The Columbus Partnership

Benchmarking
Central Ohio

2009

THE COLUMBUS
PARTNERSHIP

Benchmarking
Central Ohio 2009

Project Advisory Group

Kerry Bierman, *Columbus Metropolitan Library*
Lynnette Cook, *United Way of Central Ohio*
Lisa Courtice, *The Columbus Foundation*
Elfie DiBella, *Huntington Bank*
John Elam, *The Columbus Partnership*
Janet Ferguson, *Columbus Urban League*
Richard Hicks, *Columbus Public Health*
Chad Jester, *Nationwide*
Bill LaFayette, *Columbus Chamber*
Robert H. Milbourne, *The Columbus Partnership*
Nancy Reger, *Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission*
Boyce Safford, *Columbus Department of Development*
Jim Schimmer, *Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning*
W. Randy Smith, *Office of Academic Affairs, The Ohio State University*
Press Southworth, *Columbus Cultural Leadership Consortium*
Leslie Strader, *Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission*

Community Research Partners

Project Staff

Roberta F. Garber, *Executive Director*
Jung Kim, *Director of Community Data Services*
Eben Dowell, *Senior Research Associate*
Shon Bunkley, *Senior Research Associate*
Alicia Jackson, *Research Associate*

CRP Partner Organizations

City of Columbus
United Way of Central Ohio
Franklin County Commissioners
John Glenn School of Public Affairs at The Ohio State University

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2009 represents the third edition of the Benchmarking project, following upon previous reports released in March 2007 and March 2008. Benchmarking is a process by which standardized, measurable indicators are used to track and assess how a community is doing in comparison to other communities across the state or nation. In 2005, the Columbus Partnership, a group of business leaders interested in civic improvement, convened a meeting with representatives of organizations involved in diverse policy and program areas to discuss the need for, and feasibility of, a benchmarking effort in central Ohio. Based on input from that meeting and discussions with potential project funders, the Partnership asked Community Research Partners (CRP) to design and implement a central Ohio benchmarking project. CRP is a nonprofit research center based in Columbus that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge.

Principles that Guide the Project

The benchmarking project is designed to reflect the following principles articulated by the Partnership:

Benchmark against both similar and best-in-class communities. Compare central Ohio with 15 metropolitan areas that represent both "peer communities" (similar demographics/geography) and "best-in-class communities" (having characteristics that other communities emulate).

Select indicators from a broad framework, with a focus on economic competitiveness. Identify about 50 indicators that describe characteristics of the population, economy, and quality of life that contribute to the economic competitiveness of the region.

Get advice from local experts. Establish an advisory group of experts in the key indicator areas to assist in selecting comparison communities and indicators and collecting and analyzing data and to provide feedback on the report.

Use easily accessible, recent data. Collect data from existing, centralized sources. The process will not include conducting new research or collecting data from individual communities. If possible, indicator data will be used that are no more than three years old and can be regularly updated.

Produce a product that is useful to a wide audience. Prepare a report that: 1) is easy for a variety of users to understand; 2) can be used to guide program and policy development; 3) informs the community about how Columbus stacks up; and 4) inspires the community to do better.

Provide regular updates. After the initial release, produce annual updates to assess progress and trends.

The Indicator Groups

The indicators in Benchmarking Central Ohio are organized into four groups, each describing a facet of the community that contributes to economic competitiveness:

1. **Population Vitality:** indicators of population growth, racial and ethnic diversity, and age diversity
2. **Economic Strength:** indicators of business and employment growth, industry and occupation distribution, investment, productivity, and the workforce
3. **Personal Prosperity:** indicators of personal income, economic hardship, homeownership and housing affordability, and economic equity
4. **Community Wellbeing:** indicators of health, safety, civic participation, transportation, environmental quality, and leisure activities

Format of the Report

Each report section begins with an introduction that provides an overview of the data in the section. This includes an analysis, in both narrative and graphic format, of how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 communities. The introduction also includes a chart that lines up the metro areas based on their ranking on a key indicator in that section and shows the other indicators that have the strongest and weakest relationship with the key indicator. This graphic provides a cross-indicator picture of how Columbus shares the characteristics of the highest- or lowest-ranking communities.

Each indicator (with two exceptions) is displayed on one page. The

indicator pages include data sources and definitions, a table, and a bar graph that provide multiple dimensions of the indicator topic. A Columbus Trends chart presents the data and rank for Columbus on the given indicator in the current and past Benchmarking reports.

The trend chart should be considered with certain caveats that affect the comparison of the first year to the second and third years. For example, the 2005 American Community Survey does not include the population living in group quarters, such as college residence halls, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' dormitories, and homeless shelters. Subsequent ACS data do include group quarters populations, which tend to have different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics than the general public. Additionally, between the 2007 and 2008 Benchmarking reports, data for five indicators changed from the Census Bureau's 1999 boundaries of Metropolitan Statistical Areas to the 2003 boundaries.

About the Rankings

The format of the report is intended to let the data speak for itself. Unlike some benchmarking reports, there are no letter grades or up and down arrows to compare the metro areas. However, for each indicator there is a bar graph that rank-orders the metro areas, and there are rankings on the data tables. Many of the graphs display data as a percentage or rate to enable "apples to apples" comparisons of metro areas with different populations.

In ranking most of the indicators, #1 indicates both "highest" and "best," and #16 indicates both "lowest" and "worst." For some indicators (e.g. unemployment rate, poverty rate, crime rate), the lowest number is best. In these cases, the data are ranked with the lowest number as #1 and the highest number as #16. A footnote indicates the rank order system used on each page. Tied metro areas (identified with a "T") are all assigned the next number in the ranking sequence. The ranking then skips over the numbers that would have been assigned if there were no tie (i.e. 1, 2, T-3, T-3, 5).

Finally, ranking should be considered within the context of the specific indicator. For data where the spread between the highest and lowest figures is small, ranking may be a less useful tool for analysis.

Impact of the 2008 Report

The second edition of Benchmarking Central Ohio was widely discussed in front-page stories, editorials, and letters to the editor in the mainstream media, in alternative publications, and on blogs and electronic forums. The report was the focus of a Columbus Metropolitan Club event in April 2008 and a radio interview on WOSU's Open Line with Fred Andrle. Web links to various media coverage can be found on our web site at www.communityresearchpartners.org.

One highly charged topic was whether central Ohio "lacks culture" due to its rank of last among the 16 metro areas in the study on arts establishments per capita. The accuracy of this ranking was widely debated. The research served as a catalyst for community dialogue.

As has been noted before, the report is a reference document, intended to be "more like a dictionary than a novel." Some users may focus in on only one or two indicators, while others are interested in the big picture. The dissemination of the report stimulated conversations about how to make meaning of the data, further explore the findings, and spur action based on the report.

The 2009 Report

In the third year of the Benchmarking project, the 2009 report affirms or clarifies the baseline measurements of the first two years. This report provides the latest data available and continues to build the foundation for tracking trends in the future.

As in 2008, a key objective for the 2009 report was to keep the content and format as stable as possible to allow comparisons with previous years' data and make use of the prior research and efforts involved in selecting comparison communities and indicators. However, the report also needed to incorporate comments on the 2008 report and suggestions for improvement.

In November 2008, two Advisory Group meetings and follow-up communications generated feedback on the 2008 report and discussed enhancements for Benchmarking 2009. The group offered suggestions for

potential new indicators and modifications of existing indicators. CRP considered these suggestions carefully in light of the standards set by the first edition of Benchmarking Central Ohio.

Raleigh and Durham

The Advisory Group discussed the possibility of combining the Raleigh and Durham metro areas, the primary argument for which was that the renowned Research Triangle spans both areas. Proponents of combining the two areas believed that Central Ohio competes with the Research Triangle region, not just the Raleigh metro area. Until 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau defined Raleigh and Durham as a single metropolitan area, providing an example of precedence.

In 2003, the Census Bureau created two separate metro areas based on its standard that a metro area "consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core." Cleveland was another metro area that was significantly affected at the time, as Cleveland and Akron were also divided into two metro areas. This example highlighted the "slippery slope" of making exceptions to the use of standard metropolitan areas. Some of the arguments for combining Raleigh and Durham could also be made for Cleveland and Akron, as well as other metro areas in this study. In order to maintain consistency, the Advisory Group chose to continue using the Raleigh metro area.

How the indicators reflect current economic conditions

In 2009, many of the business- and housing-related indicators reflect further decline in economic conditions across all 16 metro areas, mirroring current affairs in our nation. Since some of the data sources are 1 to 3 years behind, this lag means that the problems were present even before the economy deteriorated. For example, in last year's Benchmarking report, the Business Firms indicator (2.01) had only two metro areas show a decline in the number of firms from 2004 to 2005. In this report, there are six metro areas, including Columbus, which had a net loss of firms from 2005 to 2006.

The Unemployment indicator (2.15) comprises much more recent data, because the availability of new data coincides with the annual start of work on the Benchmarking report. Last year's report contained unemployment rates from November 2007, for which the Benchmarking metros ranged from 3.5% to 5.4%. November 2008 rates were up across the board, ranging from 5.0% to 8.1%. The U.S. rate increased from 4.5% to 6.5%. In Central Ohio, the rate rose from 4.5% to 5.8%, but the region moved up in rank from 8th to 3rd, meaning that other metro areas were much harder hit. Charlotte had the largest increase in unemployment, from 4.7% to 8.1%.

Foreclosures (3.14) continue to be a growing problem, as the number of households per foreclosure in the U.S. dropped from 264 in the third quarter of 2007 to 147 in the third quarter of 2008. This means that foreclosures are a larger portion of the housing market. Most metros continued to have steep drops in the number of households per foreclosure. In 2008 Q3, San Diego had just 61 households for every foreclosure. Columbus had 111, down from 136 in 2007 Q3. Austin is the only metro area in the Benchmarking group that showed clear improvement between 2007 and 2008, with the number of households per foreclosure rising from 181 to 386.

Two indicators highlight the drop in housing prices and demand: New Housing Starts (3.11) and Owner Housing Affordability (3.13). For New Housing Starts, the number of residential permits per 1,000 units fell from 15.6 in 2006 to 11.6 in 2007 across all U.S. metros, a decline of 25.6%. In Columbus, the rate fell from 10.3 to 8.3. Fifteen out of 16 metros saw fewer housing starts in 2007, the lone exception being Louisville. Jacksonville has seen the steepest decline (nearly 60%) in recent years from 46.0 in 2005 to 29.8 in 2006 and 18.7 in 2007.

Even though the construction of new housing supply has fallen, housing has become more affordable due to the decline in prices. In 2008 Q3, 56.1% of housing in the U.S was affordable to median income buyers, up from 42.0% the year before. San Diego experienced a dramatic increase in affordability, from 10.1% to 38.7% as the median sales price of a home fell from $440,000 to $308,000. In comparison, Columbus has been a much less volatile market, with the affordability rate rising slightly from 74.8% in 2006 to 78.4% in

2007 and the median sales price falling from $140,000 to $134,000.

Foreclosures and a weaker market for home purchases may have increased demand for rental housing, making it less affordable to rent. In the Rental Housing Affordability indicator (3.15), 14 out of 16 metros experienced an increase from 2006 to 2007 in the share of renters spending over 30% of their income on housing. Nationwide, this share went up from 47.2% to 50.9%. The Columbus metro area saw an increase from 44.3% to 49.5%.

What's New in 2009

Changes in the 2009 report are fewer in number than in 2008, which in part reflects an approach toward a settled foundation for long-term benchmarking.

New and revised indicators

Compared to the addition of six indicators in the 2008 report, the 2009 edition adds only one: Volunteering (4.07). At the suggestion of the advisory group, CRP considered a wide range of potential new indicators, specifically on the topics of child health and the environment. However, these considerations encountered the same obstacles as in previous years with regard to data availability at the metro area level and across all 16 metro areas.

The Arts Establishments indicator (4.16) was revised to distinguish larger cultural institutions. A summary table of changes and other notes related to the indicators is included in Appendix A.

New key indicators for Patterns across Indicators

For the Patterns across Indicators charts, the key indicator has changed for three of the sections. In the Economic Strength section, the key indicator has changed from Gross Metropolitan Product (2.11) to High Tech Industries (2.08). The Personal Prosperity key indicator has changed from Poverty (3.05) to Foreclosures (3.14). The Community Wellbeing key indicator has changed from Arts Establishments (4.16) to Volunteering (4.07). Population Growth remains the key indicator in the Population Vitality section.

Data source changes

The data source for the Charitable Contributions indicator (4.06) was changed from DataPlace KnowledgePlex, which processed Internal Revenue Service data, to the IRS directly to ensure consistent access to the most up-to-date data. The Arts Establishments indicator (4.15) previously used the Urban Institute's Arts and Culture Indicators in Communities Project, which relied on data from the Census Bureau's County Business Patterns. Now the indicator uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for more fine-grained analysis.

The Metro Areas

This report compares the Columbus metro area with 15 others across the country. For most of the indicators, these are the Metropolitan Statistical Area geographies defined by the U.S. Census Bureau in June 2003 (see table next page). However, the indicator data in the report reflects the geography used by the data source. Some data sources use different metro area geography from that of the Census Bureau or use pre-2003 Census MSA geographies. These are identified on the applicable indicator pages.

Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. In updating the data, CRP identified and corrected data in one indicator from the 2008 report. This correction is noted in Appendix A and will also be shown in the 2008 report itself, available for download at www.communityresearchpartners.org. CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, but it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into future updates of the report.

2003 U.S. Census Bureau Metro Area Descriptions

Metro Area	U.S. Census Bureau Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)	2003 MSA Geography (counties and states)
Austin	Austin-Round Rock, TX	Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, Williamson, TX
Charlotte	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, Union, NC; York, SC
Chicago	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will, IL; Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, IN; Kenosha, WI
Cincinnati	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, OH; Boone , Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, KY; Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, IN
Cleveland	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, OH
Columbus	Columbus, OH	Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, Union, OH
Indianapolis	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, Shelby, IN
Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL	Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns, FL
Kansas City	Kansas City, MO-KS	Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, Ray, MO; Franklin, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Wyandotte, KS
Louisville	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN	Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Meade, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble, KY; Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Washington, IN
Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Wright, MN; Pierce, St. Croix, WI
Nashville	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN	Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson, TN
Portland, OR	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, OR; Clark, Skamania, WA
Raleigh	Raleigh-Cary, NC	Franklin, Johnston, Wake, NC
San Diego	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	San Diego, CA

Columbus Benchmarking 2007 to 2009 Trends

As mentioned before, one objective of the Benchmarking project is to monitor how Columbus performs against other metro areas over time. The next table groups indicators by their category in this report (Population Vitality, Economic Strength, Personal Prosperity, Community Wellbeing) and then by the direction in which Columbus's ranking has moved in the past two years. The four types of movment in ranking are:

1. **Rank going up:** Columbus's rank has moved up in at least one of the two years (2007 to 2008 or 2008 to 2009) and moved up or at least stayed neutral in the other year.
2. **Rank going down:** Columbus's rank has moved down in at least one of the two years and stayed neutral or moved down in the other year.

3. **Mixed movements:** Columbus's rank has moved up or down in one year and in the other direction the other year.
4. **No change:** Columbus's rank has stayed at the same position from 2007 to 2008 to 2009.

Some indicators have two years' worth of data, not three, and are therefore categorized on the change in Columbus's rank over two points in time. Minority Business Ownership (2.09), Female Business Ownership, (2.10) and Local Government (4.08) are not included in the table as data has been available to date for only one year.

The results for Columbus are mixed in three of the sections with some indicator rankings going up and others going down. The Personal Prosperity indicators show a clear downward trend, with Columbus moving down in rank in ten indicators versus moving up in one.

Columbus Benchmarking 2007 to 2009 Trends*

	RANK GOING UP	RANK GOING DOWN	MIXED MOVEMENTS	NO CHANGE
Population Vitality		1.02 Percent change in birth rate (9)	1.01 Percent population change (8)	1.03 Percent of foreign-born population (11)
		1.04 Percent of minority population (13)	1.05 Percent of population under age 18 (7)	1.06 Percent of population ages 65 and above (11)
			1.08 Persons per household (13)	1.07 Median age (4)
Economic Strength	2.04 Percent professional and business services employment (4)	2.02 Small business establishments per 1,000 establishments (13)	2.01 Percent change in business firms (12)	2.05 Transportation, warehousing, utilities employment growth (1)
	2.04 Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment (3)	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita (11)	2.05 Professional and business services employment growth (6)	2.07 Percent of small business firms (16)
	2.06 Fortune 1,000 companies (4)	2.08 High tech location quotient (10)	2.16 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop. (3)	2.11 Gross metropolitan per capita (6)
	2.12 Per capita income (adjusted, Columbus cost of living) (10)	2.14 Percent population of prime working age (7)		2.13 Percent management & professional occupations (5)
	2.15 Unemployment rate (3)	2.17 Percent of population age 25+ with graduate degree (7)		
		2.18 Percent new residents age 25+ with graduate degree (7)		

*Columbus rankings for 2009 are in parentheses. Movement in Columbus's ranking is relative to the performance of the Benchmarking metro areas. In some indicators, Columbus may have moved up in ranking not on the basis of improvement within the region but rather due to worse performance in other regions. For example, the unemployment rate rose from 4.4% to 4.5% to 5.8% in Columbus but its ranking improved from 9th to 8th to 3rd.

Benchmarking 2007 to 2009 Trends

	RANK GOING UP	RANK GOING DOWN	MIXED MOVEMENTS	NO CHANGE
Personal Prosperity	3.14 Foreclosure rate (13)	3.02 Median household income (13)	3.11 Residential building permits per 1,000 housing units (11)	3.01 Investment income as percent of total income (15)
		3.03 Percent of households with income $75,000 and above (12)	3.13 Percent housing affordable to median income buyers (4)	3.04 Income gap ratio (5)
		3.05 Percent of population below poverty level (16)		3.07 Percent of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school (13)
		3.06 Percent of unmarried women 15-19 who had a birth in the past year (15)		3.12 Percent of owner-occupied housing units (12)
		3.08 Percent of persons below 200% poverty (15)		
		3.09 Percent of households receiving assistance or food stamps (14)		
		3.10 Percent tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (9)		
		3.15 Percent renters spending over 30% on housing (11)		
		3.16 Percent of households without a vehicle (9)		
		3.17 Percent of population using Internet at home (15)		
Community Wellbeing	4.04 Number of physicians per 100,000 population (10)	4.01 Percent of adults who are obese (16)	4.11 Percent of days with good air quality (5)	4.02 Percent of adults who currently smoke (9)
	4.06 Percent of tax returns claiming charitable contributions (8)	4.03 Percent of adults without health insurance (7)		4.14 Library items circulation per capita (5)
	4.07 Overall volunteer rate (4)	4.05 Violent crimes per 100,000 population (6)		
	4.09 Percent change in public transit usage (14)	4.10 Percent change in traffic delay per person (11)		
	4.12 Percent of workers using alternate transportation (9)	4.11 Percent who commute 25 minutes or more (3)		
	4.13 Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot (13)	4.15 Professional sports teams (5)		
	4.18 LEED certified projects, sq ft per capita (6)	4.16 Arts establishments per 1,000 populations (15)		

Section 1: Population Vitality

This section includes indicators of population size, growth, and diversity that describe the vitality of the metro area populations.

The following are the Population Vitality indicator categories:

1.01 **Population Growth**

1.02 **Birth Rate**

1.03 **Foreign-born Population**

1.04 **Racial and Ethnic Diversity**

1.05 **Youth Population**

1.06 **Senior Population**

1.07 **Median Age**

1.08 **Households**

Population Vitality Overview

Population Growth

In 2007, the 16 metro areas ranged in size from Raleigh, with just over one million people, to Chicago, with 9.5 million. The Columbus metro area, with 1.7 million, ranked 8th in population.

The fastest growing metro areas were Raleigh, Austin, Charlotte, Nashville, and Jacksonville, which all grew by over 10.0% from 2002 to 2007. Milwaukee was the metro area with the lowest population growth. Cleveland again saw its population decline.

The Columbus population grew by 5.7%, ranking 8th among the 16 metro areas. This rate was slightly more than the 5.4% change across all metro areas in the U.S.

Birth Rate

Austin, San Diego, Charlotte, Raleigh, Indianapolis, and Kansas City each had a birth rate of over 15.0 births per 1,000 people in 2007; last year San Diego was the only metro area in this category. Cleveland had the lowest birth rate with fewer than 13.0 births per 1,000 people. The birth rate in Columbus remained steady at 14.9.

From 2002 to 2007, the metro areas with the greatest increase were Jacksonville and San Diego. The steepest drops were in Chicago, Cleveland and Austin. Across all metro areas in the U.S., there was an increase of 1.3%. Columbus ranked 9th among the 16 metro areas, with a 0.2% decrease in the birth rate, moving down three places below Portland, Nashville, and Charlotte.

Foreign-Born Population

Of the 16 metro areas, San Diego had the largest foreign-born population (22.7%). Chicago and Austin were the only other Benchmarking metro areas to exceed the 13.5% share across all metro areas in the U.S. The lowest percentages of foreign-born residents (below 4.0%) were in Cincinnati and Louisville. Columbus ranked 11th among the metro areas, with foreign-born residents representing 6.3% of the population. However, Columbus ranked

2nd among the 16 metro areas in recent arrivals, with 42.4% of immigrants having entered the U.S. since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity

Among the 16 metro areas, San Diego, Chicago, Austin, Charlotte, and Raleigh had the highest percentages of non-white population in 2007 (all at 34.0% or higher). Meanwhile, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Louisville had the lowest rates, each under 19.0%. The percent minority population across all metro areas in the U.S. was 37.1%.

In the group of 16, the highest percentages of black population were in Charlotte, Jacksonville, Raleigh, Cleveland, and Chicago. The Asian population was proportionately highest in San Diego, Chicago, and Portland. San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had high percentages of persons of Hispanic origin. The Columbus metro area ranked 13th in overall diversity (21.7% non-white population), but was 7th in the percentage of Asian population and 9th in black population.

Youth and Senior Populations

In 2007, 25.5% of the Columbus metro area population was under age 18, having the 7th highest youth population among the 16 metro areas, compared to 11th in 2006. From 2006 to 2007, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and San Diego moved below Columbus. Indianapolis (26.7%) and Charlotte (26.3%) ranked highest, while Cleveland, Louisville, Portland, Nashville, and Jacksonville had youth populations below the 24.8% across all metro areas in the nation.

Austin, Raleigh, Charlotte, and Minneapolis had the smallest percentage of persons age 65 and over (under 10.0%). Columbus's ranking remained the same as in 2006 at 5th place with 10.1%. Cleveland had the largest senior population (14.6%) by a large margin over the next two metro areas, Louisville and Milwaukee (12.4% and 12.3%, respectively). The percentage across all metro areas in the nation was 12.0%.

Median Age

The metro areas with the largest senior populations also had the highest median ages. Columbus was among four metro areas with a median age under 35 years, ranking below Austin, San Diego, and Raleigh. Cleveland, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Jacksonville areas had median ages of 37 years or older. Across the 16 metro areas, the white population was the oldest group (from ages 35-42), while the Hispanic population was the youngest(from ages 25.5-30.3), with differences of 8 to 16 years in median age between these groups. The median age in the U.S. was 36.7 years.

Households

In 2007, Columbus tied with Indianpolis, ranking 11th, with the 5th highest percentage of households that were female-headed with children (9.1%). Columbus ranked 7th in one-person households (28.6%) and 12th in married couple households (47.3%). Minneapolis, Portland, and San Diego had the lowest percentages of female-headed households with children (below 8.0%). Cleveland, Louisville, Milwaukee, Austin, and Cincinnati had the highest percentage of persons living alone (29.0% and above). Raleigh, Minneapolis, and Kansas City had the highest percentages of married couple households (greater than 50.0%).

San Diego, Chicago, Austin, and Raleigh had the largest average household size (above 2.60 persons). Cleveland and Louisville had the smallest (below 2.50 persons). Columbus tied with Milwaukee at 13th, with 2.50 persons per household, lower than the 2.64 average across all metro areas in the U.S.

Population Vitality: How Columbus Compares

This figure depicts how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 metro areas using *data from the bar graphs* on the indicator pages in the Population Vitality section.

● *Columbus metro area* #1 (Highest) #8 (Lowest) #16

*The indicators for persons age 65 and older and median age are ranked from lowest (#1) to highest (#16).
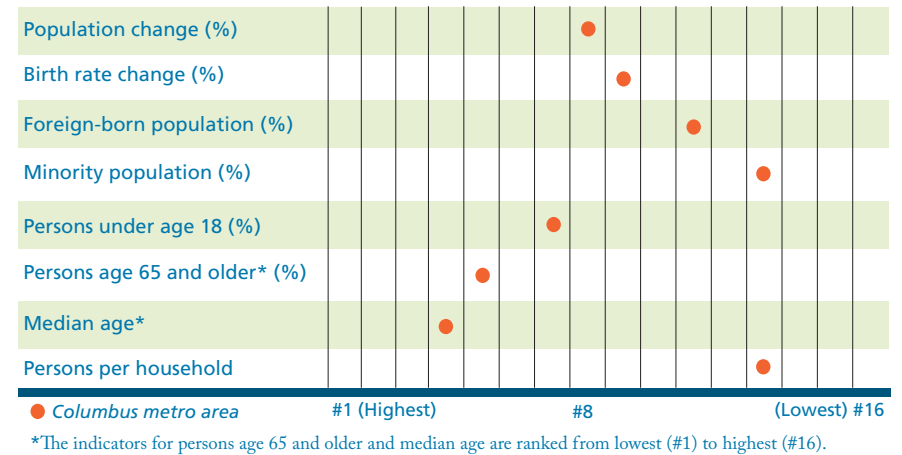
Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Fast Growth and Slow Growth Metro Areas

The graphic on the following page compares the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Population Change, Indicator 1.01, and shows which indicators in the report were found to be most similar and least similar in ranking with the key indicator (1.01).

