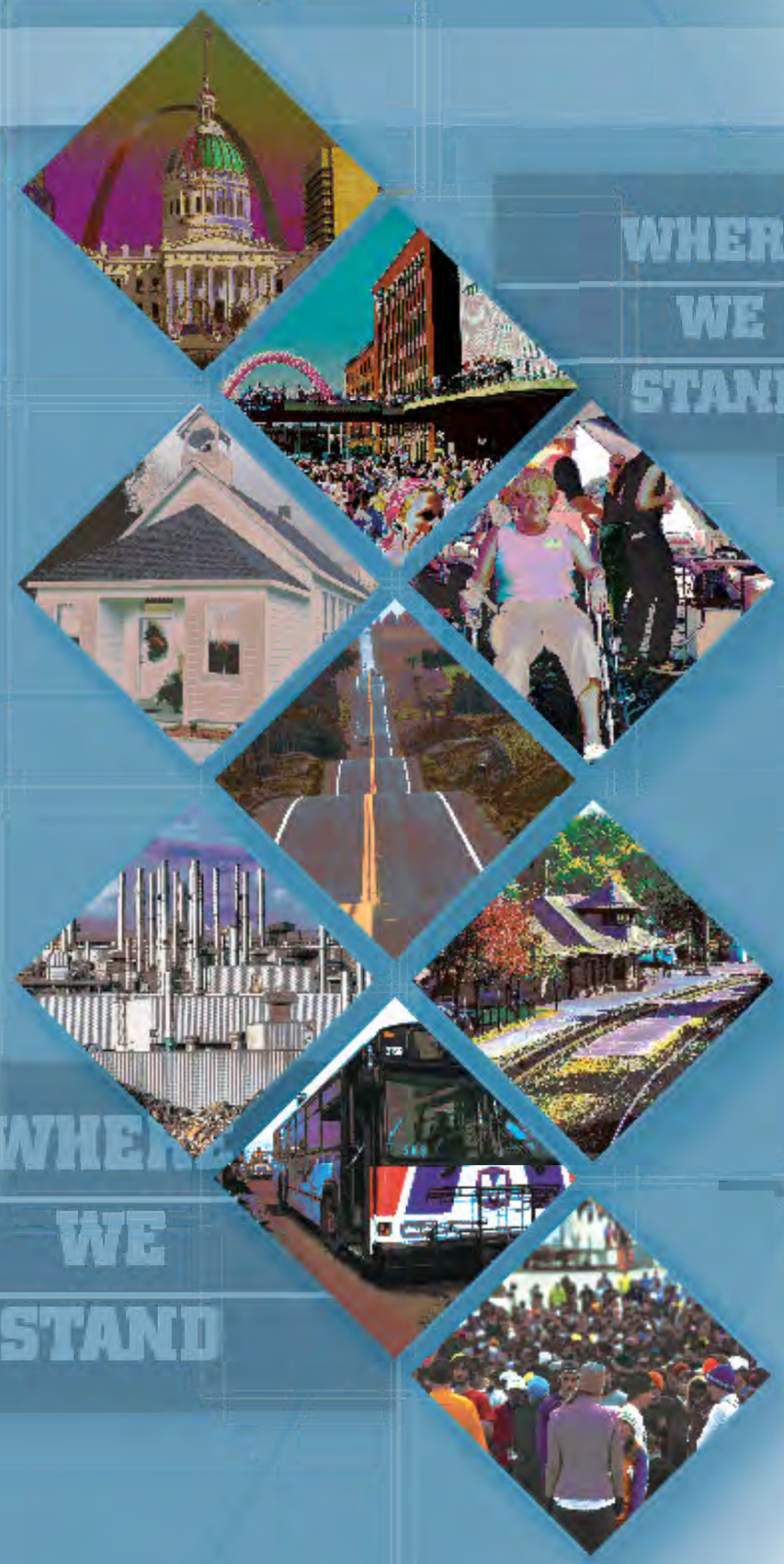

WHERE
WE
STAND

The Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region

6th Edition
2011

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

WHERE
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The Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region

6th Edition

2011

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
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Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

This report is the sixth edition of *Where We Stand: A Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region.* East-West Gateway published five earlier editions in 1992, 1996, 1999, 2002 and 2006. Each of these described the standing of the St. Louis region among its peers using more than 80 social, economic, fiscal, and physical variables. In preparing analyses, East-West Gateway staff used the most recent and reliable data available at the time of publication.

The preparation of this document was financed in part by the U.S. Department of Transportation through the Federal Transit Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Missouri Department of Transportation, and Illinois Department of Transportation. The contents of this report reflect the opinions, findings and conclusions of the author. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the funding agencies.

Table of Contents

WHERE WE STAND

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To the Reader **1**

The National Marketplace **3**

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions **14**

Demographics **17**
- Population Change 18
- Population Distribution 20
- Race and Ethnicity 22
- Age 24
- Households 26

Household Income and Wealth **29**

Educational Performance **33**
- Attainment 34
- Enrollment and Spending 36

Economic Vitality **39**
- Household Income 40
- Broad Economic Indicators 42
- The Great Recession 44
- Sectoral Changes 46

Individual and Family Well-being **49**
- Health and Mortality 50
- Health Behaviors 52
- Health Outcomes 54
- Persons with Disabilities 56
- Families at Risk 58

Racial Disparity **61**

Regional Safety and Security **65**
- Crime and Social Disorder 66
- Emergency Preparedness 68

Urban Form and Physical Environment **71**
- Land Use 72
- Environment 74
- Transportation 76
- Congestion and Transit 78

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service **81**
- Government 82
- Public Finance 84
- Community Engagement 86

WHERE WE STAND

To The Reader

WHERE WE STAND

Where We Stand is worth the wait. This is the sixth *Where We Stand* over the last 19 years, as the first edition was issued in 1992. From the beginning, *Where We Stand* was intended for interested citizens who want reliable, objective, real data on the St. Louis region and comparable metro areas. *Where We Stand* is for people who want to move beyond broad generalizations and old stereotypes to know exactly what is happening now, here—and elsewhere.

Unlike gimmicky rankings of "Best of" or "Worst of" cities that blend together disparate data beyond meaning or recognition, this ongoing effort compiled by our research staff at East-West Gateway Council of Governments allows the reader to see how St. Louis and peer regions are doing in the real world, in specific categories that are measurable. One of our goals is that by looking at these categories citizens can draw out some larger meaning, and get a realistic sense of priorities.

Where We Stand is meant to start discussions, not end them. Some of what you find in these pages may surprise you. Some of the data you may find encouraging, still other listings may cause concern. Whatever the reaction, the 129 rankings will give you objective, verifiable, reliable data that can be used to better understand the St. Louis region's advantages and challenges.

The statistical comparisons are grouped in nine categories, with ratings of St. Louis and 34 other similar metro areas in each category. The categories are demographics; household income and wealth; educational performance; economic vitality; individual and family well-being; racial disparity; regional safety and security; urban form and physical environment; and leadership, governance, and public service.

The data compiled in this 2011 edition invites analysis and interpretation. Each of the 34 other "peer" metropolitan areas used in these listings has a population of 1 million or more, and is within 500 miles of St. Louis or has an economic function similar to the St. Louis region.

The rankings deal with specific measurements. When it comes to purchasing power, defined as median household income adjusted for the cost of living, St. Louis ranks sixth from the top. For independent school districts per 100,000 population, St. Louis is second highest. When it comes to traffic, "travel time" in St. Louis has only gone up 3.7 percent since 1982, the third lowest among the 35 rated metro areas.

This means St. Louis residents have better than average purchasing power when their incomes are considered in relation to a low cost of living, they have a higher than average number of school districts, and they don't have the same traffic and congestion problems that plague other comparable regions. Many points can be argued from that data, but that is where St. Louis stands.

Where We Stand benefits and suffers from the "compared to what" metric. The listings do not rank St. Louis in relation to some optimal number for each category. The lists are strictly about how St. Louis compares to other metro areas. Ranking toward the negative end of the list of 35 cities should be an incentive to improve, yet doing better than most should not lead to complacency.

St. Louis is 34th in the number or seniors living in poverty, with only 6.9 percent fitting that description. Miami has the highest percentage of seniors living in poverty, with 14.5 percent. That means a smaller percentage of St. Louis seniors live in poverty than in 33 comparable cites, yet it does not mean those seniors who live in poverty in St. Louis do not need help and assistance.

Every page of *Where We Stand* has important and interesting information. *Where We Stand* will prove useful to the extent that it educates and motivates the St. Louis region to improve life and the living conditions of the metro area.

Ed Hillhouse
Executive Director

WHERE WE STAND

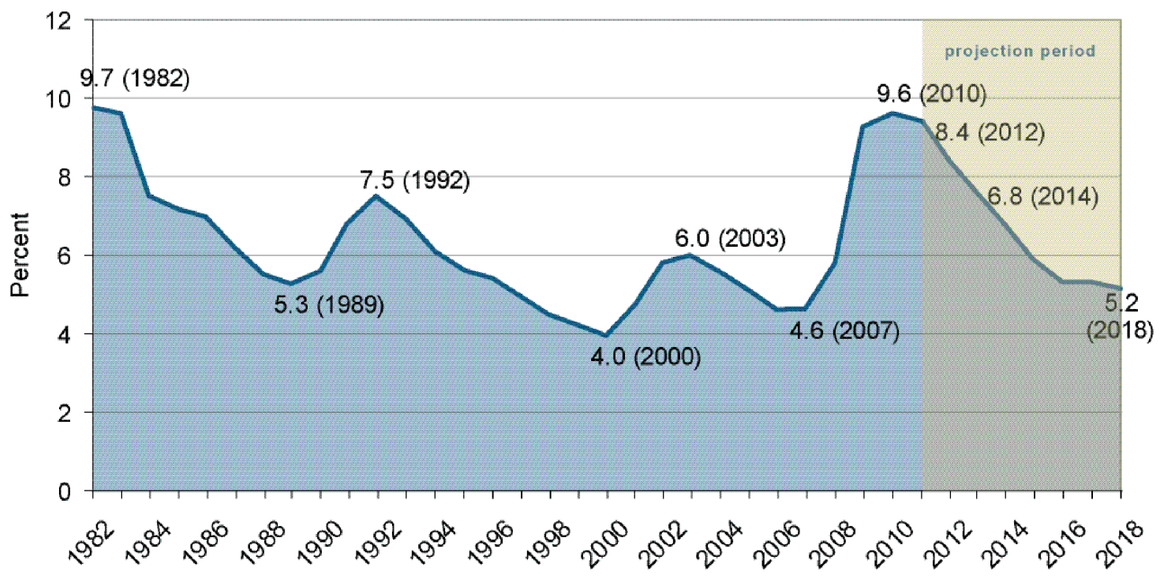
The National Marketplace

WHERE
WE
STAND

The National Marketplace

The Great Recession may have ended officially, but we remain in a period of anxiety and uncertainty. Fourteen million of our fellow citizens continue to live without work and millions more are underemployed or have dropped out of the labor market altogether. Home foreclosure rates continue to hit record highs. Governments at all levels are in fiscal crisis. The nation is struggling with complex policy decisions on how to balance domestic and foreign spending, reform health care and fund our nation's deteriorating infrastructure. Globally, we must balance the demand for energy and food resources with the need for improved quality of life and economic growth for a greater share of the population.

U.S. Unemployment Rate
Actual (1982-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)



As we face this wide array of challenges and look to the future, we must recognize that the health of metropolitan economies is essential to the health of our nation. Over 90 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) is produced in the nation's metropolitan economies, with the 100 largest metropolitan areas accounting for three-fourths of the nation's total economic activity. It is imperative that we understand how these economies function and how assets can be leveraged to compete in this global economy.

This edition of *Where We Stand* documents the effects of the recession on the St. Louis region and other major metropolitan regions. It illustrates our condition as we strive to a more sustainable and prosperous future. To provide context for the metropolitan rankings, we first examine the national landscape, with observations on where we stand as a nation in the wake of the Great Recession.

The Great Recession

The economic impact of the recent recession is more severe and longer lasting than previous recessions.

- The Great Recession officially began December 2007 and ended June 2009. While the most recent employment data (May 2011) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates some improvements, the unemployment rate remains over 9 percent, the highest it has been since the early 1980s.

- In addition to the 13.9 million people who are unemployed, an additional 8.5 million are under-employed and 2.2 million are marginally attached to the labor force.

- If discouraged workers who dropped out of the labor force during 2010 were counted in the unemployment rate, the rate would have been 10.3 percent, rather than 9.6 percent. Comparatively, in 2007 if discouraged workers were added to the unemployment rate, it would have risen by 0.2 percentage points.

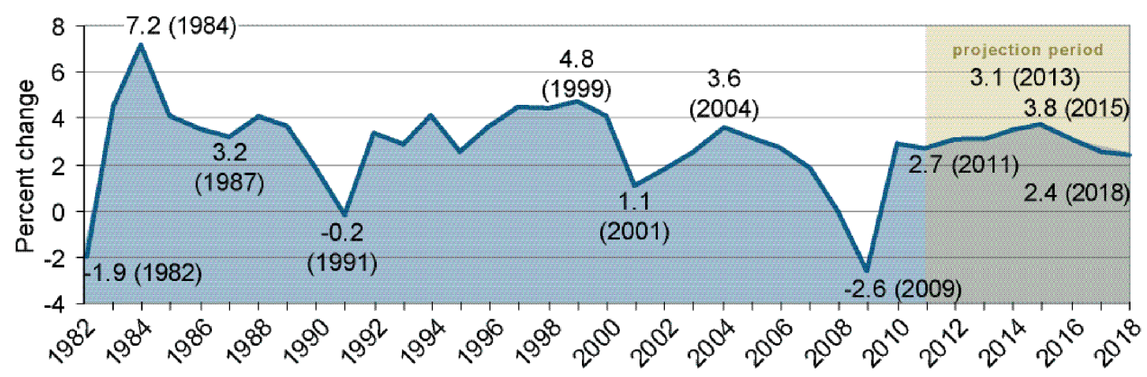
- Average home prices fell by more than 10 percent in the year preceding the recession and dropped another 22 percent during the recession. The fall in home prices is a substantial portion of the 21 percent decrease in household wealth during the recession period.

- Eighty-one of the 100 largest metropolitan areas lost a larger share of jobs in the 12 quarters after the start of the Great Recession than they did during the first 12 quarters after the start of the three previous national recessions.

Recovery from the recession is expected to be slower than with previous U.S. recessions but is in line with recoveries following financial crises internationally.

- Real GDP rose 4.5 percent during the first six quarters of the recovery, half of the 9 percent average increase in real GDP in the first six quarters of previous postwar recoveries.

Real Gross Domestic Product
Percent change from preceding period
Actual (1982-2010) and Projected (2011-2018)



- In the first 18 months of past recoveries, employment rose an average of 4.4 percent, compared to a mere 0.06 percent over the same time period following the recent recession.

- The Congressional Budget Office forecasts that unemployment will remain above 6 percent through 2014, before declining to 5.2 percent in 2018.

The National Marketplace

The Global Marketplace

The United States faces vigorous competition as other countries and regions push ahead, improving their economic competitiveness. While this assessment focuses on how St. Louis compares to other regions in the United States, we also compete with metropolitan areas around the globe.

The United States has lost its top ranking on some economic indices, as other countries make progress at faster rates.

- On the Global Competitiveness Index for 2010-2011, the U.S. ranks 4th with Switzerland, Sweden and Singapore scoring higher based on 12 pillars of economic competitiveness.

- The U.S. ranks 6th among 40 nations/regions on global innovation-based competitiveness, which includes 16 indicators in six broad categories: human capital, innovation capacity, entrepreneurship, IT infrastructure, economic policy, and economic performance.

- Among those 40 nations/regions the U.S. has had the least growth in international competitiveness and innovation capacity over the last decade.

- Prior to the Great Recession, most U.S. metro areas ranked behind their European counterparts and well behind their counterparts in emerging nations such as Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East on economic performance (defined as growth in income and employment).

The Great Recession affected nearly all economies but due to the potential for more severe blows to their economies, the impact appears more prominent and longer lasting for U.S. and European regions.

- Global economic output grew an average annual rate of 3.2 percent from 1993 to 2007, shrank in 2008 (-2.0 percent) and 2009 (-0.6 percent), grew by 5.0 percent in 2010, and is projected to expand 4.4 percent annually in 2011 and 2012.

- The International Monetary Fund describes a two-speed recovery with advanced economies experiencing high unemployment, vulnerable real estate markets, and subdued growth, while emerging and developing economies enjoy robust growth.

- Examining the year of greatest impact during the recession for 150 global metropolitan regions finds that 114 metros saw a decline in employment and 127 lost income. The range of impact the recession had on metropolitan economies is considerable - ranging from one-sixth of jobs lost in Moscow and Tallinn to more than a 4 percent increase in employment in Lima and Tianjin.

- During the recession, based on change in employment and income, 28 of the 30 top-ranked global metropolitan areas were located outside the United States and Europe; five were in China, three in Australia and six in Latin America.

The National Marketplace

WHERE WE STAND

- Among 150 global metropolitan areas, U.S. metros held 19 of the bottom 30 ranks in economic performance during the recession; many of these metros plummeted from top-rankings pre-recession.

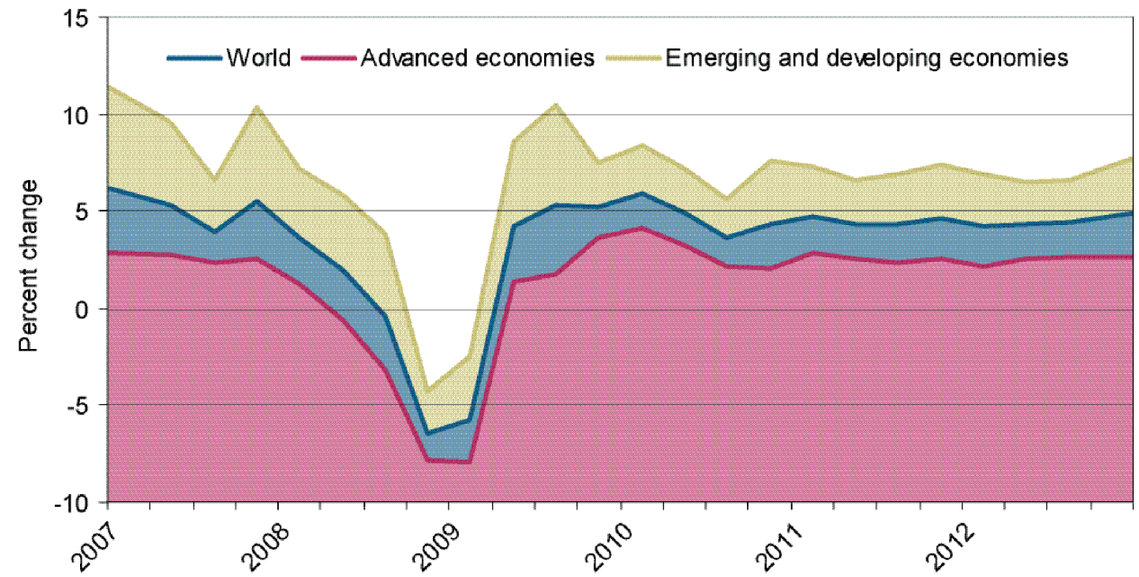
In a ranking of 150 global metropolitan regions, St. Louis ...

- Ranked 133rd on percent change in income and employment in the period preceding the recession (1993-2007).
- Fared better than many metro areas, ranking 68th for change in income and employment during its year of minimum growth during the recession (2007-2010).
- Is experiencing a faster recovery than many metro areas, ranking 54th in percent change of income and employment in the recovery period thus far (2009-2010).

Among 550 countries and metro areas around the world, the St. Louis MSA ranks 74th with $128.5 billion in Gross Metropolitan Product.

Global GDP Growth

Percent growth, quarter over quarter, annualized



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Update, January 2011.

Metropolitan Regions

With a majority of the United States' economic activity occurring in metropolitan areas, the economic growth and health of these regions is fundamental to a strong national economy and ability to compete in the global marketplace. [1]

In the United States' metropolitan areas account for:

- 83.7 percent of the population.
- 86.2 percent of all jobs.
- 90.1 percent of gross domestic product.
- 90.3 percent of wage and salary income.

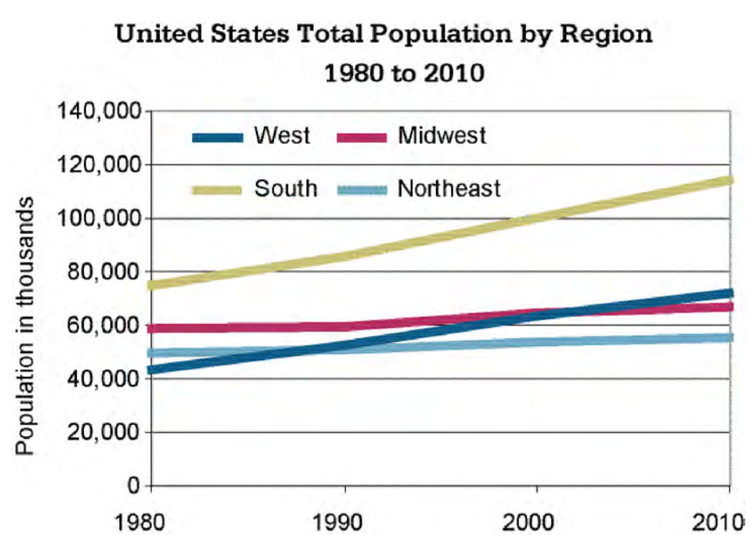
1 The U.S. Census defines 366 metropolitan statistical areas in 2010

The National Marketplace

In the global economy, the world's 150 largest metropolitan economies account for 12 percent of global population and nearly half (46 percent) of world GDP.

The composition and landscape of our metro areas and nation is changing, with metro areas becoming increasingly influential and larger population gains in the South and West.

- From 2000 to 2010, population in the nation's metropolitan areas increased 10.8 percent, compared to 9.7 percent growth for the nation as a whole.
- Population growth in the South and West accounted for 84.4 percent of the total U.S. population growth from 2000 to 2010. The South grew by 14.3 million and the West by 8.7 million with much smaller increases in the Northeast (1.7 million) and Midwest (2.5 million).
- Primary cities and inner, dense suburbs experienced larger population gains at the end of the decade, at the expense of outer suburbs and exurbs.



It is estimated that the U.S. population will become minority white in the year 2042.

- Between 2000 and 2010 the Hispanic population grew 43 percent; accounting for more than half of the national population growth and comprising 16 percent of the total population in 2010.
- The portion of the population that is white (not Hispanic or Latino) has decreased from 75.1 percent in 2000 to an estimated 72.4 percent in 2010; accounting for a mere 5.7 percent of the population growth from 2000 to 2010.
- From 2000 to 2010, the Asian population grew by 4.8 percent and the black population by 12.6 percent.
- The population of 17 metro areas is already "majority minority" and the under 18 population in 31 metro areas is "majority minority."

The National Marketplace

WHERE WE STAND

Immigrants are a growing share of the U.S. population.

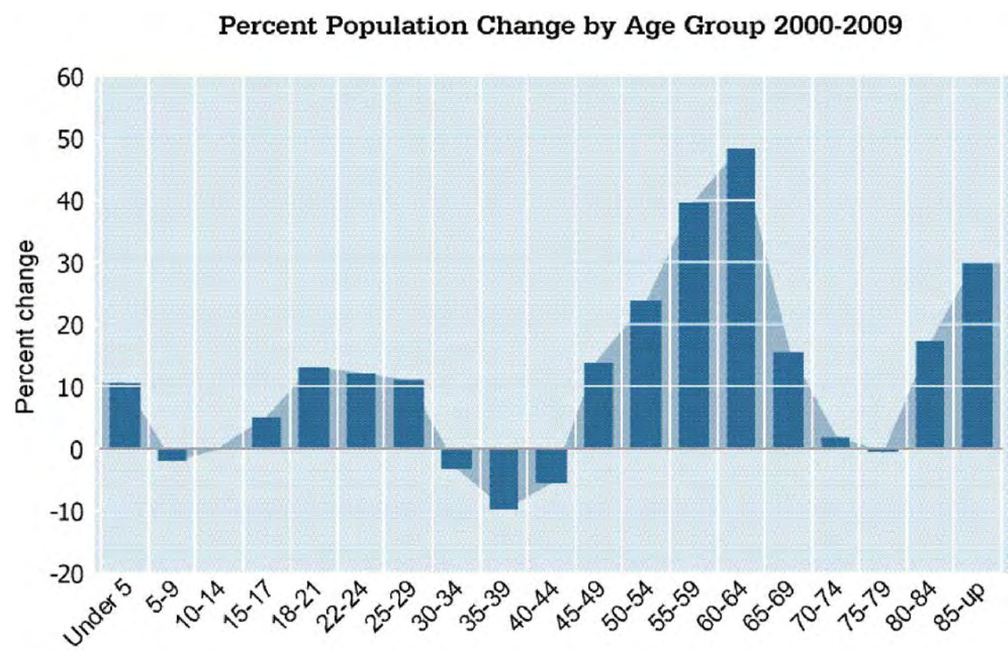
- In 2009, an estimated 38.5 million foreign-born people lived in the United States, about 12.5 percent of the total population. Foreign-born residents comprised 4.7 percent of the total population in 1970 and 11.1 percent in 2000.
- Eighty-five percent of the foreign-born population lives in the 100 largest metropolitan areas. From 2000 to 2009, 21 percent of all net immigrant gains occurred in New York and Los Angeles and 46 percent occurred in the eight largest metro areas.

The population is aging and the workforce age population is shrinking.

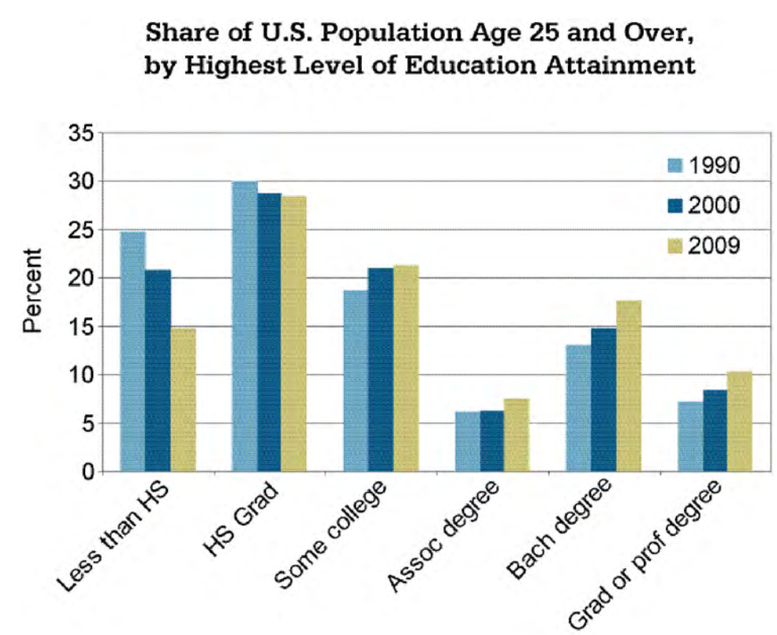
- The first baby-boomers will turn 65 in 2011.
- While it is estimated that the 65 and older population will grow by an average of 12.5 percent every five years from 2010 to 2040, the working age population (18 to 64) will only grow an average of 2.8 percent every five years and 3.8 percent for the under 18 population.

U.S. adults have become more highly educated over the past two decades.

- The largest change in education attainment was a 10 percentage-point decrease in adults with less than a high school diploma (or equivalent); the second largest change was a 4.5 percentage-point increase in adults with a bachelor's degree.

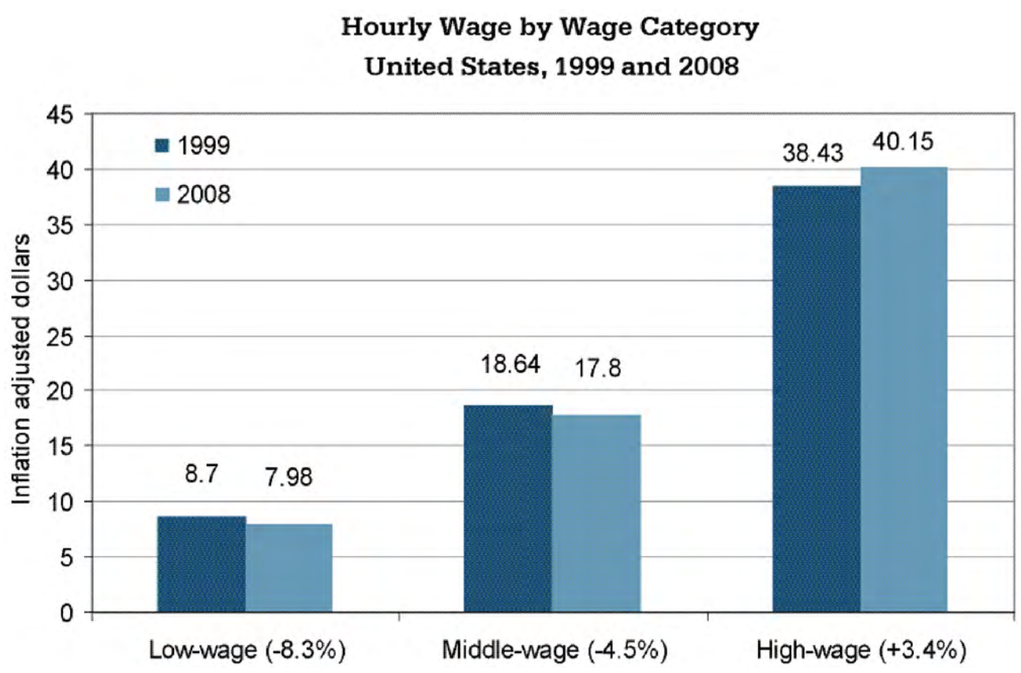


- Metro areas with higher levels of college degree attainment at the turn of the century, made greater gains than those starting out with lower educational levels. Brookings reports, "the two types of metro areas that made significant gains in educational attainment in the 2000s were the large, coastal regions with high value-added economies (e.g., Boston) and mid-sized markets that have made a transition away from manufacturing toward higher education and health care industries (e.g., Pittsburgh, Baltimore)."



WHERE WE STAND

The National Marketplace



Note: Worker wage categories are defined by position in the wage distribution of all workers in that year: low-wage (10th percentile); middle-wage (50th percentile) and high-wage (90th percentile). Percent change in wages from 1999 to 2008 in parentheses.

In the past decade the United States has experienced declining median incomes, a shrinking middle class and rising poverty levels.

- Median household income has declined $3,863 since 1999, to $50,221 in 2009 (inflation adjusted dollars).
- Ninety-seven of the 100 largest metro areas experienced an increase in wage inequality in the 2000s. Income for middle-wage and low-wage workers declined in the 2000s but rose for high-wage workers.
- While a larger number of families in poverty continue to live in primary cities of metropolitan areas, the number of poor people living in the suburbs increased 25 percent between 1999 and 2008.

Future Economy

We see now that much of the world's economic growth over the last 20 years was illusory, based on financial manipulation rather than real productivity gains. We wonder what will be the engine of economic growth in the years to come. When the wreckage of asset bubbles is cleared, what will drive the next economy?

Some point to the vision of a new green economy, with the potential to drive down economic and environmental costs with cheap, clean energy. It remains to be seen, however, whether the political environment in coming years will be conducive to large subsidies for clean energy, and whether the green economy can take off without massive federal assistance.

Others point to the potential of local economies to transcend the boom-bust cycles. Advocates argue that engaging more individuals in small-scale production, and distributing ownership of assets more widely can lead to sustainable and broad-based prosperity. Though the vision is appealing, skeptics note the gains from trade, as well as economies of scale, that could be lost in a more localized economy.

Despite the uncertainty, there are a few things we know. We know that public assets, including parks, schools and infrastructure, constitute part of a community's wealth. Public assets are a form of capital that generate more wealth—a form of capital that cannot be transferred overseas by fickle markets. We know that when infrastructure is not maintained, it decreases a region's wealth. And we know that public goods must be paid for in the form of taxes. "Infrastructure maintenance now!" may not be a rousing clarion call, but it is an essential part of a strategy for prosperity.

We know as well that the region will not achieve its full potential until its people achieve their full potential. And we know from our dropout rates, and for that matter, our incarceration rates, that not all of our people are achieving their full potential.

On the macro scale, we know that in coming years, each of us will have to do our part to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that are leading to global environmental change. Specifically, we will have to consume smaller amounts of carbon-based fuel. This is all the more true if fuel prices will rise dramatically in coming years, as some analysts plausibly claim.

It is no easy task to weave all the pieces together into a unified strategy: meeting human needs such as affordable housing, connecting people to jobs with a quality transportation system, creating good jobs with good wages—all while decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

However, eleven of the region's leading institutions have taken a step toward creating such a unified strategy. Along with more than 20 affiliated organizations, these partners successfully competed for a $4.7 million grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The funds will support creation of a plan for sustainable development. The partners have committed to producing a framework that will tie together the region's needs in housing, transportation, jobs and the environment.

The planning process builds on much good work that is already taking place in the region. Though the plan is just a first step, it shows that St. Louis is united in its commitment to meeting the economic and environmental challenges that confront us as a region.

The National Marketplace

Sources and Notes

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Budget and Economic Outlook, The: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2021: Congress of the United States Congressional Budget Office (CBO), January 2011. CBO issues periodic reports about fiscal policy and baseline projections of the federal budget, providing objective, impartial analysis. CBO's gross domestic product projections were referenced.

Bureaus of Labor Statistics: The U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics reports national employment situation on a monthly basis. "Unemployed" are persons without work who have actively searched for work in the four weeks preceding the survey. "Marginally attached to the labor force" are those individuals who were not in the labor force, wanted and were available for work and had looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months. "Discouraged workers" are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them.

