2017 Report to the Region:

Measuring Our Progress

ONESTL

Many Communities. One Future.

PLAN FOR A PROSPEROUS, HEALTHY, VIBRANT ST. LOUIS REGION

Grant Partners

- East-West Gateway
- Applied Research Collaborative
- Citizens for Modern Transit
- Equal Housing Opportunity Council
- Focus St. Louis
- Great Rivers Greenway
- Heartlands Conservancy
- Metro
- City of St. Louis
- St. Louis County
- Trailnet

Plan Themes

- Collaborative
- Prosperous
- Distinctive
- Inclusive
- Green
- Prepared
- Connected
- Efficient
- Educated

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WHAT'S INSIDE:

Executive Summary

Measuring Progress— Review of OneSTL Performance Indicators

Sustainability Spotlights— Stories from across the region highlighting projects, initiatives and resources

The OneSTL Network— Summary of the OneSTL Network and resources available

PROSPEROUS

Coordinate economic development efforts to create high quality employment and development opportunities and build a diverse, innovative, and entrepreneurial economy.

Madison County Micro-Loan Program

The Madison County Micro-Loan program assists small businesses located in Madison County, IL that are unable to borrow capital from mainstream financial institutions. These small businesses would otherwise turn to high-interest credit cards or payday loans for their financing. An emphasis is placed on low- and moderate-income entrepreneurs and small businesses that hire low- and moderate-income Madison County residents. Administered by Justine PETERSEN, over $1.3 million in micro-loans have been awarded since 2014. Read more at Justinepetersen.org/small_business/loan_products .

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The indicators that represent the overall health of the regional economy suggest it is somewhat sustainable and resilient. However, indicators that are not improving are more indicative of the economic health of low-income and minority populations. The indicators of Economic Resiliency, Employment, Unemployment, Income, and GMP all improved from the baseline to current year. However, all also declined prior to the baseline year and therefore had ample room for improvement. Economic Resiliency fluctuated with the change in manufacturing jobs but recovered slightly due to increases in agriculture, management, and wholesale trade jobs.

- ↑ **Economic Resiliency**: Diversity of employment by sector increased 1% from 2010 to 2014.
- ↔ **Access to Jobs**: 88% of workers have a reasonable travel time to work.
- ↔ The overall **Poverty** rate of the region remains unchanged at 13%.
- ↓ **Quality Jobs**: Percent of jobs with a median wage higher than self-sufficiency declined 1.2 percentage points to 38%.
- ↑ **Employment**: The number of full-time equivalent jobs increased 5% from 2010 to 2015.
- ↑ Currently at 5%, the **Unemployment** rate is about half the rate it was in 2010.
- ↑ Per capita **Income** increased $3,300 to $48,977.
- ↑ **Gross Metropolitan Product** for the region grew 5% since 2009. The national economy grew by 14% over the same time period.
- ↔ **Racial Disparity**: Median income of white households ($62,802) is nearly twice the median income of black households ($33,790).

DISTINCTIVE

Maintain, develop, and enhance the unique places and communities in our region through investment that reflects local values, diversity, and character.

Urban Vitality and Ecology (UVE)

UVE is an initiative to connect people to urban natural resources in ways that maximize economic impact and social benefits. UVE was launched in partnership with the city of St. Louis, the Missouri Department of Conservation, and Missouri Botanical Garden in 2013 to advance objectives in the city of St. Louis Sustainability Plan, and the Mayor's Sustainability Action Agenda. UVE seeks to leverage resources and efforts of many organizations to have a greater impact on the residents and biodiversity of the city. To read more visit Stlouis-mo.gov and search for UVE.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Housing and transportation (H+T) costs as a percent of the average household's income has declined but remains 2 percentage points above what is considered affordable. On Crime, St. Louis is following national trends with violent and property crime rates cut in half over the past two decades, but increasing in recent years. Healthy and Active is moving in the desired direction, but only slightly. St. Louis has the 23rd highest rate among the 50 peer regions of residents meeting the exercise standard.