Raleigh, Austin, Charlotte, Nashville, and Jacksonville were the fastest growing metro areas (ranks 1-5). Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Diego, Chicago, and Cincinnati were the slowest (ranks 12-16). Columbus ranked in the middle of the group in 8th place.

Indicators most similar to the population change indicator

Rankings for population change were similar to rankings for new housing starts (3.11). Metro areas with more people moving in also had more housing construction. Fast growing metros had lower percentages of persons age 65 and older (1.06) and lower median ages (1.07).

Fast growing metro areas also ranked highly in a wide range of Economic Strength indicators, with more growth in the number of business firms (2.01); more small business establishment births (2.02); more venture capital investment (2.03); higher rates of employment growth in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector (2.05); and higher percentages of population in prime working age (2.14). Slow growing metro areas struggled across many of these same business and economic indicators.

Indicators least similar to the population change indicator

Rankings for population change were least similar to several indicators from the Personal Prosperity and Community Wellbeing sections. Fast growing metro areas have more traffic congestion (4.10), longer commutes (4.11), and less use of public transportation (4.12). These areas also have less housing affordable to median income buyers (3.13) and lower library circulation per capita (4.14). Based on this group of least similar indicators, the provision of infrastructure, services, and amenities appears to be lagging behind population in fast-growing metro areas.

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a fast growing area in its low percentage of seniors (1.06) and low median age (1.07). The Columbus area's growth in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (2.05) is contrasted by the weak performance of slow growth metro areas in this sector. However, Columbus was more like a slow growing area with less net growth in the number of business firms (2.01) and fewer small business establishment births (2.02).

Patterns Across Indicators: Population Growth

Ranking **most** similar to Population Change — Ranking **least** similar to Population Change

Metro Area	1.01 Population change (%)	1.06 Persons age 65 and older (%)*	1.07 Median age*	2.01 Change in business firms	2.02 Establishment births per 1,000 establishments	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita	2.05 Professional and business services employment growth (%)	2.05 Transportation, warehousing and utilities employment growth (%)	2.14 Population of prime working age (%)	3.11 Residential building permits/1,000 housing units	3.16 Households without a vehicle (%)*	3.01 Investment income as % of total income	3.07 Children age 3-4 enrolled in school (%)	3.10 Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)*	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	4.01 Adults who are obese (%)*	4.03 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.10 Change in traffic delay per person (%)*	4.11 Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)*	4.12 Workers walking, biking, or using public transportation (%)*	4.14 Library circulation per capita
Raleigh	1	2	3	1	3	2	4	7	2	1	2	12	7	6	8	15	14	10	11	13	9
Austin	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	10	15	8	11	1	16	14	12	7	16
Charlotte	3	3	5	4	6	8	5	6	4	3	6	14	2	15	7	13	15	9	13	11	12
Nashville	4	6	8	5	10	7	2	4	6	4	4	16	16	13	16	10	12	12	15	16	14
Jacksonville	5	12	13	3	1	4	9	9	13	5	7	1	1	16	9	8	10	13	14	14	11
Portland	6	7	11	6	4	5	12	10	5	6	11	5	14	2	13	6	9	7	8	2	3
Indianapolis	7	8	7	8	11	13	3	3	9	8	3	11	11	12	1	12	8	5	6	15	4
Columbus	**8**	**5**	**4**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**6**	**1**	**7**	**11**	**9**	**15**	**13**	**9**	**4**	**16**	**7**	**11**	**3**	**10**	**2**
Kansas City	9	11	10	15	7	15	11	11	11	9	5	13	8	4	15	14	6	2	4	12	7
Minneapolis	10	4	9	11	8	6	14	16	3	13	10	2	12	1	6	5	2	8	9	3	6
Louisville	11	15	15	10	12	12	7	5	12	7	12	8	10	14	5	9	4	6	2	9	13
Cincinnati	12	13	11	14	16	14	10	8	14	12	13	6	9	7	3	7	5	4	5	8	5
Chicago	13	9	5	9	9	9	13	13	10	10	16	7	4	10	12	3	13	16	16	1	10
San Diego	14	10	2	7	2	3	8	12	8	14	8	3	3	5	14	2	11	15	10	4	15
Milwaukee	15	14	14	13	15	16	15	14	15	15	14	4	6	3	10	4	1	3	1	5	8
Cleveland	16	16	16	16	14	10	16	15	16	16	15	9	5	11	2	11	3	1	7	6	1

Fast Growth Metros — Slow Growth Metros

Ranking is highest (1) to lowest (16), except for (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16); the rankings in this graphic are based on unrounded data and may vary slightly from those in the individual indicator pages

Indicator 1.01: **Population Growth**

This indicator includes U.S. Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2002 and 2007 and the increase or decrease in population from 2002 to 2007.

Columbus Trends: Percent population change

Years	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2000-2005	5.5%								●								
2001-2006	5.3%									●							
2002-2007	5.7%								●								

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Total population, 2002 and 2007

Metro Area		Total population 2002		Total population 2007
Raleigh	(16)	864,407	(16)	1,047,629
Austin		1,355,241		1,598,161
Charlotte		1,407,381		1,651,568
Nashville		1,364,275		1,521,437
Jacksonville		1,173,245		1,300,823
Portland		2,014,037		2,175,113
Indianapolis		1,578,239		1,695,037
Columbus	**(8)**	**1,660,036**	**(8)**	**1,754,337**
Kansas City		1,887,074		1,985,429
Minneapolis		3,055,619		3,208,212
Louisville		1,180,288		1,233,735
Cincinnati		2,050,677		2,133,678
Chicago	(1)	9,263,714	(1)	9,524,673
San Diego		2,908,091		2,974,859
Milwaukee		1,519,705		1,544,398
Cleveland		2,140,745		2,096,471
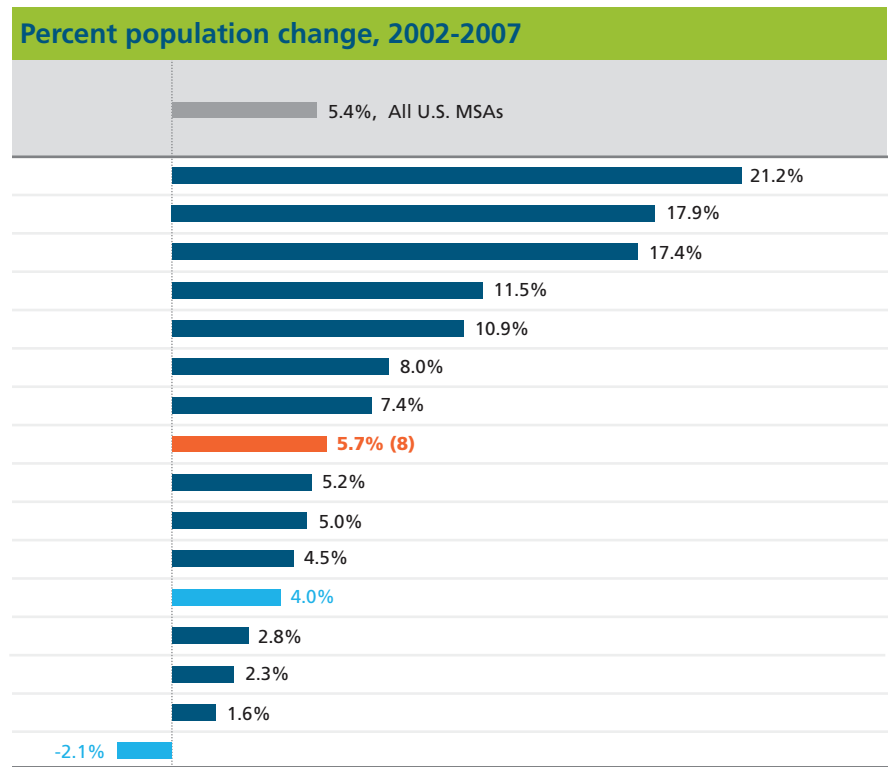
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Percent population change, 2002-2007

5.4%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent change
Raleigh	21.2%
Austin	17.9%
Charlotte	17.4%
Nashville	11.5%
Jacksonville	10.9%
Portland	8.0%
Indianapolis	7.4%
Columbus	5.7% (8)
Kansas City	5.2%
Minneapolis	5.0%
Louisville	4.5%
Cincinnati	4.0%
Chicago	2.8%
San Diego	2.3%
Milwaukee	1.6%
Cleveland	-2.1%

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.02: **Birth Rate**

This indicator includes data on birth rates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The birth rate is the total number of live births occurring to residents of an area as a percentage of an area's population. The rate is estimated using reports from the Census Bureau's Federal State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates and the National Center for Health Statistics.

Columbus Trends: Percent change in birth rate

Years	Percent change
2000-2005	-3.5%
2001-2006	-2.9%
2002-2007	-0.2%

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
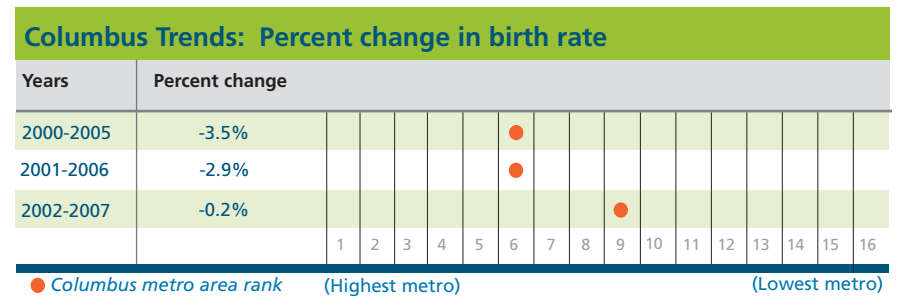
Total births and birth rate, 2007

Metro Area		Total births		Birth rate (births per 1,000 population)
Jacksonville		19,123		14.7
San Diego		46,864	(T-1)	15.8
Minneapolis		47,286		14.7
Kansas City		30,183		15.2
Cincinnati		30,011		14.1
Nashville		21,848		14.4
Charlotte		25,893		15.7
Portland		29,934		13.8
Columbus	**(7)**	**26,182**	**(T-7)**	**14.9**
Indianapolis		26,001		15.3
Raleigh		16,368		15.6
Louisville	(16)	6,356		13.3
Milwaukee		21,394		13.9
Chicago	(1)	142,348		14.9
Cleveland		25,626	(16)	12.2
Austin		25,323	(T-1)	15.8
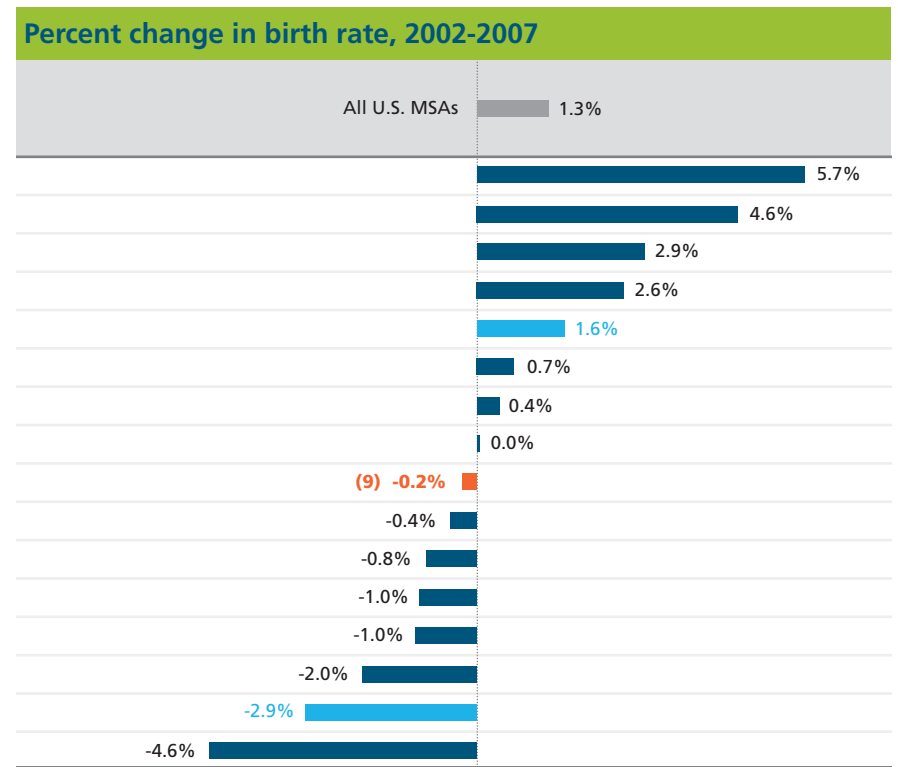
Percent change in birth rate, 2002-2007

All U.S. MSAs   1.3%

Jacksonville	5.7%
San Diego	4.6%
Minneapolis	2.9%
Kansas City	2.6%
Cincinnati	1.6%
Nashville	0.7%
Charlotte	0.4%
Portland	0.0%
Columbus (9)	-0.2%
Indianapolis	-0.4%
Raleigh	-0.8%
Louisville	-1.0%
Milwaukee	-1.0%
Chicago	-2.0%
Cleveland	-2.9%
Austin	-4.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.03: **Foreign-born Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percent of the total population who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The percent of foreign-born persons who arrived in the U.S. in 2000 or later provides a picture of new immigrants in a metro area.

Columbus Trends: Percent of population that is foreign-born

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	6.1%											●					
2006	6.0%											●					
2007	6.3%											●					

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
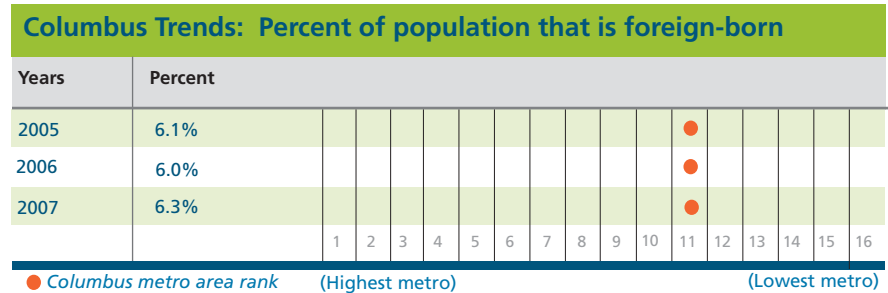
Foreign-born population, 2007

Metro Area	Total foreign-born population		Percent entered U.S. 2000 or after	
San Diego		674,084		23.5%
Chicago	(1)	1,679,074		25.1%
Austin		226,241		36.2%
Portland		261,816		25.9%
Raleigh		112,284		39.1%
Charlotte		150,476		41.0%
Minneapolis		289,261		37.6%
Jacksonville		91,404		27.2%
Milwaukee		105,599		32.0%
Nashville		101,932		40.0%
Columbus	**(10)**	**110,547**	**(2)**	**42.4%**
Kansas City		116,128		38.9%
Cleveland		117,272	(16)	22.3%
Indianapolis		90,994		40.4%
Louisville	(16)	44,760	(1)	49.9%
Cincinnati		75,611		37.1%
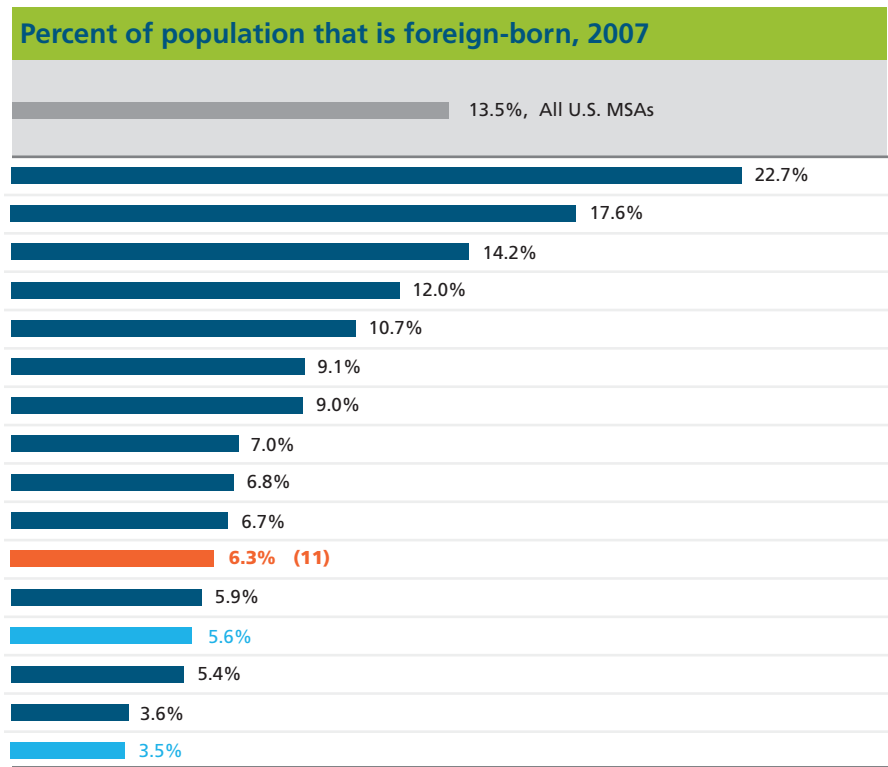
Percent of population that is foreign-born, 2007

13.5%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	22.7%
Chicago	17.6%
Austin	14.2%
Portland	12.0%
Raleigh	10.7%
Charlotte	9.1%
Minneapolis	9.0%
Jacksonville	7.0%
Milwaukee	6.8%
Nashville	6.7%
Columbus	6.3% (11)
Kansas City	5.9%
Cleveland	5.6%
Indianapolis	5.4%
Louisville	3.6%
Cincinnati	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.04: **Race and Ethnicity**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the racial and ethnic diversity of the metro areas. These data reflect self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. The percentages in the data table do not total 100% for two reasons. First, there are additional Census race classifications, including "some other race" and "two or more races," not shown on the table. Second, Hispanic origin is considered to be an ethnicity, not a race. Persons of Hispanic origin may be "of any race" (i.e. Hispanic white, Hispanic black, etc.).

Columbus Trends: Percent minority population

Years	Percent
2005	19.7%
2006	20.0%
2007	21.7%

Rank scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

2005 rank: 11
2006 rank: 11
2007 rank: 13

Population race and ethnicity, 2007

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
San Diego	70.1%	5.0%	(1) 10.3%	(1) 30.3%
Chicago	(16) 63.2%	17.7%	5.3%	19.5%
Austin	68.4%	7.5%	4.4%	29.9%
Charlotte	68.3%	(1) 23.2%	2.6%	8.5%
Raleigh	69.0%	20.3%	3.6%	8.7%
Jacksonville	71.3%	21.9%	2.9%	5.7%
Milwaukee	74.3%	16.2%	2.6%	8.2%
Cleveland	75.7%	19.6%	1.8%	4.0%
Nashville	79.1%	15.7%	2.0%	5.3%
Kansas City	80.7%	12.0%	2.0%	4.6%
Indianapolis	79.8%	14.2%	1.8%	4.6%
Portland	83.2%	(16) 2.7%	5.2%	10.1%
Columbus	**(6) 80.0%**	**(9) 13.8%**	**(7) 3.0%**	**(T-14) 2.8%**
Louisville	82.9%	13.2%	(16) 1.3%	2.8%
Minneapolis	84.1%	6.5%	4.9%	4.6%
Cincinnati	(1) 84.2%	11.7%	1.7%	(16) 1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percent minority population, 2007*

37.1%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	48.9%
Chicago	43.7%
Austin	43.6%
Charlotte	35.7%
Raleigh	34.0%
Jacksonville	32.4%
Milwaukee	28.6%
Cleveland	26.7%
Nashville	24.2%
Kansas City	23.1%
Indianapolis	22.4%
Portland	21.8%
Columbus	**21.7% (13)**
Louisville	18.8%
Minneapolis	18.4%
Cincinnati	16.7%

*All racial groups except white. Only non-white Hispanics are included.
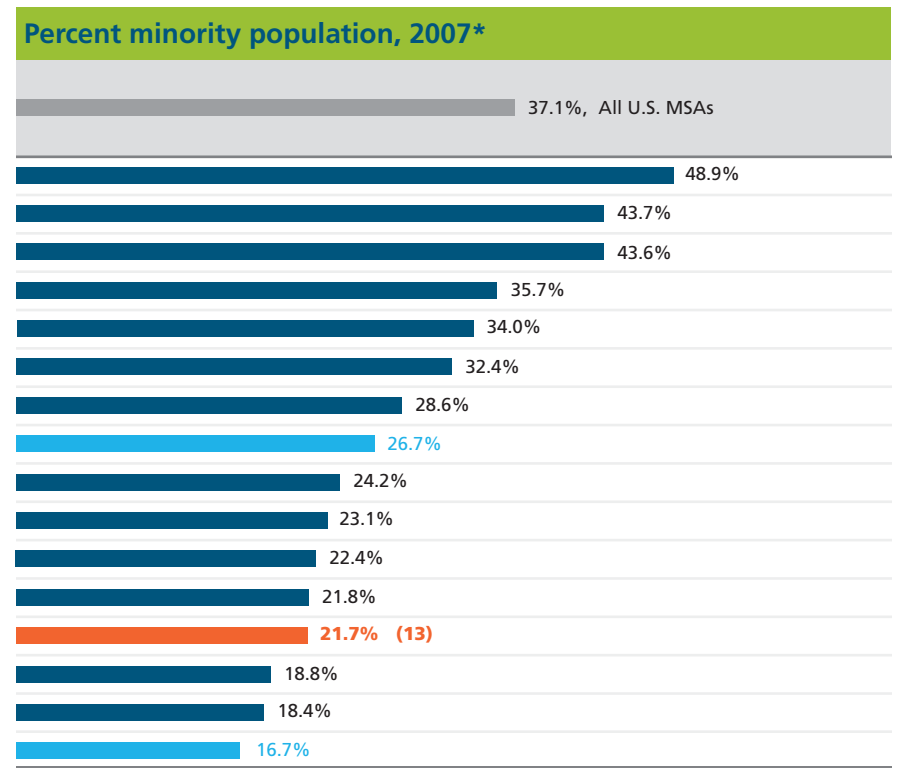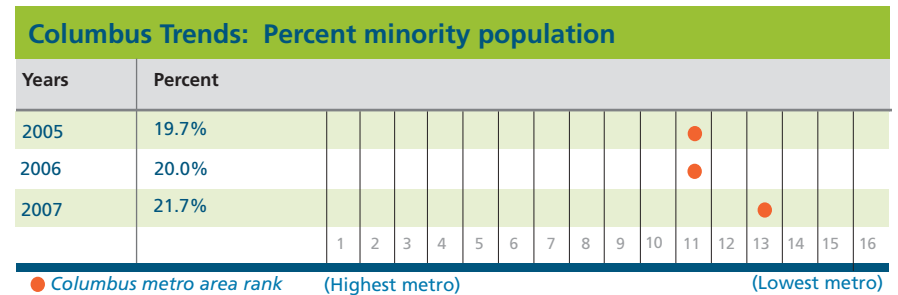
Indicator 1.05: **Youth Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percent of individuals in the metro areas under the age of 18. The child dependency ratio is a ratio of the population under age 18, who typically are economically inactive, to the working age population (ages 18 to 64).

Columbus Trends: Percent population under age 18

Years	Percent																
2005	25.6%								●								
2006	25.2%										●						
2007	25.5%						●										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
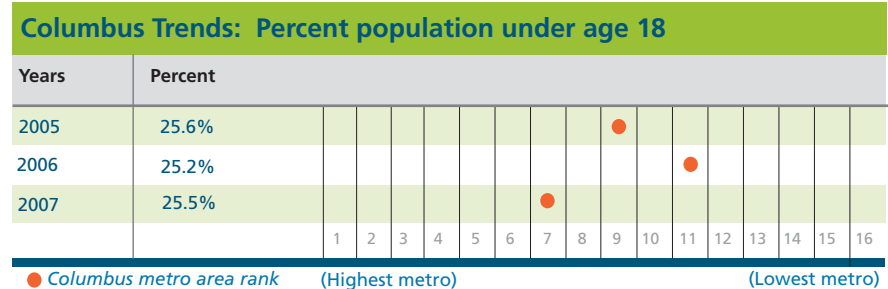
Population under age 18, 2007

Metro Area		Total population under age 18		Child dependency ratio
Indianapolis		452,961	(1)	0.425
Charlotte		433,555		0.408
Raleigh	(16)	275,529		0.399
Kansas City		511,832		0.411
Chicago	(1)	2,459,883		0.408
Austin		411,294		0.386
Columbus	**(9)**	**446,855**	**(8)**	**0.395**
Minneapolis		813,548		0.392
Cincinnati		538,010		0.401
Milwaukee		388,750		0.402
San Diego		741,405		0.390
Jacksonville		321,778		0.389
Nashville		377,269	(T-15)	0.382
Portland		529,252		0.373
Louisville		297,479	(T-15)	0.382
Cleveland		499,140		0.386

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

Percent population under age 18, 2007

Metro Area	Percent
All U.S. MSAs	24.8%
Indianapolis	26.7%
Charlotte	26.3%
Raleigh	26.2%
Kansas City	25.8%
Chicago	25.8%
Austin	25.8%
Columbus	25.5% (7)
Minneapolis	25.4%
Cincinnati	25.2%
Milwaukee	25.2%
San Diego	24.9%
Jacksonville	24.8%
Nashville	24.8%
Portland	24.3%
Louisville	24.2%
Cleveland	23.8%

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.06: **Senior Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percent of individuals in the metro areas age 65 and older. The old-age dependency ratio is a ratio of the population age 65 and over, who typically become economically dependent, to the working age population (ages 18 to 64).