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Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings: In 1996 the Brookings Institution created the Metropolitan Policy Program to provide "decision makers with timely trend analysis, cutting-edge research and policy ideas for improving the health and prosperity of cities and metropolitan areas." Over the course of the program Brookings has compiled demographic, economic, social and cultural data, focusing on the largest 100 U.S. metro areas. The data compiled by Brookings was used in this section of the report, particularly the 2010 report, *State of Metropolitan America* as well as updates to the report found on the agency's website, http://www.brookings.edu/metro/StateOfMetroAmerica.aspx

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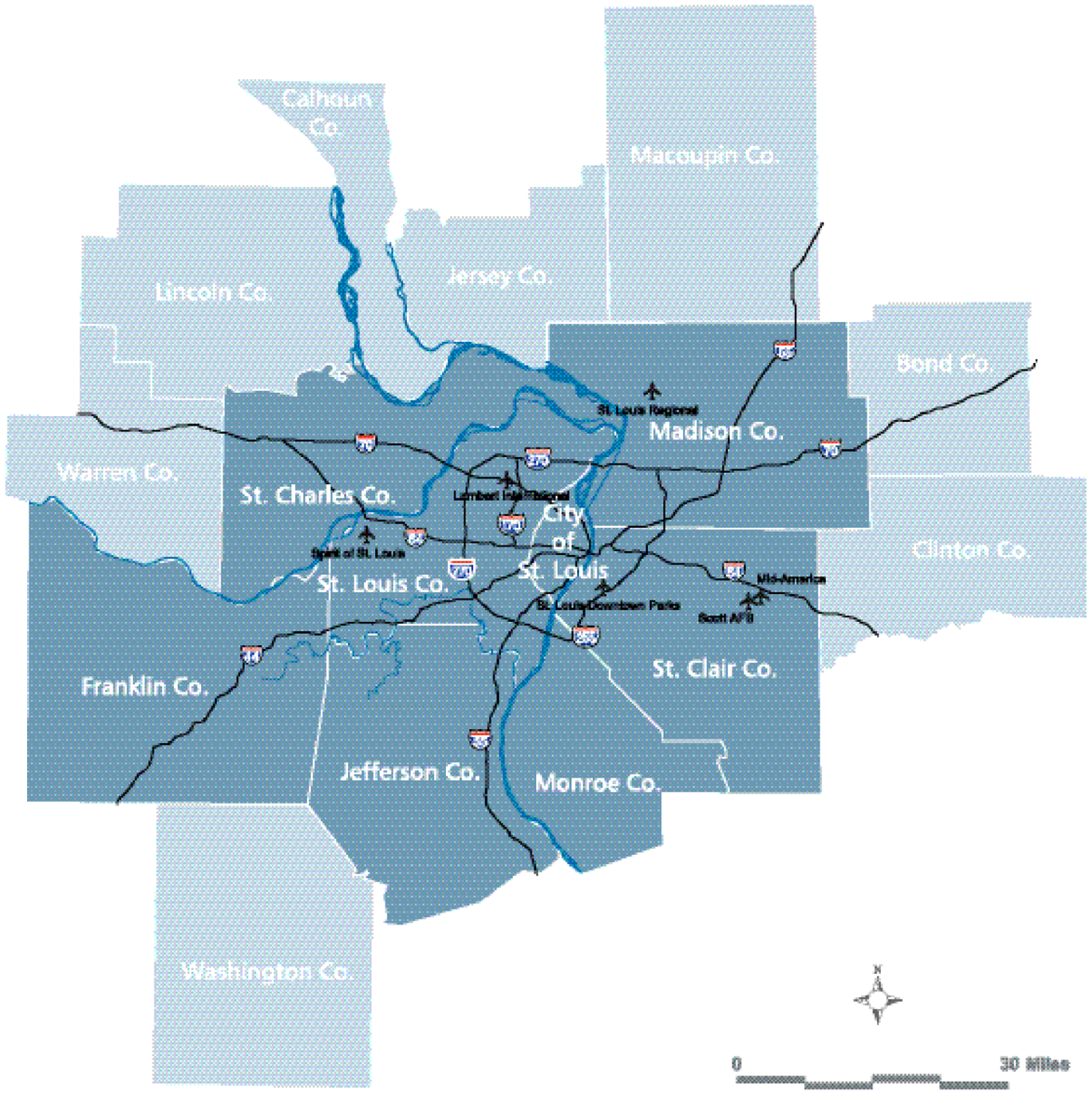
WHERE WE STAND

St. Louis 16-County MSA Region



The map depicts the St. Louis MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget in 2005. The city of St. Louis and the seven core counties that appear in dark blue are the region served by the East-West Gateway Council of Governments.

WHERE WE STAND

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions

LAND AREA

In square miles, 2003
MSA boundaries

1	**Phoenix**	**14,573**
2	Salt Lake City	9,539
3	Dallas	8,990
4	Houston	8,928
5	**St. Louis**	**8,649**
6	Denver	8,385
7	Atlanta	8,376
8	Kansas City	7,858
9	San Antonio	7,341
10	Chicago	7,212
11	New York	6,726
12	Portland	6,684
13	Minneapolis	6,063
14	Seattle	5,894
Average		**5,725**
15	Nashville	5,687
16	Washington D.C.	5,626
17	Oklahoma City	5,518
18	Pittsburgh	5,280
19	Miami	5,126
20	Los Angeles	4,851
21	Philadelphia	4,630
22	Memphis	4,572
23	Cincinnati	4,398
24	Austin	4,224
25	San Diego	4,200
26	Louisville	4,135
27	Columbus	3,984
28	Detroit	3,914
29	Indianapolis	3,864
30	Boston	3,507
31	Charlotte	3,099
32	Baltimore	2,609
33	San Francisco	2,473
34	Cleveland	2,004
35	**Milwaukee**	**1,460**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; OMB, 2003

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Where does the St. Louis metropolitan area stand in the competitive and global marketplace of 2011? This strategic assessment of the St. Louis region, the 6th edition of *Where We Stand*, addresses that question by updating indicators of economic, social, fiscal, and physical well being used in previous editions of the publication with the most recent data available. Additionally, in response to changing 21st century trends and remarkable economic shifts since the 5th edition was published in 2006, several new metrics have been added to the assessment.

The 35 metropolitan areas included in the 1996 publication of *Where We Stand* are continued into this update. These metropolitan areas vie for creative new talent, companies and new employees, families and retirees, and improved quality of life. These regions are our domestic "competition" and are generally a consistent yardstick to gauge "Where We Stand." Each of the metro areas depicted in the map on page fifteen meet the following criteria:

- Has a population of 1 million or more AND
- is within 500 miles of St. Louis, OR has an economic function similar to that of the St. Louis region.

Unless otherwise noted, the terms "regions," "peer regions," and "metro areas" are used interchangeably throughout this report to indicate Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA).[2] For consistency, all data in the charts are presented from highest to lowest numeric value. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given metric.

METRO AREA POPULATION

2010

1	**New York**	**18,897,109**
2	Los Angeles	12,828,837
3	Chicago	9,461,105
4	Dallas	6,371,773
5	Philadelphia	5,965,343
6	Houston	5,946,800
7	Washington D.C.	5,582,170
8	Miami	5,564,635
9	Atlanta	5,268,860
10	Boston	4,552,402
11	San Francisco	4,335,391
12	Detroit	4,296,250
13	Phoenix	4,192,887
Average		**3,980,077**
14	Seattle	3,439,809
15	Minneapolis	3,279,833
16	San Diego	3,095,313
17	**St. Louis**	**2,812,896**
18	Baltimore	2,710,489
19	Denver	2,543,482
20	Pittsburgh	2,356,285
21	Portland	2,226,009
22	San Antonio	2,142,508
23	Cincinnati	2,130,151
24	Cleveland	2,077,240
25	Kansas City	2,035,334
26	Columbus	1,836,536
27	Charlotte	1,758,038
28	Indianapolis	1,756,241
29	Austin	1,716,289
30	Nashville	1,589,934
31	Milwaukee	1,555,908
32	Memphis	1,316,100
33	Louisville	1,283,566
34	Oklahoma City	1,252,987
35	**Salt Lake City**	**1,124,197**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

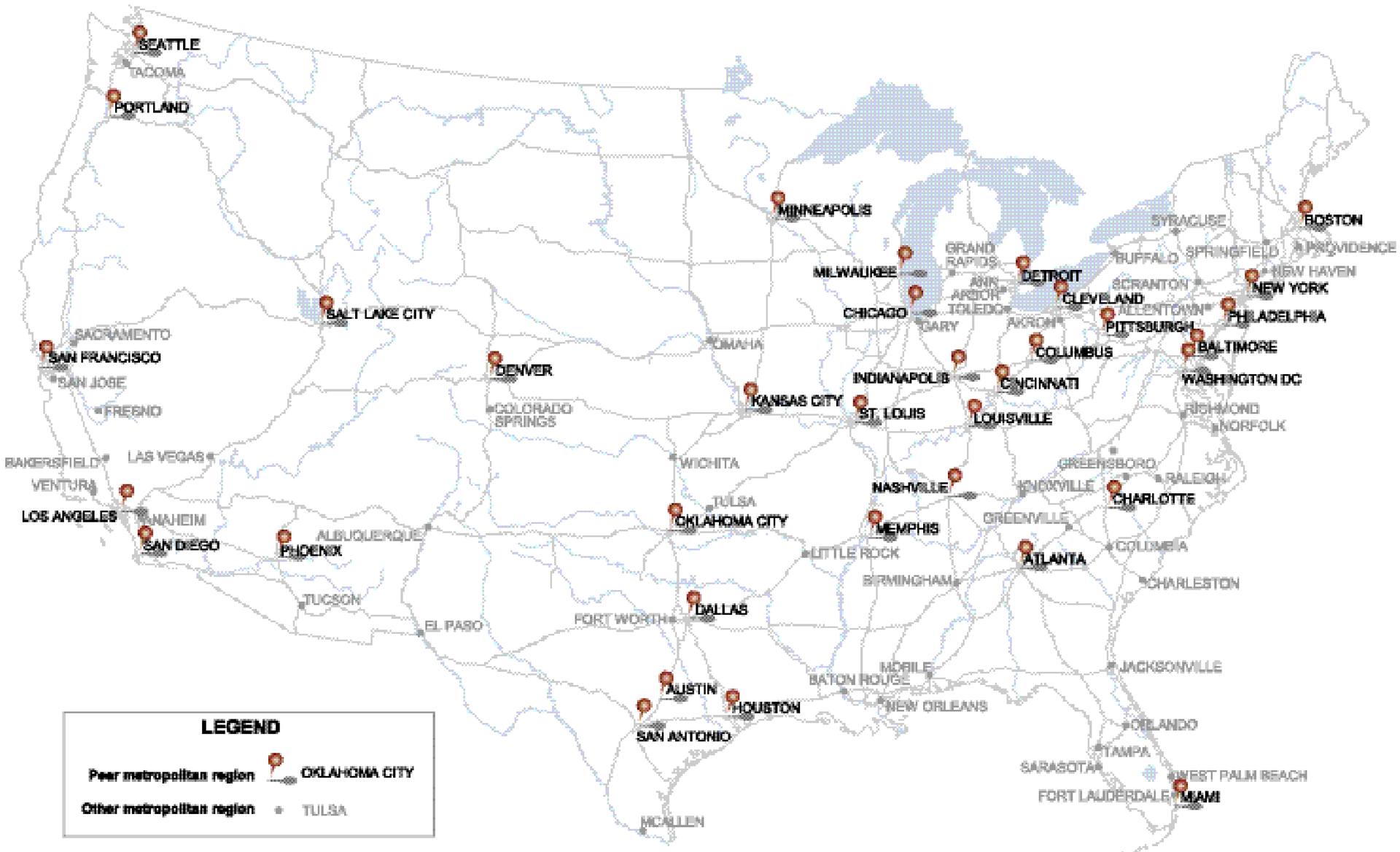
AVERAGE

LOWER

2 The U.S. Census Bureau defines a MSA, or metropolitan area, as "that of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. Metropolitan areas comprise one or more entire counties ... the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. Metropolitan area definitions result from applying published standards to Census Bureau data."

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions

WHERE WE STAND



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Demographics

WHERE WE STAND

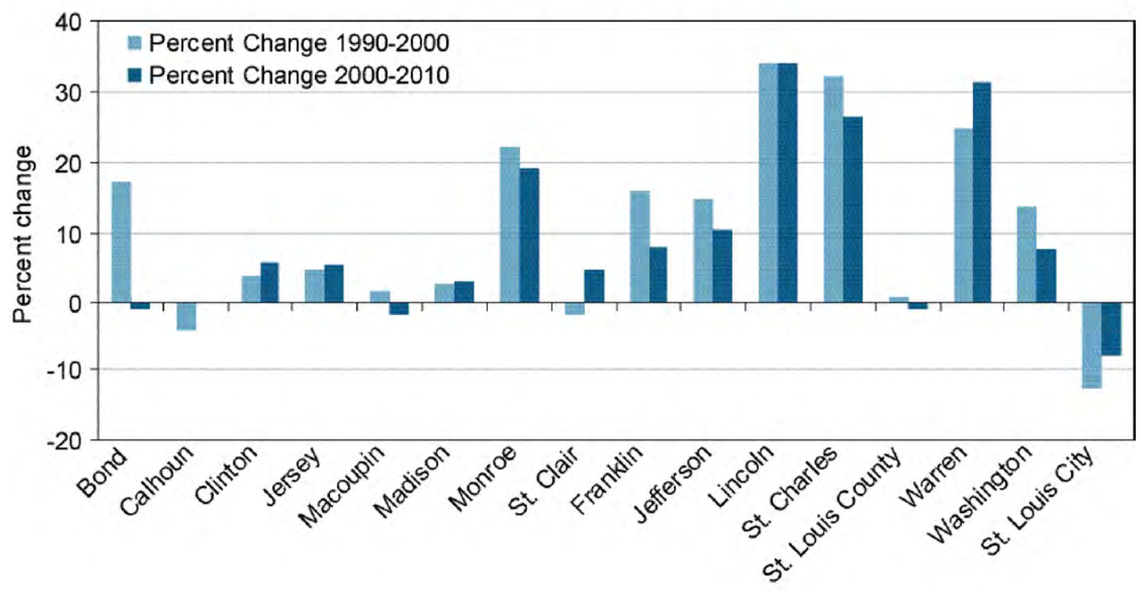
Population Change

The 35 peer regions range from a population high of 18.9 million (New York) to a population low of 1.1 million (Salt Lake City). With 2.8 million people in 2010, the St. Louis MSA ranks 17th—below the average of the peer regions.

St. Louis' ranking is unchanged since the previous publication of Where We Stand in 2006, reflecting a modest 4.1 percent population growth. The St. Louis metropolitan region continues to grow relatively slow compared to our peer regions around the country.

- From 2000 to 2010, the population of the St. Louis region added 114,209 people, growing from 2,698,687 to 2,812,896.

Population Change by County
St. Louis MSA, 1990 to 2010



- The fastest-growing regions saw growth over the past decade that exceeded 30 percent: Austin (35.6 percent) and Charlotte (31.2 percent).
- Three regions lost population over the past decade: Pittsburgh (-3.0 percent), Cleveland (-3.3 percent) and Detroit (-3.6 percent).

Migration

The regions that experienced the highest population growth over the past decade also had high levels of migration—particularly domestic migration.

- Austin grew 35.6 percent over the past decade. An estimated two-thirds of this growth (22.9 percent) was from people moving to Austin. Of this migration, 5.2 percent came from other countries, while 17.7 percent was domestic migration from other parts of the United States.
- In St. Louis, international migration from 2000 to 2009 grew the regional population by 1.1 percent. However, domestic migration led to 1.6 percent loss in population, resulting in a net loss of 0.5 percent of the population to migration.

Demographics

Population Change

METRO AREA POPULATION

2010

1	**New York**	**18,897,109**
2	Los Angeles	12,828,837
3	Chicago	9,461,105
4	Dallas	6,371,773
5	Philadelphia	5,965,343
6	Houston	5,946,800
7	Washington D.C.	5,582,170
8	Miami	5,564,635
9	Atlanta	5,268,860
10	Boston	4,552,402
11	San Francisco	4,335,391
12	Detroit	4,296,250
13	Phoenix	4,192,887
Average		**3,980,077**
14	Seattle	3,439,809
15	Minneapolis	3,279,833
16	San Diego	3,095,313
17	**St. Louis**	**2,812,896**
18	Baltimore	2,710,489
19	Denver	2,543,482
20	Pittsburgh	2,356,285
21	Portland	2,226,009
22	San Antonio	2,142,508
23	Cincinnati	2,130,151
24	Cleveland	2,077,240
25	Kansas City	2,035,334
26	Columbus	1,836,536
27	Charlotte	1,758,038
28	Indianapolis	1,756,241
29	Austin	1,716,289
30	Nashville	1,589,934
31	Milwaukee	1,555,908
32	Memphis	1,316,100
33	Louisville	1,283,566
34	Oklahoma City	1,252,987
35	**Salt Lake City**	**1,124,197**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POPULATION CHANGE

Percent change, 2000-2010

1	**Austin**	**35.6**
2	Charlotte	31.2
3	Phoenix	27.9
4	Houston	25.5
5	San Antonio	24.6
6	Atlanta	23.0
7	Dallas	22.6
8	Nashville	20.7
9	Denver	15.9
10	Washington D.C.	15.8
11	Salt Lake City	15.6
12	Portland	15.0
13	Indianapolis	14.7
14	Oklahoma City	14.1
15	Columbus	13.4
16	Seattle	12.7
Average		**12.0**
17	Miami	10.7
18	Kansas City	10.4
19	Louisville	10.2
20	Minneapolis	10.0
21	San Diego	9.6
22	Memphis	8.9
23	Baltimore	6.0
24	Cincinnati	5.7
25	San Francisco	4.8
26	Philadelphia	4.8
27	**St. Louis**	**4.1**
28	Chicago	3.8
29	Milwaukee	3.6
30	Los Angeles	3.5
31	Boston	3.4
32	New York	3.0
33	Pittsburgh	-3.0
34	Cleveland	-3.3
35	**Detroit**	**-3.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NET MIGRATION

Percent of 2000 population, 2000-2009

1	**Austin**	**22.9**
2	Phoenix	22.7
3	Charlotte	21.8
4	Atlanta	14.5
5	Dallas	12.2
6	San Antonio	12.0
7	Nashville	11.9
8	Houston	11.2
9	Portland	9.9
10	Denver	7.1
11	Indianapolis	6.4
12	Oklahoma City	5.9
13	Seattle	5.5
Average		**4.5**
14	Columbus	4.4
15	Miami	4.4
16	Louisville	4.3
17	Washington D.C.	4.1
18	Kansas City	3.5
19	Minneapolis	2.1
20	Memphis	0.9
21	Salt Lake City	0.9
22	Baltimore	0.3
23	Cincinnati	0.2
24	Philadelphia	0.2
25	**St. Louis**	**-0.5**
26	Boston	-1.0
27	San Diego	-1.0
28	Pittsburgh	-1.2
29	Chicago	-2.0
30	San Francisco	-2.1
31	Milwaukee	-3.1
32	Los Angeles	-4.3
33	New York	-4.6
34	Cleveland	-4.9
35	**Detroit**	**-6.0**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Percent of 2000 population, 2000-2009

1	**Miami**	**10.1**
2	Phoenix	6.5
3	Los Angeles	6.5
4	Washington D.C.	6.4
5	Dallas	6.2
6	San Francisco	6.2
7	Houston	6.1
8	New York	5.9
9	Austin	5.2
10	Atlanta	4.8
11	Boston	4.3
12	Denver	4.3
13	Salt Lake City	4.2
14	Seattle	4.2
15	Chicago	4.0
16	Portland	3.7
Average		**3.6**
17	Charlotte	3.6
18	San Diego	3.5
19	Minneapolis	2.8
20	Nashville	2.8
21	Columbus	2.5
22	Oklahoma City	2.2
23	Philadelphia	2.2
24	Detroit	2.1
25	Kansas City	1.9
26	San Antonio	1.8
27	Indianapolis	1.8
28	Milwaukee	1.8
29	Baltimore	1.7
30	Memphis	1.6
31	Louisville	1.4
32	Cleveland	1.3
33	Cincinnati	1.1
34	**St. Louis**	**1.1**
35	**Pittsburgh**	**0.8**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NET DOMESTIC MIGRATION

Percent of 2000 population, 2000-2009

1	**Charlotte**	**18.2**
2	Austin	17.7
3	Phoenix	16.2
4	San Antonio	10.2
5	Atlanta	9.6
6	Nashville	9.2
7	Portland	6.2
8	Dallas	5.9
9	Houston	5.1
10	Indianapolis	4.6
11	Oklahoma City	3.8
12	Louisville	2.9
13	Denver	2.8
14	Columbus	2.0
15	Kansas City	1.6
16	Seattle	1.4
Average		**0.9**
17	Memphis	-0.7
18	Minneapolis	-0.8
19	Cincinnati	-0.9
20	Baltimore	-1.4
21	**St. Louis**	**-1.6**
22	Philadelphia	-2.0
23	Pittsburgh	-2.0
24	Washington D.C.	-2.3
25	Salt Lake City	-3.4
26	San Diego	-4.5
27	Milwaukee	-4.8
28	Boston	-5.3
29	Miami	-5.7
30	Chicago	-6.0
31	Cleveland	-6.2
32	Detroit	-8.1
33	San Francisco	-8.3
34	New York	-10.5
35	**Los Angeles**	**-10.8**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Demographics

"A community reflects and is shaped by the characteristics of its people. Thus it is no surprise that politicians, planners, academicians and many others take interest in the findings of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Dispersed settlement patterns, the growing number of elderly, and the relative lack of new immigrants present challenges for the region."

—Charles Kindleberger

Population Distribution

The St. Louis region continues to rank near the bottom among its peer regions in percent of population living in the urban core. The minimal population growth the region experienced from 2000 to 2010 occurred outside the city of St. Louis boundaries.

- The St. Louis region ranks 32nd among the 35 peer regions in the proportion of the population residing in the largest city, with 11.4 percent of the regional population living in the city of St. Louis.
- The population decline in the city of St. Louis has slowed in the past decade. While the City lost an estimated 8.3 percent of its population from 2000 to 2010, in each of the two previous decades the population declined by about 12 percent.

Population density in the city of St. Louis is comparable to the density of the largest cities in many of our peer regions.

- High density in some of the largest cities skews the average. For instance, New York City has a density of more than 27,000 people per square mile—a 10,000 people per square mile density more than any of the other peer regions.

Although the density of the urban core is in line with our peer regions, the St. Louis region ranks below average in metro area density and has a higher than average population defined as living in rural areas.

- Population density for the St. Louis region is 326 people per square mile, ranking 26th among the 35 regions.
- The density of St. Louis City is 5,157 persons per square mile, ranking 14th among the peer regions.
- According to the 2000 Census, St. Louis ranks 12th among the peer regions with 14.0 percent of the population living in rural areas.[3]

3 Data is based on the 2000 decennial census, as data from 2010 Census has not been released for this indicator at the time of publication.

Demographics

Population Distribution

LARGEST CITY SHARE OF METRO POPULATION

Percent of total, 2010*

1	**San Antonio**	**62.0**
2	Memphis	49.2
3	Indianapolis	46.7
4	Louisville	46.5
5	Oklahoma City	46.3
6	Austin	46.1
7	New York	43.3
8	Columbus	42.9
9	San Diego	42.2
10	Charlotte	41.6
11	Milwaukee	38.2
12	Nashville	37.8
13	Houston	35.3
14	Phoenix	34.5
15	Kansas City	29.8
16	Los Angeles	29.6
Average		**28.7**
17	Chicago	28.5
18	Portland	26.2
19	Philadelphia	25.6
20	Denver	23.6
21	Baltimore	22.9
22	Minneapolis	20.4
23	Cleveland	19.1
24	Dallas	18.8
25	San Francisco	18.6
26	Seattle	17.7
27	Detroit	16.6
28	Salt Lake City	16.6
29	Cincinnati	13.9
30	Boston	13.6
31	Pittsburgh	13.0
32	**St. Louis**	**11.4**
33	Washington D.C.	10.8
34	Atlanta	8.0
35	**Miami**	**7.2**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

* Kansas City includes Kansas City, MO and Kansas City, KS; Minneapolis also includes St. Paul

CHANGE IN LARGEST CITY POPULATION

Percent change, 2000-2010*

1	**Charlotte**	**35.2**
2	Austin	20.4
3	San Antonio	16.0
4	Oklahoma City	14.6
5	Columbus	10.6
6	Portland	10.3
7	Nashville	10.2
8	Miami	10.2
9	Phoenix	9.4
10	Denver	8.2
11	Seattle	8.0
12	Louisville	7.8
13	Houston	7.5
14	San Diego	6.9
15	Washington D.C.	5.2
16	Indianapolis	4.9
17	Boston	4.8
18	San Francisco	3.7
Average		**3.6**
19	Kansas City	2.9
20	Los Angeles	2.6
21	Salt Lake City	2.6
22	New York	2.1
23	Atlanta	0.8
24	Dallas	0.8
25	Philadelphia	0.6
26	Minneapolis	-0.3
27	Milwaukee	-0.4
28	Memphis	-0.5
29	Baltimore	-4.6
30	Chicago	-6.9
31	**St. Louis**	**-8.3**
32	Pittsburgh	-8.6
33	Cincinnati	-10.4
34	Cleveland	-17.1
35	**Detroit**	**-25.0**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

* Kansas City includes Kansas City, MO and Kansas City, KS; Minneapolis also includes St. Paul

LARGEST CITY POPULATION DENSITY

Population per square mile, 2010*

1	**New York**	**27,012**
2	San Francisco	17,179
3	Boston	12,793
4	Chicago	11,842
5	Philadelphia	11,379
6	Miami	11,136
7	Washington D.C.	9,856
8	Los Angeles	8,092
9	Baltimore	7,672
10	Seattle	7,251
11	Minneapolis	6,301
12	Milwaukee	6,188
Average		**5,994**
13	Pittsburgh	5,521
14	**St. Louis**	**5,157**
15	Detroit	5,144
16	Cleveland	5,107
17	Portland	4,375
18	San Diego	4,020
19	Denver	3,923
20	Cincinnati	3,810
21	Columbus	3,624
22	Dallas	3,518
23	Houston	3,501
24	Atlanta	3,154
25	San Antonio	2,880
26	Phoenix	2,798
27	Austin	2,653
28	Charlotte	2,457
29	Indianapolis	2,270
30	Memphis	2,053
31	Louisville	1,837
32	Salt Lake City	1,678
33	Kansas City	1,377
34	Nashville	1,265
35	**Oklahoma City**	**956**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

* Kansas City includes Kansas City, MO and Kansas City, KS; Minneapolis also includes St. Paul

METRO AREA POPULATION DENSITY

Population per square mile, 2010

1	**New York**	**2,826**
2	Los Angeles	2,646
3	San Francisco	1,755
4	Chicago	1,315
5	Boston	1,305
6	Philadelphia	1,296
7	Detroit	1,105
8	Miami	1,096
9	Milwaukee	1,070
10	Baltimore	1,042
11	Cleveland	1,040
12	Washington D.C.	997
Average		**778**
13	San Diego	736
14	Dallas	714
15	Houston	674
16	Atlanta	632
17	Seattle	586
18	Charlotte	570
19	Minneapolis	544
20	Cincinnati	485
21	Columbus	463
22	Indianapolis	456
23	Pittsburgh	446
24	Austin	407
25	Portland	333
26	**St. Louis**	**326**
27	Louisville	312
28	Denver	305
29	San Antonio	293
30	Phoenix	288
31	Memphis	287
32	Nashville	279
33	Kansas City	260
34	Oklahoma City	227
35	**Salt Lake City**	**118**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

RURAL POPULATION

Percent of population living in rural areas, 2003

1	**Nashville**	**27.2**
2	Louisville	20.5
3	Oklahoma City	19.2
4	Pittsburgh	18.5
5	Charlotte	18.3
6	Cincinnati	16.2
7	Columbus	15.9
8	Memphis	15.7
9	Austin	15.4
10	San Antonio	15.1
11	Indianapolis	14.6
12	**St. Louis**	**14.0**
13	Kansas City	13.9
14	Atlanta	13.8
15	Minneapolis	12.1
16	Portland	11.9
Average		**10.4**
17	Baltimore	9.6
18	Dallas	8.7
18	Houston	8.7
20	Cleveland	8.5
21	Washington D.C.	8.2
22	Milwaukee	7.2
23	Detroit	6.5
24	Boston	6.2
24	Denver	6.2
26	Seattle	6.1
27	Philadelphia	5.9
28	Phoenix	4.7
29	San Diego	3.9
30	Salt Lake City	3.7
31	Chicago	2.8
32	New York	2.1
33	San Francisco	1.3
34	Miami	0.7
35	**Los Angeles**	**0.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Demographics

Race and Ethnicity

Although there has been some growth in the Asian and Hispanic[4] populations in the St. Louis region, the racial composition of the region remains largely bi-racial. Similar to other mid-western regions, these groups continue to comprise a relatively small proportion of the regional population.

- In 2010, whites and blacks[5] comprised 93.4 percent of the St. Louis regional population.

- The percentage of white residents is generally highest in midwestern regions while west coast and southern regions have seen the largest growth in Hispanic populations. The regions with the largest Asian populations are on the west coast.

Racial Composition of the St. Louis Region
Percent of total population, 1990-2010

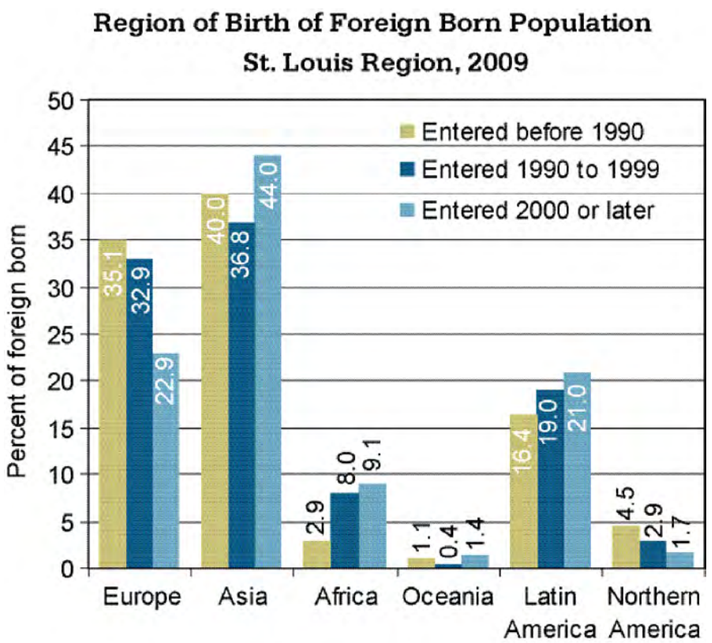
	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic/ Latino
1990	81.2	17.3	0.9	0.3
1996	81.0	17.6	1.2	1.3
2000	78.3	18.3	1.4	1.5
2005	78.2	17.9	1.7	1.8
2010	**75.1**	**18.3**	**2.1**	**2.6**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

The St. Louis region continues to rank near the bottom in number of immigrants residing in the region.

- In 2009, an estimated 113,742 immigrants resided in the St. Louis region. The region ranks 33rd among the 35 regions in number of immigrants per population.

- A majority of St. Louis foreign-born population was born in Asia and Europe with an increasing proportion coming from Asia and Latin America.



4 The U.S. Census Bureau defines "Hispanic" as "Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. It should be noted that persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race." Source: The Hispanic Population in the United States; March 1993, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Series P 20-475.

5 Unless otherwise noted, throughout the document, "white" is used to mean "white, not Hispanic or Latino" and "black" is used to mean "black or African-American, not Hispanic or Latino."

Demographics

Race and Ethnicity

WHITE POPULATION

(Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total, 2010

1	**Pittsburgh**	**87.1**
2	Cincinnati	81.6
3	Louisville	78.8
4	Minneapolis	78.6
5	Portland	76.3
6	Columbus	75.9
7	**St. Louis**	**75.1**
8	Salt Lake City	74.9
9	Boston	74.9
10	Indianapolis	74.6
11	Kansas City	74.4
12	Nashville	74.0
13	Cleveland	71.7
14	Milwaukee	69.0
15	Seattle	68.0
16	Detroit	67.9
17	Oklahoma City	67.4
18	Denver	65.8
19	Philadelphia	65.0
Average		**62.0**
20	Charlotte	61.2
21	Baltimore	60.0
22	Phoenix	58.7
23	Chicago	55.0
24	Austin	54.7
25	Atlanta	50.7
26	Dallas	50.2
27	New York	48.9
28	Washington D.C.	48.6
29	San Diego	48.5
30	Memphis	46.2
31	San Francisco	42.4
32	Houston	39.7
33	San Antonio	36.1
34	Miami	34.8
35	**Los Angeles**	**31.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

BLACK POPULATION

(Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total, 2010

1	**Memphis**	**45.5**
2	Atlanta	31.9
3	Baltimore	28.4
4	Washington D.C.	25.2
5	Charlotte	23.6
6	Detroit	22.6
7	Philadelphia	20.2
8	Cleveland	19.7
9	Miami	19.7
10	**St. Louis**	**18.3**
11	Chicago	17.1
12	Houston	16.8
13	Milwaukee	16.4
14	New York	16.1
15	Nashville	15.1
16	Indianapolis	14.8
17	Dallas	14.8
18	Columbus	14.7
Average		**14.4**
19	Louisville	13.5
20	Kansas City	12.3
21	Cincinnati	11.9
22	Oklahoma City	10.2
23	Pittsburgh	8.3
24	San Francisco	8.1
25	Minneapolis	7.3
26	Austin	7.0
27	Los Angeles	6.7
28	Boston	6.6
29	San Antonio	6.1
30	Seattle	5.4
31	Denver	5.3
32	San Diego	4.7
33	Phoenix	4.6
34	Portland	2.7
35	**Salt Lake City**	**1.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

ASIAN POPULATION

(Not Hispanic or Latino)

Percent of total, 2010

1	**San Francisco**	**22.9**
2	Los Angeles	14.5
3	Seattle	11.3
4	San Diego	10.6
5	New York	9.8
6	Washington D.C.	9.2
7	Houston	6.5
8	Boston	6.4
9	Minneapolis	5.7
10	Portland	5.6
11	Chicago	5.6
12	Dallas	5.3
Average		**5.1**
13	Philadelphia	4.9
14	Atlanta	4.8
15	Austin	4.7
16	Baltimore	4.5
17	Denver	3.6
18	Detroit	3.3
19	Phoenix	3.2
20	Charlotte	3.1
21	Columbus	3.1
22	Salt Lake City	3.0
23	Milwaukee	2.9
24	Oklahoma City	2.8
25	Nashville	2.3
26	Kansas City	2.2
27	Indianapolis	2.2
28	Miami	2.2
29	**St. Louis**	**2.1**
30	San Antonio	2.0
31	Cleveland	1.9
32	Cincinnati	1.9
33	Memphis	1.8
34	Pittsburgh	1.7
35	**Louisville**	**1.5**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

HISPANIC AND LATINO POPULATION

Percent of total, 2010

1	**San Antonio**	**54.1**
2	Los Angeles	44.4
3	Miami	41.6
4	Houston	35.3
5	San Diego	32.0
6	Austin	31.4
7	Phoenix	29.5
8	Dallas	27.5
9	New York	22.9
10	Denver	22.5
11	San Francisco	21.7
12	Chicago	20.7
13	Salt Lake City	16.6
Average		**15.7**
14	Washington D.C.	13.8
15	Oklahoma City	11.3
16	Portland	10.9
17	Atlanta	10.4
18	Charlotte	9.8
19	Milwaukee	9.5
20	Boston	9.0
21	Seattle	9.0
22	Kansas City	8.2
23	Philadelphia	7.8
24	Nashville	6.6
25	Indianapolis	6.2
26	Minneapolis	5.4
27	Memphis	5.0
28	Cleveland	4.7
29	Baltimore	4.6
30	Louisville	3.9
31	Detroit	3.9
32	Columbus	3.6
33	Cincinnati	2.6
34	**St. Louis**	**2.6**
35	**Pittsburgh**	**1.3**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

IMMIGRANTS

Per 10,000 population, 2009

1	**Miami**	**3,712**
2	Los Angeles	3,444
3	San Francisco	2,950
4	New York	2,764
5	San Diego	2,273
6	Houston	2,180
7	Washington D.C.	2,015
8	Dallas	1,771
9	Chicago	1,718
10	Boston	1,583
11	Seattle	1,571
12	Phoenix	1,539
13	Austin	1,462
Average		**1,311**
14	Atlanta	1,302
15	Portland	1,205
16	Denver	1,181
17	San Antonio	1,127
18	Salt Lake City	1,089
19	Charlotte	959
20	Philadelphia	928
21	Minneapolis	908
22	Detroit	894
23	Baltimore	828
24	Oklahoma City	723
25	Nashville	717
26	Milwaukee	690
27	Columbus	689
28	Indianapolis	581
29	Kansas City	577
30	Cleveland	556
31	Memphis	471
32	Louisville	413
33	**St. Louis**	**403**
34	Cincinnati	376
35	**Pittsburgh**	**301**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Demographics

Age

St. Louis' population is aging slightly faster than the United States as a whole.

