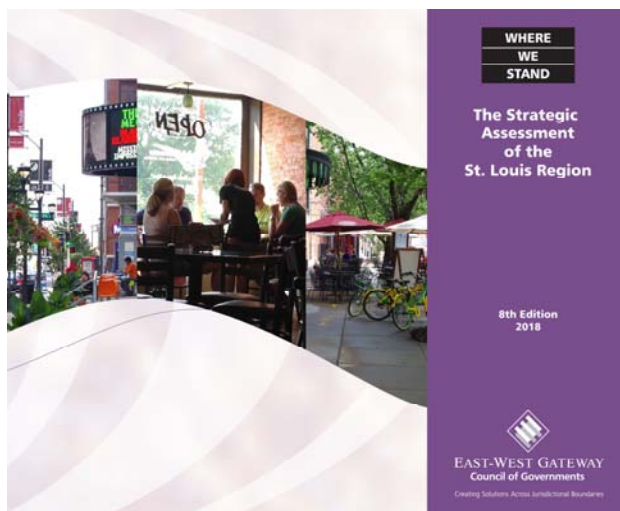




# Where We Stand: 8th Edition

## Chapter 1: Demographics

November 2018



The *Where We Stand* series produced by East-West Gateway (EWG) has provided comparisons of the St. Louis region with other large metropolitan areas since 1992. Over the years, a broad range of topics important to the region have been documented in these publications.

The eighth edition focuses on three strategic priorities identified by the EWG Board of Directors in May of this year: economic development, workforce development, and crime and safety. It shows how St. Louis ranks among the 50 most populous Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) in the United States—the peer regions—on 130 metrics that pertain to these strategic priorities.

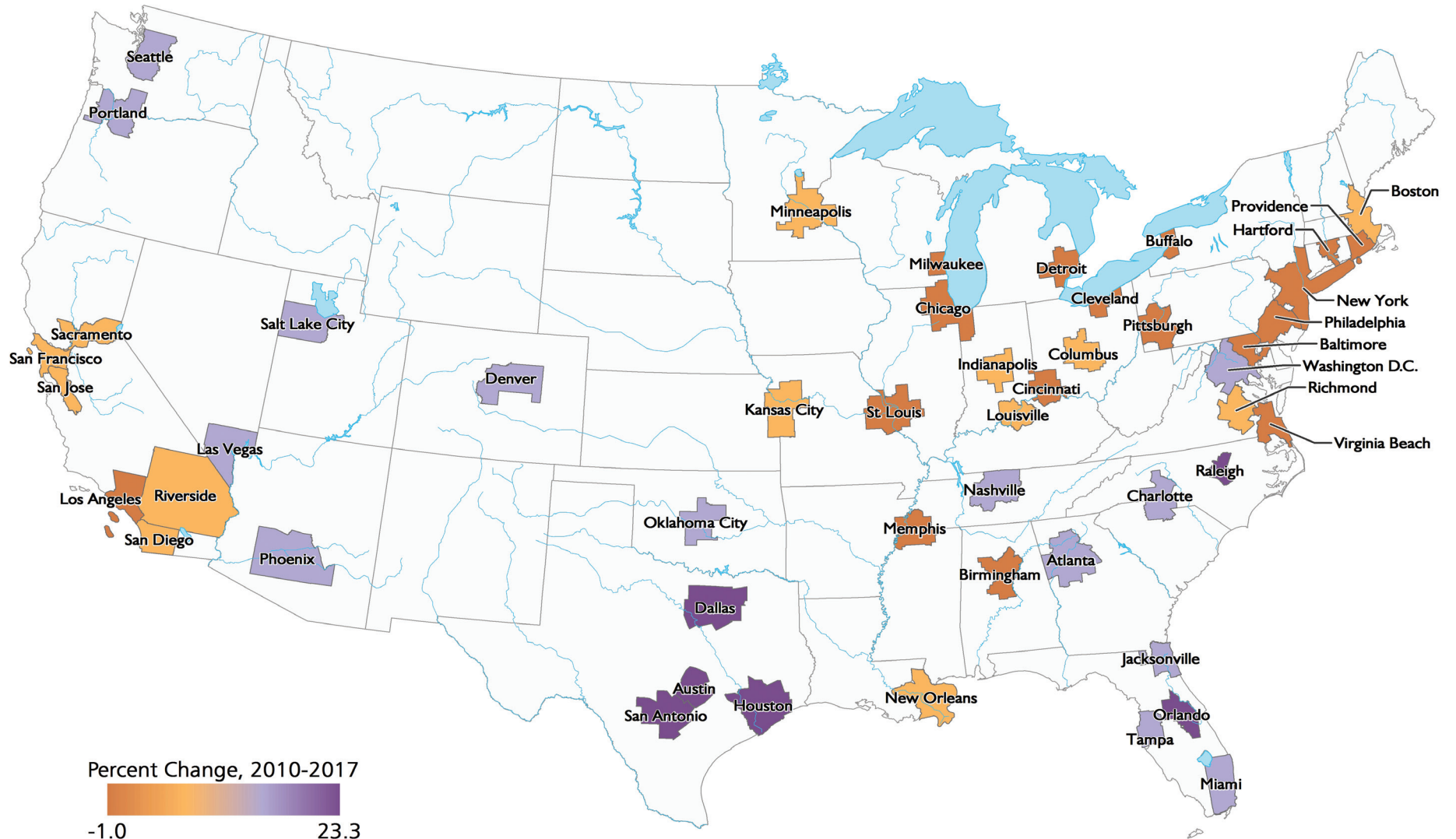
This document is a portion of the full document. Access the additional chapters, entire eighth edition, additional data, updates, white papers, and past editions at [www.ewgateway.org/www](http://www.ewgateway.org/www).

# Chapter 1: Demographics

WHERE  
WE  
STAND

## Population Change

—See page 3 for WWS table with complete data and rankings—



## Introduction

Demographic shifts pose challenges to the St. Louis region and some opportunities as well. In 2011, the oldest members of the baby boom generation turned 65, and the senior population will continue to expand at least until the youngest of the boomers become senior citizens in the year 2029. Like other regions that were historically oriented toward manufacturing, the St. Louis area is aging more quickly than the rest of the country and growing more slowly. In St. Louis, the population aged 18 to 64, often considered the prime working-age population, will likely decline in absolute terms over the next 20 years. Opportunities exist to meet workforce needs by attracting immigrants and by expanding employment opportunities for groups that have previously been marginalized.

## Population

**Table 1-01:** In 2017, the population of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was estimated to be 2.8 million, making it the 21st largest metropolitan area in the country. St. Louis slipped three positions since 2010, having been passed in the last seven years by Tampa, Baltimore, and Denver. At current growth rates, Charlotte could pass St. Louis in the middle of the next decade.

**Table 1-02:** In the decade thus far, St. Louis has grown by seven-tenths of 1 percent. All but five of the peer regions have experienced higher population growth rates in this decade. Of the five regions with the slowest growth, three—Hartford, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh—have lost population since 2010. These regions were among the world leaders in manufacturing output as late as the 1970s, and they were the hardest-hit by the economic restructuring that occurred over the last four decades.

**Table 1-01  
Population**

2017

1	<b>New York</b>	<b>20,320,876</b>
2	Los Angeles	13,353,907
3	Chicago	9,533,040
4	Dallas	7,399,662
5	Houston	6,892,427
6	Washington, D.C.	6,216,589
7	Miami	6,158,824
8	Philadelphia	6,096,120
9	Atlanta	5,884,736
10	Boston	4,836,531
11	Phoenix	4,737,270
12	San Francisco	4,727,357
13	Riverside	4,580,670
14	Detroit	4,313,002
15	Seattle	3,867,046
16	Minneapolis	3,600,618
<b>Peer Average</b>		<b>3,596,525</b>
17	San Diego	3,337,685
18	Tampa	3,091,399
19	Denver	2,888,227
20	Baltimore	2,808,175
21	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>2,807,338</b>
22	Charlotte	2,525,305
23	Orlando	2,509,831
24	San Antonio	2,473,974
25	Portland	2,453,168
26	Pittsburgh	2,333,367
27	Sacramento	2,324,884
28	Las Vegas	2,204,079
29	Cincinnati	2,179,082
30	Kansas City	2,128,912
31	Austin	2,115,827
32	Columbus	2,078,725
33	Cleveland	2,058,844
34	Indianapolis	2,028,614
35	San Jose	1,998,463
36	Nashville	1,903,045
37	Virginia Beach	1,725,246
38	Providence	1,621,122
39	Milwaukee	1,576,236
40	Jacksonville	1,504,980
41	Oklahoma City	1,383,737
42	Memphis	1,348,260
43	Raleigh	1,335,079
44	Richmond	1,294,204
45	Louisville	1,293,953
46	New Orleans	1,275,762
47	Hartford	1,210,259
48	Salt Lake City	1,203,105
49	Birmingham	1,149,807
50	<b>Buffalo</b>	<b>1,136,856</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Population Estimates