Columbus Trends: Percent population age 65 and older

Years	Percent																
2005	9.8%					●											
2006	10.1%					●											
2007	10.1%					●											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Population age 65 and older, 2007

Metro Area		Total population age 65 and older		Old-age dependency ratio
Austin		117,582	(1)	0.110
Raleigh	(1)	83,813		0.121
Charlotte		153,900		0.145
Minneapolis		316,754		0.152
Columbus	**(7)**	**176,573**	**(5)**	**0.156**
Nashville		156,297		0.158
Portland		225,662		0.159
Indianapolis		179,575		0.169
Chicago	(16)	1,038,166		0.172
San Diego		330,720		0.174
Kansas City		222,616		0.179
Jacksonville		147,670		0.189
Cincinnati		253,667		0.189
Milwaukee		189,670		0.196
Louisville		152,722		0.196
Cleveland		305,341	(16)	0.236

Percent population age 65 and older, 2007

12.0%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	7.4%
Raleigh	8.0%
Charlotte	9.3%
Minneapolis	9.9%
Columbus	**10.1% (5)**
Nashville	10.3%
Portland	10.4%
Indianapolis	10.6%
Chicago	10.9%
San Diego	11.1%
Kansas City	11.2%
Jacksonville	11.4%
Cincinnati	11.9%
Milwaukee	12.3%
Louisville	12.4%
Cleveland	14.6%

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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.07: **Median Age**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the median age of the metro area populations. The median age, which is expressed in years, is the age that divides the population into two equal-size groups. Half the population is older than the median age and half is younger. This indicator includes median age data for the total population, as well as the median age for selected racial and ethnic subgroups.

Columbus Trends: Median age (years) of total population

Years	Age in years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	34.9				●												
2006	34.9				●												
2007	34.9				●												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
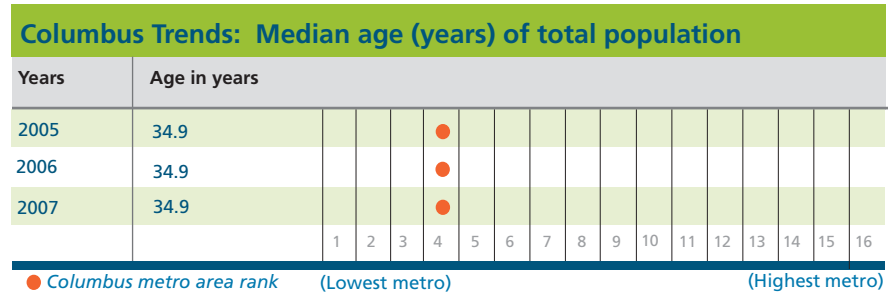
Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2007*

Metro Area		White		Black or African American	Asian		Hispanic
Austin	(1)	35.0		29.8	32.0		26.9
San Diego		36.4		30.0	36.4		26.1
Raleigh		37.0		31.3	33.8		26.3
Columbus	**(3)**	**36.6**	**(3)**	**29.5**	**(5) 32.7**	**(T-5)**	**25.8**
Chicago		38.0		30.7	33.9		26.5
Charlotte		38.9		32.2	35.1		26.8
Indianapolis		37.2		31.4	35.8		26.1
Nashville		37.8		29.7	33.3		25.8
Minneapolis		38.6	(1)	26.9	(1) 29.4		25.6
Kansas City		38.2		31.2	33.6		26.2
Cincinnati		37.9		32.2	34.0		25.7
Portland		38.6		31.1	35.5		26.0
Jacksonville		39.9		30.5	(16) 36.6	(16)	30.3
Milwaukee		41.8		27.3	30.8	(1)	25.5
Louisville		39.7		31.7	32.5		25.9
Cleveland	(16)	42.0	(16)	33.5	35.2		27.9
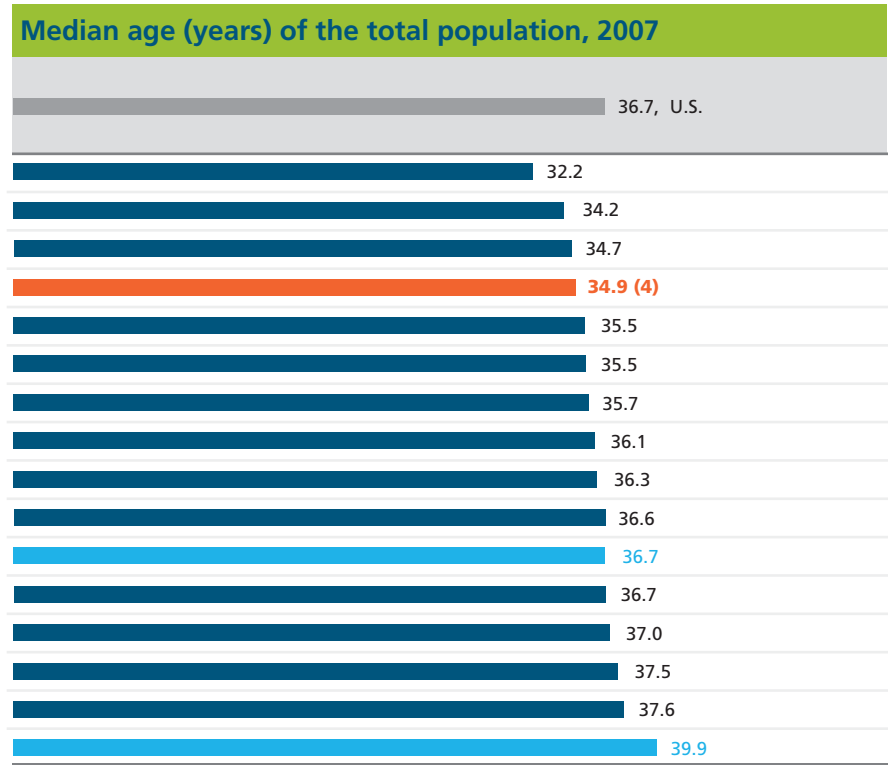
Median age (years) of the total population, 2007

	36.7, U.S.
Austin	32.2
San Diego	34.2
Raleigh	34.7
Columbus	**34.9 (4)**
Chicago	35.5
Charlotte	35.5
Indianapolis	35.7
Nashville	36.1
Minneapolis	36.3
Kansas City	36.6
Cincinnati	36.7
Portland	36.7
Jacksonville	37.0
Milwaukee	37.5
Louisville	37.6
Cleveland	39.9

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

*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.08: **Households**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and type of households in the metro areas. A household is defined as an occupied housing unit, and households are categorized into types based on the characteristics of the primary householder and their relationship with others in the household. Examples of household types include married couples, persons living alone, and female-headed households with children. Average household size is calculated by dividing the total number of people living in households in an area by the total number of households.

Columbus Trends: Average persons per household

Years	Number of persons																
2005	2.49												●				
2006	2.47													●			
2007	2.50													●			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Number and percent of households by type, 2007

Metro Area	Total households		Married couple households		Persons living alone		Female-headed households with children*	
San Diego		1,045,265		49.0%	(16)	25.9%		7.7%
Chicago	(1)	3,412,058		48.8%		27.6%		8.9%
Austin		583,598		46.9%		29.0%		8.0%
Raleigh	(16)	393,260	(1)	52.7%		27.1%		8.1%
Portland		833,728		48.9%		28.7%		7.2%
Cincinnati		808,000		49.5%		29.0%		8.8%
Nashville		585,076		49.2%		28.2%		8.6%
Charlotte		638,709		49.3%		27.2%		8.9%
Indianapolis		657,445		49.3%		27.8%		9.1%
Kansas City		771,959		50.4%		27.6%		8.5%
Minneapolis		1,246,042		51.1%		27.7%	(1)	7.1%
Jacksonville		506,456		49.4%		26.4%		9.3%
Columbus	**(8)**	**684,217**	**(12)**	**47.3%**	**(7)**	**28.6%**	**(T-11)**	**9.1%**
Milwaukee		605,769		46.8%		29.6%		9.3%
Louisville		490,447		47.2%		29.8%		9.3%
Cleveland		835,704	(16)	45.6%	(1)	31.4%	(16)	9.8%

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

Average persons per household, 2007

2.64, All U.S. MSAs	
San Diego	2.74
Chicago	2.74
Austin	2.67
Raleigh	2.61
Portland	2.60
Cincinnati	2.58
Nashville	2.54
Charlotte	2.54
Indianapolis	2.54
Kansas City	2.53
Minneapolis	2.52
Jacksonville	2.51
Columbus	**2.50 (T-13)**
Milwaukee	2.50
Louisville	2.46
Cleveland	2.45

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)
except (*) ranked from lowest to highest
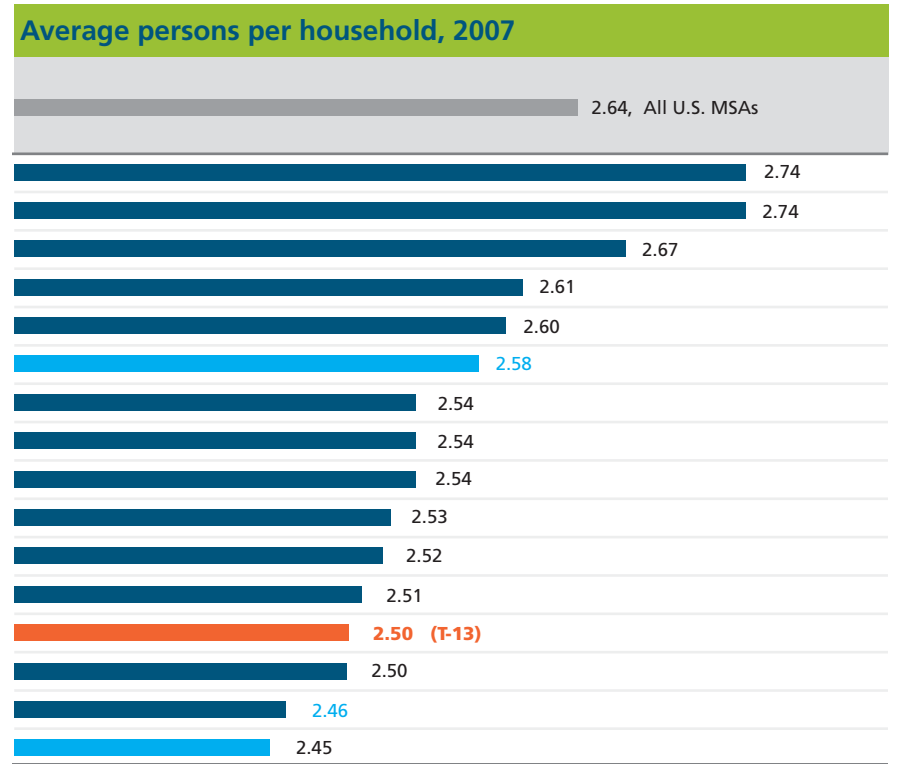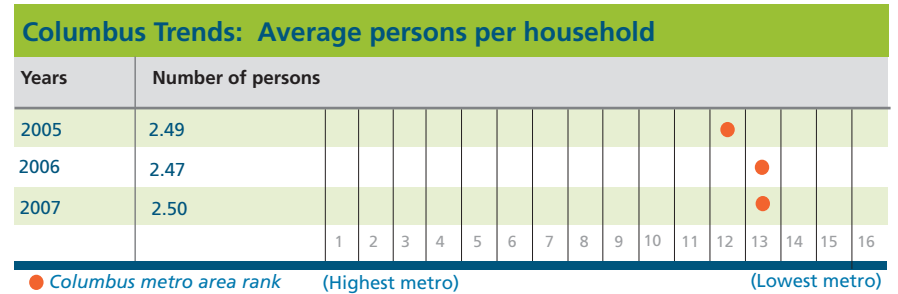
Section 2: Economic Strength

This section includes indicators of industries and occupations, business growth, size and ownership, productivity, investment, and employment and the workforce that describe the strength of the metro area economies.

The following are the Economic Strength indicator categories:

2.01 **Business Firms**

2.02 **New Small Business Establishments**

2.03 **Venture Capital Investment**

2.04 **Industry Sector Employment**

2.05 **Employment Change by Industry**

2.06 **Fortune 1,000 Companies**

2.07 **Small Business Firms**

2.08 **High Tech Industries**

2.09 **Minority Business Ownership**

2.10 **Female Business Ownership**

2.11 **Gross Metropolitan Product**

2.12 **Income and Wages**

2.13 **Occupations**

2.14 **Workforce**

2.15 **Unemployment**

2.16 **Higher Education Enrollment**

2.17 **Educational Attainment**

2.18 **Brain Gain**

Economic Strength Overview

Business Firms

Between 2005 and 2006, the number of business firms in the Columbus metro area decreased 0.1%, ranking 12th among the 16 metro areas. The greatest increases in number of firms were in Raleigh (4.0%) and Austin (3.6%). Cleveland, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee experienced the greatest decreases in the number of business firms during this period. The average change across metro areas in the U.S. was an increase of 0.9%.

New Small Business Establishments

From 2005 to 2006, Columbus ranked 13th in the number of new small business (under 20 employees) establishments per 1,000 total establishments (75 births). Jacksonville, San Diego, Raleigh, Portland, and Austin had over 100 small business establishment births per 1,000. Unchanged from 2003-2004, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Cleveland ranked below Columbus.

Venture Capital Investment

Between 1998 and 2008, Columbus had $778 million in venture capital investment and ranked 11th on a per capita basis ($444). Venture capital per capita was highest in the Austin, Raleigh, and San Diego metro areas, with investments that ranged from $4,216 to $4,996 per capita. Milwaukee and Kansas City had investments of under $300 per capita.

Industry Sector Employment and Growth

In 2007, the Columbus area ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in the percent of employment in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector; 4th in financial activities, professional and business services, and government; and 6th in retail trade. Columbus ranked lower in the percent of employment in the sectors of wholesale trade (15th), education and health services, and manufacturing (both sectors at 11th).

Columbus again led all metro areas in percent employment growth in the transportation, warehousing and utilities sector as growth accelerated to 57.4% between 1998 and 2007. Columbus also ranked 6th in the employment change for wholesale trade. However, Columbus ranked 12th in the financial activities sector with only a 3.5% increase. Employment in manufacturing and retail declined in Columbus by 22.5% and 12.0%, respectively.

Fortune 1,000 Companies

In 2008, the number of Fortune 1,000 companies in the Columbus metro area (15) remained unchanged from 2007, tied for 4th with Cincinnati. The Chicago, Minneapolis, and Cleveland metro areas had the largest numbers (18 or more) of Fortune 1,000 companies, while Austin, Raleigh, and Louisville had four or fewer of these companies.

Small Business Firms

In 2006, 80.3% of all business firms in the Columbus metro area were small businesses (fewer than 20 employees), ranking last among the metro areas. In the Chicago, San Diego, and Portland metro areas, 85.0% or more of all firms were small businesses. Columbus had a high share of firms that were medium-sized, ranking 3rd with 14.3% of all firms. However, it ranked 15th in the share of overall employment that these firms represented.

High Tech Industries

In 2007, the Columbus area had over 37,000 information technology occupations, ranking 5th among the metro areas. The Columbus area's High Tech Location Quotient of 0.78 (a measure of an area's high tech concentration in relationship to the figure for the U.S.) ranked it 10th among the metro areas, down one spot from the previous year as Milwaukee moved ahead. Austin, Portland, and San Diego had the highest Location Quotients.

Minority Business Ownership

In 2002, 9.7% of Columbus metro businesses were owned by racial minorities or Hispanics, ranking 8th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 6th in the number of businesses owned by non-Hispanic racial minorities. In the San Diego and Chicago metros, 20.0% or more of all businesses were owned by racial or ethnic minorities. Louisville, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati ranked lowest (below 7.0%) in percent of minority-owned businesses.

Female Business Ownership

Columbus ranked 6th in the percent of female-owned businesses, which represented 29.5% of all businesses in the metro area in 2002. The figures for the 16 metro areas ranged from Portland, with 31.6% female business ownership, to Nashville, with 25.7%. Portland, Jacksonville, and San Diego had the highest percentages of female business ownership (above 30.0%), while Cleveland, Charlotte, and Nashville had the lowest (below 27.0%).

Gross Metropolitan Product

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of $90.4 billion, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and a GMP per capita of $51,529, ranking 6th. The metro areas with the highest GMP per capita were Charlotte, Minneapolis, and Indianapolis (above $55,000), while Jacksonville was the lowest (below $45,000).

Income and Wages

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had a mean hourly wage for a full-time worker of $20.83, ranking 10th among the 13 metro areas. The areas with the highest wages ($23.00 or more) were Minneapolis, Chicago, San Diego, and Raleigh.

Per capita income for the Columbus metro area was $27,076 in 2007. When the per capita incomes for the other 15 metro areas were adjusted to the Columbus area cost of living, Columbus ranked 10th, passing Nashville from the previous year. Minneapolis, Charlotte, and Milwaukee had the highest adjusted per capita income ($30,000 and above), while San Diego had the lowest ($20,994). Adjusted to Columbus cost of living, the U.S. per capita income was $25,981.

Occupations

In 2007, compared to the other 15 metro areas, the Columbus area ranked 4th in the percent of all jobs in sales and office occupations and 5th in management, professional, and related occupations. The Columbus area's lowest ranking was in the percent of jobs in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations (15th).

Workforce and Unemployment

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had a 76.2% workforce participation rate, ranking 12th among the metro areas. The highest workforce participation rate was in Minneapolis (81.7%), followed by Kansas City (78.8%). Columbus ranked 7th in the percent of population that was of prime working age (22-54) and tied for 2nd in the percent of population that was age 25-34.

In November 2008, the Columbus metro area had 56,700 unemployed persons and an unemployment rate of 5.8%, lower than the U.S. rate of 6.5% and ranking 3rd among the 16 metro areas. The areas with the lowest unemployment rates were Austin and Milwaukee at 5.0% and 5.5%, respectively. The highest rates (above 7.0%) were in Portland and Charlotte.

Higher Education Enrollment

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had 108,126 people enrolled in college (ranking 8th) and another 28,130 people enrolled in graduate or professional school (5th). With 80,898, Columbus ranked 3rd in the number of 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 population (46). Austin and Raleigh tied for 1st among the 16 metro areas each with 47 per 1,000. Jacksonville ranked last with 31 per 1,000.

Educational Attainment and Brain Gain

In 2007, 32.4% of the Columbus metro area population age 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree (ranking 7th) and 11.2% had a graduate degree (7th). Austin and Raleigh represented the top two for both of these education levels, while Jacksonville and Louisville had the lowest percentages.

Columbus was better in terms of brain gain, as 32.6% of adults who had moved in from another state or abroad had bachelor's degrees (ranking 1st) and 17.7% had a graduate or professional degree (ranking 7th). Austin, Cleveland, and Chicago had the highest percentages of newcomers with graduate degrees The lowest were Jacksonville, Nashville and Louisville.

Economic Strength: How Columbus Compares

This figure depicts how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 metro areas using *data from the bar graphs* on the indicator pages in the Economic Strength section.

Indicator	
Change in business firms (%)	
Small establishment births per 1,000 establishments	
Venture capital investment per capita	
Professional and business services employment (% of total)	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment (% of total)	
Professional and business services employment growth	
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment growth	
Fortune 1,000 companies	
Small business firms (%)	
High Tech Location Quotient	
Minority business ownership (%)	
Female business ownership (%)	
Gross metropolitan product per capita	
Per capita income (adjusted, Columbus CLI)	
Management & professional occupations (%)	
Population of prime working age (%)	
Unemployment rate*	
Enrollment of persons age 18-24 in higher education per 1,000 population	
Persons age 25 or older with graduate degree (%)	
New residents age 25+ with bachelor's (%)	

● *Columbus metro area*   #1 (Highest or Best)   #8   (Lowest or Worst) #16

*These indicators are ranked from lowest (#1) to highest (#16).

Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Metro Areas with High and Low Concentrations of High Tech Industries

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 2.08, High Tech Industries, and shows the other indicators in the report that were most similar and least similar in ranking with the high tech indicator. Austin, Portland, San Diego, Raleigh, and Indianapolis were the metros with the highest concentration of high tech industries (rank 1-5). Louisville, Cleveland, Charlotte, Jacksonville, and Cincinnati had the lowest (rank 12-16). Columbus ranked 10th place.

Indicators most similar to the high tech indicator

Rankings for the high tech location quotient were similar to rankings for immigrant populations (1.03), median age (1.07), persons per household (1.08), and persons 25+ with a graduate degree (2.17). Metro areas with high concentrations therefore tended to have more diverse and younger populations. These metro areas also had high household incomes (3.02 and 3.03) and more Wi-Fi hotspots (4.13).

Indicators least similar to the high tech indicator

Rankings for high tech location quotient were least similar to rankings for several housing and transportation indicators. In areas with high concentrations of high tech industries, housing was less affordable (3.13) and homeownership rates were lower (3.12). These areas also experienced more traffic congestion (4.10) with longer commutes (4.11) and less use of public transportation (4.09).

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a metro with a high concentration of high tech industries with its younger population (1.07) and its high percentage of management and professional occupations (2.13). Columbus was more like a metro area with a low concentration of high tech industries with lower income levels (3.02 and 3.03) but also more housing affordable to median income buyers (3.13).

Patterns Across Indicators: High Tech Location Quotient

Ranking **most** similar to High Tech Location Quotient   Ranking **least** similar to High Tech Location Quotient

Legend:
- Rank 1-5
- Rank 6-11
- Rank 12-16

More High Tech → Less High Tech

Metro Area	2.08 High tech location quotient	1.03 Foreign-born population (%)	1.07 Median age*	1.08 Persons per household	2.13 Management & professional occupations (%)	2.17 Persons 25+ with graduate degree (%)	3.02 Median household income	3.03 Households with income $75,000+ (%)	3.10 Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit(%)*	4.02 Adults who smoke (%)*	4.13 People per Wi-Fi hotspot*	2.04 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities (% of total employment)	2.05 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment growth	3.01 Investment income as % of total income	3.07 Children age 3-4 enrolled in school (%)	3.12 Owner occupied housing units (%)	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	4.03 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.09 Public transportation usage (% change)	4.10 Traffic congestion delay (% change)*	4.11 Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)
Austin	1	3	1	3	2	1	5	5	8	4	2	16	2	10	15	15	11	16	12	14	12
Portland	2	4	11	5	7	6	6	6	2	1	1	10	10	5	14	13	13	9	13	7	8
San Diego	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	2	5	2	5	15	12	3	3	16	14	11	2	15	10
Raleigh	4	5	3	4	1	2	4	4	6	5	8	14	7	12	7	9	8	14	1	10	11
Indianapolis	5	14	7	9	10	11	9	11	12	14	6	2	3	11	11	4	1	8	16	5	6
Kansas City	5	12	10	10	8	8	7	7	4	7	4	5	11	13	8	6	15	6	4	2	4
Minneapolis	7	7	9	11	3	5	1	1	1	3	3	11	16	2	12	1	6	2	3	8	9
Chicago	8	2	5	2	11	4	3	3	10	8	9	6	13	7	4	7	12	13	10	16	16
Milwaukee	9	9	14	14	9	9	11	9	3	11	7	12	14	4	6	14	10	1	15	3	1
Columbus	10	11	4	13	5	7	13	12	9	9	13	3	1	15	13	12	4	7	14	11	3
Nashville	11	10	8	7	14	14	14	14	13	12	15	9	4	16	16	3	16	12	7	12	15
Cincinnati	12	16	11	6	13	12	10	10	7	16	16	8	8	6	9	5	3	5	6	4	5
Jacksonville	13	8	13	12	15	16	12	13	16	13	10	4	9	1	1	8	9	10	9	13	14
Charlotte	14	6	5	8	6	13	8	8	15	6	11	7	6	14	2	11	7	15	11	9	13
Cleveland	15	13	16	16	12	10	15	15	11	9	14	13	15	9	5	10	2	3	8	1	7
Louisville	16	15	15	15	16	15	16	16	14	15	12	1	5	8	10	2	5	4	5	6	2

Ranking is highest (1) to lowest (16), except for (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16); the rankings in this graphic are based on unrounded data and may vary slightly from those in the individual indicator pages

Indicator 2.01: **Business Firms**

This indicator includes data on employer business firms from the Census Bureau's Statistics of U.S. Businesses, as reported by the Small Business Administration. An ***employer firm*** is a business organization, under common ownership or control and with one or more establishments, that has some annual payroll. An ***establishment*** is a physical location where business is conducted or services or operations are performed. Multi-establishment firms in the same industry within a metro area are counted as one firm. ***Employment*** consists of all full- and part-time employees on the payroll in the pay period including March 12. Beginning with 2004 data, the SBA uses current metro area boundaries, which limits comparison to previous data.