- At 37.9, the median age in the St. Louis region in 2009 was above the average of our peer regions (36.1), and above the national median age of 36.8.
- The median age for the St. Louis region has increased 4.7 years since 1990 compared to a 3.9 year increase nationally.

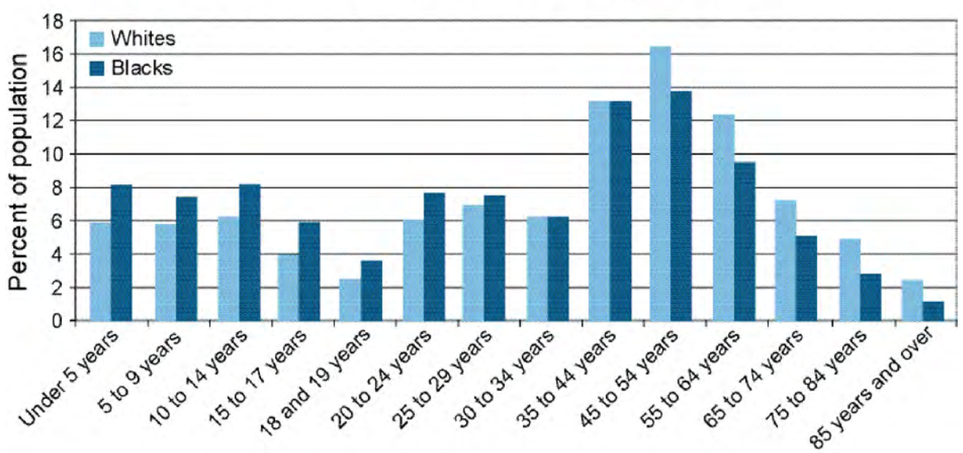
When determining the types of public services needed, age is important: tracking youth helps plan for schools, while tracking adults helps understand the need for certain types of housing, health care, and public transportation.

- There is little variation among metropolitan regions regarding the percentage of working-age people, ranging from 61.4 percent in Phoenix to 66.8 percent in Austin, with an average of 63.8 percent for the 35 peer regions.
- More variation exists between regions regarding population older than 65. Pittsburgh has the largest proportion (17.3 percent), while Austin has a much smaller proportion (7.9 percent), and St. Louis ranks 5th, with 13.2 percent of the population older than 65.

The black population in the United States is younger than the white population.

- The median age of white residents of the St. Louis region was 39.9, and the median age of black residents was 31.2 in 2009, an 8.7 year difference.
- Children younger than 18 comprise 23.9 percent of the St. Louis region population, while children younger than 18 are 21.8 percent of the white population and 29.6 percent of the black population.

Population by Age, St. Louis Region, 2009



MEDIAN AGE
2009

1	**Pittsburgh**	**42.3**
2	Cleveland	40.2
3	Miami	39.2
4	Detroit	38.7
5	Boston	38.4
6	San Francisco	38.2
7	Philadelphia	38.0
8	**St. Louis**	**37.9**
9	Baltimore	37.8
10	Louisville	37.8
11	New York	37.8
12	Milwaukee	37.0
13	Cincinnati	36.9
14	Seattle	36.5
15	Portland	36.4
16	Kansas City	36.2
17	Washington D.C.	36.1
Average		**36.1**
18	Minneapolis	36.0
19	Nashville	35.5
20	Chicago	35.4
21	Denver	35.4
22	Indianapolis	35.4
23	Charlotte	35.1
24	Memphis	34.8
25	Columbus	34.7
26	San Diego	34.7
27	Los Angeles	34.6
28	Atlanta	34.4
29	Oklahoma City	34.2
30	Phoenix	33.7
31	San Antonio	33.7
32	Dallas	33.0
33	Houston	32.9
34	Austin	32.5
35	**Salt Lake City**	**30.9**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 5
Percent of total, 2009

1	**Pittsburgh**	**5.2**
2	Boston	5.9
3	Cleveland	6.0
4	Detroit	6.2
5	Philadelphia	6.4
6	San Francisco	6.5
7	Baltimore	6.5
8	Miami	6.5
9	**St. Louis**	**6.5**
10	New York	6.5
11	Louisville	6.6
12	Seattle	6.7
13	Portland	6.8
14	Cincinnati	6.8
15	Milwaukee	6.9
16	Minneapolis	7.1
Average		**7.2**
17	Chicago	7.2
18	Nashville	7.2
19	Columbus	7.3
20	Washington D.C.	7.3
21	Kansas City	7.3
22	Los Angeles	7.3
23	Indianapolis	7.5
24	San Diego	7.5
25	Denver	7.6
26	Oklahoma City	7.7
27	Atlanta	7.7
28	Memphis	7.7
29	Charlotte	7.8
30	San Antonio	8.0
31	Austin	8.0
32	Phoenix	8.2
33	Dallas	8.4
34	Houston	8.5
35	**Salt Lake City**	**9.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHILDREN AND YOUTH YOUNGER THAN 18
Percent of total, 2009

1	**Salt Lake City**	**29.4**
2	Houston	28.5
3	Dallas	28.1
4	San Antonio	27.4
5	Phoenix	27.2
6	Memphis	27.1
7	Atlanta	26.9
8	Charlotte	26.3
9	Indianapolis	26.0
10	Chicago	25.4
11	Austin	25.3
12	Los Angeles	25.3
13	Kansas City	25.2
14	Denver	25.1
15	Oklahoma City	25.1
Average		**24.8**
16	Minneapolis	24.6
17	Cincinnati	24.6
18	Columbus	24.6
19	Milwaukee	24.6
20	Nashville	24.5
21	Washington D.C.	24.4
22	Detroit	24.2
23	San Diego	24.2
24	**St. Louis**	**23.9**
25	Louisville	23.8
26	Portland	23.8
27	Philadelphia	23.5
28	Cleveland	23.3
29	New York	23.2
30	Baltimore	23.1
31	Seattle	22.8
32	Miami	22.6
33	Boston	21.6
34	San Francisco	21.6
35	**Pittsburgh**	**20.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS AGED 18-64
Percent of total, 2009

1	**Austin**	**66.8**
2	Seattle	66.7
3	San Francisco	65.9
4	Washington D.C.	65.6
5	Boston	65.5
6	Portland	65.4
7	Nashville	65.0
8	Minneapolis	64.9
9	Columbus	64.9
10	Denver	64.9
11	Atlanta	64.5
12	Baltimore	64.4
13	San Diego	64.4
14	Los Angeles	63.9
15	Charlotte	63.8
16	New York	63.8
Average		**63.8**
17	Louisville	63.4
18	Dallas	63.4
19	Chicago	63.3
20	Philadelphia	63.3
21	Cincinnati	63.2
22	Indianapolis	63.1
23	Kansas City	63.1
24	Houston	63.0
25	Detroit	63.0
26	Milwaukee	63.0
27	Oklahoma City	63.0
28	**St. Louis**	**62.9**
29	Pittsburgh	62.6
30	Memphis	62.4
31	Salt Lake City	62.1
32	Cleveland	61.8
33	Miami	61.5
34	San Antonio	61.5
35	**Phoenix**	**61.4**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS 65 AND OLDER
Percent of total, 2009

1	**Pittsburgh**	**17.3**
2	Miami	15.9
3	Cleveland	14.9
4	Philadelphia	13.3
5	**St. Louis**	**13.2**
6	New York	13.0
7	Boston	12.9
8	Detroit	12.8
9	Louisville	12.7
10	Milwaukee	12.5
11	Baltimore	12.5
12	San Francisco	12.4
13	Cincinnati	12.2
14	Oklahoma City	12.0
15	Kansas City	11.7
Average		**11.5**
16	San Diego	11.4
17	Phoenix	11.4
18	Chicago	11.2
19	San Antonio	11.2
20	Indianapolis	10.8
21	Portland	10.8
22	Los Angeles	10.8
23	Seattle	10.6
24	Columbus	10.5
25	Memphis	10.5
26	Nashville	10.5
27	Minneapolis	10.5
28	Denver	10.1
29	Washington D.C.	10.0
30	Charlotte	10.0
31	Salt Lake City	8.6
32	Dallas	8.6
33	Atlanta	8.5
34	Houston	8.5
35	**Austin**	**7.9**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Households[6]

The number of households is increasing while the number of persons per household is decreasing.

- The number of households in the St. Louis region has increased over the past two decades but not by as much as most of the peer regions.
- The average household size in the St. Louis region is relatively small, with an average of 2.51 people per household, ranking 31st among our peer regions.

The nuclear family is not the norm in the St. Louis region, or throughout the country.

- Two-thirds (66.3 percent) of St. Louis area households are defined as "family households,"[7] ranking the region 12th among our peer regions.
- A little over one quarter (27.6 percent) of family households in the St. Louis region are headed by a single parent.
- A smaller proportion of adults over 30 are caring for grandchildren in the St. Louis region (3.2 percent) than in most of our peer regions.
- About one in ten (9.5 percent) St. Louis residents older than 65 live alone, ranking 10th among our peer regions.

HOUSEHOLDS
2010

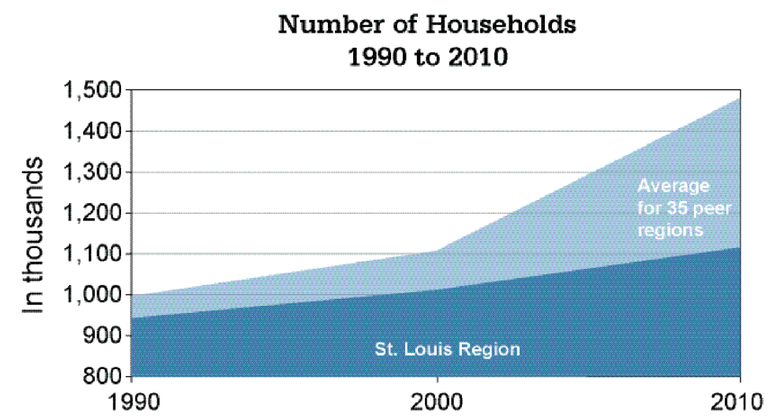
1	**New York**	**6,918,950**
2	Los Angeles	4,233,985
3	Chicago	3,475,726
4	Dallas	2,298,498
5	Philadelphia	2,260,312
6	Miami	2,097,626
7	Washington D.C.	2,074,730
8	Houston	2,072,625
9	Atlanta	1,937,225
10	Boston	1,760,584
11	Detroit	1,682,111
12	San Francisco	1,627,360
13	Phoenix	1,537,173
Average		**1,480,160**
14	Seattle	1,357,475
15	Minneapolis	1,272,677
16	**St. Louis**	**1,119,020**
17	San Diego	1,086,865
18	Baltimore	1,038,765
19	Denver	1,004,696
20	Pittsburgh	1,001,627
21	Portland	867,794
22	Cleveland	854,893
23	Cincinnati	830,608
24	Kansas City	799,637
25	San Antonio	763,022
26	Columbus	723,572
27	Indianapolis	680,257
28	Charlotte	671,229
29	Austin	650,459
30	Milwaukee	622,087
31	Nashville	615,374
32	Louisville	514,214
33	Memphis	491,198
34	Oklahoma City	489,654
35	**Salt Lake City**	**373,583**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: U.S.Census Bureau



6 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.

7 The U.S. Census defines two types of households: family and non-family. Family households are those that include two or more people who are related by blood, marriage or adoption. Non-family households are those that have either unrelated people living together or a single person living alone.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD

2010

1	**Los Angeles**	**3.03**
2	Salt Lake City	3.01
3	Houston	2.87
4	San Diego	2.85
5	San Antonio	2.81
6	Dallas	2.77
7	New York	2.73
8	Phoenix	2.73
9	Chicago	2.72
10	Atlanta	2.72
11	Washington D.C.	2.69
12	Memphis	2.68
13	San Francisco	2.66
14	Miami	2.65
Average		**2.64**
15	Philadelphia	2.64
16	Austin	2.64
17	Charlotte	2.62
18	Baltimore	2.61
19	Boston	2.59
20	Nashville	2.58
21	Indianapolis	2.58
22	Minneapolis	2.58
23	Portland	2.57
24	Cincinnati	2.56
25	Oklahoma City	2.56
26	Detroit	2.55
27	Kansas City	2.55
28	Columbus	2.54
29	Seattle	2.53
30	Denver	2.53
31	**St. Louis**	**2.51**
32	Milwaukee	2.50
33	Louisville	2.50
34	Cleveland	2.43
35	**Pittsburgh**	**2.35**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

Percent of households, 2009

1	**Houston**	**71.1**
2	Salt Lake City	70.6
3	Dallas	69.3
4	San Antonio	68.7
5	Los Angeles	68.4
6	Atlanta	68.1
7	Phoenix	67.0
8	Charlotte	67.0
9	Memphis	66.8
10	Louisville	66.5
11	Nashville	66.4
12	**St. Louis**	**66.3**
13	Cincinnati	66.2
14	Kansas City	66.2
15	Chicago	66.1
16	New York	66.0
17	San Diego	65.9
18	Detroit	65.9
19	Indianapolis	65.6
Average		**65.6**
20	Philadelphia	65.2
21	Baltimore	65.0
22	Miami	64.9
23	Washington D.C.	64.8
24	Oklahoma City	64.7
25	Minneapolis	64.5
26	Portland	64.4
27	Columbus	63.8
28	Denver	63.5
29	Milwaukee	63.4
30	Austin	62.9
31	Cleveland	62.8
32	Boston	62.2
33	Seattle	62.2
34	Pittsburgh	61.6
35	**San Francisco**	**61.6**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

FAMILIES HEADED BY SINGLE PARENTS

Percent of family households, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**37.3**
2	Miami	31.3
3	Los Angeles	30.6
4	Cleveland	30.2
5	New York	30.2
6	Detroit	28.7
7	San Antonio	28.6
8	Baltimore	28.5
9	Atlanta	28.3
10	Milwaukee	28.1
11	Philadelphia	28.0
12	Houston	27.9
13	**St. Louis**	**27.6**
14	Louisville	27.4
15	Indianapolis	27.1
16	Charlotte	27.0
17	Chicago	26.9
Average		**26.5**
18	Dallas	26.5
19	Columbus	26.5
20	Oklahoma City	26.4
21	Cincinnati	25.6
22	Phoenix	25.6
23	Nashville	25.2
24	San Diego	25.2
25	Kansas City	25.1
26	Austin	24.5
27	San Francisco	24.4
28	Pittsburgh	24.1
29	Washington D.C.	24.1
30	Boston	23.4
31	Portland	22.8
32	Denver	22.7
33	Seattle	22.0
34	Minneapolis	21.0
35	**Salt Lake City**	**20.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS CARING FOR GRANDCHILDREN

Percent of adults age 30 and over, 2009

1	**San Antonio**	**5.7**
2	Los Angeles	5.5
3	Memphis	5.2
4	Houston	5.2
5	Dallas	4.7
6	Miami	4.4
7	Phoenix	4.4
8	Atlanta	4.4
9	Salt Lake City	4.3
10	San Diego	4.2
11	Louisville	4.1
12	Chicago	4.0
13	New York	4.0
14	Baltimore	3.7
Average		**3.6**
15	Nashville	3.6
16	Washington D.C.	3.5
17	San Francisco	3.5
18	Detroit	3.5
19	Oklahoma City	3.4
20	Philadelphia	3.3
21	Charlotte	3.3
22	**St. Louis**	**3.2**
23	Portland	3.1
24	Cincinnati	3.1
25	Austin	3.0
26	Indianapolis	3.0
27	Boston	2.9
28	Denver	2.9
29	Kansas City	2.7
30	Cleveland	2.6
31	Seattle	2.6
32	Columbus	2.5
33	Milwaukee	2.5
34	Pittsburgh	2.1
35	**Minneapolis**	**2.0**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

PERSONS AGED 65 AND OLDER LIVING ALONE

Percent of all households, 2009

1	**Pittsburgh**	**12.8**
2	Miami	11.6
3	Cleveland	10.8
4	Boston	10.4
5	Philadelphia	10.3
6	New York	10.1
7	Detroit	10.1
8	Baltimore	9.9
9	Milwaukee	9.5
10	**St. Louis**	**9.5**
11	Louisville	9.3
12	San Francisco	9.2
13	Kansas City	9.1
14	Cincinnati	9.0
15	Oklahoma City	8.9
16	Chicago	8.8
Average		**8.4**
17	Indianapolis	8.1
18	San Diego	8.0
19	Memphis	7.9
20	Portland	7.8
21	Columbus	7.8
22	Seattle	7.7
23	Phoenix	7.7
24	Minneapolis	7.7
25	Los Angeles	7.6
26	Denver	7.5
27	San Antonio	7.4
28	Nashville	7.2
29	Washington D.C.	7.1
30	Salt Lake City	6.8
31	Charlotte	6.5
32	Atlanta	6.0
33	Dallas	5.9
34	Houston	5.7
35	**Austin**	**4.7**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Demographics

Sources and Notes

Largest City Share of Metro Population, Population Change, and Density: In an effort to simplify comparisons between each MSA and preserve consistency with previous *Where We Stand* editions, the most populated city, as of 2010, from each MSA was studied.
U.S. Census Bureau.

Rural Population: The Census Bureau classifies all territory outside an urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC) as "rural." It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territories, which consists of: core census block groups or blocks that have a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census blocks that have an overall density of at least 500 people per square mile. Data is based on the 2000 decennial census as data from 2010 Census for this indicator has not been released at the time of this publication.
U.S. Census Bureau

Population by Race and Ethnicity: Data presented as percentage of total population. Note that Hispanic or Latino defines people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish decent. Because of the diversity of "race" within the Hispanic population, it is recorded separately.
U.S. Census Bureau.

Age Distribution: Median Age is based upon a division of the age distribution of a metropolitan area into two equal parts: one-half of the population falling below the median value and one-half above the median value.
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Household Composition and Growth: Households are defined to include all persons occupying a single housing unit, related or not. Family households are those that include two or more people who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Data for families headed by single parents is presented as a percent of all family households. Adults caring for grandchildren is presented as a percent of all adults 30 years or older. Adults caring for children other than their own are not included. Data for persons 65 and older living alone does not include elderly in group quarters.
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Population Change and Net Migration: Population change reports the percent difference from the 2000 Decennial Census and 2010 Census. Population change consists of natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration (people moving into or out of a region). Net migration is defined by the number of people moving into a region minus those moving out. Migration can be either international (the flow of people between regions in two separate nations) or domestic (the flow of people between regions within the same country).
U.S. Census Bureau.

Household Income and Wealth

WHERE WE STAND

Household Income and Wealth

"Although housing in St. Louis remains relatively affordable when compared to the peer regions, at the neighborhood level we struggle with the consequences of the abandonment of our region's inner core. In many of these areas, household incomes are too low and there remains an abundance of sub-standard housing."

—Stephen Acree, Executive Director/President Regional Housing and Community Development Alliance (RHCDA)

The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) measures an area's affordability based on income and housing price. The HOI estimates the percentage of homes sold that would have been affordable to a family earning the local median income.[8]

- The St. Louis region's HOI of 84.3 means that 84.3 percent of the region's homes were affordable to families earning the region's median income in 2010.
- In 2010, the National HOI was 72.6 with the average HOI for the peer regions being slightly higher at 74.4.
- In the St. Louis region, a family would need an annual income of about $40,000 to afford the region's median priced home. By contrast, in San Francisco a family would need an annual income of almost $187,000 to afford a median priced home.[9]

The Great Recession did not affect the St. Louis region as badly as many other regions.

Since housing prices did not skyrocket and construction did not outpace demand at the same rate as in other regions, there is not the same surplus of homes in the St. Louis area. Given the devastating economic impacts of this trend in faster growing regions in the south and west, the St. Louis region's lower housing growth figures earlier in the decade can be regarded as a net positive.

- The region's housing prices slipped 9.8 percent from 2007 to 2010—a smaller decline than the average for our peer regions (-14.5 percent) and a modest decline compared to some regions such as Phoenix (-45.9 percent), Chicago (-30.7 percent), and New York (-16.2 percent).

Negative equity in homeownership occurs when the value of the home used to secure a loan is less than the outstanding balance on the loan.

- In St. Louis, 16.7 percent of homes had negative equity in 2010, ranking 19th among the peer regions. By contrast, more than half (56.1 percent) of Phoenix home loans had negative equity.

The Housing and Transportation (H+T) Affordability Index is a new way of thinking about housing affordability that takes into account housing and transportation costs. Traditionally, housing affordability has meant housing that cost less than 30 percent of income, the H+T Index, defines housing affordability as housing + transportation costs less than 45 percent of income.

- The St. Louis region's below average score of 48.1 indicates area residents are less likely to have to "drive to qualify" for affordable homes than other regions but is just short of meeting the 45 percent of income threshold for "affordability."

8 A precise definition of HOI is available in the sources and notes section, found on page 32.

9 Center for Housing Policy, 2009.

Household Income and Wealth

WHERE WE STAND

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Percent of homes affordable for family earning median income, 2010

1	**Indianapolis**	**93.9**
2	Detroit	91.5
3	Cleveland	87.0
4	Cincinnati	86.6
5	Minneapolis	85.2
6	Columbus	84.9
7	**St. Louis**	**84.3**
8	Pittsburgh	84.1
9	Oklahoma City	83.5
10	Louisville	82.3
11	Phoenix	82.3
12	Milwaukee	81.4
13	Atlanta	80.2
14	Memphis	79.2
15	Dallas	78.4
16	Austin	77.8
17	Houston	76.7
18	Salt Lake City	75.1
19	Charlotte	75.1
20	San Antonio	74.7
Average		**74.4**
21	Washington D.C.	74.1
22	Baltimore	74.0
23	Denver	73.5
24	Philadelphia	72.4
25	Miami	72.1
26	Chicago	69.8
27	Portland	68.1
28	Boston	66.1
29	Seattle	64.1
30	San Francisco	52.8
31	San Diego	48.1
32	New York	39.1
33	**Los Angeles**	**38.0**

Source: National Association of Home Builders/Wells Fargo

MEDIAN PRICE OF EXISTING HOMES

In thousands of dollars, 2010

1	**San Francisco**	**567.9**
2	Los Angeles	458.1
3	New York	393.7
4	San Diego	385.7
5	Boston	357.3
6	Washington D.C.	325.3
7	Seattle	302.9
8	Baltimore	246.1
9	Portland	237.3
10	Denver	232.4
Average		**217.5**
11	Philadelphia	214.9
12	Salt Lake City	206.5
13	Milwaukee	205.9
14	Miami	200.8
15	Austin	193.6
16	Chicago	191.8
17	Charlotte	191.0
18	Minneapolis	170.6
19	Houston	155.0
20	San Antonio	151.0
21	Dallas	148.4
22	Kansas City	141.6
23	Oklahoma City	140.3
24	Phoenix	139.2
25	Columbus	137.6
26	Louisville	134.0
27	**St. Louis**	**131.1**
28	Cincinnati	128.0
29	Indianapolis	121.9
30	Memphis	120.2
31	Atlanta	114.8
32	**Cleveland**	**114.5**

Source: National Association of Realtors

CHANGE IN HOUSING PRICES

Percent change, 2007-2010

1	**Austin**	**5.4**
2	Oklahoma City	4.0
3	Houston	1.6
4	Indianapolis	1.2
5	San Antonio	-1.4
6	Dallas	-1.7
7	Louisville	-2.5
8	Denver	-5.3
9	Charlotte	-6.5
10	Columbus	-6.6
11	Kansas City	-7.6
12	Milwaukee	-7.8
13	Philadelphia	-8.5
14	Cincinnati	-9.1
15	Boston	-9.7
16	**St. Louis**	**-9.8**
17	Salt Lake City	-11.0
18	Cleveland	-11.9
19	Memphis	-12.4
20	Baltimore	-14.0
Average		**-14.5**
21	New York	-16.2
22	Portland	-19.6
23	Seattle	-21.7
24	Minneapolis	-24.2
25	Washington D.C.	-24.5
26	Los Angeles	-26.5
27	San Francisco	-29.4
28	Chicago	-30.7
29	Atlanta	-33.3
30	San Diego	-34.5
31	Miami	-45.1
32	**Phoenix**	**-45.9**

Source: National Association of Realtors

HOME LOANS WITH NEGATIVE EQUITY

Percent of all home mortgages, 2010

1	**Phoenix**	**56.1**
2	Miami	48.6
3	Detroit	44.5
4	Atlanta	32.8
5	San Diego	30.3
6	Memphis	28.5
7	Washington D.C.	27.3
8	Cleveland	25.2
9	San Francisco	23.9
10	Los Angeles	23.3
11	Denver	22.6
12	Chicago	22.4
Average		**20.0**
13	Columbus	19.3
14	Salt Lake City	19.3
15	Cincinnati	18.8
16	Seattle	17.3
17	Minneapolis	17.0
18	Baltimore	16.9
19	**St. Louis**	**16.7**
20	Portland	16.5
21	Milwaukee	16.0
22	Boston	14.9
23	Kansas City	14.6
24	Indianapolis	14.1
25	Charlotte	14.0
26	Dallas	13.6
27	Austin	13.0
28	Houston	12.0
29	Nashville	11.8
30	New York	11.2
31	Philadelphia	10.5
32	San Antonio	10.0
33	Louisville	7.9
34	Pittsburgh	5.9
35	**Oklahoma City**	**5.1**

Source: First American CoreLogic

HOUSING PLUS TRANSPORTATION AFFORDABILITY

Transportation and housing costs as a percent of median household income, 2008

1	**Miami**	**59.6**
2	Memphis	55.4
3	San Diego	54.7
4	Los Angeles	54.2
5	Nashville	51.2
6	Phoenix	51.0
7	Detroit	50.7
8	Cleveland	49.9
9	Seattle	49.7
10	Charlotte	49.6
11	Chicago	49.5
12	Portland	49.3
13	Atlanta	49.2
14	San Francisco	49.2
15	Dallas	49.1
16	Milwaukee	49.0
Average		**49.0**
17	San Antonio	48.9
18	Oklahoma City	48.7
19	Indianapolis	48.7
20	**St. Louis**	**48.1**
21	Austin	48.1
22	Louisville	48.0
23	Cincinnati	48.0
24	Pittsburgh	47.9
25	Columbus	47.5
26	Denver	47.4
27	New York	46.9
28	Kansas City	46.8
29	Philadelphia	46.7
30	Houston	46.3
31	Salt Lake City	45.6
32	Baltimore	45.6
33	Boston	45.5
34	Minneapolis	45.5
35	**Washington D.C.**	**43.1**

Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology; American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Household Income and Wealth

Sources and Notes

Housing Opportunity Index: The Housing Opportunity Index (HOI) for a given area 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. Therefore, there are two major components—income and housing cost.

Home sales data from the National Association of Realtors is based on previously owned homes at the MSA level. By contrast, the Center for Housing Policy bases their home sales data on information received from the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB).

Housing Prices: The National Association of Realtors reports the median sales price of existing single-family homes and change in home sales prices. These prices exclude new home sales.
National Association of Realtors
("Metropolitan Area Existing-Home Prices," 2010).

Percent of Home Loans with Negative Equity: A home loan gets negative equity when the market value (how much the house can be sold for) depreciates below the amount of the loan.
First American CoreLogic, 2010.

Transportation and Housing Costs as a Percent of Median Household Income: The Center for Neighborhood Technology calculated transportation costs based on automobile ownership and use as well as transit use. All costs, except for gas, were based on 2000 data. Gasoline was based on peek 2008 prices. Transportation costs were calculated as weighted averages from blocks within MSA and MSA divisions to the MSA geographic level. Household expenses and median household income were selected from the 2008 American Community Survey.
Center for Neighborhood Technology, 2008 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Educational Performance

WHERE WE STAND

Educational Performance

Attainment

Education is central to our success as a region. A quality education system is an important quality of life factor and an educated workforce is a key component in attracting and retaining quality jobs to the region.

Over the past decade, the St. Louis region has improved on measures of educational attainment.

- The percentage of adults with an advanced degree has increased from 9.2 percent in 2000 to 11.6 percent in 2009, nearly doubling the number of adults with such degrees.
- Almost nine in 10 (88.7 percent) St. Louis residents have a high school diploma or equivalent, up from 83.4 percent in 2000.

ADULTS WITH ADVANCED DEGREES

Percent persons age 25 and older with master's, professional, or doctorate degrees, 2009

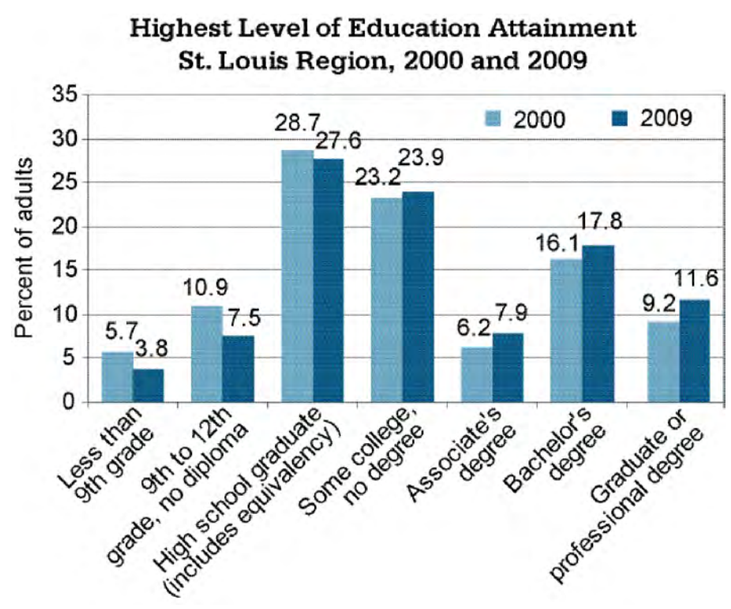
1	**Washington D.C.**	**22.6**
2	Boston	18.3
3	San Francisco	16.9
4	Baltimore	14.8
5	New York	14.7
6	Austin	13.1
7	Seattle	13.0
8	Chicago	13.0
9	Denver	12.9
10	Phoenix	12.9
11	San Diego	12.6
12	Minneapolis	12.4
13	Portland	12.0
14	Atlanta	11.9
Average		**11.8**
15	**St. Louis**	**11.6**
16	Kansas City	11.5
17	Columbus	11.0
18	Milwaukee	10.6
19	Philadelphia	10.6
20	Cincinnati	10.5
21	Cleveland	10.3
22	Indianapolis	10.3
23	Los Angeles	10.3
24	Detroit	10.3
25	Miami	10.1
26	Nashville	10.1
27	Charlotte	10.1
28	Dallas	9.8
29	Salt Lake City	9.7
30	Pittsburgh	9.7
31	Louisville	9.6
32	Houston	9.5
33	San Antonio	9.1
34	Oklahoma City	9.0
35	**Memphis**	**8.7**

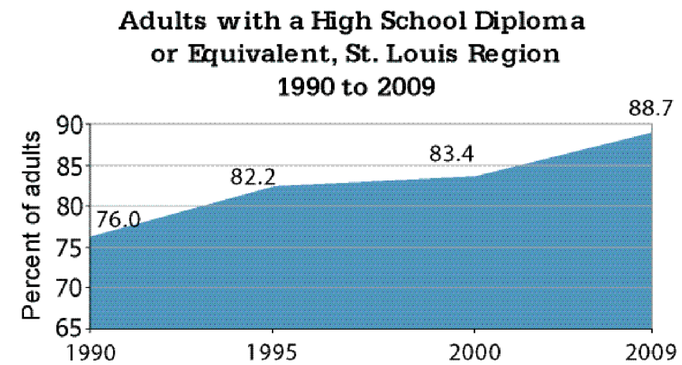
Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER





The St. Louis region ranks better than average among the peer regions on most education attainment indicators.