**Table 1-02  
Population Change**

Percent change, 2010-2017

1	<b>Austin</b>	<b>23.3</b>
2	Raleigh	18.1
3	Orlando	17.6
4	Houston	16.4
5	San Antonio	15.5
6	Dallas	15.1
7	Charlotte	13.9
8	Nashville	13.9
9	Denver	13.5
10	Phoenix	13.0
11	Las Vegas	13.0
12	Seattle	12.4
13	Jacksonville	11.8
14	Atlanta	11.3
15	Tampa	11.1
16	Miami	10.6
17	Salt Lake City	10.6
18	Oklahoma City	10.4
19	Washington, D.C.	10.3
20	Portland	10.2
21	Columbus	9.3
22	San Francisco	9.0
23	San Jose	8.8
24	Riverside	8.4
25	Sacramento	8.2
26	San Diego	7.8
27	Minneapolis	7.5
28	Indianapolis	7.4
29	New Orleans	7.2
30	Richmond	7.1
31	Boston	6.2
32	Kansas City	6.0
<b>United States</b>		<b>5.5</b>
33	Louisville	4.7
34	Los Angeles	4.1
35	New York	3.9
36	Baltimore	3.6
37	Cincinnati	3.0
38	Virginia Beach	2.9
39	Philadelphia	2.2
40	Birmingham	1.9
41	Memphis	1.8
42	Milwaukee	1.3
43	Providence	1.2
44	Chicago	0.8
45	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>0.7</b>
46	Detroit	0.4
47	Buffalo	0.1
48	Hartford	-0.2
49	Cleveland	-0.9
50	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>-1.0</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau,  
Population Estimates

**Table 1-03:** Although St. Louis has had modest population growth since 2010, the growth rate has slowed over the last two years. Between 2015 and 2016, the region lost about 500 people and then regained them between 2016 and 2017, resulting in an estimated net increase of 17 residents for the two-year period.

**Tables 1-04 and 1-05** show two components of population change since 2010. Natural change consists of births minus deaths. As an aging region (see page 5), St. Louis ranks 42nd on natural change, a full percentage point behind the national average. The natural increase of 2.2 percent since 2010 was offset by negative net domestic migration. St. Louis is one of 22 peer regions to lose population through domestic out-migration since 2010. Other Midwest peer regions fared worse—Cleveland, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Chicago all experienced greater losses than St. Louis due to net domestic migration.

**Table 1-03  
Population Change**

Percent change, 2016-2017

1	Austin	2.7
2	Raleigh	2.3
3	Orlando	2.3
4	Las Vegas	2.2
5	Dallas	2.0
6	Charlotte	2.0
7	San Antonio	2.0
8	Jacksonville	1.9
9	Phoenix	1.9
10	Nashville	1.8
11	Tampa	1.8
12	Seattle	1.7
13	Columbus	1.6
14	Atlanta	1.5
15	Salt Lake City	1.4
16	Houston	1.4
17	Sacramento	1.3
18	Denver	1.3
19	Riverside	1.3
20	Portland	1.2
21	Minneapolis	1.2
22	Indianapolis	1.1
23	Washington, D.C.	1.1
24	Kansas City	1.1
25	Richmond	0.9
26	Miami	0.8
27	Oklahoma City	0.8
	<b>United States</b>	<b>0.7</b>
28	Louisville	0.7
29	Boston	0.6
30	San Diego	0.6
31	Cincinnati	0.6
32	San Francisco	0.6
33	San Jose	0.4
34	New Orleans	0.4
35	Providence	0.3
36	Philadelphia	0.3
37	Baltimore	0.3
38	Birmingham	0.3
39	Memphis	0.2
40	New York	0.2
41	Los Angeles	0.2
42	Buffalo	0.2
43	Detroit	0.2
44	Virginia Beach	0.1
45	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>0.0</b>
46	Hartford	0.0
47	Milwaukee	0.0
48	Cleveland	-0.1
49	Chicago	-0.1
50	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

**Table 1-04  
Natural Change**

Births minus deaths as a percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	Salt Lake City	8.2
2	Houston	7.4
3	Austin	7.1
4	Dallas	6.5
5	Washington, D.C.	6.1
6	Raleigh	5.6
7	San Jose	5.6
8	Riverside	5.6
9	San Antonio	5.6
10	San Diego	5.4
11	Atlanta	5.3
12	Denver	5.2
13	Minneapolis	5.1
14	Phoenix	4.9
15	Los Angeles	4.9
16	Seattle	4.7
17	Columbus	4.7
18	Oklahoma City	4.4
19	Las Vegas	4.4
20	Nashville	4.3
21	Indianapolis	4.2
22	Charlotte	4.1
23	Memphis	4.0
24	Kansas City	4.0
25	New York	4.0
26	Virginia Beach	3.9
27	Orlando	3.9
28	Chicago	3.9
29	San Francisco	3.7
30	Portland	3.7
31	Sacramento	3.6
32	Jacksonville	3.2
	<b>United States</b>	<b>3.2</b>
33	Milwaukee	3.1
34	New Orleans	3.1
35	Cincinnati	2.8
36	Richmond	2.8
37	Baltimore	2.7
38	Miami	2.6
39	Boston	2.5
40	Louisville	2.3
41	Philadelphia	2.2
42	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>2.2</b>
43	Birmingham	1.9
44	Detroit	1.7
45	Hartford	0.9
46	Providence	0.8
47	Cleveland	0.7
48	Tampa	0.5
49	Buffalo	0.1
50	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>-1.0</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

**Table 1-05  
Net Domestic Migration**

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	Austin	13.1
2	Raleigh	9.8
3	Charlotte	8.0
4	San Antonio	7.9
5	Nashville	7.5
6	Tampa	7.4
7	Orlando	7.3
8	Denver	6.5
9	Jacksonville	6.5
10	Phoenix	6.3
11	Las Vegas	6.1
12	Dallas	5.8
13	Portland	4.8
14	Houston	4.6
15	Oklahoma City	4.2
16	Seattle	3.6
17	Atlanta	3.6
18	Sacramento	2.3
19	Richmond	2.3
20	Columbus	2.3
21	New Orleans	2.1
22	Riverside	1.9
23	Indianapolis	1.6
24	Louisville	1.0
25	Kansas City	0.8
26	Salt Lake City	0.5
27	San Francisco	0.5
	<b>Peer Average</b>	<b>0.1</b>
28	Minneapolis	0.0
29	Birmingham	-0.6
30	Cincinnati	-1.0
31	Pittsburgh	-1.0
32	Miami	-1.1
33	San Diego	-1.2
34	Washington, D.C.	-1.2
35	Boston	-1.2
36	Baltimore	-1.4
37	Providence	-2.1
38	Buffalo	-2.2
39	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
40	Philadelphia	-2.5
41	Memphis	-3.1
42	Virginia Beach	-3.1
43	Cleveland	-3.1
44	Milwaukee	-3.3
45	Detroit	-3.3
46	Los Angeles	-3.9
47	San Jose	-4.0
48	Hartford	-4.4
49	Chicago	-5.1
50	<b>New York</b>	<b>-5.6</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates



**Table 1-06:** Over the course of the current decade, international migration has helped to prevent population loss in the St. Louis region. Net international migration into the St. Louis region was 27,770 from 2010 to 2017. The number of international immigrants in St. Louis is small compared to other peer regions; St. Louis ranks 48th out of 50 for net international migration since 2010. Even so, international migration into the region has combined with population increase from natural causes to outweigh the net loss of about 67,600 people due to domestic migration.

**Figure 1-01** shows population change in the counties that make up the St. Louis MSA. The region as a whole gained just under 20,000 people since 2010. St. Charles County showed by far the biggest rise in population, increasing its number of residents by 35,000. This was nearly seven times the amount of growth seen in Jefferson County, the second biggest gainer in the region.

**Table 1-06  
Net International Migration**

Percent of 2010 population, 2010-2017

1	<b>Miami</b>	<b>9.2</b>
2	San Jose	7.2
3	Orlando	6.4
4	New York	5.5
5	Washington, D.C.	5.4
6	Boston	5.0
7	San Francisco	4.9
8	Houston	4.4
9	Seattle	4.1
10	San Diego	3.6
11	Hartford	3.2
12	Los Angeles	3.2
13	Tampa	3.1
14	Dallas	2.9
15	Austin	2.9
16	Providence	2.6
17	Raleigh	2.5
18	Philadelphia	2.5
19	Minneapolis	2.5
20	Atlanta	2.5
21	Columbus	2.4
22	Las Vegas	2.4
23	Baltimore	2.4
	<b>United States</b>	<b>2.3</b>
24	Sacramento	2.3
25	Buffalo	2.3
26	Jacksonville	2.1
27	Virginia Beach	2.1
28	Richmond	2.1
29	Salt Lake City	2.0
30	Detroit	2.0
31	Nashville	2.0
32	New Orleans	1.9
33	Chicago	1.9
34	San Antonio	1.9
35	Oklahoma City	1.8
36	Charlotte	1.8
37	Denver	1.8
38	Phoenix	1.7
39	Portland	1.7
40	Indianapolis	1.6
41	Louisville	1.5
42	Cleveland	1.5
43	Milwaukee	1.5
44	Cincinnati	1.3
45	Pittsburgh	1.2
46	Kansas City	1.1
47	Riverside	1.0
48	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>1.0</b>
49	Memphis	0.8
50	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Aside from Monroe County, which saw its population grow by about 1,100, all of the counties in the Illinois portion of the region lost population. Collectively, these eight counties lost just under 15,000 people. Population change in these counties reflects broader trends in the state of Illinois, which is one of only three states to lose population since 2010. Between 2016 and 2017, more than 80 percent of Illinois counties lost population. Clearly, the Metro East is not immune to statewide trends.

