WHERE WE STAND

An Update from

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
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Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

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WHERE WE STAND UPDATE: POPULATION CHANGE

Since its first publication in 1990,* Where We Stand *has come to be recognized as an authoritative source of information about the competitive position of the St. Louis region in the national marketplace. We track more than 100 variables that together tell a story about the health of our region compared to 34 peer MSAs.[1] These regions are our domestic competition and provide a consistent yardstick to gauge "Where We Stand." Now in its sixth edition,* Where We Stand *is issued about every three years with periodic updates in between each publication. These briefings provide an opportunity to update the St. Louis region's standing with new data or provide further insight on a specific topic. This issue takes a look at new population data released by the United States Census for 2012.

Metropolitan Area Population Change

In the past year the St. Louis metropolitan statistical area (MSA)[2] added a net of 2,419 people, bringing the MSA's total population to 2.8 million. Based on new data released by the U.S. Census, the St. Louis region's population increased an estimated 9,070 people due to natural increase (births minus deaths) from July 2011 to July 2012. The region also saw an increase of 4,300 people from international migration, but an estimated 10,990 more U.S. residents moved out of the region than moved to the St. Louis MSA; resulting in net out migration of 6,600.

Over the past year, all 35 metropolitan peer regions gained population, except for Cleveland. The St. Louis region's gain of 0.09 percent was the 3rd lowest gain in population among the 35 peers. The average increase for the 35 peers was just over one percent with 17 regions seeing more than a one percent increase in their population. The regions with the largest percentage increase were mostly in the south and west. All four of the highest percentage gainers are metro areas in Texas.

The St. Louis region remained the 17th most populous MSA among the 35 peer regions; a ranking the region has held since the MSA boundary changes after the 2000 Census. At that time, the boundary changes resulted in Seattle, Miami, and San Francisco increasing 2000 population enough to move up in ranks and push St. Louis from 14th to 17th.

The boundary changes after the 2010 Census did not result in much change in the rankings of the 35 peer regions.[3]

Population
2012

1	New York	19,831,858
2	Los Angeles	13,052,921
3	Chicago	9,522,434
4	Dallas	6,700,991
5	Houston	6,177,035
6	Philadelphia	6,018,800
7	Washington DC	5,860,342
8	Miami	5,762,717
9	Atlanta	5,457,831
10	Boston	4,640,802
11	San Francisco	4,455,560
12	Phoenix	4,329,534
13	Detroit	4,292,060
Average		4,110,708
14	Seattle	3,552,157
15	Minneapolis	3,422,264
16	San Diego	3,177,063
17	St. Louis	2,795,794
18	Baltimore	2,753,149
19	Denver	2,645,209
20	Pittsburgh	2,360,733
21	Charlotte	2,296,569
22	Portland	2,289,800
23	San Antonio	2,234,003
24	Cincinnati	2,128,603
25	Cleveland	2,063,535
26	Kansas City	2,038,724
27	Columbus	1,944,002
28	Indianapolis	1,928,982
29	Austin	1,834,303
30	Nashville	1,726,693
31	Milwaukee	1,566,981
32	Memphis	1,341,690
33	Oklahoma City	1,296,565
34	Louisville	1,251,351
35	Salt Lake City	1,123,712

Source: US Census

Population Change
Percent Change
2011 - 2012

1	Austin	3.01
2	Houston	2.07
3	Dallas	2.01
4	San Antonio	1.93
5	Phoenix	1.82
6	Denver	1.80
7	Charlotte	1.75
8	Nashville	1.67
9	Oklahoma City	1.63
10	Seattle	1.55
11	Atlanta	1.55
12	Washington DC	1.54
13	Salt Lake City	1.51
14	San Francisco	1.33
15	Miami	1.32
16	Portland	1.28
17	San Diego	1.24
Average		1.08
18	Indianapolis	0.99
19	Minneapolis	0.98
20	Columbus	0.98
21	Los Angeles	0.83
22	Boston	0.81
23	Baltimore	0.71
24	Kansas City	0.68
25	Memphis	0.62
26	Louisville	0.53
27	New York	0.52
28	Milwaukee	0.36
29	Philadelphia	0.36
30	Cincinnati	0.30
31	Chicago	0.28
32	Detroit	0.10
33	St. Louis	0.09
34	Pittsburgh	0.03
35	Cleveland	-0.24

Source: US Census

1 The U.S. Census Bureau defines a MSA, or metropolitan statistical area, as "that of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. MSAs comprise one or more 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."

2 The St. Louis MSA includes Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair counties in Illinois and the city of St. Louis, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis and Warren counties in Missouri. As of 2-28-13 Washington County, Missouri is no longer a part of the St. Louis MSA.

The regions with the largest percentage population gains —Austin, Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Phoenix, and Denver—experienced the largest increase in net migration, particularly domestic migration. Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, and Austin had the greatest net domestic migration among the peer MSAs. Over 30,000 more people moved into each of these regions from other places in the United States than migrated out of the regions. The most populated regions continue to be the largest attractors for international migration with Miami, Washington DC, and New York experiencing the largest percentage increases. New York experienced the largest influx of international immigrants from July 2011 to July 2012 with more than 120,000 people moving to the region from other countries. Los Angeles and Miami also drew large numbers of immigrants with more than 50,000 moving into each region.