- The St. Louis region has increased the percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher by 4.6 percentage points, or 29 percent; a larger increase than most of the peer regions.
- The proportion of adults without a high school diploma in the St. Louis region has decreased 24 percent since 2000 to 11.3 percent, ranking the region 24th among the 35 peer regions.

WHERE WE STAND

Educational Performance

Attainment

ADULTS WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE AS HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Percent persons age 25 and older, 2009

1	**San Francisco**	**26.6**
2	Austin	25.6
3	Minneapolis	25.2
4	Denver	24.7
5	Washington D.C.	24.7
6	Seattle	24.4
7	Boston	23.9
8	Charlotte	22.3
9	Columbus	22.3
10	Atlanta	22.2
11	San Diego	22.0
12	Portland	21.9
13	Kansas City	21.3
14	New York	21.0
15	Nashville	20.8
16	Indianapolis	20.8
17	Chicago	20.5
Average		**20.4**
18	Milwaukee	20.3
19	Dallas	20.2
20	Salt Lake City	20.0
21	Baltimore	19.9
22	Los Angeles	19.8
23	Phoenix	19.4
24	Houston	18.4
25	Oklahoma City	18.2
26	Cincinnati	18.0
27	**St. Louis**	**17.8**
28	Pittsburgh	17.6
29	Miami	17.6
30	Philadelphia	17.3
31	Cleveland	16.6
32	Detroit	16.0
33	San Antonio	15.7
34	Memphis	15.5
35	**Louisville**	**15.3**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS WITH AN ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE AS HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Percent persons age 25 and older, 2009

1	**Minneapolis**	**9.3**
2	Charlotte	8.9
3	Salt Lake City	8.8
4	Philadelphia	8.8
5	Seattle	8.6
6	Miami	8.4
7	San Diego	7.9
8	Pittsburgh	7.9
9	**St. Louis**	**7.9**
10	Portland	7.7
11	Detroit	7.6
12	Denver	7.6
13	Milwaukee	7.5
14	Boston	7.4
Average		**7.2**
15	Cleveland	7.1
16	Louisville	7.1
17	Indianapolis	7.0
18	Cincinnati	6.9
19	Los Angeles	6.9
20	San Antonio	6.9
21	San Francisco	6.8
22	Columbus	6.7
23	Chicago	6.6
24	New York	6.6
25	Kansas City	6.5
26	Nashville	6.5
27	Phoenix	6.5
28	Atlanta	6.4
29	Oklahoma City	6.4
30	Dallas	6.2
31	Austin	6.1
32	Baltimore	6.0
33	Memphis	5.9
34	Houston	5.8
35	**Washington D.C.**	**5.3**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT AS HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Percent persons age 25 and older, 2009

1	**Philadelphia**	**37.6**
2	Louisville	32.5
3	Cincinnati	31.6
4	Phoenix	31.4
5	Cleveland	31.3
6	Columbus	29.3
7	Memphis	29.3
8	Milwaukee	29.2
9	Detroit	29.0
10	Indianapolis	28.9
11	Oklahoma City	28.3
12	Nashville	28.2
13	Miami	27.7
14	Kansas City	27.7
15	**St. Louis**	**27.6**
16	Baltimore	27.5
17	New York	26.4
Average		**26.0**
18	Atlanta	25.3
19	San Antonio	25.3
20	Chicago	25.2
21	Boston	24.9
22	Salt Lake City	24.6
23	Pittsburgh	24.3
24	Minneapolis	24.1
25	Houston	23.8
26	Charlotte	23.3
27	Dallas	23.2
28	Portland	22.3
29	Denver	21.5
30	Seattle	21.5
31	Los Angeles	20.3
32	Austin	20.0
33	Washington D.C.	19.7
34	San Diego	19.3
35	**San Francisco**	**18.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS WITHOUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT

Percent of persons age 25 and older, 2009

1	**Los Angeles**	**22.4**
2	Houston	20.0
3	San Antonio	18.5
4	Dallas	18.1
5	Miami	17.5
6	Memphis	16.2
7	New York	15.7
8	Pittsburgh	15.4
9	San Diego	14.6
10	Chicago	14.1
11	Austin	13.4
12	Charlotte	13.3
13	Louisville	13.2
14	San Francisco	13.1
15	Atlanta	13.1
16	Nashville	13.1
Average		**13.1**
17	Detroit	13.1
18	Oklahoma City	12.8
19	Indianapolis	12.4
20	Cincinnati	12.4
21	Cleveland	12.3
22	Baltimore	11.9
23	Phoenix	11.8
24	**St. Louis**	**11.3**
25	Denver	11.2
26	Milwaukee	11.2
27	Salt Lake City	11.1
28	Columbus	10.2
29	Kansas City	10.0
30	Washington D.C.	10.0
31	Portland	9.9
32	Boston	9.4
33	Philadelphia	9.0
34	Seattle	8.7
35	**Minneapolis**	**7.5**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHANGE IN PERCENT OF ADULTS WITH A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

In percentage points, adults age 25 years or older, 2000-2009

1	**Baltimore**	**5.5**
2	Nashville	5.3
3	New York	5.3
4	Boston	5.2
5	Portland	5.1
6	San Diego	5.0
7	Columbus	5.0
8	Washington D.C.	4.8
9	Kansas City	4.7
10	Seattle	4.7
11	San Francisco	4.7
12	Philadelphia	4.6
13	Indianapolis	4.6
14	Chicago	4.6
15	**St. Louis**	**4.6**
16	Pittsburgh	4.4
17	Charlotte	4.4
18	Minneapolis	4.3
19	Los Angeles	3.9
20	Milwaukee	3.9
Average		**3.9**
21	Miami	3.7
22	Cincinnati	3.7
23	Louisville	3.7
24	Denver	3.5
25	Oklahoma City	3.1
26	Detroit	3.1
27	Cleveland	3.0
28	Atlanta	2.7
29	San Antonio	2.7
30	Memphis	2.2
31	Phoenix	2.2
32	Salt Lake City	2.1
33	Austin	2.0
34	Houston	1.5
35	**Dallas**	**1.5**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Educational Performance

"Progress aside, the gap in educational attainment between Caucasian and minority students in the St. Louis area remains a concern. We must increase the capacity and skill level of a number of educational leaders and teachers in schools serving high poverty and high minority children. Given the tools, these educators can be successful. Given the chance, these children can excel."

—John Urkevich, Executive Director
Cooperating School Districts of Greater St. Louis, Inc.

Enrollment and Spending

College and post-secondary education enrollment tends to increase during tough economic times.

- Nearly one in ten (9.3 percent) adults in the St. Louis region were enrolled in post-secondary education in 2009, up from 8.0 percent in 2000.

Early childhood education, including preschool, is important to setting the stage for success later in life.

- Although the St. Louis region ranks well among our peer regions in the percentage of youth under age five enrolled in preschool, the region's percent has dropped from 31.5 percent in 2000 to 28.0 percent in 2009.
- There are considerable regional differences in preschool enrollment, ranging from a high of 32.1 percent in Boston to a low of 16.7 percent in Phoenix.

In the 2007-2008 school year, schools in the St. Louis region spent an average of $9,668 per pupil, ranking the region slightly above average at 13th among our 35 peer regions.

- In the St. Louis region, annual spending ranged from $3,761 to $12,227 per-pupil among districts.[10]
- Per-pupil spending on educational curricula spans a large range, from nearly $18,000 in the New York region to just over $5,000 in the Salt Lake City region.

When adjusted for inflation, average per-pupil educational spending increased in the St. Louis region by 6.8 percent from 2003 to 2008.

10 Sources: Illinois Board of Education and Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Educational Performance

Enrollment and Spending

ADULTS ENROLLED IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Percent of persons age 18 and older, 2009

1	**San Diego**	**11.8**
2	Austin	11.6
3	Washington D.C.	11.3
4	Oklahoma City	11.1
5	Boston	10.9
6	Los Angeles	10.8
7	Salt Lake City	10.8
8	Columbus	10.5
9	San Francisco	10.3
10	Baltimore	10.2
11	San Antonio	10.1
12	Detroit	9.9
13	Chicago	9.8
14	Philadelphia	9.8
15	Minneapolis	9.8
16	Milwaukee	9.7
17	Atlanta	9.5
Average		**9.5**
18	Cincinnati	9.4
19	**St. Louis**	**9.3**
20	New York	9.0
21	Phoenix	8.9
22	Charlotte	8.8
23	Seattle	8.8
24	Miami	8.7
25	Nashville	8.6
26	Portland	8.6
27	Denver	8.5
28	Memphis	8.5
29	Kansas City	8.4
30	Dallas	8.4
31	Cleveland	8.4
32	Pittsburgh	8.2
33	Indianapolis	8.0
34	Houston	7.9
35	**Louisville**	**7.4**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRESCHOOL

Percent of persons younger than age 5, 2009

1	**Boston**	**32.1**
2	Philadelphia	30.5
3	Pittsburgh	29.9
4	San Francisco	28.1
5	**St. Louis**	**28.0**
6	Atlanta	27.7
7	New York	27.7
8	Chicago	27.3
9	Detroit	27.2
10	Cleveland	27.1
11	Charlotte	26.9
12	Minneapolis	26.6
13	Kansas City	26.5
14	Baltimore	26.4
15	Columbus	25.8
16	Austin	25.7
17	Denver	25.5
18	Miami	25.2
Average		**25.0**
19	San Antonio	24.9
20	Washington D.C.	24.9
21	Nashville	24.4
22	Cincinnati	24.4
23	Indianapolis	24.2
24	Louisville	23.9
25	Los Angeles	23.6
26	Portland	23.4
27	Houston	23.4
28	San Diego	22.5
29	Seattle	22.4
30	Dallas	22.1
31	Oklahoma City	21.6
32	Salt Lake City	21.3
33	Milwaukee	20.1
34	Memphis	17.4
35	**Phoenix**	**16.7**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

EDUCATION CURRICULUM SPENDING

Dollars per pupil, 2007/2008

1	**New York**	**17,923**
2	Boston	13,578
3	Philadelphia	13,256
4	Washington D.C.	12,814
5	Baltimore	12,124
6	Pittsburgh	11,528
7	Cleveland	11,162
8	Milwaukee	10,577
9	Chicago	10,309
10	Columbus	10,307
11	Detroit	10,073
12	Los Angeles	9,699
13	**St. Louis**	**9,668**
14	Minneapolis	9,608
Average		**9,602**
15	Cincinnati	9,597
16	San Francisco	9,582
17	Atlanta	9,430
18	San Diego	9,384
19	Denver	9,379
20	Kansas City	9,216
21	Miami	9,129
22	Portland	9,027
23	Seattle	8,600
24	Louisville	8,548
25	Indianapolis	8,524
26	Austin	8,086
27	San Antonio	7,833
28	Dallas	7,702
29	Memphis	7,636
30	Houston	7,599
31	Charlotte	7,529
32	Nashville	7,504
33	Phoenix	6,917
34	Oklahoma City	6,804
35	**Salt Lake City**	**5,418**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

CHANGE IN EDUCATION CURRICULUM SPENDING

Percent change in dollars per pupil, 2003-2008 Adjusted to 2008 dollars

1	**Baltimore**	**23.2**
2	Washington D.C.	22.6
3	Miami	21.4
4	New York	20.9
5	Phoenix	14.2
6	Portland	13.6
7	Kansas City	13.2
8	Philadelphia	13.0
9	Denver	11.4
10	Los Angeles	11.1
11	Seattle	9.7
12	Oklahoma City	9.6
13	Memphis	8.4
14	Pittsburgh	7.6
Average		**7.3**
15	Atlanta	7.1
16	**St. Louis**	**6.8**
17	San Diego	5.7
18	Minneapolis	5.6
19	Chicago	5.1
20	Cincinnati	4.9
21	Louisville	4.9
22	Cleveland	4.3
23	San Francisco	4.3
24	Columbus	4.2
25	Nashville	3.3
26	Salt Lake City	2.5
27	Charlotte	1.1
28	Dallas	1.1
29	Boston	1.0
30	Detroit	0.2
31	Austin	0.0
32	Houston	-0.7
33	Milwaukee	-1.2
34	San Antonio	-2.7
35	**Indianapolis**	**-3.4**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Educational Performance

Sources and Notes

Education Attainment and Enrollment:
The highest level of education completed by those 25 years and older. Enrollment refers to the percent of individuals enrolled in educational programs at the time the Census was taken. Adult enrollment is the percent of people 18 and older enrolled in college. Child enrollment is the percent of children younger than five enrolled in preschool.
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Education Curriculum Spending:
Based on data from the National Center for Education Statistics Common Core of Data 2008. The data extrapolated includes current expenditures in "Instruction" and "Support Services." Data is self-reported by the school districts. The 2003 curriculum spending was adjusted to 2008 dollars using the Bureau of Labor Statistic's inflation calculator.
Common Core of Data 2008, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Economic Vitality

WHERE WE STAND

Economic Vitality

"This data quantifies several characteristics of the region we've all known intuitively for years—St. Louis is exceedingly affordable, our economy doesn't experience the extremes that many do, we're still feeling the effects of the nation's overall decline in manufacturing, and health care is one of the most impactful and promising industry sectors in the region. These same characteristics have helped to shape the RCGA's new strategic plan for regional economic development and will figure prominently in our actions going forward."

—Steven S. Johnson
Executive Vice President Economic Development
St. Louis Regional Chamber & Growth Association (RCGA)

The national economy has seen great turmoil over the past decade with significant regional variations in the impacts of booms and busts. At the beginning of the decade the St. Louis region was affected by the national decline in the manufacturing sector, but it did not experience the real estate "bubble" to the same extent as other regions.

Accordingly, the region did not experience an economic collapse of its real estate market commensurate to other regions. However, the area experienced its share of hardships and has seen a decline in economic performance.

Household Income

Although household income in the region is low relative to other regions, residents of the St. Louis region benefit from a low cost of living.

- The St. Louis region ranks below average at 23rd among our peer regions with a median household income of $51,691.
- When income is adjusted for cost of living, the purchasing power of income earned by St. Louis area residents rises considerably to $57,755, ranking 6th.

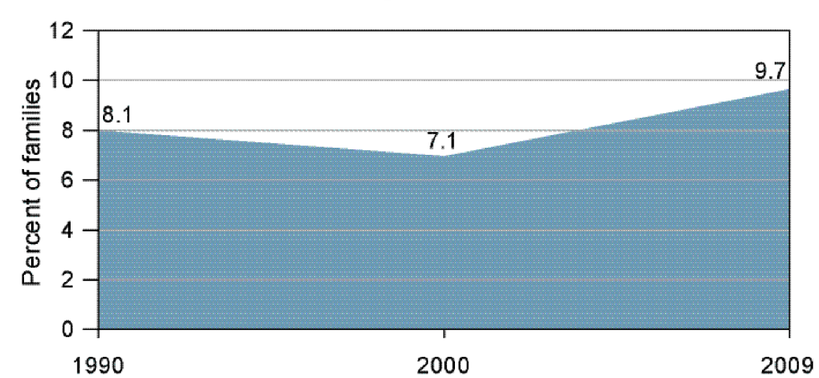
When controlling for inflation, only six of the peer regions experienced an increase in the median household income from 2000 to 2009.

- From 2000 to 2005, the St. Louis region's median household income decreased 2.6 percent, with a sizeable decline in the latter half of the decade, resulting in a net decrease of 6.0 percent from 2000 to 2009, in absolute terms.
- On average, the peer regions experienced a more substantial decline in median household income between 2000 and 2005 (5.2 percent) than St. Louis, but did not see as large of a decline in the second half of the decade with an average decline of 5.6 percent from 2000 to 2009.

About one in ten (9.7 percent) families in the St. Louis region lived in poverty in 2009.

- The poverty rate in the St. Louis region dipped in 2000 to 7.1 percent and has steadily increased since, surpassing the recorded poverty rate of 8.1 percent in 1990.

Families in Poverty
St. Louis Region, 1990 to 2009



Economic Vitality

Household Income

WHERE WE STAND

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In dollars, 2009

1	**Washington D.C.**	**85,168**
2	San Francisco	73,825
3	Boston	69,334
4	Baltimore	65,392
5	Seattle	64,028
6	Minneapolis	63,114
7	New York	62,887
8	San Diego	60,231
9	Philadelphia	60,065
10	Denver	59,007
11	Chicago	58,729
12	Los Angeles	58,525
13	Salt Lake City	57,138
14	Austin	56,218
Average		**55,698**
15	Portland	55,521
16	Atlanta	55,464
17	Dallas	54,539
18	Kansas City	54,521
19	Houston	54,146
20	Phoenix	52,796
21	Milwaukee	52,024
22	Cincinnati	51,832
23	**St. Louis**	**51,691**
24	Charlotte	51,267
25	Nashville	51,066
26	Columbus	50,773
27	Indianapolis	50,410
28	Detroit	48,535
29	San Antonio	47,955
30	Louisville	46,786
31	Pittsburgh	46,349
32	Miami	45,946
33	Cleveland	45,395
34	Oklahoma City	45,109
35	**Memphis**	**43,633**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHANGE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Percent change, 2000-2005
Adjusted to 2005 dollars

1	**San Diego**	**5.1**
2	Washington D.C.	3.6
3	Baltimore	1.4
4	Boston	-0.6
5	Los Angeles	-1.0
6	New York	-1.4
7	Pittsburgh	-1.8
8	Philadelphia	-2.3
9	San Antonio	-2.5
10	**St. Louis**	**-2.6**
11	Kansas City	-2.9
12	Minneapolis	-3.8
13	Oklahoma City	-4.5
14	Indianapolis	-4.6
15	Columbus	-4.8
Average		**-5.2**
16	Phoenix	-5.3
17	Cincinnati	-5.4
18	Miami	-5.8
19	San Francisco	-6.2
20	Chicago	-6.2
21	Denver	-6.3
22	Seattle	-6.4
23	Louisville	-6.6
24	Nashville	-7.8
25	Houston	-7.9
26	Portland	-8.0
27	Atlanta	-8.2
28	Dallas	-8.5
29	Memphis	-8.7
30	Cleveland	-8.7
31	Milwaukee	-9.0
32	Austin	-9.3
33	Detroit	-10.0
34	Salt Lake City	-11.5
35	**Charlotte**	**-12.0**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHANGE IN MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Percent change, 2000-2009
Adjusted to 2009 dollars

1	**Washington D.C.**	**7.5**
2	Baltimore	5.1
3	San Diego	2.3
4	Los Angeles	1.8
5	Boston	1.1
6	New York	0.6
7	Philadelphia	-0.2
8	Pittsburgh	-0.7
9	Seattle	-0.7
10	San Antonio	-1.6
11	Oklahoma City	-2.1
12	Houston	-2.8
13	San Francisco	-3.5
14	Kansas City	-4.6
15	Phoenix	-5.4
16	Portland	-5.5
Average		**-5.6**
17	Nashville	-5.8
18	**St. Louis**	**-6.0**
19	Salt Lake City	-6.1
20	Cincinnati	-7.3
21	Minneapolis	-7.4
22	Austin	-8.0
23	Louisville	-8.3
24	Denver	-8.3
25	Chicago	-8.4
26	Miami	-8.5
27	Dallas	-8.6
28	Milwaukee	-9.2
29	Columbus	-9.2
30	Memphis	-11.7
31	Indianapolis	-12.3
32	Charlotte	-12.8
33	Atlanta	-14.3
34	Cleveland	-14.8
35	**Detroit**	**-21.7**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Labor Statistics

PURCHASING POWER

Median household income, 2009
Adjusted for cost of living

1	**Washington D.C.**	**62,375**
2	Houston	60,503
3	Dallas	59,077
4	Atlanta	58,920
5	Austin	58,834
6	**St. Louis**	**57,755**
7	Nashville	57,564
8	Denver	57,344
9	Salt Lake City	57,138
10	Cincinnati	57,046
11	Kansas City	56,971
12	Minneapolis	56,832
13	Indianapolis	56,768
14	Charlotte	54,949
15	Columbus	54,129
16	Seattle	53,885
17	Baltimore	53,821
18	Phoenix	53,654
19	Boston	52,967
20	Chicago	52,950
Average		**52,626**
21	Louisville	52,217
22	Milwaukee	51,407
23	San Antonio	50,479
24	Pittsburgh	50,434
25	Oklahoma City	49,906
26	Portland	49,797
27	Memphis	49,639
28	Philadelphia	48,798
29	Detroit	47,959
30	San Francisco	47,935
31	Cleveland	45,577
32	San Diego	45,117
33	Miami	41,655
34	Los Angeles	40,807
35	**New York**	**36,692**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau; ACCRA Cost of Living Index

FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Percent of all families, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**15.1**
2	San Antonio	12.6
3	Houston	12.2
4	Detroit	12.0
5	Los Angeles	11.5
6	Miami	11.5
7	Columbus	11.3
8	Louisville	11.2
9	Oklahoma City	11.2
10	Cleveland	11.1
11	Dallas	10.9
12	Phoenix	10.7
13	Indianapolis	10.6
14	Atlanta	10.3
15	Charlotte	10.2
16	Milwaukee	10.2
17	New York	10.0
18	**St. Louis**	**9.7**
19	Chicago	9.6
Average		**9.6**
20	Austin	9.5
21	Nashville	9.5
22	Cincinnati	9.2
23	Pittsburgh	8.8
24	Denver	8.7
25	San Diego	8.5
26	Portland	8.4
27	Philadelphia	8.4
28	Kansas City	7.9
29	Baltimore	6.8
30	Salt Lake City	6.7
31	Seattle	6.7
32	San Francisco	6.5
33	Minneapolis	6.3
34	Boston	6.0
35	**Washington D.C.**	**4.9**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Economic Vitality

Broad Economic Indicators

Compared to our peer regions, St. Louis tends to rank low on indicators of economic vitality but, as is seen throughout this assessment, the region has a relatively low cost of living. When costs are adjusted accordingly, the region's ranking among its peers improves.

- At $39,631 in 2009, the per capita Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) in the St. Louis region ranks 33rd among the 35 regions.

The effect of adjusting for the variance in cost of living can be seen when examining the earnings per job in the 35 regions.

- In 2009, the St. Louis region ranks 23rd with $45,553 in earnings per job but when adjusted for cost of living, the region's ranking bumps up to the 6th highest earnings per job at $50,897.

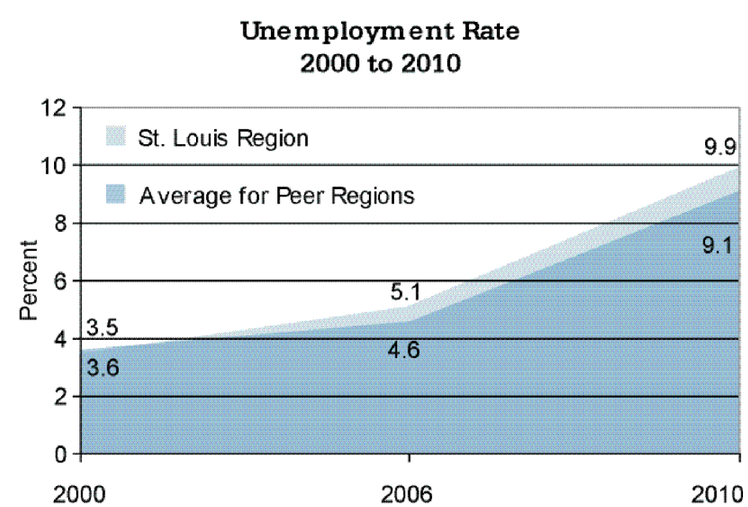
- The St. Louis region's earnings per job has increased slightly from $44,772 in 2004 (in 2009 dollars) to $45,553 in 2009.

In 2010, the unemployment rate for the St. Louis region was 9.9 percent, the 12th highest among the 35 peer regions. The unemployment rates of the peer regions range from a high of 13.5 percent in Detroit to a low of 6.2 percent in Washington D.C.[11]

The proportion of income coming from earnings (wages and salaries) has decreased since 2004 for all of the peer regions.[12]

- In 2004, the average percentage of income from earnings for our peer regions was 83.9 percent, compared to 77.6 percent in 2009. In the St. Louis region, earnings comprised 82.2 percent of income in 2004 and 76.5 percent in 2009.

- The region's relatively low percentage of income from wages is partially explained by the relatively high number of persons over age 65, who likely receive non-wage income and/or transfer payments in the form of retirement income, social security, etc.



11 Annual unemployment is the average of the monthly unemployment as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

12 Income has three main components: earnings (primarily wages and salaries); income-earning assets (such as dividends, interest and rent); and transfer payments (such as social security and public assistance income).

Economic Vitality

Broad Economic Indicators

GROSS METROPOLITAN PRODUCT

Dollars per capita, 2009

1	**San Francisco**	**72,259**
2	Washington D.C.	67,344
3	Seattle	61,282
4	Boston	59,375
5	Houston	58,754
6	Charlotte	58,029
7	New York	57,338
8	Denver	55,957
9	Minneapolis	52,974
10	Salt Lake City	52,733
11	Los Angeles	52,158
12	Dallas	52,100
13	San Diego	51,035
14	Philadelphia	50,889
15	Portland	50,863
16	Indianapolis	50,471
Average		**49,230**
17	Oklahoma City	48,507
18	Milwaukee	48,256
19	Chicago	47,973
20	Baltimore	46,318
21	Columbus	45,963
22	Kansas City	45,542
23	Cleveland	44,407
24	Atlanta	44,124
25	Austin	44,066
26	Nashville	43,797
27	Memphis	43,215
28	Pittsburgh	42,683
29	Miami	41,502
30	Cincinnati	40,829
31	Louisville	40,158
32	Phoenix	40,012
33	**St. Louis**	**39,631**
34	Detroit	38,497
35	**San Antonio**	**34,007**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau

EARNINGS PER JOB

In dollars, 2009

1	**San Francisco**	**66,683**
2	Washington D.C.	64,601
3	New York	63,043
4	Boston	59,763
5	Seattle	54,864
6	Houston	54,282
7	Los Angeles	52,915
8	Denver	52,634
9	Chicago	52,318
10	Philadelphia	51,808
11	Baltimore	51,528
12	San Diego	50,719
13	Dallas	49,856
14	Minneapolis	49,773
15	Atlanta	49,649
Average		**48,984**
16	Detroit	48,546
17	Charlotte	47,513
18	Austin	47,054
19	Portland	46,164
20	Miami	46,016
21	Phoenix	45,959
22	Kansas City	45,641
23	**St. Louis**	**45,553**
24	Milwaukee	45,246
25	Cincinnati	44,537
26	Columbus	44,160
27	Cleveland	44,103
28	Pittsburgh	43,986
29	Indianapolis	43,968
30	Nashville	43,737
31	Memphis	43,204
32	Salt Lake City	43,073
33	Louisville	40,928
34	Oklahoma City	40,334
35	**San Antonio**	**40,297**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

EARNINGS PER JOB

In dollars, 2009

Adjusted for cost of living

1	**Houston**	**60,655**
2	Dallas	54,006
3	Atlanta	52,743
4	Denver	51,151
5	Charlotte	50,925
6	**St. Louis**	**50,897**
7	Indianapolis	49,514
8	Nashville	49,330
9	Austin	49,232
10	Memphis	49,151
11	Cincinnati	49,017
12	Detroit	47,970
13	Pittsburgh	47,863
14	Kansas City	47,692
15	Washington D.C.	47,313
16	Chicago	47,170
17	Columbus	47,079
18	Phoenix	46,706
Average		**46,453**
19	Seattle	46,172
20	Louisville	45,679
21	Boston	45,655
22	Minneapolis	44,818
23	Milwaukee	44,709
24	Oklahoma City	44,623
25	Cleveland	44,280
26	San Francisco	43,297
27	Salt Lake City	43,073
28	Philadelphia	42,739
29	San Antonio	42,418
30	Baltimore	42,410
31	Miami	41,719
32	Portland	41,403
33	New York	39,352
34	San Diego	37,992
35	**Los Angeles**	**37,098**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; ACCRA Cost of Living Index

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

2010

1	**Detroit**	**13.5**
2	Los Angeles	11.8
3	Miami	11.7
4	Charlotte	11.4
5	San Diego	10.6
6	San Francisco	10.5
7	Portland	10.4
8	Louisville	10.2
9	Chicago	10.2
10	Atlanta	10.2
11	Memphis	10.1
12	**St. Louis**	**9.9**
13	Cincinnati	9.8
14	Cleveland	9.2
15	Philadelphia	9.2
Average		**9.1**
16	Indianapolis	9.0
17	Nashville	8.9
18	Seattle	8.9
19	New York	8.9
20	Columbus	8.9
21	Phoenix	8.8
22	Kansas City	8.7
23	Houston	8.5
24	Milwaukee	8.5
25	Pittsburgh	8.3
26	Dallas	8.3
27	Denver	8.3
28	Boston	8.0
29	Baltimore	7.8
30	San Antonio	7.4
31	Austin	7.1
32	Salt Lake City	7.1
33	Minneapolis	6.9
34	Oklahoma City	6.4
35	**Washington D.C.**	**6.2**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

INCOME FROM EARNINGS

Percent of household income from salaries and wages, 2009

1	**Atlanta**	**81.3**
2	Houston	81.2
3	Minneapolis	80.8
4	Dallas	80.5
5	Washington D.C.	80.5
6	Charlotte	79.9
7	Denver	79.7
8	Chicago	79.6
9	Salt Lake City	79.6
10	Columbus	79.3
11	Austin	79.3
12	New York	79.2
13	Seattle	79.0
14	Baltimore	79.0
15	Indianapolis	78.8
16	Milwaukee	78.5
17	Boston	78.3
18	Kansas City	78.2
19	Philadelphia	78.1
Average		**77.6**
20	Memphis	77.5
21	Nashville	76.7
22	Cincinnati	76.6
23	Phoenix	76.6
24	**St. Louis**	**76.5**
25	Los Angeles	76.1
26	Portland	75.9
27	San Francisco	75.1
28	Cleveland	75.0
29	Detroit	74.9
30	San Diego	74.6
31	Pittsburgh	74.3
32	Louisville	74.0
33	San Antonio	74.0
34	Oklahoma City	73.4
35	**Miami**	**72.9**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

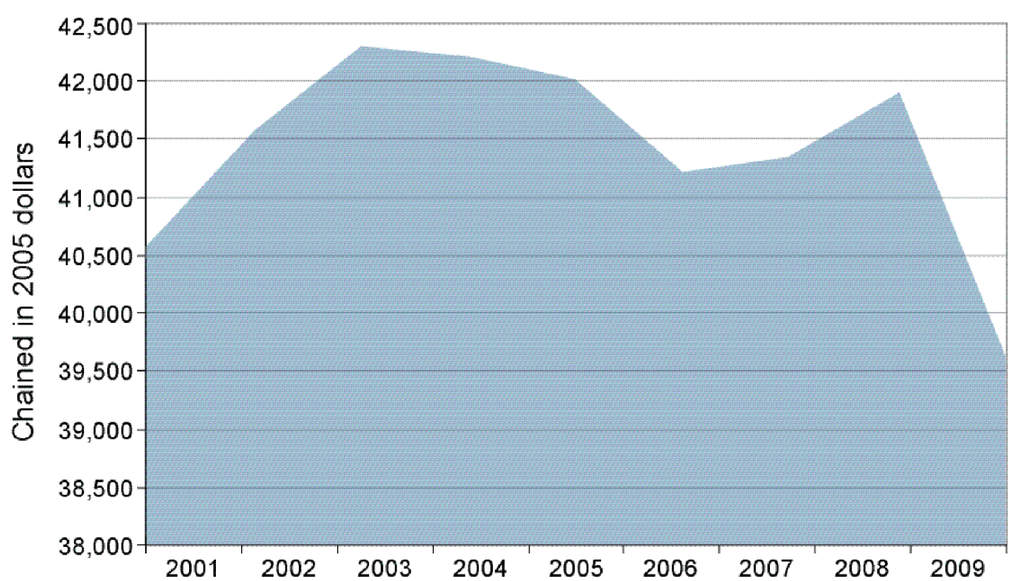
LOWER

The Great Recession

Growth in economic output in the St. Louis region slowed in the latter half of the decade, lagging behind our peer regions.

- Per capita Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) in the St. Louis region decreased a net 2.3 percent from 2001 to 2009 with two periods of growth—an increase of 4.1 percent from 2001 to 2004 and 1.6 percent from 2006 to 2008.
- The region experienced an average annual decrease of 0.26 percent in per capita GMP from 2001 to 2009.
- There is considerable variation in the change in per capita GMP among the peer regions, ranging from an increase of 23.3 percent in Portland to a decrease of 12.1 percent in Detroit.

GMP Per Capita
St. Louis Region, 2001 to 2009



Almost half of our peer regions saw an increase in employment over the decade but only Austin and San Antonio saw an increase during the recessionary period.

- From 2000 to 2007, St. Louis employment grew by 1.5 percent—modest, but positive growth. From 2007 to 2010, that growth and more was lost resulting in a net 3.6 percent decline in employment from 2000 to 2010.

Although some regions saw an increase in overall employment, all regions experienced an increase in the unemployment rate over the decade.

- With 9.9 percent of the labor force out of work in 2010, the unemployment rate in the St. Louis region was 4.6 percentage points higher than in 2007, and 6.4 percentage points higher than in 2000.
- Austin and San Antonio saw an increase in employment from 2007 to 2010 but they also experienced increases of 3.4 and 3.3 percentage points (respectively) in unemployment rates over the period.