Columbus Trends: Percent change in number of business firms

Years	Percent change																
1995-2002	4.7%												●				
2004-2005	0.3%													●			
2005-2006	-0.1%												●				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Employer business firms and employment change, 2006

Metro Area	Total employer firms, 2006		Employer firms, employment change, 2005-2006	
Raleigh	(16)	23,791		4.4%
Austin		30,768		4.8%
Jacksonville		28,844		5.2%
Charlotte		35,691		5.4%
Nashville		30,049	(1)	5.7%
Portland		52,563		4.1%
San Diego		65,915		3.6%
Indianapolis		34,288		2.8%
Chicago	(1)	200,814		2.0%
Louisville		24,933		1.6%
Minneapolis		77,029		1.4%
Columbus	**(11)**	**31,585**	**(15)**	**1.1%**
Milwaukee		33,230		1.2%
Cincinnati		37,847		3.2%
Kansas City		42,553		2.4%
Cleveland		45,765	(16)	0.6%

Percent change in number of employer business firms, 2005-2006

0.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent change
Raleigh	4.0%
Austin	3.6%
Jacksonville	3.2%
Charlotte	3.0%
Nashville	2.2%
Portland	2.1%
San Diego	1.9%
Indianapolis	1.1%
Chicago	0.5
Louisville	0.2%
Minneapolis	-0.0%
Columbus	(12) -0.1%
Milwaukee	-0.4%
Cincinnati	-0.6%
Kansas City	-1.0%
Cleveland	-1.6%

Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.02: **New Small Business Establishments**

This indicator includes data on employer business establishment births from the Census Bureau's Statistics of U.S. Businesses, as reported by the Small Business Administration (SBA). "Births" are defined as establishments that have zero employment in the first quarter of the initial year and positive employment in the first quarter of the subsequent year. For the purposes of this report, a small business establishment is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees. This varies from SBA standards, which label such establishments as "very small" and applies the "small" label to establishments with fewer than 500 employees.

Columbus Trends: Small establishment births

Year	Number of establishments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2002-2003	75												●				
2003-2004	77													●			
2005-2006	75													●			

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

New business establishments, number and employment, 2005-2006*

Metro Area	Number of new establishments	Employment from new establishments, per 1,000 total employment	Establishment birth to death ratio
Jacksonville	3,454	20	(1) 1.34
San Diego	7,411	(1) 21	1.19
Raleigh	2,446	20	1.30
Portland	5,583	20	1.29
Austin	3,268	19	1.27
Charlotte	3,636	16	1.25
Kansas City	4,356	15	1.15
Minneapolis	7,324	13	1.17
Chicago	(1) 18,674	14	1.14
Nashville	2,944	15	1.12
Indianapolis	3,071	13	1.05
Louisville	(16) 2,077	13	(16) 0.99
Columbus	**(13) 2,738**	**(T-14) 12**	**(13) 1.03**
Cleveland	3,698	13	1.02
Milwaukee	2,624	(16) 11	1.10
Cincinnati	3,074	12	1.01

Small establishment births per 1,000 establishments, 2005-2006*

Metro Area	Value
All U.S. MSAs	96
Jacksonville	122
San Diego	114
Raleigh	107
Portland	107
Austin	106
Charlotte	99
Kansas City	94
Minneapolis	94
Chicago	91
Nashville	91
Indianapolis	81
Louisville	76
Columbus	**75 (13)**
Cleveland	74
Milwaukee	73
Cincinnati	70

Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy
*Includes employer firms only. See Indicator 2.01 for definitions.

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.03: **Venture Capital Investment**

This indicator includes data on venture capital investments from Thomson Financial that provides the basis for the PricewaterhouseCoopers MoneyTree Report, a quarterly study of venture capital investment activity in the United States. Venture capital is a source of financing for start-up companies and new or turnaround ventures that involve investment risk but offer the prospect for above average future profits. This data source uses congressional districts for reporting, which do not align directly with census MSA geographies.

Columbus Trends: Venture capital investment

Years	U.S. dollars ($)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996-2006	$467										●						
1997-2007	$447										●						
1998-2008	$444											●					

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Venture capital investment, 1998-2008

Metro Area	Total investments (in $ millions)
Austin	7,985
Raleigh	4,730
San Diego	(1) 12,541
Jacksonville	1,912
Portland	3,182
Minneapolis	4,650
Nashville	1,427
Charlotte	1,318
Chicago	6,850
Cleveland	1,023
Columbus	**(12) 778**
Louisville	537
Indianapolis	722
Cincinnati	787
Kansas City	540
Milwaukee	(16) 173

Venture capital investment per capita, 1998-2008

- Austin — $4,996
- Raleigh — $4,515
- San Diego — $4,216
- Jacksonville — $1,470
- Portland — $1,463
- Minneapolis — $1,450
- Nashville — $938
- Charlotte — $798
- Chicago — $719
- Cleveland — $488
- **Columbus — $444 (11)**
- Louisville — $435
- Indianapolis — $426
- Cincinnati — $369
- Kansas City — $272
- Milwaukee — $112

Source: Thomson Financial

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the distribution of employment by industry. The BLS uses the North American Industry Classification, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. Descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in this indicator are in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Percent professional and business services

Year	Percent																
2005	15.0%					●											
2006	15.3%			●													
2007	15.8%			●													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
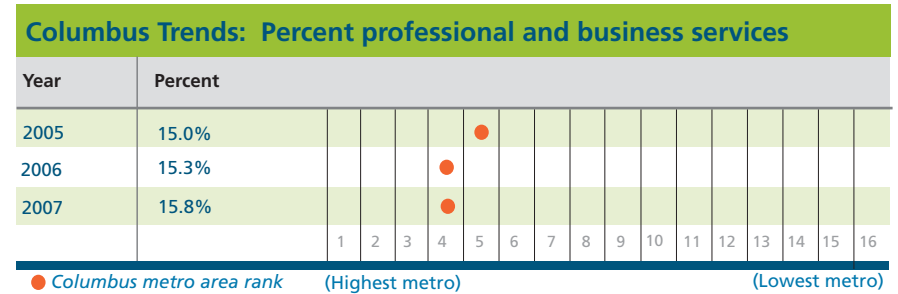
Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2007

Metro Area	Education and health services		Financial activities		Information		Government	
Raleigh		9.7%	(16)	5.1%		3.2%		18.4%
San Diego		9.8%		6.1%		2.9%		17.0%
Chicago		13.0%		7.2%		2.0%		12.5%
Columbus	**(T-11)**	**11.7%**	**(4)**	**7.8%**	**(T-10)**	**2.0%**	**(4)**	**16.6%**
Charlotte	(16)	9.0%		9.1%		2.6%		12.2%
Jacksonville		12.3%	(1)	9.4%		1.6%		12.1%
Cincinnati		13.5%		6.3%	(16)	1.5%		12.7%
Minneapolis		14.0%		7.9%		2.4%		13.3%
Kansas City		11.7%		7.4%	(1)	4.2%		14.8%
Indianapolis		12.5%		6.8%		1.8%		13.1%
Austin		10.1%		5.9%		2.9%	(1)	20.6%
Cleveland		16.2%		6.8%		1.7%		13.3%
Milwaukee	(1)	16.3%		6.8%		2.1%	(16)	10.6%
Nashville		14.2%		6.1%		2.5%		13.0%
Portland		12.3%		6.9%		2.4%		13.7%
Louisville		12.5%		6.9%		1.7%		12.8%
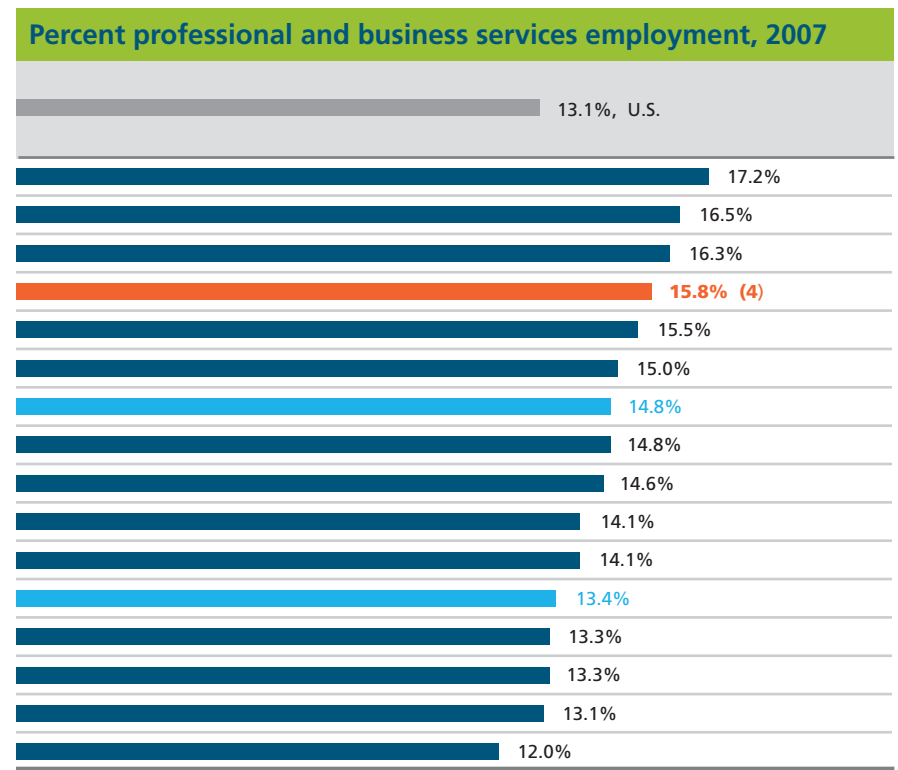
Percent professional and business services employment, 2007

Metro Area	Percent
U.S.	13.1%
Raleigh	17.2%
San Diego	16.5%
Chicago	16.3%
Columbus	**15.8% (4)**
Charlotte	15.5%
Jacksonville	15.0%
Cincinnati	14.8%
Minneapolis	14.8%
Kansas City	14.6%
Indianapolis	14.1%
Austin	14.1%
Cleveland	13.4%
Milwaukee	13.3%
Nashville	13.3%
Portland	13.1%
Louisville	12.0%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
Note: All industry sectors are not included, so percentages do not total 100%.

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Columbus Trends: Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities

Year	Percent
2005	4.4%
2006	4.8%
2007	5.3%

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
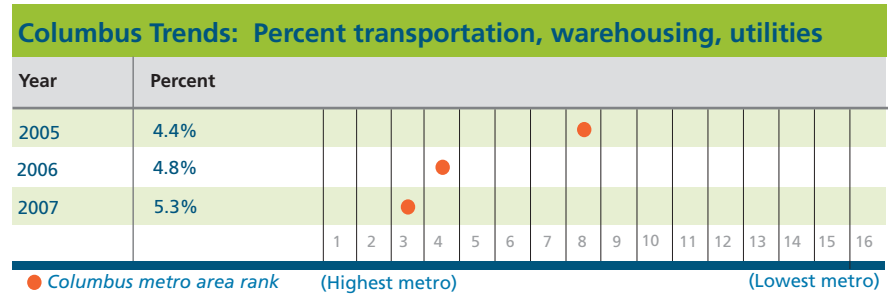
Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2007

Metro Area	Manufacturing		Retail trade		Wholesale trade		Leisure and hospitality	
Louisville		12.1%		10.4%		4.9%		9.6%
Indianapolis		10.7%		10.6%		5.2%		9.7%
Columbus	**(11)**	**8.2%**	**(6)**	**10.9%**	**(15)**	**4.1%**	**(9)**	**9.5%**
Jacksonville	(16)	5.1%	(1)	12.0%		4.9%		10.3%
Kansas City		8.1%		10.7%		5.0%		9.4%
Chicago		10.6%		10.5%		5.5%		8.9%
Charlotte		9.5%		11.0%		5.7%		9.8%
Cincinnati		11.6%		10.5%	(1)	5.8%		10.2%
Nashville		10.4%		11.5%		4.8%		10.6%
Portland		12.2%		10.6%		5.6%		9.4%
Minneapolis		11.2%		10.4%		4.9%		9.1%
Milwaukee	(1)	15.5%	(16)	9.6%		4.8%	(16)	8.5%
Cleveland		13.3%		10.2%		5.2%		8.7%
Raleigh		6.3%		11.2%		4.3%		9.2%
San Diego		7.8%		11.4%	(16)	3.5%	(1)	12.3%
Austin		7.9%		10.7%		5.4%		10.4%

Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment, 2007

	3.3%, U.S.
Louisville	7.0%
Indianapolis	5.7%
Columbus	5.3% (3)
Jacksonville	5.1%
Kansas City	4.8%
Chicago	4.5%
Charlotte	4.2%
Cincinnati	4.0%
Nashville	4.0%
Portland	3.7%
Minneapolis	3.6%
Milwaukee	3.5%
Cleveland	3.2%
Raleigh	2.5%
San Diego	2.2%
Austin	1.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
Note: All industry sectors are not included so percentages do not total 100%

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

This indicator uses Bureau of Labor Statistics data to measure the percent employment change (increase or decrease in jobs) for selected industry sectors for the period from 1998 to 2007. Descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in this indicator are in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Professional & business employment change

Years	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996-2005	32.5%						●										
1997-2006	27.9%							●									
1998-2007	27.1%						●										

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Employment change by industry sector, 1998-2007*

Metro Area	Education and health services		Financial activities		Information		Government	
Austin		35.6%		36.8%	(1)	18.4%		20.3%
Nashville		31.0%	(16)	-2.9%		-9.8%		14.5%
Indianapolis		34.1%		2.5%		-2.9%		13.1%
Raleigh	(1)	61.0%		31.2%		-1.8%	(1)	29.6%
Charlotte		49.9%	(1)	51.0%		2.3%		26.9%
Columbus	**(9)**	**28.5%**	**(12)**	**3.5%**	**(8)**	**-6.5%**	**(9)**	**11.7%**
Louisville		20.1%		19.9%		-13.1%		8.4%
San Diego		20.1%		21.6%		10.5%		14.2%
Jacksonville		34.3%		11.8%	(16)	-23.9%		11.1%
Cincinnati		22.4%		19.1%		-22.8%		8.8%
Kansas City	(16)	19.0%		5.6%		-20.7%		14.9%
Portland		30.2%		11.9%		10.3%		15.9%
Chicago		22.7%		4.0%		-20.2%		4.7%
Minneapolis		43.3%		10.5%		-6.2%		7.5%
Milwaukee		20.6%		3.2%		-11.6%	(16)	1.3%
Cleveland		20.1%		1.4%		-23.6%		4.0%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
*See Indicator 2.04 for descriptions of the industry sectors.

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Professional & business services employment change, 1998-2007*

18.6%, U.S.	
Austin	39.8%
Nashville	36.1%
Indianapolis	33.7%
Raleigh	30.7%
Charlotte	27.3%
Columbus	27.1% (6)
Louisville	26.1%
San Diego	24.9%
Jacksonville	24.1%
Cincinnati	18.6%
Kansas City	12.1%
Portland	11.3%
Chicago	8.7%
Minneapolis	8.2%
Milwaukee	7.9%
Cleveland	2.9%

Columbus Trends: Transp./warehousing/util. employment change

Years	Percent change																
1996-2005	34.2%	●															
1997-2006	48.5%	●															
1998-2007	57.4%	●															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Employment change by industry sector, 1998-2007*

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Columbus	**(12) -22.5%**	**(16) -12.0%**	**(6) 7.8%**	**(10) 18.7%**
Austin	-23.3%	(1) 32.3%	(1) 56.1%	(1) 44.1%
Indianapolis	-13.1%	4.2%	6.2%	19.1%
Nashville	-14.9%	14.2%	5.2%	24.0%
Louisville	-19.4%	-7.2%	4.4%	(16) 1.3%
Charlotte	-27.9%	22.8%	14.2%	39.2%
Raleigh	(1) -13.0%	20.8%	8.2%	38.9%
Cincinnati	-18.6%	-6.5%	6.8%	18.0%
Jacksonville	-16.8%	14.3%	26.3%	37.1%
Portland	-13.5%	7.9%	7.2%	17.8%
Kansas City	-15.2%	-0.9%	4.9%	7.5%
San Diego	-16.7%	19.0%	30.7%	35.4%
Chicago	-27.8%	2.1%	0.1%	15.7%
Milwaukee	-21.8%	-0.4%	-2.6%	19.9%
Cleveland	(16) -28.2%	-11.8%	(16) -3.3%	2.4%
Minneapolis	-15.1%	3.8%	5.4%	20.3%
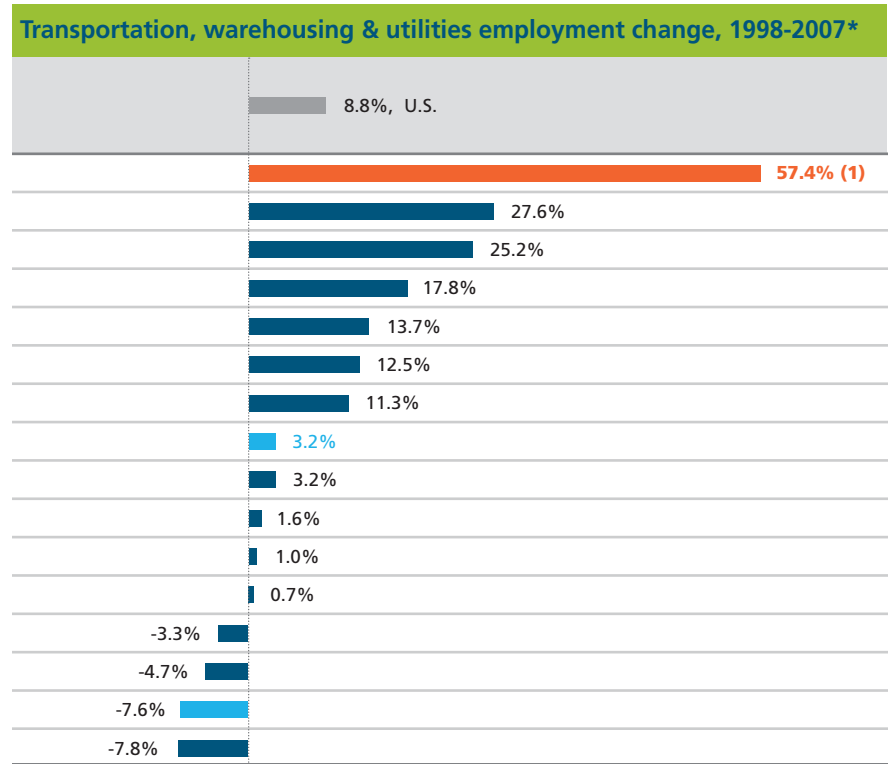
Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment change, 1998-2007*

Metro Area	Percent change
	8.8%, U.S.
Columbus	57.4% (1)
Austin	27.6%
Indianapolis	25.2%
Nashville	17.8%
Louisville	13.7%
Charlotte	12.5%
Raleigh	11.3%
Cincinnati	3.2%
Jacksonville	3.2%
Portland	1.6%
Kansas City	1.0%
San Diego	0.7%
Chicago	-3.3%
Milwaukee	-4.7%
Cleveland	-7.6%
Minneapolis	-7.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
*See Indicator 2.04 for descriptions of the industry sectors.

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.06: **Fortune 1,000 Companies**

This indicator includes data from the list of Fortune 1,000 companies. The list ranks the 1,000 largest American companies based on revenues. Companies eligible for the list are any for which revenues are publicly available.

Columbus Trends: Fortune 1,000 companies

Year	Number of companies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	15					●											
2007	15					●											
2008	15				●												

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
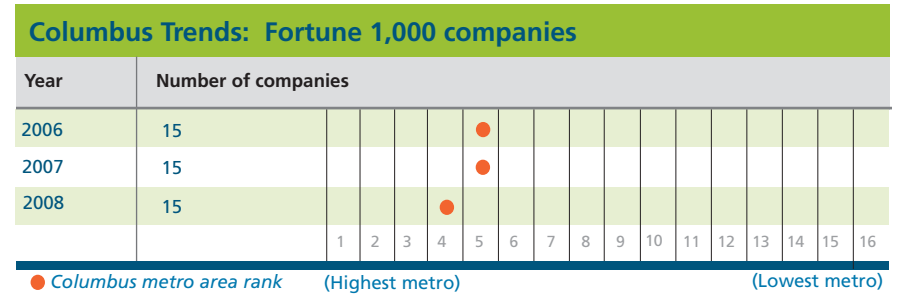
Fortune 1,000 companies by total revenues, 2008

Metro Area		Total revenues (in $ millions)
Chicago	(1)	$600,876
Minneapolis		$430,951
Cleveland		$105,754
Columbus	**(5)**	**$170,604**
Cincinnati		$234,424
Charlotte		$292,130
Milwaukee		$129,451
Kansas City		$74,917
Nashville		$58,052
Jacksonville		$33,991
Indianapolis		$93,929
Portland	(16)	$28,765
San Diego		$33,867
Louisville		$42,352
Raleigh		$17,612
Austin		$71,651
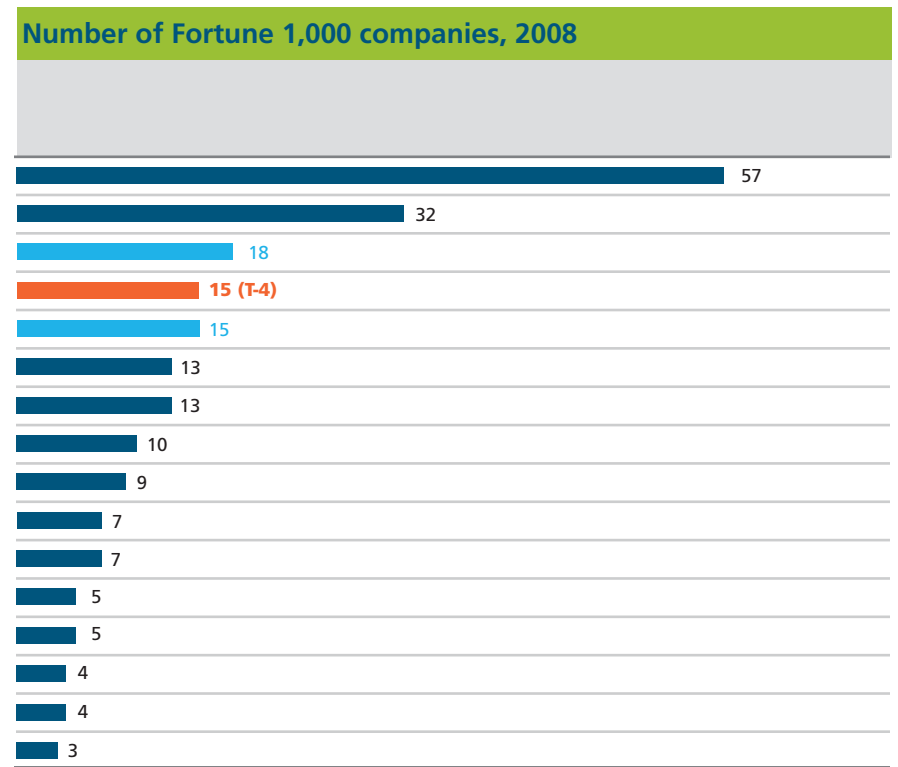
Source: CNN Money.com

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Number of Fortune 1,000 companies, 2008

Metro Area	Number
Chicago	57
Minneapolis	32
Cleveland	18
Columbus	15 (T-4)
Cincinnati	15
Charlotte	13
Milwaukee	13
Kansas City	10
Nashville	9
Jacksonville	7
Indianapolis	7
Portland	5
San Diego	5
Louisville	4
Raleigh	4
Austin	3

Indicator 2.07: **Small Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the Small Business Administration on small business firms. The data include information on employer business firms and their employment and annual payroll, by firm size. For the purposes of this report, a small business firm is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees. A medium business firm is defined as one with 20 to 499 employees. These definitions vary from SBA standards, which label such establishments as "very small" and "small" respectively.