The St. Louis region ranks 33rd on net migration with 0.24 percent of the 2011 population moving out of the region over the one-year period. The region was one of seven to experience negative net migration. All of the peer regions experienced population increases due to international migration with the St. Louis region increasing population by 0.16 percent due to immigrants, which ranks it 31st.

Net Migration
Percent of 2011 Population
2011-2012

1	Austin	2.01
2	San Antonio	1.17
3	Charlotte	1.16
4	Dallas	1.10
5	Nashville	1.10
6	Phoenix	1.09
7	Houston	1.08
8	Denver	1.04
9	Oklahoma City	0.99
10	Miami	0.99
11	Seattle	0.93
12	San Francisco	0.82
13	Atlanta	0.80
14	Portland	0.73
15	Washington DC	0.73
Average		0.51
16	San Diego	0.47
17	Boston	0.46
18	Columbus	0.39
19	Baltimore	0.35
20	Salt Lake City	0.35
21	Indianapolis	0.35
22	Minneapolis	0.30
23	Pittsburgh	0.19
24	Louisville	0.16
25	Kansas City	0.11
26	Los Angeles	0.10
27	Memphis	0.02
28	Philadelphia	0.02
29	New York	-0.02
30	Milwaukee	-0.13
31	Detroit	-0.13
32	Cincinnati	-0.13
33	St. Louis	-0.24
34	Chicago	-0.31
35	Cleveland	-0.34

Source: US Census

Net International Migration
Percent of 2011 Population
2011 - 2012

1	Miami	0.90
2	Washington DC	0.65
3	New York	0.63
4	San Francisco	0.51
5	Boston	0.51
6	Seattle	0.49
7	San Diego	0.47
8	Houston	0.42
9	Los Angeles	0.40
10	Atlanta	0.34
11	Baltimore	0.32
12	Minneapolis	0.31
Average		0.31
13	Austin	0.31
14	Dallas	0.31
15	Philadelphia	0.30
16	Chicago	0.26
17	Charlotte	0.25
18	Portland	0.25
19	Columbus	0.25
20	Salt Lake City	0.23
21	Detroit	0.23
22	Nashville	0.22
23	Phoenix	0.22
24	San Antonio	0.21
25	Indianapolis	0.20
26	Oklahoma City	0.19
27	Denver	0.18
28	Cleveland	0.17
29	Louisville	0.17
30	Kansas City	0.16
31	St. Louis	0.16
32	Cincinnati	0.15
33	Memphis	0.14
34	Milwaukee	0.14
35	Pittsburgh	0.11

Source: US Census

Population Change by County

Table 1 provides the components of population change for the 15 counties in the St. Louis MSA. St. Charles County continued to be the leader in population growth with a net increase of 3,600 residents. St. Louis County experienced a population increase, inching back over one million residents. Jefferson County experienced net out-migration, but saw a population increase due to more births than deaths. Monroe was the only county in the Illinois portion of the region to experience a population increase as well as the only Illinois county to experience net positive migration. Despite a population decrease, the city of St. Louis had the second largest influx of international immigrants among the counties.

Table 1: Population Change by County, St. Louis MSA July 2011 to July 2012

County	Population 2012	Population Change 2011 to 2012	Natural Increase (Births -Deaths)	Inter-national Migration	Domestic Migration
Illinois					
Bond	17,644	-93	17	4	-113
Calhoun	5,014	-52	-12	3	-43
Clinton	38,061	-75	52	22	-149
Jersey	22,742	-115	10	7	-133
Macoupin	47,231	-587	-105	13	-502
Madison	267,883	-626	439	177	-1,249
Monroe	33,357	80	51	5	28
St. Clair	268,858	-1,261	1,032	527	-2,857
Missouri					
Franklin	101,412	-269	313	21	-608
Jefferson	220,209	544	812	103	-356
Lincoln	53,354	297	374	6	-81
St. Charles	368,666	3,685	2,174	371	1,180
St. Louis	1,000,438	1,117	2,019	2,036	-2,913
Warren	32,753	165	124	3	40
City of St. Louis	318,172	-391	1,778	1,062	-3,235
MSA Total	***2,795,794***	***2,419***	***9,078***	***4,360***	***-10,991***

Note: In addition to the population changes outlined in this table, the Census also calculates a residual. For 2012 the residual for the St. Louis MSA was 28.

Source: US Census

3 On February 28, 2013 the Office of Management and Budget issued revised delineations of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Micropolitan Statistical Areas, and Combined Statistical Areas. The delineations are based on the Standards for Delineating Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas published on June 28, 2010, in the Federal Register (75 FR 37246-37252) and the application of those standards to Census Bureau population and Journey-to-work data. http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/bulletins/2013/b-13-01.pdf

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