CHANGE IN GROSS METROPOLITAN PRODUCT

Percent change, 2001-2009
Chained in 2005 dollars

1	**Portland**	**23.3**
2	Oklahoma City	22.6
3	San Diego	15.3
4	San Francisco	14.2
5	Los Angeles	13.0
6	Washington D.C.	12.6
7	Seattle	9.6
8	Philadelphia	8.8
9	Baltimore	8.7
10	Salt Lake City	8.3
11	Pittsburgh	7.5
12	Miami	5.7
13	Milwaukee	5.2
14	Austin	5.2
15	New York	4.9
16	Boston	4.6
Average		**3.6**
17	Denver	1.4
18	Cleveland	1.3
19	Minneapolis	0.8
20	San Antonio	0.2
21	Dallas	-0.2
22	Louisville	-0.3
23	Memphis	-0.5
24	Kansas City	-0.6
25	Nashville	-0.6
26	Chicago	-1.3
27	Indianapolis	-1.9
28	**St. Louis**	**-2.3**
29	Phoenix	-2.3
30	Houston	-2.6
31	Cincinnati	-3.2
32	Columbus	-3.3
33	Charlotte	-5.1
34	Atlanta	-12.0
35	**Detroit**	**-12.1**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2000-2010

1	**Austin**	**13.9**
2	San Antonio	12.9
3	Houston	12.4
4	Washington D.C.	10.7
5	Salt Lake City	7.4
6	Phoenix	6.9
7	Nashville	5.0
8	Charlotte	4.4
9	Oklahoma City	3.8
10	Dallas	3.7
11	San Diego	2.2
12	Indianapolis	1.9
13	Baltimore	1.7
14	Miami	1.3
Average		**-0.4**
15	Seattle	-0.6
16	Portland	-0.8
17	New York	-1.2
18	Columbus	-1.2
19	Atlanta	-1.3
20	Denver	-1.7
21	Kansas City	-1.7
22	Philadelphia	-1.7
23	Pittsburgh	-2.0
24	Minneapolis	-3.4
25	Cincinnati	-3.5
26	**St. Louis**	**-3.6**
27	Boston	-4.4
28	Louisville	-4.8
29	Memphis	-5.9
30	Los Angeles	-6.2
31	Milwaukee	-6.9
32	Chicago	-7.1
33	San Francisco	-11.4
34	Cleveland	-12.7
35	**Detroit**	**-21.4**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2007-2010

1	**Austin**	**1.2**
2	San Antonio	0.8
3	Houston	-0.7
4	Washington D.C.	-0.9
5	Pittsburgh	-2.0
6	Oklahoma City	-2.2
7	Boston	-2.4
8	Dallas	-2.6
9	New York	-3.2
10	Baltimore	-3.5
11	Nashville	-3.9
12	Denver	-4.0
13	Philadelphia	-4.0
14	Columbus	-4.1
15	Salt Lake City	-4.8
16	Kansas City	-4.9
17	**St. Louis**	**-5.0**
18	Indianapolis	-5.1
Average		**-5.2**
19	Louisville	-5.4
20	Milwaukee	-5.8
21	Minneapolis	-5.9
22	Seattle	-6.0
23	Cincinnati	-6.3
24	Portland	-6.7
25	San Diego	-6.8
26	Chicago	-6.8
27	Charlotte	-6.9
28	San Francisco	-7.5
29	Cleveland	-7.6
30	Atlanta	-7.9
31	Memphis	-8.3
32	Los Angeles	-9.2
33	Miami	-9.6
34	Detroit	-11.7
35	**Phoenix**	**-12.0**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In percentage points, 2000-2010

1	**Detroit**	**9.8**
2	Charlotte	8.0
3	Miami	7.3
4	San Francisco	7.1
5	Atlanta	7.1
6	Los Angeles	6.8
7	San Diego	6.7
8	Louisville	6.6
9	Indianapolis	6.6
10	**St. Louis**	**6.4**
11	Cincinnati	6.3
12	Memphis	6.3
13	Portland	5.9
14	Chicago	5.9
15	Nashville	5.7
16	Columbus	5.7
17	Denver	5.7
Average		**5.6**
18	Phoenix	5.5
19	Boston	5.4
20	Kansas City	5.4
21	Philadelphia	5.3
22	Cleveland	5.3
23	Milwaukee	4.9
24	Dallas	4.7
25	Seattle	4.6
26	New York	4.4
27	Minneapolis	4.3
28	Houston	4.2
29	Austin	4.1
30	Baltimore	4.0
31	Salt Lake City	3.9
32	Pittsburgh	3.9
33	Oklahoma City	3.6
34	Washington D.C.	3.5
35	**San Antonio**	**3.4**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

In percentage points, 2007-2010

1	**Miami**	**7.6**
2	Los Angeles	7.0
3	Charlotte	6.6
4	San Francisco	6.1
5	San Diego	6.0
6	Detroit	6.0
7	Atlanta	5.7
8	Portland	5.6
9	Phoenix	5.4
10	Chicago	5.3
11	Louisville	5.0
12	Indianapolis	5.0
13	Philadelphia	4.9
14	Cincinnati	4.9
15	Seattle	4.8
16	Memphis	4.8
17	Nashville	4.8
Average		**4.7**
18	**St. Louis**	**4.6**
19	New York	4.5
20	Salt Lake City	4.4
21	Denver	4.3
22	Houston	4.2
23	Columbus	4.2
24	Baltimore	4.1
25	Pittsburgh	4.0
26	Dallas	3.9
27	Boston	3.9
28	Kansas City	3.8
29	Milwaukee	3.6
30	Austin	3.4
31	San Antonio	3.3
32	Washington D.C.	3.3
33	Cleveland	3.1
34	Minneapolis	2.6
35	**Oklahoma City**	**2.3**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Sectoral Changes

Employment in the government sector has grown in a majority of the peer regions, with the largest gains generally being in those regions with the largest population growth.

- In the St. Louis region, nearly 193,000 people were employed in the government sector in 2009, comprising the second largest proportion of employment.
- While large in absolute numbers, the government sector in the St. Louis region has grown by a modest 2.9 percent, ranking 25th among the peer regions.

The most widespread and largest gains in employment for the peer regions, including the St. Louis region, are in the health care sector.

- The region's growth rate of 21.2 percent in the health care sector is below average (22 out of 35) compared to our peer regions.
- The St. Louis region's largest employer, BJC HealthCare, accounts for 22,000 of the 198,000 jobs in the health care sector.

Growth in retail employment is highest in regions that experienced significant population growth.

- Similar to most of the peer regions, the St. Louis region experienced a decline (5.3 percent) from 2001 to 2009 in retail employment.
- This relatively low paying sector has become the third largest employment sector in the St. Louis region, comprising 9.9 percent of total employment in 2009.

All of the peer regions experienced losses in manufacturing employment.

- Despite a 50 percent decrease in manufacturing employment since 1990, it remains one of the region's top five employment sectors.

All regions, except Cleveland, gained employment in the accommodations and food service sector, typically one of the lowest paying sectors.

Five Largest Sectors by Employment in the St. Louis Region

Industry	Percent of Total Employment 2009	Percent Change in Employment 2001-2009	Average Pay Per Job, 2009
Health care and social assistance	11.9	21.2	$46,846
Government and gov't enterprises	11.7	2.9	$60,932
Retail trade	9.9	-5.3	$27,795
Accommodation and food services	7.3	7.4	$18,294
Manufacturing	7.0	-29.8	$80,388

Five Fastest Growing Sectors by Employment in the St. Louis Region

Industry	Percent of Total Employment 2009	Percent Change in Employment 2001-2009	Average Pay Per Job, 2009
Real estate and rental and leasing	4.2	31.1	$12,495
Health care and social assistance	11.9	21.2	$46,846
Finance and insurance	5.7	18.7	$50,145
Educational services	3.2	13.5	$41,264
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2.4	13.0	$27,513
Total Employment 2001	**1,648,590**		
Total Employment 2009	**1,655,617**	**0.4**	

Economic Vitality

Sectoral Changes

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2001-2009

1	**Charlotte**	**25.6**
2	Phoenix	20.5
3	Austin	20.1
4	Dallas	19.6
5	Nashville	16.4
6	Atlanta	16.3
7	Houston	15.0
8	Indianapolis	13.9
9	Seattle	12.6
10	Denver	11.8
11	Washington D.C.	11.8
12	Portland	11.4
13	Salt Lake City	11.2
14	San Antonio	10.8
15	Oklahoma City	9.6
16	Kansas City	8.6
Average		**7.7**
17	Columbus	7.3
18	San Diego	5.7
19	Miami	5.7
20	Cincinnati	5.6
21	Minneapolis	4.7
22	New York	4.2
23	Louisville	4.1
24	Baltimore	3.8
25	**St. Louis**	**2.9**
26	Philadelphia	2.3
27	Memphis	2.2
28	Chicago	1.5
29	San Francisco	0.8
30	Los Angeles	-0.9
31	Boston	-1.3
32	Milwaukee	-1.8
33	Cleveland	-1.8
34	Pittsburgh	-2.8
35	**Detroit**	**-9.0**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2001-2009

1	**Charlotte**	**49.1**
2	Phoenix	48.4
3	Houston	44.5
4	Atlanta	42.0
5	Dallas	40.4
6	San Antonio	38.9
7	Nashville	37.2
8	Austin	34.8
9	Salt Lake City	34.4
10	Columbus	31.2
11	Minneapolis	30.0
12	Miami	29.5
13	Portland	28.5
14	Washington D.C.	27.6
Average		**27.0**
15	Memphis	26.7
16	Denver	26.0
17	Kansas City	25.9
18	Baltimore	24.5
19	Indianapolis	23.6
20	Seattle	23.1
21	Louisville	22.1
22	**St. Louis**	**21.2**
23	Chicago	20.6
24	New York	20.2
25	Los Angeles	19.7
26	Boston	19.5
27	Detroit	19.0
28	Philadelphia	18.9
29	Cincinnati	18.5
30	San Diego	18.5
31	Cleveland	18.4
32	Oklahoma City	18.0
33	Pittsburgh	15.8
34	San Francisco	14.1
35	**Milwaukee**	**13.6**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2001-2009

1	**Austin**	**12.8**
2	Phoenix	12.7
3	Salt Lake City	9.0
4	Houston	6.4
5	San Antonio	5.3
6	Charlotte	4.7
7	Nashville	2.9
8	Denver	0.7
9	New York	-0.1
10	Miami	-2.8
11	Kansas City	-3.6
12	Atlanta	-3.7
13	Dallas	-3.7
Average		**-3.8**
14	Portland	-4.0
15	Los Angeles	-4.1
16	San Diego	-4.2
17	Seattle	-4.4
18	Boston	-5.2
19	**St. Louis**	**-5.3**
20	Philadelphia	-5.3
21	Baltimore	-5.4
22	Chicago	-6.4
23	Oklahoma City	-6.5
24	Milwaukee	-7.4
25	Minneapolis	-7.9
26	Pittsburgh	-8.5
27	Memphis	-8.7
28	Louisville	-8.9
29	Cincinnati	-9.6
30	Indianapolis	-10.5
31	San Francisco	-11.1
32	Cleveland	-13.1
33	Detroit	-16.0
34	**Columbus**	**-16.3**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2001-2009

1	**Houston**	**-1.6**
2	Salt Lake City	-4.5
3	Kansas City	-14.4
4	Seattle	-15.1
5	Denver	-17.5
6	San Antonio	-18.3
7	San Diego	-19.5
8	Portland	-19.9
9	Dallas	-20.3
10	Minneapolis	-20.5
11	Memphis	-20.5
12	Indianapolis	-21.7
13	Cincinnati	-23.9
14	Phoenix	-24.5
15	Milwaukee	-24.6
16	Atlanta	-25.1
Average		**-25.2**
17	San Francisco	-26.9
18	Nashville	-27.2
19	Pittsburgh	-27.5
20	Louisville	-28.1
21	Chicago	-29.0
22	Columbus	-29.2
23	Baltimore	-29.3
24	**St. Louis**	**-29.8**
25	Los Angeles	-29.9
26	Boston	-30.7
27	Miami	-31.0
28	Oklahoma City	-32.3
29	Cleveland	-32.9
30	Philadelphia	-33.3
31	Austin	-33.4
32	Charlotte	-33.5
33	New York	-34.2
34	**Detroit**	**-47.9**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES EMPLOYMENT

Percent change, 2001-2009

1	**Austin**	**36.3**
2	Charlotte	31.0
3	Houston	28.9
4	San Antonio	28.4
5	New York	18.6
6	Oklahoma City	17.1
7	Atlanta	16.0
8	Dallas	15.9
9	Phoenix	14.8
10	Denver	14.3
11	San Diego	13.7
12	Baltimore	13.6
13	Miami	12.8
Average		**12.7**
14	Salt Lake City	11.9
15	Chicago	11.8
16	Portland	11.3
17	Columbus	9.8
18	Los Angeles	9.8
19	Philadelphia	9.6
20	Kansas City	9.5
21	Nashville	8.8
22	Cincinnati	8.1
23	Louisville	8.1
24	Boston	8.0
25	Seattle	7.9
26	Minneapolis	7.8
27	San Francisco	7.7
28	Milwaukee	7.4
29	**St. Louis**	**7.4**
30	Pittsburgh	6.4
31	Indianapolis	5.5
32	Detroit	3.0
33	**Cleveland**	**-3.1**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Economic Vitality

Sources and Notes

Household Income, Purchasing Power, and Income From Earnings: Median household income divides the income distribution of households into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. Growth in household income recalculates median income from the 2000 U.S. Census, utilizing current Office of Management and Budget MSA definitions, and compares it to 2009 American Community Survey data. Purchasing power is the median income adjusted for a cost of living index. The index is produced by ACCRA, the Council for Community and Economic Research and can be found at www.coli.org. This index displayed MSA and MSA divisions. MSA divisions were aggregated to the MSA level by taking a weighted average of the cost of living value with respect to the 2009 population for the region. Earnings refers to the sum of wage and salary income, other labor income and proprietor's income.

2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, ACCRA Cost of Living Index.

Families in Poverty: The poverty threshold is defined by the Department of Health and Human Services. The threshold depends on family size. In 2009, a family of four was considered in poverty if their combined income was below $22,050.

2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Income from Earnings, Earnings Per Job: Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income, other labor income, and proprietor's income, rental income, and government and business transfer payments less personal contributions for social security. Percentage of income from earnings divides total household earnings by total household income. Jobs include all full time and part time positions. Earnings per job adjusted for cost of living divides the earnings per job by the ACCRA Cost of Living Index.

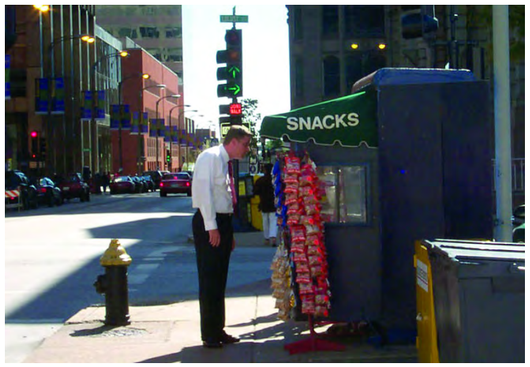
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis, ACCRA Cost of Living Index.

Gross Metropolitan Product and Real Growth in Metropolitan Product: Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) represents the economic output of goods and services a metropolitan area produces. Real GMP growth adjusts for inflation.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2009.

Employment, Unemployment, Change: Employment represents the number of people with a full or part time job. Unemployment rate represents the percentage of the labor force that was unemployed. The BEA gives employment numbers for sectors defined by the National Industrial Classification System (NAICS). Employment numbers are not adjusted for population changes over time.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Individual and Family Well-being

WHERE WE STAND

"There is a clearly documented link between overall economic development and quality of life in any community and the well-being of its children and families. For many decades the St. Louis area has fallen short on key indicators of civic well-being because too many of our children and families have unmet needs related to health care, education, and job opportunities. Our need as a region is to make the investments necessary to ensure that more children and families thrive so that we can better compete and succeed as a metropolitan area."

—Richard Patton
Director, Vision for Children at Risk

Health and Mortality

Access to quality health care coverage and services is essential to strong growing communities. Information on health care outcomes provides insight into how well an area's health care services are responding to the needs of its citizens.

Infant mortality rates range widely among regions with a high of 12.5 per 1,000 births in Memphis to a low of 4.6 per 1,000 births in San Francisco.

- Infant mortality rates are highest for infants of teenage mothers and mothers aged 40 years and over.
- The proportion of births to teenage mothers was on the decline but has remained at 10 percent of births in the St. Louis region since 2003, and at a 9.4 percent average for the 35 peer regions.

Compared to people living in other parts of the country, St. Louis area residents are more likely to have some form of health care coverage.

- St. Louis ranks 29th in terms of persons lacking health care coverage, with 89.5 percent of persons covered.[13]
- The region with the highest coverage is Boston (95.3 percent), where an insurance mandate is in place.
- Eight of 10 regions with the best health care coverage are in the east and Midwest—the heart of the old industrial national economy. By contrast, eight of the ten regions with the worst health care coverage are in the south or west—the booming Sunbelt cities that have experienced the highest levels of job growth in the past decade.

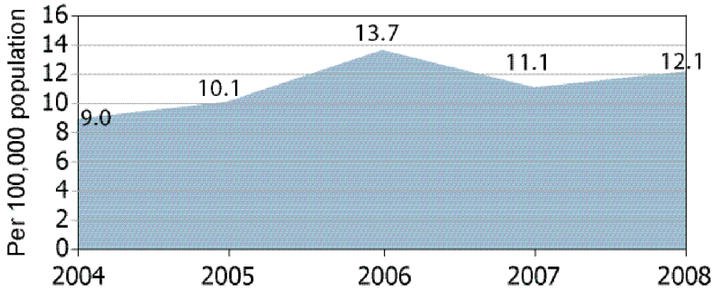
Despite roadway safety improvements and a decline in motor vehicle deaths in the region, as well as the nation, the number of fatalities associated with automobile crashes remains high.

- The St. Louis region ranks 9th with 9.7 motor vehicle fatalities per 100,000 people in 2009, down from 14.0 per 100,000 in 2004.

Eighty percent of drug-related fatalities in the St. Louis region are accidental while about 11 percent are attributed to suicide.

- Drug-related fatalities in the region have fluctuated, gradually increasing from 9.0 per 100,000 people in 2004 to 12.1 per 100,000 people in 2008.

Drug-Related Fatalities
St. Louis Region, 2004 to 2008



13 Note that these coverage rates are for adults ages 18-64. All adults 65 or older automatically receive coverage through Medicare.

Individual and Family Well-being

Health and Mortality

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths of infants less than one year old per 1,000 births, 2007

1	**Memphis**	**12.5**
2	Cleveland	8.8
3	Baltimore	8.5
4	Detroit	8.3
5	Philadelphia	8.1
6	Columbus	8.1
7	Cincinnati	8.0
8	Indianapolis	8.0
9	**St. Louis**	**7.9**
10	Oklahoma City	7.7
11	Milwaukee	7.4
12	Kansas City	7.3
13	Atlanta	7.1
14	Washington D.C.	7.1
15	Dallas	6.9
16	Pittsburgh	6.9
17	Chicago	6.8
18	Charlotte	6.7
Average		**6.7**
19	Phoenix	6.4
20	Nashville	6.3
21	Miami	6.3
22	San Antonio	6.1
23	Houston	6.0
24	Denver	6.0
25	Minneapolis	5.9
26	Louisville	5.3
27	San Diego	5.2
28	Los Angeles	5.2
29	Seattle	5.2
30	Portland	5.1
31	Salt Lake City	5.0
32	New York	5.0
33	Austin	4.7
34	Boston	4.6
35	**San Francisco**	**4.6**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

BIRTHS TO TEEN MOTHERS

Percent of all births, 2008

1	**Memphis**	**14.9**
2	San Antonio	14.1
3	Oklahoma City	12.0
4	Houston	11.8
5	Dallas	11.7
6	Louisville	11.6
7	Phoenix	11.5
8	Cleveland	11.3
9	Milwaukee	10.8
10	Cincinnati	10.3
11	Charlotte	10.2
12	**St. Louis**	**10.0**
13	Kansas City	9.9
14	Indianapolis	9.8
15	Nashville	9.8
16	Detroit	9.5
17	Baltimore	9.4
18	Columbus	9.4
19	Chicago	9.4
Average		**9.4**
20	Austin	9.3
21	Los Angeles	9.1
22	Denver	9.0
23	Atlanta	9.0
24	Philadelphia	9.0
25	San Diego	8.4
26	Miami	8.4
27	Pittsburgh	8.1
28	Salt Lake City	7.7
29	Portland	6.9
30	Minneapolis	6.5
31	Washington D.C.	6.3
32	Seattle	6.1
33	New York	6.0
34	San Francisco	5.5
35	**Boston**	**4.9**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Percent of persons lacking coverage, 2009

1	**Miami**	**25.6**
2	Houston	24.6
3	Dallas	24.0
4	Los Angeles	21.5
5	Austin	20.5
6	San Antonio	20.0
7	Atlanta	19.2
8	Phoenix	17.9
9	Oklahoma City	17.9
10	San Diego	17.0
11	Memphis	16.3
12	Charlotte	15.7
13	Salt Lake City	15.6
14	Denver	15.3
15	Portland	14.8
Average		**14.7**
16	Chicago	14.4
17	Indianapolis	13.6
18	Nashville	13.3
19	Kansas City	13.2
20	Detroit	12.9
21	New York	12.9
22	Columbus	12.7
23	Louisville	12.4
24	Seattle	12.1
25	San Francisco	11.9
26	Cincinnati	11.8
27	Cleveland	11.5
28	Washington D.C.	11.0
29	**St. Louis**	**10.5**
30	Baltimore	10.1
31	Philadelphia	10.0
32	Milwaukee	9.9
33	Minneapolis	9.1
34	Pittsburgh	8.6
35	**Boston**	**4.7**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH FATALITIES

Deaths per 100,000 population, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**16.3**
2	Nashville	12.9
3	Oklahoma City	12.1
4	San Antonio	11.2
5	Louisville	10.9
6	Miami	10.8
7	Houston	10.0
8	Austin	9.8
9	**St. Louis**	**9.7**
10	Kansas City	9.2
11	Pittsburgh	9.2
12	Phoenix	9.1
13	Baltimore	9.1
14	Atlanta	9.1
15	Charlotte	9.1
16	Columbus	8.7
Average		**8.1**
17	Indianapolis	7.9
18	San Diego	7.6
19	Cincinnati	7.5
20	Dallas	7.4
21	Philadelphia	7.4
22	Detroit	6.9
23	Washington D.C.	6.3
24	Salt Lake City	5.9
25	Milwaukee	5.8
26	Los Angeles	5.8
27	Cleveland	5.7
28	Denver	5.7
29	Minneapolis	5.4
30	Portland	5.4
31	Chicago	5.3
32	San Francisco	5.2
33	Seattle	5.0
34	New York	4.8
35	**Boston**	**4.7**

Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) Encyclopedia; American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

DRUG RELATED FATALITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2008

1	**Philadelphia**	**19.7**
2	Detroit	19.6
3	Milwaukee	18.9
4	Salt Lake City	17.6
5	Cleveland	17.5
6	Seattle	17.0
7	Phoenix	16.9
8	Indianapolis	16.4
9	Baltimore	15.6
10	Denver	14.8
11	Oklahoma City	14.1
12	Louisville	14.0
13	Portland	13.7
Average		**13.3**
14	Boston	12.9
15	San Francisco	12.8
16	San Diego	12.7
17	Kansas City	12.4
18	**St. Louis**	**12.1**
19	Houston	11.3
20	Miami	10.0
21	New York	10.0
22	Chicago	9.7
23	Los Angeles	9.4
24	Atlanta	9.1
25	Minneapolis	8.2
26	Washington D.C.	7.7
27	**Dallas**	**5.8**

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Health Behaviors

A healthy lifestyle is vital to a healthy community.

Communities ranked as unhealthy have ...

✔ significantly lower high school graduation rates

✔ more than twice as many children in poverty

✔ fewer grocery stores and farmer's markets

✔ much higher rates of unemployment[14]

St. Louis area residents tend to lead less healthy lifestyles than residents in our peer regions.

- St. Louis ranks 3rd in the percentage of adults who smoke, with 22.9 percent reporting they smoke. This is up slightly from 21.6 percent in 2004.

Nationally, an estimated 79,000 deaths are associated with drinking too much alcohol each year.[15]

- Nearly one in five (19.3 percent) St. Louis area residents reported engaging in "binge drinking" the previous month, ranking the region 4th among the peer regions.[16]

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends adults exercise vigorously for 20 minutes per day, three times per week, or moderately for 30 minutes per day, five times per week.

- Almost half (48.9 percent) of St. Louis area residents meet this exercise standard—slightly less than the peer region average of 49.4 percent.

Obesity is a complex health issue influenced by a variety of behavior, environment, and genetic factors and associated with many serious conditions and diseases.

- Obesity in the St. Louis region is slightly more common (27.9 percent) than among our peer regions.

- The obesity rate for the St. Louis region has increased 3.3 percentage points since 2004, compared to an increase of 2.7 percentage points in the average for the peer regions.

14 County Health Rankings, March 2011, countyhealthrankings.org

15 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website, accessed on 18 October 2010 at http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/BingeDrinking/

16 "Binge drinking" is defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as 5 or more drinks in one sitting for men, or 4 or more drinks in one sitting for women.

Individual and Family Well-being

Health Behaviors

WHERE WE STAND

SMOKING PREVALENCE

Percent of adults, 2009

1	**Louisville**	**26.4**
2	Oklahoma City	23.3
3	**St. Louis**	**22.9**
4	Indianapolis	22.5
5	Kansas City	20.8
6	Nashville	20.7
7	Memphis	20.5
8	Cincinnati	20.5
9	Columbus	20.1
10	Detroit	19.4
11	Philadelphia	19.3
12	Pittsburgh	19.2
13	Charlotte	18.8
14	Chicago	18.6
15	Milwaukee	18.5
Average		**17.3**
16	Houston	17.3
17	Cleveland	17.1
18	Dallas	16.9
19	Denver	16.7
20	Atlanta	16.7
21	Baltimore	16.6
22	Minneapolis	16.4
23	San Antonio	16.0
24	Austin	16.0
25	Portland	15.6
26	Phoenix	15.0
27	New York	14.7
28	Boston	14.4
29	Seattle	13.4
30	San Diego	13.3
31	Washington D.C.	13.0
32	Los Angeles	11.7
33	Miami	11.4
34	Salt Lake City	11.2
35	**San Francisco**	**11.2**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

PREVALENCE OF BINGE DRINKING

Percent of adults, 2009

1	**Milwaukee**	**21.3**
2	Minneapolis	20.2
3	Austin	20.1
4	**St. Louis**	**19.3**
5	San Antonio	19.1
6	Chicago	18.9
7	Detroit	18.1
8	Boston	17.7
9	Cleveland	17.5
10	Cincinnati	17.4
11	Denver	17.3
12	Pittsburgh	17.3
13	San Francisco	17.3
14	Philadelphia	17.0
15	Columbus	16.9
16	Houston	16.5
17	Phoenix	16.3
18	Kansas City	16.1
19	San Diego	16.0
20	Indianapolis	15.9
Average		**15.8**
21	Seattle	15.3
22	Baltimore	14.9
23	Louisville	14.7
24	Portland	14.7
25	New York	14.5
26	Oklahoma City	14.4
27	Atlanta	13.9
28	Los Angeles	13.8
29	Charlotte	13.6
30	Washington D.C.	13.3
31	Dallas	11.9
32	Salt Lake City	11.4
33	Miami	10.9
34	Memphis	10.5
35	**Nashville**	**8.2**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: Binge drinking means men drinking 5 or more alcoholic drinks or women drinking 4 or more drinks during a short period of time.

MEETS RECOMMENDED EXERCISE STANDARD

Percent of adults, 2007

1	**Portland**	**55.7**
2	Denver	55.3
3	Salt Lake City	54.4
4	Milwaukee	54.1
5	San Diego	53.3
6	Seattle	53.1
7	San Antonio	53.0
8	Cleveland	52.6
9	Phoenix	52.2
10	Cincinnati	52.2
11	Boston	51.9
12	Austin	51.2
13	Atlanta	51.0
14	San Francisco	50.8
15	Chicago	50.3
16	Minneapolis	49.7
Average		**49.4**
17	Philadelphia	49.1
18	Columbus	49.1
19	**St. Louis**	**48.9**
20	Louisville	48.9
21	Detroit	48.7
22	Indianapolis	48.7
23	Baltimore	48.6
24	New York	48.6
25	Pittsburgh	48.4
26	Houston	48.0
27	Washington D.C.	47.6
28	Los Angeles	47.4
29	Kansas City	46.5
30	Dallas	45.8
31	Charlotte	45.2
32	Oklahoma City	44.3
33	Miami	43.6
34	Nashville	41.3
35	**Memphis**	**40.6**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: Recommended amount is 20 min 3 times per week vigorous or 30 min 5 times a week moderate.

PREVALENCE OF OBESITY

Percent of adults, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**32.5**
2	Louisville	30.8
3	Detroit	29.4
4	Oklahoma City	29.4
5	Pittsburgh	28.5
6	Columbus	28.4
7	Indianapolis	28.4
8	**St. Louis**	**27.9**
9	Kansas City	27.6
10	Cleveland	27.6
11	Dallas	27.5
12	Philadelphia	27.1
13	Houston	27.1
14	Baltimore	27.0
15	Chicago	27.0
16	Cincinnati	26.9
17	San Antonio	26.8
18	Charlotte	26.7
19	Nashville	26.6
Average		**25.8**
20	Phoenix	25.0
21	Atlanta	24.9
22	Milwaukee	24.8
23	Seattle	24.6
24	Austin	24.6
25	Washington D.C.	24.0
26	Portland	23.9
27	Minneapolis	23.8
28	Miami	23.7
29	Los Angeles	23.7
30	Salt Lake City	23.2
31	San Diego	22.6
32	New York	22.1
33	Boston	21.1
34	San Francisco	19.1
35	**Denver**	**19.0**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Note: Obesity means having excess body fat. Obesity is defined as a body mass index, or BMI, greater than 30.

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Health Outcomes

Unhealthy lifestyle behaviors engaged in by St. Louis area residents correlate with a number of serious and costly diseases that are often preventable.

- The CDC estimates the medical health care costs of obesity in the United States at $147 billion in 2008.
- Tobacco use, thought to be the leading preventable cause of death, disease, and disability, causes heart disease and lung cancer and leads to an estimated 443,000 deaths and 8.6 million people suffering from serious illnesses in the United States each year.[17]

The rankings among peer regions on incidence of heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes, and high cholesterol fluctuate dramatically from year to year due to small ranges in variance in the number of incidences and large confidence intervals for the data set.

- In the St. Louis region 2.3 percent of adults reported having a stroke in 2009, compared to a peer region average of 2.4 percent.
- About three in 10 (29.9 percent) St. Louis area residents report suffering from high blood pressure, ranking 9th among the metropolitan areas.
- St. Louis area residents are just as likely (9.2 percent) to be diagnosed with diabetes as people in other metropolitan regions.
- The percentage of St. Louis area residents who report suffering from high cholesterol (35.4 percent) is slightly lower than in other metropolitan regions.

17 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website accessed on October 18, 2010 at http://www.cdc.gov.

Individual and Family Well-being

Health Outcomes

INCIDENCE OF HEART ATTACKS

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2009

1	**Miami**	**5.6**
2	Pittsburgh	5.6
3	Indianapolis	4.9
4	Louisville	4.5
5	**St. Louis**	**4.4**
6	Nashville	4.4
7	Detroit	4.4
8	Cleveland	4.3
9	Oklahoma City	4.2
10	Cincinnati	4.2
11	Phoenix	4.2
12	Baltimore	4.1
13	Memphis	4.1
14	Philadelphia	4.1
15	Columbus	3.7
	Average	**3.6**
16	San Antonio	3.6
17	Charlotte	3.5
18	Milwaukee	3.5
19	Chicago	3.5
20	Boston	3.4
21	Kansas City	3.3
22	New York	3.3
23	Los Angeles	3.2
24	Atlanta	3.1
25	Minneapolis	3.0
26	Dallas	2.9
27	Salt Lake City	2.8
28	Portland	2.8
29	Seattle	2.7
30	San Diego	2.7
31	San Francisco	2.7
32	Denver	2.7
33	Washington D.C.	2.7
34	Houston	2.6
35	**Austin**	**2.5**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INCIDENCE OF STROKE

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2009

1	**Oklahoma City**	**3.7**
2	Memphis	3.0
3	Indianapolis	3.0
4	Columbus	3.0
5	Baltimore	2.9
6	Miami	2.9
7	Louisville	2.9
8	Detroit	2.8
9	Pittsburgh	2.7
10	Cleveland	2.7
11	Cincinnati	2.6
12	Kansas City	2.5
13	Nashville	2.5
14	San Francisco	2.5
15	San Antonio	2.4
	Average	**2.4**
16	Philadelphia	2.4
17	San Diego	2.3
18	Portland	2.3
19	**St. Louis**	**2.3**
20	Phoenix	2.3
21	New York	2.3
22	Houston	2.2
23	Chicago	2.2
24	Salt Lake City	2.2
25	Charlotte	2.2
26	Seattle	1.9
27	Austin	1.9
28	Dallas	1.9
29	Milwaukee	1.9
30	Los Angeles	1.9
31	Atlanta	1.8
32	Washington D.C.	1.8
33	Boston	1.8
34	Minneapolis	1.8
35	**Denver**	**1.5**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INCIDENCE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**38.0**
2	Louisville	36.3
3	Cleveland	34.6
4	Pittsburgh	33.7
5	Miami	31.8
6	Oklahoma City	31.3
7	Detroit	31.1
8	Baltimore	30.1
9	**St. Louis**	**29.9**
10	Indianapolis	29.4
11	Cincinnati	29.3
12	Philadelphia	29.2
13	Charlotte	29.1
	Average	**28.0**
14	Austin	27.8
15	Milwaukee	27.8
16	San Antonio	27.7
17	Columbus	27.7
18	Chicago	27.6
19	Atlanta	27.4
20	Kansas City	27.4
21	New York	27.2
22	Seattle	26.7
23	Houston	26.5
24	Nashville	26.3
25	Washington D.C.	25.9
26	Dallas	25.8
27	Portland	25.4
28	Boston	25.3
29	Phoenix	25.2
30	Los Angeles	25.0
31	San Francisco	24.1
32	Salt Lake City	23.7
33	San Diego	23.5
34	Denver	23.5
35	**Minneapolis**	**20.1**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INCIDENCE OF DIABETES

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2009

1	**Louisville**	**11.7**
2	Miami	11.4
3	Memphis	11.4
4	Los Angeles	11.2
5	Oklahoma City	11.1
6	Cleveland	10.5
7	Indianapolis	10.4
8	Columbus	10.3
9	Pittsburgh	10.1
10	San Antonio	10.0
11	Detroit	9.9
12	San Diego	9.8
13	Houston	9.7
14	Philadelphia	9.6
15	Cincinnati	9.4
16	New York	9.4
17	Baltimore	9.3
18	Dallas	9.3
19	**St. Louis**	**9.2**
	Average	**9.2**
20	Chicago	8.8
21	Atlanta	8.8
22	San Francisco	8.8
23	Kansas City	8.8
24	Charlotte	8.6
25	Phoenix	8.5
26	Washington D.C.	8.5
27	Seattle	8.4
28	Portland	7.9
29	Nashville	7.9
30	Boston	7.9
31	Salt Lake City	7.8
32	Milwaukee	7.7
33	Austin	6.9
34	Minneapolis	6.6
35	**Denver**	**6.2**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INCIDENCE OF HIGH CHOLESTEROL

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2009

1	**Dallas**	**41.5**
2	Phoenix	41.1
3	Houston	40.6
4	Kansas City	40.4
5	Indianapolis	38.9
6	Detroit	38.9
7	Pittsburgh	38.6
8	Oklahoma City	38.6
9	New York	38.6
10	Miami	38.2
11	Louisville	38.2
12	Cleveland	38.2
13	Seattle	38.1
14	Milwaukee	37.9
15	Austin	37.9
16	Columbus	37.6
17	Cincinnati	37.4
18	Washington D.C.	37.3
19	Los Angeles	37.3
20	Chicago	37.0
21	Atlanta	37.0
22	Charlotte	37.0
	Average	**36.9**
23	Philadelphia	36.9
24	Baltimore	36.7
25	Denver	36.1
26	Boston	35.8
27	**St. Louis**	**35.4**
28	Salt Lake City	35.3
29	San Antonio	34.7
30	San Diego	34.4
31	Portland	33.8
32	San Francisco	33.4
33	Memphis	32.6
34	Minneapolis	32.6
35	**Nashville**	**28.2**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Persons with Disabilities

Over 12 percent of residents in the St. Louis region report having a disability.