Columbus Trends: Small business firms

Year	Percent
2002	79.6%
2005	80.5%
2006	80.3%

(Rank scale 1–16; Columbus metro area rank shown at 16 for each year)

● *Columbus metro area rank* (Highest metro) (Lowest metro)
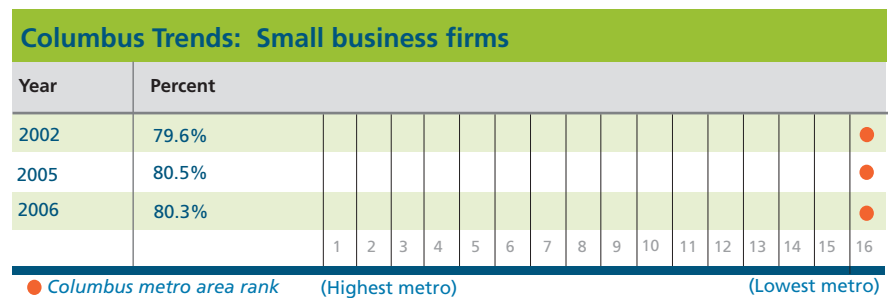
Firm employment and payroll, percent of total, 2006*

Metro Area	Medium-sized firms (20-499) as percent of all firms*	Medium-sized firms (20-499) employment as a percent of total employment*	Small firms (<20) employment as a percent of total employment*
Chicago	12.0%	32.3%	16.2%
San Diego	11.6%	34.3%	17.8%
Portland	11.4%	33.7%	(1) 19.2%
Jacksonville	(16) 10.4%	(16) 26.9%	16.1%
Minneapolis	12.8%	33.7%	14.8%
Cleveland	13.0%	32.7%	16.7%
Kansas City	13.1%	31.5%	15.8%
Austin	13.1%	31.9%	16.4%
Raleigh	12.7%	32.4%	18.4%
Charlotte	13.4%	28.8%	14.9%
Indianapolis	14.1%	30.9%	14.4%
Louisville	13.8%	33.5%	16.0%
Nashville	13.1%	28.8%	14.7%
Cincinnati	14.7%	31.7%	14.7%
Milwaukee	(1) 15.4%	(1) 35.6%	15.0%
Columbus	**(3) 14.3%**	**(15) 28.7%**	**(16) 14.2%**
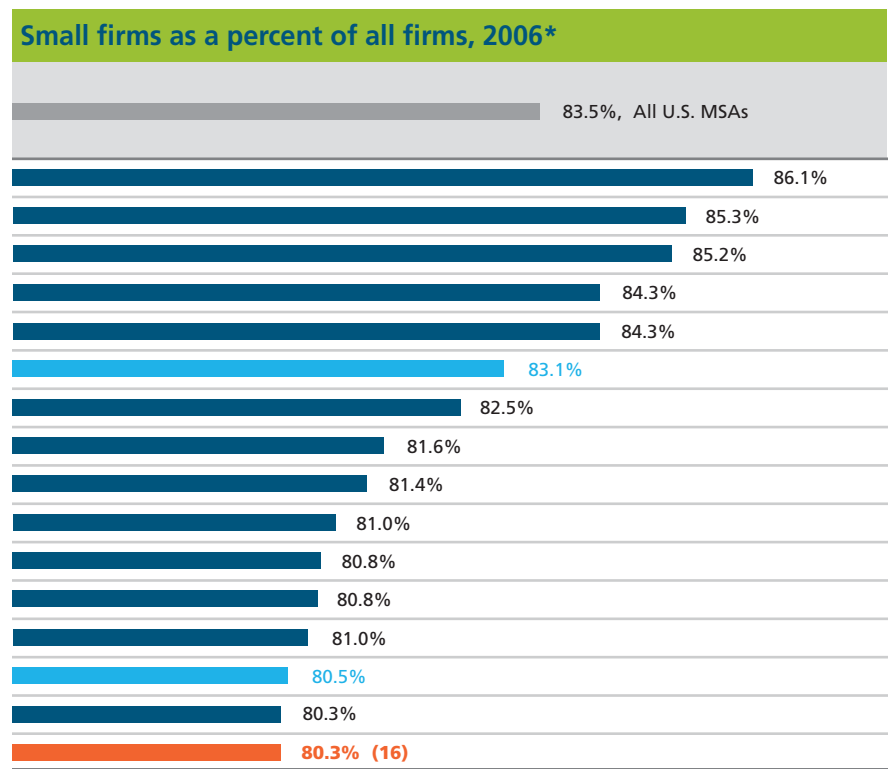
Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy
*Includes employer firms only. See Indicator 2.01 for definitions.

Small firms as a percent of all firms, 2006*

Metro Area	Percent
All U.S. MSAs	83.5%
Chicago	86.1%
San Diego	85.3%
Portland	85.2%
Jacksonville	84.3%
Minneapolis	84.3%
Cleveland	83.1%
Kansas City	82.5%
Austin	81.6%
Raleigh	81.4%
Charlotte	81.0%
Indianapolis	80.8%
Louisville	80.8%
Nashville	81.0%
Cincinnati	80.5%
Milwaukee	80.3%
Columbus	80.3% (16)

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.08: **High Tech Industries**

This indicator includes data that provide two perspectives on high tech industries. The first is Bureau of Labor Statistics data on information technology occupations, which include computer, information system, and database occupations. The second source is the Milken Institute's High Tech GDP Location Quotient (LQ). The LQ is a measure of the extent to which a metro area's high tech concentration is above or below the U.S. concentration (LQ = 1.0).

Columbus Trends: High-tech GDP location quotient

Year	Location quotient																		
2005	0.83								●										
2006	0.78									●									
2007	0.78										●								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
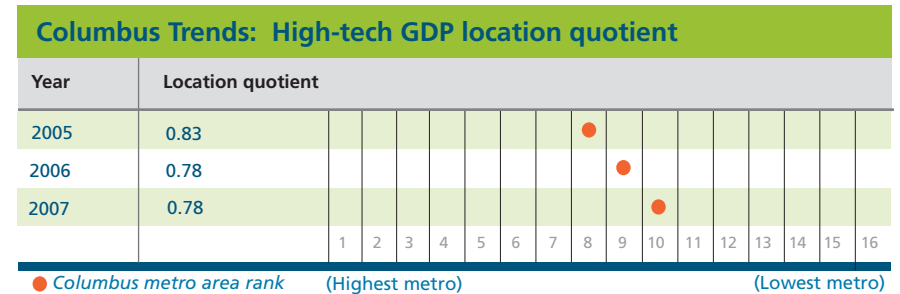
Concentration of information technology occupations, 2007

Metro Area	Total IT occupations		IT occupations as a percent of all occupations	
Austin		40,510	(1)	5.4%
Portland		30,260		3.0%
San Diego		37,960		2.9%
Raleigh		21,550		4.3%
Indianapolis		21,420		2.4%
Kansas City		34,880		3.5%
Minneapolis		69,960		3.9%
Chicago	(1)	125,760		2.8%
Milwaukee		21,750		2.6%
Columbus	**(5)**	**37,390**	**(3)**	**4.1%**
Nashville		16,190		2.1%
Cincinnati		26,790		2.6%
Jacksonville		12,360	(T-15)	2.0%
Charlotte		22,990		2.7%
Cleveland		24,020		2.3%
Louisville	(16)	12,320	(T-15)	2.0%

High-Tech GDP Location Quotient, 2007

1.0, U.S.

Metro Area	LQ
Austin	1.67
Portland	1.64
San Diego	1.58
Raleigh	1.53
Indianapolis	1.35
Kansas City	1.35
Minneapolis	0.95
Chicago	0.79
Milwaukee	0.79
Columbus	(10) 0.78
Nashville	0.72
Cincinnati	0.71
Jacksonville	0.65
Charlotte	0.61
Cleveland	0.57
Louisville	0.48
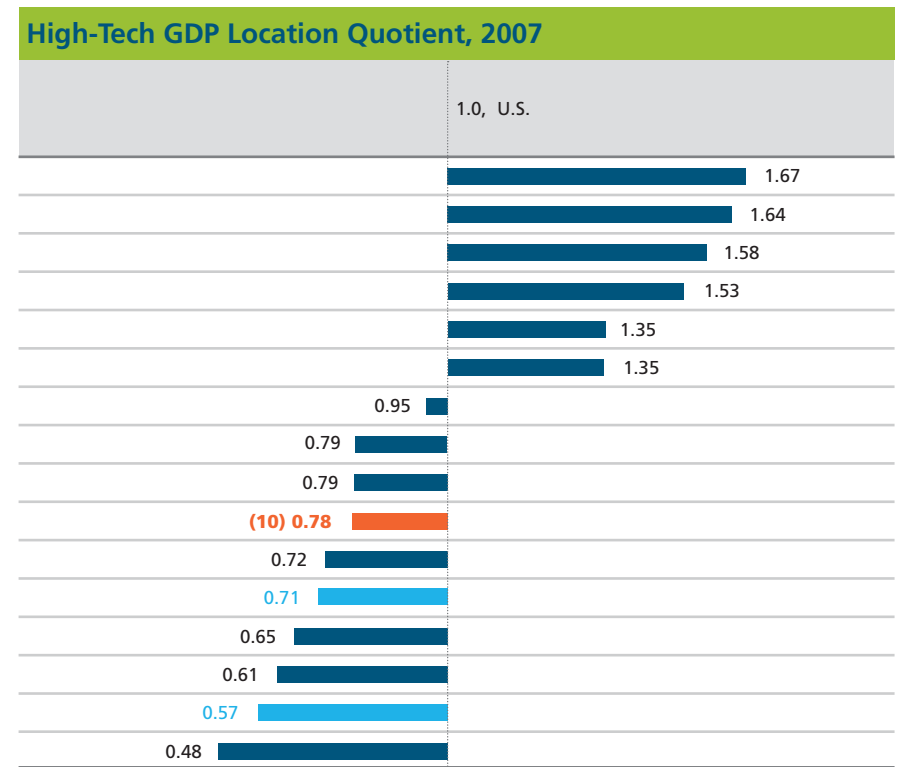
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.09: **Minority Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data on minority business ownership from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners (SBO), which is conducted every five years. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native. Because a business owner may be both a racial minority and of Hispanic ethnicity, there may be some duplication in totals. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2009 report (see Appendix A).

Number of businesses by race and ethnicity of owner, 2002					Minority-owned businesses as a percent of all businesses, 2002
Metro Area		**Number of Hispanic-owned businesses**		**Number of racial minority-owned businesses**	
					11.0%, U.S.
San Diego		32,761		28,361	25.0%
Chicago	(1)	38,623	(1)	108,722	20.5%
Austin		13,889		9,709	19.8%
Raleigh		1,592		10,074	15.6%
Charlotte		2,657		15,117	15.3%
Jacksonville		2,979		9,942	15.0%
Cleveland		1,766		14,337	10.0%
Columbus	**(14)**	**1,102**	**(6)**	**11,612**	**9.7% (8)**
Milwaukee		1,784		7,760	9.4%
Portland		3,405		11,175	8.7%
Kansas City		2,252		10,605	8.5%
Nashville		1,544		9,165	8.5%
Indianapolis		1,261		8,947	8.4%
Louisville	(15)	768	(16)	5,592	6.9%
Minneapolis		2,966		15,328	6.7%
Cincinnati		N/A		9,833	6.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (15-16)

Indicator 2.10: **Female Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data on the number and percent of businesses in the metro areas owned by females from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners (SBO), which is conducted every five years. Female-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is female. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2009 report (see Appendix A).

Number of female-owned businesses, 2002		
Metro Area		**Number of businesses owned by females**
Portland		53,205
Jacksonville		26,107
San Diego		73,475
Minneapolis		81,607
Chicago	(1)	215,066
Columbus	**(8)**	**38,766**
Raleigh	(16)	21,966
Kansas City		43,725
Louisville		26,569
Milwaukee		28,720
Austin		33,387
Indianapolis		33,260
Cincinnati		40,008
Cleveland		43,336
Charlotte		30,932
Nashville		32,544

Female-owned businesses as a percent of all businesses, 2002

U.S.	28.2%
Portland	31.6%
Jacksonville	30.3%
San Diego	30.1%
Minneapolis	29.9%
Chicago	29.9%
Columbus	29.5% (6)
Raleigh	29.4%
Kansas City	28.9%
Louisville	28.7%
Milwaukee	28.4%
Austin	28.0%
Indianapolis	27.3%
Cincinnati	27.3%
Cleveland	26.8%
Charlotte	26.6%
Nashville	25.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.11: Gross Metropolitan Product

This indicator uses data compiled for the U.S. Conference of Mayors that measure gross metropolitan product (GMP). GMP is a concept analogous to the gross domestic product, the commonly accepted measure nations use to calculate the total annual value of goods and services they have produced. GMP growth is the increase over time in the value of the goods and services produced by a metropolitan economy. GMP per capita is calculated by dividing the value of goods and services by the total population of a metro area.

Columbus Trends: Gross metropolitan product per capita

Year	Product in dollars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	$48,214						●										
2006	$49,753						●										
2007	$51,529						●										

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
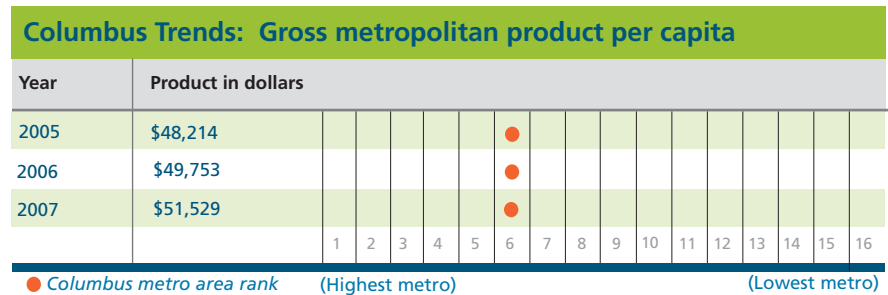
Gross metropolitan product, 2007

Metro Area	2007 GMP (in $ billions)		Average annual growth rate 2004-2007	
Charlotte		124.2		8.7%
Minneapolis		188.0		4.6%
Indianapolis		94.5		4.1%
San Diego		160.2		5.1%
Chicago	(1)	506.1		4.7%
Columbus	**(10)**	**90.4**	**(T-11)**	**4.6%**
Milwaukee		79.5		4.1%
Kansas City		101.2		5.4%
Portland		109.9		6.7%
Cleveland		105.1	(16)	3.2%
Nashville		75.8		5.7%
Austin		78.5	(1)	9.5%
Raleigh	(16)	51.1		8.7%
Cincinnati		97.7		4.2%
Louisville		55.7		5.0%
Jacksonville		57.6		5.5%
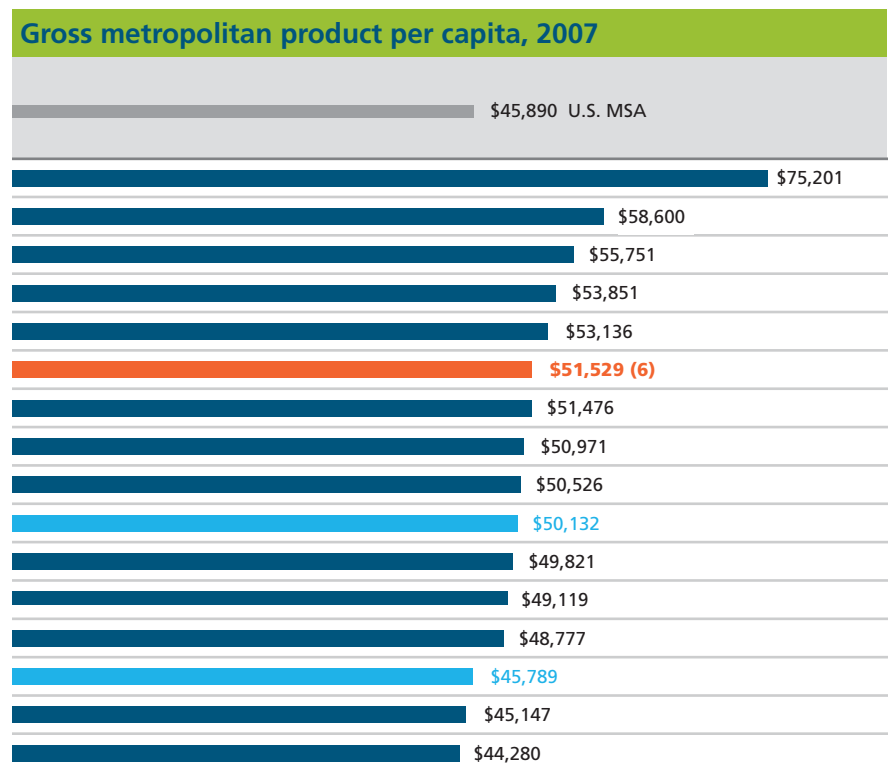
Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Gross metropolitan product per capita, 2007

$45,890 U.S. MSA

Metro Area	Per capita
Charlotte	$75,201
Minneapolis	$58,600
Indianapolis	$55,751
San Diego	$53,851
Chicago	$53,136
Columbus	$51,529 (6)
Milwaukee	$51,476
Kansas City	$50,971
Portland	$50,526
Cleveland	$50,132
Nashville	$49,821
Austin	$49,119
Raleigh	$48,777
Cincinnati	$45,789
Louisville	$45,147
Jacksonville	$44,280

Indicator 2.12: **Income and Wages**

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey and the National Compensation Survey to compare mean hourly wages and per capita income for the metro areas. Per capita income is an average obtained by dividing aggregate income by the total population of an area; it does not reflect income distribution. The Cost of Living Index (CLI) was used to adjust the data on the bar graph to Columbus MSA dollars. This results in a lower per capita income for high cost of living locations such as San Diego and Portland, and a higher per capita income for lower cost of living areas such as Raleigh and Austin.

Columbus Trends: Per capita income

Year	U.S. dollars ($)															
2005	$26,033													●			
2006	$26,295											●					
2007	$27,076										●						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
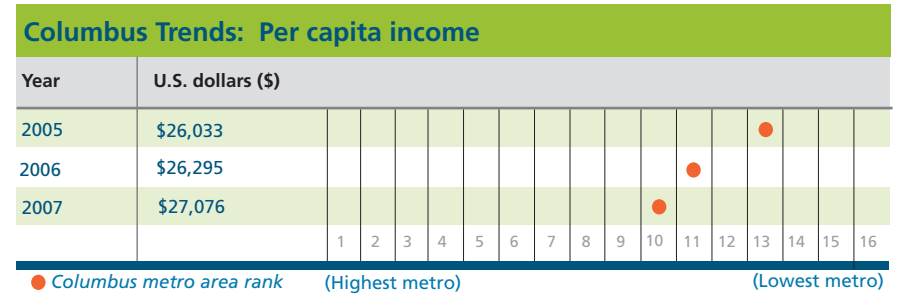
Mean hourly wages and per capita income, 2007

Metro Area	Mean hourly wage full-time worker (unadjusted)		Per capita income (unadjusted)	
Minneapolis	(1)	$25.93	(1)	$32,372
Charlotte		$22.08		$28,528
Milwaukee		$22.29		$27,600
Austin		$21.34		$28,822
Raleigh		N/A		$30,072
Cincinnati		$21.86		$26,955
Indianapolis		$19.98		$27,683
Kansas City		$21.35		$27,650
Jacksonville		N/A		$27,461
Columbus	**(10)**	**$20.83**	**(13)**	**$27,076**
Chicago		$24.36		$29,606
Cleveland		$20.50		$26,196
Louisville	(13)	$18.09	(16)	$25,249
Nashville		N/A		$27,604
Portland		$21.36		$28,646
San Diego		$23.73		$30,080

Per capita income 2007, adjusted for Columbus cost of living*

	$25,981, U.S.
Minneapolis	$31,550
Charlotte	$30,972
Milwaukee	$30,077
Austin	$29,704
Raleigh	$29,493
Cincinnati	$29,015
Indianapolis	$28,447
Kansas City	$28,119
Jacksonville	$27,096
Columbus	**$27,076 (10)**
Chicago	$26,131
Cleveland	$25,787
Louisville	$25,216
Nashville	$24,411
Portland	$23,078
San Diego	$20,994
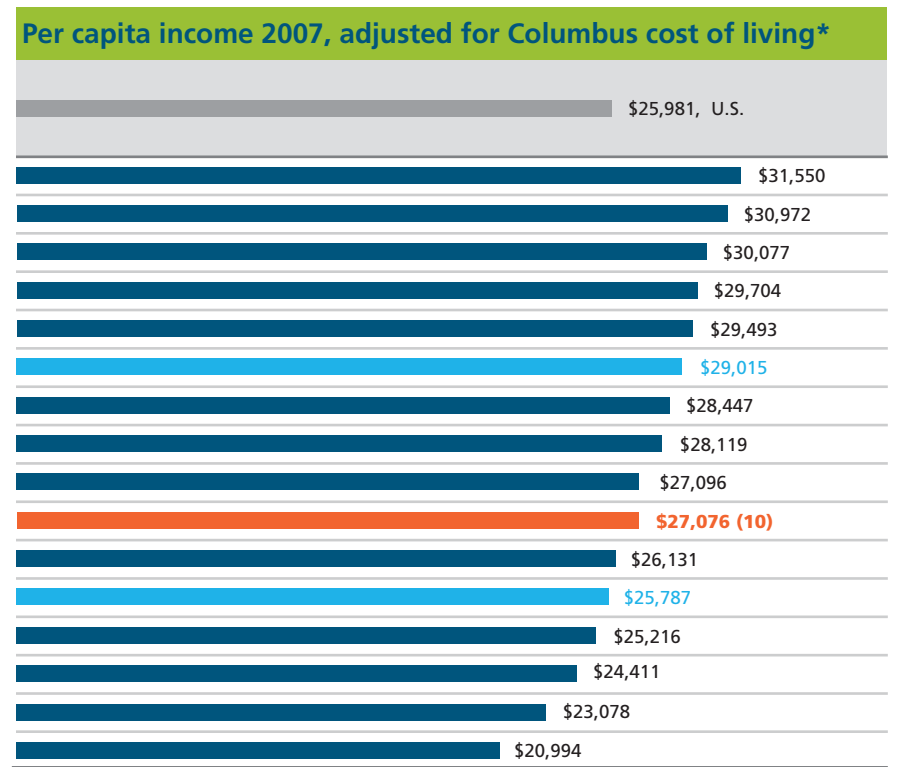
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; National Compensation Survey (months of data collection/release vary by place)

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (13-16)

*ACCRA Cost of Living Index, 2007 Q1-Q4 average, used to adjust to Columbus $

Indicator 2.13: **Occupations**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the distribution of jobs in five selected major occupational categories. Occupations describe a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries, while others are found in many industries.

Columbus Trends: Percent management, professional occupations

Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	38.2%					●											
2006	38.5%					●											
2007	38.9%					●											

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
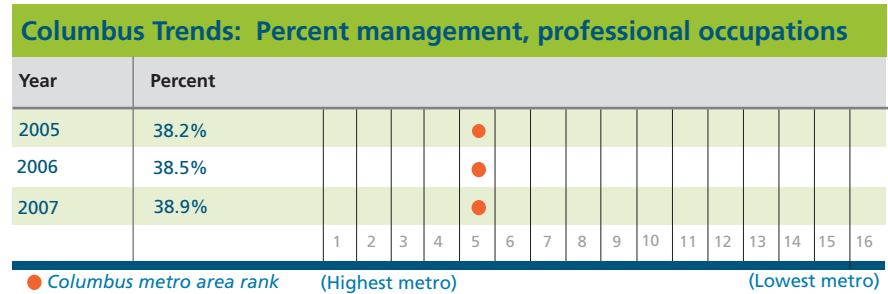
Percent of total employment by occupational categories, 2007

Metro Area	Service	Sales and office	Construction, extraction, maintenance, repair	Production, transportation, material moving
Raleigh	(16) 12.9%	26.0%	9.3%	(16) 7.2%
Austin	14.9%	(16) 24.8%	10.3%	8.3%
Minneapolis	14.2%	26.1%	7.5%	11.3%
San Diego	(1) 17.2%	25.5%	8.6%	8.7%
Columbus	**(6) 15.5%**	**(4) 27.1%**	**(15) 6.9%**	**(T-10) 11.5%**
Charlotte	14.4%	26.6%	9.8%	11.5%
Portland	15.1%	26.1%	8.1%	12.7%
Kansas City	14.8%	28.0%	8.7%	11.5%
Milwaukee	15.0%	26.6%	7.0%	14.7%
Indianapolis	15.0%	26.7%	9.2%	13.0%
Chicago	15.6%	26.9%	8.1%	13.9%
Cleveland	16.8%	26.9%	(16) 6.4%	14.5%
Cincinnati	15.9%	26.9%	8.1%	13.9%
Nashville	14.8%	27.2%	9.9%	14.3%
Jacksonville	16.2%	(1) 28.9%	(1) 11.2%	10.1%
Louisville	15.3%	26.3%	8.8%	(1) 16.9%
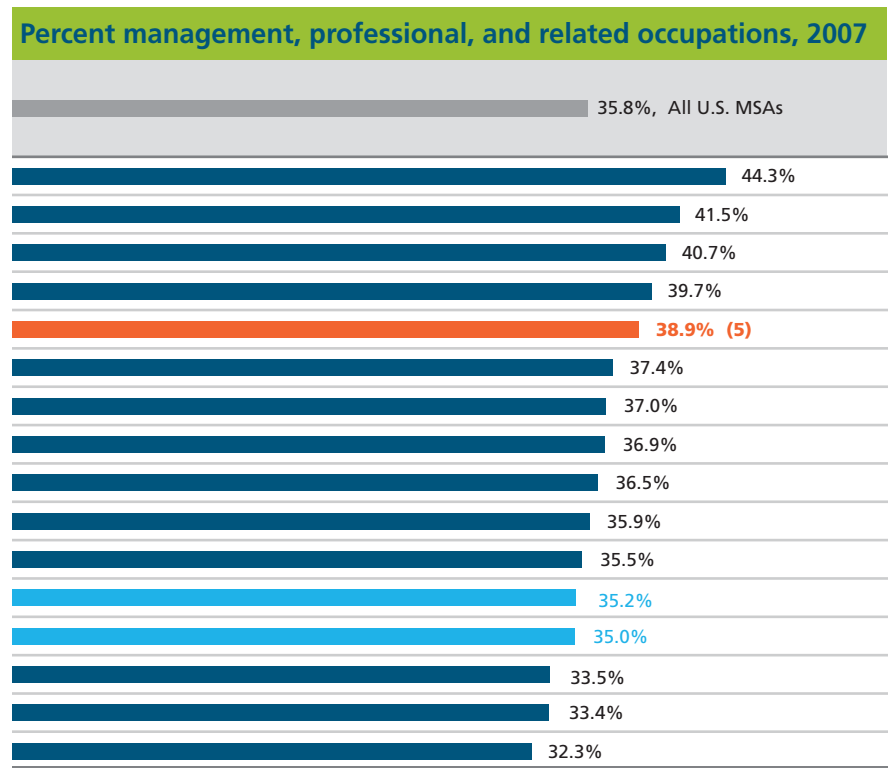
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
Note: Does not include all occupations, so percentages do not total 100%.