The city of St. Louis and St. Louis County both experienced population decreases since 2010, according to Census estimates. Together, these two jurisdictions lost about 13,000 in population. Population loss in the city appears to be slowing, as annual declines since 2010 have been about half of those seen in the previous decade. The population of St. Louis County is fairly stable, hovering right around one million.

**Figure 1-01: Population Change  
St. Louis MSA by County, 2010 to 2017**

County	2010	2017	Change	Percent Change
Bond	17,768	16,948	-820	-4.6
Calhoun	5,089	4,833	-256	-5.0
Clinton	37,762	37,614	-148	-0.4
Jersey	22,985	21,941	-1,044	-4.5
Macoupin	47,765	45,446	-2,319	-4.9
Madison	269,282	265,428	-3,854	-1.4
Monroe	32,957	34,097	1,140	3.5
St. Clair	270,056	262,479	-7,577	-2.8
Franklin	101,492	103,330	1,838	1.8
Jefferson	218,733	223,810	5,077	2.3
Lincoln	52,566	56,183	3,617	6.9
St. Charles	360,485	395,504	35,019	9.7
St. Louis	998,954	996,726	-2,228	-0.2
Warren	32,513	34,373	1,860	5.7
City of St. Louis	319,294	308,626	-10,668	-3.3
<b>St. Louis MSA</b>	<b>2,787,701</b>	<b>2,807,338</b>	<b>19,637</b>	<b>0.7</b>
East-West Gateway Region	2,571,253	2,590,000	18,747	0.7

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

**Table 1-07:** St. Louis is an aging region. With a median age of 39.3, St. Louis ranks 9th among the 50 peer regions. The median age in St. Louis is about 1.2 years older than that of the United States as a whole, and more than six years older than Salt Lake City, the youngest of the peer regions. The only regions with an older median age than St. Louis are Rust Belt regions—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Detroit—and regions in Florida, where a greater number of retirees reside. The current median age of 39.3 marks a substantial increase from the median age of 32.8 in 1990. The U.S. median age is projected to increase to 41 by 2050 (Pew Research Center, 2014).

**Table 1-08:** Despite its high median age, St. Louis is about in the middle with respect to the proportion of the population that is under the age of 18. Children comprise an estimated 22.3 percent of the St. Louis population, about the same as the national average and ranking 28th among the peer regions.

**Table 1-09:** However, St. Louis is among the regions with the largest proportions of the population aged 65 and older, ranking 8th. One in six St. Louisans is a senior citizen. Though this percentage is large compared to most peer regions, it is nearly tied with the United States as a whole. This is in part due to rural areas of the country tending to have older populations than most metropolitan areas.

**Table 1-07  
Median Age**

2017

1	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>43.3</b>
2	Tampa	42.0
3	Cleveland	41.3
4	Miami	41.0
5	Hartford	40.8
6	Buffalo	40.7
7	Providence	40.2
8	Detroit	40.0
9	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>39.3</b>
10	San Francisco	39.0
11	Louisville	38.8
11	Richmond	38.8
13	Boston	38.7
13	Philadelphia	38.7
15	Baltimore	38.6
15	Birmingham	38.6
17	New York	38.5
18	Jacksonville	38.3
19	Portland	38.2
20	New Orleans	38.1
	<b>United States</b>	<b>38.1</b>
21	Milwaukee	37.8
22	Cincinnati	37.7
23	Charlotte	37.5
24	Chicago	37.4
25	Kansas City	37.3
25	Las Vegas	37.3
25	Sacramento	37.3
28	Orlando	37.2
29	San Jose	37.1
29	Seattle	37.1
29	Washington, D.C.	37.1
32	Minneapolis	37.0
33	Los Angeles	36.9
34	Raleigh	36.8
35	Phoenix	36.7
36	Denver	36.6
36	Indianapolis	36.6
38	Atlanta	36.4
38	Nashville	36.4
40	Memphis	36.2
41	Virginia Beach	36.1
42	Columbus	35.9
43	San Diego	35.8
44	Oklahoma City	35.2
45	Dallas	34.9
46	Austin	34.7
46	San Antonio	34.7
48	Riverside	34.5
49	Houston	34.4
50	<b>Salt Lake City</b>	<b>32.9</b>

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

**Table 1-08  
Children**

Population under age 18 as a percent of total population, 2017

1	<b>Salt Lake City</b>	<b>27.8</b>
2	Houston	26.7
3	Dallas	26.2
4	Riverside	25.9
5	San Antonio	25.4
6	Memphis	24.9
7	Oklahoma City	24.8
8	Indianapolis	24.8
9	Atlanta	24.8
10	Kansas City	24.5
11	Raleigh	24.3
12	Phoenix	24.2
13	Charlotte	24.0
14	Minneapolis	23.8
15	Columbus	23.7
16	Cincinnati	23.6
17	Austin	23.5
18	Las Vegas	23.3
19	Nashville	23.3
20	Milwaukee	23.1
21	Birmingham	23.1
22	Chicago	23.0
23	Washington, D.C.	23.0
24	Sacramento	23.0
25	Denver	22.8
26	Louisville	22.8
	<b>United States</b>	<b>22.6</b>
27	Jacksonville	22.5
28	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>22.3</b>
29	San Jose	22.3
30	New Orleans	22.3
31	Detroit	22.3
32	Virginia Beach	22.2
33	Orlando	22.1
34	Los Angeles	21.9
35	Baltimore	21.9
36	San Diego	21.8
37	Philadelphia	21.8
38	Portland	21.7
39	Richmond	21.7
40	Seattle	21.6
41	New York	21.5
42	Cleveland	21.3
43	Buffalo	20.3
44	Miami	20.3
45	Hartford	20.2
46	Tampa	20.2
47	Boston	19.9
48	Providence	19.9
49	San Francisco	19.8
50	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>19.0</b>

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

**Table 1-09  
Seniors**

Population aged 65 and older as a percent of total population, 2017

1	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>19.5</b>
2	Tampa	19.5
3	Cleveland	18.1
4	Miami	17.9
5	Buffalo	17.6
6	Hartford	16.9
7	Providence	16.7
8	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>16.1</b>
9	Detroit	16.0
10	Birmingham	15.8
	<b>United States</b>	<b>15.6</b>
11	Philadelphia	15.6
12	Louisville	15.6
13	Boston	15.3
14	Phoenix	15.3
15	Jacksonville	15.3
16	New York	15.3
17	Milwaukee	15.2
18	New Orleans	15.1
19	San Francisco	15.1
20	Baltimore	15.0
21	Richmond	15.0
22	Sacramento	15.0
23	Cincinnati	14.7
24	Orlando	14.6
25	Portland	14.4
26	Las Vegas	14.4
27	Kansas City	14.4
28	Virginia Beach	14.2
29	Chicago	14.1
30	San Diego	13.6
31	Memphis	13.5
32	Minneapolis	13.5
33	Los Angeles	13.5
34	Oklahoma City	13.5
35	Indianapolis	13.4
36	Charlotte	13.3
37	San Jose	13.1
38	Seattle	13.1
39	Columbus	12.9
40	Nashville	12.8
41	San Antonio	12.8
42	Riverside	12.7
43	Washington, D.C.	12.6
44	Denver	12.6
45	Atlanta	11.9
46	Raleigh	11.7
47	Dallas	11.1
48	Houston	10.8
49	Austin	10.5
50	<b>Salt Lake City</b>	<b>10.4</b>

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

**Table 1-10:** Working-age adults form a relatively small proportion of the St. Louis population compared to most of the peer regions. Some 61.6 percent of the population in St. Louis is between the ages of 18 and 64, which is usually considered prime working-age. Other Midwest peers that rank below the national average include Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Kansas City, and Cleveland.

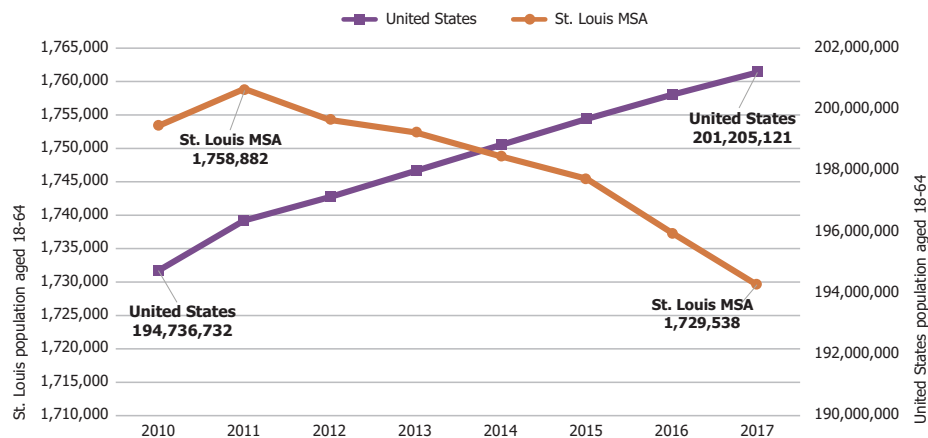
**Figure 1-02** shows the working-age population for the St. Louis MSA and the United States from 2010 to 2017. Over this time period, this age group increased 3.3 percent for the country as a whole and decreased 1.4 percent in the St. Louis region.