- Population aged 65 and older comprise over one-third (36.9 percent) of individuals with disabilities in the region.
- Over one-third (36.5 percent) of residents over 65 years old in the St. Louis region report having a disability compared to 10.7 percent of persons 18 to 64 years old.
- Over 28,000 youth (5 to 17 years old) in the St. Louis region have a disability.

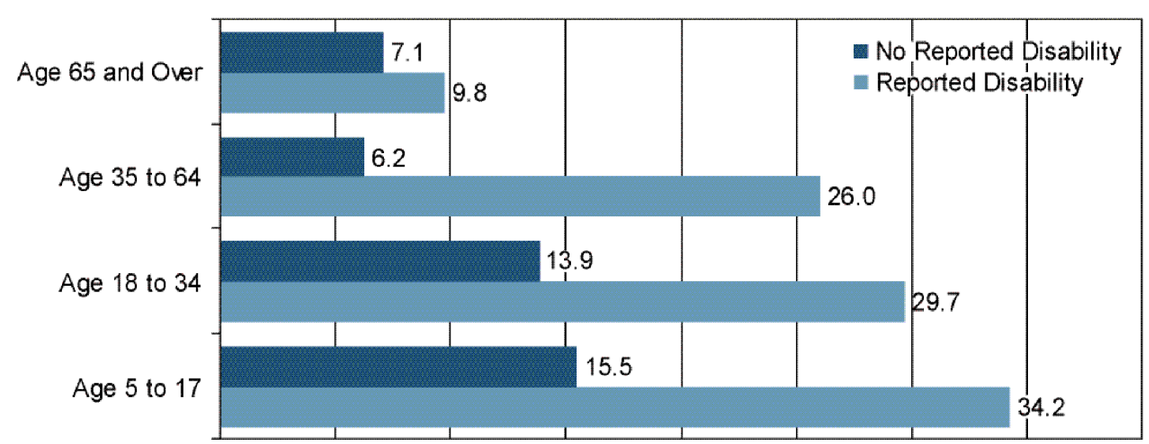
About one in ten persons of working age (18 to 64) in the St. Louis region have a disability.

- For the 35 peer regions, between one-quarter and one-half of adults (18 to 64 years old) with a disability are employed.
- In the St. Louis region, over a third (36.1 percent) of adults with disabilities are employed.

Poverty is more common among people with disabilities than those without.

- In the St. Louis region, about one in five (21.1 percent) people with disabilities live in poverty. Compared to a 12.6 percent poverty rate for the entire population.
- Poverty rates for people with disabilities range for the peer regions from 25.6 percent in Columbus to 15.1 percent in Washington D.C.

Percent of Population with Income Below Poverty Level by Disability Status
St. Louis Region, 2009



Individual and Family Well-being

Persons with Disabilities

CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 WITH DISABILITIES

Per 1,000 population, 2009

1	**Louisville**	**67.0**
2	San Antonio	65.2
3	Cincinnati	62.2
4	Cleveland	61.3
5	Pittsburgh	58.6
6	Philadelphia	58.0
7	**St. Louis**	**57.5**
8	Kansas City	57.0
9	Columbus	56.2
10	Milwaukee	56.0
11	Detroit	55.8
12	Boston	55.0
13	Baltimore	54.4
14	Oklahoma City	54.3
15	Memphis	51.8
16	Indianapolis	51.6
Average		**48.1**
17	Portland	47.8
18	Minneapolis	46.4
19	Houston	46.3
20	Charlotte	44.5
21	Denver	44.2
22	Dallas	43.8
23	Atlanta	42.6
24	Phoenix	41.8
25	Seattle	41.5
26	New York	39.8
27	Washington D.C.	39.1
28	Salt Lake City	38.9
29	Austin	38.5
30	Chicago	37.2
31	Miami	35.6
32	San Diego	35.5
33	Nashville	34.9
34	Los Angeles	33.4
35	**San Francisco**	**30.4**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS AGED 18 TO 64 WITH DISABILITIES

Per 1,000 population, 2009

1	**Louisville**	**129.7**
2	Detroit	124.7
3	San Antonio	123.8
4	Oklahoma City	123.5
5	Cleveland	118.9
6	Memphis	115.7
7	Pittsburgh	112.7
8	Cincinnati	107.9
9	**St. Louis**	**106.7**
10	Philadelphia	99.2
11	Kansas City	99.0
12	Indianapolis	98.3
13	Columbus	97.7
14	Nashville	97.6
15	Portland	93.4
Average		**91.4**
16	Milwaukee	90.5
17	Baltimore	89.3
18	Austin	85.9
19	Seattle	85.8
20	Phoenix	81.8
21	Atlanta	81.7
22	Dallas	79.9
23	Salt Lake City	79.6
24	Boston	79.4
25	Charlotte	79.1
26	Houston	78.2
27	Miami	75.1
28	New York	74.5
29	Chicago	74.0
30	Minneapolis	73.0
31	Denver	71.3
32	San Diego	70.2
33	San Francisco	69.4
34	Los Angeles	65.9
35	**Washington D.C.**	**64.3**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

ADULTS 65 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES

Per 1,000 population, 2009

1	**San Antonio**	**442.3**
2	Memphis	413.0
3	Oklahoma City	401.3
4	Austin	399.7
5	Kansas City	395.4
6	Nashville	394.9
7	Louisville	388.6
8	Detroit	383.1
9	Dallas	379.9
10	Los Angeles	379.1
11	Charlotte	378.9
12	Indianapolis	376.2
13	Houston	374.6
14	Cincinnati	372.1
15	Seattle	371.3
16	Cleveland	368.8
Average		**368.3**
17	Miami	368.2
18	Portland	367.7
19	San Diego	366.5
20	Atlanta	366.2
21	Philadelphia	365.6
22	**St. Louis**	**365.2**
23	Columbus	362.9
24	San Francisco	360.7
25	Milwaukee	357.8
26	Pittsburgh	357.1
27	Chicago	352.5
28	Phoenix	351.7
29	New York	348.7
30	Denver	347.7
31	Baltimore	343.5
32	Salt Lake City	338.1
33	Boston	333.7
34	Washington D.C.	312.8
35	**Minneapolis**	**305.7**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT RATE FOR ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES

Percent of disabled age 18 to 64 population, 2009

1	**Austin**	**47.2**
2	Washington D.C.	45.6
3	Salt Lake City	45.5
4	Minneapolis	45.1
5	Denver	44.6
6	Oklahoma City	42.5
7	Kansas City	41.9
8	Dallas	40.9
9	Seattle	40.7
10	Portland	40.2
11	Houston	39.7
12	Baltimore	39.3
13	Boston	38.2
Average		**37.5**
14	Indianapolis	37.3
15	Columbus	36.8
16	Milwaukee	36.7
17	Chicago	36.7
18	San Antonio	36.2
19	Los Angeles	36.1
20	**St. Louis**	**36.1**
21	Atlanta	35.7
22	Philadelphia	35.6
23	Cleveland	35.5
24	Phoenix	35.1
25	New York	34.4
26	Charlotte	34.3
27	San Diego	34.2
28	Louisville	33.8
29	Miami	33.8
30	Pittsburgh	33.7
31	Cincinnati	33.6
32	San Francisco	33.1
33	Nashville	33.1
34	Memphis	32.2
35	**Detroit**	**27.2**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of persons age 5 and older with disabilities, 2009

1	**Columbus**	**25.6**
2	Louisville	25.5
3	Cleveland	25.4
4	Memphis	25.1
5	San Antonio	24.6
6	Detroit	24.6
7	Miami	22.8
8	New York	22.5
9	Milwaukee	22.5
10	Philadelphia	22.4
11	Pittsburgh	21.8
12	Oklahoma City	21.8
13	Cincinnati	21.7
14	Nashville	21.6
15	**St. Louis**	**21.1**
16	Seattle	20.8
17	Portland	20.8
Average		**20.6**
18	Houston	20.5
19	Indianapolis	20.4
20	Charlotte	20.3
21	Boston	19.8
22	Minneapolis	19.4
23	Atlanta	19.3
24	Dallas	19.3
25	Baltimore	19.2
26	Chicago	19.1
27	Los Angeles	19.1
28	Kansas City	17.8
29	Austin	17.7
30	Phoenix	17.7
31	Salt Lake City	17.3
32	San Francisco	17.3
33	San Diego	16.5
34	Denver	16.1
35	**Washington D.C.**	**15.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Families at Risk

For 2009, the poverty level was defined as an individual with an annual income of less than $10,830 and $22,050 for a family of four.

- The St. Louis region ranks 22nd among our peer regions, with 12.6 percent of the population living in poverty.

Poverty is more common among children than adults in all regions.

- One in five children in the St. Louis region (18.6 percent) live in poverty.
- Among the peer regions, childhood poverty is highest in Memphis (29.5 percent), and lowest in Washington D.C. (9.5 percent).

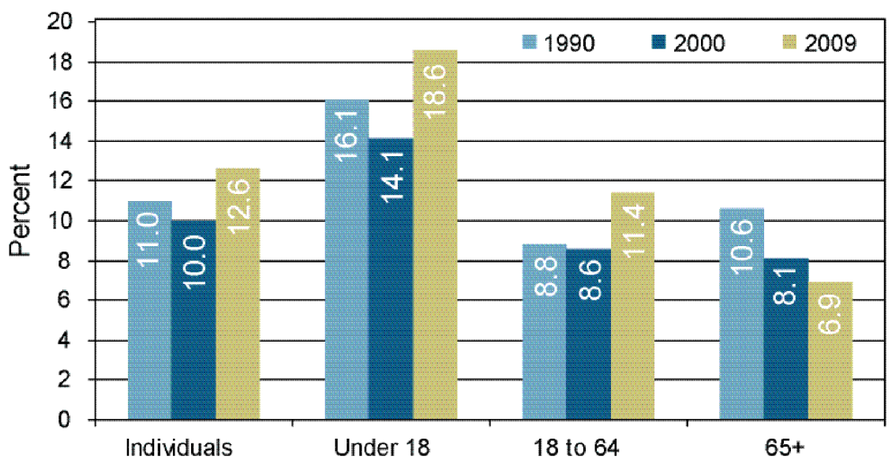
The poverty rate is lower for senior citizens than the population as a whole.

- In the St. Louis region, 6.9 percent of senior citizens live in poverty, ranking 34th among the 35 peer regions.
- Poverty among seniors is highest in Miami (14.5 percent), and lowest in Phoenix (6.8 percent).

A child of a single mother is more than three times as likely to live in poverty than a child of a married couple.

- In 2009, more than one-third (40.6 percent) of births in the St. Louis region were to unmarried women, up from 32.5 percent in 2005.

Poverty Rates, St. Louis Region



Individual and Family Well-being

Families at Risk

WHERE WE STAND

INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of all persons, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**19.4**
2	San Antonio	16.6
3	Detroit	16.2
4	Columbus	15.6
5	Miami	15.4
6	Cleveland	15.3
7	Houston	15.3
8	Oklahoma City	15.2
9	Phoenix	15.1
10	Los Angeles	14.8
11	Dallas	14.5
12	Milwaukee	14.3
13	Louisville	14.1
14	Austin	13.9
15	Indianapolis	13.7
16	Charlotte	13.6
17	Atlanta	13.4
18	Nashville	13.3
Average		**13.1**
19	New York	12.8
20	Chicago	12.7
21	Cincinnati	12.6
22	**St. Louis**	**12.6**
23	San Diego	12.6
24	Pittsburgh	12.3
25	Denver	12.0
26	Portland	12.0
27	Philadelphia	11.9
28	Kansas City	11.4
29	Seattle	10.3
30	Baltimore	10.3
31	Salt Lake City	9.9
32	Minneapolis	9.9
33	San Francisco	9.8
34	Boston	9.3
35	**Washington D.C.**	**7.5**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of persons under age 18, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**29.5**
2	Detroit	23.3
3	San Antonio	23.3
4	Cleveland	22.3
5	Houston	22.2
6	Columbus	22.1
7	Phoenix	21.7
8	Milwaukee	21.1
9	Los Angeles	21.1
10	Miami	20.8
11	Dallas	20.7
12	Oklahoma City	20.5
13	Indianapolis	19.7
14	Louisville	19.5
15	Charlotte	19.2
16	Nashville	18.8
17	Austin	18.7
18	**St. Louis**	**18.6**
Average		**18.2**
19	Atlanta	18.2
20	New York	18.1
21	Chicago	17.8
22	Cincinnati	17.7
23	Pittsburgh	17.1
24	Denver	17.1
25	San Diego	16.8
26	Kansas City	16.6
27	Portland	16.0
28	Philadelphia	15.9
29	Baltimore	13.5
30	Minneapolis	13.5
31	Seattle	12.7
32	San Francisco	12.4
33	Salt Lake City	11.9
34	Boston	11.0
35	**Washington D.C.**	**9.5**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

SENIORS LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of persons age 65 and older, 2009

1	**Miami**	**14.5**
2	San Antonio	11.7
3	New York	11.6
4	Memphis	11.5
5	Houston	11.0
6	Los Angeles	10.6
7	Atlanta	9.7
8	Louisville	9.5
9	Denver	9.4
10	Dallas	9.4
11	Detroit	9.4
12	Cleveland	9.4
13	Chicago	9.2
14	Philadelphia	9.1
Average		**8.9**
15	Salt Lake City	8.8
16	Baltimore	8.7
17	Pittsburgh	8.6
18	Nashville	8.5
19	Milwaukee	8.5
20	Boston	8.5
21	Columbus	8.4
22	Charlotte	8.4
23	Seattle	8.2
24	Cincinnati	8.1
25	Oklahoma City	8.0
26	San Francisco	7.7
27	Portland	7.6
28	San Diego	7.6
29	Minneapolis	7.3
30	Kansas City	7.3
31	Austin	7.1
32	Indianapolis	7.1
33	Washington D.C.	6.9
34	**St. Louis**	**6.9**
35	**Phoenix**	**6.8**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

UNWED PARENTS

Percent of women who gave birth, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**55.4**
2	Louisville	43.8
3	Cleveland	43.2
4	**St. Louis**	**40.6**
5	Miami	40.1
6	Baltimore	39.2
7	Detroit	38.5
8	San Antonio	37.1
9	Phoenix	36.9
10	Philadelphia	36.9
11	Indianapolis	36.8
12	Nashville	36.3
13	Columbus	36.0
14	Atlanta	35.7
15	Los Angeles	35.5
16	Pittsburgh	35.4
17	Cincinnati	35.2
18	Charlotte	34.9
19	Kansas City	34.8
20	Chicago	33.7
Average		**33.6**
21	Milwaukee	33.0
22	Dallas	32.8
23	New York	30.8
24	Houston	30.6
25	Oklahoma City	29.3
26	Denver	27.9
27	Portland	27.8
28	Washington D.C.	27.6
29	San Diego	27.4
30	Boston	27.3
31	Minneapolis	24.8
32	Austin	23.9
33	Seattle	23.3
34	San Francisco	22.8
35	**Salt Lake City**	**21.0**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

AVERAGE

HIGHER

LOWER

Individual and Family Well-being

Sources and Notes

Births to Teenage Mothers and Infant Mortality: Births to teen mothers is presented as a percent of total live births. Teenage mothers are between the ages of 15 and 19. Infant mortality reports the number of deaths for infants less than one year of age per 1,000 live births for 2007.
2007 and 2008 Nativity Data Set, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Percent of People Lacking Health Care Coverage: Persons lacking health care coverage in 2009 as a percentage of all people.
American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes and Drug-Related Fatalities: All rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Motor vehicle deaths are attributed specifically to injuries and accidents involving motor vehicles.
U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), Substance Abuse, and Mental Health Services Administration.

Smokers, Exercise, Binge Drinking, Obesity, Heart Attack, Stroke, High Blood Pressure, Diabetes and High Cholesterol: Smoking prevalence measures the percentage of adults reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke. Exercise measures the number of adults who report exercising at least 20 minutes a day vigorously for three times a week or 30 minutes moderately for five times a week. Binge drinking measures males having at least five servings of alcohol or females consuming four or more drinks on any day in the previous month. Obesity measures the percent of adults with a body mass index of at least 30. Incidence of heart attack, stroke, high blood pressure, diabetes and high cholesterol represents the percent of adults with a diagnosis.
2007, 2008-2009 Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Disability Status: Children and adults with disabilities represent the rate of individuals with a disability per 1,000 within each age group. Percent of disabled adults employed reports the percent of working age individuals (18-64) with disabilities who were employed in 2009. Percent of disabled people living in poverty is the percent of all individuals with disabilities living in poverty.
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Total, Children, and Senior Poverty Rates: Percent of all people by age group living in poverty. People living in poverty measure all individuals in poverty. Children are all people under 18 and seniors include individuals aged 65 and older. Rate in 2009 based on $10,830 for individuals and $22,050 for a family of four, as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
2009 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Racial Disparity

WHERE
WE
STAND

Racial Disparity

"Decreasing race related disparities, across multiple indicators—infant mortality, higher education, earning power, —must become an 'economic development' priority for the region. Then our focus will be on growing our strongest undercapitalized resource, the next generation of taxpayers."

—Sandra M. Moore,
President
Urban Strategies, Inc.

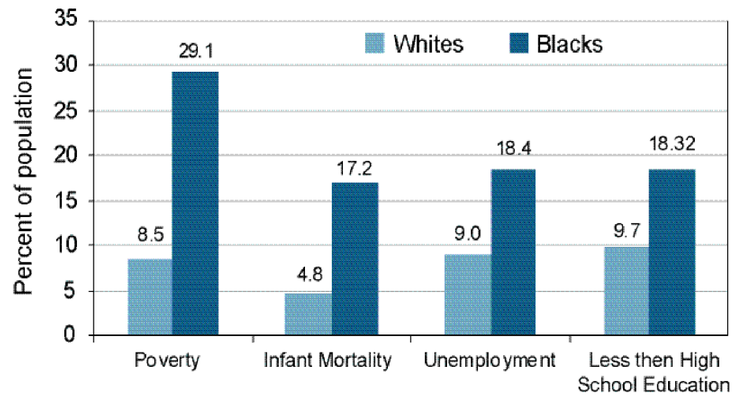
Despite equity gains, social and economic racial disparities remain prevalent in the United States. Racial disparity exists in all 35 peer regions, with blacks experiencing hardship to a greater extent on all indicators in all regions.

For the 35 metro regions, on average ...

- Blacks are over three times as likely to be in poverty.
- Blacks are 2.2 times as likely to die during infancy.
- The unemployment rate of blacks is twice that of whites.
- The median household income for blacks is about half that of whites.

The St. Louis region is primarily bi-racial. Blacks and whites comprise about 94 percent of the region's total population.

- In 2009, about one in eight (12.6 percent) residents in the St. Louis region lived in poverty. Blacks were 3.4 times more likely (29.1 percent) than whites (8.5 percent) to have an income below the poverty threshold.



- In 2009, the median income for black households in the region was $28,890, while for white households it was $57,861.

DISPARITY IN POVERTY RATES

Ratio of black to white poverty rates, 2009

1	**Minneapolis**	**5.4**
2	Salt Lake City	5.1
3	Milwaukee	4.9
4	Chicago	4.4
5	Denver	4.1
6	Cleveland	3.9
7	Pittsburgh	3.8
8	Philadelphia	3.7
9	San Francisco	3.5
10	Washington D.C.	3.5
11	**St. Louis**	**3.4**
12	Detroit	3.3
13	Memphis	3.3
14	Dallas	3.3
Average		**3.2**
15	Boston	3.1
16	Baltimore	3.1
17	Seattle	3.1
18	Houston	3.0
19	Indianapolis	3.0
20	Cincinnati	3.0
21	Louisville	2.9
22	Kansas City	2.9
23	New York	2.9
24	Miami	2.8
25	Oklahoma City	2.7
26	Atlanta	2.7
27	San Antonio	2.7
28	Phoenix	2.6
29	Columbus	2.5
30	Los Angeles	2.4
31	Charlotte	2.4
32	Nashville	2.3
33	Austin	2.2
34	Portland	2.1
35	**San Diego**	**2.0**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Racial Disparity

WHERE WE STAND

DISPARITY IN INFANT MORTALITY

Ratio of black to white infant deaths (less than one year old) per 1,000 live births, 2007

1	**Pittsburgh**	**3.8**
2	**St. Louis**	**3.6**
3	Milwaukee	3.6
4	Miami	2.8
5	Philadelphia	2.8
6	Baltimore	2.8
7	Chicago	2.6
8	Memphis	2.6
9	Cincinnati	2.6
10	Kansas City	2.6
11	Detroit	2.5
12	Cleveland	2.5
13	San Francisco	2.5
14	Minneapolis	2.4
15	Seattle	2.3
Average		**2.2**
16	Los Angeles	2.2
17	Atlanta	2.2
18	Columbus	2.2
19	Austin	2.0
20	Washington D.C.	2.0
21	Oklahoma City	2.0
22	Indianapolis	2.0
23	Dallas	2.0
24	San Diego	1.9
25	Charlotte	1.9
26	Denver	1.9
27	Nashville	1.9
28	Houston	1.8
29	Phoenix	1.7
30	Louisville	1.7
31	Boston	1.7
32	New York	1.7
33	San Antonio	1.4
34	Portland*	1.4
35	**Salt Lake City****	**1.1**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

* Combined data for 2006 and 2007 due to low African American sample size
** Combined data for 2001 - 2007 due to low African American sample size

DISPARITY IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Ratio of black to white unemployment rates, 2009

1	**Milwaukee**	**3.2**
2	Minneapolis	2.9
3	Phoenix	2.5
4	Memphis	2.5
5	Indianapolis	2.4
6	Louisville	2.3
7	Austin	2.2
8	**St. Louis**	**2.0**
9	Boston	2.0
10	Columbus	2.0
11	Kansas City	2.0
12	Cleveland	1.9
13	Baltimore	1.9
14	Portland	1.9
Average		**1.9**
15	New York	1.9
16	Nashville	1.9
17	Denver	1.9
18	Houston	1.9
19	Atlanta	1.8
20	Oklahoma City	1.8
21	San Diego	1.8
22	Pittsburgh	1.7
23	Cincinnati	1.7
24	Miami	1.7
25	Philadelphia	1.7
26	Chicago	1.7
27	Washington D.C.	1.7
28	Detroit	1.5
29	Dallas	1.5
30	Charlotte	1.5
31	Los Angeles	1.3
32	San Francisco	1.3
33	San Antonio	1.3
34	**Seattle**	**1.2**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of the United States

DISPARITY IN INCOME

Ratio of white to black median household income, 2009

1	**Minneapolis**	**2.5**
2	Milwaukee	2.3
3	Pittsburgh	2.2
4	Salt Lake City	2.2
5	Cleveland	2.2
6	Denver	2.1
7	San Francisco	2.1
8	**St. Louis**	**2.0**
9	Chicago	2.0
10	Kansas City	2.0
11	Philadelphia	1.9
12	Memphis	1.9
13	Cincinnati	1.9
14	Dallas	1.9
15	Houston	1.9
16	Detroit	1.9
Average		**1.8**
17	Baltimore	1.8
18	New York	1.8
19	Indianapolis	1.8
20	Seattle	1.8
21	Oklahoma City	1.8
22	Louisville	1.8
23	Boston	1.8
24	Austin	1.8
25	Portland	1.7
26	Columbus	1.7
27	Los Angeles	1.7
28	Washington D.C.	1.7
29	Charlotte	1.7
30	Atlanta	1.7
31	Miami	1.6
32	Nashville	1.6
33	San Antonio	1.5
34	San Diego	1.4
35	**Phoenix**	**1.4**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

DISPARITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Ratio of white to black, age 25 years or older, with a bachelor's degree or higher, 2009

1	**Milwaukee**	**2.8**
2	Austin	2.5
3	San Francisco	2.4
4	Cleveland	2.3
5	Memphis	2.3
6	Philadelphia	2.2
7	Chicago	2.2
8	Miami	2.2
9	Indianapolis	2.1
10	Pittsburgh	2.1
11	Minneapolis	2.1
12	Denver	2.1
13	Boston	2.1
14	Washington D.C.	2.0
15	New York	2.0
16	Kansas City	2.0
17	Baltimore	2.0
18	**St. Louis**	**2.0**
19	Seattle	2.0
Average		**2.0**
20	Detroit	2.0
21	Los Angeles	1.9
22	Houston	1.9
23	Cincinnati	1.8
24	Dallas	1.8
25	San Diego	1.8
26	Louisville	1.8
27	Columbus	1.8
28	Salt Lake City	1.7
29	San Antonio	1.7
30	Charlotte	1.6
31	Atlanta	1.6
32	Portland	1.5
33	Oklahoma City	1.5
34	Phoenix	1.4
35	**Nashville**	**1.3**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

DISPARITY IN EDUCATION

Ratio of black to white, age 25 years or older, with less than a high school diploma, 2009

1	**Minneapolis**	**4.8**
2	Salt Lake City	4.0
3	Austin	3.9
4	Milwaukee	3.3
5	San Francisco	3.3
6	Miami	3.0
7	Boston	2.8
8	Washington D.C.	2.7
9	Denver	2.5
10	Seattle	2.5
11	Chicago	2.5
12	Memphis	2.4
13	Kansas City	2.3
14	New York	2.3
Average		**2.3**
15	Cleveland	2.1
16	Houston	2.1
17	Philadelphia	2.1
18	Portland	2.0
19	Los Angeles	2.0
20	San Antonio	1.9
21	Baltimore	1.9
22	**St. Louis**	**1.9**
23	Dallas	1.9
24	Charlotte	1.8
25	Columbus	1.8
26	Indianapolis	1.8
27	Pittsburgh	1.7
28	Detroit	1.7
29	Cincinnati	1.7
30	San Diego	1.6
31	Oklahoma City	1.5
32	Phoenix	1.5
33	Nashville	1.5
34	Atlanta	1.4
35	**Louisville**	**1.3**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Racial Disparity

Sources and Notes

Difference in Educational Attainment: Difference in adults 25 and older with bachelor's degrees or higher represents the percentage difference between white and black adults 25 or older with at least a bachelor's degree in 2008. Difference in adults 25 and older with high school diploma or equivalent represents the discrepancy between white and black adults aged 25 and older with at least a high school diploma equivalence in 2009.
American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Regional Safety and Security

WHERE WE STAND

Regional Safety and Security

Crime and Social Disorder

Perception of safety is often cited as a reason why people choose to live in the places they do. A sense of security enhances the quality of life in a community and can also encourage investment.

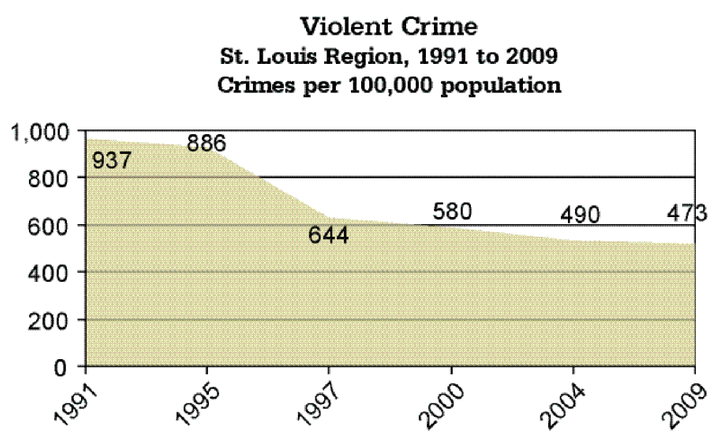
Care should be taken when considering crime statistics. As with any region, crime statistics in St. Louis vary widely over time and depend on the neighborhood. While crime is an indicator of social disorder where the crime occurs, examining the data out of context or for a large metropolitan area can provide a skewed perception. Additionally, crime statistics are based on reported crimes and therefore an increase in reported crimes could be a result of a larger or higher quality police presence.

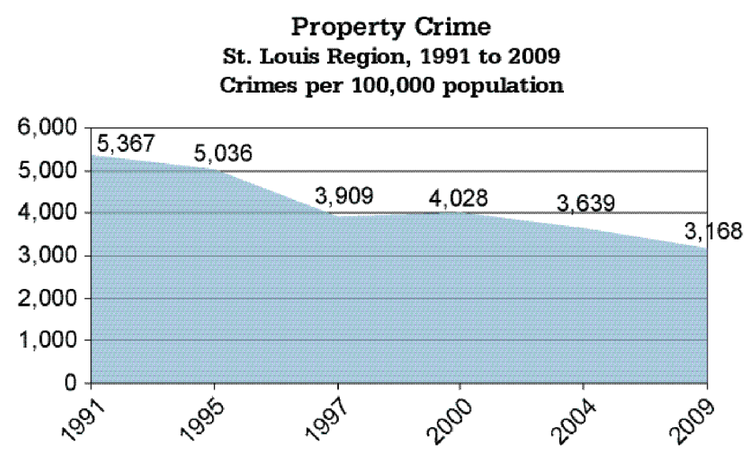
On a regional scale, the St. Louis region's reported crime rates are lower, or about the same, in 2009 as they were in 2004.

- The St. Louis region's total crime rate was 3,641 per 100,000 population in 2009, down 11.8 percent since 2004.
- The St. Louis region's total crime rate is close to the average crime rate for our peer regions.
- Property crime is down in the St. Louis region, dropping 12.9 percent since 2004.
- The region's violent crime rate decreased from 490 to 473 per 100,000 population from 2004 to 2009.
- The region's murder rate was the same in 2004 and 2009—7.4 per 100,000 population.

Since the early 90's, the St. Louis region's reported crime rates have declined substantially.

- Violent crimes have steadily declined from 937 per 100,000 population in 1991 to 473 per 100,000 in 2009.
- Property crimes have declined at a similar rate—from 5,367 per 100,000 in 1991 to 3,168 per 100,000 in 2009.





Regional Safety and Security

Crime and Social Disorder

WHERE WE STAND

TOTAL CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**6,219**
2	San Antonio	5,954
3	Miami	5,122
4	Salt Lake City	5,090
5	Houston	4,828
6	Columbus	4,661
7	Indianapolis	4,455
8	Charlotte	4,430
9	Seattle	4,415
10	Austin	4,381
11	Dallas	4,323
12	Milwaukee	4,122
13	Baltimore	4,018
14	Nashville	4,013
15	Phoenix	3,996
16	Atlanta	3,980
17	San Francisco	3,931
Average		**3,911**
18	Detroit	3,728
19	Louisville	3,698
20	Cincinnati	3,647
21	**St. Louis***	**3,641**
22	Cleveland	3,267
23	Philadelphia	3,213
24	Portland	3,197
25	Denver	3,144
26	Washington D.C.	3,127
27	Los Angeles	2,832
28	San Diego	2,741
29	Boston	2,550
30	Pittsburgh	2,386
31	**New York**	**2,132**

Source: FBI Crime Statistics

*St. Louis forcible rape statistics from 2008

PROPERTY CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2009

1	**San Antonio**	**5,484**
2	Memphis	5,072
3	Salt Lake City	4,742
4	Oklahoma City	4,461
5	Miami	4,442
6	Columbus	4,291
7	Houston	4,121
8	Seattle	4,031
9	Austin	4,025
10	Dallas	3,913
11	Charlotte	3,902
12	Indianapolis	3,827
13	Milwaukee	3,628
14	Phoenix	3,602
15	Atlanta	3,540
Average		**3,439**
16	San Francisco	3,368
17	Nashville	3,353
18	Louisville	3,327
19	Cincinnati	3,305
20	Baltimore	3,296
21	**St. Louis**	**3,168**
22	Detroit	3,071
23	Minneapolis	2,983
24	Portland	2,929
25	Cleveland	2,838
26	Denver	2,798
27	Washington D.C.	2,724
28	Philadelphia	2,638
29	Los Angeles	2,349
30	San Diego	2,316
31	Boston	2,150
32	Pittsburgh	2,043
33	**New York**	**1,750**

Source: FBI Crime Statistics

VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**1,147**
2	Baltimore	722
3	Houston	707
4	Miami	680
5	Nashville	659
6	Detroit	657
7	Indianapolis	628
8	Philadelphia	576
9	San Francisco	563
10	Kansas City	536
11	Charlotte	528
12	Milwaukee	494
Average		**492**
13	Los Angeles	483
14	**St. Louis***	**473**
15	San Antonio	470
16	Atlanta	440
17	Cleveland	429
18	San Diego	424
19	Dallas	411
20	Washington D.C.	402
21	Boston	400
22	Phoenix	394
23	Seattle	384
24	New York	382
25	Columbus	370
26	Louisville	370
27	Austin	356
28	Salt Lake City	348
29	Denver	347
30	Pittsburgh	343
31	Cincinnati	342
32	**Portland**	**268**

Source: FBI Crime Statistics

*St. Louis forcible rape statistics from 2008

MURDER RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2009

1	**Memphis**	**12.1**
2	Baltimore	11.1
3	Detroit	10.1
4	Kansas City	7.9
5	Houston	7.9
6	**St. Louis**	**7.4**
7	Philadelphia	7.3
8	Nashville	6.9
9	Miami	6.9
10	San Francisco	6.8
11	Oklahoma City	6.8
12	Indianapolis	6.4
13	San Antonio	6.3
14	Los Angeles	6.0
15	Washington D.C.	6.0
16	Atlanta	5.9
17	Cleveland	5.8
18	Columbus	5.7
Average		**5.6**
19	Charlotte	5.6
20	Louisville	5.5
21	Phoenix	5.3
22	Milwaukee	5.2
23	Dallas	4.8
24	Pittsburgh	4.7
25	Cincinnati	4.1
26	New York	4.1
27	Denver	3.9
28	Seattle	2.6
29	San Diego	2.5
30	Boston	2.4
31	Austin	2.4
32	Portland	2.1
33	Salt Lake City	1.9
34	**Minneapolis**	**1.7**

Source: FBI Crime Statistics

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

"The region's emergency preparedness efforts have been strengthened through the STARRS collaborative process.

