Beach	-1.9
5	Baltimore	-2.0
6	Memphis	-2.1
7	Cleveland	-2.2
8	Buffalo	-2.3
9	Boston	-2.4
10	Pittsburgh	-2.4
11	New York	-2.5
12	Richmond	-2.5
13	Hartford	-2.5
14	Philadelphia	-2.6
15	San Antonio	-2.6
16	Austin	-2.8
17	Milwaukee	-3.0
18	Dallas	-3.1
19	Kansas City	-3.1
20	St. Louis	-3.3
21	Houston	-3.4
22	Nashville	-3.4
23	Minneapolis	-3.5
24	Atlanta	-3.5
United States		-3.5
25	Chicago	-3.5
26	Providence	-3.5
27	Phoenix	-3.6
28	Raleigh	-3.7
29	Birmingham	-3.8
30	Portland	-3.8
31	Denver	-3.9
32	Indianapolis	-3.9
33	Salt Lake City	-4.0
34	Louisville	-4.0
35	Columbus	-4.2
36	Los Angeles	-4.2
37	San Diego	-4.3
38	Seattle	-4.4
39	Miami	-4.5
40	Cincinnati	-4.5
41	Jacksonville	-4.5
42	San Francisco	-4.7
43	Tampa	-5.0
44	Orlando	-5.2
45	Sacramento	-5.2
46	San Jose	-5.2
47	Detroit	-5.4
48	Riverside	-5.5
49	Charlotte	-5.7
50	Las Vegas	-6.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Workforce

A region's workforce is one of the key determinants of economic vitality. The WWS tables in this section focus on employment rates and workforce composition. Another key component of the region's workforce is educational attainment. See page 59 and 61 for WWS tables on educational attainment levels.

The Employment to Population (E-P) ratio, also known as the employment rate, is the number of working age adults (aged 18-64) who are employed divided by the total working age population. The E-P ratio is a key indicator of labor market conditions because it reports on the employment status of the entire working age population. Unlike the unemployment rate, it does not exclude those who have stopped looking for work. Several Midwest regions are among the 10 regions with the highest E-P ratios, including Columbus, Milwaukee, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. In most of the peer regions a higher proportion of working age adults are employed than the national average, reflecting that much of the nation's economic activity is in metropolitan areas. Most of the 16 regions with E-P ratios lower than the national average are in the Sun Belt. St. Louis has a higher E-P ratio than most MSAs, ranking 17th out of 50 with 73.1 percent of the working age population employed in 2013.

There are 20 million working age adults in the United States with a disability, 34 percent of whom were employed in 2013. The employment rate for adults with disabilities is substantially lower than the employment rate for the general population. St. Louis ranks 31st on this measure, with about the same employment rate for adults with disabilities as the United States, 34 percent.

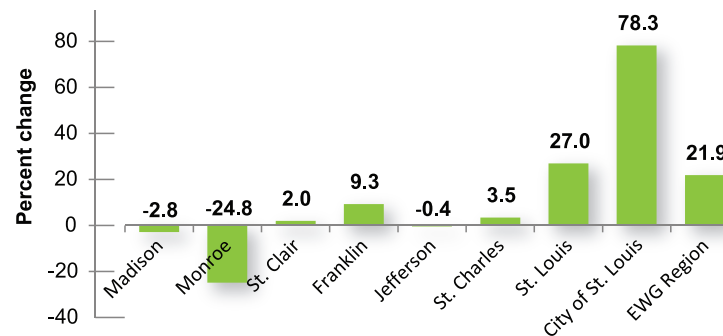
College educated young adults are a key cohort that many cities are interested in retaining and attracting. Educated young adults are the most mobile demographic, and it is thought that growth in this population can spur innovation, urban revitalization, and economic growth.² Nationwide the population of college educated young adults increased 13.6 percent in recent years, with 20 of the peer regions seeing higher increases than the nation. New Orleans had the largest increase (42 percent), reflecting its resurgence post-Katrina. San Antonio and Houston also saw large increases in college educated young adults. St. Louis had a higher rate than some of the fast-growing regions—Austin, Raleigh, and Charlotte—as well as some of the most populated regions—New York,

Chicago, and Los Angeles. St. Louis has seen a larger increase in this key workforce cohort than all of the peer Midwest regions except Cleveland. In the 8-county East-West Gateway region the percentage of college educated young adults increased by 21.9 percent in recent years. Most of the increase was in the city of St. Louis, where the population of college educated young adults increased from 15,000 in 2006-2008 to 27,000 in 2011-2013.

The Social Science Research Council's Measure of America project has found that about one out of seven Americans between the ages of 16 and 24 is neither working nor in school,³ and that the social costs are high: "As their peers lay the foundation for a productive, fulfilling adulthood, these disconnected youth find themselves at society's margins, unmoored from the structures that confer knowledge, skills, identity and purpose." Nine of the 10 regions with the largest proportions of disconnected youth are in the Sun Belt, with Detroit rounding out the list. The St. Louis MSA has a smaller proportion than the United States as well as most peer regions.⁴

Attracting foreign-born workers is viewed as a key way to increase employment and income in the St. Louis region.⁵ Currently, the labor force of the region is comprised of a smaller proportion of foreign-born workers than most of the peer regions. St. Louis ranks 46th among the 48 peer regions, for which data are available, with 5.3 percent of the labor force born outside the United States.

Change in College Educated Young Adults by County
East-West Gateway Region, 2006-2008 to 2011-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

2 Cortright, Joe, "The Young and the Restless and the Nation's Cities, City Report. Portland OR: City Observatory, October, 2014.

3 The Social Science Research Council counts unemployed youth as disconnected, whereas youth are counted as connected in the WWS table unless they have not worked in the last year.

4 Lewis, Kristen and Sarah Burd-Sharps, Halve the Gap by 2030, Measure of America of the Social Science Research Council, 2013.

5 Strauss, Jack, The Economic Impact of Immigration on St. Louis, April 2012.

Employment-Population Ratio

Ratio of employees aged 18-64 to total population aged 18- 64, 2013

1	Minneapolis	79.5
2	Washington, D.C.	76.9
3	Denver	75.9
4	Kansas City	75.9
5	Boston	75.7
6	Salt Lake City	75.5
7	Austin	75.5
8	Raleigh	74.4
9	Milwaukee	74.4
10	Baltimore	74.2
11	Columbus	74.2
12	Dallas	74.2
13	Hartford	73.5
14	Nashville	73.2
15	Seattle	73.2
16	Indianapolis	73.1
17	St. Louis	73.1
18	San Francisco	73.0
19	Richmond	73.0
20	Cincinnati	72.5
21	Oklahoma City	72.5
22	Pittsburgh	72.4
23	Louisville	72.4
24	San Jose	72.3
25	Charlotte	72.1
26	Houston	72.0
27	Portland	72.0
28	Virginia Beach	71.9
29	Cleveland	71.8
30	Chicago	71.7
31	Providence	71.6
32	Buffalo	71.3
33	San Antonio	70.9
34	Philadelphia	70.8
35	New York	70.5
36	Atlanta	70.3
United States		70.2
37	Orlando	70.2
38	Miami	70.0
39	Tampa	69.4
40	Phoenix	69.2
41	Las Vegas	69.1
42	Los Angeles	69.0
43	Memphis	68.8
44	Jacksonville	68.8
45	New Orleans	68.3
46	San Diego	68.1
47	Detroit	67.7
48	Birmingham	67.1
49	Sacramento	66.1
50	Riverside	63.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Employment Rate for Adults with Disabilities

Percent of disabled adults aged 18-64, 2013

1	Austin	47.0
2	Minneapolis	45.5
3	Washington, D.C.	45.3
4	Salt Lake City	43.8
5	Denver	42.6
6	Dallas	41.1
7	Raleigh	40.7
8	Kansas City	40.5
9	Seattle	39.9
10	Las Vegas	39.8
11	Hartford	39.4
12	Boston	39.1
13	San Jose	38.9
14	San Antonio	38.7
15	Virginia Beach	38.4
16	Houston	38.3
17	San Francisco	37.9
18	Columbus	37.9
19	Milwaukee	37.2
20	Baltimore	36.8
21	Portland	36.8
22	Oklahoma City	36.7
23	Pittsburgh	36.3
24	Indianapolis	36.3
25	Chicago	36.0
26	Richmond	36.0
27	Atlanta	35.5
28	Phoenix	35.4
29	Charlotte	35.2
30	Jacksonville	35.2
31	St. Louis	34.8
32	Los Angeles	34.6
33	San Diego	34.6
34	Nashville	34.5
United States		34.2
35	Cleveland	34.1
36	Cincinnati	34.1
37	Orlando	33.8
38	New York	33.8
39	Louisville	33.4
40	Philadelphia	33.1
41	Buffalo	32.9
42	Memphis	32.6
43	New Orleans	32.4
44	Miami	32.4
45	Providence	31.6
46	Tampa	30.6
47	Sacramento	29.7
48	Riverside	29.2
49	Detroit	29.1
50	Birmingham	28.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Change in College Educated Young Adults

Percent change in adults aged 25-34 with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2005-2009 to 2013

1	New Orleans	42.3
2	San Antonio	41.5
3	Houston	31.7
4	Nashville	26.6
5	Oklahoma City	26.4
6	Denver	23.6
7	Washington, D.C.	22.9
8	Hartford	22.1
9	Buffalo	20.6
10	Riverside	20.0
11	Virginia Beach	19.9
12	Pittsburgh	19.8
13	Cleveland	18.8
14	Seattle	18.2
15	Jacksonville	16.6
16	San Jose	15.9
17	St. Louis	14.3
18	Dallas	14.3
19	San Diego	14.2
20	Louisville	14.0
United States		13.6
21	Austin	13.5
22	Baltimore	13.4
23	New York	13.2
24	Charlotte	13.1
25	Salt Lake City	12.7
26	San Francisco	12.6
27	Milwaukee	12.4
28	Orlando	12.3
29	Boston	12.2
30	Philadelphia	12.0
31	Los Angeles	10.5
32	Tampa	9.2
33	Chicago	9.0
34	Minneapolis	9.0
35	Kansas City	7.0
36	Indianapolis	6.8
37	Portland	5.8
38	Richmond	5.7
39	Phoenix	5.4
40	Providence	5.2
41	Las Vegas	5.2
42	Raleigh	5.2
43	Birmingham	5.0
44	Miami	4.7
45	Columbus	4.4
46	Cincinnati	4.2
47	Sacramento	3.3
48	Memphis	2.8
49	Detroit	1.7
50	Atlanta	-3.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year and 5-Year Estimates

Disconnected Youth

Youth aged 16-24 not in school and not working as a percent of all youth, 2009-2013 average

1	Memphis	13.4
2	Las Vegas	13.1
3	Riverside	12.9
4	Phoenix	12.8
5	Tampa	11.6
6	Detroit	11.5
7	Miami	11.5
8	Jacksonville	11.3
9	Atlanta	11.0
10	New Orleans	10.9
11	New York	10.6
12	Birmingham	10.6
13	Sacramento	10.2
14	Seattle	10.1
15	Houston	9.9
16	Los Angeles	9.9
17	San Antonio	9.7
18	Philadelphia	9.5
United States		9.4
19	Chicago	9.4
20	Dallas	9.3
21	Orlando	9.3
22	Louisville	9.2
23	Indianapolis	9.2
24	Richmond	9.1
25	Baltimore	8.8
26	Portland	8.6
27	St. Louis	8.6
28	San Diego	8.5
29	Cleveland	8.1
30	Seattle	8.1
31	Milwaukee	8.0
32	Nashville	7.9
33	Virginia Beach	7.9
34	Columbus	7.8
35	San Francisco	7.7
36	Kansas City	7.7
37	Cincinnati	7.6
38	Providence	7.6
39	Denver	7.5
40	San Jose	7.4
41	Buffalo	7.3
42	Oklahoma City	7.2
43	Washington, D.C.	7.1
44	Salt Lake City	7.1
45	Austin	6.6
46	Hartford	6.6
47	Raleigh	6.6
48	Pittsburgh	6.4
49	Minneapolis	5.4
50	Boston	5.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample

Foreign-Born Workers

Percent of all employed persons, 2013

1	Miami	47.2
2	San Jose	46.9
3	Los Angeles	41.8
4	New York	35.7
5	San Francisco	35.7
6	Houston	30.0
7	San Diego	29.3
8	Riverside	29.2
9	Las Vegas	28.5
10	Washington, D.C.	28.0
11	Sacramento	23.8
12	Dallas	23.1
13	Chicago	22.6
14	Charlotte	20.8
15	Boston	20.5
16	Orlando	20.4
17	Austin	18.8
18	Phoenix	17.9
19	Atlanta	17.4
United States		16.7
20	Portland	16.0
21	Tampa	15.3
22	Louisville	15.2
23	Hartford	15.2
24	Salt Lake City	15.0
25	San Antonio	14.7
26	Providence	14.6
27	Denver	14.3
28	Charlotte	13.1
29	Philadelphia	12.3
30	Baltimore	11.6
31	Minneapolis	11.3
32	Oklahoma City	11.2
33	Detroit	10.7
34	Jacksonville	10.3
35	New Orleans	10.1
36	Nashville	9.4
37	Richmond	9.0
38	Columbus	8.8
39	Milwaukee	8.2
40	Indianapolis	8.2
41	Virginia Beach	8.0
42	Kansas City	7.7
43	Memphis	7.0
44	Cleveland	6.4
45	Buffalo	5.5
46	St. Louis	5.3
47	Cincinnati	5.2
48	Pittsburgh	4.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2013 1-Year Estimates

Employment by Industry

Despite the decline in manufacturing employment in recent decades, manufacturing remains an important sector of the national and St. Louis regional economies. San Jose, with its concentration of high-tech companies, has joined traditional Rust Belt regions such as Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cleveland among the regions with the largest proportions of employment in the manufacturing sector. St. Louis ranks 19th among the peer regions with 8.6 percent of employment in manufacturing. The region has one of the lowest proportions among the Midwest peers but larger than most of the other peer regions. Boeing, the largest manufacturer in St. Louis, is also the second largest employer in the region, with about 15,000 workers.

Retail employs 10.6 percent of the workforce in the St. Louis region, placing St. Louis about in the middle of the peer regions. The three peer regions with the highest median household incomes have the smallest percentage of workers in retail, including San Jose; Washington, D.C.; and San Francisco.

The leisure and hospitality supersector includes the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector, as well as the accommodation and food services sector. Regions that rely most heavily on leisure and hospitality include familiar tourism magnets—Las Vegas, Orlando, and New Orleans. In St. Louis, with sports teams, cultural opportunities, and the iconic Arch, these sectors comprise a larger proportion of the workforce than is seen in most of the peer regions, employing just over 10 percent of workers.

The health care and social assistance sector employs more than one in seven workers in the St. Louis region. BJC HealthCare is the region's largest employer, with about 24,000 employees.

Not surprisingly, Washington, D.C. and state capitals dominate the top of the list. St. Louis ranks 41st among the peer regions with 12.1 percent of the workforce in the government sector.

The financial activities supersector includes finance and banking, insurance, and real estate. Hartford, which has a large insurance industry, ranks 1st among the peer regions with 10.1 percent of the workforce employed in financial businesses. New York, with Wall Street, ranks 7th among the peers with 8.3 percent of workers in the finance industry.

Employment (in thousands) by Industry St. Louis MSA, 1990 to 2014				
Industry	1990	2000	2010	2014
Health Care and Social Assistance	114.1	144.5	184.5	194.1
Government	138.1	162.4	167.9	158.5
Leisure and Hospitality	104.8	129.0	137.6	143.3
Retail Trade	141.1	145.4	136.6	139.9
Manufacturing	202.4	170.7	108.0	112.4
Administrative and Waste Services	50.0	71.2	75.1	85.9
Financial Activities	70.1	74.6	80.0	85.4
All Other Industries	357.1	429.2	391.7	394.6
Total Employment	1,177.7	1,327.0	1,281.3	1,314.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Government Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1 Sacramento	25.5
2 Washington, D.C.	22.0
3 Virginia Beach	20.6
4 Oklahoma City	20.2
5 Austin	18.6
6 Riverside	17.8
7 Richmond	17.4
8 San Diego	17.2
9 San Antonio	17.1
10 Baltimore	17.1
11 Raleigh	16.8
12 Buffalo	16.1
13 Columbus	16.1
14 Birmingham	15.9
15 Salt Lake City	15.8
United States	15.7
16 Hartford	15.7
17 Seattle	14.4
18 Kansas City	14.3
19 New York	14.1
20 Denver	13.9
21 Charlotte	13.8
22 San Francisco	13.8
23 Portland	13.6
24 Memphis	13.6
25 New Orleans	13.1
26 Minneapolis	13.0
27 Cleveland	12.9
28 Atlanta	12.9
29 Indianapolis	12.9
30 Houston	12.8
31 Louisville	12.7
32 Nashville	12.7
33 Tampa	12.6
34 Phoenix	12.6
35 Providence	12.4
36 Cincinnati	12.4
37 Los Angeles	12.4
38 Miami	12.4
39 Dallas	12.3
40 Chicago	12.2
41 St. Louis	12.1
42 Philadelphia	12.0
43 Boston	12.0
44 Jacksonville	11.8
45 Las Vegas	10.9
46 Orlando	10.6
47 Milwaukee	10.3
48 Pittsburgh	10.1
49 Detroit	9.7
50 San Jose	9.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Current Employment Statistics

Health and Social Assistance Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1	Providence	17.4
2	Philadelphia	16.7
3	Pittsburgh	16.3
4	Hartford	16.0
5	Cleveland	15.7
6	Milwaukee	15.3
7	New York	15.1
8	St. Louis	14.8
9	Baltimore	14.8
10	Detroit	14.2
11	Minneapolis	13.9
12	Los Angeles	13.8
13	Sacramento	13.7
14	Riverside	13.6
15	Buffalo	13.6
16	Cincinnati	13.5
17	San Antonio	13.3
United States		13.0
18	Oklahoma City	12.8
19	Richmond	12.7
20	Nashville	12.6
21	Indianapolis	12.5
22	Birmingham	12.4
23	Columbus	12.3
24	Kansas City	12.1
25	Phoenix	12.0
26	Portland	12.0
27	San Diego	11.6
28	Virginia Beach	11.5
29	New Orleans	10.8
30	San Jose	10.8
31	Denver	10.7
32	Dallas	10.6
33	Atlanta	10.3
34	Houston	10.2
35	Raleigh	10.2
36	Austin	9.9
37	Washington, D.C.	9.4
38	Charlotte	8.9
39	Las Vegas	8.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Retail Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1	Miami	13.3
2	Riverside	13.1
3	Tampa	12.6
4	Orlando	12.5
5	Phoenix	12.0
6	Jacksonville	11.7
7	Las Vegas	11.6
8	Virginia Beach	11.4
9	Buffalo	11.4
10	Raleigh	11.3
11	Birmingham	11.3
12	San Antonio	11.2
13	Providence	11.2
14	Charlotte	11.2
15	Richmond	11.2
United States		11.1
16	New Orleans	11.1
17	Pittsburgh	10.9
18	Detroit	10.8
19	Atlanta	10.7
20	Sacramento	10.7
21	San Diego	10.7
22	Philadelphia	10.7
23	Oklahoma City	10.7
24	St. Louis	10.6
25	Austin	10.6
26	Seattle	10.6
27	Memphis	10.6
28	Salt Lake City	10.6
29	Nashville	10.5
30	Kansas City	10.5
31	Indianapolis	10.5
32	New York	10.4
33	Portland	10.4
34	Dallas	10.3
35	Baltimore	10.3
36	Chicago	10.2
37	Columbus	10.1
38	Hartford	10.1
39	Houston	10.1
40	Louisville	10.0
41	Cincinnati	10.0
42	Los Angeles	9.8
43	Denver	9.8
44	Cleveland	9.8
45	Minneapolis	9.6
46	Milwaukee	9.4
47	San Francisco	9.3
48	Washington, DC	8.7
49	San Jose	8.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Leisure and Hospitality Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1	Las Vegas	31.6
2	Orlando	20.8
3	New Orleans	14.6
4	San Diego	13.1
5	San Antonio	12.5
6	Miami	12.2
7	Jacksonville	12.1
8	Austin	11.6
9	Tampa	11.5
10	Los Angeles	11.5
11	San Francisco	11.4
12	Providence	11.4
13	Virginia Beach	11.4
14	Charlotte	11.2
15	Charlotte	11.2
16	Denver	11.0
17	Raleigh	10.9
18	St. Louis	10.9
19	Cincinnati	10.9
20	Nashville	10.8
21	Phoenix	10.8
22	Oklahoma City	10.6
United States		10.6
23	Memphis	10.5
24	Louisville	10.5
25	Buffalo	10.4
26	Atlanta	10.3
27	Sacramento	10.3
28	Indianapolis	10.2
29	Dallas	10.1
30	Portland	10.0
31	Kansas City	10.0
32	Pittsburgh	9.9
33	Columbus	9.9
34	Houston	9.8
35	Chicago	9.7
36	Seattle	9.7
37	Baltimore	9.6
38	Detroit	9.6
39	Boston	9.6
40	Washington, D.C.	9.6
41	Cleveland	9.5
42	Birmingham	9.3
43	Richmond	9.3
44	Minneapolis	9.2
45	New York	9.2
46	San Jose	9.1
47	Philadelphia	8.8
48	Milwaukee	8.8
49	Salt Lake City	8.4
50	Hartford	8.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Manufacturing Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1	San Jose	15.8
2	Milwaukee	14.3
3	Detroit	12.6
4	Cleveland	12.0
5	Louisville	11.7
6	Portland	11.0
7	Cincinnati	10.5
8	Seattle	10.2
9	Minneapolis	10.1
10	Hartford	9.8
11	Buffalo	9.5
12	Charlotte	9.3
13	Los Angeles	9.2
14	Riverside	9.1
15	Providence	9.1
16	Indianapolis	9.0
17	Nashville	8.9
United States		8.8
18	Houston	8.7
19	St. Louis	8.6
20	Salt Lake City	8.3
21	Dallas	8.0
22	Pittsburgh	7.7
23	Birmingham	7.6
24	Boston	7.4
25	Virginia Beach	7.3
26	Memphis	7.3
27	Sacramento	7.2
28	Kansas City	7.0
29	Riverside	7.0
30	Columbus	6.9
31	Philadelphia	6.5
32	Phoenix	6.4
33	Austin	6.3
34	Atlanta	6.1
35	Oklahoma City	6.1
36	Raleigh	5.6
37	San Francisco	5.5
38	New Orleans	5.5
39	Tampa	5.1
40	Richmond	4.9
41	Denver	4.9
42	San Antonio	4.9
43	Jacksonville	4.5
44	Baltimore	4.1
45	New York	4.1
46	Sacramento	3.9
47	Orlando	3.6
48	Miami	3.3
49	Las Vegas	2.4
50	Washington, D.C.	1.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Financial Activities Employment

Percent of total employment, 2014

1	Hartford	10.1
2	Jacksonville	9.8
3	Phoenix	8.8
4	San Antonio	8.5
5	Tampa	8.5
6	Birmingham	8.3
7	New York	8.3
8	Dallas	8.1
9	Salt Lake City	7.8
10	Richmond	7.7
11	Minneapolis	7.7
12	Charlotte	7.6
13	Columbus	7.5
14	Philadelphia	7.3
15	Denver	7.3
16	Kansas City	7.2
17	Louisville	7.1
18	Miami	7.0
19	Boston	6.7
20	St. Louis	6.5
21	Chicago	6.4
22	Nashville	6.4
23	Cincinnati	6.4
24	Atlanta	6.4
25	Orlando	6.4
26	Cleveland	6.3
27	Milwaukee	6.2
28	Providence	6.2
29	Indianapolis	6.2
30	Pittsburgh	6.1
31	Portland	6.0
32	Buffalo	5.9
33	San Francisco	5.8
34	Baltimore	5.7
United States		5.7
35	Austin	5.7
36	Los Angeles	5.7
37	Detroit	5.5
38	Sacramento	5.5
39	Seattle	5.4
40	Oklahoma City	5.4
41	San Diego	5.2
42	Houston	5.1
43	Virginia Beach	5.0
44	New Orleans	5.0
45	Las Vegas	5.0
46	Raleigh	4.9
47	Washington, D.C.	4.9
48	Memphis	4.5
49	San Jose	3.5
50	Riverside	3.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Employment by Industry

The tables in this section show the growth in employment for six key industries over the time period 2010 to 2014, showing how employment in these industries has recovered from the recession up to this point. Over the four-year period, most of the peer regions have seen growth in these sectors with the exception of government employment which has continued to decline in 36 of the regions.

Manufacturing employment increased by 5.7 percent in the United States from 2010 to 2014. Detroit, which had lost over half of its manufacturing employment from 2000 to 2010, had a strong rebound in recent years, with the largest percentage growth (28.2 percent) as well as the largest absolute growth (52,500 jobs) among the peer regions. Manufacturing employment in the St. Louis region increased 4.1 percent, adding an estimated 4,400 jobs. Nine of the peer regions, including New York and Philadelphia, continued to see declines in manufacturing employment from 2010 to 2014.

Nationally, government employment at the federal, state, and local levels declined by nearly 3 percent since 2010. Federal employment accounted for most of the decrease with a decline of nearly 9 percent. State and local government employment each fell by about 2 percent. St. Louis experienced one of the largest percentage decreases in government employment among the peers with a decrease of 5.6 percent, a reduction of 9,400 jobs. Almost half of these (4,200) were state level jobs and about 2,500 each were federal and local level jobs.

Much of the growth in financial services since the depths of the recession has been in Sun Belt regions such as Austin, Phoenix, and Tampa. Traditional financial hubs, such as New York, have seen more modest gains, while Boston and Hartford lost jobs in financial services. St. Louis is about in the middle among the peer regions with a 6.8 percent increase, higher than the national increase of 3.7 percent. Regions that have seen the greatest increase in the financial services sector include MSAs that have not traditionally been considered leaders in finance, such as Austin, San Antonio, and Nashville. This could be due to increases in home buying and building that are reviving the mortgage industry in these areas.

Leisure and hospitality had the largest increase in employment among the six key industries nationwide, growing by 12.7 percent from 2010 to 2014. St. Louis had the second lowest increase in leisure and hospitality employment among the peer regions, rising by 4.1 percent. Regions in the Midwest had some of the lowest increases in employment in this industry.

St. Louis ranks 34th, out of the 39 regions for which data are available, on employment change in the health care and social assistance industry. About 9,600 jobs were added in this industry in St. Louis, for an increase of 5.2 percent.