**Table 1-11:** Young adults between 18 and 34 are a key demographic. These individuals are in the process of putting down roots, starting families, and building careers.

Several different factors explain regions that rank at the top of this table. Austin—with a state capitol, a state university, and a booming technology sector—attracts large numbers of young people through domestic migration. San Diego and Virginia Beach both have substantial military presences. Salt Lake City has a large number of children, who naturally age into the young adult cohort. Midwestern regions with aging populations and Florida regions with large numbers of retirees are at the bottom of this ranking, with St. Louis at 45th.

**Figure 1-02**  
**Working-Age Adult (Aged 18-64) Population**

St. Louis MSA and United States, 2010 to 2017



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

**Table 1-10**  
**Working-Age Adults**

Population aged 18 - 64 as a percent of total population, 2017

1	Austin	66.1
2	Seattle	65.3
3	San Francisco	65.0
4	Boston	64.7
5	Denver	64.6
6	Los Angeles	64.6
7	San Jose	64.6
8	San Diego	64.6
9	Washington, D.C.	64.4
10	Raleigh	64.0
11	Nashville	63.9
12	Portland	63.8
13	Virginia Beach	63.6
14	Columbus	63.4
15	Providence	63.4
16	Atlanta	63.4
17	Orlando	63.3
18	Richmond	63.3
19	New York	63.2
20	Baltimore	63.0
21	Hartford	62.9
22	Chicago	62.8
23	Dallas	62.7
24	Minneapolis	62.7
25	Charlotte	62.6
26	Philadelphia	62.6
27	New Orleans	62.6
28	Houston	62.5
29	Las Vegas	62.3
30	Jacksonville	62.2
31	Sacramento	62.0
32	Buffalo	62.0
33	San Antonio	61.8
34	Indianapolis	61.8
35	Miami	61.8
<b>United States</b>		<b>61.8</b>
36	Salt Lake City	61.7
37	Detroit	61.7
38	Cincinnati	61.7
39	Oklahoma City	61.7
40	Louisville	61.7
41	Milwaukee	61.7
42	St. Louis	61.6
43	Memphis	61.6
44	Pittsburgh	61.5
45	Riverside	61.3
46	Kansas City	61.2
47	Birmingham	61.2
48	Cleveland	60.7
49	Phoenix	60.5
50	Tampa	60.3

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

**Table 1-11**  
**Young Adults**

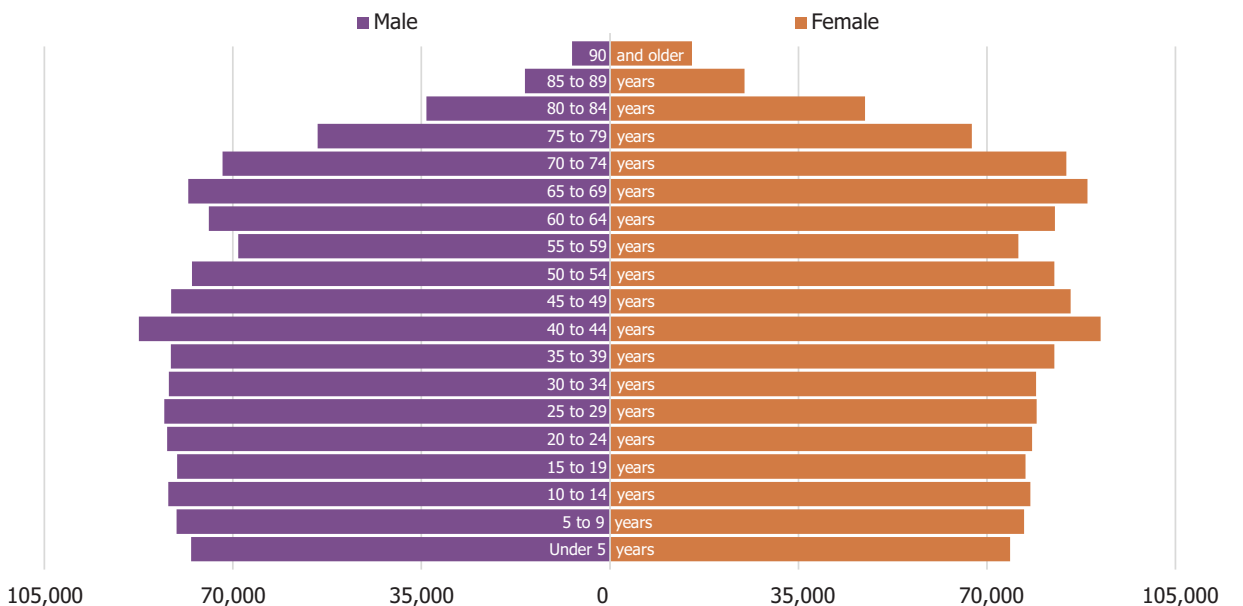
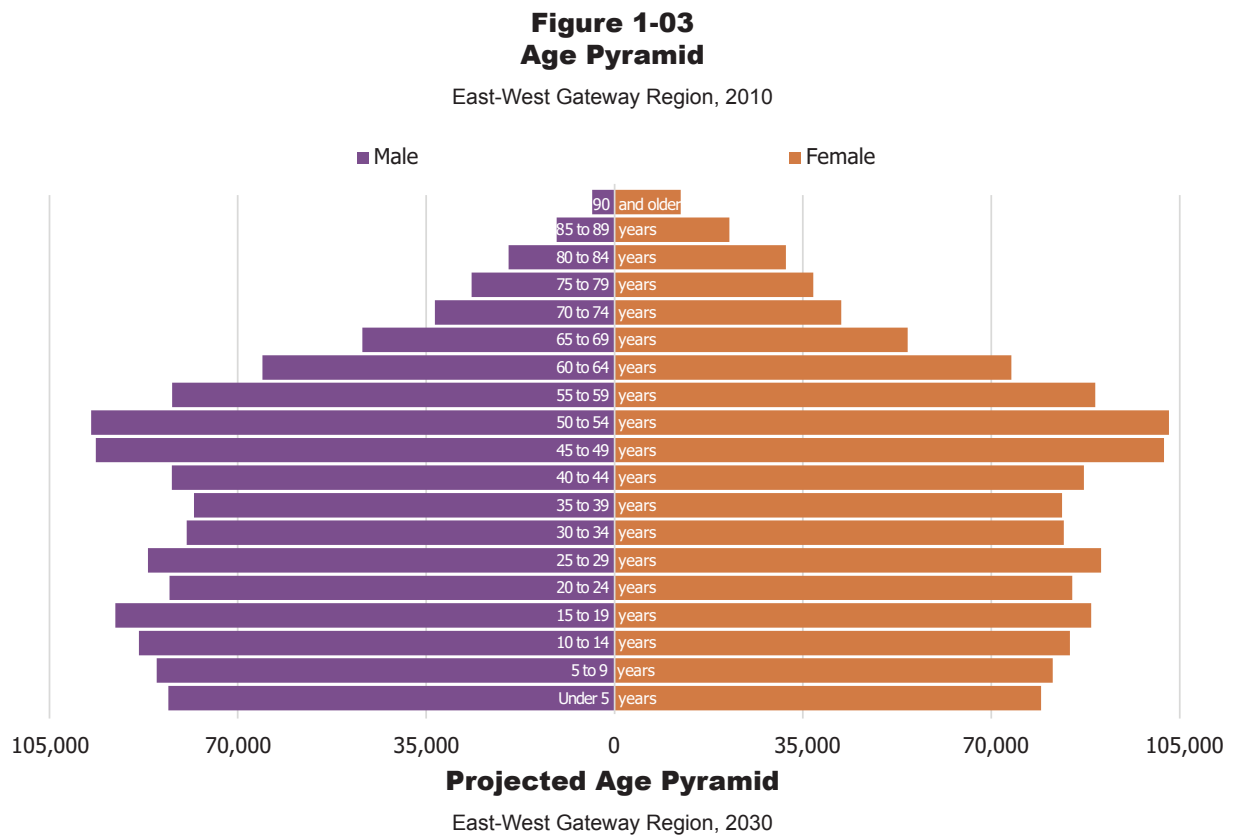
Population aged 18 - 34 as a percent of total population, 2017

1	Austin	27.1
2	San Diego	26.8
3	Virginia Beach	26.2
4	Salt Lake City	25.6
5	Los Angeles	25.3
6	Boston	25.1
7	Seattle	25.0
8	San Antonio	25.0
9	Columbus	25.0
10	Oklahoma City	24.9
11	Riverside	24.7
12	Orlando	24.6
13	Denver	24.6
14	Nashville	24.6
15	San Jose	24.5
16	San Francisco	24.1
17	Houston	24.1
18	Dallas	23.9
19	Washington, D.C.	23.8
20	Sacramento	23.7
21	Providence	23.7
22	New York	23.7
23	Richmond	23.5
24	Chicago	23.5
25	Phoenix	23.4
26	Philadelphia	23.4
27	Baltimore	23.3
28	New Orleans	23.3
29	Las Vegas	23.3
30	Portland	23.3
<b>United States</b>		<b>23.3</b>
31	Memphis	23.2
32	Minneapolis	23.2
33	Atlanta	23.1
34	Buffalo	23.1
35	Raleigh	23.1
36	Indianapolis	23.0
37	Hartford	23.0
38	Milwaukee	22.9
39	Jacksonville	22.9
40	Cincinnati	22.7
41	Charlotte	22.4
42	Louisville	22.2
43	Kansas City	22.1
44	Birmingham	22.1
45	St. Louis	22.1
46	Pittsburgh	21.7
47	Miami	21.6
48	Detroit	21.6
49	Cleveland	21.3
50	Tampa	21.0

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

**Figure 1-03:** Age pyramids are used to show current and projected age distributions by sex. This figure shows the age pyramid for 2010 and the projected age pyramid for 2030. In both, the male population is shown in purple and the female population in orange. The bulge in the middle of the 2010 pyramid represents the baby boom generation. The most notable projected change is that as this cohort ages, the region is projected to see a dramatic increase in the number of persons over the age of 65. In the absence of increases of in-migration, the region can expect to see absolute losses in both the youth and working-age population through 2030.