Relationships among emergency responders throughout the St. Louis metropolitan region have been strengthened and our citizens are now better served than ever before."

—Chief Greg Brown,
Eureka Fire Protection District
Missouri Region C Fire Mutual Aide Coordinator

Emergency Preparedness and Regional Response

The St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS) is a regional organization developed to coordinate planning and response for large-scale critical incidents in the bi-state metropolitan region. STARRS mission is to help local governments, businesses, and citizens plan for, protect against, and recover from critical incidents in the St. Louis region.

STARRS was formed as a result of the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Program for Homeland Security. STARRS is now recognized as the agency for planning and implementation of emergency medical response in the bi-state metropolitan region. STARRS cooperates with the eight county governments that comprise the metropolitan planning organization region.

STARRS also manages the hospital preparedness program grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the Department of Homeland Security Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). The ASPR contracts are intended to help hospitals within the Missouri Region C counties to prepare for mass casualty incidents through improved communication in the health care community, sharing of resources and additional training and exercises. The MMRS grant supports public health and hospital preparedness efforts to strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities.

The STARRS Advisory Council (AC) is the urban area work group as designated by the UASI grant guidance. The AC along with its working committees implements the important work of planning and preparing for emergency response throughout the St. Louis region. The AC and these technical committees are composed of representatives from across the region from police and fire departments, EMS, public health, hospitals, and emergency management agencies. Their role is to bring together the experience and expertise of all the various disciplines to develop plans for the entire region.

Over the past seven years STARRS has distributed more than $70 million dollars in grant funds to the entire St. Louis Urban Area in accordance with the Department of Homeland Security's Target Capabilities List.

Urban Areas Security Initiative Grant Funding St. Louis Region

Year	In Dollars
2003	9,850,142
2004	10,617,536
2005	6,935,128
2006	8,740,000
2007	8,797,000
2008	8,712,540
2009	8,277,010
2010	8,533,000
Total	**70,462,356**

Source: STARRS

Examples of STARRS Regional Emergency Preparedness Activity

National Incident Management System/Incident Command System
Incident Support Teams (IST): These teams are available and can be activated to support emergency management agencies during an incident where the event continues over many hours or days.

Enhance Regional Planning and Coordination
Gaps Analysis and Strategic Plan Revision: In 2009, the region developed a comprehensive gaps analysis and completed a full revision of its Homeland Security strategic plan.

Virtual Emergency Operations Center (VEOC): The VEOC allows the emergency operation centers the ability to share incident information and data during regional emergencies and is available to each of the eight Emergency Operations Centers in the St. Louis Urban Area.

Disaster Incident Management System: This disaster incident management software allows the region's first responder, emergency management, public health, and health care agencies to collaborate and coordinate their tactical responses when a major incident occurs anywhere in the St. Louis region. It improves upon critical emergency resource sharing while documenting the vent for possible FEMA reimbursement in a post event environment.

Regional Emergency Resource Coordination Plan: This regional disaster coordination plan provides a structure for notification, communication, and decision making between elected leaders during disasters that cross jurisdictional boundaries or result in catastrophic levels of casualties, infrastructure damage, or impact to government, the economy, or the environment.

The St. Louis Terrorism Early Warning Group (TEW): The TEW integrates law enforcement, fire protection, health services, and emergency management agencies to address the intelligence needs for combating terrorism and protecting critical infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR): The goal of this project is to reduce the region's vulnerability to terrorism by improving the region's critical infrastructure and key resources so these important regional assets are less vulnerable to a terrorist attack.

Strengthen Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis
St. Louis Region Hospital Mutual Aid Agreement For Medical Disasters: Fifty-two hospitals are currently signatory to this agreement which creates a Memorandum of Understanding that establishes a coordinated system in which regional hospitals provide mutual aid to each other as necessary in order to provide emergency medical care needed in a medical disaster.

Strengthen Interoperable Communications Capabilities
The St. Louis regional, interoperable, public safety, communications network consists of two components: the individual county owned land mobile radio systems and the regional digital microwave system. Together these communications networks will provide the St. Louis region with a flexible, reliable, redundant and fault tolerant communications network that will establish true regional interoperability among all first responder agencies throughout the St. Louis metropolitan region.

HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING, URBAN AREAS SECURITY INITIATIVE

In millions of dollars, 2006-2009

1	**New York**	**688.6**
2	Los Angeles	343.9
3	Washington D.C.	225.9
4	Chicago	197.7
5	San Francisco	140.2
6	Houston	118.7
Average		**86.4**
7	Miami	79.6
8	Dallas	74.4
9	Philadelphia	74.3
10	Atlanta	61.0
11	Detroit	60.9
12	Boston	60.8
13	San Diego	55.7
14	Baltimore	44.1
15	Seattle	41.2
16	Phoenix	38.2
17	**St. Louis**	**36.0**
18	Kansas City	33.4
19	Portland	31.9
20	Minneapolis	29.2
21	Denver	26.9
22	Indianapolis	26.7
23	Pittsburgh	24.9
24	San Antonio	24.0
25	Charlotte	23.3
26	Milwaukee	21.9
27	Cleveland	20.7
28	Cincinnati	20.0
29	Oklahoma City	17.9
30	Columbus	17.9
31	**Memphis**	**17.4**

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

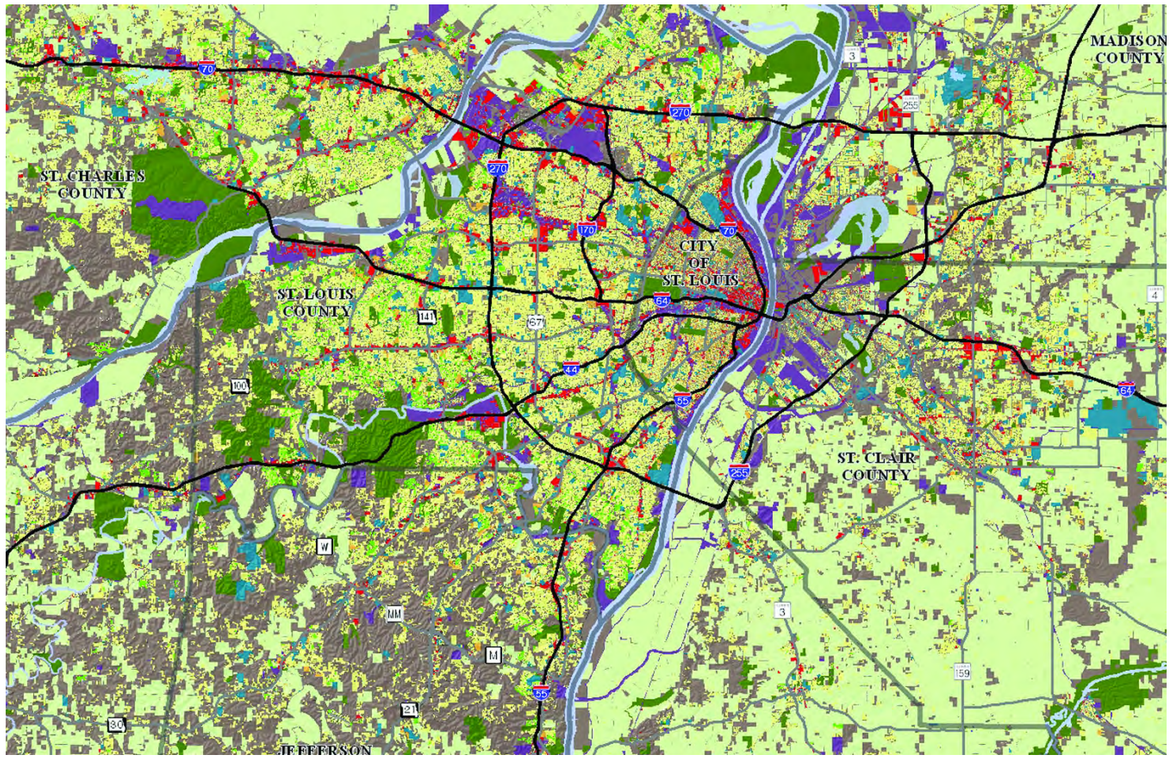
Regional Safety and Security

Sources and Notes

Total, Property and Violent Crime Rates and Murder Rate: Based on the number of crimes per 100,000 population. Total crime rate is the sum of violent and property crime. The murder rate is a subset of violent crime. Data is gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation based upon local crime reporting.
FBI Crime Statistics, 2009.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

WHERE WE STAND



Urban Form and Physical Environment

Land Use

RURAL LAND AREA

As a percent of total land area in square miles, 2000

1	**Phoenix**	**93.8**
2	Denver	92.0
3	Portland	90.9
4	Oklahoma City	90.8
5	Austin	90.0
6	Los Angeles	89.8
7	Kansas City	88.7
8	San Antonio	85.9
9	Nashville	85.8
10	**St. Louis**	**84.7**
11	Columbus	83.7
12	Minneapolis	83.0
13	Seattle	81.7
14	Memphis	81.6
15	Indianapolis	81.5
16	San Diego	80.9
17	Dallas	80.6
18	San Francisco	80.4
19	Louisville	80.1
Average		**79.8**
20	Cincinnati	79.8
21	Houston	79.7
22	Pittsburgh	78.3
23	Miami	76.4
24	Salt Lake City	74.6
25	Charlotte	73.9
26	Washington D.C.	73.9
27	Detroit	71.2
28	Cleveland	69.7
29	Baltimore	67.1
30	Milwaukee	65.7
31	Atlanta	65.6
32	Chicago	65.0
33	New York	57.1
34	Boston	48.1
35	**Philadelphia**	**44.9**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: Missouri Census Data Center

The increased mobility of people and businesses affects the shape and structure of metropolitan areas; heightening the challenge of balancing increased demands while preserving our natural assets.

From 2000 to 2010, the existing trend of the population moving from the urban core towards the suburbs slowed.

- From 2000 to 2010, the Phoenix metropolitan area had the highest percentage change of population movement away from its principal cities.[18]
- Percentage change in employment dispersal in the St. Louis region (1.8 percent) was slightly below the peer regions' average (2.7 percent) from 2000 to 2008.

The St. Louis region's growing amount of farmland underscores the importance of farming and agribusiness in the metro area.

- The St. Louis region ranks 4th among our peer regions in terms of acres of land in farms. This is up one position from 2006 and represents a very slight increase in the total number of acres.
- Among the 35 peer regions, the average change in farmland was a 5.8 percent decrease in acres.

In 2007, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) produced the first survey of organic production and practices conducted at the national level. The organic industry has experienced considerable growth over the last few years.

- The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported more than 20,000 farms engaged in organic production and over $1.7 billion in sales in the U.S.
- The St. Louis region ranked 22nd among the peer regions in terms of the number of farms using organic practices.

The Census changed its definitions of "urban" and "rural" in 2000 making trend comparisons challenging. The current definition bases the designation on population density at the Census block level, the smallest geographic unit.

- Nationally, 97.4 percent of the land area is classified as rural and 21 percent of the population lives in these rural areas.
- The St. Louis region ranks 10th among our peer regions with 84.7 percent of the land area classified as rural. A mere 14 percent of the regional population lives in these areas.

18 The largest city in each MSA is designated a "principal city." Additional cities qualify if specified requirements are met concerning population size and employment. The number of principal cities in each MSA varies. In the St. Louis region, the cities of St. Louis and St. Charles are "principal cities."

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Land Use

POPULATION DISPERSAL

Percent change in population living outside principal cities, 2000-2010

1	**Phoenix**	**10.7**
2	Houston	6.4
3	Austin	5.0
4	Memphis	4.7
5	Detroit	4.5
6	San Antonio	4.0
7	Cleveland	3.2
8	Dallas	3.1
9	Chicago	3.1
10	Minneapolis	2.9
11	Cincinnati	2.8
12	Baltimore	2.5
13	Indianapolis	2.3
14	Atlanta	2.3
15	Salt Lake City	2.1
Average		**2.0**
16	Kansas City	1.7
17	Milwaukee	1.5
18	Washington D.C.	1.5
19	**St. Louis**	**1.4**
20	Philadelphia	1.3
21	Nashville	1.2
22	Columbus	1.1
23	Denver	1.0
24	Louisville	1.0
25	Pittsburgh	0.8
26	San Francisco	0.8
27	Portland	0.7
28	New York	0.4
29	Los Angeles	0.1
30	Boston	-0.2
31	Oklahoma City	-0.2
32	San Diego	-0.3
33	Seattle	-0.4
34	Miami	-0.5
35	**Charlotte**	**-0.8**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT DISPERSAL

Percent change of employment base working outside county with largest city, 2000-2008

1	**Dallas**	**7.9**
2	Austin	7.5
3	Cincinnati	7.2
4	Indianapolis	6.3
5	Washington D.C.	4.5
6	Oklahoma City	4.4
7	Kansas City	4.2
8	Nashville	4.1
9	Chicago	3.6
10	Denver	3.5
11	Portland	3.4
12	Columbus	3.4
13	Baltimore	3.3
14	Minneapolis	3.2
Average		**2.7**
15	Seattle	2.5
16	Houston	2.2
17	Salt Lake City	2.1
18	San Antonio	2.0
19	Atlanta	1.9
20	**St. Louis**	**1.8**
21	Memphis	1.8
22	Cleveland	1.8
23	Louisville	1.7
24	Miami	1.4
25	Pittsburgh	1.2
26	Philadelphia	1.1
27	San Francisco	1.0
28	Detroit	0.9
29	Milwaukee	0.9
30	Phoenix	0.7
31	Los Angeles	0.7
32	New York	0.3
33	Charlotte	0.2
34	**Boston**	**-0.7**

Source: County Business Patterns

FARMLAND

Acres of land in farms in thousands, 2007

1	**Kansas City**	**3,607**
2	San Antonio	3,534
3	Dallas	3,522
4	**St. Louis**	**3,076**
5	Denver	2,726
6	Houston	2,710
7	Oklahoma City	2,665
8	Chicago	2,291
9	Minneapolis	1,920
10	Austin	1,746
11	Nashville	1,701
12	Phoenix	1,533
13	Columbus	1,522
14	Memphis	1,496
15	Louisville	1,417
Average		**1,360**
16	Indianapolis	1,354
17	Cincinnati	1,342
18	Washington D.C.	1,050
19	Pittsburgh	876
20	Atlanta	871
21	Salt Lake City	775
22	Philadelphia	679
23	Portland	662
24	Miami	601
25	Detroit	545
26	San Francisco	542
27	Charlotte	517
28	Baltimore	501
29	New York	369
30	San Diego	304
31	Cleveland	295
32	Milwaukee	293
33	Los Angeles	196
34	Boston	182
35	**Seattle**	**174**

Source: 2007 Census of Agriculture

CHANGE IN FARMLAND

Percent change in acres, 2002-2007

1	**Los Angeles**	**9.1**
2	Seattle	3.7
3	Oklahoma City	3.1
4	San Francisco	1.0
5	**St. Louis**	**0.6**
6	Denver	0.4
7	Louisville	-1.6
8	Chicago	-1.8
9	Indianapolis	-2.0
10	Kansas City	-2.0
11	San Antonio	-3.0
12	Minneapolis	-3.3
13	Pittsburgh	-3.5
14	Memphis	-3.8
15	New York	-4.2
16	Philadelphia	-5.0
17	Baltimore	-5.2
18	Milwaukee	-5.4
19	Cincinnati	-5.5
20	Dallas	-5.7
Average		**-5.8**
21	Charlotte	-6.2
22	Washington D.C.	-6.4
23	Columbus	-6.8
24	Austin	-7.5
25	Miami	-7.5
26	Portland	-7.5
27	Boston	-8.1
28	Detroit	-8.8
29	Houston	-9.0
30	Salt Lake City	-11.2
31	Nashville	-12.2
32	Phoenix	-14.3
33	Atlanta	-15.1
34	Cleveland	-21.3
35	**San Diego**	**-25.5**

Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture; 2007 Census of Agriculture

ORGANIC FARMS

Number of farms using organic practices, 2007

1	**San Diego**	**444**
2	Portland	303
3	Boston	235
4	Minneapolis	149
5	Seattle	142
6	Philadelphia	111
7	Baltimore	97
8	Cleveland	75
9	Austin	74
9	Washington D.C.	74
Average		**73**
10	Dallas	73
11	Detroit	67
12	Pittsburgh	62
13	Kansas City	60
14	Columbus	59
15	San Francisco	58
16	Chicago	54
17	Denver	46
18	Atlanta	38
19	Phoenix	37
20	Los Angeles	36
21	Cincinnati	35
22	**St. Louis**	**31**
23	Milwaukee	28
24	Charlotte	27
24	Oklahoma City	27
25	Salt Lake City	26
26	Indianapolis	22
27	Nashville	21
28	Houston	17
29	Louisville	17
30	New York	10
31	Memphis	4
32	San Antonio	4
33	**Miami**	**0**

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Urban Form and Physical Environment

"Urban and physical form is not just a notion of what the region ought to be. It is the physical manifestation of what and who we are and the choices we make between comfort and the environment, easy habits and deliberate actions. We see in these numbers that success on one hand often raises concerns on the other. How well we strike the balance is how well we compete with other regions."

Paul Langdon
Director of Community Development
City of Creve Coeur, Missouri

Environment

America's carbon footprint is getting bigger. As the nation grows and the economy turns around, our unsustainable development patterns continue. Even faced with rising fuel and energy costs, American's driving and building habits continue to consume more energy, leading to higher carbon emissions.

- The St. Louis area ranks 5th in per capita carbon emissions from residential and transportation uses, a function of low-density residential development and dependence on automotive transportation.

Since the last publication of Where We Stand, the St. Louis region has generally improved its natural environment but air quality continues to be a health and environmental concern in the region.

- The St. Louis region slipped from a tie ranking of 6th in 2004 to a ranking of 14th on a key indicator, days with unhealthy air.

- While the amount of toxic chemicals released in the St. Louis region is down considerably since 2003 (a 36 percent decrease in pounds released from 2003 to 2009), the St. Louis region releases the 6th largest amount among our 35 peer regions.

Asthma risk, in part determined by air quality, continues to be very high in the St. Louis region.

- Asthma risk in the St. Louis region is highest among our peer regions.

- St. Louis ranked 2nd on the Asthma and Allergy Foundation for America's ranking of the 100 most challenging places to live with asthma in 2010.

Lead is a common environmental contaminant. Exposure to lead is a preventable risk that exists in all areas of the United States. Lead is associated with negative outcomes in children, including impaired cognitive, motor, behavioral, and physical abilities.

- A reported 46,678 youth were tested for lead poisoning in the region in 2008.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES TO LAND, AIR, AND WATER

Pounds of reported releases in thousands, 2009

1	**Salt Lake City**	**135,492**
2	Houston	72,542
3	Pittsburgh	60,834
4	Chicago	51,056
5	Detroit	30,850
6	**St. Louis**	**26,442**
7	Atlanta	19,112
8	Cincinnati	18,315
Average		**17,340**
9	Baltimore	17,314
10	Washington D.C.	16,262
11	Indianapolis	15,937
12	Louisville	15,329
13	Philadelphia	15,122
14	Cleveland	13,459
15	Minneapolis	12,891
16	Kansas City	8,911
17	Memphis	7,961
18	Los Angeles	7,455
19	Portland	7,253
20	New York	6,120
21	Nashville	6,057
22	Milwaukee	5,766
23	Charlotte	5,491
24	Dallas	4,261
25	Columbus	4,192
26	Denver	4,163
27	San Antonio	3,843
28	San Francisco	3,681
29	Boston	2,982
30	Seattle	2,881
31	Miami	1,448
32	Phoenix	1,282
33	San Diego	1,068
34	Oklahoma City	606
35	**Austin**	**530**

Source: Toxic Release Inventory, U.S. EPA

CARBON EMISSIONS

Per capita carbon emissions from residential and transportation uses, 2005

1	**Indianapolis**	**3.4**
2	Cincinnati	3.3
3	Louisville	3.2
4	Nashville	3.2
5	**St. Louis**	**3.2**
6	Oklahoma City	3.2
7	Washington D.C.	3.1
8	Kansas City	3.0
9	Columbus	3.0
10	Memphis	2.9
11	Charlotte	2.8
12	Baltimore	2.7
13	Atlanta	2.7
14	Dallas	2.6
15	Austin	2.6
16	Salt Lake City	2.5
Average		**2.4**
17	Minneapolis	2.4
18	Milwaukee	2.4
19	Denver	2.4
20	Detroit	2.4
21	Houston	2.3
22	Pittsburgh	2.3
23	San Antonio	2.3
24	Cleveland	2.2
25	Miami	2.2
26	Philadelphia	2.1
27	Phoenix	2.1
28	Boston	2.0
29	Chicago	2.0
30	San Diego	1.6
31	San Francisco	1.6
32	Seattle	1.6
33	New York	1.5
34	Portland	1.4
35	**Los Angeles**	**1.4**

Source: Shrinking the Carbon Footprint of Metropolitan America, Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, 2008

AIR QUALITY

Number of days air quality index exceeded 100, 2007-2009 average

1	**Los Angeles**	**45**
2	San Diego	29
3	Baltimore	26
4	New York	25
4	Philadelphia	25
6	Atlanta	21
7	Cincinnati	20
8	Houston	19
9	Dallas	18
10	Washington D.C.	18
11	Charlotte	17
12	Memphis	15
13	Nashville	14
14	Pittsburgh	14
14	**St. Louis**	**14**
Average		**12**
16	Louisville	11
17	Detroit	10
18	Chicago	9
19	Indianapolis	9
20	Phoenix	8
21	Cleveland	8
22	Salt Lake City	6
23	Denver	6
24	Columbus	5
25	Kansas City	4
25	Oklahoma City	4
25	San Antonio	4
25	San Francisco	4
29	Milwaukee	4
30	Austin	3
31	Miami	2
32	Portland	2
32	Seattle	2
34	**Minneapolis**	**1**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Note: According to 2008 standards

ASTHMA RISK

Index of 12 indicators of risk, 2010

1	**St. Louis**	**97.4**
2	Milwaukee	95.5
3	Memphis	95.3
4	Philadelphia	94.0
5	Atlanta	92.1
6	Detroit	88.9
7	Pittsburgh	88.8
8	Nashville	88.7
9	San Antonio	88.5
10	Indianapolis	87.6
11	Louisville	86.7
12	Oklahoma City	86.1
13	New York	85.1
14	Columbus	84.9
15	Washington D.C.	83.3
16	Cincinnati	83.2
17	Cleveland	82.9
18	Charlotte	82.5
19	Baltimore	82.1
20	Chicago	81.4
Average		**81.3**
21	Boston	81.0
22	Los Angeles	79.6
23	Houston	79.5
24	Phoenix	79.2
25	San Diego	78.3
26	Denver	77.8
27	Salt Lake City	76.9
28	Dallas	74.0
29	Miami	71.5
30	Kansas City	68.7
31	Portland	68.3
32	Seattle	67.6
33	Austin	65.6
34	San Francisco	62.1
35	**Minneapolis**	**61.3**

Source: Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America

Note: Higher scores indicate increased risk

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Percent of children under age 6 with elevated lead levels per 1,000 children tested, 2008

1	**San Diego**	**45.4**
2	Cleveland	39.2
3	Chicago	32.1
4	Philadelphia	27.2
5	Pittsburgh	25.6
6	Milwaukee	24.1
7	Detroit	16.4
8	Cincinnati	12.2
9	Indianapolis	11.8
10	**St. Louis**	**11.6**
Average		**11.1**
11	San Antonio	10.2
12	New York	7.2
13	Dallas	7.2
14	Oklahoma City	6.8
15	Austin	6.4
16	Houston	6.3
17	San Francisco	6.1
18	Boston	5.2
19	Minneapolis	5.0
20	Columbus	4.8
21	Los Angeles	4.7
22	Louisville	4.6
23	Portland	4.2
24	Kansas City	3.9
25	Baltimore	3.2
26	Miami	3.2
27	Washington D.C.	2.7
28	Phoenix	2.7
29	Atlanta	1.8
30	Memphis	1.5
31	**Charlotte**	**0.6**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Transportation

The way in which a region's transportation system is planned, constructed, and administered has an impact on its economic vitality, quality of life, public health, and environmental quality. Transportation is vital to establishing a strong position in the national and global marketplace, to build and grow vibrant communities, and to connect people and business to regional opportunities.

The St. Louis region's high ranking on the road network measure suggests that the extensive freeway system is well-positioned to support the intensity of travel in the St. Louis region.

- This is further evident when comparing the relatively moderate population of St. Louis to metros such as Los Angeles, Washington D.C., and Chicago that rank well above the region on daily travel density.

The extensive highway system in the St. Louis region has provided residents the mobility required to live farther out with little impact on travel time, resulting in highly dispersed suburban development patterns.

- In 2009, commuters in the St. Louis region spent an average of 24.8 minutes traveling each way between their home and work, virtually unchanged from 2005.

Areas with robust transit systems tend to have less total household income spent on transportation expenses, since residents are provided a variety of affordable transportation options.

- The St. Louis region ranks 9th among the 35 peer regions with 23.8 percent of median household income spent on transportation in 2008. This is an increase from 18.7 percent of median household income in 2003.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Transportation

ROAD NETWORK

Freeway lane miles per square mile*, 2009

1	**Los Angeles**	**2.8**
2	San Francisco	2.4
3	Baltimore	2.3
4	San Antonio	2.2
5	San Diego	2.0
6	Kansas City	1.8
7	Houston	1.8
8	**St. Louis**	**1.7**
9	Salt Lake City	1.7
10	New York	1.6
11	Washington D.C.	1.6
12	Columbus	1.6
13	Denver	1.6
14	Cleveland	1.6
15	Seattle	1.6
16	Louisville	1.6
17	Dallas	1.5
Average		**1.5**
18	Portland	1.5
19	Miami	1.5
20	Minneapolis	1.4
21	Milwaukee	1.4
22	Phoenix	1.4
23	Charlotte	1.4
24	Oklahoma City	1.4
25	Nashville	1.4
26	Detroit	1.3
27	Cincinnati	1.3
28	Boston	1.1
29	Austin	1.1
30	Memphis	1.1
31	Philadelphia	1.1
32	Pittsburgh	1.1
33	Indianapolis	1.0
34	Chicago	0.8
35	**Atlanta**	**0.8**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

*Based on predominant urban area of MSA; Urban miles from 2008

DAILY TRAVEL DENSITY

Daily vehicle miles of travel per square mile*, 2009

1	**Los Angeles**	**125,946**
2	San Francisco	74,410
3	Baltimore	63,247
4	Miami	60,915
5	Washington D.C.	60,792
6	San Diego	60,355
7	Phoenix	58,834
8	Detroit	55,700
9	San Antonio	55,265
10	Houston	51,337
11	Denver	50,657
12	Portland	48,610
13	New York	47,197
14	Seattle	47,015
15	Milwaukee	46,915
Average		**45,750**
16	Dallas	45,340
17	Salt Lake City	45,126
18	Minneapolis	43,382
19	Oklahoma City	39,799
20	Columbus	39,455
21	Louisville	38,292
22	Philadelphia	35,708
23	Memphis	35,704
24	Charlotte	35,581
25	**St. Louis**	**33,941**
26	Boston	33,360
27	Nashville	33,046
28	Kansas City	31,908
29	Austin	31,642
30	Cleveland	31,452
31	Cincinnati	30,708
32	Atlanta	29,149
33	Indianapolis	28,821
34	Chicago	28,491
35	**Pittsburgh**	**23,152**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

*Urban miles from 2008

AVERAGE COMMUTE TIME

In minutes, 2009

1	**New York**	**34.6**
2	Washington D.C.	33.4
3	Chicago	30.7
4	Atlanta	30.1
5	Baltimore	29.7
6	San Francisco	28.6
7	Boston	28.4
8	Philadelphia	28.0
9	Los Angeles	27.9
10	Houston	27.6
11	Seattle	27.4
12	Denver	26.8
13	Miami	26.7
14	Dallas	26.1
Average		**26.0**
15	Detroit	26.0
16	Nashville	25.8
17	Phoenix	25.6
18	Pittsburgh	25.4
19	San Antonio	25.1
20	Charlotte	25.0
21	Austin	24.9
22	Portland	24.8
23	**St. Louis**	**24.8**
24	Cleveland	24.4
25	Minneapolis	24.3
26	Indianapolis	24.2
27	Cincinnati	24.0
28	San Diego	23.9
29	Memphis	23.5
30	Louisville	23.2
31	Kansas City	22.6
32	Columbus	22.5
33	Milwaukee	22.1
34	Salt Lake City	22.1
35	**Oklahoma City**	**21.1**

Source: American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

As a percent of median household income, 2008

1	**Memphis**	**27.1**
2	Nashville	26.3
3	Oklahoma City	26.2
4	Louisville	24.9
5	Pittsburgh	24.4
6	Charlotte	24.3
7	Indianapolis	24.1
8	San Antonio	23.9
9	**St. Louis**	**23.8**
10	Cleveland	23.3
11	Cincinnati	23.0
12	Kansas City	22.9
13	Detroit	22.7
14	Atlanta	22.7
15	Milwaukee	22.6
16	Phoenix	22.4
17	Miami	22.4
18	Dallas	22.3
19	Columbus	22.0
Average		**21.6**
20	Austin	21.5
21	Portland	21.5
22	Houston	21.0
23	Salt Lake City	20.9
24	Seattle	20.8
25	Denver	19.9
26	Chicago	19.9
27	San Diego	19.6
28	Minneapolis	19.4
29	Philadelphia	19.2
30	Baltimore	18.5
31	Los Angeles	18.2
32	Boston	16.5
33	San Francisco	16.5
34	Washington D.C.	15.7
35	**New York**	**14.5**

Source: Housing and Transportation Affordability Index, Center for Neighborhood Technology

HIGHER

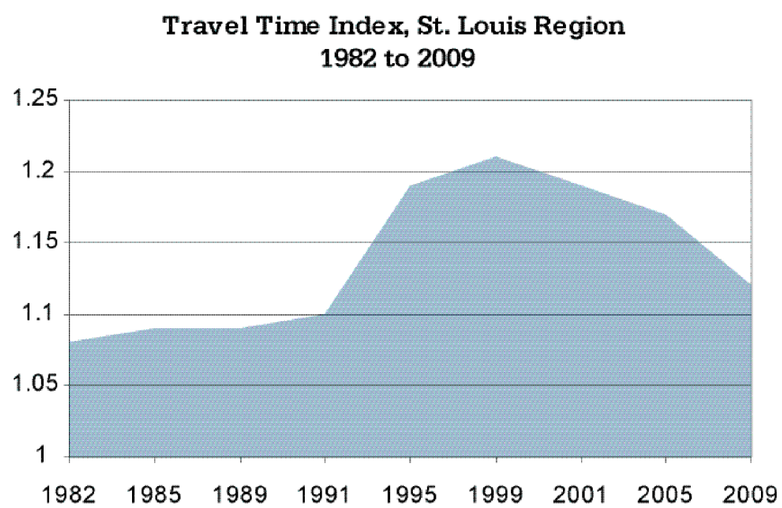
AVERAGE

LOWER

Congestion and Transit

The St. Louis region is less congested than most of our peers.

- The St. Louis region ranks 22nd in annual congestion costs, far below regions such as Los Angeles, Washington D.C., and Atlanta, that are well-known for congestion problems.
- The region's travel time index (TTI) has gone down, from 1.22 in 2003 to 1.12 in 2009.
- With a 1.12 TTI, a 30 minute trip in the St. Louis area would be about 34 minutes due to delay from congestion (about 12 percent longer).



Transit plays a critical role in both personal travel and economic development opportunities.

- St. Louis' transit agency, Metro, reported carrying over 53 million passengers during the last 12 months in September 2010.
- The St. Louis region's transit system ranks 22nd for transit passenger miles per urban mile.
- The eight regions with the most dense transit systems all exceed one million passenger miles per urban mile.

The Mobility Index estimates the level of transit service relative to the number of households that do not own a vehicle.