Change in Government Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Salt Lake City	8.7
2	Denver	4.5
3	Charlotte	3.3
4	Oklahoma City	2.3
5	Louisville	2.2
6	Boston	1.8
7	Orlando	1.6
8	Minneapolis	1.4
9	Dallas	1.0
10	San Diego	0.6
11	San Antonio	0.4
12	Seattle	0.3
13	Raleigh	0.1
14	San Francisco	0.0
15	Hartford	-0.2
16	Austin	-0.2
17	Las Vegas	-0.4
18	Nashville	-0.5
19	Phoenix	-0.8
20	Washington, D.C.	-0.8
21	Portland	-0.8
22	Houston	-0.8
23	Providence	-0.8
24	San Jose	-0.8
25	Richmond	-1.3
26	Sacramento	-1.3
27	Tampa	-1.5
28	Baltimore	-1.6
29	Columbus	-1.7
30	Indianapolis	-1.8
31	Cincinnati	-2.3
32	Riverside	-2.3
33	Virginia Beach	-2.6
	United States	-2.8
34	Chicago	-3.1
35	Los Angeles	-3.2
36	Atlanta	-3.2
37	Kansas City	-3.4
38	Cleveland	-3.4
39	Milwaukee	-3.4
40	Birmingham	-3.6
41	New York	-3.7
42	Miami	-4.0
43	Jacksonville	-4.4
44	Memphis	-5.4
45	St. Louis	-5.6
46	Buffalo	-6.2
47	Philadelphia	-6.4
48	Pittsburgh	-8.0
49	Detroit	-11.4
50	New Orleans	-11.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Current Employment Statistics

Change in Employment by Industry

Change in Health Care and Social Assistance Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Riverside	26.4
2	San Jose	23.0
3	Atlanta	18.6
4	Denver	18.5
5	Sacramento	18.3
6	Austin	18.3
7	Los Angeles	18.2
8	San Diego	16.6
9	Columbus	15.2
10	Las Vegas	15.1
11	Phoenix	13.3
12	Dallas	13.3
13	Minneapolis	12.7
14	Houston	11.9
15	Virginia Beach	11.4
16	Nashville	11.0
17	San Antonio	10.6
18	Kansas City	10.4
19	New Orleans	9.9
20	Raleigh	9.8
21	Washington, D.C.	9.3
22	Richmond	9.3
23	Indianapolis	9.2
24	Portland	9.1
25	New York	8.1
United States		7.9
26	Philadelphia	7.9
27	Cincinnati	7.8
28	Baltimore	7.6
29	Charlotte	7.4
30	Milwaukee	7.3
31	Detroit	6.5
32	Birmingham	6.4
33	Oklahoma City	6.0
34	St. Louis	5.2
35	Cleveland	4.5
36	Hartford	4.4
37	Pittsburgh	4.1
38	Providence	4.0
39	Buffalo	2.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Retail Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Orlando	17.2
2	Austin	16.8
3	Seattle	16.3
4	Miami	13.6
5	Raleigh	11.6
6	San Antonio	11.4
7	Houston	11.4
8	Las Vegas	11.2
9	Charlotte	10.9
10	Las Vegas	10.8
11	San Diego	10.3
12	Salt Lake City	10.2
13	Tampa	10.2
14	Richmond	10.2
15	Portland	10.0
16	Oklahoma City	9.5
17	Indianapolis	9.4
18	San Francisco	9.2
19	New York	8.9
20	Atlanta	8.9
21	San Jose	8.9
22	New Orleans	8.9
23	Sacramento	8.6
24	Denver	8.6
25	Riverside	8.5
26	Phoenix	7.5
27	Los Angeles	6.7
28	Nashville	6.5
United States		6.4
29	Jacksonville	6.3
30	Louisville	6.1
31	Washington, D.C.	5.8
32	Minneapolis	5.8
33	Detroit	5.6
34	Hartford	5.0
35	Chicago	4.7
36	Kansas City	4.7
37	Baltimore	4.7
38	Columbus	4.5
39	Milwaukee	4.1
40	Buffalo	3.5
41	Philadelphia	2.7
42	Cincinnati	2.5
43	St. Louis	2.4
44	Virginia Beach	2.4
45	Birmingham	2.1
46	Providence	2.1
47	Cleveland	1.1
48	Memphis	0.8
49	Pittsburgh	0.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Leisure and Hospitality Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Austin	24.4
2	San Jose	22.6
3	Houston	21.5
4	Raleigh	21.2
5	San Francisco	19.8
6	Nashville	19.2
7	Los Angeles	18.9
8	New York	18.7
9	Orlando	18.2
10	Dallas	17.9
11	Miami	17.8
12	Riverside	17.5
13	Charlotte	17.2
14	Richmond	17.1
15	Atlanta	16.6
16	Jacksonville	16.3
17	San Antonio	16.1
18	Denver	15.9
19	Baltimore	15.2
20	Richmond	15.1
21	Phoenix	14.9
22	Sacramento	14.6
23	San Diego	14.4
24	Washington, D.C.	14.4
25	Tampa	14.4
26	Columbus	14.3
27	Seattle	14.2
28	Salt Lake City	14.2
29	Oklahoma City	13.7
30	Portland	13.6
31	Cleveland	13.6
32	Hartford	12.9
33	Boston	12.8
United States		12.7
34	Birmingham	12.2
35	Louisville	11.7
36	Cincinnati	11.1
37	Minneapolis	10.5
38	Kansas City	10.4
39	Indianapolis	10.4
40	Las Vegas	10.1
41	Chicago	10.0
42	Philadelphia	9.9
43	Providence	9.7
44	Buffalo	9.5
45	Milwaukee	9.0
46	Pittsburgh	6.4
47	Detroit	6.2
48	St. Louis	4.1
49	Virginia Beach	2.5
50	Memphis	-0.3

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Manufacturing Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Detroit	28.2
2	Nashville	23.5
3	Louisville	20.9
4	Oklahoma City	20.6
5	Houston	18.1
6	Seattle	12.3
7	Birmingham	11.5
8	Portland	9.9
9	Austin	9.3
10	Charlotte	8.9
11	Las Vegas	8.2
12	Minneapolis	7.9
13	Columbus	7.4
14	Dallas	6.7
15	Phoenix	6.7
16	Milwaukee	6.6
17	Cleveland	6.4
18	Atlanta	6.4
19	Miami	6.3
20	Cincinnati	6.1
21	Sacramento	6.1
22	Riverside	5.9
23	Virginia Beach	5.8
United States		5.7
24	Buffalo	5.4
25	Tampa	5.2
26	San Jose	5.0
27	Salt Lake City	4.8
28	San Francisco	4.6
29	Raleigh	4.3
30	Indianapolis	4.2
31	St. Louis	4.1
32	San Antonio	4.1
33	Orlando	3.9
34	San Diego	3.5
35	Dallas	3.0
36	Kansas City	2.0
37	Pittsburgh	1.8
38	Providence	1.6
39	Chicago	1.3
40	Jacksonville	1.1
41	Los Angeles	0.0
42	Memphis	-0.7
43	Boston	-1.2
44	Richmond	-1.9
45	Hartford	-2.5
46	New York	-3.3
47	Philadelphia	-4.1
48	Washington, D.C.	-6.2
49	New Orleans	-11.2
50	Baltimore	-11.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Change in Financial Activities Employment

Percent change, 2010-2014

1	Austin	19.8
2	San Antonio	18.3
3	Nashville	16.1
4	Phoenix	15.3
5	Houston	14.4
6	Richmond	14.4
7	Dallas	13.5
8	San Jose	12.9
9	Salt Lake City	11.2
10	Louisville	10.9
11	Miami	10.2
12	Detroit	9.9
13	Jacksonville	9.9
14	Columbus	9.4
15	Las Vegas	9.0
16	Orlando	8.8
17	Charlotte	8.6
18	Seattle	7.6
19	Denver	7.5
20	Atlanta	7.4
21	New Orleans	7.3
22	Houston	7.1
23	Birmingham	7.1
24	Buffalo	6.9
25	Cincinnati	6.9
26	Oklahoma City	6.8
27	St. Louis	6.8
28	Providence	5.1
29	San Diego	4.9
30	San Francisco	4.7
31	Baltimore	4.5
32	Minneapolis	4.3
33	Riverside	4.1
34	Portland	3.9
United States		3.7
35	Pittsburgh	3.5
36	Los Angeles	3.4
37	Virginia Beach	3.3
38	Kansas City	3.1
39	Raleigh	3.0
40	Washington, D.C.	2.9
41	Indianapolis	2.3
42	New York	2.1
43	Philadelphia	1.6
44	Sacramento	0.8
45	Cleveland	0.5
46	Chicago	0.2
47	Boston	-0.7
48	Milwaukee	-3.7
49	Memphis	-5.2
50	Hartford	-8.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Freight and Exports

Projections by the Federal Highway Administration indicate that freight traffic in the United States could grow by 60 percent in the next quarter century.⁶ According to the St. Louis Regional Freight Study, the region has numerous assets to help it take advantage of this increase, with infrastructure and geography important to the freight industry, including:

- St. Louis is the northernmost port on the Mississippi River that is free of canal locks and is ice-free all year.
- St. Louis is the third largest rail hub in the United States.
- Lambert Airport and Mid-America Airport have significant unused capacity that could serve additional freight movement.
- Four major interstates converge on St. Louis, and have relatively low levels of congestion.
- The region’s central location in North America makes it within a one day truck drive to 30 percent of the population in the United States, including Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, Minneapolis, and New Orleans.

The Freight Study concluded that with better coordination and management of assets, St. Louis would be poised to expand its role in the field of freight and logistics. To that end, The Regional Freight District was recently formed to promote the region as a multimodal freight center and to coordinate infrastructure investments.

Among non-coastal regions, St. Louis is one of the leading exporters. Ranking 21st among the peer regions, St. Louis

firms exported an estimated \$12.4 billion of goods in 2013, including about \$1.8 billion each to Canada and Mexico, and \$1.6 billion to China. Chemical manufacturing and food manufacturing industries exported the greatest value of goods, each of which sold more than \$1 billion abroad.

The Federal Highway Administration’s Freight Analysis Framework (FAF) provides estimates of freight imported, exported, or shipped within regions. According to FAF, St. Louis is one of the leading regions for freight movement, particularly when excluding regions with ports on oceans or Great Lakes. Among the peer regions St. Louis ranks 11th with 341 million tons of freight movement in 2012.

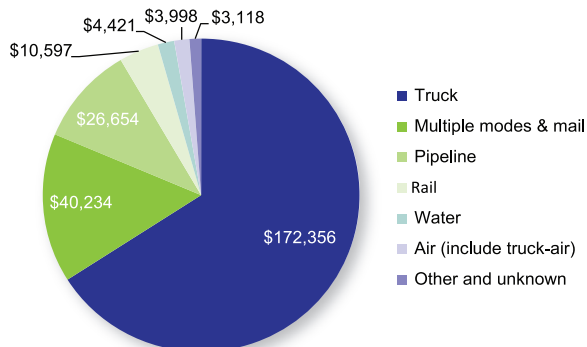
When the value of the commodities being moved is considered, St. Louis ranks 16th among the peers with \$261 billion worth of freight moving inbound, outbound, and within the region. The commodities that comprise the largest proportions of the value of freight moved are pharmaceuticals, motorized vehicles, and machinery.

With a majority (66 percent) of freight moving by truck in the St. Louis region, the cost of congestion is important. St. Louis ranks 19th among the peer regions with an estimated \$300 million in lost time and fuel costs to trucking firms. However, among the regions moving the most freight tonnage, St. Louis is comparatively low with annual congestion costs less than half of those in Houston or Atlanta, a sixth of those in Chicago, and less than an eighth of those in New York.

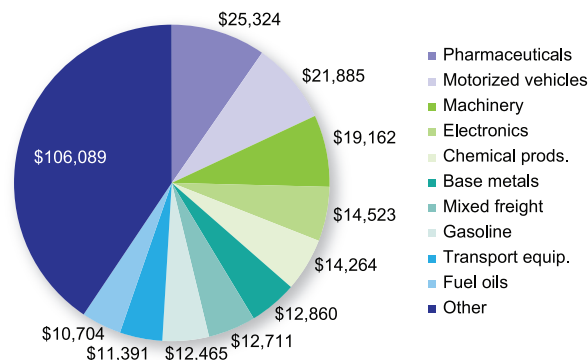
“Freight and transportation are intertwined, and it is the St. Louis area’s continued investment in the already top-notch transportation system, that will bring continued growth to the region.”

~ Dennis Wilmsmeyer, America’s Central Port

Value (in millions) of Freight by Mode
St. Louis Combined Statistical Area, 2012



Top 10 Freight Commodities by Value (in millions)
St. Louis Combined Statistical Area, 2012



Source: Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework, 2012

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework, 2012

6 St. Louis Regional Freight Study. June 2013, accessed on 16 June 2015 at <http://www.ewgateway.org/pdf/files/library/trans/freight/FreightStudyFinalRpt.pdf>

Foreign Exports

In billions of dollars, 2013

1	Houston	115.0
2	New York	106.9
3	Los Angeles	76.3
4	Seattle	56.7
5	Detroit	53.9
6	Chicago	44.9
7	Miami	41.8
8	New Orleans	30.0
9	Dallas	27.6
10	San Francisco	25.3
11	Philadelphia	24.9
12	Minneapolis	23.7
13	San Jose	23.4
14	Boston	22.2
15	Cincinnati	21.0
Peer Average		19.9
16	San Antonio	19.3
17	Atlanta	18.8
18	San Diego	17.9
19	Portland	17.6
20	Washington, D.C.	16.2
21	St. Louis	12.4
22	Salt Lake City	11.9
23	Phoenix	11.5
24	Memphis	11.3
25	Cleveland	11.1
26	Charlotte	10.7
27	Pittsburgh	10.4
28	Hartford	10.2
29	Indianapolis	9.7
30	Riverside	9.6
31	Louisville	8.9
32	Milwaukee	8.9
33	Austin	8.9
34	Nashville	8.7
35	Kansas City	8.0
36	Tampa	6.7
37	Providence	6.6
38	Baltimore	5.9
39	Sacramento	5.8
40	Columbus	5.7
41	Buffalo	4.4
42	Richmond	4.3
43	Denver	3.6
44	Orlando	3.2
45	Virginia Beach	2.5
46	Jacksonville	2.5
47	Raleigh	2.3
48	Las Vegas	2.0
49	Birmingham	1.9
50	Oklahoma City	1.6

Source: International Trade Administration

Freight Tonnage

Amount of freight imported to, exported from, or shipped within the region in thousands of tons, 2012

1	Houston	1,114,885
2	Los Angeles	892,421
3	New York	864,781
4	Chicago	799,804
5	New Orleans	490,251
6	San Francisco	488,382
7	Dallas	435,366
8	Philadelphia	435,353
9	Detroit	375,677
10	Atlanta	372,690
11	St. Louis	341,863
12	Seattle	320,076
13	Minneapolis	318,213
14	Miami	299,080
Peer Average		269,456
15	Boston	232,927
16	Phoenix	222,524
17	Tampa	218,062
18	Washington, D.C.	215,935
19	Portland	210,859
20	Indianapolis	203,196
21	Pittsburgh	196,983
22	Cleveland	195,675
23	Denver	193,525
24	San Antonio	188,719
25	Kansas City	188,285
26	Baltimore	175,626
27	Nashville	172,260
28	Cincinnati	167,571
29	Orlando	163,412
30	Birmingham	159,204
31	Columbus	157,224
32	Salt Lake City	149,109
33	Sacramento	143,508
34	Virginia Beach	141,427
35	Charlotte	138,952
36	Buffalo	122,765
37	Richmond	120,824
38	Austin	116,397
39	Milwaukee	115,183
40	Louisville	114,738
41	Jacksonville	114,607
42	San Diego	107,454
43	Oklahoma City	104,850
44	Raleigh	104,297
45	Memphis	100,716
46	Las Vegas	96,329
47	Hartford	62,449

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework

Freight Value

Value of freight imported to, exported from, or shipped within the region in millions of dollars, 2012

1	Los Angeles	1,672,480
2	New York	1,636,919
3	Chicago	1,033,547
4	Houston	938,087
5	San Francisco	650,875
6	Dallas	646,925
7	Detroit	644,693
8	Atlanta	522,344
9	Philadelphia	511,255
10	Seattle	418,813
11	Miami	399,796
12	Boston	362,557
Peer Average		339,549
13	Memphis	332,528
14	Minneapolis	318,245
15	Phoenix	286,583
16	St. Louis	261,378
17	Washington, D.C.	251,975
18	Baltimore	242,592
19	New Orleans	239,398
20	Cleveland	238,183
21	San Diego	236,018
22	Columbus	233,718
23	Indianapolis	215,029
24	Denver	213,694
25	Portland	201,920
26	Kansas City	199,905
27	Pittsburgh	195,790
28	Charlotte	195,347
29	Buffalo	188,095
30	Cincinnati	177,300
31	Salt Lake City	169,972
32	San Antonio	168,855
33	Nashville	164,287
34	Louisville	163,715
35	Milwaukee	161,317
36	Tampa	160,396
37	Orlando	153,198
38	Sacramento	151,269
39	Virginia Beach	146,168
40	Jacksonville	122,599
41	Hartford	121,612
42	Raleigh	115,523
43	Richmond	105,018
44	Austin	104,722
45	Birmingham	98,117
46	Oklahoma City	94,730
47	Las Vegas	91,298

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework

Truck Congestion Costs

Value of lost time and excess fuel consumption in millions of dollars, 2011

1	New York	2,541
2	Los Angeles	2,290
3	Chicago	1,716
4	Atlanta	775
5	Miami	739
6	Dallas	734
7	Philadelphia	730
8	Washington, D.C.	656
9	Houston	646
10	San Francisco	643
11	Phoenix	627
12	Boston	561
13	Seattle	546
14	Detroit	475
Peer Average		400
15	Baltimore	379
16	Denver	316
17	San Diego	314
18	Riverside	310
19	St. Louis	300
20	Orlando	248
21	Tampa	246
22	Portland	244
23	Indianapolis	241
24	Minneapolis	232
25	Cincinnati	230
26	Pittsburgh	213
27	Nashville	199
28	Sacramento	172
29	Charlotte	168
30	Austin	157
31	Memphis	153
31	San Jose	153
33	Kansas City	148
34	Columbus	145
34	Louisville	145
36	San Antonio	139
37	Las Vegas	137
38	Milwaukee	131
38	Virginia Beach	131
40	Cleveland	130
41	New Orleans	127
42	Oklahoma City	115
43	Birmingham	107
44	Jacksonville	103
45	Buffalo	102
46	Raleigh	96
47	Hartford	75
48	Salt Lake City	71
49	Providence	69
50	Richmond	62

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report

Innovation

From new technologies that make our daily lives more fun and convenient to medical advances that enable people to live longer, healthier lives, innovation is continually changing the world in which we live. Innovation is also considered a primary driver of economic growth—increasing hourly wages, efficiency, and productivity. Innovation in the St. Louis region is propelled by numerous institutions, including four major research universities, the Danforth Plant Science Center, innovation incubators such as CORTEX and T-REX, and companies such as Monsanto and Boeing.

Research indicates that regions generating more patents have higher GDP per worker than regions with average or low patent generation.⁷ Regions with the highest number of patents per worker tend to have strong technology sectors. San Jose, home to Silicon Valley, has far more patents than any of the other regions with 127 patents per 10,000 employees in 2013. Austin, ranking 4th, rose to technological prominence in the 1980s as home to the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation, a major research and development consortium. Ranking 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th, respectively - Raleigh is home to the Research Triangle Park, Seattle to Microsoft, Boston to the Route 128 corridor, and Portland to Intel. St. Louis ranks 30th with 6.2 patents per 10,000 employees in 2013. Since 2005 Boeing and Monsanto have been the top patenting companies in the region.

Entrepreneurship is another factor that drives innovation in an economy. Small Business Firms, Business Startups, and Venture Capital are measures that indicate the support for business creation in communities. The St. Louis region ranks in the middle of the peer regions on all three of these measures.

Some of the most populated regions, including New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, and Miami have the largest percentages of small businesses. Regions with the largest rates of business startups tend to have large immigrant populations, such as Miami, New York, and Los Angeles. Immigrants are almost twice as likely as native born Americans to start a business.⁸

Venture Capital is funding provided to entrepreneurial companies that are typically young and have the potential for rapid growth. San Francisco and San Jose rank 1st and 2nd on the amount of venture capital invested relative to the number of employees in the region. St. Louis ranks 28th with \$95 per employee, a total of \$124 million invested.

Innovation often relies on the expertise of people with science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) skills. In 2011, STEM employment comprised 20 percent of all jobs in the United States, half of which do not require a four-year college degree yet pay an average of \$53,000 per year.⁹ It is little surprise that San Jose again ranks 1st among the peer regions. Washington, D.C., with an abundance of defense contractors and federal science facilities, ranks 2nd. St. Louis has 275,000 jobs in these fields, comprising 22 percent of total employment and ranking 14th among the peer regions.

The rapid expansion of broadband Internet over the last 15 years has brought about an abundance of innovations that fundamentally change the way we live, work, learn, and communicate. Further increases in the speed and quality of Internet networks are expected to drive innovation by improving incentives for entrepreneurs to innovate.¹⁰ With the bar for what constitutes “high speed” Internet continually rising, the High Speed Internet table measures the percentage of households where download speeds of over one gigabit per second are available. Technology hub San Jose ranks 48th on this measure, although it fares better on rankings for slightly lower download speeds. St. Louis ranks about in the middle of the peer regions with about 8 percent of residents having access to high-speed Internet, not far below Kansas City with its Google fiber initiative.

“In order to foster a culture of innovation that improves our ability to learn, our quality of life, and our regional economy, our schools, homes, and businesses need access to high-speed Internet.”

~ Teresa Martinez, Nine Network of Public Media

7 Friedhoff, Alec and Christopher Ingraham, Patenting and Innovation in Metropolitan America, Brookings, 1 February 2013.

8 Fairlie, Robert, Arnobio Morelix, E.J. Reedy, Joshua Russell, The Kauffman Index: Startup Activity / National Trends, Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation, 2015.

9 Rothwell, Jonathan, The Hidden STEM Economy, Brookings, June 2013.

10 Connecting America: The National Broadband Plan, Federal Communications Commission, 2010.

Patents

Utility patents granted per 10,000 employees, 2013

1	San Jose	127.3
2	San Francisco	39.0
3	San Diego	32.2
4	Austin	29.6
5	Raleigh	24.1
6	Seattle	23.1
7	Boston	21.4
8	Minneapolis	18.1
9	Portland	17.6
10	Detroit	15.8
11	Hartford	10.9
12	Los Angeles	10.6
13	Cincinnati	9.9
14	New York	9.5
United States		9.4
15	Philadelphia	9.2
16	Houston	9.1
17	Atlanta	9.1
18	Dallas	9.0
19	Kansas City	8.8
20	Phoenix	8.3
21	Cleveland	8.2
22	Chicago	8.2
23	Salt Lake City	8.2
24	Denver	7.8
25	Pittsburgh	7.6
26	Milwaukee	7.5
27	Providence	7.2
28	Indianapolis	7.0
29	Washington, D.C.	6.7
30	St. Louis	6.2
31	Columbus	5.7
32	Baltimore	5.6
33	Miami	5.6
34	Sacramento	5.4
35	Buffalo	5.3
36	Charlotte	5.0
37	Memphis	5.0
38	Tampa	4.9
39	Las Vegas	4.7
40	San Antonio	4.6
41	Orlando	3.7
42	Louisville	3.7
43	Richmond	3.6
44	Riverside	3.5
45	Nashville	2.8
46	Jacksonville	2.7
47	Oklahoma City	2.4
48	New Orleans	2.3
49	Birmingham	1.8
50	Virginia Beach	1.7

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; Bureau of Economic Analysis

Small Business Firms

Firms with 1-49 employees as a percent of all firms, 2012

United States	95.7
1 New York	95.1
2 Miami	94.8
3 Los Angeles	93.6
4 Chicago	92.0
5 Tampa	91.6
6 San Francisco	91.3
7 Philadelphia	91.3
8 Seattle	91.3
9 Detroit	91.2
10 Boston	91.1
11 Providence	90.8
12 San Diego	90.8
13 Atlanta	90.6
14 Washington, D.C.	90.5
15 Portland	90.4
16 Orlando	90.2
17 Houston	90.1
18 Riverside	90.0
19 Minneapolis	89.9
20 Dallas	89.8
21 Denver	89.6
22 St. Louis	89.6
23 Baltimore	89.6
24 Pittsburgh	89.4
25 San Jose	89.3
26 Sacramento	89.2
27 Phoenix	89.1
28 Cleveland	88.8
29 Oklahoma City	88.7
30 Buffalo	88.5
31 Virginia Beach	88.3
32 Kansas City	88.0
33 Jacksonville	87.7
34 Austin	87.5
35 Richmond	87.4
36 New Orleans	87.4
37 Salt Lake City	87.2
38 Hartford	87.1
39 Las Vegas	86.8
40 Cincinnati	86.8
41 Raleigh	86.8
42 Milwaukee	86.7
43 San Antonio	86.7
44 Charlotte	86.5
45 Indianapolis	86.3
46 Nashville	86.1
47 Louisville	86.1
48 Columbus	86.0
49 Birmingham	85.8
50 Memphis	83.2

Source: Business Dynamics Statistics

Business Startups

New firms with 1-49 employees per 100,000 residents, 2012

1 Miami	245.3
2 New York	196.2
3 Orlando	194.6
4 Austin	179.7
5 Denver	176.8
6 Salt Lake City	175.7
7 Tampa	173.6
8 Los Angeles	169.1
9 Seattle	167.5
10 San Jose	167.0
11 Portland	164.9
12 San Francisco	160.8
13 Las Vegas	157.4
14 Raleigh	156.5
15 Jacksonville	155.6
16 Atlanta	153.6
17 San Diego	153.5
18 Charlotte	149.8
19 Oklahoma City	147.4
20 Dallas	141.5
21 Chicago	140.0
22 Kansas City	136.6
23 Houston	135.6
24 Boston	135.1
25 Washington, D.C.	132.9
26 Minneapolis	131.4
27 Nashville	131.4
United States	130.0
28 New Orleans	126.8
29 Phoenix	126.2
30 St. Louis	125.9
31 Sacramento	125.6
32 Richmond	124.3
33 Philadelphia	123.2
34 Detroit	122.5
35 Indianapolis	121.0
36 Providence	118.2
37 Salt Lake City	118.0
38 San Antonio	110.6
39 Buffalo	110.3
40 Birmingham	106.9
41 Virginia Beach	106.5
42 Cleveland	105.2
43 Columbus	102.9
44 Louisville	100.9
45 Milwaukee	100.6
46 Nashville	99.1
47 Pittsburgh	97.8
48 Hartford	96.4
49 Cincinnati	93.1
50 Memphis	84.4

Source: Business Dynamics Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Venture Capital

Venture capital investment per employee in dollars, 2014

1 San Francisco	8,002
2 San Jose	6,894
3 Boston	1,745
4 Austin	673
5 Seattle	608
6 San Diego	599
7 New York	511
8 Los Angeles	461
9 Denver	363
United States	357
10 Pittsburgh	291
11 Providence	291
12 Miami	290
13 Washington, D.C.	275
14 Salt Lake City	274
15 Chicago	237
16 Atlanta	196
17 Minneapolis	189
18 Philadelphia	163
19 Portland	159
20 Nashville	145
21 Houston	139
22 Phoenix	131
23 Cincinnati	131
24 Baltimore	128
25 Sacramento	128
26 Raleigh	125
27 San Antonio	116
28 St. Louis	95
29 Orlando	94
30 Cleveland	92
31 Kansas City	90
32 Dallas	87
33 New Orleans	75
34 Louisville	73
35 Detroit	58
36 Hartford	55
37 Las Vegas	43
38 Indianapolis	41
39 Tampa	34
40 Richmond	30
41 Oklahoma City	18
42 Virginia Beach	17
43 Charlotte	17
44 Columbus	15
45 Memphis	13
46 Milwaukee	9
47 Buffalo	6
48 Birmingham	2
49 Riverside	1
50 Jacksonville	0

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/ National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Report with data by Thomson Reuters; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

STEM Employment

Jobs requiring knowledge of science, technology, engineering, or math as a percent of all jobs, 2011

1 San Jose	33.2
2 Washington, D.C.	27.1
3 Seattle	25.9
4 Boston	23.9
5 San Francisco	23.9
6 San Diego	23.1
7 Detroit	22.9
8 Hartford	22.8
9 Houston	22.8
10 Austin	22.7
11 San Diego	22.6
12 Raleigh	22.5
13 Denver	22.4
14 St. Louis	22.0
15 Minneapolis	21.8
16 Virginia Beach	21.6
17 Milwaukee	21.4
18 Cleveland	21.3
19 Indianapolis	21.2
20 Portland	21.0
21 Richmond	20.9
22 Pittsburgh	20.8
23 Sacramento	20.8
24 Columbus	20.7
25 Philadelphia	20.7
26 Birmingham	20.7
27 Cincinnati	20.6
28 Kansas City	20.4
29 Dallas	20.4
30 Charlotte	20.3
31 Salt Lake City	20.1
United States	20.1
32 New Orleans	19.9
33 Phoenix	19.9
34 Oklahoma City	19.7
35 Louisville	19.5
36 Chicago	19.5
37 Atlanta	19.4
38 Jacksonville	19.3
39 Tampa	19.2
40 Los Angeles	19.1
41 New York	18.9
42 Providence	18.7
43 Buffalo	18.5
44 San Antonio	18.4
45 Nashville	18.0
46 Miami	17.9
47 Orlando	17.2
48 Memphis	16.7
49 Riverside	15.4
50 Las Vegas	12.8

Source: Brookings, Metropolitan Policy Program

High Speed Internet

Population with Internet service available at download speeds >1 gigabit per second as a percent of total population, 2014

1 Providence	64.2
2 Indianapolis	50.7
3 Portland	46.2
4 Salt Lake City	40.6
5 Miami	21.0
6 Boston	15.8
7 Atlanta	15.5
8 Nashville	14.1
9 Chicago	14.0
10 Raleigh	12.5
11 Charlotte	10.4
11 Jacksonville	10.4
13 Kansas City	10.2
14 Seattle	10.1
15 Memphis	9.5
16 Orlando	8.3
17 Las Vegas	8.3
18 St. Louis	8.3
United States	8.0
19 Washington, D.C.	7.3
20 New York	7.1
21 Buffalo	6.6
22 Louisville	6.1
23 Philadelphia	5.9
24 Minneapolis	5.3
25 Denver	4.7
26 Tampa	4.4
27 Birmingham	4.1
28 Austin	3.2
29 Richmond	3.2
30 Cleveland	3.0
31 Virginia Beach	2.9
32 Houston	2.8
33 Dallas	2.8
34 San Antonio	2.4
35 Hartford	2.2
36 Pittsburgh	2.1
37 Baltimore	2.0
38 Phoenix	1.8
39 Oklahoma City	1.5
40 Columbus	1.4
41 Detroit	1.3
42 Los Angeles	1.1
43 Cincinnati	1.0
44 San Francisco	0.8
45 Milwaukee	0.7
46 San Diego	0.6
47 New Orleans	0.6
48 San Jose	0.5
49 Sacramento	0.2
50 Riverside	0.2

Source: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, National Broadband Map

Broad Measures (Page 73) and Recession and Recovery (Page 74 and 75)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity that reflects the value of goods and services produced in each region. GDP is presented in current dollars per capita.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita, Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita: Recession, and Change in Gross Domestic Product per Capita: Recovery present the inflation-adjusted change in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita using 2009 chained dollars. The recession table presents the change from 2007 to the trough year for GDP in most regions, 2009. The recovery table presents the change from the trough year (2009) to 2013. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Change in Employment, Change in Employment: Recession, and Change in Employment: Recovery measure the percent change in the number of nonfarm, payroll jobs. The recession table presents the change from 2007 to the trough year for employment in most regions, 2010. The recovery table presents the change from the trough year (2010) to 2014. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Unemployment Rate presents the percentage of the civilian labor force that was unemployed. A person is counted as unemployed if they are jobless, looking for jobs, and available for work. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Change in Unemployment Rate, Change in Unemployment Rate: Recession, and Change in Unemployment Rate: Recovery represent the change in the percent of the labor force that was unemployed. The recession table presents the change from 2007 to the trough year for unemployment

in most regions, 2010. The recovery table presents the change from the trough year (2010) to 2014. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Workforce (Page 77)

Employment-Population Ratio measures the percent of the working age civilian noninstitutionalized population that is employed.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18120)

Employment Rate for Adults with Disabilities represents the percent of the working age civilian noninstitutionalized population with a disability that is employed.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18120)

Change in College Educated Young Adults measures the percent change in adults aged 25 - 34 years old with a bachelor's degree or higher from the 2005-2009 time period to 2013.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year (B15001) and 5-Year Estimates (B15001)

Disconnected Youth measures the percent of 16 to 24 year olds who have not attended school in the last three months and have not worked in the last year.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample

Foreign-Born Workers presents the percent of workers who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Data for Louisville and Birmingham are not available due to low sample size.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S0501)

Employment by Industry (Page 78 and 79) and Change in Employment by Industry (Page 80 and 81)

Government Employment and **Change in Government Employment** represent civilian employment for all publically-owned establishments at the local, state, and federal level. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Health Care and Social Assistance Employment and **Change in Health Care and Social Assistance Employment** represent employment within the health care and social assistance sector (NAICS 62). Data are not available for 11 of the peer regions. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Retail Employment and **Change in Retail Employment** represent employment within the retail trade sector (NAICS 44 and 45). Data are not available for Boston. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Leisure and Hospitality Employment and **Change in Leisure and Hospitality Employment** represent employment within the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector (NAICS 71) and accommodations and food services sector (NAICS 72). Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Manufacturing Employment and **Change in Manufacturing Employment** represent employment within the manufacturing sector (NAICS 31, 32, and 33). Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Financial Activities Employment and **Change in Financial Activities Employment** represent employment within the finance and insurance sector (NAICS 52) and real estate and rental leasing sector (NAICS 53). Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Freight and Exports (Page 83)

Foreign Exports reports the value of merchandise exported from each region to foreign countries. The origin of the export is based on the location of the entity that receives the primary benefit of the transaction, such as the manufacturer, wholesaler, distributor, or order party, and is not necessarily the location of production.