- ↑ **H + T Affordability**: The average household spends 47% of income on housing and transportation costs, a decrease of 3.2 percentage points.
- ↑ **Crime**: Overall, the crime rate has decreased by 18% since the baseline year, but increased 5% in 2015.
- ↑ **Healthy and Active**: 51% of adults meet the recommended exercise standard, up 1.2 percentage points.
- — **Access to open space**: 75% of residents lived near a park or public open space in the baseline year.

Crime Rate

St. Louis MSA and United States, 2004 to 2015

2016

St. Louis Green Business Challenge

Accomplishments & Innovations

ST. LOUIS™ GREEN BUSINESS CHALLENGE

A Partnership of:

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

st louis REGIONAL CHAMBER

CITY OF GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS

ST. LOUIS™ GREEN BUSINESS CHALLENGE

A Partnership of: MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN | st louis REGIONAL CHAMBER

www.stlouisgreenchallenge.com

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Formed a Green Team consisting of staff, elected personnel, representatives from organizations and businesses, and residents.

Established a Smoke-Free Policy for the City Hall.

Developed a community Recycling Services Policy and posted it on Granite City website along with information about all recycling options and collection dates and times.

Completed a sustainability policy for our community and shared it with constituent groups.

Provided education materials and learning events for residents, organizations, business constituents and city personnel on air quality and sustainability.

Provided recycling equipment at the City Hall.

Granite City has a mechanism in place through Waste Management that tracks and reports recycling participation and waste diversion.

Designated a Clean Air Coordinator who communicated air quality alerts to all city sectors using Air Quality Flags and the EPA Air Quality Index.

INNOVATIONS

Green Team joined a grassroots resident organization in a US EPA Environmental Justice Small Grant Project: an Ozone Garden, the Air Quality Flag Program, Citizen Monitoring Equipment for Ozone and Particulate Matter, and community learning events about air quality.

Purchased 20 new fleet vehicles: 5 electric cars and 15 hybrids.

Purchased and installed EV charging stations at the Public Works Department and the Police Station.

Two Community Gardens, respectively, support the Old Six Mile Museum and provide free produce to neighbors.

Received a Most Progressive City Award through Ameren in 2015.

Paperless paychecks for city employees.

Through a 2012 electrical aggregation referendum residents of Granite City receive their electrical supply from 100% renewable energy.

> "It's great to see the changes we're making in Granite City are helping to build a better community and a better environment for future generations."
>
> *Ed Hagnauer / Mayor*

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www.granitecity.illinois.gov

Food Systems Revised
Food Systems 2.0
Default view
SIGN IN
Search
Select a Lens
Select a Sector
Reduce amount of food waste
Provide access to healthy meals
Produce local and sustainable food
Provide access to healthy groceries for the food insecure
Community events
School meals
Community Centers
Food pantries
After School Program
Corner stores
IL Extension
Community Council Hunger Task Force
MO Dept of Health and Senior Services
No Kid Hungry Missouri
Bread for the World
Fair Food Network-Double Up Bucks
Produce Providers Coalition
Gateway Greening
Franciscan Sisters of Mary
St Louis Food Policy Coalition
Missouri Foundation for Health
MO Dept of Social Services
CAP Hunger Task Force
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Formal Partnership
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Funder
https://kumu.io
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Activities
Locations
Organizations

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Food Systems 2.0 Default view

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Regional Sustainability Summit
April 5, 2017 (with focus groups on Apr. 6)
@ Washington University

Partners

- ❑ *Earth Day St. Louis*
- ❑ *East-West Gateway*
- ❑ *EarthWays Center*
- ❑ *Maryville University*
- ❑ *Mississippi River Cities and Towns*
- ❑ *Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville*
- ❑ *Sitton Energy Solutions*
- ❑ *St. Louis University*
- ❑ *Straight Up Solar*
- ❑ *UM St. Louis*
- ❑ *USGBC*
- ❑ *Washington University*
- ❑ *Webster University*