*“In the absence of increases of in-migration, the region can expect to see absolute losses in both the youth and working-age population through 2030.”*



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



**Table 1-12:** One result of an aging population is relatively fewer households with children.<sup>1</sup> St. Louis ranks 37th on the percentage of households that are families with children. Some 26.6 percent of households have children under the age of 18, ranking below the national average. Most of the regions with a smaller proportion of youth population than St. Louis are either old industrial regions or regions in Florida.

**Table 1-13:** An outcome of having relatively few families with children is a relatively smaller average household size. St. Louis ranks 47th in this metric, with an average household size of 2.5. There is not a vast difference between most of the peer regions on this metric, as 34 of the 50 vary from St. Louis by two-tenths of a percentage point or less. Six regions in the West are at the top of the rankings on this metric.

**Table 1-14:** Regions with older populations also have more households consisting of older adults living alone. Since women, on average, have longer lifespans, there are more women over age 65 living alone than men in this age cohort. The Institute on Aging (IOA) reports that older women are twice as likely as men to live alone. IOA also reports that older Hispanic and Asian adults are less likely to live alone than are black or white senior citizens (IOA, 2018).

1 The U.S. Census Bureau defines a “household” as follows: “A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated people, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated people sharing a housing unit such as partners or roomers, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters. There are two major categories of households, “family” and “nonfamily.”

**Table 1-12  
Families with Children**

Percent of all households, 2017

<b>1</b>	<b>Houston</b>	<b>34.4</b>
2	Dallas	33.8
3	Raleigh	33.8
4	Salt Lake City	33.8
5	Riverside	33.6
6	San Jose	33.0
7	Atlanta	31.6
8	San Antonio	31.0
9	Charlotte	30.3
10	Washington, D.C.	30.0
11	Minneapolis	29.7
12	Sacramento	29.6
13	Columbus	29.5
14	Indianapolis	29.5
15	Austin	29.3
16	San Diego	29.2
17	Oklahoma City	29.0
18	Nashville	28.9
19	Los Angeles	28.7
20	Kansas City	28.7
21	Jacksonville	28.6
22	Virginia Beach	28.3
23	Chicago	28.3
24	Denver	28.2
25	Orlando	28.2
26	New York	27.8
27	Las Vegas	27.8
28	Seattle	27.7
29	Phoenix	27.5
30	San Francisco	27.4
31	Memphis	27.4
<b>United States</b>		<b>27.4</b>
32	Portland	27.3
33	Richmond	27.3
34	Cincinnati	27.1
35	Baltimore	27.1
36	Milwaukee	26.8
37	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>26.6</b>
38	Philadelphia	26.5
39	Louisville	26.4
40	Birmingham	26.3
41	Providence	26.2
42	Boston	26.2
43	Detroit	26.0
44	Miami	25.4
45	Hartford	25.4
46	Buffalo	24.7
47	New Orleans	24.4
48	Cleveland	23.8
49	Tampa	23.2
50	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>22.6</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11003)

**Table 1-13  
Average Household Size**

2017

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11002, B11001)

**Table 1-14  
Persons Aged 65 and Older Living Alone**

Percent of all households, 2017

<b>1</b>	<b>Pittsburgh</b>	<b>14.3</b>
2	Buffalo	13.5
3	Cleveland	13.2
4	Tampa	13.0
5	Providence	12.5
6	Miami	12.4
7	Hartford	12.2
8	Louisville	11.5
9	Detroit	11.5
10	Philadelphia	11.5
11	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>11.5</b>
12	New Orleans	11.4
13	Boston	11.3
14	New York	11.2
15	Milwaukee	11.0
<b>United States</b>		<b>10.8</b>
16	Birmingham	10.7
17	Baltimore	10.6
18	Chicago	10.5
19	Cincinnati	10.3
20	San Francisco	10.2
21	Kansas City	10.1
22	Portland	10.0
23	Memphis	10.0
24	Sacramento	10.0
25	Jacksonville	9.9
26	Minneapolis	9.9
27	Phoenix	9.9
28	Oklahoma City	9.9
29	Richmond	9.6
30	Indianapolis	9.6
31	Virginia Beach	9.3
32	Columbus	9.1
33	Los Angeles	8.9
34	Riverside	8.9
35	Las Vegas	8.7
36	Orlando	8.7
37	San Diego	8.6
38	Seattle	8.6
39	Denver	8.6
40	Charlotte	8.5
41	Washington, D.C.	8.4
42	San Antonio	8.3
43	Nashville	7.7
44	Atlanta	7.5
45	San Jose	7.4
46	Dallas	7.2
47	Salt Lake City	7.2
48	Raleigh	7.0
49	Houston	6.8
50	<b>Austin</b>	<b>6.7</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11010, B11001)

## Race and Ethnicity

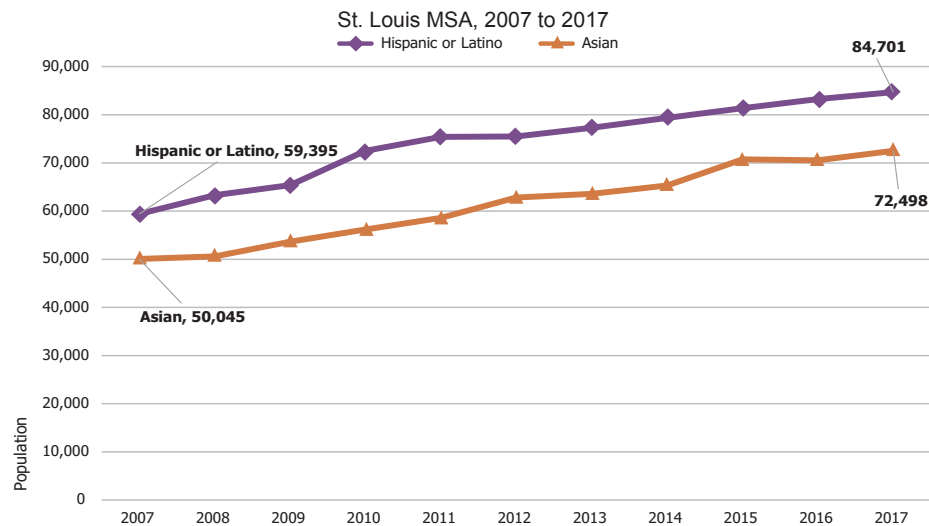
**Table 1-15:** Nationally, Hispanics and Latinos comprise about 18.1 percent of the population, which makes them the largest minority group in the country. Two of the peer regions, San Antonio and Riverside, are majority-Hispanic and Latino. In several peer regions in the Southwest, as well as some in Florida and California, Hispanics and Latinos make up more than a quarter of the population.

Among the largest 50 metropolitan regions, St. Louis ranks 49th on Hispanics and Latinos as a percentage of population, trailed only by Pittsburgh. The Midwest peer regions have few Hispanics and Latinos compared to the rest of the country; aside from Chicago, all of the Midwest peer regions have Hispanic and Latino populations that make up less than 11 percent of the total population. Even by Midwest standards, St. Louis has attracted few Hispanics and Latinos to the region.

**Table 1-16:** St. Louis also has relatively few persons of Asian ancestry. On this measure, St. Louis ranks 43rd, with Asians making up just 2.6 percent of the population. Nationally, Asians make up 5.5 percent of the population. Coastal regions tend to attract disproportionate numbers of Asians. The top six metropolitan regions on this metric are all located on the Pacific Coast, and the next two peer regions are on the Atlantic Coast.

**Figure 1-04:** Although these two groups comprise smaller proportions of the population in St. Louis than in most of the peer regions the Hispanic or Latino and the Asian populations in the MSA have grown. From 2007 to 2017, the Hispanic or Latino population increased by about 25,000 people and the Asian population by an estimated 22,500 people.