Source: International Trade Administration (downloaded February 18, 2015)

Freight Tonnage and **Freight Value** represent the amount and value of freight imported, exported, or shipped within the region. Data are provided for Freight Analysis Framework (FAF) regions, which were originally defined in 2007 and are composed of state portions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas. Data for Providence, Riverside, and San Jose are not available because they are contained within the Combined Statistical Area of other peer regions. The peer region averages are unweighted.

Source: Federal Highway Administration, Freight Analysis Framework (version 3.5, 2012 provisional data)

Truck Congestion Costs reports estimates by the Texas Transportation Institute for geographies that approximate urbanized areas. Costs represent the total annual value of lost time and excess fuel costs for commercial vehicles due to congestion. The peer average is unweighted.

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, 2012 Annual Urban Mobility Report

Innovation (Page 84 and 85)

Patents measures utility patents for inventions that are new and useful divided by the number of wage and salary employees. It does not include design patents, which are issued for the ornamental design of an item, or plant patents, which are issued for invented or discovered plants. About 90 percent of patents issued by the USPTO in recent years have been utility patents.

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Patent Technology Monitoring Team, General Patent Statistics Reports, accessed February 2015; Bureau of Economic Analysis

Small Business Firms: MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: U.S. Census, Business Dynamics Statistics

Business Startups represents firms with 1-49 employees that reported positive employment for the first time in 2012. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics and 2014 Population Estimates

Venture Capital measures the value of cash-for-equity investments based on a survey of professional venture capital firms, divided by total nonfarm employment.

Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers/ National Venture Capital Association MoneyTree™ Report with data by Thomson Reuters, accessed May 2015; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

STEM Employment: The Brookings Institution identifies STEM jobs based on the level of STEM knowledge they require using data from the Occupational Information Network Data Collection Program. STEM jobs are those that require a high level of knowledge in at least one of the following fields: science (physics, chemistry, and biology), computer and electronics, engineering and technology, or mathematics. Regions in New England are defined according to New England City and Town Areas (NECTAs) instead of MSA definitions. MSA and NECTA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

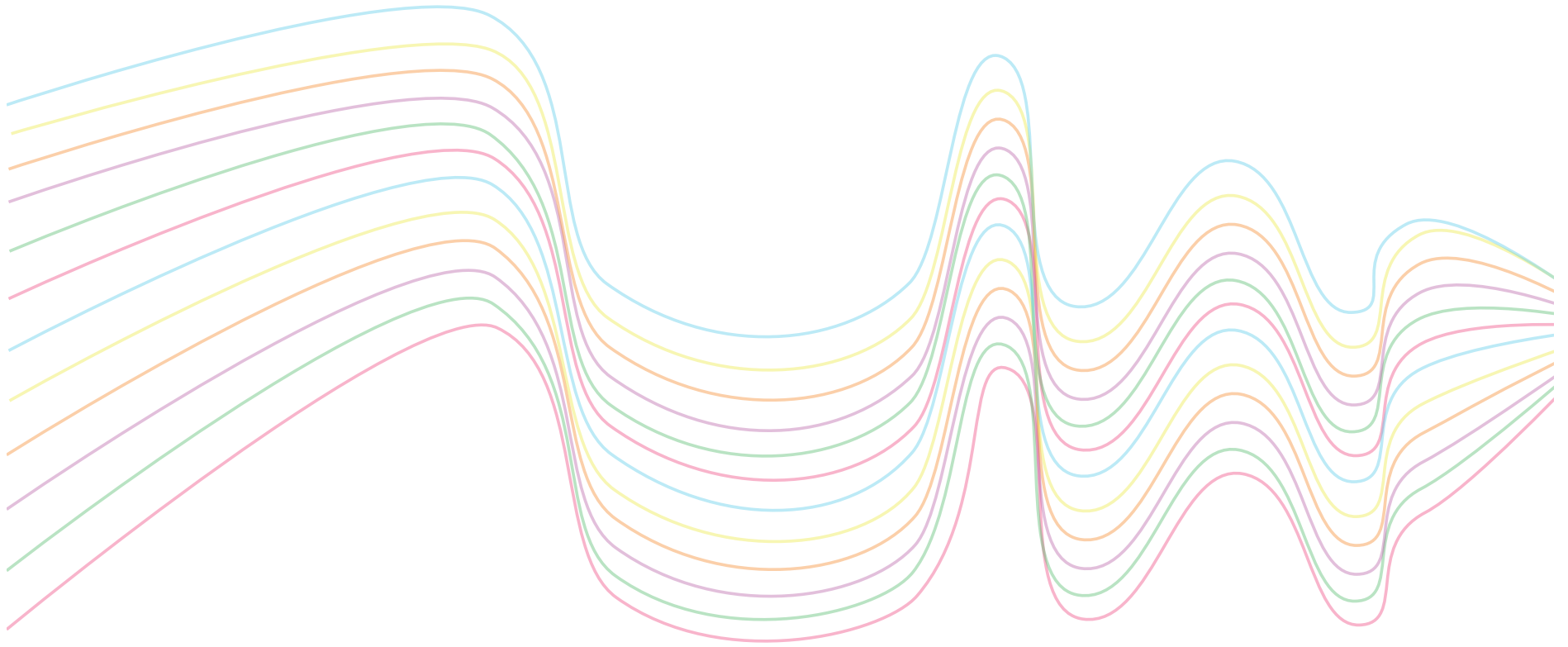
Source: Brookings, Metropolitan Policy Program, The Hidden STEM Economy, June 2013

High Speed Internet presents the percent of population living in areas that reportedly have Internet service available at download speeds of at least 1 gigabit per second. National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) aggregates data collected by a variety of sources. Data reflect service availability as of June 30, 2014. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, National Broadband Map

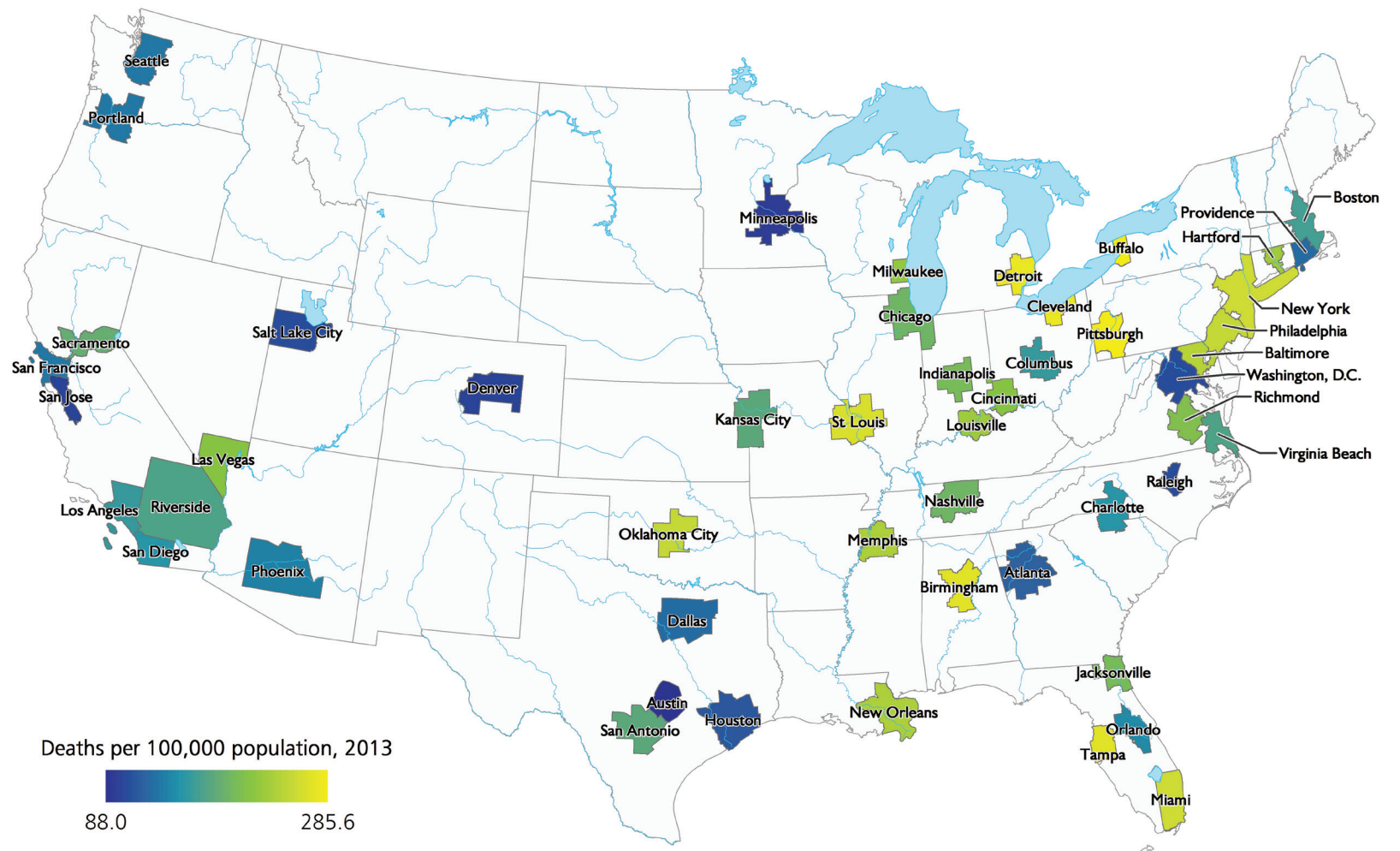
Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.



Heart Disease Mortality

—See page 96 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Health Care and Risk Factors

Health insurance coverage is an important measure of the health of communities. Individuals without health insurance are less likely to receive health care services and more likely to delay seeking treatment, resulting in worse health outcomes compared with individuals who have insurance.¹

The latest data on health insurance coverage is from 2013, the year prior to implementation of the individual health insurance requirement and, in some states, the expansion of Medicaid.² These are two components of the Affordable Care Act which was signed into law by President Barack Obama in March 2010. About 10 percent of residents in the St. Louis region lacked health insurance coverage in 2013, a lower percentage than the national average of 14.5 percent and lower than most other peer regions. All of the Midwest peer regions had lower percentages of persons lacking health insurance than the nation. Of those without health insurance in St. Louis, 50 percent were employed.

Two of the leading causes of preventable death include tobacco use and excessive drinking.³ In St. Louis a higher percentage of adults smoke and binge drink than in the United States as a whole. In 2012 an estimated 20.1 percent of adults in St. Louis were smokers, down from 26.1 percent in 2002. Binge drinking is defined as consuming four or more drinks for women and five or more drinks for men on one occasion within the past 30 days. St. Louis ranks 2nd among the peer regions for binge drinking, with an estimated 22.1 percent of adults engaging in binge drinking in the previous month.

Regular exercise improves health and well-being by reducing the risk of heart disease, stroke, type II diabetes, depression, and some cancers.⁴ The aerobic exercise standard calls for at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity or 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity per week. Just over half of adults in the United States met this standard in 2011 (51.6 percent), compared to just under half of adults in St. Louis (49.5 percent). St. Louis ranks 40th among the peer regions on this measure, similar to many of the peer regions in the South.

The Prevalence of Obesity table reports the percentage of adults who have a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher. BMI is a measure of weight relative to height and high BMIs can indicate high levels of body fat. Obesity is a factor associated with diseases such as coronary heart disease and type II diabetes. Obesity and being overweight can shorten life expectancy and are estimated to be responsible for almost one in 10 premature deaths.⁵ The St. Louis region ranks 6th among its peers with 31.1 percent of adults considered obese. Most of the peer Midwest regions rank above the national average of 27.7 percent.

1 Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, Key Facts about the Uninsured Population, 29 October 2014.

2 According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, as of May 26, 2015, 30 states adopted Medicaid Expansion (including D.C.), 3 states were discussing expansion, and 18 had not adopted expansion.

3 Xu, Fang et al., Surveillance for Certain Health Behaviors Among States and Selected Local Areas — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2011, 24 October 2014.

4 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Physical Activity and Health: The Benefits of Physical Activity, 16 February 2011.

5 Danaei, Goodarz, et al., The Preventable Causes of Death in the United States: Comparative Risk Assessment of Dietary, Lifestyle, and Metabolic Risk Factors, PLoS Med, April 2009.

Health Care Coverage

Persons lacking coverage as a percent of total population, 2013

1	Miami	24.8
2	Houston	22.8
3	Las Vegas	21.6
4	Dallas	21.5
5	Orlando	20.5
6	Los Angeles	20.2
7	Riverside	19.4
8	San Antonio	19.4
9	Atlanta	18.7
10	Phoenix	17.4
11	Austin	17.4
12	Tampa	17.1
13	Oklahoma City	16.9
14	New Orleans	16.8
15	San Diego	16.3
16	Charlotte	15.9
17	Memphis	15.7
18	Salt Lake City	15.7
19	Jacksonville	15.6
United States		14.5
20	Denver	14.1
21	Sacramento	14.1
22	Chicago	14.0
23	Indianapolis	13.6
24	Portland	13.6
25	Raleigh	13.5
26	Nashville	13.5
27	Kansas City	13.2
28	New York	12.5
29	Virginia Beach	12.5
30	Louisville	12.4
31	Seattle	12.4
32	Richmond	12.4
33	Birmingham	11.9
34	Columbus	11.6
35	Washington, D.C.	11.4
36	Detroit	11.3
37	San Jose	11.1
38	San Francisco	11.0
39	Cincinnati	10.6
40	St. Louis	10.4
41	Cleveland	10.2
42	Philadelphia	10.0
43	Milwaukee	9.6
44	Providence	9.0
45	Baltimore	8.7
46	Minneapolis	8.1
47	Hartford	8.0
48	Pittsburgh	7.5
49	Buffalo	6.5
50	Boston	4.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Prevalence of Smoking

Percent of adults, 2012

1	Louisville	25.9
2	Detroit	23.8
3	Nashville	23.7
4	Cincinnati	23.3
5	Memphis	23.1
6	New Orleans	22.8
7	Pittsburgh	22.4
8	Cleveland	22.2
9	Kansas City	22.0
10	Indianapolis	21.8
11	Birmingham	21.5
12	Jacksonville	20.9
13	Virginia Beach	20.6
14	Oklahoma City	20.4
15	Milwaukee	20.3
16	Tampa	20.3
17	St. Louis	20.1
18	Columbus	20.0
19	Philadelphia	19.7
20	Richmond	19.4
United States		18.9
21	Orlando	18.7
22	Charlotte	18.6
23	Baltimore	18.5
24	Providence	18.4
25	Minneapolis	18.0
26	Denver	18.0
27	Chicago	17.7
28	San Antonio	17.7
29	Dallas	17.4
30	Atlanta	17.3
31	Las Vegas	17.0
32	Phoenix	16.9
33	Houston	16.6
34	Raleigh	16.6
35	Seattle	16.2
36	Portland	15.9
37	Hartford	15.3
38	Austin	15.2
39	Riverside	15.1
40	New York	14.9
41	Sacramento	14.7
42	Boston	14.5
43	Washington, D.C.	13.4
44	Miami	13.2
45	Salt Lake City	12.9
46	Los Angeles	11.4
47	San Francisco	11.2
48	San Diego	10.6
49	San Jose	9.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Binge Drinking

Percent of adults, 2012

1	Milwaukee	23.5
2	St. Louis	22.1
3	Denver	21.6
4	Minneapolis	21.4
5	Chicago	21.1
6	San Antonio	20.7
7	Boston	19.6
8	Cincinnati	19.4
9	Jacksonville	19.3
10	Detroit	19.1
11	San Diego	19.0
12	Pittsburgh	19.0
13	New Orleans	19.0
14	San Francisco	18.9
15	Tampa	18.9
16	Philadelphia	18.8
17	Cleveland	18.6
18	Providence	18.1
19	Baltimore	17.7
20	Columbus	17.7
21	Austin	17.6
22	Orlando	17.6
23	Hartford	17.5
24	Portland	17.4
25	Seattle	17.3
26	Kansas City	17.3
27	Riverside	17.2
28	Los Angeles	17.1
29	Washington, D.C.	17.0
United States		16.9
30	New York	16.9
31	Louisville	16.8
32	Sacramento	16.6
33	Houston	16.5
34	San Jose	16.3
35	Oklahoma City	16.3
36	Nashville	16.0
37	Indianapolis	15.8
38	Phoenix	15.5
39	Miami	15.4
40	Richmond	15.4
41	Virginia Beach	15.4
42	Boston	15.1
43	Salt Lake City	14.6
44	Atlanta	14.6
45	Raleigh	14.3
46	Las Vegas	13.8
47	Charlotte	13.1
48	Memphis	11.9
49	Birmingham	11.7

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Adults Meeting Aerobic Exercise Standard

Percent of adults, 2011

1	San Francisco	62.4
2	Denver	61.5
3	San Jose	61.3
4	San Diego	61.0
5	Portland	60.3
6	Sacramento	59.6
7	Milwaukee	58.8
8	Riverside	58.2
9	Los Angeles	56.3
10	Boston	56.0
11	Austin	55.9
12	Minneapolis	55.5
13	Salt Lake City	55.4
14	Jacksonville	54.5
15	Washington, D.C.	54.3
16	Cleveland	53.9
17	Hartford	53.6
18	Seattle	53.5
19	Tampa	53.4
20	Buffalo	53.1
21	Phoenix	52.9
22	Chicago	52.3
23	Atlanta	52.1
24	Philadelphia	52.0
25	Seattle	51.9
26	Richmond	51.7
United States		51.6
27	New York	51.2
28	Houston	51.1
29	Cincinnati	50.9
30	Pittsburgh	50.6
31	Miami	50.6
32	Virginia Beach	50.4
33	San Antonio	50.3
34	Charlotte	50.3
35	Las Vegas	50.2
36	Columbus	50.0
37	Providence	49.8
38	Orlando	49.7
39	Raleigh	49.7
40	St. Louis	49.5
41	Kansas City	48.6
42	Dallas	48.4
43	Louisville	47.2
44	Baltimore	46.1
45	Indianapolis	46.1
46	Oklahoma City	44.8
47	Nashville	43.1
48	Birmingham	43.0
49	New Orleans	42.4
50	Memphis	37.8

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Obesity

Percent of adults, 2012

1	Memphis	35.1
2	Birmingham	34.3
3	Oklahoma City	32.0
4	Louisville	31.8
5	Detroit	31.3
6	St. Louis	31.1
7	Milwaukee	30.9
8	Columbus	30.7
9	Indianapolis	30.1
10	Virginia Beach	29.4
11	Austin	29.2
12	Riverside	29.1
13	Nashville	29.1
14	New Orleans	28.7
15	San Antonio	28.5
16	Cincinnati	28.3
17	Kansas City	28.3
18	Orlando	28.1
19	Charlotte	27.9
20	Cleveland	27.7
United States		27.7
21	Richmond	27.5
22	Dallas	27.5
23	Baltimore	27.4
24	Las Vegas	27.4
25	Pittsburgh	26.9
26	Hartford	26.7
27	Chicago	26.6
28	Houston	26.6
29	Atlanta	26.5
30	Philadelphia	26.1
31	Portland	25.9
32	Providence	25.8
33	Austin	25.5
34	Sacramento	25.4
35	Phoenix	25.3
36	Tampa	25.1
37	Seattle	24.4
38	Raleigh	24.3
39	Salt Lake City	24.3
40	Los Angeles	24.1
41	Minneapolis	24.0
42	Washington, D.C.	23.5
43	Miami	23.1
44	San Diego	22.3
45	New York	22.2
46	San Francisco	21.2
47	Boston	21.2
48	Denver	20.1
49	San Jose	15.9

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Child Health

Children who have health insurance coverage are more likely to receive regular care, reducing risk of serious illness, absenteeism in school, physical and emotional distress, and long-term disability.⁶ Compared to working age adults, children are much more likely to be covered by health insurance, but there are still many youth without coverage. In 2013, the latest year for which data are available, 7.1 percent of children in the United States lacked health insurance. The percentage of children lacking coverage has declined steadily over the last decade and a half, mainly due to the creation of the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997 which expanded coverage to children in low-income families whose incomes were above the cutoff for Medicaid.⁷ Children in St. Louis are more likely to have health insurance than on average for the nation, with 5.0 percent of children in the region lacking coverage and 7.1 percent in the United States.

For every 1,000 babies born in the United States in 2013 there were six infants who died before their first birthday. The infant mortality rate is an important measure of children’s health. It also reflects the health of the wider community since the rate is affected by maternal health, socioeconomic conditions, the availability of health care, and public health practices.⁸ Over the last decade the infant mortality rate declined by 13.7 percent in the United States and 16.6 percent in the St. Louis region.⁹ In 2013 the St. Louis infant mortality rate was slightly higher than the national average, with 6.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Regions with the highest rates of infant mortality are mostly located in the South and Midwest.

Low-birthweight infants, defined as infants weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. at birth, are at increased risk for infant mortality, developmental delays, and long-term health conditions.¹⁰ In contrast to the decline in infant mortality, the percentage of low-birthweight infants has increased in recent years.¹¹ The rise is due in part to an increase in multiple births, obstetric interventions, and maternal age.¹² St. Louis ranks 13th with 8.9 percent of infants having low-birthweight, a higher rate than the nation as well as most of the peer regions. Regions with high percentages of low-birthweight infants also tend to have high infant mortality.

Over the last two decades births to teenage mothers has steadily declined. In 2013, 7 percent of births in the United States were to teen mothers, compared with 9.3 percent just a few years earlier in 2010. St. Louis ranks in the middle of the peer regions, with 6.3 percent of all births being to teen mothers in 2013. Regions in the South have the highest percentages of births to teen mothers.

The leading causes of death among youth aged 1 to 19 years old in the United States include accidents (34.4 percent), suicide (11.3 percent), and homicide (10.7 percent). About half of accidental deaths are caused by motor vehicle accidents. St. Louis has the 5th highest rate of youth mortality among the peer regions, with 28.3 deaths per 100,000 children in 2013. The leading causes of youth mortality in St. Louis are accidents (36 percent), homicide (15 percent), and cancer (14 percent).

Lead poisoning is a serious health issue for young children, who are most likely to be exposed to lead from lead-based paint and contaminated dust.¹³ St. Louis ranks 9th among the 39 regions for which data are available. Out of every 1,000 children tested in St. Louis, about seven children have elevated blood lead levels. Many of the Midwest peer regions also have high rates of lead poisoning among children tested. The percentage of children tested for lead poisoning varies greatly among the peer regions, ranging from 5 percent of children tested in Louisville to about 47 percent in Boston (table not shown). St. Louis has a relatively high testing rate, with about 24 percent of children under age 6 tested for lead poisoning in 2011.

6 Schneider, William, et al., Promoting Young Children’s Health and Development, National Center for Children in Poverty, May 2010.

7 Artiga, Samantha and Robin Rudowitz, How is the ACA Impacting Medicaid Enrollment?, The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 5 May 2014.

8 MacDorman, Marian et al., International Comparisons of Infant Mortality and Related Factors: United States and Europe, 2010, 24 September 2014.

9 Over the 2000 to 2013 time period the infant mortality rate fell from 6.9 to 6.0 in the United States and 7.8 to 6.5 in the St. Louis region.

10 Child Health USA 2014, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015.

11 Nationwide the percentage of low-weight infants increased from 7.6 percent in 2000 to 8.0 percent in 2013. In the St. Louis region, the percentage increased from 8.6 percent to 8.9 percent.

