2018 Report to the Region:

Measuring Our Progress

ONESTL

Many Communities. One Future.

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

What is OneSTL?

a plan

website/ resources

<u>OneSTL Network:</u>
Leadership Network
Communications Team
Working Groups

people

Sustainability Lab @

T-REX

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Leadership Network

- Applied Research Collaborative
- Citizens for Modern Transit
- City of St. Louis
- East-West Gateway
- Equal Housing Opportunity Council
- Focus St. Louis
- Great Rivers Greenway
- Heartlands Conservancy
- Metro
- St. Louis County
- Trailnet
- Rise
- Urban League
- United Way
- Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis
- St. Louis Community Foundation/InvestSTL
- Madison and St. Clair Counties

Plan Themes

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

www.onestl.org

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WHAT'S INSIDE:

Executive Summary

2017 Updates—
- Sustainability Lab @ T-Rex
- 2017 Regional Sustainability Summit
- Indicators Summary

Working Group Summaries
- Water and Green Infrastructure
- Materials and Recycling
- Transit Oriented Development
- Energy and Emissions
- Biodiversity
- Food Access

Get Involved

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Get Involved

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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OneSTL Indicators are tracked over time

Source: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, United States Census Bureau

Poverty

Individuals living in poverty as a percent of total population, 2016

1	**Memphis**	**19.4**
2	New Orleans	17.0
3	Riverside	16.4
4	Miami	15.4
5	Los Angeles	15.0
5	Phoenix	15.0
5	San Antonio	15.0
8	Detroit	14.9
9	Houston	14.8
10	Oklahoma City	14.7
10	Orlando	14.7
12	Sacramento	14.6
13	Cleveland	14.5
14	Columbus	14.2
14	Las Vegas	14.2
14	Tampa	14.2
United States		**14.0**
17	Birmingham	13.9
17	Milwaukee	13.9
19	Buffalo	13.8
20	New York	13.5
21	Indianapolis	13.3
22	Atlanta	13.1
23	Philadelphia	12.9
24	Dallas	12.7
24	Louisville	12.7
26	Cincinnati	12.6
27	Jacksonville	12.5
28	Chicago	12.4
29	Charlotte	12.3
29	San Diego	12.3
31	Providence	12.0
32	Richmond	11.9
33	Nashville	11.6
34	**St. Louis**	**11.4**
34	Virginia Beach	11.4
36	Austin	10.9
36	Kansas City	10.9
36	Portland	10.9
39	Pittsburgh	10.8
40	Baltimore	10.4
41	Hartford	10.1
42	Raleigh	10.0
43	Boston	9.6
43	Seattle	9.6
45	Denver	9.4
45	San Jose	9.4
47	San Francisco	9.2

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Collaborative	Baseline		Current	
OneSTL Network Membership	2013	0	2017	299
Sustainability Lab @ T-Rex	2017	52	-	
Stronger Neighborhoods	2011	34%	-	
Access to Information	2014	2,208	2017	5,854

Prosperous	Baseline		Current	
Economic Resiliency	2010	0.888	2015	0.892
Access to Jobs	2006-2010	88.0%	2012-2016	87.3%
Poverty	2010	12.9%	2016	11.3%
Quality Jobs	2010	39.5%	2016	39.9%
Employment	2010	1,117,934	2016	1,162,128
Unemployment	2010	9.5%	2016	4.6%
Income	2010	$46,041	2016	$49,519
GMP	2010	$134.1 billion	2016	$140.7 billion
Racial Disparity	2010	1.88	2016	1.82

Some Indicator Trends

Improving Economy

- ❑ *Employment is Up*
- ❑ *Unemployment is Down*
- ❑ *Per Capita Income is Up*
- ❑ *Gross Metro. Product is Up*
- ❑ *Crime is lower*

- However -

- ❑ *Access/travel times are Up*
- ❑ *Vehicle Miles Traveled is Up*
- ❑ *Quality Jobs is Unchanged*

Equity is not Improving

- ❑ *Concentrated Poverty is increasing*
- ❑ *Housing is less Affordable*
- ❑ *Income gap is increasing*
- ❑ *Healthy food is less available*

Cities are taking action

- ❑ *Planning for Climate Change*
- ❑ *Becoming Storm Ready*
- ❑ *Adopting Complete Streets*
- ❑ *Becoming Tree Cities*

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2017 OneSTL Activities

Regional Sustainability Summit

- *April 5, 2017*
- *Eric P. Newman Education Center at Washington University*
- *More than 300 attendees*
- *More than 100 organizations*
- *Was momentum to create Sustainability Lab and OneSTL Working Groups*

OneSTL Working Groups

- *Helps focus activities*
- *Led by partners*
- *Action oriented*
- *www.onestltargets.org*

Sustainability Lab @ T-Rex

- *T-Rex is a new link to technology sector*
- *Monthly event, more than 350 attendees in 2017*
- *Recurring content on food access, energy equity, and sustainability in business*
- *Informational topics such as Road to Tomorrow, EcoVillages and Media Literacy*

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OneSTL Working Groups

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WATER AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Target = 100% of land in STL Region has active organizations and quality watershed plans in progress by 2025/plans completed by 2030.

Activities

- Maintain database of regional water quality efforts
- Maintain resources on water quality, best management practices, and watershed planning
- Produce informational videos such as Labarque Creek restoration

MATERIALS AND RECYCLING

Target = Reduce tonnage of waste going to landfills within our wasteshed by 30% by 2030 over a 2015 baseline.

Activities

- Create Waste Diversion Ambassadors
- Create a central, regional database and website for information on recycling and hard-to-recycle items
- Conduct a regional public outreach and education campaign on recycling

TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

Target = By 2023, increase the number of destinations such as jobs, residences, and other resources or amenities within a 1/4 mile or five minute safe and accessible walk by 30 percent at 20 stations from a 2018 baseline.

Activities:

- Define local context and definition of transit-oriented development
- Develop a process to measure and assess stations and station areas

BI·STATE DEVELOPMENT

EAST-WEST GATEWAY Council of Governments

Planning and Urban Design Agency

Madison County Transit

Saint Louis COUNTY Department of Planning

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

Target = Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 28% by 2025 and 80% by 2050 (2005 baseline).

Activities:

- Seek public and private endorsements
- Support those institutions as they strive to meet their own goals
- Create a regional Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Form sub-committees based on results of the Inventory (i.e. building efficiency, transportation efficiency, and energy source)

Washington University in St. Louis

U.S. Green Building Council Chapter

Missouri Gateway Chapter

SITTON ENERGY SOLUTIONS

FOOD ACCESS

Target = By 2027, reduce by half the number of census tracts where residents are low-income, lack vehicle access, are a certain distance from a healthy food outlet, and availability of healthy food is low.

Actions:

- Develop “alternative food retail models”
- Work with grocery stores to address community concerns
- Increase food production in North St. Louis
- Increase knowledge of healthy food

BIODIVERSITY

Target = By 2025, 100% of counties in St. Louis region are using the Regional Biodiversity Atlas to actively guide their planning, policies and practices in ways that increase habitat connectivity, ecological functionality, and quality of life for all.

Actions:

- Build a regional inventory of biodiversity data
- Develop a regional atlas of priorities
- Build community awareness and engagement around biodiversity
- Identify pilot projects to take action in the priority areas

For more information visit
OneSTL.org

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