- In 2009, an estimated 85,000 households in the St. Louis region did not own a vehicle.
- The St. Louis region ranks 25th on the mobility index, suggesting the region's transit system may not provide sufficient frequency and coverage for those households without cars.
- It is not necessary to have a lot of passenger miles to provide good service for transit-dependent populations. The mobility index is highest in San Diego and Salt Lake City where there are significantly more passenger miles than the St. Louis region, but are relatively modest in size compared to the largest systems in the country.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Congestion and Transit

ANNUAL CONGESTION COSTS

Dollars per auto commuter, 2009

1	**Chicago**	**1,738**
2	Washington D.C.	1,555
3	Los Angeles	1,464
4	Houston	1,322
5	Baltimore	1,218
6	Boston	1,112
7	San Francisco	1,112
8	Dallas	1,077
9	Denver	1,057
10	Seattle	1,056
11	Atlanta	1,046
12	New York	999
13	Phoenix	972
14	Minneapolis	970
15	Philadelphia	919
16	Miami	892
17	Austin	882
Average		**879**
18	San Diego	848
19	Nashville	831
20	Portland	830
21	Pittsburgh	778
22	**St. Louis**	**772**
23	Detroit	761
24	San Antonio	663
25	Charlotte	651
26	Indianapolis	615
27	Salt Lake City	607
28	Milwaukee	588
29	Oklahoma City	575
30	Memphis	571
31	Louisville	521
32	Kansas City	498
33	Cincinnati	451
34	Cleveland	423
35	**Columbus**	**388**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

TRAVEL TIME INDEX

Ratio of peak period travel time to free-flow travel time, 2009

1	**Los Angeles**	**1.38**
2	Washington D.C.	1.30
3	Austin	1.28
4	New York	1.27
4	San Francisco	1.27
6	Chicago	1.25
7	Houston	1.25
8	Seattle	1.24
9	Miami	1.23
9	Portland	1.23
11	Atlanta	1.22
11	Dallas	1.22
11	Denver	1.22
14	Minneapolis	1.21
15	Boston	1.20
15	Phoenix	1.20
17	Philadelphia	1.19
Average		**1.19**
18	Indianapolis	1.18
18	San Diego	1.18
20	Baltimore	1.17
20	Charlotte	1.17
20	Pittsburgh	1.17
23	Milwaukee	1.16
23	San Antonio	1.16
25	Detroit	1.15
25	Nashville	1.15
27	Memphis	1.13
28	Cincinnati	1.12
28	**St. Louis**	**1.12**
30	Salt Lake City	1.12
31	Columbus	1.11
32	Cleveland	1.10
32	Kansas City	1.10
32	Louisville	1.10
35	**Oklahoma City**	**1.09**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

CHANGE IN TRAVEL TIME INDEX

Percent change, 1982-2009

1	**Austin**	**18.5**
2	Washington D.C.	17.1
3	Dallas	16.2
4	Portland	16.0
5	Chicago	15.7
6	New York	15.5
7	Minneapolis	15.2
8	Seattle	14.8
9	Los Angeles	14.0
10	Denver	14.0
11	San Diego	13.5
12	Atlanta	13.0
13	Miami	12.8
14	San Antonio	12.6
15	San Francisco	12.4
16	Baltimore	11.4
17	Indianapolis	11.3
Average		**10.5**
18	Charlotte	10.4
19	Boston	10.1
20	Milwaukee	9.4
21	Philadelphia	9.2
22	Phoenix	9.1
23	Columbus	8.8
24	Cincinnati	8.7
25	Memphis	7.6
26	Oklahoma City	6.9
27	Cleveland	6.8
28	Salt Lake City	6.7
29	Houston	5.9
30	Kansas City	5.8
31	Detroit	5.5
32	Louisville	3.8
33	**St. Louis**	**3.7**
34	Nashville	3.6
35	**Pittsburgh**	**1.7**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

TRANSIT UTILITY

Ratio of annual passenger miles traveled per square mile of land area,* 2009

1	**New York**	**4,653,852**
2	San Francisco	2,321,132
3	Washington D.C.	1,847,292
4	Los Angeles	1,631,412
5	Chicago	1,101,040
6	Baltimore	1,076,824
7	Seattle	1,042,851
8	Salt Lake City	1,011,196
9	Boston	807,486
10	Philadelphia	735,947
11	Denver	654,767
12	Miami	641,852
Average		**641,070**
13	San Diego	566,951
14	Minneapolis	395,585
15	San Antonio	365,997
16	Houston	334,164
17	Milwaukee	331,870
18	Atlanta	310,786
19	Cleveland	282,937
20	Phoenix	271,838
21	Pittsburgh	254,944
22	**St. Louis**	**223,188**
23	Austin	215,634
24	Charlotte	211,065
25	Dallas	198,635
26	Detroit	191,378
27	Cincinnati	154,673
28	Louisville	111,957
29	Columbus	99,630
30	Memphis	96,387
31	Portland	76,981
32	Kansas City	71,716
33	Nashville	67,801
34	Indianapolis	51,297
35	**Oklahoma City**	**26,401**

Source: Urban Mobility Report, 2010, Texas Transportation Institute

*Urban miles from 2008

MOBILITY INDEX

Ratio of annual transit revenue hours of service (in thousands) per households without a vehicle, 2009

1	**San Diego**	**238.3**
2	Salt Lake City	84.9
3	Washington D.C.	76.8
4	Seattle	71.2
5	Denver	67.2
6	Philadelphia	58.2
7	Los Angeles	57.4
8	Austin	52.3
9	San Francisco	52.2
10	Portland	50.3
Average		**42.2**
11	San Antonio	41.5
12	Miami	40.0
13	Chicago	39.8
14	Minneapolis	36.8
15	Atlanta	36.3
16	Phoenix	35.3
17	Boston	34.6
18	Houston	33.5
19	Milwaukee	31.9
20	Dallas	31.1
21	Baltimore	29.5
22	New York	29.2
23	Cleveland	27.9
24	Charlotte	27.6
25	**St. Louis**	**25.4**
26	Pittsburgh	24.6
27	Louisville	21.1
28	Kansas City	19.7
29	Columbus	17.6
30	Cincinnati	17.0
31	Nashville	15.5
32	Indianapolis	15.3
33	Detroit	14.9
34	Memphis	14.7
35	**Oklahoma City**	**8.2**

Source: National Transit Database; American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Sources and Notes

Population and Employment Dispersal: Population dispersal represents the proportional movement of people from the principal cities. Current MSA boundaries were utilized. Population totals were extracted from the 2000 Census and 2009 American Community Survey. Census, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. Employment dispersal is based on the proportional movement of jobs outside the largest county of its respective MSA.
County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau.

Farmland: A farm is defined as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold during a census year. Land in farms consists of agricultural land used for crops, pasture or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used as pasture or grazing, if it was part of the farm operator's total operation.
2002, 2007 Census of Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Toxic Chemical Release: These reports account only for pollution from industrial facilities that reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) through 2009 and include only the 581 chemicals covered by TRI. The data include 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 problems. It is not meant to suggest a direct correlation between total releases and risk level for population.
2009 Toxic Release Inventory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Carbon Emissions: Based on the 2008 Brookings Institute Report, "Shrinking the Carbon Footprint of Metropolitan America," this data shows carbon emissions from residential and transportation use divided by population. The report acknowledges that the study does not show commercial or industrial carbon emissions. Consequently, this table gives perspective but results could be significantly different with the additional data.
2008 Metropolitan Policy Program, Brookings Institute.

Days of Unhealthy Air: Depicts the average number of days in 2007-2009 when ozone levels exceeded 100 and were considered to be unhealthy according to 2008 standards. This chart was synthesized using an index developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The index is a measurement of ozone levels in the air, with a value of 100 being the maximum level acceptable.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Asthma Risk: The rankings are based on 12 factors: estimated prevalence, reported prevalence, mortality, annual pollen level, annual air quality, public smoking laws, number of asthma specialists, school inhaler access laws, rescue medication use per patient, controller medication use per patient, uninsured rate and poverty rate.
Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America.

Road Network and Daily Travel Density: Road network represents land miles per square mile of land area. Includes all freeways within the urbanized area. Daily travel and density reports daily vehicle miles of travel per square mile of land area within urbanized area for 2008.
2010 Urban Mobility Report, Texas Transportation Institute, Federal Highway Administration, 2008 Highway Statistics, Table HM-72.

Average Commute Time: Average travel time to work for residents, 2009.
American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Transportation Expenses as a Percent of Median Household Income: Transportation expenses from Center for Neighborhood Technology utilizing 2008 peak gas prices and 2000 data for car ownership, car utility and transit utility. MSA averages are derived from MSA Divisions where applicable. Median household income is from the 2008 American Community Survey.
Housing and Transportation Affordability Index, Center for Neighborhood Technology, American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Annual Congestion Costs Per Auto Commuter and Travel Time Index: Annual congestion costs per auto commuter represents the annual cost of delay per auto commuter. The Travel Time Index (TTI) measures 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. A value over 1.0 indicates the percentage delay due to congestion. A TTI of 1.3, for example, indicates a 20 minute free-flow trip will take 26 minutes during peak travel periods. Travel Time Index Change is the percent change in TTI. Based on predominantly urban area of the MSA.
2010 Urban Mobility Report, Texas Transportation Institute.

Transit Utility and Mobility Index: Transit utility measures passenger miles traveled on a MSA's transit system divided by the square miles of land area within the region (urban miles for 2008). Mobility Index is the ratio of annual transit vehicle revenue hours to the number of households without a vehicle. Based on predominantly urban area of the MSA.
2010 Urban Mobility Report, Texas Transportation Institute, 2007 National Transit Database, 2007 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

WHERE
WE
STAND

"Local government officials are more one on one than state or federal legislators. We go to church, eat, play, and interact on a daily basis with our constituents. Having a higher ratio of instant participation with leadership is why our region scores high on sense of community or as I call it quality of life."

—Kevin B. Hutchinson
Mayor
City of Columbia, Illinois

Government

We rely on local government for a wide array of services including public education, health and safety, infrastructure, environmental protection and sanitation, public housing, and arts and cultural support.

- The St. Louis region continues to be ranked in the top three for overall number of governmental units, as well as for the ratio of governments to population.

Depending on perspective, the region's local government structure can be seen as the 3rd most fragmented or the 3rd most accessible to its citizens and businesses.

- With 884 individual units of government, St. Louis ranks 3rd only to Pittsburgh and Denver among our peer regions in ratio of local governments to citizens.

For the 35 peer regions, the average number of governmental units has decreased from 399 in 2002 to 379 in 2007.

- Of the 35 regions, 20 have fewer governmental units in 2007 than they had in 2002.

In the St. Louis region, the number of units of local government continues to increase.

- Less than half of local government units in the St. Louis region are general-purpose governments, such as counties, municipalities, and townships.

- In 2007, the St. Louis region had 9.8 municipalities per 100,000 population, up from 8.9 municipalities per 100,000 in 2002.

A majority of area local governments have been established for specific functions, including school districts, special taxing districts, or other special district governments.

- Almost all of these special district governments perform a single task, such as drainage and flood control, soil and water conservation, fire protection, water supply, or housing and community development.

- The St. Louis region's ratio of school districts per population ranked 2nd in 2007 with 4.8 per 100,000 population; slightly lower than the 5.0 per 100,000 reported in 2002.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Government

WHERE WE STAND

UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General and special-purpose units of government, 2007

1	**Chicago**	**1,356**
2	New York	983
3	**St. Louis**	**884**
4	Houston	862
5	Denver	787
6	Pittsburgh	775
7	Philadelphia	662
8	Kansas City	613
9	Minneapolis	455
10	Boston	405
11	Indianapolis	401
12	Cincinnati	388
Average		**379**
13	Dallas	368
14	Atlanta	343
15	Los Angeles	327
16	Louisville	326
17	Columbus	295
18	San Francisco	287
19	Miami	283
20	Detroit	281
21	Seattle	272
22	Portland	236
23	Cleveland	213
24	Austin	184
25	Milwaukee	155
26	Washington D.C.	150
27	Phoenix	138
28	Oklahoma City	134
29	Nashville	131
30	San Diego	116
31	San Antonio	115
32	Memphis	111
33	Salt Lake City	98
34	Charlotte	80
35	**Baltimore**	**41**

Source: 2007 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Per 100,000 population, 2007

1	**Pittsburgh**	**32.9**
2	Denver	32.1
3	**St. Louis**	**31.5**
4	Kansas City	30.5
5	Louisville	26.4
6	Indianapolis	23.6
7	Cincinnati	18.1
8	Columbus	16.8
9	Houston	15.4
10	Chicago	14.3
11	Minneapolis	14.2
Average		**12.1**
12	Austin	11.5
13	Oklahoma City	11.2
14	Philadelphia	11.2
15	Portland	10.9
16	Cleveland	10.1
17	Milwaukee	10.0
18	Boston	9.0
19	Salt Lake City	9.0
20	Memphis	8.6
21	Nashville	8.6
22	Seattle	8.2
23	San Francisco	6.8
24	Atlanta	6.5
25	Detroit	6.3
26	Dallas	6.0
27	San Antonio	5.8
28	New York	5.2
29	Miami	5.2
30	Charlotte	4.8
31	San Diego	3.9
32	Phoenix	3.3
33	Washington D.C.	2.8
34	Los Angeles	2.6
35	**Baltimore**	**1.5**

Source: 2007 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

MUNICIPALITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2007

1	**Louisville**	**11.4**
2	Pittsburgh	10.8
3	**St. Louis**	**9.8**
4	Kansas City	8.5
5	Cincinnati	6.7
6	Oklahoma City	6.5
7	Minneapolis	6.0
8	Cleveland	5.0
9	Columbus	4.9
10	Indianapolis	4.3
11	Milwaukee	3.8
Average		**3.7**
12	Memphis	3.7
13	Chicago	3.7
14	Nashville	3.5
15	Charlotte	3.3
16	Dallas	3.2
17	Austin	3.0
18	Philadelphia	2.8
19	Portland	2.7
20	Salt Lake City	2.7
21	Atlanta	2.6
22	San Antonio	2.5
23	Detroit	2.4
24	Seattle	2.4
25	Houston	2.2
26	New York	2.0
27	Miami	1.9
28	Denver	1.8
29	Washington D.C.	1.8
30	San Francisco	1.5
31	Los Angeles	1.0
32	Phoenix	0.8
33	Baltimore	0.7
34	Boston	0.7
35	**San Diego**	**0.6**

Source: 2007 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Independent districts per 100,000 population, 2007

1	**Oklahoma City**	**5.8**
2	**St. Louis**	**4.8**
3	Pittsburgh	4.7
4	Kansas City	4.5
5	Cincinnati	3.9
6	Chicago	3.9
7	Cleveland	3.6
8	Milwaukee	3.4
9	Philadelphia	3.2
10	Columbus	3.2
11	Indianapolis	2.9
12	New York	2.8
13	Portland	2.6
14	Minneapolis	2.4
15	Detroit	2.4
Average		**2.2**
16	San Francisco	2.0
17	San Antonio	2.0
18	Austin	1.9
19	Phoenix	1.9
20	Dallas	1.9
21	Louisville	1.8
22	San Diego	1.6
23	Boston	1.6
24	Seattle	1.5
25	Houston	1.3
26	Denver	1.1
27	Los Angeles	1.0
28	Memphis	0.9
29	Salt Lake City	0.7
30	Atlanta	0.7
31	Charlotte	0.2
32	Nashville	0.1
33	Miami	0.1
34	**Washington D.C.**	**0.0**

Source: 2007 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Public Finance

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE FROM LOCAL SOURCES

As a percent of Gross Metropolitan Product, 2006

1	**San Antonio**	**8.1**
2	New York	7.8
3	Miami	7.7
4	Memphis	7.0
5	Phoenix	6.7
6	Indianapolis	6.6
7	Cleveland	6.4
8	Kansas City	6.2
9	Washington D.C.	6.1
10	Los Angeles	6.0
11	Chicago	5.9
12	Seattle	5.8
13	San Diego	5.7
14	Austin	5.7
15	Salt Lake City	5.7
16	Atlanta	5.6
17	San Francisco	5.6
Average		**5.6**
18	Denver	5.5
19	Columbus	5.4
20	Baltimore	5.3
21	Philadelphia	5.3
22	Nashville	5.3
23	Portland	5.3
24	Dallas	5.2
25	Charlotte	5.1
26	Milwaukee	4.8
27	Detroit	4.7
28	Pittsburgh	4.5
29	Louisville	4.5
30	**St. Louis**	**4.5**
31	Cincinnati	4.5
32	Boston	4.4
33	Oklahoma City	4.1
34	Houston	4.1
35	**Minneapolis**	**3.6**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Economic Analysis

The St. Louis region continues to be a low tax, low expenditure region. Among the 35 peer regions, St. Louis nears the bottom in local government revenue, spending, and debt.

- In the St. Louis region, 4.5 percent of the Gross Metropolitan Product is taxed for local government purposes. By contrast, San Antonio collects 8.1 percent of its regional economic activity in local taxes.

- The St. Louis region ranks 33rd in terms of government expenditures per capita. Regionally, local governments spend $3,327 per capita, compared to more than $7,000 in both the San Francisco and New York regions.

- The 35 peer region average local government expenditures per capita increased since 2002, as it did for the St. Louis region. However, the St. Louis region's rank of 33rd did not change since the last edition of *Where We Stand*.

- The St. Louis region is 8th among the peer regions in per capita federal funding, up from 14th in 2004.

The St. Louis region is slightly less reliant on property tax, and slightly more reliant on sales tax than our peer regions.

- Notably, different types of government rely on different revenue sources: school districts rely almost exclusively on property taxes, while municipal governments rely more heavily on sales tax revenue.

- Local governments in the St. Louis region derive 22.4 percent of their revenue from sales tax, ranking 11th among the peer regions.

The region's ratio of local government debt to revenue is a modest 1.4, ranking the St. Louis region 28th of the 35 peer regions.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Public Finance

WHERE WE STAND

RELIANCE ON PROPERTY TAX

As a percent of total tax revenue, 2006

1	**Boston**	**96.6**
2	Milwaukee	92.9
3	Austin	91.8
4	Indianapolis	91.4
5	Minneapolis	90.5
6	Detroit	86.9
7	Houston	85.0
8	San Antonio	84.8
9	Dallas	83.8
10	Miami	81.8
11	Chicago	81.4
12	Pittsburgh	78.1
13	Charlotte	76.6
14	San Diego	72.4
15	Cincinnati	72.3
Average		**72.1**
16	Philadelphia	71.9
17	Portland	70.6
18	Cleveland	69.6
19	Memphis	68.8
20	**St. Louis**	**68.1**
21	Columbus	67.6
22	Salt Lake City	67.5
23	Atlanta	66.7
24	San Francisco	66.7
25	Phoenix	64.3
26	Nashville	63.9
27	Kansas City	62.9
28	Los Angeles	62.6
29	New York	59.7
30	Denver	58.2
31	Seattle	57.9
32	Louisville	56.3
33	Oklahoma City	53.8
34	Washington D.C.	51.4
35	**Baltimore**	**48.7**

Source: State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau

RELIANCE ON SALES TAX

As a percent of total tax revenue, 2006

1	**Oklahoma City**	**41.1**
2	Denver	36.7
3	Seattle	31.9
4	Phoenix	29.8
5	Nashville	29.5
6	Atlanta	29.4
7	Los Angeles	28.6
8	Kansas City	27.7
9	Salt Lake City	27.7
10	Memphis	25.6
11	**St. Louis**	**22.4**
12	San Diego	20.3
13	San Francisco	18.3
14	Charlotte	18.3
Average		**16.0**
15	Washington D.C.	15.6
16	Chicago	15.5
17	Houston	13.7
18	Dallas	13.7
19	New York	13.7
20	Miami	13.5
21	San Antonio	13.3
22	Cleveland	11.4
23	Columbus	8.2
24	Portland	7.3
25	Austin	6.9
26	Louisville	6.2
27	Pittsburgh	5.0
28	Minneapolis	4.8
29	Cincinnati	4.7
30	Detroit	4.5
31	Milwaukee	4.0
32	Baltimore	3.6
33	Philadelphia	2.6
34	Indianapolis	1.6
35	**Boston**	**1.2**

Source: State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

Dollars per capita, 2006

1	**San Francisco**	**7,570**
2	New York	7,333
3	Los Angeles	6,789
4	Charlotte	6,419
5	Washington D.C.	6,333
6	Miami	6,176
7	San Diego	6,139
8	Seattle	5,966
9	Cleveland	5,347
10	Indianapolis	5,281
11	Denver	5,234
12	San Antonio	5,075
13	Memphis	5,003
14	Milwaukee	4,934
15	Phoenix	4,902
16	Chicago	4,894
Average		**4,893**
17	Philadelphia	4,825
18	Kansas City	4,781
19	Portland	4,721
20	Minneapolis	4,684
21	Columbus	4,598
22	Boston	4,526
23	Detroit	4,390
24	Atlanta	4,345
25	Salt Lake City	4,247
26	Dallas	4,228
27	Houston	4,151
28	Baltimore	4,127
29	Pittsburgh	3,835
30	Nashville	3,774
31	Austin	3,523
32	Cincinnati	3,406
33	**St. Louis**	**3,327**
34	Louisville	3,275
35	**Oklahoma City**	**3,102**

Source: State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

Ratio of debt to local revenue, 2006

1	**Pittsburgh**	**2.9**
2	Houston	2.7
3	Minneapolis	2.7
4	Louisville	2.5
5	Detroit	2.5
6	Dallas	2.2
7	Denver	2.1
8	San Antonio	2.0
9	Portland	2.0
10	Austin	1.9
11	Philadelphia	1.9
12	Seattle	1.9
13	San Francisco	1.9
14	Cincinnati	1.8
15	Kansas City	1.8
Average		**1.8**
16	Phoenix	1.7
17	Chicago	1.7
18	Salt Lake City	1.7
19	Los Angeles	1.6
20	Columbus	1.6
21	Cleveland	1.6
22	Milwaukee	1.6
23	Atlanta	1.6
24	Memphis	1.6
25	San Diego	1.5
26	New York	1.5
27	Nashville	1.5
28	**St. Louis**	**1.4**
29	Miami	1.4
30	Charlotte	1.3
31	Boston	1.2
32	Washington D.C.	1.2
33	Indianapolis	1.2
34	Oklahoma City	1.1
35	**Baltimore**	**1.1**

Source: State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau

FEDERAL FUNDING

Dollars per capita, 2009

1	**Miami**	**44,242**
2	Washington D.C.	33,280
3	Houston	27,447
4	Baltimore	18,266
5	Austin	18,123
6	Boston	15,752
7	Nashville	14,802
8	**St. Louis**	**14,599**
Average		**14,153**
9	San Diego	13,734
10	San Antonio	13,579
11	Indianapolis	13,293
12	Oklahoma City	13,147
13	Columbus	13,130
14	Louisville	13,118
15	Denver	13,018
16	Pittsburgh	12,863
17	Philadelphia	12,614
18	New York	12,573
19	Seattle	12,343
20	Salt Lake City	12,217
21	San Francisco	12,143
22	Dallas	11,867
23	Phoenix	11,442
24	Kansas City	11,125
25	Memphis	10,779
26	Detroit	10,174
27	Atlanta	10,053
28	Cleveland	10,045
29	Chicago	9,863
30	Cincinnati	9,832
31	Milwaukee	9,687
32	Portland	9,682
33	Los Angeles	9,646
34	Minneapolis	9,638
35	**Charlotte**	**7,235**

Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

"The large number of local governments indicates that we as citizens have greater access to our public officials. But are we taking advantage of this access? Are we involved enough in our communities to hold our elected officials accountable, to know what is being accomplished or not, on our behalf? If we are not engaged in the issues that affect how we live, work and play, then we should examine our role as citizens and whether the proliferation of local governments is an effective use of our taxpayer dollars."

—Laurna Godwin
Partner, Vector Communications

Community Engagement

Measures of community engagement are frequently used to evaluate if a community is a desirable place to live and work. Residents want to live in places where they can be involved in their neighborhoods and schools, where the electorate is engaged, where there are fun and interesting places to explore, and where there is a sense of place and community.

Residents with robust ties to their communities are likely to be more devoted and dedicated to the well being of their neighborhood, community, and region.

- The St. Louis region ranks 9th among the metro regions with 30.5 percent of residents volunteering an average of 37.6 hours per resident annually
- Most people (39.6 percent) volunteer at religious organizations and educational institutions (25.2 percent).
- Research indicates higher education levels, lower poverty rates, shorter average commute times, robust nonprofit infrastructure and higher levels of community attachment are positively correlated with volunteer rates.

The St. Louis region typically ranks well on measures of community engagement or sense of community but recent trends depict the region as falling behind its peers.

- Voter participation in St. Louis for the 2008 presidential election was slightly below average with 69.9 percent of registered voters participating.
- In 2010, the 27 peer region median dollars collected by charities rose to $4.5 million from $3.7 million in 2005 but the St. Louis' median amount dropped in absolute dollars from $4.5 million in 2005 to $4 million in 2010, dropping in rank from 5th to 19th.
- From 2004 to 2008, the number of cultural establishments per 100,000 population has remained virtually unchanged. Coupled with population growth, the region's establishments to population ratio bumped its ranking slightly from 15th to 17th.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Community Engagement

WHERE WE STAND

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Percent of registered voters voting in the general election, 2008

1	**Denver**	**92.7**
2	Minneapolis	92.1
3	Portland	86.0
4	Seattle	83.9
5	San Diego	83.7
6	Kansas City	83.2
7	Milwaukee	82.2
8	San Francisco	81.7
9	Phoenix	79.2
10	Nashville	77.3
11	Los Angeles	76.8
12	Atlanta	76.5
13	Baltimore	75.8
14	Boston	74.5
15	Washington D.C.	74.2
16	Chicago	73.8
Average		**73.3**
17	Miami	71.6
18	Memphis	71.1
19	Salt Lake City	70.4
20	**St. Louis**	**69.9**
21	Philadelphia	69.5
22	Columbus	69.1
23	Cincinnati	69.1
24	Louisville	68.9
25	Charlotte	68.7
26	Pittsburgh	68.2
27	Oklahoma City	68.2
28	Detroit	67.2
29	Austin	65.0
30	New York	65.0
31	Cleveland	65.0
32	Dallas	64.1
33	Indianapolis	61.3
34	Houston	60.5
35	**San Antonio**	**57.7**

Source: State and County Websites, Election Divisions

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITIES

Median dollars collected by charities, 2010

1	**Detroit**	**6,455,305**
2	Denver	6,267,462
3	Houston	5,530,605
4	Miami	5,373,844
5	New York City	5,263,026
6	Minneapolis	5,191,048
7	Los Angeles	5,149,978
8	Dallas	4,895,576
9	Cleveland	4,605,694
10	Pittsburgh	4,591,492
11	San Diego	4,542,255
Average		**4,452,500**
12	Milwaukee	4,425,333
13	Kansas City	4,346,915
14	Phoenix	4,331,383
15	Atlanta	4,204,334
16	Boston	4,189,600
17	Chicago	4,074,749
18	Washington, D.C.	4,023,848
19	**St. Louis**	**4,020,449**
20	Baltimore	3,949,608
21	Cincinnati	3,837,630
22	San Francisco	3,834,266
23	Seattle	3,801,727
24	Philadelphia	3,723,253
25	Indianapolis	3,614,015
26	Nashville	3,191,878
27	**Portland**	**2,782,220**

Source: Charity Navigator

VOLUNTEER RATE

Percent of residents who volunteer, 2007-2009 average

1	**Minneapolis**	**37.4**
2	Portland	37.1
3	Salt Lake City	35.8
4	Seattle	34.9
5	Oklahoma City	33.9
6	Kansas City	32.0
7	Columbus	31.9
8	Washington D.C.	31.1
9	**St. Louis**	**30.5**
10	Denver	30.2
11	Milwaukee	30.0
12	San Francisco	29.9
13	Cincinnati	29.6
14	Baltimore	29.4
15	Indianapolis	29.2
16	Dallas	28.2
17	Charlotte	28.2
Average		**27.9**
18	Louisville	27.8
19	Cleveland	27.7
20	Atlanta	27.6
21	Pittsburgh	27.5
22	San Diego	27.2
23	Detroit	26.5
24	Philadelphia	26.0
25	Boston	25.5
26	Memphis	25.4
27	Austin	25.3
28	Nashville	25.1
29	Chicago	24.0
30	Phoenix	23.9
31	Houston	23.8
32	San Antonio	21.3
33	Los Angeles	20.8
34	New York	15.9
35	**Miami**	**14.8**

Source: Volunteering in America

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Arts, entertainment and recreation establishments per 100,000 population, 2008

1	**Los Angeles**	**96.4**
2	Nashville	70.1
3	New York	55.6
4	Minneapolis	48.4
5	Boston	47.9
6	Miami	47.4
7	San Francisco	43.3
8	Seattle	42.6
9	Pittsburgh	41.8
10	Indianapolis	40.1
11	Denver	39.3
Average		**39.0**
12	Milwaukee	38.8
13	Charlotte	38.8
14	Portland	38.6
15	Baltimore	38.0
16	Louisville	37.8
17	**St. Louis**	**37.3**
18	Austin	37.3
19	Philadelphia	36.7
20	San Diego	36.0
21	Washington D.C.	35.4
22	Cleveland	34.8
23	Cincinnati	34.7
24	Chicago	34.0
25	Columbus	33.6
26	Kansas City	33.5
27	Salt Lake City	33.5
28	Atlanta	31.9
29	Oklahoma City	30.5
30	Detroit	28.7
31	Phoenix	26.3
32	San Antonio	26.2
33	Dallas	26.0
34	Houston	23.0
35	**Memphis**	**21.7**

Source: County Business Patterns; American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Sources and Notes

Units of Local Government: Includes county, municipal and township governments, along with independent school districts and special districts.
2007 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau.

Local Government Revenue: Revenue from local taxes or other local sources as a percent of Gross Metropolitan Product.
2006 State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Local Government Expenditures and Debt: Total expenditures are the sum of all direct spending divided by the population. Local debt is the ratio of total debt to total revenue (income from local taxes or other local sources).
2006 State and Local Government Finance, U.S. Census Bureau.

Per Capita Federal Funding: Grant awards, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement contracts, and loans per capita.
2009 Consolidated Federal Funds Report, U.S. Census Bureau.

Median Contributions to Charities: The median amount of donations and grants from individuals, corporations, foundations, and the government that charities received in a metro area.
2010 Charity Navigator Metro Market Study.

Volunteer Rate: The percentage of individuals who responded on the Current Population Survey's Volunteer Supplement that they had performed unpaid volunteer activities for or through an organization at any point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey. Rankings are based on a three-year moving average, combining responses from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 volunteer supplements to increase the reliability of the estimates.
Volunteeringinamerica.gov

Culture and Recreation: Arts, entertainment and recreation establishments per 100,000 people. The National Industrial Classification System categorizes Arts, Recreation, and Entertainment (Industrial Code 71).
2007 County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau.

WHERE GATEWAY REGION STANDS

WHERE
WE
STAND

WHERE
WE
STAND

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WHERE
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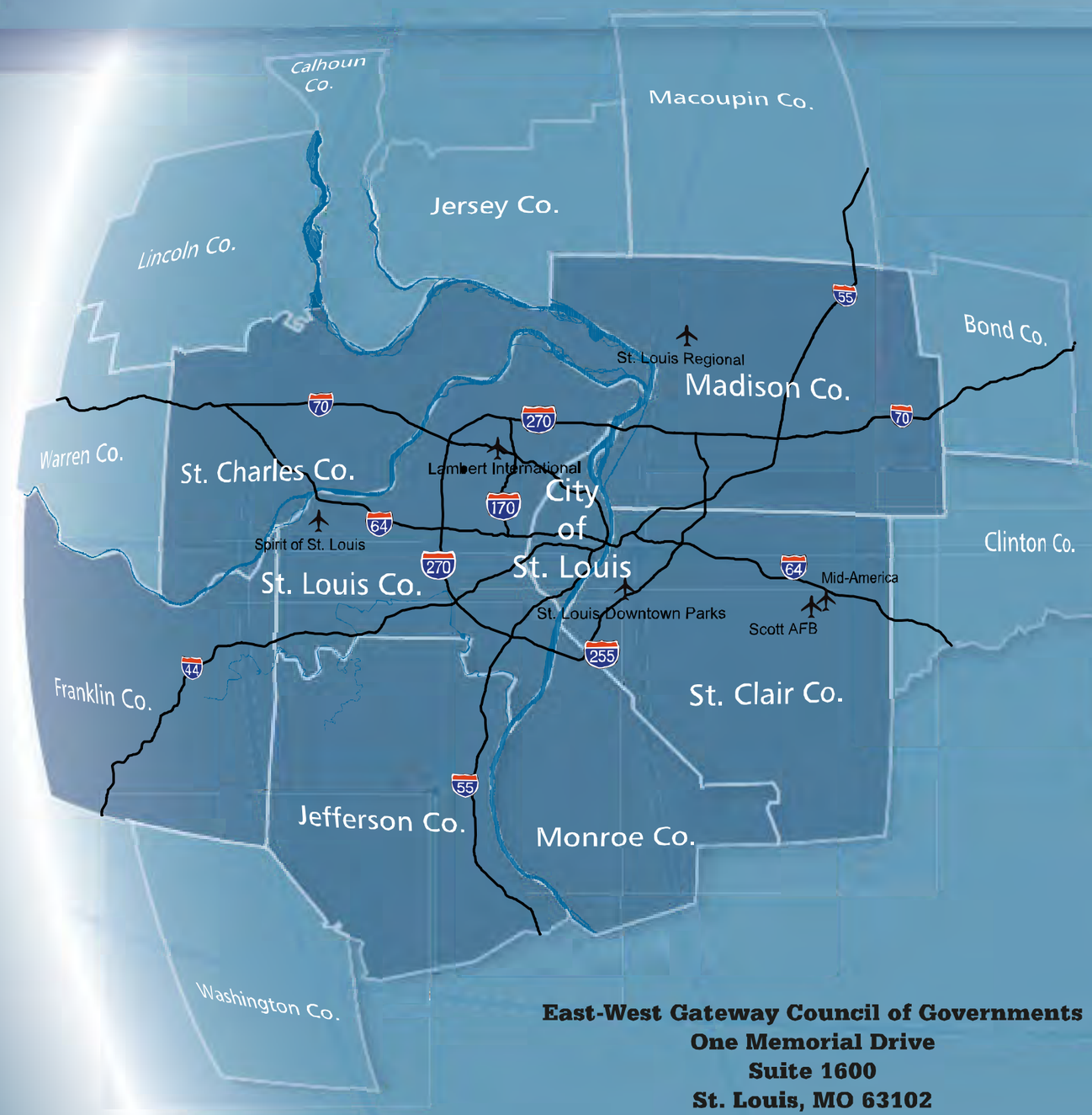
STAND



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