12 Ibid

13 Lead: Prevention Tips, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 19 June 2014.

Youth Health Care Coverage

Youth lacking coverage as a percent of population under age 18, 2013

1	Las Vegas	15.3
2	Houston	12.7
3	Dallas	12.6
4	Orlando	12.3
5	Miami	12.0
6	Phoenix	11.5
7	Salt Lake City	11.4
8	San Antonio	10.1
9	Austin	9.7
10	Atlanta	9.6
11	Riverside	9.6
12	Oklahoma City	9.5
13	Tampa	9.2
14	Jacksonville	8.2
15	San Diego	8.1
16	Denver	7.9
17	Los Angeles	7.8
18	Charlotte	7.3
19	Memphis	7.3
	United States	7.1
20	Kansas City	6.8
21	Indianapolis	6.4
22	Sacramento	6.1
23	Nashville	5.6
24	Portland	5.5
25	Columbus	5.2
26	Richmond	5.0
27	St. Louis	5.0
28	Raleigh	5.0
29	Seattle	5.0
30	New Orleans	4.9
31	Washington, D.C.	4.9
32	Cleveland	4.9
33	Minneapolis	4.9
34	Cincinnati	4.8
35	Birmingham	4.8
36	Louisville	4.6
37	San Francisco	4.5
38	Chicago	4.5
39	Baltimore	4.4
40	New York	4.4
41	Virginia Beach	4.2
42	Philadelphia	4.2
43	Providence	4.0
44	Detroit	4.0
45	San Jose	3.7
46	Milwaukee	3.7
47	Hartford	3.2
48	Pittsburgh	3.1
49	Buffalo	2.8
50	Boston	1.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Infant Mortality Rate

Deaths of infants less than one year old per 1,000 live births, 2013

1	Birmingham	10.4
2	Milwaukee	8.9
3	Virginia Beach	8.6
4	Memphis	8.6
5	Cincinnati	8.2
6	Jacksonville	8.0
7	Detroit	7.8
8	New Orleans	7.4
9	Indianapolis	7.4
10	Columbus	7.4
11	Cleveland	7.3
12	Richmond	7.2
13	Baltimore	7.0
14	Philadelphia	7.0
15	Oklahoma City	7.0
16	Orlando	6.9
17	Tampa	6.9
18	Charlotte	6.7
19	Buffalo	6.6
20	St. Louis	6.5
21	Houston	6.2
22	Dallas	6.2
23	Nashville	6.1
24	Atlanta	6.1
25	Chicago	6.0
United States		6.0
26	Kansas City	5.8
27	Pittsburgh	5.8
28	Riverside	5.7
29	San Antonio	5.7
30	Salt Lake City	5.6
31	Denver	5.5
32	Louisville	5.4
33	Phoenix	5.2
34	Minneapolis	5.1
35	Raleigh	5.0
36	Las Vegas	4.9
37	Washington, D.C.	4.8
38	Miami	4.7
39	San Diego	4.6
40	Sacramento	4.5
41	New York	4.3
42	Los Angeles	4.2
43	Seattle	4.2
44	Portland	4.0
45	Boston	4.0
46	San Francisco	3.9
47	Hartford	3.8
48	Austin	3.7
49	Providence	3.7
50	San Jose	3.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Low-Birthweight Infants

Infants weighing less than 5 lbs. 8 oz. at birth as a percent of all infants, 2013

1	Memphis	11.3
2	New Orleans	10.8
3	Birmingham	10.0
4	Cleveland	9.5
5	Atlanta	9.3
6	Louisville	9.2
7	San Antonio	9.0
8	Detroit	9.0
9	Virginia Beach	9.0
10	Denver	8.9
11	Baltimore	8.9
12	Philadelphia	8.9
13	St. Louis	8.9
14	Jacksonville	8.7
15	Columbus	8.7
16	Miami	8.7
17	Tampa	8.7
18	Richmond	8.6
19	Milwaukee	8.6
20	Cincinnati	8.6
21	Charlotte	8.6
22	Orlando	8.5
23	Houston	8.5
24	Nashville	8.4
25	Chicago	8.3
26	Indianapolis	8.2
27	Dallas	8.1
28	Las Vegas	8.1
29	New York	8.1
30	Buffalo	8.1
31	Austin	8.1
32	Oklahoma City	8.1
United States		8.0
33	Raleigh	7.9
34	Hartford	7.8
35	Washington, D.C.	7.8
36	Salt Lake City	7.6
37	Boston	7.6
38	Kansas City	7.6
39	San Jose	7.2
40	Providence	7.2
41	Riverside	7.1
42	San Francisco	7.0
43	Pittsburgh	7.0
44	Minneapolis	7.0
45	Los Angeles	6.9
46	Phoenix	6.8
47	Seattle	6.6
48	San Diego	6.4
49	Sacramento	6.4
50	Portland	6.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Births to Teen Mothers

Percent of all births, 2013

1	Memphis	10.4
2	San Antonio	9.7
3	Oklahoma City	8.9
4	Houston	8.3
5	Dallas	8.0
6	Phoenix	7.9
7	San Antonio	7.8
8	Cleveland	7.8
9	Riverside	7.7
10	Las Vegas	7.3
11	Birmingham	7.3
12	Indianapolis	7.0
United States		7.0
13	Milwaukee	6.9
14	Cincinnati	6.8
15	New Orleans	6.8
16	Buffalo	6.7
17	Tampa	6.6
18	Jacksonville	6.6
19	Orlando	6.5
20	Detroit	6.5
21	Charlotte	6.5
22	Kansas City	6.4
23	Chicago	6.4
24	St. Louis	6.3
25	Providence	6.1
26	Los Angeles	6.0
27	Austin	6.0
28	Nashville	6.0
29	Virginia Beach	5.9
30	Atlanta	5.9
31	Columbus	5.8
32	Philadelphia	5.7
33	Raleigh	5.6
34	Baltimore	5.3
35	Sacramento	5.2
36	San Diego	5.2
37	Boston	5.1
38	Pittsburgh	5.1
39	Salt Lake City	5.0
40	Raleigh	4.8
41	Miami	4.8
42	Portland	4.4
43	Hartford	4.3
44	Minneapolis	3.9
45	Washington, D.C.	3.9
46	New York	3.9
47	Seattle	3.5
48	San Jose	3.3
49	San Francisco	3.1
50	Boston	3.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Childhood Lead Poisoning

Number of children under age 6 with elevated lead levels per 1,000 children tested, 2011

1	Cleveland	27.9
2	Buffalo	23.8
3	Pittsburgh	16.3
4	Milwaukee	14.6
5	Chicago	13.1
6	Philadelphia	10.6
7	Louisville	9.3
8	Cincinnati	7.9
9	St. Louis	7.1
10	Hartford	7.1
11	Indianapolis	6.7
12	Baltimore	6.3
Peer Average		5.4
13	New York	4.7
14	San Antonio	4.3
15	Richmond	4.2
16	Birmingham	4.1
17	Kansas City	3.5
18	San Francisco	3.3
19	Orlando	3.3
20	Louisville	3.2
21	Boston	3.2
22	Minneapolis	3.1
23	San Jose	3.1
24	Oklahoma City	3.1
25	Los Angeles	2.6
26	San Diego	2.4
27	Sacramento	2.4
28	Washington, D.C.	2.3
29	Houston	2.2
30	Jacksonville	2.0
31	Providence	1.9
32	Riverside	1.8
33	Atlanta	1.8
34	Austin	1.7
35	Dallas	1.6
36	Orlando	1.3
37	Denver	1.3
38	Miami	1.0
39	Tampa	1.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Youth Mortality

Deaths of youth aged 1 - 19 per 100,000 youth, 2013

1	Memphis	36.4
2	Oklahoma City	34.7
3	New Orleans	34.2
4	Birmingham	32.8
5	St. Louis	28.3
6	Louisville	27.1
7	Orlando	25.3
8	Atlanta	25.2
9	Phoenix	25.1
10	Cincinnati	24.9
11	Houston	24.7
12	Kansas City	24.5
13	Milwaukee	24.4
14	Jacksonville	24.3
15	Indianapolis	24.2
16	Virginia Beach	24.1
United States		24.1
17	San Antonio	23.9
18	Richmond	23.3
19	Detroit	23.3
20	Chicago	22.8
21	Buffalo	22.8
22	Charlotte	22.5
23	Cleveland	22.4
24	Pittsburgh	22.4
25	Miami	22.3
26	Dallas	22.3
27	Sacramento	22.3
28	Nashville	21.9
29	Columbus	21.9
30	Riverside	21.4
31	Denver	21.4
32	Las Vegas	21.3
33	Philadelphia	21.1
34	Baltimore	20.8
35	Salt Lake City	20.6
36	Tampa	20.3
37	Portland	18.6
38	Raleigh	18.6
39	San Diego	18.4
40	Austin	18.4
41	Seattle	18.1
42	Washington, D.C.	17.4
43	Los Angeles	17.3
44	New York	17.2
45	San Francisco	17.0
46	Hartford	16.5
47	Minneapolis	16.1
48	Boston	15.9
49	San Jose	15.8
50	Providence	9.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Health Outcomes

The growing senior population, improvements in medicine that help people extend their lives, and unhealthy lifestyle choices, such as physical inactivity, excessive alcohol use, and tobacco use, are factors linked to the high prevalence of chronic conditions and illnesses in the United States. Half of all adults in the United States have at least one chronic condition or disease, defined as a condition that lasts a year or more and requires ongoing medical attention or limits the person’s ability to perform daily activities. Common chronic conditions include heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, obesity, and arthritis.

Chronic conditions are associated with a majority of deaths in the United States and are among the most costly as well as preventable health problems.¹⁴ Individuals with at least one chronic disease are estimated to account for 86 percent of all health care spending in the United States.¹⁵

The CDC conducts a telephone survey each year, interviewing more than 400,000 people, to collect information about chronic disease, mental health, and health-related behavior. Based on the results of the survey, known as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), some of the WWS tables in this section report estimates for the percentage of people that have ever been diagnosed, and are still alive, with some of the most prevalent of these diseases. A table on mental health is also included, based on self-reported mental health symptoms.

One of the chronic illnesses, heart disease, is the leading cause of death in the United States for adults, accounting for 25 percent of all deaths.¹⁶ In 2012 an estimated 6.8 percent of adults in the United States had been diagnosed with coronary heart disease, the most common type of heart disease.¹⁷ Among the peer regions, St. Louis has the fifth highest rate of coronary heart disease.

The American Cancer Society estimates there will be 1.7 million new cases of cancer diagnosed nationwide in 2015, and nearly 600,000 deaths attributable to the disease. The most common types are cancers of the breast, lung, and prostate, with lung cancer having the highest mortality rate.¹⁸ The rate of new cancer cases and deaths per 100,000 both steadily increased from the mid-1970s to the early 1990s. Over the last 20 years the rate of both has declined.¹⁹ St. Louis has a higher rate of cancer than most peer regions, ranking 12th with a rate of 11.2 percent.

Strokes are a leading cause of both death and long-term disability. Nationally, nearly 800,000 people each year have a stroke. Compared to whites, African-Americans are almost twice as likely to have a stroke.²⁰ An estimated 3 percent of adults have had a stroke in the United States. The rate is slightly higher in the St. Louis region, ranking 7th with a rate of 3.6 percent.

According to the American Diabetes Association, seniors are more than twice as likely to have diabetes as younger persons.²¹ An estimated 10.1 percent of adults in the United States have diabetes. On Prevalence of Diabetes, St. Louis ranks 12th with a rate just above the national average.

Asthma is a chronic lung disease. Individuals with asthma are susceptible to an inflammation of airways in the respiratory system. For persons with the disease, symptoms can be triggered by a variety of factors. These include indoor air pollution, such as mold or second-hand smoke, as well as outdoor pollution such as pollen or high ozone levels. Almost 9 percent of adults in the United States have been diagnosed with asthma and still have asthma. About 10 percent of adults in the St. Louis region have asthma, ranking 9th among the peer regions.

One measure of mental health is the frequency of poor mental health days. The Frequent Mental Distress table shows the percentage of adults who reported at least 14 days of poor mental health in the past 30 days due to stress, depression, or emotional problems. Over one in 10 adults in the United States have frequent mental distress. St. Louis ranks 23rd with a slightly lower rate than the United States.

14 Chronic Diseases: The Leading Causes of Death and Disability in the United States, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed on 20 June 2015 at <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/overview/index.htm> .

15 Multiple Chronic Conditions Chartbook, Department of Health and Human Services, April 2014.

16 Heart Disease Facts, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed on 18 June 2015 at www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm

17 Ibid.

18 American Cancer Society. Cancer Facts & Figures 2015. Atlanta: American Cancer Society, 2015.

19 SEER Stata Fact Sheets: All Cancer Sites, National Cancer Institute, accessed on 18 June 2015 at <http://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/all.html> .

20 Stroke Facts, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, accessed 18 June 2015 at <http://www.cdc.gov/stroke/facts.htm> .

21 Statistics about Diabetes, American Diabetes Association, accessed on 18 June 2015 at <http://www.diabetes.org/diabetes-basics/statistics/> .

Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease

Adults who have ever been diagnosed as a percent of all adults, 2012

1	Louisville	9.3
2	Memphis	8.7
3	Tampa	8.2
4	Orlando	8.1
5	St. Louis	8.0
6	Nashville	7.9
7	Pittsburgh	7.7
8	Cleveland	7.6
9	Columbus	7.5
10	Cincinnati	7.4
11	Birmingham	7.2
12	Providence	7.1
13	Detroit	7.0
14	Oklahoma City	7.0
15	Milwaukee	6.9
United States		6.8
16	Kansas City	6.6
17	Philadelphia	6.6
18	Jacksonville	6.5
19	Baltimore	6.5
20	Las Vegas	6.5
21	New Orleans	6.5
22	Phoenix	6.4
23	Indianapolis	6.4
24	Virginia Beach	6.2
25	Riverside	6.1
26	New York	6.1
27	Charlotte	5.9
28	Atlanta	5.8
29	Dallas	5.8
30	Miami	5.8
31	Boston	5.6
32	Hartford	5.4
33	Houston	5.4
34	San Antonio	5.3
35	Portland	5.2
36	San Diego	5.2
37	San Jose	5.2
38	Minneapolis	5.1
39	Sacramento	5.1
40	Richmond	5.0
41	Raleigh	4.9
42	Chicago	4.9
43	Seattle	4.8
44	Los Angeles	4.6
45	Washington, D.C.	4.6
46	Denver	4.4
47	Salt Lake City	3.8
48	San Francisco	3.5
49	Austin	3.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Cancer

Adults who have ever been diagnosed as a percent of all adults, 2012

1 Jacksonville	14.2
2 Tampa	14.0
3 Louisville	12.8
4 Pittsburgh	12.5
5 Orlando	11.7
6 Cincinnati	11.6
7 Birmingham	11.5
8 Detroit	11.4
9 San Diego	11.4
10 Nashville	11.3
11 Phoenix	11.3
12 St. Louis	11.2
13 Hartford	11.2
14 Providence	11.1
15 Portland	11.0
16 Charlotte	11.0
17 Seattle	10.9
18 Kansas City	10.9
United States	10.8
19 Denver	10.8
20 Riverside	10.7
21 Raleigh	10.6
22 Indianapolis	10.6
23 Boston	10.4
24 Columbus	10.4
25 San Francisco	10.4
26 Sacramento	10.4
27 Philadelphia	10.3
28 Richmond	10.1
29 San Antonio	10.1
30 Miami	10.1
31 Dallas	10.0
32 New Orleans	9.9
33 Cleveland	9.9
34 Minneapolis	9.8
35 Milwaukee	9.6
36 Oklahoma City	9.6
37 Salt Lake City	9.5
38 Baltimore	9.3
39 Atlanta	9.3
40 Virginia Beach	9.1
41 Austin	8.8
42 Las Vegas	8.7
43 Los Angeles	8.5
44 Chicago	8.4
45 Houston	8.4
46 Washington, D.C.	8.3
47 New York	8.2
48 Memphis	8.2
49 San Jose	7.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Stroke

Adults who have ever been diagnosed as a percent of all adults, 2012

1 Memphis	5.1
2 Birmingham	4.4
3 Cincinnati	4.1
4 Louisville	3.8
5 Orlando	3.8
6 Detroit	3.6
7 St. Louis	3.6
8 Virginia Beach	3.4
9 Las Vegas	3.4
10 Nashville	3.3
11 Pittsburgh	3.3
12 Oklahoma City	3.2
13 Jacksonville	3.1
14 New Orleans	3.1
15 Milwaukee	3.0
16 Indianapolis	3.0
17 Cleveland	3.0
United States	2.9
18 Nashville	2.9
19 Atlanta	2.9
20 Baltimore	2.8
21 Columbus	2.8
22 Philadelphia	2.8
23 Boston	2.7
24 San Jose	2.7
25 Sacramento	2.7
26 Portland	2.6
27 Phoenix	2.6
28 Charlotte	2.6
29 San Antonio	2.5
30 Tampa	2.5
31 Minneapolis	2.5
32 Richmond	2.4
33 Providence	2.4
34 New York	2.4
35 Miami	2.4
36 Riverside	2.4
37 Dallas	2.3
38 Chicago	2.3
39 Hartford	2.2
40 Seattle	2.2
41 Washington, D.C.	2.2
42 Salt Lake City	2.1
43 Raleigh	2.1
44 Los Angeles	2.0
45 San Francisco	1.8
46 Denver	1.8
47 Boston	1.7
48 San Diego	1.7
49 Austin	1.5

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Diabetes

Adults who have ever been diagnosed as a percent of all adults, 2012

1 Memphis	14.1
2 New Orleans	12.3
3 Cincinnati	11.9
4 Jacksonville	11.6
5 Cleveland	11.5
6 Tampa	11.5
7 Birmingham	11.2
8 Richmond	10.9
9 Pittsburgh	10.9
10 Riverside	10.6
11 Oklahoma City	10.6
12 St. Louis	10.6
13 Houston	10.5
14 Miami	10.5
15 Providence	10.5
16 Kansas City	10.4
17 Los Angeles	10.4
18 San Antonio	10.3
19 Nashville	10.2
20 Virginia Beach	10.1
United States	10.1
21 Louisville	10.0
22 Detroit	10.0
23 Baltimore	10.0
24 Charlotte	10.0
25 Philadelphia	10.0
26 Indianapolis	9.8
27 Dallas	9.8
28 Phoenix	9.8
29 Las Vegas	9.5
30 Sacramento	9.5
31 Hartford	9.4
32 Nashville	9.4
33 Columbus	9.3
34 San Diego	9.3
35 New York	9.2
36 Milwaukee	8.9
37 Dallas	8.9
38 Portland	8.9
39 Washington, D.C.	8.5
40 San Francisco	8.4
41 Raleigh	8.1
42 Chicago	8.0
43 Seattle	7.9
44 Boston	7.8
45 San Jose	7.4
46 Denver	7.4
47 Austin	7.4
48 Salt Lake City	7.2
49 Minneapolis	6.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Frequent Mental Distress

Adults reporting frequent mental distress in the past 30 days as a percent of all adults, 2012

1 Louisville	16.4
2 Tampa	15.5
3 Birmingham	14.4
4 Cleveland	14.0
5 Las Vegas	13.8
6 Detroit	13.7
7 Cincinnati	13.5
8 Indianapolis	13.4
9 Miami	13.2
10 Oklahoma City	12.7
11 Providence	12.7
12 Phoenix	12.7
13 Philadelphia	12.5
14 Virginia Beach	12.3
15 New Orleans	12.2
16 Orlando	12.0
United States	12.0
17 Riverside	12.0
18 Jacksonville	11.9
19 Seattle	11.9
20 Portland	11.8
21 Pittsburgh	11.7
22 Los Angeles	11.7
23 St. Louis	11.7
24 Houston	11.6
25 Salt Lake City	11.5
26 Columbus	11.4
27 New York	11.4
28 San Antonio	11.2
29 Nashville	11.1
30 Sacramento	11.0
31 Charlotte	11.0
32 Milwaukee	10.9
33 Boston	10.6
34 Baltimore	10.4
35 Memphis	10.4
36 Atlanta	10.2
37 Dallas	10.1
38 Denver	10.1
39 San Diego	10.1
40 Kansas City	10.0
41 Chicago	9.6
42 Hartford	9.6
43 Richmond	9.5
44 San Francisco	9.4
45 Minneapolis	9.1
46 Washington, D.C.	9.1
47 Raleigh	8.8
48 San Jose	8.6
49 Austin	7.6

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Asthma

Adults who currently have asthma as a percent of all adults, 2012

1 Louisville	12.0
2 Cleveland	11.4
3 Providence	11.0
4 San Francisco	10.8
5 Oklahoma City	10.6
6 Hartford	10.4
7 Cincinnati	10.3
8 Jacksonville	10.3
9 St. Louis	10.2
10 Detroit	10.0
11 Baltimore	10.0
12 Sacramento	10.0
13 Kansas City	9.7
14 Philadelphia	9.6
15 Denver	9.6
16 Portland	9.6
17 Salt Lake City	9.6
18 Boston	9.5
19 Orlando	9.5
20 Indianapolis	9.5
21 Pittsburgh	9.3
22 Columbus	9.3
23 Richmond	8.9
United States	8.9
24 Tampa	8.8
25 Seattle	8.7
26 Minneapolis	8.7
27 Phoenix	8.6
28 Austin	8.4
29 San Jose	8.4
30 Milwaukee	8.2
31 New York	8.1
32 Washington, D.C.	8.0
33 Atlanta	8.0
34 Chicago	8.0
35 Riverside	7.9
36 Birmingham	7.9
37 Dallas	7.7
38 Virginia Beach	7.7
39 Memphis	7.4
40 Charlotte	7.3
41 Raleigh	7.1
42 Las Vegas	7.1
43 San Diego	6.9
44 Los Angeles	6.8
45 Nashville	6.7
46 San Antonio	6.2
47 New Orleans	6.1
48 Miami	5.3
49 Houston	5.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Mortality

Accounting for three-fourths of all deaths in the United States in 2013, the 10 leading causes of death were heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, unintentional injuries, stroke, Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, kidney disease, and suicide.²² Chronic diseases (see page 94 for definition and WWS tables) account for the majority of deaths in the United States with two conditions, heart disease and cancer, accounting for 46 percent of all deaths.²³

In 2012 an estimated 611,000 people died with heart disease identified as the underlying cause of death in the United States. Nearly as many people—585,000—died with cancer identified as the cause of death. St. Louis ranks 7th among the peer regions on both the Cancer Mortality and the Heart Disease Mortality tables.

A brutal heat wave in 1980 killed 153 people in St. Louis. The disaster galvanized city leaders. In subsequent years the City of St. Louis Health Department developed effective plans for responding to extreme heat. In the 2011 heat wave, city officials went door-to-door to check on residents listed on the city's special-needs registry to register additional individuals to the list, and distribute fans, water, and information about cooling centers. A 2012 report by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) found that the approach was effective in reducing the number of heat-related deaths.²⁴ The city's heat wave response system also gained recognition from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

From 2009 to 2013 there were 76 deaths due to excessive natural heat and 60 due to excessive natural cold in the St. Louis MSA. The St. Louis region ranks 5th on the list of heat- and cold-related deaths among the peer regions with almost one death per 100,000, the highest rate among the peer Midwest regions.

On other causes of death, St. Louis ranks closer to the middle. At a rank of 16th, the St. Louis MSA has a slightly lower rate of deaths due to motor vehicle crashes than the national average. For the East-West Gateway 8-county region there was an average of 235 deaths per year due to motor vehicle crashes for 2009 to 2013. The number of deaths annually remained fairly stable over the five year period.²⁵

St. Louis is at the national level for suicide rates with 13 suicides per 100,000 people in 2013, with a total of 367 deaths due to suicide. In 2013, 41,000 people took their own lives in the United States. Suicidal thoughts, suicidal attempts, and death due to intentional self-harm affect people of all ages, sexes, and races, but some groups have higher rates. Men are four times more likely than women to take their own life. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among persons aged 15 to 24 and persons aged 25 to 34. American Indians, Alaska Natives, rural populations, and active or retired military personnel also have higher rates.²⁶

The St. Louis region ranks close to the middle on drug-related deaths with a rate of 26 deaths per 100,000 people, or an estimated 727 deaths due to drugs or alcohol in 2013. According to a report on drug-related deaths in the city of St. Louis and Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles and St. Louis counties, there were 236 heroin-related deaths in 2013. This is an increase from 206 heroin-related deaths in 2012 but a decrease from the high of 310 in 2011.²⁷

Some of the variation in mortality rates among the peer regions may be due to the different racial composition of the peer regions. African-Americans have higher mortality rates than whites for many of the most common causes of death.²⁸ A 2014 report, *For the Sake of All*, found that health disparities by race are partly due to persistent racial disparities in education and income.²⁹ (See page 100 for WWS tables on racial disparity.)

22 Kochanek, Kenneth D., et al., Mortality in the United States, 2013, National Center for Health Statistics, December 2014.

23 Ibid.

24 Heat in the Heartland: 60 Years of Warming in the Midwest, Union of Concerned Scientists, 2012.

25 State of the System 2045, East-West Gateway Council of Governments, June 2015.

26 Understanding Suicide Fact Sheet, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015.

27 Israel, Heidi, Patterns and Trends in Drug Abuse in St. Louis, Missouri: 2013, Proceedings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group, June 2014.

28 Kochanek, Kenneth D., et al., How Did Cause of Death Contribute to Racial Differences in Life Expectancy in the United States in 2010?, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 2013.