**Figure 1-04**  
**Asian and Hispanic or Latino Population**



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

**Table 1-15**  
**Hispanic and Latino Population**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	San Antonio	55.4
2	Riverside	51.1
3	Miami	45.3
4	Los Angeles	45.2
5	Houston	37.3
6	San Diego	33.9
7	Austin	32.5
8	Las Vegas	31.3
9	Phoenix	31.0
10	Orlando	30.5
11	Dallas	28.9
12	San Jose	26.6
13	New York	24.6
14	Denver	23.1
15	Chicago	22.3
16	San Francisco	21.9
17	Sacramento	21.7
18	Tampa	19.4
	<b>United States</b>	<b>18.1</b>
19	Salt Lake City	17.9
20	Washington, D.C.	15.8
21	Hartford	14.9
22	Oklahoma City	13.4
23	Providence	12.8
24	Portland	12.0
25	Boston	11.2
26	Milwaukee	10.8
27	Atlanta	10.8
28	Raleigh	10.7
29	Charlotte	10.2
30	Seattle	10.1
31	Philadelphia	9.5
32	Kansas City	9.1
33	New Orleans	9.0
34	Jacksonville	8.8
35	Nashville	7.2
36	Indianapolis	6.8
37	Virginia Beach	6.8
38	Richmond	6.1
39	Minneapolis	5.9
40	Baltimore	5.9
41	Cleveland	5.8
42	Memphis	5.6
43	Buffalo	5.0
44	Louisville	4.7
45	Detroit	4.4
46	Birmingham	4.3
47	Columbus	4.1
48	Cincinnati	3.3
49	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>3.0</b>
50	Pittsburgh	1.7

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

**Table 1-16**  
**Asian Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	San Jose	35.2
2	San Francisco	26.0
3	Los Angeles	16.0
4	Seattle	13.4
5	Sacramento	12.9
6	San Diego	11.8
7	New York	11.3
8	Washington, D.C.	10.2
9	Las Vegas	10.0
10	Boston	7.9
11	Houston	7.8
12	Dallas	6.7
13	Riverside	6.7
14	Minneapolis	6.7
15	Portland	6.7
16	Chicago	6.5
17	Philadelphia	6.0
18	Atlanta	5.8
19	Raleigh	5.8
20	Austin	5.8
21	Baltimore	5.7
	<b>United States</b>	<b>5.5</b>
22	Hartford	5.0
23	Columbus	4.3
24	Detroit	4.3
25	Denver	4.3
26	Orlando	4.2
27	Jacksonville	4.1
28	Salt Lake City	3.9
29	Phoenix	3.8
30	Virginia Beach	3.8
31	Milwaukee	3.7
32	Richmond	3.7
33	Charlotte	3.6
34	Tampa	3.5
35	Oklahoma City	3.2
36	Buffalo	3.1
37	Providence	3.1
38	Indianapolis	3.1
39	New Orleans	3.0
40	Kansas City	2.9
41	Nashville	2.7
42	Cincinnati	2.6
43	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>2.6</b>
44	Miami	2.4
45	Pittsburgh	2.4
46	San Antonio	2.2
47	Cleveland	2.2
48	Louisville	2.2
49	Memphis	2.0
50	Birmingham	1.4

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

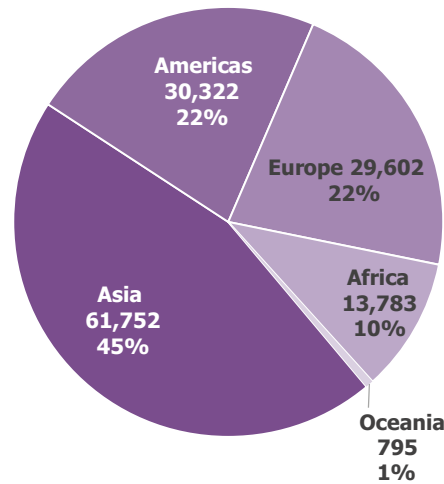
**Table 1-17:** Although their numbers have been small in recent decades, foreign immigrants have contributed to the St. Louis economy and revitalized neighborhoods. Compared to peer regions, St. Louis attracts few immigrants; in 2017, foreign-born residents represented just 4.9 percent of the regional population. There has, however, been growth in recent years. The American Community Survey (ACS) estimates that St. Louis had nearly 119,000 foreign-born residents in 2014, representing 4.2 percent of the population. The latest ACS statistics, for 2017, estimate a foreign-born population of over 136,000, a growth of more than 17,000 in three years.

*“Although their numbers have been small in recent decades, foreign immigrants have contributed to the St. Louis economy and revitalized neighborhoods.”*

**Figure 1-05** shows place of birth for the foreign-born population in St. Louis as of 2017. More than 45 percent of foreign-born residents came from Asia, with India (14,644) and China (13,364) representing the most common places of birth. Some 22 percent migrated from elsewhere in the Americas, including nearly 13,000 St. Louisans who were born in Mexico.

**Figure 1-05  
Region of Birth of  
Foreign-Born**

St. Louis MSA, 2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B05002).

**Table 1-17  
Immigrant Population**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	<b>Miami</b>	<b>41.0</b>
2	San Jose	38.9
3	Los Angeles	33.3
4	San Francisco	31.3
5	New York	29.2
6	Houston	23.6
7	San Diego	23.3
8	Las Vegas	23.1
9	Washington, D.C.	23.1
10	Riverside	20.6
11	Sacramento	19.1
12	Boston	19.0
13	Seattle	18.8
14	Orlando	18.7
15	Dallas	18.7
16	Chicago	18.0
17	Austin	15.1
18	Phoenix	14.2
19	Tampa	14.2
20	Atlanta	14.1
	<b>United States</b>	<b>13.7</b>
21	Providence	13.6
22	Hartford	13.5
23	Raleigh	12.8
24	Portland	12.5
25	Salt Lake City	12.5
26	Denver	12.3
27	San Antonio	11.6
28	Philadelphia	11.1
29	Minneapolis	11.0
30	Baltimore	11.0
31	Detroit	10.3
32	Charlotte	10.2
33	Jacksonville	9.4
34	Nashville	8.1
35	Columbus	7.8
36	New Orleans	7.5
37	Richmond	7.4
38	Oklahoma City	7.4
39	Milwaukee	7.3
40	Indianapolis	7.2
41	Kansas City	6.7
42	Buffalo	6.5
43	Virginia Beach	6.5
44	Louisville	5.9
45	Cleveland	5.8
46	Memphis	5.4
47	Cincinnati	5.0
48	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>4.9</b>
49	Pittsburgh	3.8
50	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>3.7</b>

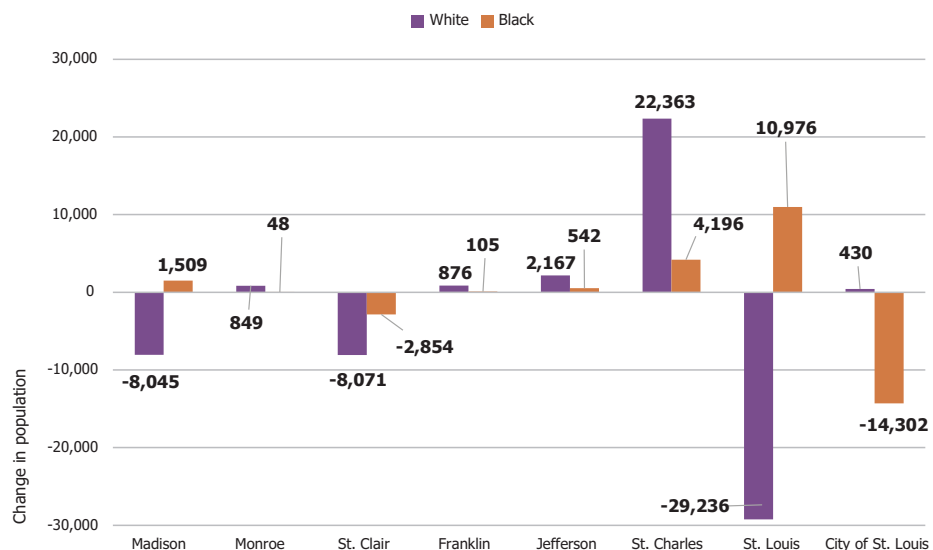
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B05012)

Tables 1-18 and 1-19: With relatively few St. Louisans reporting Hispanic or Asian ancestry, non-Hispanic whites and non-Hispanic blacks are the largest racial and ethnic groups in the region. St. Louis ranks above average on both the percentage of population that is black and the percentage of population that is white, with over 90 percent of the population in the region falling into one of these two categories. Regions with the largest percentages of African Americans are either southern MSAs or industrial regions that received large numbers of African Americans in the Great Migration of 1920 to 1970.

Figure 1-06: Among the seven counties and the city of St. Louis that make up the East-West Gateway region, the largest changes in the white and black population groups were in the city of St. Louis, St. Louis County, and St. Charles County. The numbers in this figure reflect births, deaths, people who moved from one county to another within the region, and those who moved into or out of the region.

**Figure 1-06**  
**Change in White and Black Population**

East-West Gateway Region by County, 2010 to 2017



Note: Data is for non-Hispanic blacks and non-Hispanic whites.