Tracks

- ❑ *Biodiversity*
- ❑ *Energy and Emissions*
- ❑ *Water/Green Infrastructure*
- ❑ *Transportation*
- ❑ *Food*
- ❑ *Materials and Recycling*
- ❑ *Buildings/land-use and community development*

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Access to Healthy Food Choices

St. Louis Metropolitan Area

Areas of low income, low access* and areas with a substantial number of low access, no vehicle households

*Census tracts are classified as low income using the criteria from the Department of Treasury's New Market Tax Credit (NMTC) Program. All tracts with over 20% poverty are considered low-income tracts, and additional tracts may qualify under other criteria. Census tracts are classified as low access if at least 500 people or 33% of the population reside far from a supermarket or large grocery. The threshold distance is 10 miles for rural tracts, and either 1 mile or 1/2 mile for urban tracts.

**Low access is defined as residing more than 1 mile (urban tracts) or 10 miles (rural tracts) from a supermarket or large grocery store.

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Development of OneSTL Indicators

Local Knowledge

Resident Input, Projects, Studies and Plans

HUD Flagship Indicators

National Shared Indicators

Indicator Criteria

- ✓ Easy to Understand
- ✓ Meaningful
- ✓ Aid Decision-Making
- ✓ Data is Available
- ✓ Data is Reliable
- ✓ Reflect the OneSTL objectives

Evaluated 130+ Metrics

↓

58 High Level Performance Indicators

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Performance Indicators for 9 Theme Areas

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OneSTL.org/indicators

Theme *Prosperous*

Desired Trend **Current Trend**

Baseline (2010): 12.9%
Current (2015): 12.2%

Definition

Percent of residents living in poverty

Why is it Important?

Addressing poverty is a critical issue for a sustainable society. Residents living in poverty have a decreased quality of life which may include a day to day struggle for food and shelter. Poverty reduces the ability of residents to afford health care, higher education, and other necessities. Poverty also impacts the rest of society by increasing the need for government assistance, and reducing the ability of governments and nonprofits to meet societal needs.

How are we Doing?

The poverty rate in the St. Louis region was 12.2 percent in 2015, essentially the same as it was in 2010, when 12.9 percent of the region's residents were in poverty and about the same as in 2014 (12.7 percent). In 2015 the poverty threshold for a family of four was $24,257.[1]An estimated 316,000 individuals live below the poverty level in the 8-county St. Louis region. By county in the region, poverty rates range from 5.0 percent in Monroe County to 25.5 percent in the city of St. Louis.

Black individuals in the St. Louis MSA are more than three times as likely to be in poverty as white individuals. In 2015, 27.8 percent of black individuals in St. Louis were in poverty compared to 8.0 percent of white individuals. Between 2000 and 2012, the poverty rate in St. Louis increased almost every year, with an overall increase of 4.6 percentage points. In 2000, the rate was 9.3 percent and in 2012, it was 13.9 percent. From 2012 to 2015, the rate declined annually to 12.2 percent, about the same as it was in 2009. The rate for the United States followed a similar trend, increasing to a height of 15.9 percent in 2011 and 2012. In 2015, the St. Louis MSA ranked 36th among the 50 peer regions with a lower poverty rate than many of the peers and a rate 2.5 percentage points lower than the United States.

For Each Indicator:

- Definition
- Why is it Important?
- How are we Doing?

When Available:

- Trend Data
- Where We Stand Table

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Trend 1: OneSTL Network Membership

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Trend 2: Regional Economy Improved but not for all Populations

Regional Economy Indicators

- ↑ Employment
- ↑ Per Capita Income
- ↑ Gross Metropolitan Product
- ↑ Unemployment Rate
- ↑ Economic Resiliency (diversity of employment by sector)

Racial Equity Indicator

- ↔ Racial Disparity

Income Inequality and Segregation Indicators

- ↔ Poverty Rate
- ↓ Income Inequality
- ↓ Quality Jobs
- ↓ Concentrated Poverty

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Trend 3: More Local Governments are Taking Action to Protect Natural Resources

- Sustainable Codes
- Tree Cities
- Complete Streets Policies
- Addressing Climate Change

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For more information visit OneSTL.org

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