29 Purnell, Jason, et al., For the Sake of All, 2014.

Heart Disease Mortality

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Buffalo	285.6
2	Pittsburgh	285.0
3	Detroit	260.0
4	Cleveland	259.5
5	Birmingham	228.4
6	Tampa	227.7
7	St. Louis	220.7
8	New York	210.2
9	Miami	209.8
10	Oklahoma City	209.0
11	Philadelphia	208.6
12	Baltimore	205.7
13	New Orleans	202.8
14	Memphis	200.6
15	Hartford	199.0
16	Louisville	198.1
United States		193.3
17	Milwaukee	190.8
18	Las Vegas	183.2
19	Cincinnati	182.5
20	Richmond	181.8
21	Jacksonville	181.2
22	Indianapolis	180.8
23	Nashville	172.9
24	Chicago	172.1
25	Sacramento	168.1
26	Kansas City	167.0
27	San Antonio	166.3
28	Virginia Beach	165.2
29	Riverside	164.6
30	Boston	161.9
31	Columbus	160.3
32	Los Angeles	160.2
33	Charlotte	151.4
34	San Diego	150.8
35	Orlando	149.9
36	Phoenix	140.0
37	Portland	135.6
38	San Francisco	135.3
39	Seattle	134.5
40	Providence	131.5
41	Dallas	130.6
42	Atlanta	129.4
43	Houston	124.3
44	Washington, D.C.	114.0
45	Salt Lake City	113.7
46	Raleigh	113.0
47	Denver	110.6
48	San Jose	110.0
49	Minneapolis	108.9
50	Austin	88.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Cancer Mortality

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Pittsburgh	248.7
2	Buffalo	242.1
3	Tampa	231.6
4	Cleveland	228.0
5	Birmingham	210.1
6	Louisville	208.9
7	St. Louis	205.5
8	Philadelphia	204.0
9	Detroit	200.7
10	Memphis	197.8
11	New Orleans	197.7
12	Cincinnati	196.7
13	Baltimore	195.3
14	Milwaukee	192.2
15	Richmond	190.0
16	Hartford	187.3
17	Jacksonville	187.1
United States		185.0
18	Miami	184.8
19	Virginia Beach	182.4
20	Oklahoma City	182.2
21	Kansas City	181.1
22	Boston	180.3
23	Indianapolis	176.4
24	Chicago	172.9
25	Columbus	170.6
26	Sacramento	170.4
27	Nashville	169.1
28	Portland	168.1
29	New York	167.3
30	Orlando	167.3
31	Charlotte	164.9
32	Las Vegas	161.9
33	San Diego	157.2
34	San Francisco	155.1
35	Phoenix	152.7
36	Minneapolis	151.6
37	Seattle	150.9
38	San Antonio	150.4
39	Riverside	142.6
40	Los Angeles	140.4
41	Atlanta	139.4
42	Raleigh	136.6
43	Houston	131.8
44	Providence	131.4
45	Dallas	130.2
46	Denver	130.0
47	San Jose	128.0
48	Washington, D.C.	117.6
49	Austin	107.1
50	Salt Lake City	104.2

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Birmingham	15.4
2	Jacksonville	13.8
3	Memphis	13.3
4	Nashville	12.6
5	Louisville	12.5
6	San Antonio	11.9
7	Tampa	11.8
8	Oklahoma City	11.7
9	Orlando	11.4
10	New Orleans	11.2
11	Riverside	10.9
12	Richmond	10.7
13	Phoenix	10.4
United States		10.3
14	Charlotte	9.8
15	Austin	9.7
16	St. Louis	9.5
17	Houston	9.5
18	Atlanta	9.4
19	Raleigh	9.3
20	Miami	9.2
21	Las Vegas	9.2
22	Hartford	9.0
23	Kansas City	8.6
24	Sacramento	8.5
25	Indianapolis	8.4
26	Dallas	8.2
27	Columbus	7.9
28	Virginia Beach	7.8
29	Pittsburgh	7.5
30	Detroit	7.4
31	Buffalo	7.4
32	Baltimore	7.1
33	Philadelphia	6.6
34	Cincinnati	6.5
35	Denver	6.3
36	Providence	6.2
37	San Diego	6.1
38	Los Angeles	5.8
39	Chicago	5.6
40	Milwaukee	5.4
41	Salt Lake City	5.3
42	Washington, D.C.	5.3
43	Portland	5.2
44	San Jose	5.1
45	Minneapolis	5.1
46	San Francisco	5.1
47	New York	5.0
48	Cleveland	4.6
49	Boston	4.4
50	Seattle	4.3

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Suicide Rate

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Salt Lake City	20.5
2	Las Vegas	17.3
3	Denver	16.6
4	Jacksonville	16.4
5	Tampa	16.4
6	Kansas City	15.7
7	Phoenix	15.5
8	Portland	15.5
9	Oklahoma City	15.3
10	Indianapolis	14.8
11	Pittsburgh	14.5
12	Richmond	14.4
13	Nashville	14.2
14	Louisville	13.9
15	Birmingham	13.9
16	Sacramento	13.5
17	San Diego	13.4
18	Seattle	13.4
19	St. Louis	13.1
United States		13.0
20	Milwaukee	12.9
21	Cleveland	12.9
22	Detroit	12.9
23	Cincinnati	12.7
24	Austin	12.5
25	Columbus	11.8
26	Dallas	11.6
27	Minneapolis	11.4
28	Philadelphia	11.4
29	Orlando	11.2
30	Miami	11.2
31	Virginia Beach	11.1
32	Dallas	11.1
33	Atlanta	11.0
34	New Orleans	10.8
35	Buffalo	10.8
36	Memphis	10.5
37	San Antonio	10.5
38	Houston	10.4
39	Baltimore	10.3
40	Riverside	10.1
41	Raleigh	9.5
42	San Francisco	9.4
43	Chicago	9.2
44	Los Angeles	8.5
45	Hartford	8.2
46	Washington, D.C.	8.1
47	Boston	8.1
48	San Jose	8.0
49	New York	7.3
50	Providence	7.1

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Heat- and Cold-Related Deaths

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2009-2013 average

1	Phoenix	1.90
2	Las Vegas	1.73
3	Baltimore	1.45
4	Memphis	1.10
5	St. Louis	0.97
6	Oklahoma City	0.96
7	Philadelphia	0.90
8	Portland	0.88
9	Kansas City	0.82
10	Washington, D.C.	0.79
11	Detroit	0.73
12	Salt Lake City	0.72
13	Indianapolis	0.68
14	Milwaukee	0.68
United States		0.66
15	Cleveland	0.65
16	Hartford	0.63
17	Louisville	0.61
18	Sacramento	0.59
19	Minneapolis	0.58
20	Virginia Beach	0.58
21	Richmond	0.57
22	Denver	0.57
23	Chicago	0.56
24	Dallas	0.54
25	Seattle	0.54
26	Charlotte	0.52
27	Nashville	0.52
28	Providence	0.50
29	Cincinnati	0.46
30	Austin	0.46
31	Pittsburgh	0.43
32	Columbus	0.42
33	Portland	0.41
34	New York	0.38
35	Birmingham	0.35
36	Charlotte	0.35
37	Houston	0.34
38	Atlanta	0.32
39	San Jose	0.31
40	San Francisco	0.30
41	Tampa	0.26
42	Boston	0.26
43	San Antonio	0.26
44	San Diego	0.26
45	Miami	0.16
46	Los Angeles	0.16

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Drug-Related Deaths

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Cincinnati	38.6
2	New Orleans	36.0
3	Providence	35.5
4	Salt Lake City	34.1
5	Phoenix	32.9
6	Oklahoma City	32.4
7	Las Vegas	31.9
8	Denver	31.8
9	Tampa	31.6
10	Pittsburgh	31.3
11	Detroit	31.0
12	Cleveland	30.8
13	Sacramento	30.5
14	Louisville	29.6
15	Milwaukee	29.3
16	Portland	29.2
17	Philadelphia	28.5
18	Seattle	28.2
19	Indianapolis	27.6
20	Baltimore	27.0
21	Birmingham	26.2
22	San Diego	26.2
23	Jacksonville	26.0
24	St. Louis	26.0
25	Nashville	25.7
26	Riverside	25.3
27	Buffalo	24.7
28	Columbus	24.5
United States		23.9
29	Hartford	23.3
30	Boston	22.9
31	San Francisco	22.2
32	Memphis	21.6
33	Kansas City	21.2
34	Charlotte	21.2
35	Los Angeles	20.2
36	Minneapolis	20.1
37	Austin	19.9
38	Virginia Beach	19.5
39	New York	19.2
40	San Antonio	18.4
41	Chicago	18.3
42	San Jose	17.7
43	Orlando	17.3
44	Miami	16.9
45	Atlanta	16.9
46	Houston	15.4
47	Richmond	15.3
48	Raleigh	14.2
49	Dallas	14.2
50	Washington, D.C.	13.7

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Health Care and Risk Factors (Page 91)

Health Care Coverage represents the percent of the civilian noninstitutionalized population lacking comprehensive health care coverage.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S2701)

Prevalence of Smoking, Prevalence of Binge Drinking, and Prevalence of Obesity are based on self-reported survey responses in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Data are not available for Buffalo.

Prevalence of Smoking represents current smokers who smoke at least some days and have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. **Prevalence of Binge Drinking** reports the percent of adults who engaged in binge drinking in the past month, defined as drinking at least four drinks for women and five drinks for men on one occasion. **Prevalence of Obesity** reports the percent of adults with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Adults Meeting Aerobic Exercise Standard reports the percent of adults who engage in at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic exercise per week or at least 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. MSA boundaries conform to the 2009 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Child Health (Page 92 and 93)

Youth Health Care Coverage represents the percent of the noninstitutionalized population under age 18 who lack comprehensive health insurance coverage.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B27001)

Infant Mortality Rate reports the number of deaths for infants less than one year of age in 2013 per 1,000 live births in 2013.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Low-Birthweight Infants and Births to Teen Mothers: Data for peer regions are calculated for counties with populations greater than 100,000. Data for counties with fewer than 10 entries are suppressed and not included in the totals. **Births to Teen Mothers** includes births to mothers aged 19 or younger.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System

Child Mortality reports the number of deaths of children aged 1-19 in 2013 per 100,000 children.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Childhood Lead Poisoning: Data are collected by state programs and agencies. For this measure, elevated blood lead levels are defined as at least 10 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) which was the standard in 2011. In 2012 the standard was replaced by the 5 micrograms per deciliter reference level. Data for counties with fewer than five children tested were suppressed. Data are not available for 11 of the peer regions.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, State Surveillance Data

Health Outcomes (Page 94 and 95)

Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease, Prevalence of Cancer, Prevalence of Stroke, and Prevalence of Diabetes represent the percent of adults reporting that they have ever been diagnosed by a health professional. Data are not available for Buffalo. **Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease** includes heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease. **Prevalence of Diabetes** excludes pregnancy-related diabetes or pre-diabetes/borderline diabetes.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Frequent Mental Distress represents the percent of individuals who reported 14 or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days due to stress, depression, or emotional problems. Data are not available for Buffalo.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Prevalence of Asthma represents the percent of adults reporting that they have been told by a medical professional that they have asthma and also report that they still have asthma. Data are not available for Buffalo.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Mortality (Page 96 and 97)

Heart Disease Mortality represents the number of deaths with heart disease as the underlying cause of death per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Cancer Mortality represents the number of deaths with cancer as the underlying cause of death per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities represents the number of deaths of motorists and non-motorists due to crashes involving a motor vehicle per 100,000 population.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2013 Fatality Analysis Reporting System; U.S. Census, 2013 Population Estimates

Suicide Rate represents the number of deaths with intentional self-harm as the underlying cause of death per 100,000 population.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Heat- and Cold-Related Deaths include all deaths classified as having “excessive natural heat” or “excessive natural cold” as an underlying or contributing cause of death on the death certificate. Data for Jacksonville, New Orleans, Orlando, and Raleigh are not presented because they are based on less than 20 deaths and are considered unreliable.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Multiple Cause of Death File (1999-2013)

Drug Related Deaths measures the number of deaths categorized as drug-induced or alcohol-induced by the National Center for Health Statistics per 100,000 population.

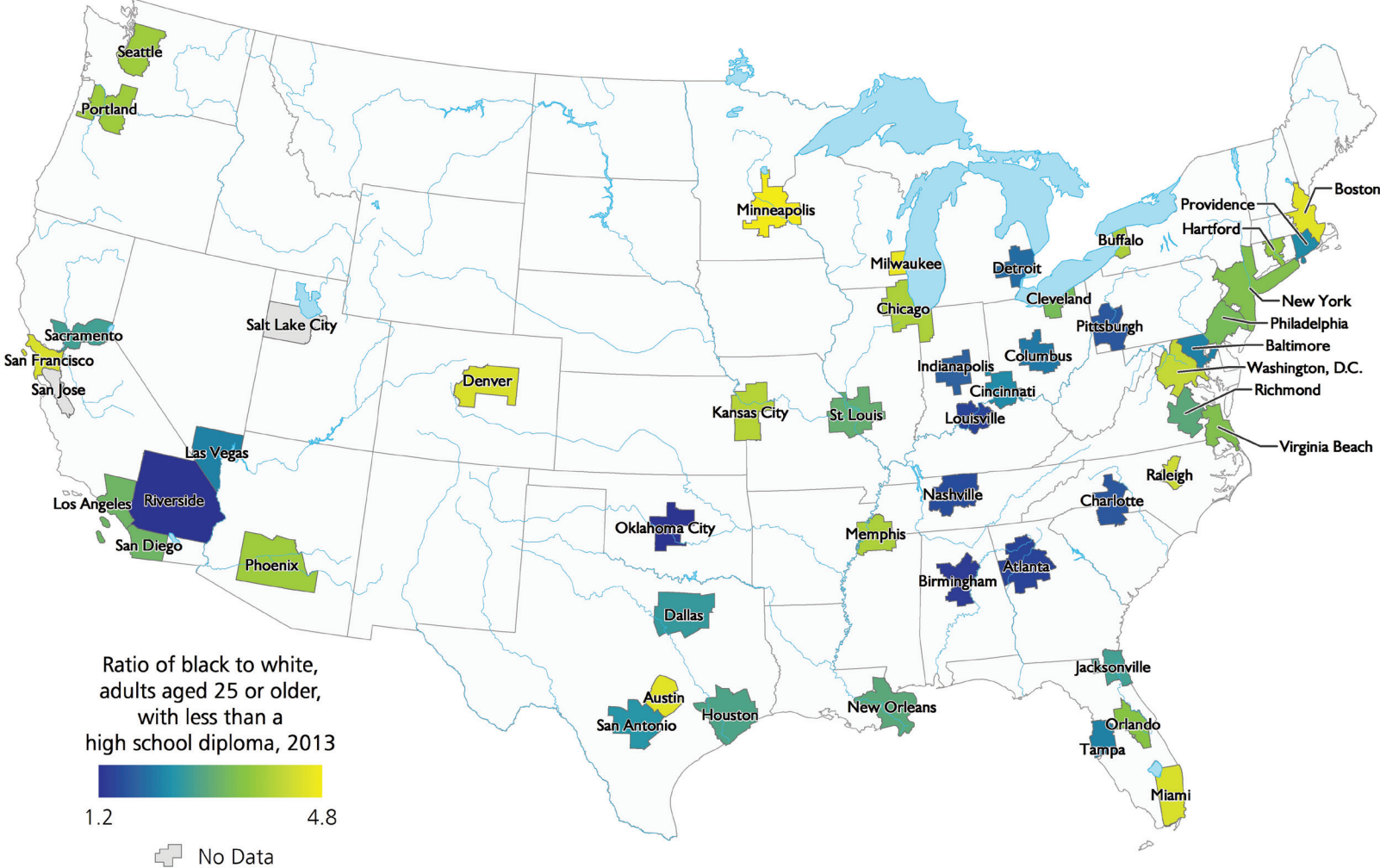
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Detailed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Disparity in Education

—See page 100 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Racial Disparity

Across the United States, in each of the peer regions, there are disparities between how blacks and whites experience life. This is evident from birth, when on average blacks are over twice as likely to die before their first birthday, to adulthood, when the average black family has an income that is a fraction of the average white family. These disparities affect the daily lives of individuals and families as well as the growth and competitiveness of the St. Louis region and the country.¹

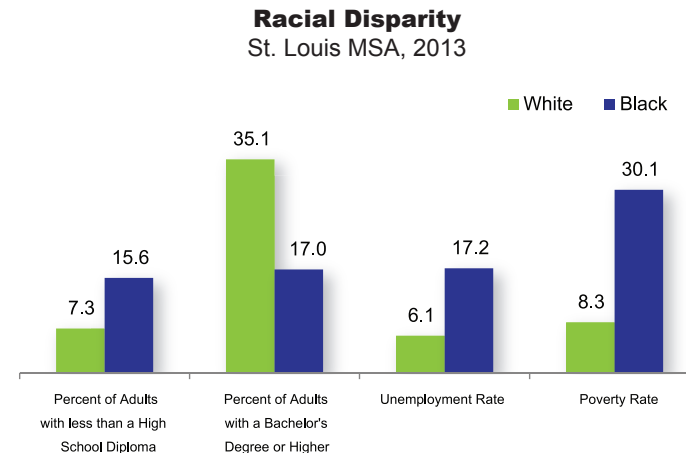
The tables in this chapter focus on white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic populations because they are the two largest groups in the St. Louis region, comprising 93 percent of the population.

The St. Louis region ranks among the 10 regions with the largest disparities between blacks and whites on infant mortality, poverty, and unemployment. There is a larger gap between whites and blacks in the St. Louis MSA compared to the United States on all six of these *Where We Stand* tables.

Regions that are highly segregated by race also tend to have relatively large disparities between whites and blacks. (See page 45 for Racial Segregation table.) For example, Milwaukee, Cleveland, and Chicago are ranked among the five most racially segregated peer regions and are among the regions with the greatest racial disparities on most of these measures.

In the United States:

- About 16 percent of black adults have less than a high school diploma, compared to 8 percent of white adults.
- White adults are 1.7 times more likely than black adults to have a bachelor's degree or higher; 33 percent and 19 percent, respectively.
- The median household income of black households is \$34,800 compared to \$57,700 for white households.
- Black individuals are more than twice as likely to be in poverty as white individuals.
- The unemployment rate for blacks is 2.2 times greater for black civilians in the labor force (15.2 percent) than for white civilians (6.8 percent).
- Black infants are 2.2 times more likely to die before their first birthday than white infants.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Disparity in Education

Ratio of black to white, adults aged 25 or older, with less than a high school diploma, 2013

1 Minneapolis	4.8
2 Milwaukee	3.6
3 Austin	3.4
4 Boston	3.3
5 Miami	3.1
6 San Francisco	3.0
7 Denver	2.9
8 Raleigh	2.7
9 Washington, D.C.	2.6
10 Kansas City	2.5
11 Buffalo	2.5
12 Memphis	2.5
13 Chicago	2.5
14 Portland	2.4
15 Phoenix	2.4
16 Seattle	2.4
17 Hartford	2.4
18 Orlando	2.4
19 Virginia Beach	2.3
20 New York	2.3
21 Philadelphia	2.2
22 Cleveland	2.2
23 Los Angeles	2.2
24 San Diego	2.2
25 St. Louis	2.1
26 Richmond	2.1
27 New Orleans	2.1
28 Houston	2.1
29 Sacramento	2.0
United States	1.9
30 Jacksonville	1.9
31 Dallas	1.9
32 San Antonio	1.9
33 Cincinnati	1.8
34 Providence	1.8
35 Las Vegas	1.8
36 Tampa	1.8
37 Baltimore	1.8
38 Columbus	1.7
39 Detroit	1.6
40 Indianapolis	1.6
41 Charlotte	1.6
42 Pittsburgh	1.6
43 Nashville	1.6
44 Atlanta	1.4
45 Louisville	1.4
46 Birmingham	1.4
47 Riverside	1.2
48 Oklahoma City	1.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

¹ Treuhaft, Sarah, Justin Scoggins, and Jennifer Tran, *The Equity Solution*, National Equity Atlas, 22 October 2014.

Disparity in Higher Education

Ratio of white to black, adults aged 25 or older, with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2013

1 Milwaukee	2.9
2 San Francisco	2.6
3 Kansas City	2.2
4 Buffalo	2.2
5 Cleveland	2.2
6 New Orleans	2.2
7 Miami	2.2
8 San Diego	2.1
9 Minneapolis	2.1
10 Chicago	2.1
11 Philadelphia	2.1
12 Memphis	2.1
13 Austin	2.1
14 St. Louis	2.1
15 New York	2.1
16 Hartford	2.0
17 Denver	2.0
18 Indianapolis	2.0
19 Cincinnati	1.9
20 Seattle	1.9
21 Louisville	1.9
22 Richmond	1.9
23 Washington, D.C.	1.9
24 Los Angeles	1.9
25 Portland	1.9
26 Detroit	1.9
27 Baltimore	1.8
28 Orlando	1.8
29 Virginia Beach	1.8
30 Boston	1.8
31 Pittsburgh	1.7
32 Jacksonville	1.7
33 Raleigh	1.7
United States	1.7
34 Columbus	1.7
35 Las Vegas	1.6
36 Oklahoma City	1.6
37 Sacramento	1.6
38 Dallas	1.6
39 Houston	1.6
40 Birmingham	1.6
41 Providence	1.6
42 Tampa	1.6
43 Phoenix	1.5
44 Nashville	1.5
45 Atlanta	1.5
46 San Antonio	1.5
47 Charlotte	1.4
48 Riverside	1.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Disparity in Income

Ratio of white to black median household income, 2013

1 San Francisco	2.4
2 Minneapolis	2.3
3 Milwaukee	2.3
4 New Orleans	2.2
5 Cleveland	2.1
6 Buffalo	2.1
7 Chicago	2.1
8 Cincinnati	2.1
9 Detroit	2.0
10 Memphis	2.0
11 St. Louis	2.0
12 Philadelphia	2.0
13 Louisville	1.9
14 Pittsburgh	1.9
15 Portland	1.9
16 New York	1.9
17 Houston	1.9
18 Los Angeles	1.9
19 Sacramento	1.9
20 Indianapolis	1.8
21 Dallas	1.8
22 Jacksonville	1.8
23 Kansas City	1.8
24 Columbus	1.7
25 Seattle	1.7
26 Richmond	1.7
27 Providence	1.7
28 Birmingham	1.7
29 Denver	1.7
30 Raleigh	1.7
31 Baltimore	1.7
United States	1.7
32 Washington, D.C.	1.7
33 Las Vegas	1.7
34 Boston	1.6
35 Austin	1.6
36 Atlanta	1.6
37 Orlando	1.6
38 Virginia Beach	1.6
39 Charlotte	1.6
40 Miami	1.6
41 Phoenix	1.6
42 Hartford	1.6
43 Oklahoma City	1.6
44 Tampa	1.6
45 San Antonio	1.5
46 San Diego	1.5
47 Nashville	1.5
48 Riverside	1.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Disparity in Poverty Rate

Ratio of black to white poverty rate, 2013

1 Minneapolis	4.9
2 Milwaukee	4.5
3 Chicago	4.2
4 Buffalo	4.1
5 St. Louis	3.6
6 San Francisco	3.5
7 Memphis	3.5
8 Cleveland	3.5
9 Denver	3.3
10 Hartford	3.3
11 Pittsburgh	3.2
12 Houston	3.2
13 New Orleans	3.2
14 Philadelphia	3.2
15 Cincinnati	3.1
16 Dallas	3.1
17 Richmond	3.0
18 Virginia Beach	3.0
19 Detroit	3.0
20 Kansas City	3.0
21 Indianapolis	2.9
22 San Antonio	2.9
23 Baltimore	2.9
24 Portland	2.8
25 Columbus	2.8
26 New York	2.8
27 Seattle	2.8
28 Boston	2.7
29 Raleigh	2.7
30 Las Vegas	2.7
31 Oklahoma City	2.6
32 Washington, D.C.	2.6
33 Orlando	2.6
34 Providence	2.6
35 Jacksonville	2.6
36 Sacramento	2.6
37 Charlotte	2.6
United States	2.5
38 Louisville	2.5
39 Riverside	2.5
40 Miami	2.4
41 Tampa	2.4
42 Los Angeles	2.4
43 Atlanta	2.3
44 Birmingham	2.3
45 Austin	2.3
46 Nashville	2.1
47 Phoenix	2.1
48 San Diego	1.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Disparity in Unemployment Rate

Ratio of black to white unemployment rate, 2013

1 Milwaukee	3.5
2 Cleveland	3.4
3 Minneapolis	3.2
4 Chicago	3.1
5 San Francisco	3.1
6 Hartford	2.9
7 Pittsburgh	2.9
8 St. Louis	2.8
9 Denver	2.8
10 Buffalo	2.8
11 Indianapolis	2.7
12 Detroit	2.7
13 Washington, D.C.	2.6
14 Houston	2.5
14 Kansas City	2.5
16 Richmond	2.5
17 San Antonio	2.5
18 Virginia Beach	2.4
19 Cincinnati	2.4
20 Louisville	2.4
21 Charlotte	2.3
United States	2.2
22 Baltimore	2.2
23 Las Vegas	2.2
24 Jacksonville	2.2
25 Birmingham	2.2
26 Atlanta	2.2
27 Dallas	2.2
28 Los Angeles	2.2
29 Boston	2.2
30 Raleigh	2.2
31 Oklahoma City	2.2
32 Miami	2.1
32 Philadelphia	2.1
34 New Orleans	2.1
35 Columbus	2.1
36 New York	2.1
37 Sacramento	2.1
38 Denver	2.0
39 Tampa	2.0
40 Portland	1.9
41 San Diego	1.8
42 Nashville	1.8
43 Seattle	1.8
44 Orlando	1.7
45 Austin	1.7
46 Austin	1.6
47 Phoenix	1.6
48 Providence	1.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Disparity in Infant Mortality

Ratio of black to white infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2013

1 Minneapolis	3.5
2 Chicago	3.5
3 Milwaukee	3.3
4 St. Louis	3.3
5 Cleveland	3.2
6 Phoenix	3.2
7 Los Angeles	3.2
8 Philadelphia	3.1
9 Pittsburgh	3.1
10 New Orleans	3.0
11 Orlando	3.0
12 Boston	3.0
13 Las Vegas	2.8
14 Richmond	2.8
15 Columbus	2.7
16 Memphis	2.7
17 Sacramento	2.6
18 Seattle	2.6
19 Dallas	2.5
20 Washington, D.C.	2.5
21 Portland	2.5
22 Denver	2.5
23 Buffalo	2.4
24 Raleigh	2.4
25 Miami	2.3
26 Tampa	2.3
27 Detroit	2.2
28 Baltimore	2.2
29 San Antonio	2.2
United States	2.2
30 Birmingham	2.2
31 Indianapolis	2.1
32 Cincinnati	2.1
33 Kansas City	2.1
34 Jacksonville	2.1
35 San Francisco	2.1
36 New York	1.9
37 Louisville	1.9
38 Charlotte	1.9
39 Nashville	1.9
40 Riverside	1.9
41 Virginia Beach	1.9
42 San Diego	1.8
43 Houston	1.8
44 Austin	1.5
45 Atlanta	1.5
46 Oklahoma City	1.5
47 Providence	1.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Racial Disparity (Page 100 and 101)

Disparity in Education, Disparity in Higher Education, Disparity in Income, Disparity in Poverty Rate, and Disparity in Unemployment each report on data for the black population (not Hispanic or Latino) and white population (not Hispanic or Latino) who identify as one race alone. San Jose and Salt Lake City are not included due to low sample sizes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S0201)

Disparity in Infant Mortality represents the ratio of black (not Hispanic or Latino) to white (not Hispanic or Latino) infant deaths (under age one) in 2013 per 1,000 live births in 2013. Births by race are estimated by the proportion of population under age one of that race times the total number of live births in 2013. San Jose, Salt Lake City, and Hartford are not included due to low sample sizes.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WONDER: Compressed Mortality File (1999-2013)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Environment

The WWS tables in this chapter reflect some of the threats to the environment faced throughout the country.

The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reports the total weight, in pounds, of over 650 chemicals and chemical categories that are emitted to the air, discharged into water, or placed in a land disposal unit. All chemicals reported in the TRI are hazardous, though it is important to note that their toxicity levels vary.

From 2003 to 2013 the amount of toxic chemicals released or disposed decreased 7 percent in the United States, but there was a 15 percent increase from 2012 to 2013. Most of the decrease was due to reduced emissions from electric utilities, which is partly the result of increased use of fuels other than coal and the installation of control technologies at coal-fired power plants. The decrease also reflects the economic downturn, since changes in the amount of toxic chemicals released closely follows the fluctuations in the economy.¹

The range of reported releases is substantial among the peer regions. Salt Lake City ranks 1st, far above the other peer regions. Releases related to metal mining, including both copper and lead, account for more than 90 percent of the on-site releases in the region. The oil and gas industry contributes to high rankings in Houston and New Orleans.

St. Louis ranked 9th in 2013 for toxic releases. Water discharges account for most of the total weight of releases, with the Doe Run lead smelter contributing most of the total. Thus, the closure of the plant in December 2013 will likely affect the region's ranking in the future.

The Environmental Protection Agency tabulates the number of days each year in which ozone concentrations exceed healthy levels. Weather and geography play a major role in ozone concentrations, as hot weather and valley topography interact with emissions to determine the amount of ground-level ozone. With its long, hot summers, St. Louis ranks above the peer average with an annual average of 18.3 days of poor air quality over the three-year period from 2012 to 2014. The smaller 8-county East-West Gateway region had 16.3 days of poor air quality over the same time period. The St. Louis

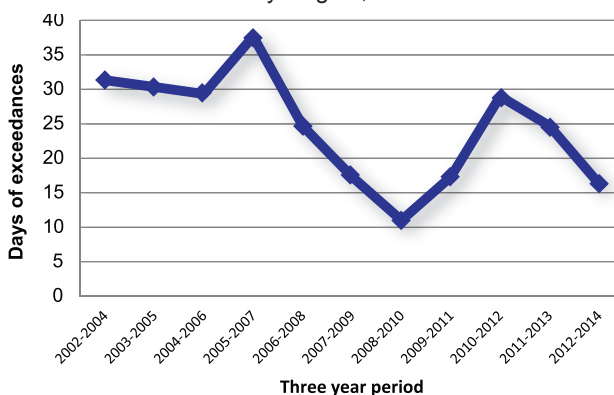
MSA has seen a 41 percent decrease in exceedance days over the last decade while the East-West Gateway region saw a 48 percent decrease from 2002-2004 to 2012-2014.

The Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America compiles an index that identifies the most challenging places to live with asthma. MSAs are scored on a range of factors, including pollen count, number of ozone days, and prevalence of asthma. The St. Louis region ranks 15th with a score of 84.6, an improvement over the region's score of 100 in 2009. The lowered score is in part due to improved ratings for air quality and smoke-free legislation. (See page 95 for the WWS table on prevalence of asthma among adults.)

A rising concentration of atmospheric greenhouse gases is a global phenomenon. Nationally, transportation accounts for about 27 percent of greenhouse gas emissions.² St. Louis ranks about in the middle for transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions per household. Regions with higher population density and more extensive transit systems tend to have lower emissions.

By national standards, St. Louis has healthy drinking water. Nationally, 7.1 percent of the population was potentially exposed to water quality violations in 2013, compared to 2.1 percent in St. Louis.

Average Number of Days of Ozone Exceedances per Year
East-West Gateway Region, 2002-2004 to 2012-2014



Source: Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Illinois EPA, East-West Gateway

Note: This chart displays air quality for the 8-county planning region of East-West Gateway Council of Governments. Air Quality is one of the measures used to track progress in achieving the goals of the region's plan for sustainable development, OneSTL. View more on OneSTL at www.OneSTL.org.