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

**Table 1-18**  
**Black Population**  
**(Not Hispanic or Latino)**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	Memphis	46.3
2	New Orleans	34.8
3	Atlanta	33.4
4	Virginia Beach	30.0
5	Richmond	29.7
6	Birmingham	28.9
7	Baltimore	28.8
8	Washington, D.C.	24.8
9	Charlotte	22.3
10	Detroit	22.2
11	Jacksonville	21.0
12	Philadelphia	20.4
13	Miami	20.2
14	Cleveland	19.5
15	Raleigh	19.2
16	St. Louis	18.1
17	Houston	16.9
18	Milwaukee	16.3
19	Chicago	16.3
20	New York	15.6
21	Columbus	15.4
22	Dallas	15.4
23	Orlando	15.3
24	Indianapolis	14.9
25	Nashville	14.8
26	Louisville	14.3
United States		12.3
27	Kansas City	12.2
28	Cincinnati	12.0
29	Buffalo	11.8
30	Tampa	11.5
31	Las Vegas	11.4
32	Hartford	10.7
33	Oklahoma City	10.3
34	Minneapolis	8.6
35	Pittsburgh	7.9
36	Boston	7.6
37	San Francisco	6.9
38	Riverside	6.9
39	Austin	6.8
40	Sacramento	6.7
41	San Antonio	6.4
42	Los Angeles	6.3
43	Seattle	5.6
44	Denver	5.5
45	Phoenix	5.1
46	Providence	5.0
47	San Diego	4.6
48	Portland	2.7
49	San Jose	2.4
50	Salt Lake City	1.8

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

**Table 1-19**  
**White Population**  
**(Not Hispanic or Latino)**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	Pittsburgh	85.3
2	Cincinnati	79.4
3	Buffalo	77.2
4	Louisville	76.2
5	Minneapolis	75.5
6	Providence	75.1
7	St. Louis	73.6
8	Portland	73.2
9	Columbus	73.0
10	Kansas City	72.5
11	Nashville	72.4
12	Indianapolis	72.3
13	Salt Lake City	71.6
14	Boston	70.3
15	Cleveland	69.8
16	Hartford	67.0
17	Milwaukee	66.5
18	Detroit	66.4
19	Denver	64.2
20	Oklahoma City	64.1
21	Birmingham	63.4
22	Seattle	63.4
23	Jacksonville	63.0
24	Tampa	62.8
25	Philadelphia	61.7
26	Raleigh	61.2
27	Charlotte	61.1
United States		60.6
28	Richmond	57.2
29	Baltimore	56.4
30	Phoenix	55.3
31	Virginia Beach	54.9
32	Chicago	52.8
33	Sacramento	52.2
34	Austin	52.0
35	New Orleans	51.1
36	Atlanta	47.0
37	Orlando	46.6
38	Dallas	46.3
39	New York	46.1
40	San Diego	45.3
41	Washington, D.C.	45.2
42	Memphis	43.6
43	Las Vegas	42.3
44	San Francisco	39.4
45	Houston	36.1
46	San Antonio	33.6
47	Riverside	32.0
48	San Jose	31.5
49	Miami	30.3
50	Los Angeles	29.4

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

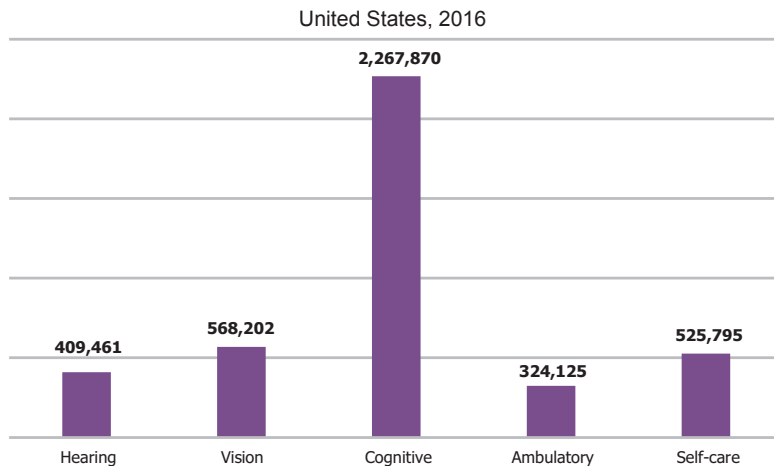
## Persons with Disabilities

**Table 1-20:** St. Louis ranks 14th on percentage of population with a disability, a rate that is close to the national average. There is a wide gap between the region with the largest disability rate, Birmingham, and that with the smallest rate, San Jose. The ACS breaks down disabilities into six broad categories, including vision, hearing, self-care, ambulatory difficulty (trouble with walking or climbing stairs), independent living difficulty, and cognitive difficulty. The tables and figures in this section offer a disaggregation of the overall disability rate by age and type of disability.

**Table 1-21:** Some 6 percent of children in San Antonio are reported to have at least one disability, triple the rate of San Jose. St. Louis ranks 11th on the percentage of children with a reported disability.

**Figure 1-07** shows disabilities of children by category for the United States. By far, the largest category is cognitive. This is a broad category that encompasses a wide variety of conditions, including autism, Down’s syndrome, Alzheimer’s disease, and others. A report by researchers at Mathematica Policy Research found that attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is “the most commonly diagnosed mental disorder among children in the United States” (Collins and Cleary, 2016). It is not possible to calculate the extent to which ADHD contributes to the disparities in children’s disability rates. Moreover, it is not clear whether geographic differences in ADHD reflects differences in prevalence rates or differences in diagnosis rates. However, a 2012 analysis by Express Scripts found large geographic disparities in ADHD diagnosis rates, with children in southern states being 63 percent more likely to be diagnosed than children living in western states (Frazee, 2012).

**Figure 1-07**  
**Reported Disabilities of Persons Under Age 18**



Note: An individual may have more than one disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S18010).

**Table 1-20**  
**Disability Rate**

Percent of total population, 2017

1	Birmingham	16.4
2	Pittsburgh	14.8
3	San Antonio	14.6
4	Cleveland	14.5
5	Virginia Beach	14.3
6	Oklahoma City	14.2
7	New Orleans	14.1
8	Louisville	14.1
9	Tampa	14.0
10	Detroit	13.7
11	Providence	13.5
12	Jacksonville	13.5
13	Buffalo	13.3
14	St. Louis	13.1
15	Memphis	13.0
<b>United States</b>		<b>12.7</b>
16	Cincinnati	12.6
17	Indianapolis	12.4
18	Philadelphia	12.3
19	Richmond	12.3
20	Orlando	12.0
21	Kansas City	12.0
22	Las Vegas	12.0
23	Nashville	12.0
24	Columbus	11.9
25	Portland	11.8
26	Riverside	11.6
27	Baltimore	11.6
28	Phoenix	11.5
29	Sacramento	11.5
30	Hartford	11.5
31	Seattle	11.1
32	Milwaukee	11.0
33	Miami	10.9
34	Boston	10.7
35	Charlotte	10.3
36	Minneapolis	10.1
37	New York	10.1
38	Atlanta	10.0
39	Chicago	9.9
40	Raleigh	9.9
41	San Francisco	9.7
42	Denver	9.6
43	San Diego	9.6
44	Los Angeles	9.5
45	Dallas	9.5
46	Salt Lake City	9.2
47	Houston	9.2
48	Washington, D.C.	9.0
49	Austin	8.9
50	San Jose	8.2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18101)

**Table 1-21**  
**Children with Disabilities**

Percent of children under 18, 2017

1	San Antonio	6.0
2	Pittsburgh	5.7
3	Orlando	5.4
4	Virginia Beach	5.3
5	Cleveland	5.3
6	Indianapolis	5.2
7	Jacksonville	5.1
8	Providence	5.0
9	Cincinnati	5.0
10	Memphis	4.9
11	St. Louis	4.9
12	Buffalo	4.8
13	Birmingham	4.8
14	Columbus	4.8
15	Hartford	4.7
16	Detroit	4.6
17	Philadelphia	4.5
18	Oklahoma City	4.3
19	Tampa	4.3
20	Richmond	4.3
21	Baltimore	4.3
<b>United States</b>		<b>4.2</b>
22	New Orleans	4.1
23	Portland	4.0
24	Raleigh	4.0
25	Nashville	4.0
26	Boston	3.9
27	Salt Lake City	3.9
28	Minneapolis	3.9
29	Austin	3.8
30	Phoenix	3.7
31	Milwaukee	3.7
32	Louisville	3.7
33	Kansas City	3.7
34	Las Vegas	3.5
35	Seattle	3.5
36	New York	3.5
37	Dallas	3.4
38	Denver	3.4
39	San Diego	3.4
40	Sacramento	3.4
41	Charlotte	3.4
42	Atlanta	3.3
43	Riverside	3.2
44	Houston	3.1
45	Miami	3.1
46	Washington, D.C.	3.0
47	Los Angeles	2.9
48	San Francisco	2.8
49	Chicago	2.8
50	San Jose	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18101)



**Table 1-22:** A fairly wide gap also separates the peer regions on the disability rate for the working-age population—adults aged 18 to 64. The rate of Birmingham is more than double that of San Jose. Nationally, the most commonly reported types of disabilities are those in the cognitive, ambulatory, and independent living categories, which together account for 70 percent of all reported disabilities in this age group. St. Louis ranks 14th, just higher than the national average, with 10.9 percent of the working-age population reporting as having a disability.

**Figure 1-08** shows types of disabilities for the national working-age population. Note that an individual may have more than one disability, so the total number of disabilities shown may exceed the total number of disabled persons. Nationally, there are nearly 10 million working-age adults with an ambulatory disability and nearly 9 million with a cognitive disability. Just under 4 million working-age adults have difficulty with either seeing or hearing.

A 2015 study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities found that four demographic factors are associated with high rates of participation in the Social Security Disability Insurance program at the state level. These were: a less educated workforce, higher median age, a larger percentage of jobs in goods-producing industries, and fewer foreign-born residents (Ruffing, 2015). Among the 50 peer regions, there is not a statistically significant relationship between the proportions of jobs in goods-producing industries and disability rates among the working-age population. There is, however, a strong negative relationship between the percentage of population that is foreign-born and working-age disability rates.