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percent management, professional, and related occupations, 2007

35.8%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Raleigh	44.3%
Austin	41.5%
Minneapolis	40.7%
San Diego	39.7%
Columbus	**38.9% (5)**
Charlotte	37.4%
Portland	37.0%
Kansas City	36.9%
Milwaukee	36.5%
Indianapolis	35.9%
Chicago	35.5%
Cleveland	35.2%
Cincinnati	35.0%
Nashville	33.5%
Jacksonville	33.4%
Louisville	32.3%

Indicator 2.14: **Workforce**

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey to describe the working age population. The entry age group consists of the population ages 15-24, and the exit age group consists of the population ages 55-64. The ratio compares the size of the population in the age group entering the workforce to that in the exit age group. The workforce participation rate is the proportion of the population in the labor force, including persons who are employed and those unemployed and looking for work. The 25-34 age bracket represents the population segment that includes young professionals. Persons age 22-54 are considered to be of prime working age.

Columbus Trends: Percent population of prime working age

Year	Percent																		
2005	50.1%					●													
2006	49.2%						●												
2007	48.4%								●										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2007

Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (age 15-24) to exit (age 55-64) populations		Workforce participation rate (persons age 16-64)		Percent of population age 25-34	
Austin	(1)	1.79		77.7%	(1)	17.2%
Raleigh		1.36		77.4%		14.7%
Minneapolis		1.26	(1)	81.7%		13.5%
Charlotte		1.24		78.4%		14.1%
Portland	(16)	1.06		76.9%		14.7%
Nashville		1.22		76.6%		14.5%
Columbus	**(3)**	**1.41**	**(12)**	**76.2%**	**(T-2)**	**14.7%**
San Diego		1.70	(16)	74.4%		14.5%
Indianapolis		1.26		77.2%		14.0%
Chicago		1.37		76.0%		13.7%
Kansas City		1.18		78.8%		13.4%
Louisville		1.07		76.0%		13.2%
Jacksonville		1.12		75.5%		13.2%
Cincinnati		1.32		76.5%		12.7%
Milwaukee		1.21		77.8%		12.0%
Cleveland		1.09		77.1%	(16)	11.3%

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

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percent population of prime working age (22-54 years), 2007

46.7%, All U.S. MSAs

Austin	51.2%
Raleigh	49.8%
Minneapolis	48.9%
Charlotte	48.8%
Portland	48.7%
Nashville	48.6%
Columbus	48.4% (7)
San Diego	47.9%
Indianapolis	47.9%
Chicago	47.3%
Kansas City	47.2%
Louisville	46.8%
Jacksonville	46.8%
Cincinnati	46.6%
Milwaukee	45.8%
Cleveland	44.8%
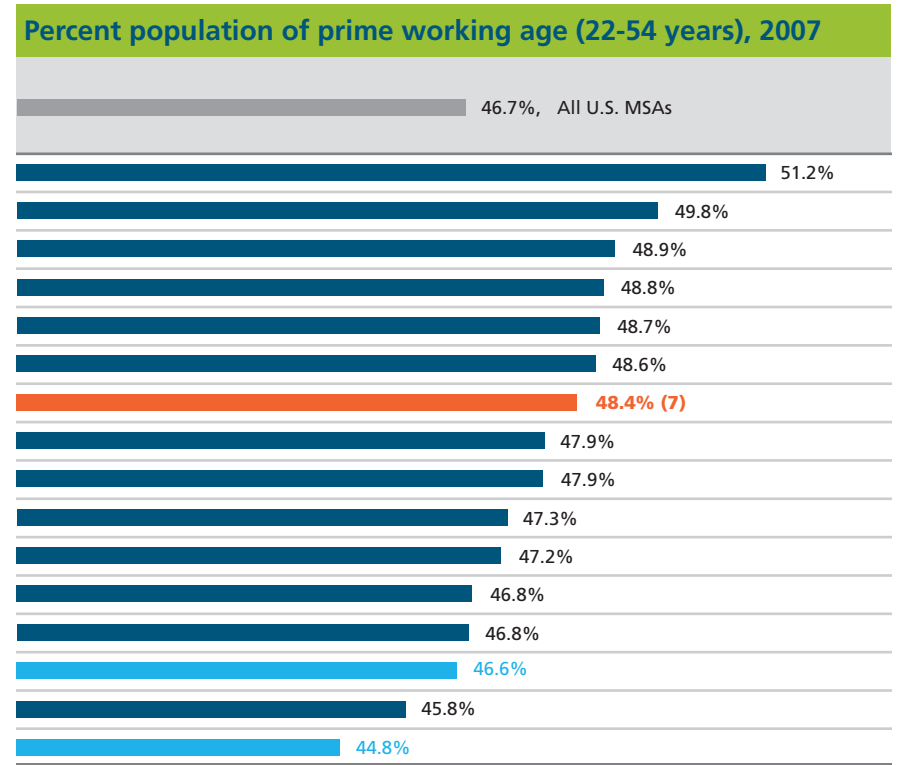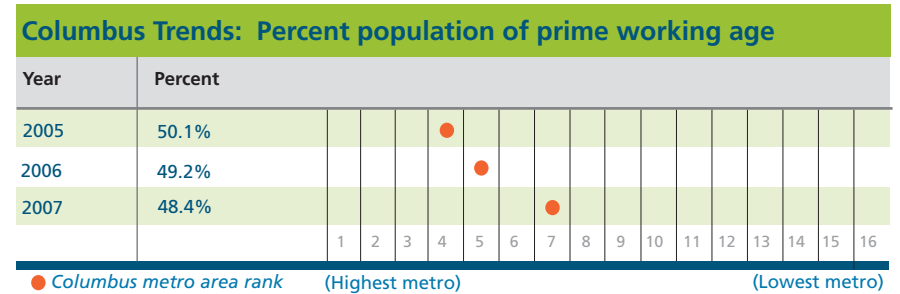
Indicator 2.15: **Unemployment**

This indicator uses data on employment and unemployment from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A person is considered unemployed if he or she is willing and able to work for pay but is unable to find work. The unemployment rate is the percent of all persons in the workforce who are unemployed.

Columbus Trends: Unemployment rate

Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	4.4%									●							
2007	4.5%								●								
2008	5.8%			●													

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Number in workforce and unemployed, November 2008

Metro Area		Number in the workforce*		Number unemployed
Austin		872,900		43,800
Milwaukee		790,600		43,400
Columbus	**(8)**	**974,100**	**(8)**	**56,700**
Minneapolis		1,851,100		107,200
Indianapolis		906,800		53,400
Cincinnati		1,123,000		68,700
Nashville		795,400		48,200
Raleigh	(16)	549,900	(1)	33,500
Kansas City		1,042,800		64,400
Louisville		624,400		39,800
Chicago	(1)	4,857,300	(16)	314,800
Cleveland		1,071,200		73,000
San Diego		1,577,200		108,500
Jacksonville		681,800		47,400
Portland		1,188,200		85,700
Charlotte		852,100		68,600

Unemployment rate, November 2008

Metro Area	Rate
U.S. MSA	6.5%
Austin	5.0%
Milwaukee	5.5%
Columbus	5.8% (3)
Minneapolis	5.8%
Indianapolis	5.9%
Cincinnati	6.1%
Nashville	6.1%
Raleigh	6.1%
Kansas City	6.2%
Louisville	6.4%
Chicago	6.5%
Cleveland	6.8%
San Diego	6.9%
Jacksonville	7.0%
Portland	7.2%
Charlotte	8.1%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.16: **Higher Education Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey (ACS) on enrollment in college and graduate school. The ACS includes people at the address where they are at the time of the survey if they have been there, or will be there, more than 2 months. ACS includes student housing and thereby yields higher enrollment figures.

Columbus Trends: 18-24 year olds in higher education per 1,000 pop.

Year	Number
2005	33
2006	44
2007	46

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
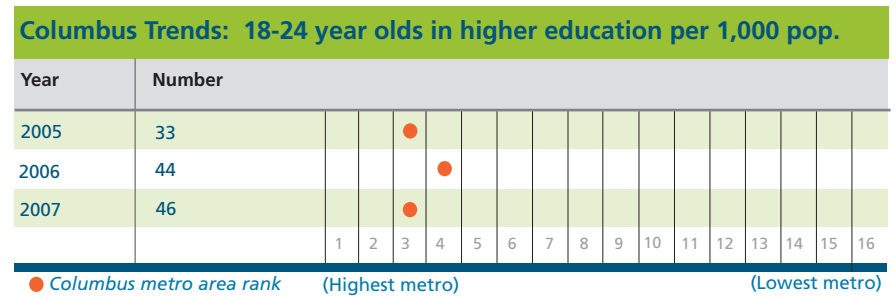
Number and age of persons enrolled in higher education, 2007

Metro Area	Number of persons enrolled in college	Number enrolled in graduate or professional school	Number of 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education
Austin	114,670	22,975	88,283
Raleigh	66,252	14,293	47,530
Columbus	(8) **108,126**	(5) **28,130**	(6) **80,898**
Nashville	83,127	16,133	61,857
Cincinnati	120,587	24,940	87,499
San Diego	222,426	41,355	147,323
Chicago	(1) 534,426	(1) 137,520	(1) 385,533
Milwaukee	83,883	20,094	59,600
Minneapolis	172,135	44,897	120,425
Cleveland	111,808	23,513	71,345
Portland	114,085	29,691	68,127
Charlotte	78,492	16,227	51,182
Indianapolis	81,102	17,397	49,405
Louisville	(16) 54,206	(16) 11,727	(16) 34,904
Kansas City	90,138	26,445	56,810
Jacksonville	64,241	12,035	36,026
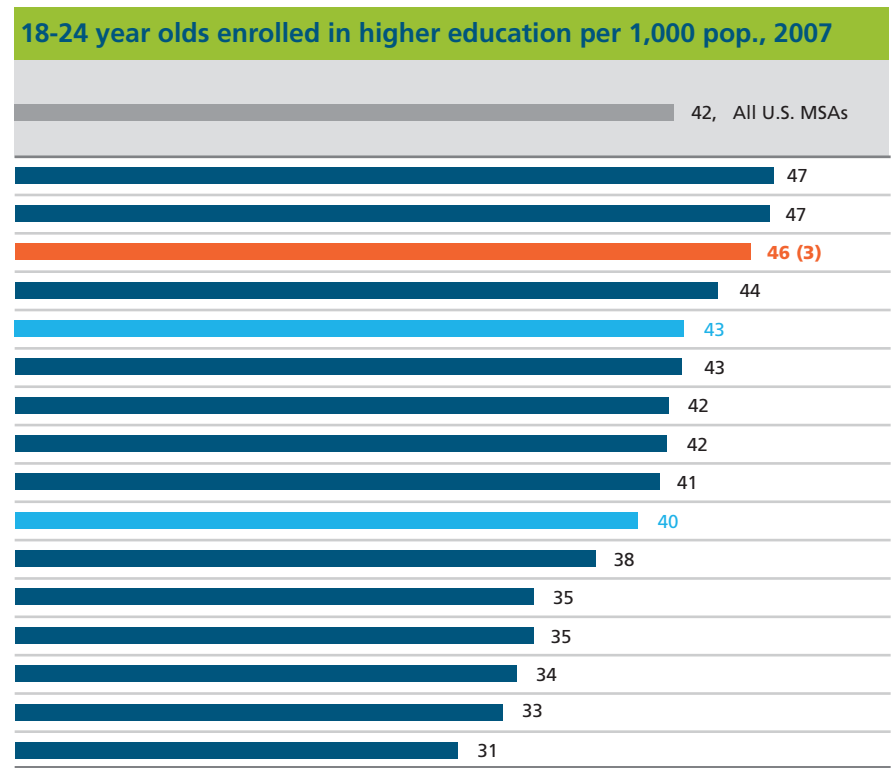
18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop., 2007

Metro Area	Value
All U.S. MSAs	42
Austin	47
Raleigh	47
Columbus	46 (3)
Nashville	44
Cincinnati	43
San Diego	43
Chicago	42
Milwaukee	42
Minneapolis	41
Cleveland	40
Portland	38
Charlotte	35
Indianapolis	35
Louisville	34
Kansas City	33
Jacksonville	31

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

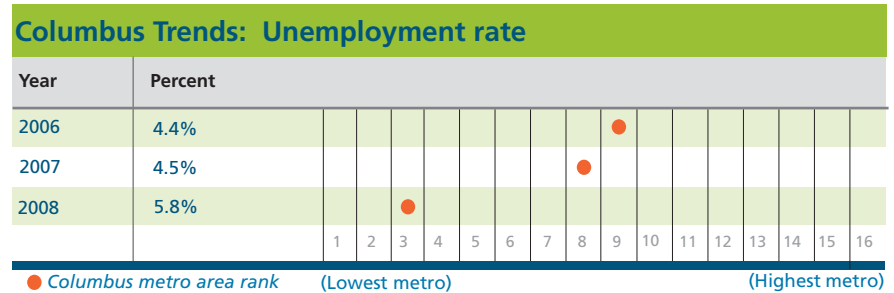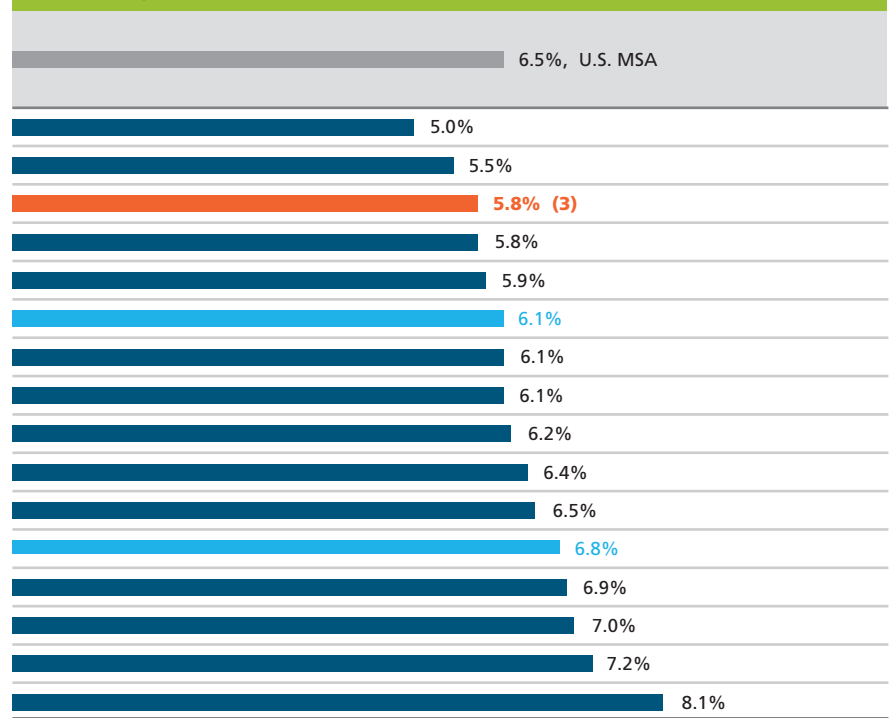(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.17: **Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the educational attainment of the adult population (persons age 25 years and older).

Columbus Trends: Population 25 yrs. + with graduate degree

Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	11.3%						●										
2006	10.9%							●									
2007	11.2%							●									

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
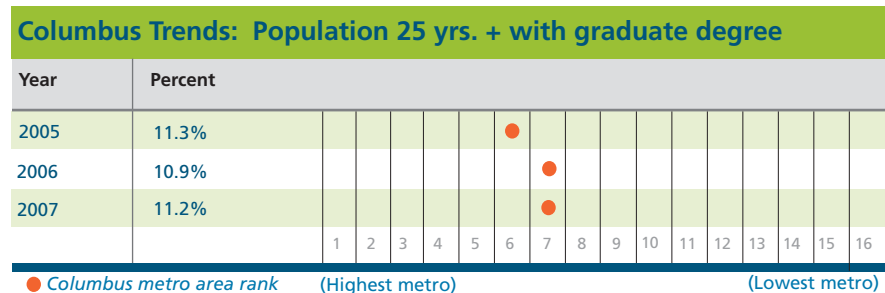
Years of schooling completed, persons 25 years and older, 2007

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*	Percent with high school diploma only	Percent with some college, incl. associates's degree	Percent with bachelor's degree
Austin	14.3%	(16) 20.8%	26.5%	38.4%
Raleigh	11.2%	21.8%	25.6%	(1) 41.4%
San Diego	14.8%	21.1%	30.6%	33.5%
Chicago	14.7%	27.1%	25.9%	32.3%
Minneapolis	(1) 7.5%	25.1%	30.5%	36.8%
Portland	10.5%	24.5%	(1) 32.3%	32.7%
Columbus	**(4) 11.0%**	**(6) 30.7%**	**(13) 25.8%**	**(7) 32.4%**
Kansas City	9.8%	29.6%	29.0%	31.6%
Milwaukee	11.7%	30.6%	27.3%	30.4%
Cleveland	12.9%	32.8%	27.5%	26.8%
Indianapolis	12.6%	30.6%	26.7%	30.2%
Cincinnati	13.4%	33.0%	(16) 25.3%	28.2%
Charlotte	14.0%	25.3%	28.2%	32.6%
Nashville	(16) 15.0%	31.0%	25.4%	28.6%
Louisville	14.5%	(1) 34.0%	27.8%	(16) 23.6%
Jacksonville	12.2%	31.7%	30.3%	25.8%
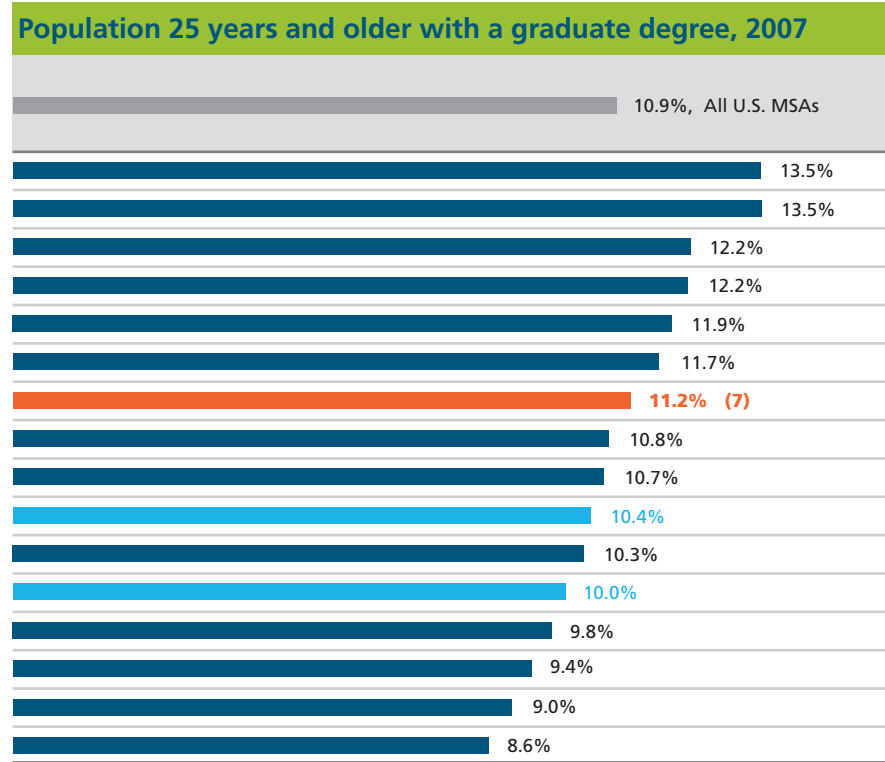
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Population 25 years and older with a graduate degree, 2007

All U.S. MSAs	10.9%
Austin	13.5%
Raleigh	13.5%
San Diego	12.2%
Chicago	12.2%
Minneapolis	11.9%
Portland	11.7%
Columbus	**11.2% (7)**
Kansas City	10.8%
Milwaukee	10.7%
Cleveland	10.4%
Indianapolis	10.3%
Cincinnati	10.0%
Charlotte	9.8%
Nashville	9.4%
Louisville	9.0%
Jacksonville	8.6%

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16);
except (*) ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 2.18: **Brain Gain**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the educational attainment of persons age 25 and older who moved into a metro area from a different state or from abroad in the past year. The data for attainment of graduate or bachelor's degrees indicate an area's "brain gain."

Columbus Trends: Percent new residents with graduate degree

Year	Percent																
2005	20.9%		●														
2006	17.4%			●													
2007	17.7%							●									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank　　　(Highest metro)　　　　　　　　　　　　(Lowest metro)
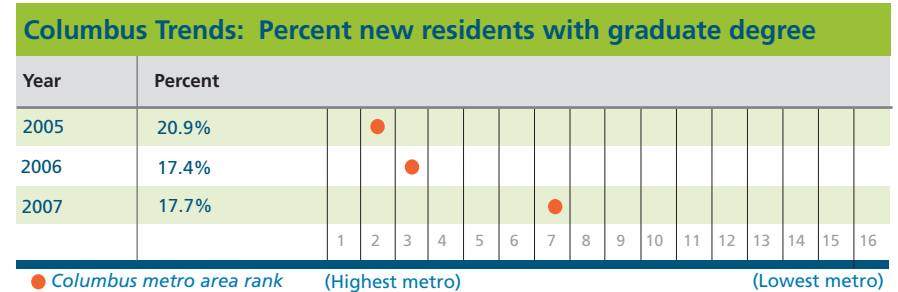
Level of education among new residents age 25 years and older, 2007

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*		Percent with high school diploma only		Percent with bachelor's degree	
Austin		11.2%		17.8%		26.1%
Cleveland	(16)	14.3%		21.2%		19.9%
Chicago		12.2%		21.9%		27.8%
Raleigh		6.8%		20.9%		30.3%
Milwaukee		12.2%		19.4%		25.7%
San Diego		8.9%		19.4%		24.5%
Columbus	**(3)**	**8.6%**	**(15)**	**17.7%**	**(1)**	**32.6%**
Minneapolis		14.3%	(16)	16.2%		30.2%
Portland		10.1%		19.8%		23.6%
Indianapolis		9.8%		18.3%		30.0%
Cincinnati		10.1%		22.5%		23.5%
Charlotte	(1)	6.7%		22.4%		24.1%
Kansas City		9.3%		24.2%		25.8%
Louisville		12.6%		25.2%	(16)	18.8%
Nashville		9.7%		28.9%		22.5%
Jacksonville		9.4%	(1)	33.0%		24.2%

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

Percent new residents age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2007

16.3%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	22.7%
Cleveland	20.5%
Chicago	19.8%
Raleigh	19.5%
Milwaukee	19.2%
San Diego	18.2%
Columbus	**17.7% (7)**
Minneapolis	17.3%
Portland	16.8%
Indianapolis	16.4%
Cincinnati	15.3%
Charlotte	14.5%
Kansas City	14.0%
Louisville	13.7%
Nashville	13.4%
Jacksonville	12.6%

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); except (*) ranked from lowest (1) to highest
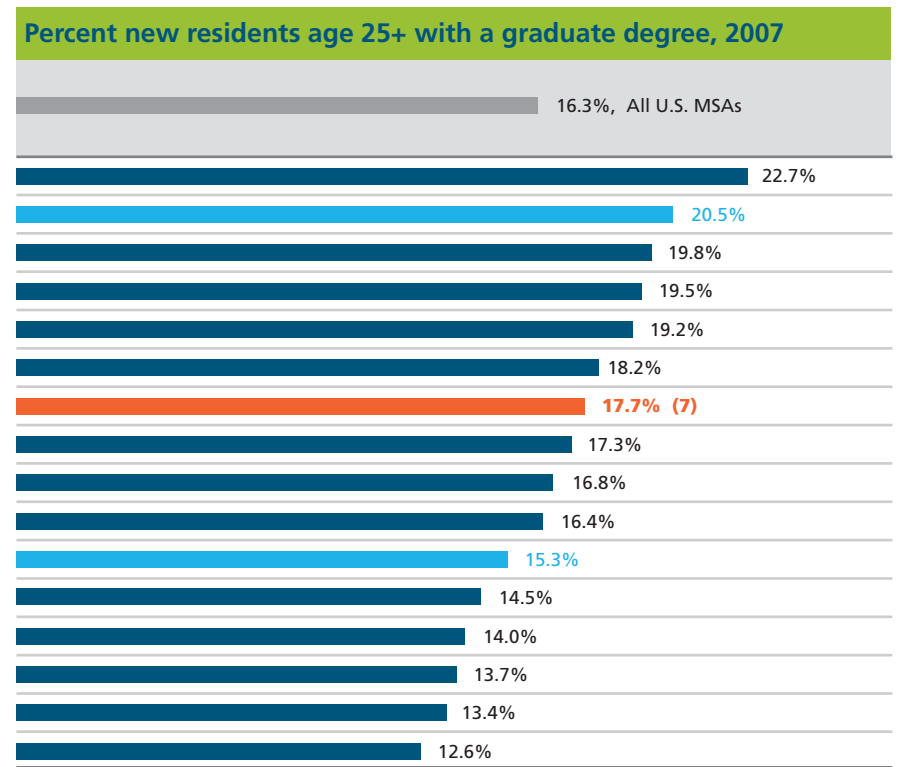
Section 3: Personal Prosperity

This section includes indicators of personal and household income, economic equity, economic hardship, homeownership, housing affordability, and vehicle and Internet access that describe the prosperity of residents of the metro areas.