Toxic Chemical Releases to Land, Air, and Water

Pounds of reported releases per square mile (land and water), 2013

1	Salt Lake City	63,316
2	Houston	8,915
3	New Orleans	5,267
4	Chicago	4,657
5	Cincinnati	3,582
6	Detroit	3,465
7	Louisville	3,427
8	Birmingham	2,440
9	St. Louis	2,408
10	Cleveland	2,346
11	Pittsburgh	2,225
12	Philadelphia	2,166
13	Richmond	1,858
14	Jacksonville	1,304
15	Virginia Beach	1,255
16	Kansas City	1,166
17	Nashville	1,097
18	Indianapolis	1,052
19	Tampa	1,031
United States		978
20	Baltimore	907
21	Minneapolis	889
22	Charlotte	882
23	Atlanta	863
24	Memphis	813
25	San Francisco	788
26	Buffalo	642
27	Los Angeles	559
28	Denver	522
29	Columbus	469
30	New York	466
31	Seattle	368
32	Milwaukee	345
33	San Antonio	343
34	Portland	301
35	Dallas	296
36	Raleigh	232
37	San Diego	226
38	Orlando	215
39	Boston	213
40	Washington, D.C.	195
41	Phoenix	162
42	Miami	156
43	Hartford	128
44	Oklahoma City	116
45	Providence	92
46	Austin	89
47	Riverside	56
48	Sacramento	47
49	San Jose	46
50	Las Vegas	40

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Toxic Release Inventory

1 TRI National Analysis 2013 Report – Updated January 2015, accessed on 29 June 2015 at http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-01/documents/2013-tri-national-analysis-complete_1.pdf

2 Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Transportation Sector Emissions, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, accessed on 15 June 2015 at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/sources/transportation.html>

Air Quality

Number of days air quality index exceeded 100 for ozone, 2012-2014 average

1	Riverside	98.3
2	Los Angeles	53.7
3	Sacramento	30.7
4	Dallas	26.7
5	Denver	20.7
6	Phoenix	19.7
7	Houston	18.3
7	St. Louis	18.3
9	Las Vegas	15.0
10	Chicago	12.7
10	New York	12.7
12	Kansas City	12.3
13	Cincinnati	11.3
Peer Average		10.9
14	Philadelphia	10.7
15	Cleveland	10.3
15	Pittsburgh	10.3
17	Hartford	10.0
17	Washington, D.C.	10.0
19	Atlanta	9.3
19	Baltimore	9.3
21	Milwaukee	8.3
21	Oklahoma City	8.3
23	Louisville	8.0
24	Nashville	7.7
25	Detroit	7.3
26	Memphis	7.0
27	Indianapolis	6.7
27	San Diego	6.7
29	San Antonio	6.3
30	Providence	6.0
31	New Orleans	5.7
31	Salt Lake City	5.7
33	Columbus	5.3
34	Charlotte	4.7
34	Richmond	4.7
36	Birmingham	4.0
37	Boston	3.0
37	Buffalo	3.0
39	San Francisco	2.7
40	San Jose	2.0
41	Austin	1.7
41	Raleigh	1.7
43	Minneapolis	1.3
43	Tampa	1.3
45	Miami	1.0
45	Seattle	1.0
45	Virginia Beach	1.0
48	Jacksonville	0.7
48	Orlando	0.7
50	Portland	0.3

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System

Change in Air Quality

Percent change in number of days air quality index exceeded 100 for ozone, 2002-2004 to 2012-2014

1	Denver	-6.1
2	Riverside	-26.1
3	Oklahoma City	-34.2
4	Miami	-40.0
5	St. Louis	-40.9
6	Hartford	-44.4
6	Milwaukee	-44.4
8	Dallas	-45.6
9	Chicago	-45.7
10	Kansas City	-47.9
11	Phoenix	-48.2
12	Los Angeles	-49.5
13	New Orleans	-51.4
14	Las Vegas	-51.6
15	Salt Lake City	-52.8
16	Cleveland	-54.4
17	Detroit	-55.1
18	Sacramento	-59.3
Peer Average		-60.2
19	Cincinnati	-61.4
20	Pittsburgh	-62.2
21	Nashville	-65.7
22	Louisville	-67.1
23	Minneapolis	-69.2
23	San Francisco	-69.2
25	Houston	-69.4
26	New York	-69.6
27	San Antonio	-69.8
28	Providence	-70.0
29	Washington, D.C.	-71.2
30	Memphis	-72.0
31	Philadelphia	-72.4
32	Indianapolis	-72.6
33	Baltimore	-73.8
34	Atlanta	-77.0
35	San Diego	-78.3
36	Birmingham	-78.6
37	Columbus	-78.9
38	Portland	-80.0
39	Richmond	-81.1
40	Buffalo	-81.6
41	Boston	-83.3
41	Seattle	-83.3
43	Austin	-84.4
44	Jacksonville	-84.6
45	San Jose	-87.0
46	Charlotte	-87.2
47	Tampa	-87.9
48	Orlando	-90.5
49	Raleigh	-93.0
50	Virginia Beach	-93.3

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System

Asthma Risk

Index of 13 indicators of risk, 2015

1	Memphis	100.0
2	Richmond	96.2
3	Philadelphia	95.2
4	Detroit	94.5
5	Oklahoma City	93.2
6	New Orleans	88.7
7	Chicago	88.6
8	Indianapolis	88.3
9	Providence	87.6
10	Atlanta	86.9
11	Cleveland	86.6
12	Los Angeles	86.2
13	Milwaukee	86.1
14	Jacksonville	85.0
15	St. Louis	84.6
16	Pittsburgh	84.6
17	Nashville	84.5
18	Hartford	82.7
19	Cincinnati	82.4
20	New York	82.3
21	Dallas	79.8
22	Las Vegas	79.8
23	Birmingham	78.8
Peer Average		78.3
24	Phoenix	77.2
25	Washington, D.C.	76.7
26	Columbus	76.6
27	Riverside	76.6
28	Salt Lake City	75.8
29	Los Angeles	75.7
30	Tampa	75.1
31	Virginia Beach	74.6
32	Buffalo	74.4
33	Miami	74.3
34	Orlando	74.0
35	San Antonio	73.9
36	Charlotte	73.0
37	Kansas City	72.5
38	Sacramento	71.9
39	Boston	71.3
40	Baltimore	70.8
41	Denver	69.6
42	Houston	68.1
43	San Diego	67.7
44	Minneapolis	66.5
45	Portland	65.0
46	Austin	65.0
47	Raleigh	64.8
48	San Jose	62.3
49	Seattle	61.8
50	San Francisco	60.3

Source: Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Household Auto Use

Annual emissions of CO₂ in metric tonnes per household, 2009-2013 average

1	Birmingham	10.3
2	Nashville	10.3
3	Raleigh	10.1
4	Richmond	10.0
5	Charlotte	9.9
6	Atlanta	9.9
7	Oklahoma City	9.8
8	Kansas City	9.8
9	Memphis	9.8
10	Riverside	9.7
11	Indianapolis	9.6
12	Louisville	9.5
12	Jacksonville	9.5
14	Austin	9.5
14	Cincinnati	9.5
16	San Antonio	9.4
17	Virginia Beach	9.4
18	Dallas	9.4
19	Louisville	9.3
20	Hartford	9.3
21	Dallas	9.3
22	St. Louis	9.2
23	Columbus	9.2
24	Minneapolis	9.2
25	Salt Lake City	9.1
26	Pittsburgh	9.0
27	Sacramento	8.9
28	Phoenix	8.8
29	New Orleans	8.8
30	Providence	8.8
31	Detroit	8.7
32	Washington, D.C.	8.6
33	Cleveland	8.5
34	Baltimore	8.5
34	Tampa	8.5
36	Seattle	8.5
37	Las Vegas	8.5
38	Buffalo	8.5
Peer Average		8.4
39	Portland	8.4
40	San Diego	8.4
41	Denver	8.4
42	Milwaukee	8.3
43	Boston	8.3
43	San Jose	8.3
45	Chicago	7.9
45	Philadelphia	7.9
47	Miami	7.8
48	San Francisco	7.6
49	Los Angeles	7.5
50	New York	5.8

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology

Drinking Water Violations

Population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit as a percent of total population, FY 2013-2014

1	Baltimore	30.8
2	Portland	28.8
3	New York	25.4
4	Atlanta	19.4
5	Providence	13.5
6	Philadelphia	13.3
7	Pittsburgh	9.7
8	Milwaukee	8.5
9	Oklahoma City	8.1
United States		7.1
10	Orlando	7.1
11	Boston	6.1
12	Miami	6.1
13	New Orleans	5.1
14	Nashville	3.9
15	Columbus	3.7
16	Austin	3.6
17	Salt Lake City	3.6
18	Dallas	3.3
19	Tampa	3.2
20	Charlotte	3.0
21	Jacksonville	2.7
22	Chicago	2.6
23	Denver	2.4
24	San Antonio	2.3
25	Houston	2.3
26	San Jose	2.1
27	Raleigh	2.1
28	St. Louis	2.1
29	Virginia Beach	2.0
30	Kansas City	1.9
31	Memphis	1.8
32	San Francisco	1.8
33	Louisville	1.8
34	Washington, D.C.	1.7
35	Phoenix	1.6
36	Riverside	1.4
37	Birmingham	1.3
38	Indianapolis	1.0
39	Richmond	0.9
40	Los Angeles	0.6
41	Minneapolis	0.6
42	San Diego	0.4
43	Cincinnati	0.4
44	Detroit	0.4
45	Hartford	0.3
46	Cleveland	0.2
47	Sacramento	0.2
48	Buffalo	0.1
49	Seattle	0.1
50	Las Vegas	0.0

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings

Environment (Page 104 and 105)

Toxic Chemical Releases to Land, Air, and Water

represents releases from industrial facilities that reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) for the 689 chemicals and chemical categories covered by the TRI. The data include on-site releases to air, land, and water. Because there are so many kinds of toxic chemicals, this aggregate chart is meant only to provide a general ranking of releases. It is not meant to suggest a direct correlation between total releases and risk level for population. Area was calculated using TIGER/line land and water data.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 TIGER/line; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013 Toxic Release Inventory

Air Quality represents the average number of days per year with ozone levels above the index value of 100 according to 2008 standards. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designates index values over 100 as unhealthy. The peer average is unweighted.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System, Daily Summary Data

Change in Air Quality compares average air quality in 2002 - 2004 to the average air quality in 2012 - 2014. The table presents the percent change in the number of days with ozone levels above the index value of 100 according to 2008 standards. The peer average is unweighted.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality System, Daily Summary Data

Asthma Risk presents scores that range up to 100, with higher scores indicating higher risk. Scores are based on 13 factors: estimated prevalence, reported prevalence, mortality, annual pollen level, air quality, public smoking laws, poverty rate, uninsured rate, school inhaler access laws, ER visits for asthma, rescue medication use per patient, controller medication use per patient, and number of asthma specialists. The peer average is calculated by weighting the index scores by the 2014 population estimates.

Source: Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, 2015 Asthma Capitals™

Drinking Water Violations is based on data from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) for fiscal year 2013-2014. The SDWIS contains information about public water systems, as reported by states, including violations related to maximum contaminant levels. The County Health Rankings program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2015 County Health Rankings

Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Household Auto

Use is calculated using modeled values for vehicle miles traveled (VMT), a national average fuel efficiency (20.7 mpg), and an average emissions factor per gallon of gasoline (0.438 metric tons of CO₂ per mile). The modeled VMT represents average annual auto travel by a household, including commute travel and all other daily auto trips.

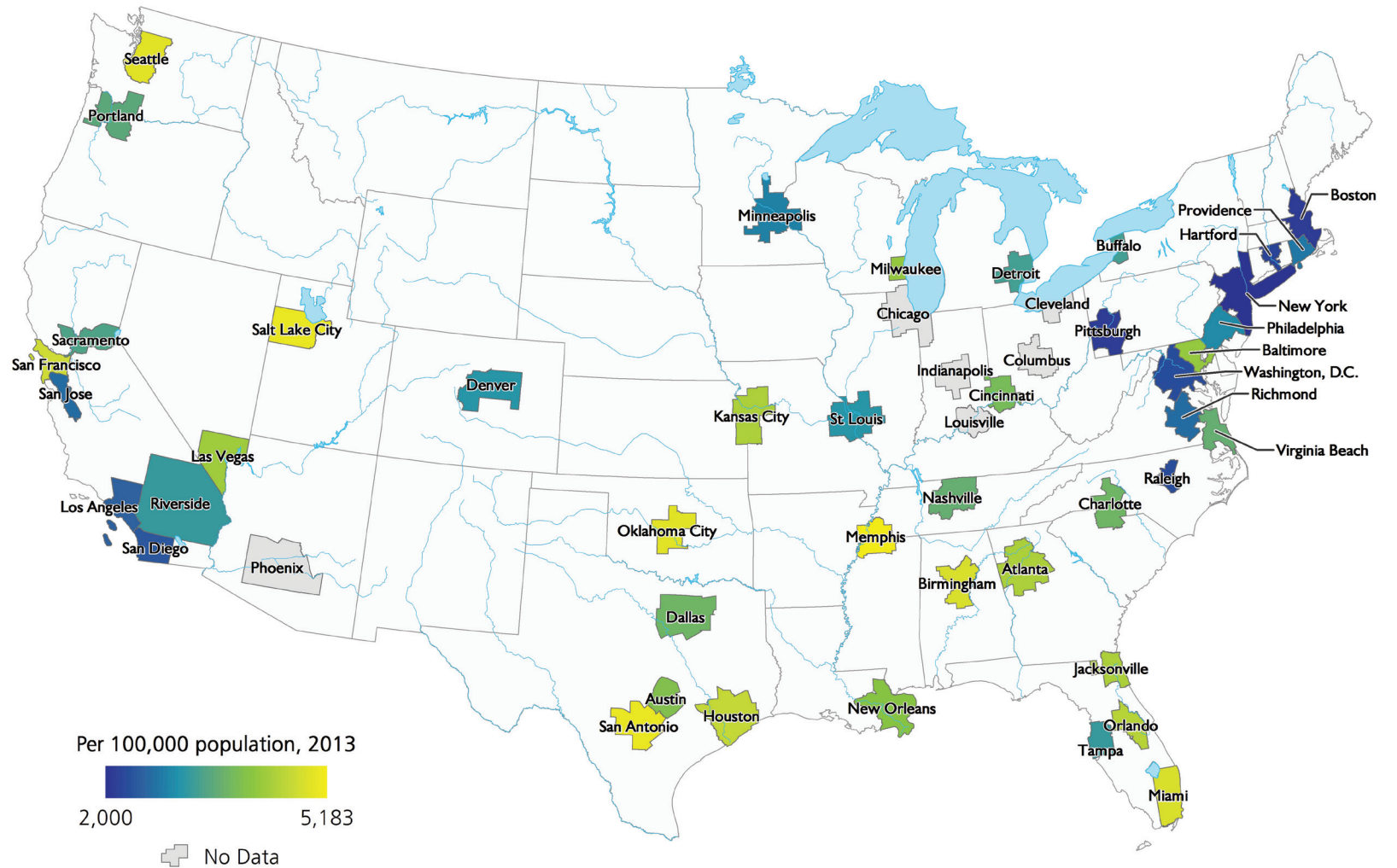
Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T® Index, accessed May 4, 2015

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Total Crime Rate

—See page 109 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Crime

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) publishes crime statistics voluntarily reported by local, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies via the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Not all of the peer regions are included in these tables; the UCR does not report crime statistics for MSAs for which not enough agencies submit data, or if the FBI determines that data was under-reported, over-reported, or does not comply with the national UCR Program guidelines.

The FBI cautions data users against comparing the crime data of law enforcement agencies due to the number of factors that can affect crime itself as well as how crime is reported or recorded. The WWS tables do not compare individual agencies nor are the rankings meant to imply that one region is safer than another. The tables are intended to provide readers with an indication of how reported crime compares to that of other metropolitan regions. The occurrence and reporting of crime is affected by a variety of factors, including citizens' attitudes toward crime, the policies, resources, and effectiveness of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, economic conditions, population density, and degree of urbanization in an area, among other factors.¹

Over the past 22 years violent and property crime rates in the St. Louis region and the United States were cut in half.

From 2012 to 2013 the total crime rate, which includes violent and property crimes, decreased in most of the peer MSAs with a 4.8 percent reduction in the United States and a 7.3 percent reduction in the St. Louis MSA.

In 2013 the St. Louis crime rate was 3,102 crimes per 100,000 population, ranking St. Louis 30th among the 44 peer regions for which data are available.

Violent crime includes the offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The violent crime rate in the St. Louis region was 432 crimes per 100,000, ranking 18th among 45 peer regions.

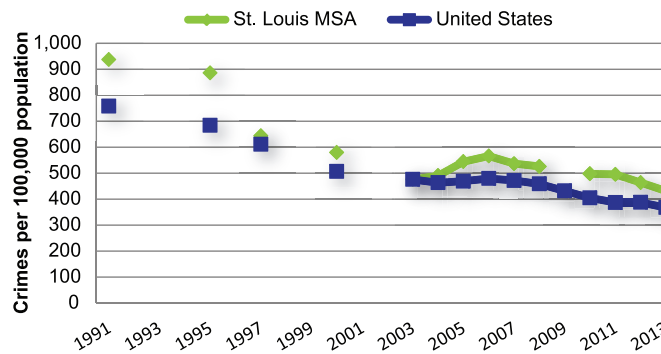
Looking solely at murder and non-negligent manslaughter, the estimated rate in the St. Louis region was 7.2 per 100,000 population in 2013. The murder rate in St. Louis is higher than the national average (4.5) and higher than most other

peer regions. Over the last 10 years the number of murders in St. Louis has remained around 200 per year.

Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. The property crime rate of 2,670 crimes per 100,000 population ranks St. Louis as 32nd among 47 peer regions. About three-fourths of property crimes in St. Louis are larceny-theft, including attempted larcenies.

Violent Crime Rate

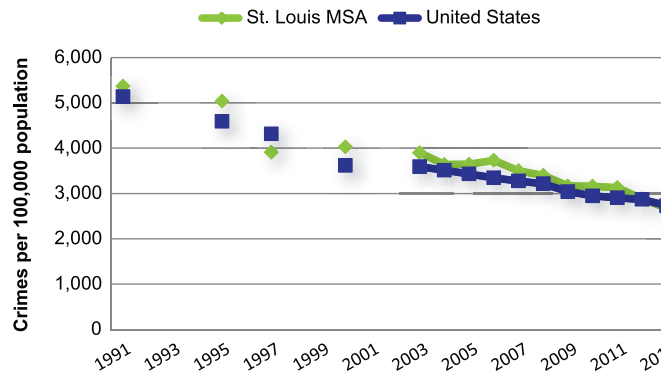
St. Louis MSA and United States, 1991 to 2013



Source: Where We Stand, 6th Edition; FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 2003 through 2013 Crime in the United States

Property Crime Rate

St. Louis MSA and United States, 1991 to 2013



Source: Where We Stand, 6th Edition; FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 2003 through 2013 Crime in the United States

1 Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics: Their Proper Use, FBI, January 2011.

Total Crime Rate

Per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Memphis	5,183
2	San Antonio	4,875
3	Salt Lake City	4,705
4	Oklahoma City	4,459
5	Seattle	4,347
6	Birmingham	4,252
7	Miami	4,229
8	San Francisco	4,130
9	Houston	4,048
10	Orlando	3,960
11	Jacksonville	3,725
12	Kansas City	3,723
13	Atlanta	3,720
14	Las Vegas	3,695
15	Milwaukee	3,651
16	Baltimore	3,646
17	New Orleans	3,626
18	Austin	3,450
19	Cincinnati	3,433
20	Charlotte	3,385
21	Dallas	3,369
22	Virginia Beach	3,320
23	Nashville	3,314
24	Portland	3,242
25	Sacramento	3,183
26	Buffalo	3,165
27	Detroit	3,149
28	Tampa	3,129
29	Riverside	3,128
30	St. Louis	3,102
United States		3,099
31	Denver	3,075
32	Philadelphia	2,975
33	Minneapolis	2,869
34	Providence	2,698
35	Richmond	2,640
36	San Jose	2,614
37	Los Angeles	2,561
38	San Diego	2,541
39	Raleigh	2,503
40	Washington, D.C.	2,500
41	Hartford	2,465
42	Boston	2,245
43	Pittsburgh	2,149
44	New York	2,000

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Property Crime Rate

Per 100,000 population, 2013

1	San Antonio	4,415
2	Salt Lake City	4,348
3	Memphis	4,190
4	Seattle	4,023
5	Oklahoma City	3,956
6	Birmingham	3,723
7	Miami	3,691
8	San Francisco	3,572
9	Houston	3,489
10	Indianapolis	3,469
11	Louisville	3,430
12	Orlando	3,420
13	Atlanta	3,331
14	Kansas City	3,254
15	Jacksonville	3,229
16	Austin	3,179
17	New Orleans	3,152
18	Cincinnati	3,147
19	Milwaukee	3,064
20	Dallas	3,036
21	Las Vegas	3,017
22	Virginia Beach	3,017
23	Baltimore	3,012
24	Portland	2,991
25	Charlotte	2,981
26	Riverside	2,794
27	Sacramento	2,767
28	Denver	2,747
29	Buffalo	2,735
30	Tampa	2,732
United States		2,731
31	Nashville	2,718
32	St. Louis	2,670
33	Minneapolis	2,595
34	Detroit	2,579
35	Philadelphia	2,478
36	Richmond	2,396
37	San Jose	2,364
38	Providence	2,360
39	Chicago	2,339
40	Raleigh	2,283
41	Los Angeles	2,207
42	Hartford	2,201
43	San Diego	2,192
44	Washington, D.C.	2,169
45	Boston	1,890
46	Pittsburgh	1,857
47	New York	1,610

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Violent Crime Rate

Per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Memphis	993
2	Las Vegas	678
3	Baltimore	633
4	Nashville	596
5	Milwaukee	587
6	Detroit	570
7	Houston	559
8	San Francisco	559
9	Orlando	540
10	Miami	539
11	Birmingham	530
12	Oklahoma City	503
13	Philadelphia	498
14	Jacksonville	496
15	New Orleans	474
16	Kansas City	469
17	San Antonio	460
18	St. Louis	432
19	Buffalo	430
20	Dallas	416
21	Charlotte	404
22	Tampa	397
23	Phoenix	392
24	Portland	390
25	Atlanta	389
United States		368
26	Salt Lake City	357
27	Boston	355
28	Los Angeles	353
29	San Diego	349
30	Providence	338
31	Riverside	333
32	Dallas	333
33	Washington, D.C.	331
34	Denver	329
35	Seattle	324
36	Virginia Beach	304
37	Pittsburgh	293
38	Cincinnati	285
39	Minneapolis	274
40	Austin	271
41	Hartford	264
42	Portland	251
43	San Jose	250
44	Richmond	244
45	Raleigh	219

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Murder Rate

Per 100,000 population, 2013

1	New Orleans	19.0
2	Memphis	10.3
3	Baltimore	10.0
4	Detroit	9.6
5	Birmingham	8.2
6	Indianapolis	7.6
7	Kansas City	7.4
8	St. Louis	7.2
9	Jacksonville	7.1
10	Philadelphia	7.1
11	Milwaukee	7.0
12	Virginia Beach	6.9
13	Miami	6.6
14	Chicago	6.4
15	Richmond	6.2
16	Houston	5.9
17	Oklahoma City	5.9
18	Atlanta	5.9
19	Las Vegas	5.7
20	Charlotte	5.2
21	Buffalo	5.2
22	Riverside	5.0
23	Louisville	4.9
24	New York	4.8
25	Cincinnati	4.8
26	San Francisco	4.8
27	San Antonio	4.6
28	Los Angeles	4.5
United States		4.5
29	Dallas	4.4
30	Tampa	4.3
31	Sacramento	4.1
32	Pittsburgh	4.1
33	Orlando	3.9
34	Washington, D.C.	3.7
35	Denver	3.7
36	New York	3.5
37	Hartford	3.4
38	Nashville	3.4
39	San Jose	3.0
40	Austin	2.8
41	Raleigh	2.7
42	Minneapolis	2.5
43	Providence	2.5
44	San Diego	2.2
45	Seattle	2.2
46	Boston	1.8
47	Salt Lake City	1.8
48	Portland	1.4

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Change in Total Crime Rate

Percent change, 2012-2013

1	Baltimore	1.1
2	Salt Lake City	1.1
3	Las Vegas	0.9
4	Denver	-0.3
5	San Diego	-1.2
6	Orlando	-1.8
7	Atlanta	-1.9
8	Virginia Beach	-2.4
9	Birmingham	-2.5
10	New Orleans	-2.9
11	San Antonio	-4.0
12	Boston	-4.0
13	Dallas	-4.3
14	Washington, D.C.	-4.4
15	Tampa	-4.4
16	Memphis	-4.4
17	Detroit	-4.7
18	Cincinnati	-4.7
19	Los Angeles	-4.8
United States		-4.8
20	Providence	-4.8
21	Sacramento	-5.5
22	Portland	-5.5
23	Miami	-5.9
24	Richmond	-6.0
25	Buffalo	-6.0
26	Kansas City	-6.1
27	Jacksonville	-6.2
28	Milwaukee	-6.8
29	St. Louis	-7.3
30	Austin	-7.4
31	Nashville	-7.7
32	Riverside	-7.7
33	Raleigh	-7.9
34	San Jose	-9.2
35	Oklahoma City	-9.3
36	Hartford	-9.9

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports

Crime (Page 109)

Total Crime Rate, Property Crime Rate, Violent Crime Rate, Murder Rate, and Change in Total Crime Rate present offenses known to law enforcement agencies and voluntarily reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR includes data for MSAs only if 75 percent of the law enforcement agencies report data and the agencies for the principal city/cities report 12 months of complete data. For the MSAs that meet this standard, data for agencies that do not report or do not report complete data are estimated. The UCR does not report data if the FBI determines that the agency's data were over-reported, under-reported, or did not follow national UCR Program guidelines. **Total Crime Rate** is comprised of violent crime and property crime. Data are not available for Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Phoenix. **Property Crime Rate** includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data are not available for Cleveland, Columbus, and Phoenix. **Violent Crime Rate** includes the offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Data are not available for Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Louisville. **Murder Rate** includes the offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter. Data are not available for Cleveland and Columbus. **Change in Total Crime Rate:** Data are not available for 14 regions due to a lack of data in one or both years or a change in reporting practices that makes the data incomparable. The FBI changed the definition of rape in 2013. The 2012 crime data uses the legacy definition, while the 2013 crime data uses the revised definition.

Source: FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 2012 and 2013 Crime in the United States (Table 6)

Charts (Page 108)

Violent Crime Rate and **Property Crime Rate** report data for the St. Louis MSA as it was delineated at the time. The boundary of the St. Louis MSA changed three times from 1991 to 2013. In 2005 and 2010 at least one state or local agency in the St. Louis MSA changed their reporting practices and the FBI warns against comparing data from previous years. In 2009 violent crime data is not available for the MSA because the data collection methodology for the offense of forcible rape used by the Illinois state UCR Program did not comply with national UCR Program guidelines. Data prior to 2003 is from the Where We Stand 6th Edition (it is no longer available by MSA from the FBI).