Statistically, differences in the foreign-born population account for about two-thirds of the variation among peer regions on working-age disabilities. Regions that have larger foreign-born populations tend to have lower rates of working-age adults with disabilities.

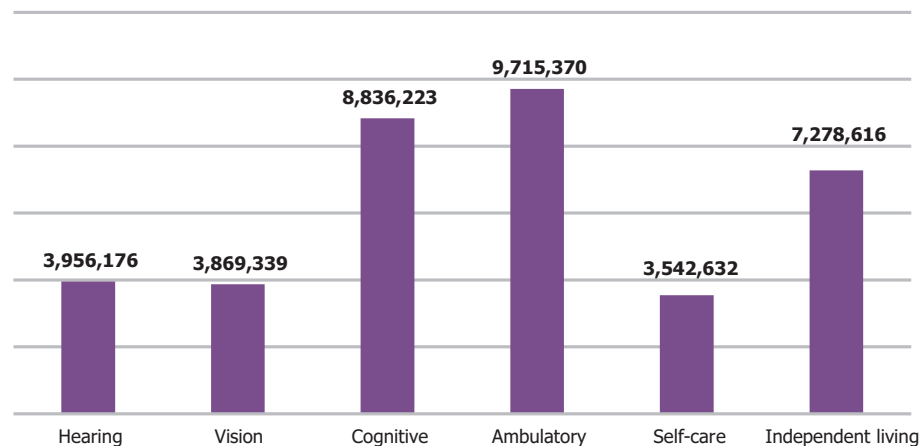
The causal mechanism between these factors is unclear. It may be that the migrant population is less likely to develop disabilities or to seek diagnosis for a disability, or it may be that regions that attract large numbers of migrants have occupational structures that put workers at lower risk for occupation-related disabilities.

**Table 1-22**  
**Working-Age Adults with Disabilities**  
Percent of adults aged 18 - 64, 2017

1	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>14.3</b>
2	Virginia Beach	12.9
3	Oklahoma City	12.9
4	San Antonio	12.8
5	Louisville	12.4
6	New Orleans	12.2
7	Cleveland	12.1
8	Detroit	11.8
9	Pittsburgh	11.7
10	Jacksonville	11.5
11	Providence	11.2
12	Memphis	11.1
13	Cincinnati	10.9
14	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>10.9</b>
15	Tampa	10.8
16	Buffalo	10.7
17	Indianapolis	10.7
18	Nashville	10.4
<b>United States</b>		<b>10.3</b>
19	Columbus	10.3
20	Richmond	10.2
21	Kansas City	10.1
22	Las Vegas	10.0
23	Philadelphia	9.8
24	Riverside	9.8
25	Portland	9.6
26	Baltimore	9.6
27	Orlando	9.5
28	Phoenix	9.3
29	Sacramento	9.1
30	Seattle	8.9
31	Milwaukee	8.8
32	Hartford	8.7
33	Charlotte	8.5
34	Atlanta	8.3
35	Minneapolis	8.2
36	Raleigh	8.1
37	Salt Lake City	8.0
38	Boston	7.9
39	Dallas	7.9
40	Chicago	7.7
41	Denver	7.7
42	Houston	7.6
43	Austin	7.5
44	Miami	7.4
45	New York	7.4
46	San Diego	7.1
47	Washington, D.C.	7.0
48	San Francisco	6.9
49	Los Angeles	6.6
50	<b>San Jose</b>	<b>5.5</b>

**Figure 1-08**  
**Reported Disabilities of Working Age (aged 18-64) Population**

United States, 2016



Note: An individual may have more than one disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S18010).

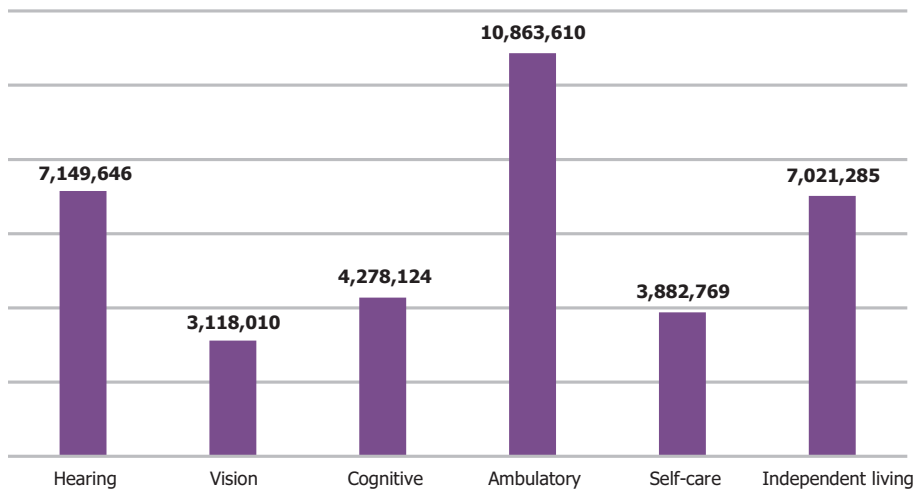
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18101)

**Table 1-23:** St. Louis is about in the middle of peer regions on the percentage of adults aged 65 and older with a disability. St. Louis ranks 26th, more than a full percentage point below the national average. The peer regions with the highest senior disability rates also have high working-age disability rates. Birmingham, San Antonio, and Oklahoma City, the three regions with the largest rates of senior disability, were among the top ranking four peer regions for working-age disability rates.

**Figure 1-09:** The breakdown of disability by type for the national elderly population generally resembles that of the working-age population. One difference between the two age groups is that hearing difficulties become more common in the senior population.

**Figure 1-09**  
**Reported Disabilities of Persons Aged 65 and Older**

United States, 2016



Note: An individual may have more than one disability.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (S18010).

**Table 1-23**  
**Seniors with Disabilities**

Percent of adults aged 65 and older, 2017

1	<b>Birmingham</b>	<b>42.1</b>
2	San Antonio	40.8
3	Oklahoma City	39.0
4	Riverside	37.9
5	New Orleans	37.2
6	Memphis	36.6
7	Louisville	36.3
8	Seattle	35.1
9	Kansas City	34.8
10	Virginia Beach	34.7
	<b>United States</b>	<b>34.6</b>
11	Nashville	34.5
12	Los Angeles	34.4
13	Detroit	34.3
14	Las Vegas	34.3
15	Indianapolis	34.2
16	Sacramento	34.2
17	Tampa	34.1
18	Pittsburgh	34.1
19	Jacksonville	34.1
20	Houston	34.0
21	Cleveland	33.9
22	Atlanta	33.7
23	Philadelphia	33.6
24	Columbus	33.5
25	Portland	33.4
26	<b>St. Louis</b>	<b>33.4</b>
27	Dallas	33.3
28	Orlando	33.2
29	Providence	33.1
30	Phoenix	32.8
31	Richmond	32.6
32	Buffalo	32.5
33	Cincinnati	32.4
34	San Jose	32.2
35	Chicago	32.0
36	Raleigh	31.9
37	Boston	31.9
38	Miami	31.8
39	San Diego	31.4
40	Milwaukee	31.4
41	Charlotte	31.4
42	Denver	31.3
43	Salt Lake City	31.2
44	Baltimore	31.2
45	New York	31.1
46	San Francisco	31.1
47	Minneapolis	30.4
48	Hartford	30.3
49	Washington, D.C.	30.1
50	<b>Austin</b>	<b>29.4</b>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18101)

## Source and Notes

**Population** shows the estimated number of people residing within a geographic area as of July 1, 2017. **Population Change 2010-2017** shows estimated net population change from April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017. **Population Change 2016-2017** shows estimated net population change from July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2017. **Natural Change** shows estimated net population change resulting from births and deaths in the period 2010-2017 as a percentage of 2010 population. **Net Domestic Migration** shows population change resulting from movement within the United States from 2010 to 2017 as a percentage of 2010 population. **Net International Migration** shows population change resulting from movement between the United States and other countries from 2010 to 2017 as a percentage of 2010 population.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 Population Estimates*

**Median Age** represents middle of 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, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B01002)*

**Children** shows population under the age of 18 as a percentage of total population in 2017. **Young Adults** shows individuals between the ages of 18 and 34 as a percentage of total population in 2017. **Working-Age Adults** shows individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 as a percentage of total

population in 2017. **Seniors** shows population over the age of 65 as a percentage of 2017 population.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B01001)*

**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.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11003)*

**Average Household Size** measures the average number of people 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, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11002 and B11001)*

**Persons Aged 65 and Older Living Alone** does not include persons aged 65 and older living in group quarters. Group quarters includes people living in institutional facilities such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, or mental hospitals, or in non-institutional facilities, such as college dorms or military barracks.

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B11010 and B11001)*

**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, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B05012)*

**White Population (Not Hispanic or Latino), Black Population (Not Hispanic or Latino), and Asian Population (Not Hispanic or Latino)** each include the percentage of the population who identify as one race alone and not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. **White Population** includes people 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 people 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 people 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, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B03002)*

**Disability Rate, Children with Disabilities, Working Age Adults 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, 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates (B18101)*