The following are the Personal Prosperity indicator categories:

3.01 **Total Personal Income**

3.02 **Household Income**

3.03 **Income $75,000 and Above**

3.04 **Income Gap**

3.05 **Poverty**

3.06 **Births to Teens**

3.07 **Pre-K Enrollment**

3.08 **Self-sufficiency Income**

3.09 **Income Supports**

3.10 **Earned Income Tax Credit**

3.11 **New Housing Starts**

3.12 **Homeownership**

3.13 **Owner Housing Affordability**

3.14 **Foreclosures**

3.15 **Rental Housing Affordability**

3.16 **Households without a Vehicle**

3.17 **Home Internet Use**

Personal Prosperity Overview

Total Personal Income

Total personal income for the Columbus metro area was $66.1 billion in 2007, ranking 8th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 5th in the percent of total personal income from net earnings (72.8%), 9th in the percent from transfer receipts (13.6%), and 15th in percent from investment income (13.6%). The ranking for total investment income did not change from 2006.

The metro areas with the highest percent of total personal income from investment income were Jacksonville (20.4%) and Minneapolis (18.8%). Cleveland, Louisville, and Cincinnati had the highest percent of total income from transfer payments (above 14.0%).

Household Income

In 2007, median household income for the 16 metro areas ranged from a high of $63,898 in Minneapolis to a low of $45,697 in Louisville. The Columbus metro area, with a median household income of $51,707, ranked 13th among the metro areas.

In all of the metro areas, the median income of black and Hispanic households was well below that of white and Asian households. The median income for white households ranged from $67,327 in Chicago to $49,819 in Louisville, with the Columbus metro area ranking 13th, at $55,626. The level for black households ranged from $44,662 in San Diego to $26,258 in Milwaukee, with Columbus ranking 8th at $34,013. Columbus ranked 13th in income for both Asian ($58,929) and Hispanic ($34,961) households.

Income $75,000 and Above

In 2007, 31.7% of all households in the Columbus metro area had an annual income of $75,000 or more, ranking Columbus 12th among the metro areas, the same as in 2006. In Columbus, racial/ethnic disparities were evident. At least 34.0% of white and Asian households had income $75,000 and over, while black and Hispanic households had less than 16.0% at this income level. The areas with the highest percentages (over 40.0%) of households in this income group were Minneapolis and San Diego. Louisville and Cleveland had fewer than 29.0% of all households in the $75,000 and above income group.

Income Gap

The 2007 income gap, which measures the disparity between the income of a metro area's lowest income residents (incomes in the 10th percentile) and that of the highest income residents (incomes in the 90th percentile), ranged from a high income gap ratio of 8.07 in San Diego to a low of 5.65 in Minneapolis. Columbus, at 6.73, had the 5th smallest income gap.

Poverty

The 2007 Columbus poverty rate of 13.4% ranked last among the 16 metro areas. Louisville had the 2nd highest poverty rate at 13.2%, and Minneapolis and Raleigh had the lowest rates at 8.4%.and 9.2%, respectively. The rate across all U.S. metro areas was 12.4%.

Columbus ranked 16th in poverty rate for the white population (10.4%), 12th for blacks (28.7%), 13th for Asians (14.6%), and 12th for Hispanics (22.6%). The lowest poverty rates for blacks were in San Diego, Raleigh, and Charlotte. Jacksonville, Chicago, and Austin had the lowest poverty rates for Hispanics.

Births to Teens

In 2007, the Columbus area had 59,347 women ages 15 to 19, of whom 2,108 (3.6%) were unmarried and had a birth in the past 12 months. With a rate higher than the average across U.S. metro areas (2.2%), Columbus ranked 15th, dropping 5 places in rank from 2006. Raleigh, Portland, and San Diego had the lowest percentages (below 1.7 %). Louisville ranked 16th with 4.6%, a full percentage point more than the second lowest ranking metro.

Pre-K Enrollment

In 2007, the Columbus area had 10,227 children ages 3 to 4 in public school and 11,704 from the same age group in private school. Overall, 43.5% of Columbus children age 3 to 4 were enrolled in school, below the 48.4% across all U.S. metro areas. Columbus ranked 13th compared to the other 15 metro areas, ahead of Nashville, Austin, and Portland. Jacksonville and Charlotte ranked the highest, both at 55.8%.

Self-sufficiency Income

In 2007, Columbus had 486,472 persons (28.5%) below the self-sufficiency level of 200% of poverty, moving from 11th to 9th in the rankings. As in 2006, Minneapolis ranked 1st with the lowest percentage (19.8%), followed by Raleigh (24.6%). Louisville and Austin had the highest percentages of residents below the self-sufficiency level (29.0% or more).

Income Supports

In 2007, 74,083 Columbus metro area households (9.3%) received public assistance or food stamps, moving from 13th to 14th in the rankings. San Diego, Minneapolis, Raleigh, and Jacksonville had the lowest percentages of residents receiving public assistance and food stamps (below 6.0%). Louisville and Cleveland had the highest percentages (over 9.5%).

Earned Income Tax Credit

In 2006, 121,282 Columbus metro area residents claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) on their income tax returns (14.6%), ranking the area 9th among the 16 metro areas, up one place from 2004. Jacksonville, Charlotte, Louisville, and Nashville had the highest percentages of EITC claims (16.0% and higher). Minneapolis, Portland, and Milwaukee had fewer than 13.0% of returns with EITC claims.

New Housing Starts

In 2007, the number of new permitted residential units per 1,000 total housing units ranged from a high of 39.0 in Raleigh to a low of 4.3 in Cleveland, with a 11.6 average across all U.S. metro areas. Columbus ranked 11th, rising above Minneapolis and Cincinnati, even as its rate fell from 10.3 to 8.3 per 1,000.

Homeownership Rates

In 2007, homeownership rates in the metro areas ranged from a high of 74.2% in Minneapolis to a low of 55.9% in San Diego. Columbus ranked 12th, with 65.3% of all units owner-occupied, slightly below the 66.0% in all U.S.

metro areas.

Owner-Occupied Housing Affordability

The percent of housing affordable to a median income buyer in 2008 ranged from a high of 87.5% in Indianapolis to only 38.7% in San Diego. The rate across the nation was 56.1%. Among the 16 metro areas, Columbus ranked 4th in affordability, with 78.4% of housing affordable to a median income household. Cincinnati passed Columbus in affordability from 2007 to 2008.

Foreclosures

There were 6,140 properties in some stage of foreclosure in the Columbus metro area in the third quarter of 2008. Columbus had a foreclosure rate of 111 households per foreclosure, ranking 13th among the 16 metro areas. San Diego and Jacksonville ranked at the bottom, and Cleveland fell below Columbus in the rankings. Austin, Raleigh, and Minneapolis were the among the areas in the group to have rates better than the 250 households per foreclosure.

Rental Housing Affordability

In 2007, 49.5% of all renters in Columbus were paying more than 30% of their income for housing, as the metro area moved from 9th to 11th in the rankings. The lowest percentages of cost-burdened renters were in Indianapolis, Raleigh, and Nashville. The highest rates were in San Diego, Cleveand, and Chicago.

Households without a Vehicle

In 2007, over 46,000 Columbus metro area households (6.8%) did not have access to a vehicle, ranking 9th among the metro areas. Since 2006, Indianapolis, Charlotte, and Jacksonville passed Columbus, with lower percentages of households without a vehicle. Raleigh and Austin had the lowest percentages of households without a vehicle (5.0% and under). Chicago, Cleveland, and Milwaukee had the highest rates (9.8% and over).

Internet Use

In 2007, 81.9% of Columbus metro area residents surveyed reported having access to the Internet at home, ranking 15th among the metro areas. Jacksonville, Austin, Portland, and Milwaukee had the highest percentages of home Internet usage (over 90.0%). Besides Columbus, Nashville, Cleveland, and Kansas City also reported Internet home use rates below 87.0%.

Personal Prosperity: How Columbus Compares

This figure depicts how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 metro areas using *data from the bar graphs* on the indicator pages in the Personal Prosperity section.

Indicator	Ranking
Investment income as % of total income	● (near #16)
Median household income	●
Households with income $75,000+ (%)	●
Income gap ratio*	●
Persons below poverty level (%)*	● (near #16)
Births to teens*	●
Pre-K enrollment	●
Persons below 200% of poverty (%)	●
Persons receiving public assistance or food stamps (%)*	●
Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)*	●
Residential building permits/1,000 housing units	●
Owner occupied housing units (%)	●
Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	●
Foreclosure rate	●
Renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)*	●
Households without a vehicle (%)*	●
Population using Internet at home (%)	●

● *Columbus metro area*   #1 (Highest or Best)   #8   (Lowest or Worst) #16

*The indicators are ranked from lowest (#1) to highest (#16).

Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Low Foreclosure and High Foreclosure Metro Areas

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 3.14, Households per Foreclosure, and shows the other indicators in the report that were most similar and least similar in ranking with the foreclosure indicator. Austin, Raleigh, Minneapolis, Portland, and Louisville had the highest number of households per foreclosure (ranks 1-5). Columbus had the fourth worst rate. San Diego, Jacksonville, Indianapolis, and Cleveland were also in the bottom five (ranks 12-16).

Indicators most similar to the foreclosure indicator

Rankings for foreclosures were similar to rankings for residential building permits per 1,000 housing units (3.11) and renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (3.15). Metro areas with less foreclosure problems had low percentages of persons age 65 and older (1.06) and high percentages of population of prime working age (2.14). Low foreclosure metros also had higher rankings in tax returns with contributions to charity (4.06), venture capital investment per capita (2.03), management and professional jobs (2.13), and volunteering (4.07).

Indicators least similar to the foreclosure indicator

Rankings for foreclosure were least similar to rankings of indicators where a stronger correlation might be expected, including investment income as a percentage of total income (3.01) and housing affordability (3.13). Rankings for employment growth in professional and business services and in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (2.05) were also not very similar.

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a low foreclosure metro with a high proportion of management and professional jobs (2.13) and a low percentage of persons age 65 and older (1.06). Columbus was more like a high foreclosure metro with greater housing affordability (3.13), workers who bike, walk, or use public transportation to commute (4.11), and a high percentage of employment in professional and business service sector and transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector (2.04).

Patterns Across Indicators: Households per Foreclosure

Legend:
- Rank 1–5 (green)
- Rank 6–11 (gray)
- Rank 12–16 (orange)

Ranking **most** similar to Households per Foreclosure | Ranking **least** similar to Households per Foreclosure

Low Foreclosure Metros ↑ / High Foreclosure Metros ↓

Metro Area	3.14 Number of households per foreclosure	1.06 Persons age 65 and older (%)*	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita	2.13 Management & professional occupations (%)	2.14 Population of prime working age (%)	3.11 Residential building permits per 1,000 housing units	3.15 Renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)*	4.02 Adults who smoke (%)*	4.06 Tax returns with charitable contributions (%)*	4.07 Persons who volunteer (%)	4.16 Arts establishments per 1,000 population	1.02 Birth rate change (%)	2.04 Professional and business services (% of total employment)	2.04 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities (% of total employment)	2.11 Gross metropolitan product per capita	3.01 Investment income per capita	3.07 Investment income as a % of total income	3.13 Children age 3-4 enrolled in school (%)	4.03 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	4.11 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.14 Library circulation per capita
Austin	1	1	1	2	1	2	12	4	14	3	6	16	11	16	12	10	15	11	16	12	16
Raleigh	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	5	2	14	5	11	1	14	13	12	7	8	14	11	9
Minneapolis	3	4	6	3	3	13	8	3	1	1	2	3	8	11	2	2	12	6	2	9	6
Portland	4	7	5	7	5	6	7	1	4	2	4	8	15	10	9	5	14	13	9	8	3
Louisville	5	15	12	16	12	7	5	15	10	8	14	12	16	1	15	8	10	5	4	2	13
Nashville	6	6	7	14	4	3	12	16	12	1	1	6	14	9	11	16	16	16	12	15	14
Charlotte	7	3	8	6	4	3	6	6	3	7	8	7	5	7	1	14	2	7	15	13	12
Milwaukee	8	14	16	9	15	15	10	11	6	5	12	13	13	12	7	4	6	10	1	1	8
Kansas City	9	11	15	8	11	9	4	7	7	6	7	4	9	5	8	13	8	15	6	4	7
Chicago	10	9	9	11	10	10	14	8	5	15	3	14	3	6	5	7	4	12	13	16	10
Cincinnati	11	13	14	13	14	12	9	16	12	9	16	5	7	8	14	6	9	3	5	5	5
Cleveland	12	16	10	12	16	16	15	9	11	11	13	15	12	13	10	9	5	2	3	7	1
Columbus	13	5	11	5	7	11	11	9	8	4	15	9	4	3	6	15	13	4	7	3	2
Indianapolis	14	8	13	10	9	8	1	14	13	10	11	10	10	2	3	11	11	1	8	6	4
Jacksonville	15	12	4	15	13	5	13	13	15	16	9	1	6	4	16	1	1	9	10	14	11
San Diego	16	10	3	4	8	14	16	2	9	13	10	2	2	15	4	3	3	14	11	10	15

Note: there is an additional rightmost indicator column "4.14 Workers walking, biking, or using public transportation (%)".

Ranking is highest (1) to lowest (16), except for (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16); the rankings in this graphic are based on unrounded data and may vary slightly from those in the individual indicator pages

Indicator 3.01: **Total Personal Income**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) on aggregate personal income for the metro areas. Personal income includes that which is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in a metro area. All dollar estimates are in current dollars, not adjusted for inflation. The BEA divides total personal income into three components - net earnings, investment income, and transfer receipts - which are described in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Investment income as percent of total

Years	Percent
2005	13.0%
2006	12.5%
2007	13.6%

Columns ranked: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
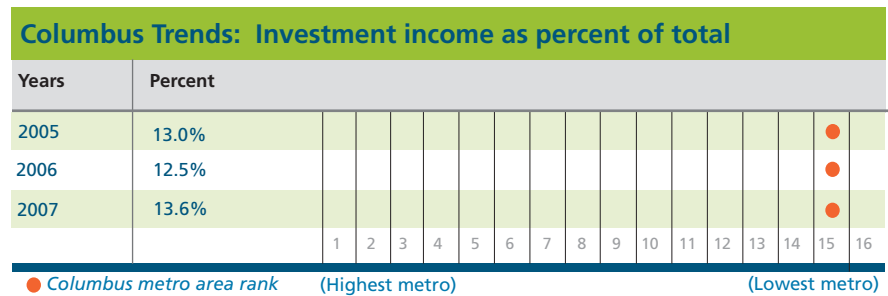
MSA total personal income, 2007

Metro Area	MSA total personal income (in $1,000's)		Net earnings as percent of MSA total personal income		Transfer receipts as percent of MSA total personal income	
Jacksonville		50,637,077	(16)	66.1%		13.5%
Minneapolis		149,047,632		70.9%		10.3%
San Diego		133,368,896		69.7%		11.7%
Milwaukee		63,872,860		67.6%		13.9%
Portland		83,764,858		69.4%		12.2%
Cincinnati		81,697,948		67.6%		14.2%
Chicago	(1)	416,357,093		70.7%		11.5%
Louisville		46,480,722		67.3%		15.4%
Cleveland		82,303,229		65.7%	(1)	17.1%
Austin		59,957,544		74.6%	(16)	8.6%
Indianapolis		66,072,736		71.6%		12.5%
Raleigh	(16)	40,488,312		74.6%		10.0%
Kansas City		78,229,131		71.5%		13.1%
Charlotte		64,418,214		73.5%		11.6%
Columbus	**(8)**	**66,076,063**	**(5)**	**72.8%**	**(5)**	**13.6%**
Nashville		59,397,489	(1)	75.8%		12.2%

Investment income as percent of MSA total personal income, 2007

17.5%, All U.S. MSAs	
Jacksonville	20.4%
Minneapolis	18.8%
San Diego	18.6%
Milwaukee	18.4%
Portland	18.4%
Cincinnati	18.2%
Chicago	17.8%
Louisville	17.4%
Cleveland	17.3%
Austin	16.9%
Indianapolis	15.9%
Raleigh	15.4%
Kansas City	15.4%
Charlotte	14.5%
Columbus	13.6% (15)
Nashville	12.0%
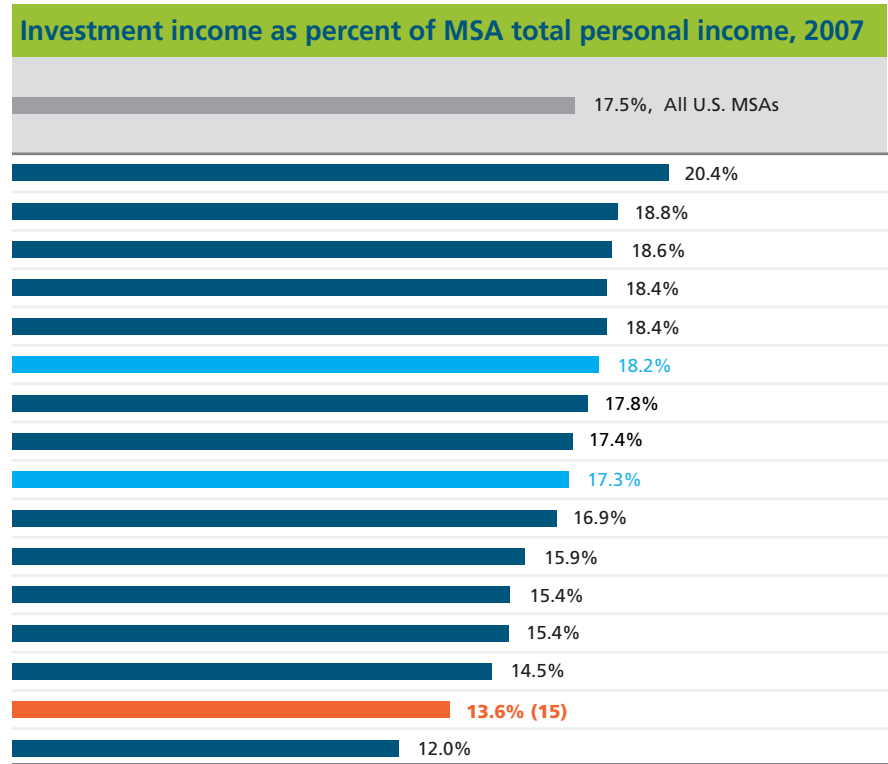
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.02: **Household Income**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on median household income for the metro area populations and selected racial and ethnic groups. The median income divides all households into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. Household income includes wages and salary, interest, dividends, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, public assistance or welfare payments, and any other sources of income received regularly, such as unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Columbus Trends: Median household income

Years	Income in dollars
2005	$48,475
2006	$49,920
2007	$51,707

Scale: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
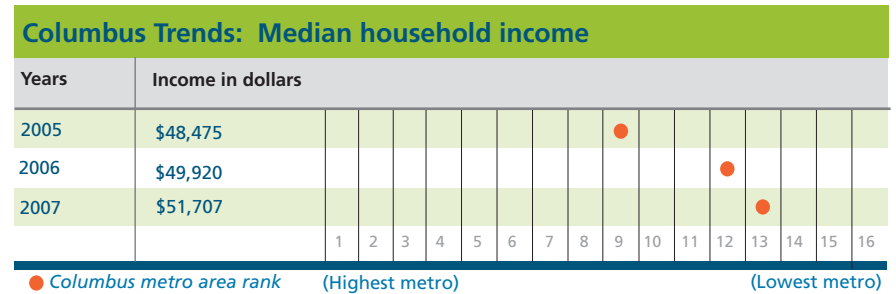
Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2007*

Metro Area		White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis		$67,313		$30,800		$59,424		$41,852
San Diego		$64,065	(1)	$44,662		$75,686		$45,540
Chicago	(1)	$67,327		$35,668		$75,346	(1)	$47,484
Raleigh		$65,650		$37,306	(1)	$90,175		$36,563
Austin		$63,218		$35,182		$69,708		$43,891
Portland		$56,968		$30,214		$57,336		$41,319
Kansas City		$58,628		$30,824		$59,401		$34,864
Charlotte		$60,657		$38,318		$58,621		$38,035
Indianapolis		$57,052		$34,159		$74,746		$34,538
Cincinnati		$55,922		$26,446		$73,508		$42,588
Milwaukee		$59,708	(16)	$26,258		$68,750		$37,516
Jacksonville		$58,030		$35,308		$65,804		$45,628
Columbus	**(13)**	**$55,626**	**(8)**	**$34,013**	**(13)**	**$58,929**	**(13)**	**$34,961**
Nashville		$54,439		$32,912		$63,014		$39,273
Cleveland		$54,656		$28,334		$62,784	(16)	$31,574
Louisville	(16)	$49,819		$26,560	(16)	$55,130		$37,238

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

Median household income, 2007

$50,740, U.S.

Metro Area	Income
	$63,898
	$61,794
	$59,255
	$58,111
	$56,746
	$55,387
	$53,508
	$53,211
	$53,101
	$52,023
	$51,999
	$51,871
	$51,707 (13)
	$50,760
	$48,227
	$45,697

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.03: **Income $75,000 and Above**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the percent of all households in the metro areas with household income of $75,000 or above, as well as the percentages of racial and ethnic subgroups at this income level.

Columbus Trends: Income $75,000 and above

Years	Percent																
2005	29.7%					●											
2006	30.3%												●				
2007	31.7%												●				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Household income $75,000 and above by race and ethnicity, 2007*

Metro Area		White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis		44.3%		13.1%		37.3%		22.4%
San Diego		42.6%	(1)	21.7%		50.3%		25.9%
Chicago	(1)	44.7%		20.3%		50.3%		24.6%
Raleigh		43.8%		19.4%	(1)	60.7%		17.1%
Austin		41.5%		19.0%		45.2%		20.8%
Portland		35.7%		15.9%		38.9%		17.3%
Kansas City		36.7%		13.6%		36.4%		18.4%
Charlotte		38.9%		18.1%		35.8%		17.3%
Milwaukee		38.2%	(16)	9.5%		43.3%		16.0%
Cincinnati		35.0%		13.5%		46.1%	(1)	28.8%
Indianapolis		35.6%		15.8%		49.9%	(16)	10.8%
Columbus	(13)	**34.6%**	(10)	**14.6%**	(9)	**39.5%**	(14)	**15.7%**
Jacksonville		36.1%		15.6%		39.2%		27.3%
Nashville		32.9%		15.9%		36.8%		15.4%
Cleveland		33.7%		11.4%		41.1%		16.9%
Louisville	(16)	30.0%		10.0%	(16)	34.5%		24.4%

Percent of households with income $75,000 and above, 2007

34.2%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	41.8%
San Diego	40.9%
Chicago	38.7%
Raleigh	38.2%
Austin	36.7%
Portland	34.5%
Kansas City	33.2%
Charlotte	33.1%
Milwaukee	33.1%
Cincinnati	32.6%
Indianapolis	32.6%
Columbus	31.7% (12)
Jacksonville	31.4%
Nashville	30.0%
Cleveland	29.1%
Louisville	27.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.04: **Income Gap**

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on household income distribution, and the gap between those in the highest income (top 10%) and lowest income (bottom 10%) groups. HUD calculates the income gap as the difference between the incomes at the 90th and 10th percentiles, divided by the 10th percentile income. The higher the ratio, the greater the gap or disparity between the two income groups.