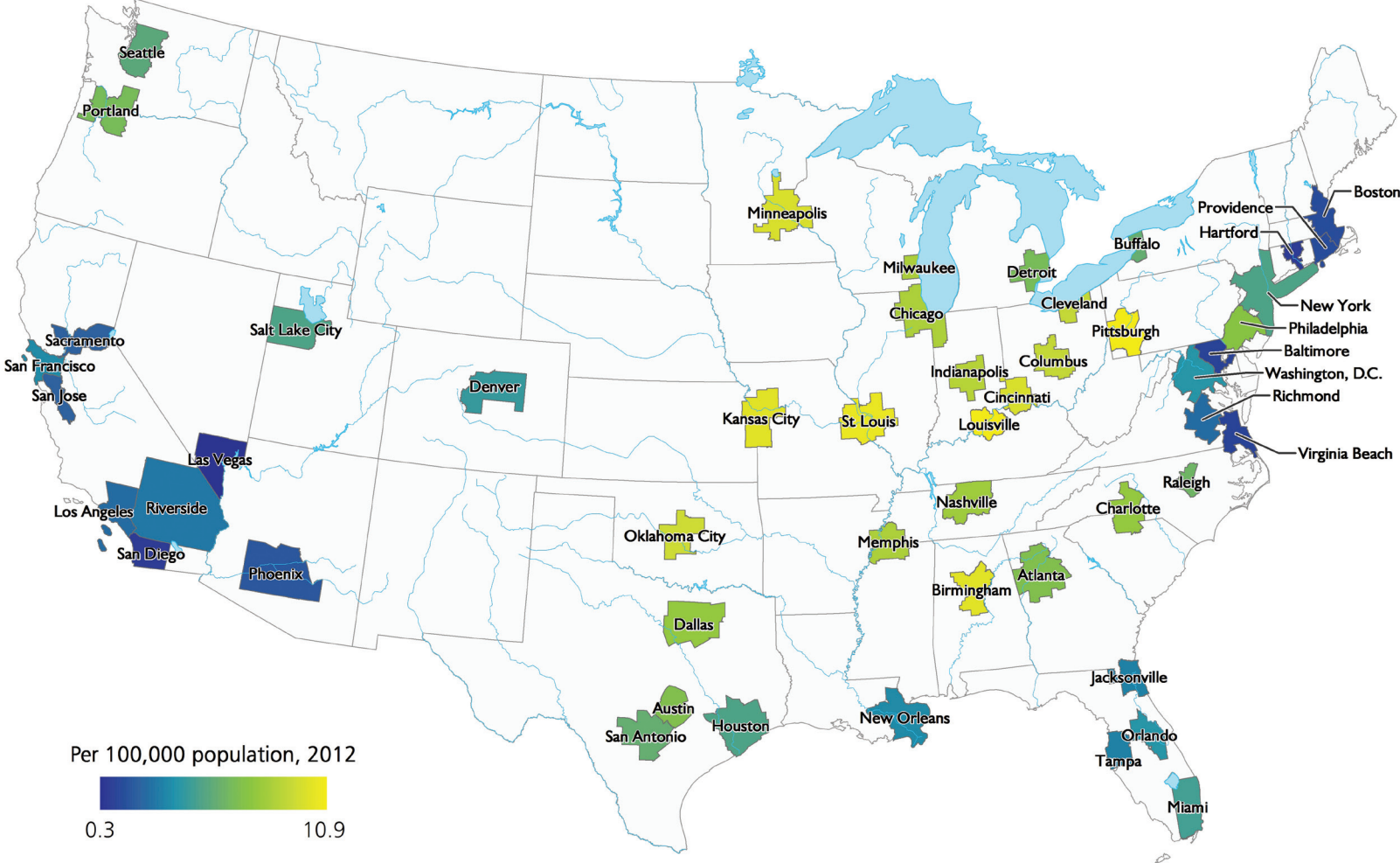
Source: Where We Stand, 6th Edition; FBI, Uniform Crime Reports, 2003 through 2013 Crime in the United States

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Municipalities

—See page 113 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Local Governments

The number of local governments in the St. Louis region is a frequently discussed topic. Whether or not there are too many of them is one of the longest-standing debates in the St. Louis region.

Compared to the peer regions, St. Louis has the 5th highest number of local governments with 1,034 general and special purpose governments. Considering the number of people the governments represent, St. Louis ranks 3rd among the peer regions with 37 units of local government per 100,000 people. The United States as a whole has relatively fewer local governments than St. Louis, with 28.7 units of government per 100,000 people.

Every five years, for years ending in two and seven, the U.S. Census Bureau conducts the Census of Governments. State and local governments in the United States are surveyed to determine the type, location, and purpose of governments as well as data on public finance and public employment.

In 2012 over 90,000 local governments in the United States were surveyed, including all counties, municipalities, townships, special districts, and independent school districts.

There are 273 municipalities in the St. Louis MSA, which amounts to 9.8 for every 100,000 people. There are 125 regular school districts¹ in the MSA—4.5 for every 100,000 people. St. Louis ranks 3rd among the peer regions for both the number of municipalities per capita and the number of school districts per capita.

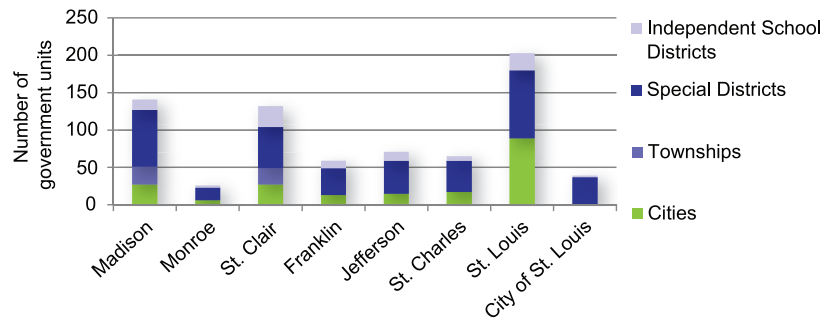
On all four of the WWS tables in this section the peer Midwest regions rank toward the top of the tables with relatively large numbers of governmental units—both in total and based on population.

In the East-West Gateway (EWG) 8-county region there are a total of 743 units of government. Over half are classified as special districts, which account for government units with a variety of purposes, including fire protection, transportation development, library services, water supply, and parks.

Among the counties in the EWG region, the county with the largest population - St. Louis County - also has the largest number of governments with 89 municipalities, 91 special districts, and 23 school districts.

According to the data reported by the Census of Governments, from 2002 to 2012 a total of 99 local government units were added to the 8-county region, with a net increase of 99 special districts and two municipalities, and a net loss of two independent school districts. One municipality, St. George in St. Louis County, disincorporated during this time period.

Government Units by County
East-West Gateway Region, 2012



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments, 2012

¹ The count of regular school districts includes operating public school districts that are independent governments as well as those that are dependent segments of other local governments such as a city or county.

Units of Local Government

General and special-purpose units of government, 2012

1	New York	1,697
2	Chicago	1,655
3	Houston	1,055
4	Denver	1,043
5	St. Louis	1,034
6	Pittsburgh	882
7	Philadelphia	832
8	Minneapolis	669
9	Kansas City	660
10	Dallas	561
11	Boston	473
12	Los Angeles	466
13	Cincinnati	448
14	Columbus	433
15	San Francisco	382
16	Indianapolis	381
Peer Average		380
17	Detroit	379
18	Atlanta	360
19	Sacramento	352
20	Seattle	341
21	Louisville	313
22	Cleveland	311
23	Riverside	303
24	Portland	293
25	Miami	288
26	Austin	264
27	Phoenix	234
28	Milwaukee	209
29	Oklahoma City	206
30	Tampa	204
31	Hartford	199
32	Providence	197
33	Birmingham	186
34	San Antonio	171
35	San Diego	163
36	Washington, D.C.	154
37	Buffalo	142
38	Nashville	139
39	Memphis	131
40	Orlando	129
41	Charlotte	124
42	San Jose	113
43	Jacksonville	103
44	Salt Lake City	91
45	New Orleans	47
46	Raleigh	47
47	Richmond	45
48	Virginia Beach	41
49	Baltimore	40
50	Las Vegas	20

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments 2012

Local Governments

Per 100,000 population, 2012

1	Denver	39.4
2	Pittsburgh	37.4
3	St. Louis	37.0
4	Kansas City	32.4
United States		28.7
5	Louisville	25.0
6	Columbus	22.3
7	Cincinnati	21.0
8	Indianapolis	19.8
9	Minneapolis	19.5
10	Chicago	17.4
11	Houston	17.1
12	Birmingham	16.4
13	Hartford	16.4
14	Sacramento	16.0
15	Oklahoma City	15.9
16	Cleveland	15.1
17	Austin	14.4
18	Philadelphia	13.8
19	Milwaukee	13.3
20	Portland	12.8
21	Buffalo	12.5
22	Providence	12.3
23	Riverside	10.2
24	Memphis	9.8
25	Seattle	9.6
26	Detroit	8.8
27	San Francisco	8.6
28	New York	8.5
29	Dallas	8.4
30	Salt Lake City	8.1
31	Nashville	8.0
32	San Antonio	7.6
33	Jacksonville	7.5
34	Tampa	7.2
35	Riverside	7.0
36	Atlanta	6.6
37	San Jose	6.0
38	Orlando	5.8
39	Phoenix	5.4
40	Charlotte	5.4
41	San Diego	5.1
42	Miami	5.0
43	Raleigh	4.0
44	New Orleans	3.8
45	Richmond	3.6
46	Los Angeles	3.6
47	Washington, D.C.	2.6
48	Virginia Beach	2.4
49	Baltimore	1.5
50	Las Vegas	1.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments 2012; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Municipalities

Per 100,000 population, 2012

1	Louisville	10.9
2	Pittsburgh	10.8
3	St. Louis	9.8
4	Kansas City	8.1
5	Birmingham	7.8
6	Cincinnati	6.5
7	Minneapolis	6.4
United States		6.2
8	Oklahoma City	5.9
9	Columbus	5.1
10	Cleveland	5.0
11	Indianapolis	4.6
12	Milwaukee	3.9
13	Memphis	3.8
14	Chicago	3.7
15	Nashville	3.2
16	Charlotte	3.1
17	Dallas	3.1
18	Philadelphia	2.7
19	Atlanta	2.6
20	Austin	2.6
21	Portland	2.6
22	Detroit	2.5
23	Boston	2.4
24	Buffalo	2.3
25	San Antonio	2.3
26	Seattle	2.2
27	New York	2.1
28	Salt Lake City	2.0
29	Houston	2.0
30	Miami	1.8
31	Denver	1.7
32	Washington, D.C.	1.6
33	Orlando	1.6
34	San Francisco	1.5
35	New Orleans	1.4
36	Jacksonville	1.2
37	Tampa	1.2
38	Riverside	1.2
39	Richmond	1.0
40	Los Angeles	0.9
41	San Jose	0.9
42	Sacramento	0.9
43	Phoenix	0.8
44	Boston	0.8
45	Providence	0.7
46	Baltimore	0.7
47	Virginia Beach	0.7
48	San Diego	0.6
49	Hartford	0.4
50	Las Vegas	0.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments 2012; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

School Districts

Number of regular, operating school districts per 100,000 population, 2012

1	Oklahoma City	4.8
2	Hartford	4.8
3	St. Louis	4.5
4	Pittsburgh	4.4
United States		4.3
5	Kansas City	4.1
6	Chicago	3.7
7	Cincinnati	3.7
8	Boston	3.7
9	Buffalo	3.4
10	Milwaukee	3.3
11	Cleveland	3.2
12	Philadelphia	3.2
13	New York	3.2
14	Providence	3.1
15	Columbus	3.0
16	Indianapolis	2.9
17	Minneapolis	2.6
18	Detroit	2.4
19	Portland	2.2
20	San Jose	2.1
21	Sacramento	2.1
22	Birmingham	2.0
23	San Francisco	1.8
24	Phoenix	1.8
25	San Antonio	1.7
26	Louisville	1.7
27	Dallas	1.7
28	Austin	1.6
29	Richmond	1.5
30	Seattle	1.4
31	San Diego	1.3
32	Washington, D.C.	1.3
33	Nashville	1.1
34	Memphis	1.0
35	Houston	1.0
36	Denver	1.0
37	Virginia Beach	0.9
38	Los Angeles	0.8
39	New Orleans	0.7
40	Atlanta	0.7
41	Charlotte	0.7
42	Salt Lake City	0.5
43	Washington, D.C.	0.4
44	Jacksonville	0.4
45	Baltimore	0.3
46	Raleigh	0.3
47	Orlando	0.2
48	Tampa	0.1
49	Miami	0.1
50	Las Vegas	0.1

Source: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Public Finance

As a part of the Census of Governments the U.S. Census Bureau collects state and local government finance data to provide a comprehensive database of public finances. The data are used for many purposes, including informing the government component of gross domestic product (GDP) estimates, allocation of federal grant funds, and legislative research.²

According to the Census of Governments, “local government general revenue from own sources” includes revenue collected by all types of local governments through taxes and other charges. Taxes are collected on a variety of items, including property, retail sales, income, motor fuel, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and public utilities. Local governments also collect revenue via fees or charges for a variety of services such as school lunch sales and parking facilities.

Local government general revenue is portrayed in the WWS table relative to the size of each region’s economy. St. Louis ranks 30th with local government revenue representing 4.9 percent of gross metropolitan product in the region. Ranking 1st and 2nd, local government revenues in Miami and Riverside equal over 8 percent of economic activity in each region.

Nationally, 64 percent of local government general revenue from own sources is from taxes with the remainder being from charges and fees. For the St. Louis region, taxes comprised 73 percent of own source general revenue for local governments. Regarding tax revenue, property taxes comprised the largest portion (67.9 percent) and sales tax accounted for 22.4 percent.

Based on a national average, local governments in the United States rely more heavily on property tax than on sales tax. The difference is substantial in all regions except New Orleans and Oklahoma City where the proportion of tax revenue collected from property tax is only two percentage points higher than the amount collected from sales tax.

Expenditures per capita by local governments range from about \$3,000 per person in Oklahoma City to nearly \$9,000 in San Francisco.³ Among the 50 peer regions St. Louis ranks 44th, with local governments spending the 7th lowest amount per capita. Nationwide, local governments spend the most on current operations for elementary and secondary schools (30.8 percent), followed by current operations for hospitals (5.1 percent) and police (4.9 percent).

Local government debt is expressed as the ratio of debt to general revenue from own sources. This is one way to measure the ability of local governments to repay debt with a low ratio demonstrating a balance between debt and income. Combined, local governments in the St. Louis region have one of the lowest debt to revenue ratios among the peer regions, ranking 37th, just below the United States average.

The federal funding measure includes grant awards, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, and procurement contracts. Some of the regions with the largest amount of federal funding per capita are those that have the highest proportions of government employment, including Washington, D.C.; Virginia Beach; and Sacramento. In 2010, \$5.8 billion in federal funding was allocated to the St. Louis region. On a per capita basis the region ranks 8th with \$12,224 in funding per person.

Local Government General Revenue from Own Sources

As a percent of gross metropolitan product, 2012

1	Miami	8.6
2	Riverside	8.5
3	New York	7.7
4	Buffalo	7.4
5	Charlotte	6.8
6	San Antonio	6.2
7	Cleveland	6.1
8	Sacramento	6.0
9	Chicago	5.9
10	Kansas City	5.8
11	Austin	5.7
12	San Francisco	5.7
13	Orlando	5.7
14	Columbus	5.7
15	Denver	5.6
16	Providence	5.6
17	Jacksonville	5.6
18	Las Vegas	5.5
Peer Average		5.5
19	New Orleans	5.5
20	Washington, D.C.	5.5
21	Tampa	5.4
22	Los Angeles	5.3
23	Virginia Beach	5.2
24	Philadelphia	5.1
25	Memphis	5.1
26	San Diego	5.1
27	Milwaukee	5.0
28	Dallas	4.9
29	Cincinnati	4.9
30	St. Louis	4.9
31	Pittsburgh	4.9
32	Phoenix	4.9
33	San Jose	4.8
34	Atlanta	4.8
35	Seattle	4.7
36	Baltimore	4.6
37	Detroit	4.5
38	Indianapolis	4.3
39	Louisville	4.3
40	Oklahoma City	4.2
41	Hartford	4.2
42	Nashville	4.2
43	Birmingham	4.2
44	Minneapolis	4.1
45	Portland	4.0
46	Richmond	3.9
47	Raleigh	3.9
48	Boston	3.9
49	Houston	3.8
50	Salt Lake City	3.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments; Bureau of Economic Analysis

² U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Survey of State & Local Government Finance, accessed on 4 June 2015 at <https://www.census.gov/econ/overview/go0400.html>

³ The measure of Local Government Expenditures includes only direct spending by local governments (i.e. all expenditures other than payments to other governments).

Reliance on Property Tax

Property tax revenue as a percent of total tax revenue, 2012

1 Hartford	98.9
2 Providence	97.3
3 Boston	96.2
4 Milwaukee	93.7
5 Minneapolis	93.1
6 Detroit	89.2
7 Chicago	83.7
8 Austin	83.7
9 Houston	83.3
10 San Antonio	81.3
11 Dallas	80.6
12 Miami	78.9
13 Portland	77.5
14 San Diego	77.1
15 Riverside	77.1
16 Tampa	76.7
17 Charlotte	76.7
18 Raleigh	75.6
19 San Jose	75.1
20 Sacramento	74.1
21 Richmond	74.1
United States	73.5
22 Indianapolis	73.1
23 Jacksonville	72.8
24 Pittsburgh	72.1
25 Salt Lake City	71.9
26 Orlando	71.5
27 Philadelphia	71.4
28 Memphis	69.8
29 Virginia Beach	68.7
30 San Francisco	68.5
31 Atlanta	68.2
32 Los Angeles	68.1
33 St. Louis	67.9
34 Cincinnati	67.0
35 Buffalo	66.2
36 New York	66.0
37 Phoenix	64.1
38 Nashville	64.0
39 Las Vegas	63.6
40 Columbus	62.8
41 Cleveland	62.4
42 Louisville	62.2
43 Denver	60.7
44 Kansas City	59.8
45 Seattle	59.0
46 Baltimore	57.0
47 Washington, D.C.	56.3
48 Oklahoma City	50.0
49 New Orleans	49.5
50 Birmingham	44.5

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments

Reliance on Sales Tax

Sales tax revenue as a percent of total tax revenue, 2012

1 Oklahoma City	48.0
2 New Orleans	47.5
3 Birmingham	38.0
4 Seattle	36.2
5 Denver	34.4
6 Buffalo	32.0
7 Phoenix	31.9
8 Kansas City	30.4
9 Atlanta	29.0
10 Nashville	29.0
11 Las Vegas	27.8
12 Memphis	26.2
13 Los Angeles	26.2
14 Salt Lake City	24.3
15 Riverside	24.3
16 Virginia Beach	23.1
17 Jacksonville	23.0
18 St. Louis	22.4
19 Raleigh	20.8
20 Sacramento	20.3
21 Charlotte	20.0
22 San Diego	19.4
23 Tampa	19.2
24 San Francisco	18.9
25 Riverside	18.8
26 San Jose	18.3
27 Richmond	17.3
28 Dallas	17.0
29 San Antonio	16.8
United States	16.6
30 Houston	15.3
31 Washington, D.C.	15.2
32 Miami	14.9
33 Austin	14.7
34 Chicago	13.7
35 New York	13.5
36 Cleveland	11.3
37 Columbus	8.8
38 Cincinnati	8.5
39 Pittsburgh	7.4
40 Portland	7.4
41 Louisville	6.3
42 Philadelphia	6.2
43 Milwaukee	4.5
44 Minneapolis	4.1
45 Detroit	4.1
46 Baltimore	4.0
47 Indianapolis	3.7
48 Boston	2.0
49 Providence	1.3
50 Hartford	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments

Local Government Expenditures

Dollars per capita, 2012

1 San Francisco	8,839
2 New York	8,817
3 San Jose	7,259
4 Los Angeles	7,186
5 Washington, D.C.	6,946
6 Sacramento	6,835
7 San Diego	6,131
8 Seattle	6,108
9 Chicago	6,075
10 New Orleans	5,944
11 Buffalo	5,909
12 Miami	5,896
13 Austin	5,889
14 Cleveland	5,848
15 Orlando	5,816
16 Memphis	5,650
17 Charlotte	5,486
18 Philadelphia	5,370
19 Jacksonville	5,347
20 San Antonio	5,270
United States	5,249
21 Denver	5,240
22 Milwaukee	5,202
23 Indianapolis	5,170
24 Portland	5,110
25 Columbus	5,078
26 Minneapolis	5,005
27 Las Vegas	4,987
28 Baltimore	4,957
29 Pittsburgh	4,911
30 Dallas	4,894
31 Detroit	4,889
32 Virginia Beach	4,885
33 Kansas City	4,872
34 Orlando	4,790
35 Salt Lake City	4,729
36 Nashville	4,727
37 Hartford	4,715
38 Raleigh	4,654
39 Boston	4,638
40 Houston	4,582
41 Cincinnati	4,539
42 Atlanta	4,538
43 Phoenix	4,494
44 St. Louis	4,313
45 Providence	4,094
46 Tampa	4,040
47 Birmingham	3,937
48 Richmond	3,896
49 Louisville	3,706
50 Oklahoma City	3,249

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Local Government Debt

Ratio of debt to local revenue, 2012

1 Las Vegas	4.1
2 Jacksonville	3.9
3 Raleigh	3.8
4 Austin	3.6
5 Houston	3.5
6 San Antonio	3.5
7 Birmingham	3.4
8 Dallas	3.2
9 Sacramento	3.1
10 Pittsburgh	3.0
11 Detroit	2.7
12 Indianapolis	2.7
13 Phoenix	2.7
14 Salt Lake City	2.6
15 Minneapolis	2.5
16 San Diego	2.5
17 Denver	2.4
18 Los Angeles	2.3
19 Louisville	2.3
20 San Francisco	2.3
21 Riverside	2.3
22 Orlando	2.3
23 Kansas City	2.3
24 Portland	2.3
25 Atlanta	2.3
26 Seattle	2.2
27 Chicago	2.2
28 Cincinnati	2.2
29 Philadelphia	2.1
30 Nashville	2.1
United States	2.0
31 New Orleans	1.9
32 San Jose	1.9
33 New York	1.8
34 Memphis	1.8
35 Cleveland	1.8
36 Virginia Beach	1.8
37 St. Louis	1.7
38 Columbus	1.7
39 Richmond	1.7
40 Miami	1.6
41 Tampa	1.6
42 Washington, D.C.	1.5
43 Milwaukee	1.5
44 Buffalo	1.4
45 Baltimore	1.3
46 Tampa	1.2
47 Oklahoma City	1.2
48 Providence	1.0
49 Hartford	0.8
50 Boston	0.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments

Federal Funding

Dollars per capita, 2010

1 Washington, D.C.	30,130
2 Virginia Beach	16,661
3 Hartford	15,959
4 Baltimore	15,640
5 Sacramento	15,070
6 New Orleans	13,453
7 Boston	12,673
8 St. Louis	12,224
9 Pittsburgh	12,084
10 San Diego	12,051
11 Austin	11,518
12 Richmond	11,019
13 San Antonio	10,787
14 Providence	10,780
United States	10,531
15 Philadelphia	10,500
16 Louisville	10,228
17 Oklahoma City	10,224
18 Seattle	9,841
19 Columbus	9,815
20 Memphis	9,796
21 Tampa	9,613
22 Indianapolis	9,526
23 Nashville	9,457
24 Buffalo	9,420
25 Jacksonville	9,333
26 San Francisco	9,296
27 Cleveland	9,171
28 Birmingham	9,089
29 Kansas City	9,063
30 Miami	9,031
31 Detroit	8,999
32 New York	8,922
33 Denver	8,855
34 San Jose	8,846
35 Salt Lake City	8,796
36 Raleigh	8,508
37 Cincinnati	8,195
38 Phoenix	7,997
39 Milwaukee	7,925
40 Orlando	7,886
41 Los Angeles	7,841
42 Atlanta	7,705
43 Chicago	7,480
44 Minneapolis	7,415
45 Dallas	7,307
46 Portland	7,048
47 Houston	6,080
48 Riverside	5,812
49 Las Vegas	5,768
50 Charlotte	5,364

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Federal Financial Statistics Program

Local Governments (Page 113)

Units of Local Government includes county, municipal, and township governments along with independent school districts and special districts.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments

Local Governments reports total units of local government per 100,000 population. Population estimates are for July 1, 2012 (vintage 2014).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments and 2014 Population Estimates

Municipalities includes municipal governments only. The table uses population estimates for July 1, 2012 (vintage 2014).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments and 2014 Population Estimates

School Districts presents the number of districts for the 2012-2013 school year relative to the July 1, 2012 population estimate (vintage 2014). Data includes operating local primary and secondary school districts that are either independent governmental entities or part of a local government.

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data, FY 2011 Local Education Agency (School District) Finance Survey (F-33) Data, v. 1a; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Public Finance (Page 114 and 115)

Local Government General Revenue from Own Sources reports revenue for all local governments for fiscal years ending between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012. The Census of Governments imputed data for local governments that did not respond to the survey. General revenue is defined as all government revenue except liquor store revenue, insurance trust revenue, and utility revenue. Own source revenue includes all revenue that is not received from intergovernmental transfers. General revenue from own sources includes revenue from local taxes, charges, or other local sources and is presented as a percent of gross metropolitan product.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments; Bureau of Economic Analysis

Reliance on Property Tax and **Reliance on Sales Tax** represent amount of revenue collected by all local governments from each tax as a percent of total tax revenue.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments

Local Government Expenditures includes all direct spending. It does not include intergovernmental transfers. This measure uses population estimates for July 1, 2012 (vintage 2013).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments and 2013 Population Estimates

Local Government Debt includes short-term and long-term debt outstanding. Local revenue includes general revenue from own sources.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 Census of Governments

Federal Funding measures grant awards, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, and procurement contracts. Dollar amounts reported represent either actual expenditures or obligations.

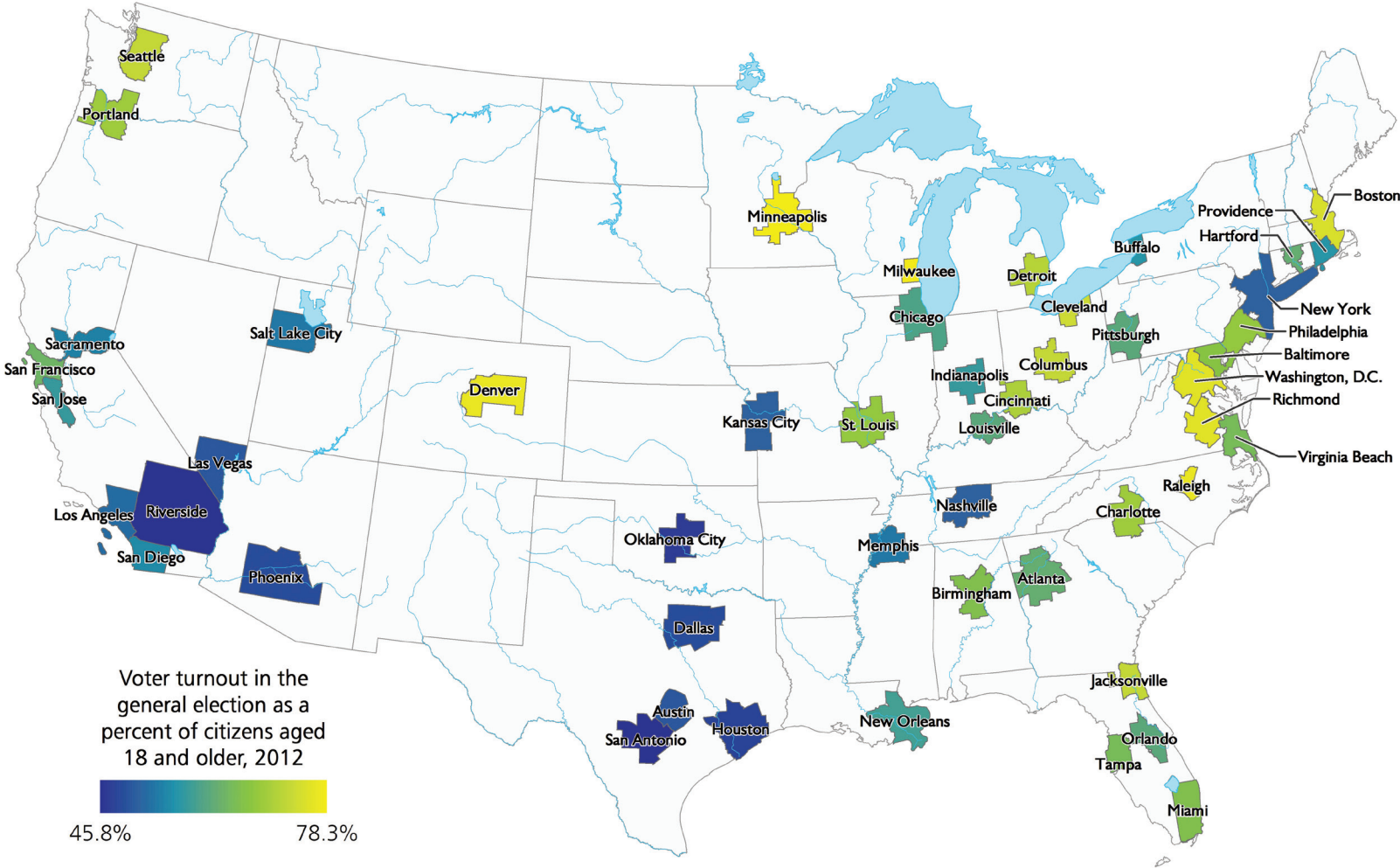
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Federal Financial Statistics Program, Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2010

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

Voter Participation

—See page 119 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



Community Engagement

How engaged people are in their communities—civically and socially—is related to the concept of social capital. Xavier de Souza Briggs defines social capital as “resources stored in human relationships, whether casual or close.” Robert Putnam has argued that a high level of social capital can help communities prosper in the long run. The measures in this section indicate how regions are performing on this aspect of society.

Voter participation is a basic indicator of civic engagement in the political process, and may also reflect the degree to which individuals are engaged and interested in their broader communities. In the 2012 general election, Minneapolis and Milwaukee had the highest levels of voter turnout, with more than three quarters of voting age citizens casting a ballot. Regions in the Southwest had some of the lowest rates of voter participation, with the eight lowest rates occurring in regions in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Nevada, and Southern California. St. Louis ranks 17th on this measure, ahead of most of its peers. Within the East-West Gateway region, voter participation ranged from 59.7 percent in Jefferson County, MO to 71.5 percent in St. Louis County, MO.

Contributing to a charity indicates a level of social connection. Salt Lake City and Milwaukee had the highest percentage of adults reporting they contributed at least \$25 to a charitable or religious organization in the last year (based on a three year average). The four regions with the lowest percentage of adults contributing to a charity are in California and Florida. St. Louis ranks 18th, with about 56 percent of adults donating to at least one non-profit organization.

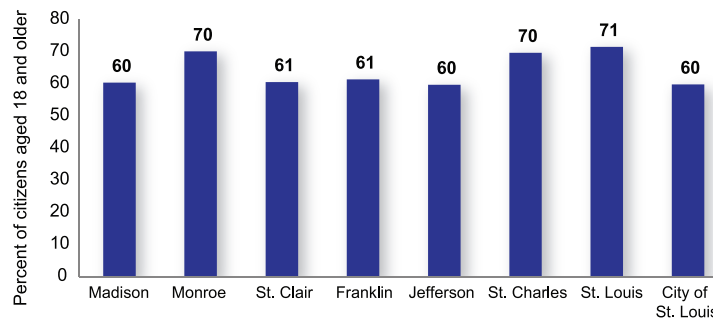
Volunteering provides many benefits, both to the volunteers and to the communities they serve. Research shows that volunteering can improve physical health, mental health, and employment prospects.^{1,2} Volunteers help the communities and agencies they serve by extending staffing capacity, providing leadership, and offering fresh perspectives.

St. Louis ranks 11th on Volunteer Rate with an average of 30.6 percent of adults performing some volunteer activities each year. Milwaukee, which has high rates of civic engagement on other measures, also has a high rate of volunteerism, ranking 4th. Many Sun Belt regions, along with New York, have the lowest rates of volunteering among the peer regions.

Nonprofit organizations provide a range of vital services to communities and play an important role in local economies. The National Conference on Citizenship found that communities with more nonprofit organizations experienced smaller increases in unemployment during the Great Recession, due in part to the increased solidarity and connections that nonprofits provide.³ St. Louis ranks 13th on the number of nonprofit organizations per 10,000 population. Regions in the Southwest and Florida have some of the lowest number of nonprofits relative to the size of their population.

Public libraries provide an accessible welcoming space that can facilitate community engagement among diverse populations. Many libraries provide meeting rooms for community groups, spaces for tutoring or literacy programs, and information on resources in the community. Library materials and Internet stations also encourage learning and enable patrons to apply for jobs. In Cleveland a resident visits a local library an average of 10 times per year, the highest rate among the peer regions. St. Louis is above the national average, with six visits per person.

Voter Participation in the General Election by County
East-West Gateway Region, 2012



Source: Illinois State Board of Elections, Missouri Secretary of State, 2013 American Community Survey Estimates

1 Grimm, Robert, Kimberly Spring, and Nathan Dietz, *The Health Benefits of Volunteering: A Review of Recent Research* Corporation for National & Community Service, April 2007.

2 Spera, Christopher, Robin Ghertner, Anthony Nerino, and Adrienne DiTommaso, *Volunteering as a Pathway to Employment: Does Volunteering Increase Odds of Finding a Job for the Out of Work?*, Corporation for National & Community Service, June 2013.

3 National Conference on Citizenship, *Civic Health and Unemployment II: The Case Builds*. Washington, D.C. September 2012.

Voter Participation

Voter turnout in the general election as a percent of citizens aged 18 and older, 2012

1	Minneapolis	78.3
2	Milwaukee	76.9
3	Raleigh	73.6
4	Denver	72.4
5	Washington, D.C.	70.6
6	Richmond	70.3
7	Boston	68.5
8	Cleveland	67.7
9	Seattle	67.0
10	Columbus	67.0
11	Jacksonville	66.9
12	Detroit	66.6
13	Cincinnati	65.9
14	Charlotte	65.5
15	Portland	65.4
16	Philadelphia	65.2
17	St. Louis	65.1
18	Baltimore	64.5
19	Birmingham	62.9
20	Miami	62.8
21	Tampa	62.3
22	Virginia Beach	62.1
23	San Francisco	61.8
24	Hartford	61.6
25	Atlanta	61.5
26	Pittsburgh	61.0
27	Orlando	60.7
28	Louisville	60.6
29	Chicago	59.8
30	New Orleans	59.2
31	San Jose	59.0
32	Indianapolis	59.0
33	Providence	58.7
United States		58.5
34	Buffalo	58.4
35	San Diego	57.4
36	Sacramento	57.4
37	Salt Lake City	56.4
38	Memphis	56.4
39	Los Angeles	55.7
40	Kansas City	55.1
41	New York	55.1
42	Nashville	54.9
43	Las Vegas	53.8
44	Austin	53.3
45	Phoenix	52.5
46	Dallas	52.0
47	Houston	50.6
48	Oklahoma City	50.5
49	Riverside	47.2
50	San Antonio	45.8

Source: State and County Election Divisions; U.S. National Archives and Records Administration; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates

Charitable Donations

Percent of adults who gave more than \$25 to a charitable or religious organization, 2012-2014 average

1	Salt Lake City	66.1
2	Milwaukee	65.5
3	Kansas City	62.7
4	Birmingham	62.3
5	Seattle	61.3
6	Buffalo	61.1
7	Louisville	60.7
8	Minneapolis	60.4
9	San Jose	59.7
10	Portland	58.9
11	Indianapolis	58.8
12	Charlotte	58.6
13	Providence	58.5
14	Washington, D.C.	58.4
15	Denver	58.2
16	Chicago	57.9
17	Virginia Beach	56.5
18	St. Louis	56.3
19	Memphis	56.2
20	Miami	55.5
21	San Diego	55.0
22	Richmond	54.6
23	Boston	54.4
24	Hartford	53.8
25	San Francisco	53.4
26	Nashville	53.4
27	Philadelphia	53.2
28	Dallas	52.4
29	Cleveland	52.3
30	Atlanta	52.0
31	Phoenix	51.8
32	Detroit	51.6
33	Pittsburgh	51.4
34	Columbus	51.1
United States		51.1
35	Sacramento	50.5
36	Houston	50.4
37	Tampa	49.9
38	Las Vegas	49.4
39	San Antonio	48.8
40	Raleigh	48.8
41	Cincinnati	48.3
42	Jacksonville	47.5
43	New York	46.7
44	Austin	46.0
45	Oklahoma City	45.6
46	New Orleans	42.3
47	Los Angeles	42.1
48	Riverside	42.0
49	Orlando	41.9
50	Miami	36.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Volunteer Rate

Percent of adults who volunteer, 2011-2013 average

1	Minneapolis	35.8
2	Salt Lake City	35.0
3	Seattle	34.0
4	Milwaukee	33.5
5	Portland	33.2
6	Charlotte	33.1
7	Washington, D.C.	32.1
8	Kansas City	31.8
9	San Francisco	31.0
10	Portland	30.9
11	St. Louis	30.6
12	Indianapolis	30.5
13	San Jose	30.4
14	San Diego	29.7
15	Jacksonville	29.3
16	Austin	28.9
17	Columbus	28.2
18	Pittsburgh	27.7
19	Dallas	27.6
20	Hartford	27.4
21	Nashville	27.2
22	Baltimore	27.0
23	Detroit	27.0
24	Birmingham	27.0
25	Louisville	26.9
26	Oklahoma City	26.7
27	Atlanta	26.6
28	Richmond	26.6
29	Memphis	26.5
United States		26.2
30	Cincinnati	26.2
31	Sacramento	26.1
32	Philadelphia	26.1
33	Raleigh	26.0
34	Chicago	25.9
35	Boston	25.8
35	Cleveland	25.8
37	Tampa	24.0
38	Buffalo	23.8
39	Virginia Beach	23.6
40	Providence	23.3
41	San Antonio	23.2
42	Phoenix	23.1
43	Houston	21.9
44	Los Angeles	21.1
45	Orlando	19.4
46	Las Vegas	19.0
47	New Orleans	18.9
48	New York	17.7
48	Riverside	17.7
50	Miami	14.3

Source: Volunteering and Civic Life in America

Nonprofits

Nonprofit organizations per 10,000 population, 2015

1	Memphis	69.9
2	Washington, D.C.	69.2
3	Pittsburgh	64.0
4	Providence	61.9
5	Indianapolis	59.4
6	Kansas City	58.0
7	Columbus	57.5
8	Cleveland	56.9
9	Boston	55.5
10	Denver	54.1
11	San Francisco	53.9
12	Hartford	53.4
13	St. Louis	52.9
14	Minneapolis	52.9
15	Baltimore	51.9
16	Austin	50.8
17	Raleigh	50.1
18	Portland	49.8
19	Richmond	49.7
20	Philadelphia	49.5
21	Buffalo	49.1
22	Cincinnati	49.1
23	Seattle	48.3
United States		47.7
24	New York	47.1
25	Denver	46.2
26	Sacramento	46.1
27	Chicago	46.0
28	San Jose	45.9
29	Jacksonville	45.5
30	New Orleans	45.4
31	Louisville	44.6
32	Philadelphia	44.5
33	Birmingham	44.1
34	Atlanta	43.9
35	Oklahoma City	42.8
36	Dallas	41.0
37	Detroit	40.6
38	Charlotte	40.4
39	Virginia Beach	40.3
40	Los Angeles	39.2
41	San Diego	39.1
42	Salt Lake City	38.0
43	Orlando	37.8
44	Miami	36.7
45	Tampa	36.6
46	Houston	34.9
47	San Antonio	32.6
48	Phoenix	29.3
49	Riverside	26.9
50	Las Vegas	23.1

Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Library Visits

Visits per capita, 2012

1	Cleveland	10.2
2	Columbus	8.7
3	Salt Lake City	7.9
4	Hartford	7.7
5	Raleigh	7.3
6	San Jose	7.3
7	San Francisco	7.0
8	Seattle	6.9
9	Cincinnati	6.8
10	Chicago	6.8
11	Boston	6.7
12	Portland	6.6
13	Kansas City	6.4
14	New York	6.1
15	St. Louis	6.0
16	Baltimore	5.8
17	Milwaukee	5.7
18	Indianapolis	5.7
19	Minneapolis	5.5
20	Detroit	5.5
21	Denver	5.5
22	Providence	5.3
23	Pittsburgh	5.1
24	Washington, D.C.	5.0
25	Richmond	5.0
United States		4.9
26	Birmingham	4.9
27	Jacksonville	4.9
28	Virginia Beach	4.8
29	San Diego	4.7
30	Miami	4.6
31	Austin	4.5
32	Louisville	4.5
33	Oklahoma City	4.4
34	Las Vegas	4.3
35	Nashville	4.2
36	Tampa	4.2
37	Orlando	4.1
38	Philadelphia	4.1
39	Los Angeles	4.0
40	Phoenix	3.8
41	Dallas	3.6
42	Memphis	3.4
43	San Antonio	3.4
44	Atlanta	3.4
45	Sacramento	3.3
46	Riverside	3.1
47	Charlotte	3.0
48	New Orleans	2.8
49	Buffalo	2.7
50	Houston	2.6

Source: Institute of Museum and Library Services

Access to Amenities

Parks, cultural institutions, and grocery stores with healthy food options are amenities that can increase enjoyment and well-being. The regional comparisons in this section provide an indication of how accessible these amenities are to residents in each of the peer regions.

The St. Louis region ranks 24th on Creative Establishments with 36.2 arts, entertainment, and recreation establishments per 100,000 people. With the exception of Los Angeles, which ranks 1st, regions in the South and Southwest have some of the lowest numbers of creative establishments for their population size.

Arts and culture nonprofits receive revenue from a variety of sources, including donations, program revenue, membership dues, and investments. The amount of revenue these institutions bring in is an indication of the size and capacity of the arts and culture sector. St. Louis ranks 30th with arts and culture nonprofit organizations generating \$93.71 for each person in the MSA in 2010, lower than most of the other peer Midwest regions. Washington, D.C. has over twice the amount of arts and culture nonprofit revenue per capita as the next highest metro, New York, reflecting its status as a hub for national arts and culture nonprofits.

Parks can provide affordable and convenient places to exercise, and evidence shows that living closer to a park increases physical activity.⁴ In the United States, just under 40 percent of population lives within a half mile of a park. St. Louis ranks 27th on this measure, in the midst of a considerable range among the peer regions, extending from 13 percent in Orlando to 81.7 percent in San Francisco.

As is the case for most other tables in this section, the St. Louis region is similar to the United States on Access to Healthy Food Choices. About 6 percent of population in St. Louis, as well as in the United States, live in low-income areas and have low access to a grocery store.

Access to a computer and the Internet improve the quality of life of individuals by connecting them with information, employment opportunities, and entertainment. Households with No Computer measures the percentage of households without a desktop, laptop, or handheld computer, such as a smart mobile phone or tablet. In the United States 16.2 percent of households do not have a computer. Computer ownership varies greatly by income, with 37.6 percent of households

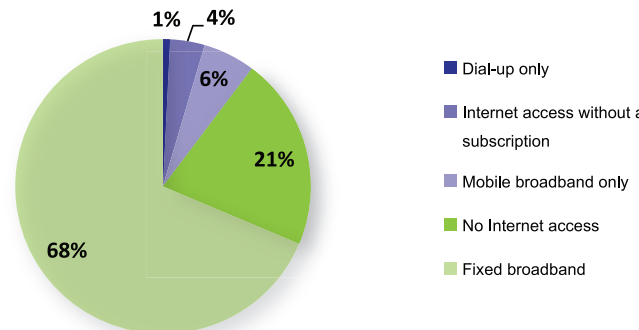
earning less than \$25,000 not having a computer, compared with 9.5 percent, on average, for all other households. St. Louis ranks 12th out of the 50 peer regions, with 16.1 percent of households lacking a computer. Regions in the West have some of the lowest rates of no computer households.

Households with No Internet measures the percentage of households without an Internet subscription or other access to the Internet at their home. The St. Louis region ranks 13th with 21.1 percent of households lacking Internet access, close to the national average of 21.4 percent. The availability of high speed Internet, defined as download speeds over 1 gigabit per second (see page 85 for WWS table), shows a much different pattern than households with no Internet. For example, some regions in California have very low availability of gigabit Internet and a higher percentage of households with Internet access, while regions such as Memphis and Indianapolis have higher rates gigabit Internet availability and lower rates of household Internet access.

In the St. Louis region almost 70 percent of households access the Internet via a fixed broadband connection, such as DSL or cable-modem service. Another 5.7 percent of households have broadband access only through mobile broadband, such as a mobile phone data plan. Very few households access the Internet through dial-up (0.8 percent), while 3.8 percent of households have Internet access without a subscription.

Type of Internet Access in Households

St. Louis MSA, 2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

4 Parks, Playgrounds and Active Living, February 2010, accessed on 29 June 2015 at http://activelivingresearch.org/files/Synthesis_Mowen_Feb2010_0.pdf

Creative Establishments

Arts, entertainment, and recreation establishments per 100,000 population, 2013

1	Los Angeles	106.6
2	Nashville	66.4
3	New York	57.2
4	Boston	48.9
5	Providence	48.3
6	Minneapolis	47.4
United States		47.0
7	Miami	47.0
8	Las Vegas	46.4
9	Portland	42.5
10	Orlando	41.8
11	Seattle	41.7
12	San Francisco	41.5
13	Pittsburgh	41.3
14	Austin	40.2
15	Charlotte	40.0
16	Hartford	39.6
17	Buffalo	39.2
18	Milwaukee	39.1
19	Richmond	38.3
20	Denver	37.8
21	New Orleans	37.1
22	Indianapolis	36.6
23	Raleigh	36.6
24	St. Louis	36.2
25	Baltimore	35.8
26	Tampa	35.4
27	Chicago	35.2
28	Philadelphia	35.1
29	San Diego	34.6
30	Cleveland	34.4
31	Louisville	34.0
32	Washington, D.C.	33.9
33	Cincinnati	33.6
34	Virginia Beach	33.5
35	Atlanta	32.8
36	Kansas City	32.6
37	Jacksonville	32.6
38	Salt Lake City	31.8
39	Columbus	30.8
40	San Jose	28.9
41	Oklahoma City	28.6
42	Sacramento	27.4
43	Detroit	27.1
44	Phoenix	25.7
45	San Antonio	25.1
46	Birmingham	25.0
47	Dallas	24.8
48	Houston	21.3
49	Memphis	20.6
50	Riverside	19.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Revenue of Arts and Culture Nonprofits

Dollars per capita, 2010

1	Washington, D.C.	805.4
2	New York	311.2
3	San Francisco	283.3
4	Boston	263.2
5	Minneapolis	204.5
6	Cleveland	175.6
7	Philadelphia	166.0
8	Seattle	162.8
9	San Diego	156.1
10	Pittsburgh	153.0
11	Denver	149.2
12	Hartford	148.6
13	New Orleans	140.5
14	Virginia Beach	138.1
15	Milwaukee	128.2
16	Indianapolis	128.1
17	Dallas	127.3
18	Nashville	121.0
19	Los Angeles	119.7
20	Buffalo	118.5
21	Columbus	116.9
22	Chicago	116.1
23	Providence	114.2
24	Cincinnati	113.6
25	Baltimore	112.7
United States		109.5
26	Portland	100.5
27	Houston	99.6
28	Sacramento	98.3
29	Kansas City	97.3
30	St. Louis	93.7
31	Richmond	93.7
32	Salt Lake City	90.7
33	Miami	89.4
34	San Jose	88.4
35	Louisville	88.3
36	Austin	82.8
37	Atlanta	78.2
38	Tampa	77.1
39	Oklahoma City	72.6
40	Raleigh	69.6
41	Charlotte	68.0
42	Memphis	63.5
43	Detroit	63.5
44	Las Vegas	60.3
45	San Antonio	58.7
46	Birmingham	55.3
47	Jacksonville	49.1
48	Phoenix	43.6
49	Orlando	34.3
50	Riverside	22.0

Source: Local Arts Index; National Arts Index; U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Access to Parks

Population living within a half mile of a park as a percent of total population, 2010

1	San Francisco	81.7
2	San Jose	76.4
3	Minneapolis	74.2
4	Denver	69.0
5	Milwaukee	68.7
6	Chicago	67.8
7	Portland	65.9
8	Washington, D.C.	63.5
9	Sacramento	62.9
10	Los Angeles	62.0
11	Seattle	59.9
12	New York	56.7
13	Salt Lake City	54.9
14	Boston	53.8
15	Dallas	50.7
16	Cleveland	50.6
17	Buffalo	50.0
18	San Diego	49.9
19	Philadelphia	49.4
20	Detroit	48.9
21	Miami	48.2
22	Columbus	47.5
23	Kansas City	46.7
24	Baltimore	44.8
25	Phoenix	42.8
26	Providence	40.2
27	St. Louis	40.0
28	Las Vegas	39.9
29	Riverside	39.7
United States		39.2
30	New Orleans	38.6
31	Cincinnati	38.2
32	Oklahoma City	38.0
33	Tampa	36.1
34	Memphis	35.0
35	Pittsburgh	33.9
36	Hartford	32.7
37	Louisville	32.3
38	Jacksonville	30.6
39	Virginia Beach	30.5
40	San Antonio	28.8
41	Austin	28.6
42	Houston	25.8
43	Nashville	21.7
44	Indianapolis	21.5
45	Birmingham	19.9
46	Raleigh	18.7
47	Jacksonville	17.2
48	Richmond	16.3
49	Charlotte	14.7
50	Orlando	13.0

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Access to Healthy Food Choices

Percent of population that live in a low-income census tract and have low access to a supermarket/ large grocery store, 2010

1	San Antonio	11.0
2	Austin	10.1
3	Memphis	9.7
4	New Orleans	9.7
5	Atlanta	9.0
6	Riverside	8.0
7	Oklahoma City	7.9
8	Charlotte	7.7
9	Birmingham	7.6
10	Dallas	7.5
11	Seattle	7.3
12	Richmond	7.1
13	Houston	6.9
14	Kansas City	6.6
15	Orlando	6.4
16	Indianapolis	6.3
17	Jacksonville	6.2
United States		6.2
18	St. Louis	6.0
19	Nashville	5.9
20	Pittsburgh	5.8
21	Cincinnati	5.8
22	Denver	5.6
23	Columbus	5.5
24	Raleigh	5.3
25	Phoenix	5.2
26	Minneapolis	5.0
27	Buffalo	4.9
28	Hartford	4.5
29	Virginia Beach	4.0
30	Providence	4.0
31	Louisville	3.5
32	Sacramento	3.4
33	Philadelphia	3.3
34	Seattle	3.2
35	Cleveland	3.0
36	Detroit	3.0
37	Salt Lake City	2.9
38	Milwaukee	2.9
39	Chicago	2.8
40	Miami	2.7
41	Washington, D.C.	2.7
42	Baltimore	2.6
43	Boston	2.5
44	Portland	2.5
45	San Francisco	2.2
46	San Jose	1.9
47	Las Vegas	1.6
48	New York	1.2
49	San Diego	1.2
50	Los Angeles	1.1

Source: USDA, Food Access Research Atlas

Households with No Computer

Percent of all households, 2013

1	New Orleans	21.0
2	Memphis	19.9
3	Birmingham	19.4
4	Pittsburgh	19.1
5	Buffalo	19.0
6	Cleveland	18.3
7	Providence	17.8
8	Louisville	17.5
9	San Antonio	16.9
10	Milwaukee	16.5
11	Miami	16.3
United States		16.2
12	St. Louis	16.1
13	Tampa	16.0
14	Detroit	15.9
15	Indianapolis	15.7
16	Cincinnati	15.6
17	Richmond	15.4
18	Charlotte	15.3
19	Nashville	15.2
20	Philadelphia	15.2
21	Hartford	15.1
22	Chicago	15.0
23	New York	14.7
24	Phoenix	14.4
25	Oklahoma City	14.3
26	Jacksonville	14.3
27	Houston	13.9
28	Hartford	13.9
29	Los Angeles	13.7
30	Orlando	13.4
31	Columbus	13.3
32	Riverside	13.3
33	Las Vegas	13.2
34	Kansas City	13.2
35	Virginia Beach	12.7
36	Boston	12.1
37	Dallas	11.9
38	Sacramento	11.9
39	Atlanta	11.2
40	Minneapolis	10.7
41	San Diego	10.4
42	Portland	10.0
43	San Francisco	9.9
44	Denver	9.8
45	Seattle	9.7
46	Raleigh	9.2
47	Austin	9.2
48	Washington, D.C.	8.5
49	Salt Lake City	8.5
50	San Jose	7.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Households with No Internet

Percent of all households, 2013

1	Memphis	27.7
2	New Orleans	27.4
3	Birmingham	26.5
4	Buffalo	24.1
5	Pittsburgh	23.0
6	San Antonio	22.9
7	Cleveland	22.6
8	Louisville	22.1
9	Miami	21.6
10	Milwaukee	21.4
United States		21.4
11	Detroit	21.4
12	Providence	21.2
13	St. Louis	21.1
14	Indianapolis	21.0
15	Nashville	20.6
16	Oklahoma City	20.5
17	Richmond	20.2
18	Charlotte	20.2
19	Cincinnati	20.1
20	Tampa	20.1
21	Houston	19.6
22	Chicago	19.4
23	Philadelphia	19.3
24	Phoenix	19.2
25	Riverside	18.9
26	Hartford	18.8
27	Jacksonville	18.7
28	Kansas City	18.6
29	Las Vegas	18.6
30	New York	18.4
31	Los Angeles	18.4
32	Columbus	18.2
33	Dallas	18.1
34	Orlando	18.0
35	Baltimore	17.7
36	Virginia Beach	17.3
37	Sacramento	16.6
38	Atlanta	16.5
39	Minneapolis	15.0
40	Boston	14.7
41	Denver	14.5
42	San Diego	13.9
43	Portland	13.8
44	Austin	13.8
45	Seattle	13.4
46	San Francisco	13.4
47	Raleigh	13.3
48	Salt Lake City	12.6
49	Washington, D.C.	11.9
50	San Jose	10.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Community Engagement (Page 119)

Voter Participation represents the number of votes cast in the presidential election of 2012 as a percent of voting age citizens. The population of voting age citizens includes some residents who are ineligible to vote, such as convicted felons, and excludes citizens living abroad who are eligible to vote.

Source: State and County Election Divisions; U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, 2012 Presidential Election; U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates (B05003)

Charitable Donations represents the percentage of individuals aged 15 and older who report that they donated money, assets, or property with a combined value of more than \$25 to charitable or religious organizations in the previous year. Data are based on a three-year average (2012-2014). MSA boundaries conform to the 2003 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 - 2014 Current Population Surveys, Volunteer Supplement

Volunteer Rate represents the percent of individuals, aged 16 and older, who responded on the Volunteer Supplement to the Current Population Survey that they had performed unpaid volunteer activities for or through an organization at some point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey. Data are based on a three-year average (2011-2013). MSA boundaries conform to the 2003 delineations issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

Source: Corporation for National and Community Service, Volunteering and Civic Life in America, accessed April 21, 2015

Nonprofits represents the number of nonprofit organizations registered with the IRS. Data are current as of April 2015.

Source: National Center for Charitable Statistics, Registered Nonprofits, accessed May 5, 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates

Library Visits represents the total number of visits to public libraries in 2012 divided by the "Total Unduplicated Population of Legal Service Area" for each library. If an actual count of visits is unavailable, libraries may estimate the annual total by counting visits during a typical week in October and multiplying by 52.

Source: Institute of Museum and Library Services, FY 2012 Public Library Survey, accessed May 18, 2015

Access to Amenities (Page 120 and 121)

Creative Establishments includes arts, entertainment, and recreation establishments (NAICS code 71).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 County Business Patterns and 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B01003)

Revenue of Arts and Culture Nonprofits reports total revenue in 2010 for nonprofit arts and culture organizations, which include organizations classified as arts, culture, and humanities in the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities, as well as fairs, festivals, libraries, botanical gardens and arboreta, and zoos and aquariums. Total revenue includes program revenue from admission and subscription fees, contributions revenue from donations, and other sources of revenue such as investment income.

Source: Americans for the Arts, Local Arts Index and National Arts Index, accessed May 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census

Access to Parks: The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network calculates the percent of population living within a half mile of a park. The analysis was conducted at the census block level using NAVTEQ park data.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, accessed March 17, 2015; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census

Access to Healthy Food Choices is based on a 2010 directory of supermarkets, the 2010 Decennial Census, and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey. This measure defines supermarkets and large grocery stores as those that reported at least \$2 million in annual sales and contained all the major food departments found in a traditional supermarket, including fresh produce, fresh meat and poultry, dairy, dry and packaged foods, and frozen foods. Census tracts are considered low-income if they meet criteria for the New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) program of the Department of Treasury, which defines tracts as low-income if the poverty rate is 20 percent or greater or if the tract median family income is less than or equal to 80 percent of the state or metropolitan area median family income. Population with low access includes individuals in urban tracts living at least 1 mile from the nearest supermarket or large grocery store and individuals in rural tracts living at least 10 miles from the nearest store. Census tracts are classified as urban (or rural) if the population-weighted centroid of the

census tract is located in an urban (or rural) area as classified by the Census Bureau in 2010.

Source: USDA, Food Access Research Atlas, accessed May 6, 2015

Households with No Computer measures the percent of households without a desktop, laptop, or handheld computer, such as a smart mobile phone or tablet.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B28003)

Households with No Internet measures the percent of households without access to the Internet at their home. Access can either be through a subscription to Internet services, including data plans for mobile phone, or without a subscription. Households without an Internet subscription may live in a city or town that provides free Internet services for residents.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B28002)

Rank Order: For consistency, the peer regions are presented from highest to lowest numeric value in all WWS tables. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given measure.

In the WWS tables most data are rounded to the tenths place value (one digit after the decimal point) for presentation purposes. When possible the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value (to the hundredth, thousandth, or more place value). In some instances there appears to be a tie between regions according to the value in the table, but the rank of the regions is based on the unrounded value. When peer regions have the same value according to the source data they are assigned the same rank.

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WE
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