Columbus Trends: Income gap ratio

Years	Ratio																
2005	5.87					●											
2006	5.74					●											
2007	5.73					●											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Household incomes at 10th and 90th percentiles, 2007

Metro Area	Income level 10th percentile ($)		Income level 90th percentile ($)	
Minneapolis	(1)	29,800		168,400
Kansas City		23,300		146,500
Portland		23,200		148,200
Indianapolis		21,600		142,300
Columbus	**(9)**	**21,100**	**(14)**	**142,000**
Raleigh		24,200		164,900
Cincinnati		21,200		145,700
Milwaukee		20,700		144,000
Charlotte		20,900		147,000
Jacksonville		20,400		143,700
Nashville		20,000		143,000
Louisville	(16)	18,500	(16)	133,300
Austin		21,900		158,600
Cleveland		18,900		139,100
Chicago		20,900		164,700
San Diego		21,800	(1)	175,900

Income gap ratio, 90th and 10th percentiles, 2007*

Metro Area	Ratio
Minneapolis	4.65
Kansas City	5.29
Portland	5.39
Indianapolis	5.59
Columbus	**5.73** **(5)**
Raleigh	5.81
Cincinnati	5.87
Milwaukee	5.96
Charlotte	6.03
Jacksonville	6.04
Nashville	6.15
Louisville	6.21
Austin	6.24
Cleveland	6.36
Chicago	6.88
San Diego	7.07

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

(#) Income levels ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); income gap ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.05: **Poverty**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on poverty rates of the metro area populations and selected racial and ethnic groups. The poverty rate is the percent of individuals, for whom poverty status can be determined, living below the poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Columbus Trends: Percent of population below poverty level

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	12.1%												●				
2006	13.1%															●	
2007	13.4%																●

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
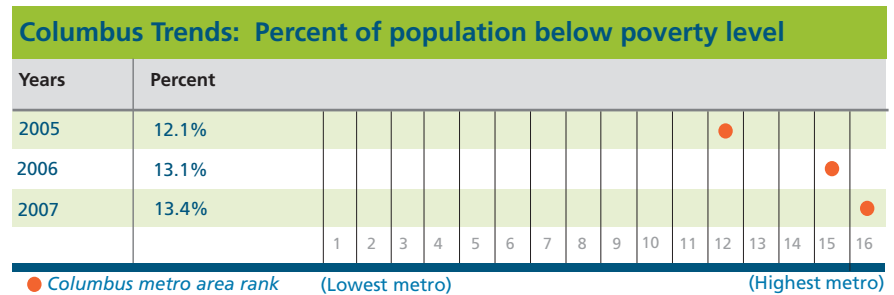
Percent below poverty level by race and ethnicity, 2007*

Metro Area	White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic origin (of any race)	
Minneapolis		5.6%		32.2%		15.4%		19.7%
Raleigh	(1)	5.4%		17.8%	(1)	4.3%		22.2%
Kansas City		7.1%		26.5%		15.6%		21.2%
Indianapolis		8.6%		21.3%		5.9%		22.0%
Jacksonville		7.5%		22.0%		7.6%	(1)	15.3%
Cincinnati		8.6%		27.9%		7.3%		24.5%
San Diego		10.1%	(1)	17.2%		9.1%		18.2%
Portland		9.8%		27.0%		11.3%		22.0%
Chicago		6.2%		26.0%		9.1%		15.6%
Charlotte		8.3%		19.6%		5.9%		21.0%
Nashville		9.2%		24.5%		4.5%		25.7%
Milwaukee		7.2%	(16)	35.0%		11.6%		19.8%
Cleveland		7.9%		30.4%		8.7%		25.6%
Austin		9.6%		22.3%		11.5%		18.7%
Louisville		9.7%		30.7%	(16)	18.5%	(16)	26.9%
Columbus	**(16)**	**10.4%**	**(12)**	**28.7%**	**(13)**	**14.6%**	**(12)**	**22.6%**

Percent of population below poverty level, 2007*

	12.4%, All U.S. MSAs
Minneapolis	8.4%
Raleigh	9.2%
Kansas City	10.3%
Indianapolis	10.8%
Jacksonville	10.9%
Cincinnati	11.1%
San Diego	11.1%
Portland	11.1%
Chicago	11.4%
Charlotte	11.4%
Nashville	11.8%
Milwaukee	12.7%
Cleveland	12.7%
Austin	12.7%
Louisville	13.2%
Columbus	13.4% (16)
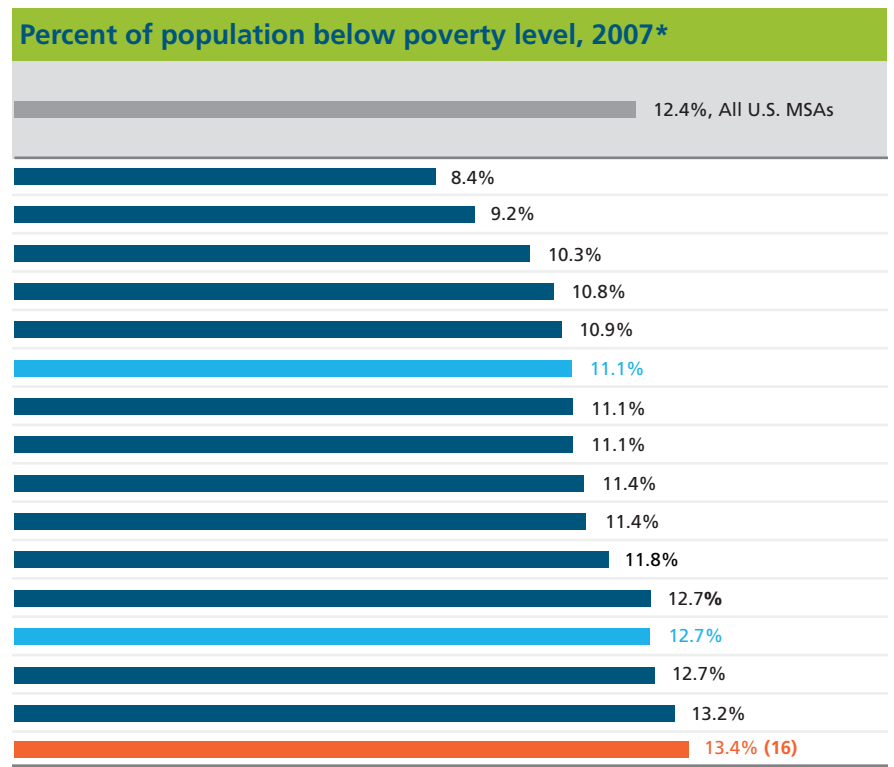
Source: American Community Survey
* Population for whom poverty status is determined;
See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.06: **Births to Teens**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on unmarried women from the ages of 15 to 19 who had a birth in the previous 12 months.

Columbus Trends: Percent of unmarried teens who had a birth

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	3.0%										●						
2006	2.3%										●						
2007	3.6%															●	

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
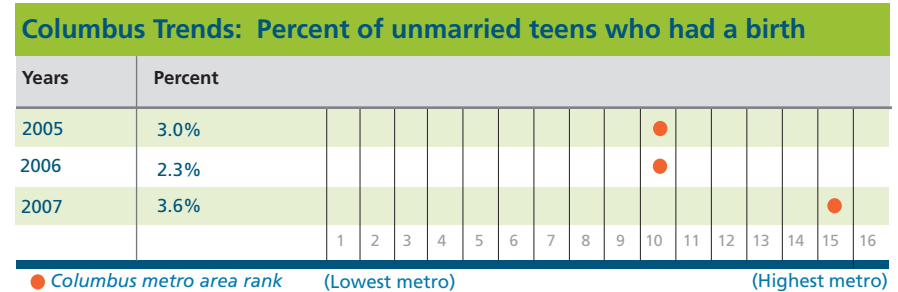
Number of unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth, 2007

Metro Area	Number of unmarried women age 15-19 who gave birth in last 12 months		Total number of women age 15-19*	
Raleigh	(1)	304	(16)	37,212
Portland		1,067		68,744
San Diego		1,713		105,951
Nashville		897		50,719
Minneapolis		2,147		108,917
Indianapolis		1,223		57,360
Cleveland		1,791		71,955
Chicago	(16)	8,920	(1)	337,913
Cincinnati		2,023		75,453
Charlotte		1,499		54,770
Milwaukee		1,515		53,960
Austin		1,624		57,337
Jacksonville		1,192		41,636
Kansas City		2,249		65,126
Columbus	**(13)**	**2,108**	**(8)**	**59,347**
Louisville		1,787		38,827
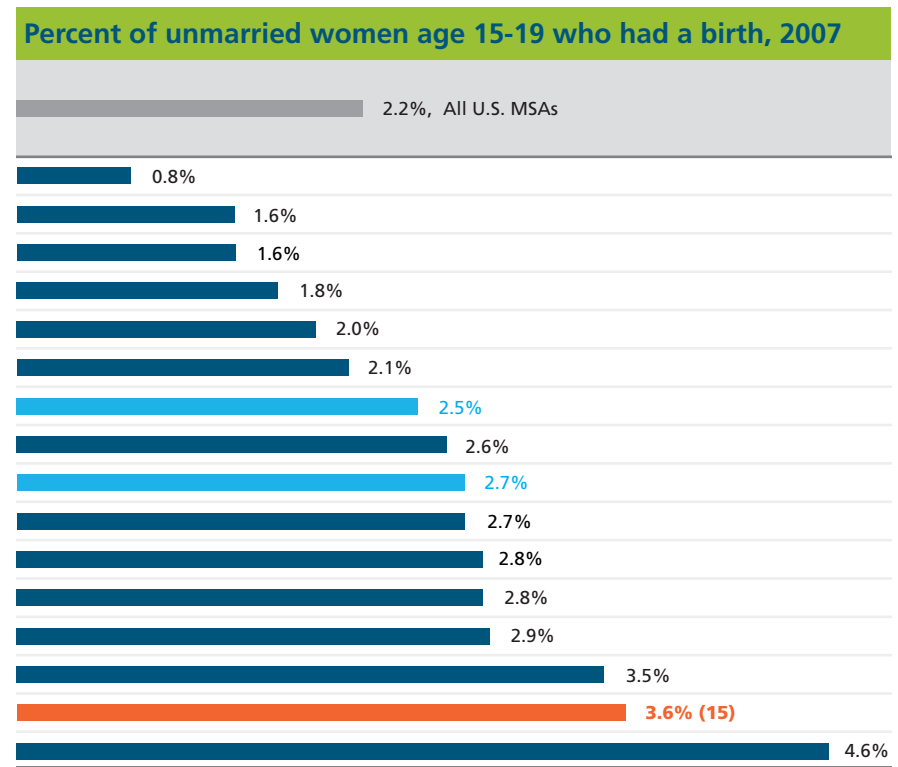
Percent of unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth, 2007

2.2%, All U.S. MSAs	
Raleigh	0.8%
Portland	1.6%
San Diego	1.6%
Nashville	1.8%
Minneapolis	2.0%
Indianapolis	2.1%
Cleveland	2.5%
Chicago	2.6%
Cincinnati	2.7%
Charlotte	2.7%
Milwaukee	2.8%
Austin	2.8%
Jacksonville	2.9%
Kansas City	3.5%
Columbus	**3.6% (15)**
Louisville	4.6%

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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16) except (*) ranked highest to lowest

Indicator 3.07: **Pre-K Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on school enrollment for children ages 3 and 4, including the type of school (public or private). The data does not represent all nursery and preschool enrollment, as these education levels include children outside the age range of 3 to 4.

Columbus Trends: Percent of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	41.0%													●			
2006	43.8%													●			
2007	43.5%													●			

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Number of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2007

Metro Area	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in public school	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in private school
Jacksonville	10,571	10,572
Charlotte	11,892	16,752
San Diego	24,182	20,914
Chicago	(1) 81,421	(1) 64,566
Cleveland	13,110	14,377
Milwaukee	12,662	8,822
Raleigh	(16) 5,047	12,029
Kansas City	13,934	15,077
Cincinnati	13,584	14,089
Louisville	8,159	(16) 7,302
Indianapolis	10,355	14,254
Minneapolis	22,560	19,334
Columbus	**(11) 10,227**	**(11) 11,704**
Portland	8,918	16,637
Austin	9,287	10,348
Nashville	7,661	9,261
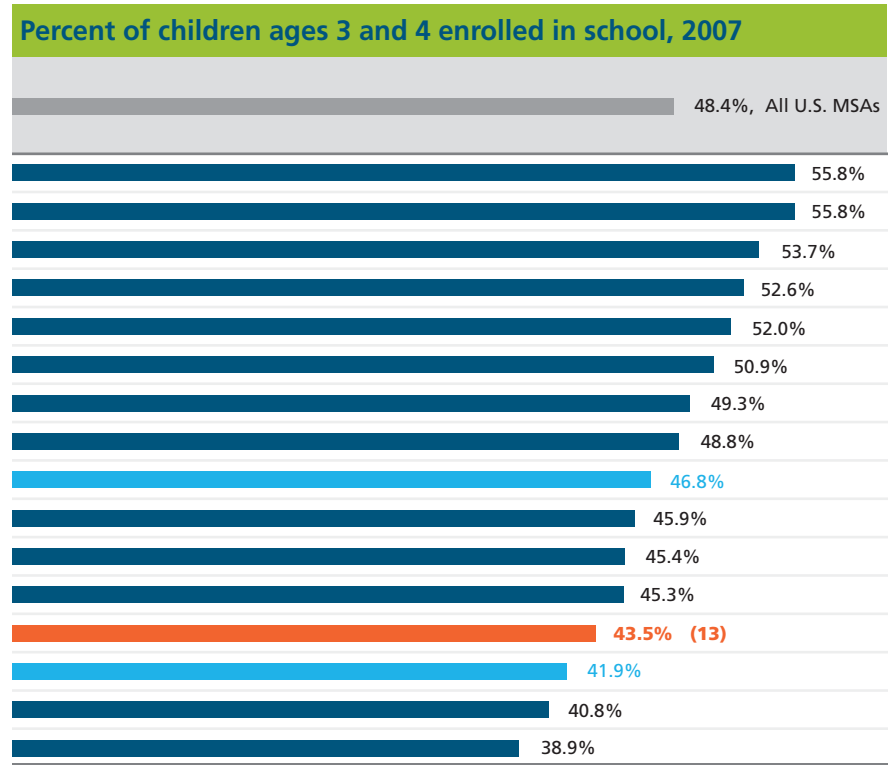
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percent of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2007

Metro Area	Percent
All U.S. MSAs	48.4%
Jacksonville	55.8%
Charlotte	55.8%
San Diego	53.7%
Chicago	52.6%
Cleveland	52.0%
Milwaukee	50.9%
Raleigh	49.3%
Kansas City	48.8%
Cincinnati	46.8%
Louisville	45.9%
Indianapolis	45.4%
Minneapolis	45.3%
Columbus	43.5% (13)
Portland	41.9%
Austin	40.8%
Nashville	38.9%

Indicator 3.08: **Self-sufficiency Income**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on persons with incomes below 200% of the poverty level. According to researchers, an income of at least 200% of poverty is needed by households to maintain a safe and decent standard of living and avoid serious hardships.

Columbus Trends: Percent of persons below 200% of poverty

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	27.3%							●									
2006	28.6%											●					
2007	28.5%												●				

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
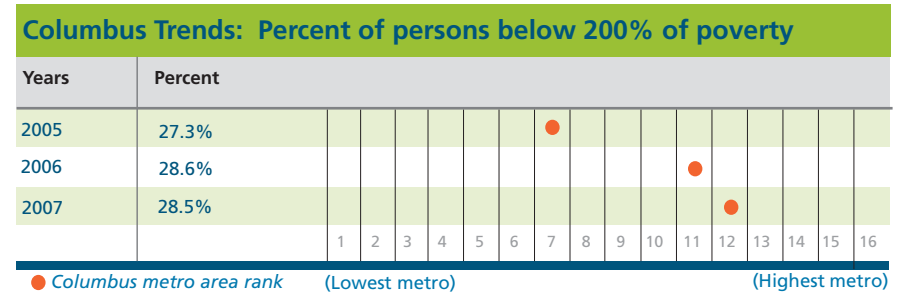
Persons with income below 200% of the poverty level, 2007

Metro Area		Population for whom poverty status is determined		Number of persons below 200% of poverty level
Minneapolis		3,149,274		624,132
Raleigh	(16)	1,024,678	(1)	252,027
Kansas City		1,946,618		503,145
Indianapolis		1,661,840		434,478
Cincinnati		2,088,577		553,543
Chicago	(1)	9,363,207	(16)	2,498,442
Portland		2,140,483		572,927
San Diego		2,879,301		787,991
Milwaukee		1,518,444		424,187
Jacksonville		1,270,913		356,996
Charlotte		1,623,064		457,914
Columbus	**(8)**	**1,708,352**	**(9)**	**486,472**
Nashville		1,486,672		426,259
Cleveland		2,052,228		590,800
Austin		1,561,579		453,146
Louisville		1,206,841		364,036
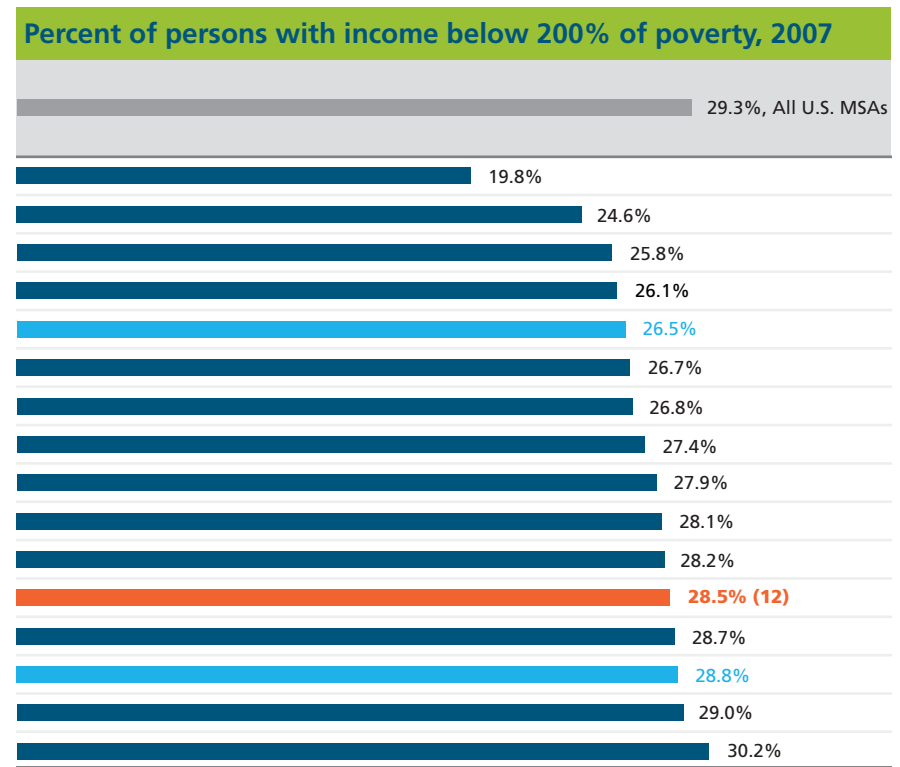
Percent of persons with income below 200% of poverty, 2007

29.3%, All U.S. MSAs

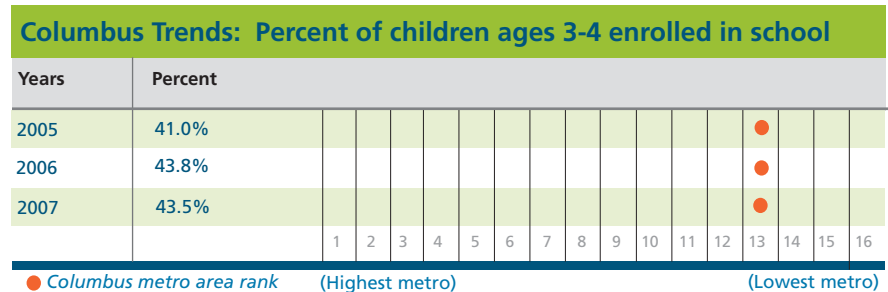| Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	19.8%
Raleigh	24.6%
Kansas City	25.8%
Indianapolis	26.1%
Cincinnati	26.5%
Chicago	26.7%
Portland	26.8%
San Diego	27.4%
Milwaukee	27.9%
Jacksonville	28.1%
Charlotte	28.2%
Columbus	28.5% (12)
Nashville	28.7%
Cleveland	28.8%
Austin	29.0%
Louisville	30.2%

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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked highest to lowest

Indicator 3.09: **Income Supports**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on households that received government income supports in the previous 12 months. Income supports include public assistance payments from state or local government, food stamps, and Supplemental Security Income.

Columbus Trends: Percent of households receiving assistance

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	8.7%											●					
2006	9.7%													●			
2007	9.3%														●		

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
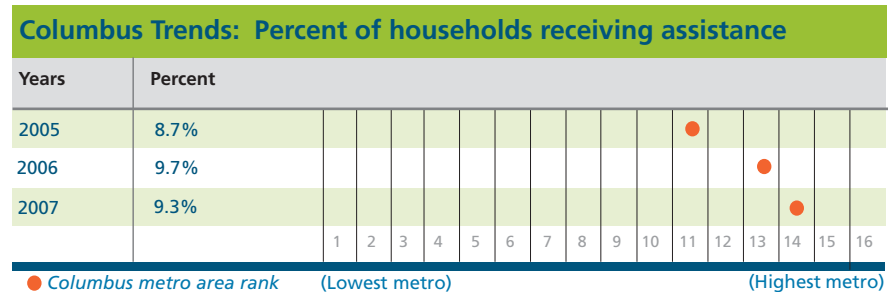
Households receiving SSI, cash assistance, and food stamps, 2007

Metro Area	Number receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)		Number receiving cash public assistance		Number receiving Food Stamps	
San Diego		39,567		23,406		26,466
Minneapolis		32,119		35,818		56,268
Raleigh	(1)	7,733	(1)	4,190	(1)	20,568
Jacksonville		15,358		5,224		26,618
Austin		11,250		4,870		32,550
Indianapolis		17,433		12,602		44,435
Milwaukee		25,268		9,947		42,683
Cincinnati		29,288		15,243		56,961
Kansas City		26,585		16,720		56,238
Charlotte		16,404		7,568		48,418
Chicago	(16)	104,181	(16)	64,794	(16)	254,738
Nashville		18,195		11,470		48,965
Portland		23,164		19,200		69,426
Columbus	**(10)**	**25,888**	**(9)**	**14,755**	**(13)**	**59,328**
Louisville		19,440		11,785		43,051
Cleveland		35,270		22,086		78,974
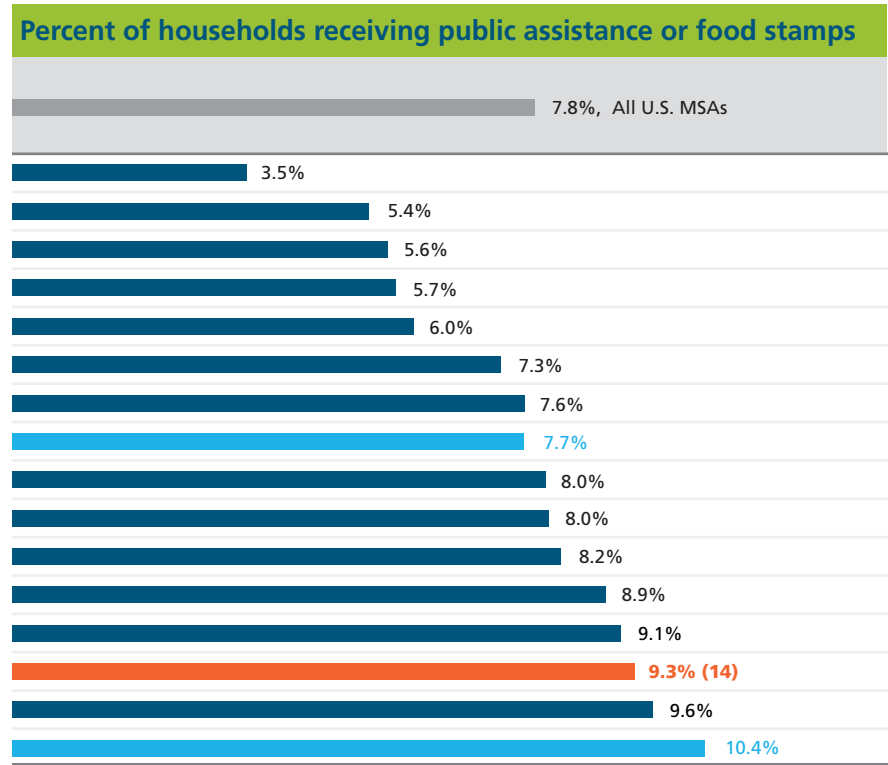
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Percent of households receiving public assistance or food stamps

7.8%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	3.5%
Minneapolis	5.4%
Raleigh	5.6%
Jacksonville	5.7%
Austin	6.0%
Indianapolis	7.3%
Milwaukee	7.6%
Cincinnati	7.7%
Kansas City	8.0%
Charlotte	8.0%
Chicago	8.2%
Nashville	8.9%
Portland	9.1%
Columbus	9.3% (14)
Louisville	9.6%
Cleveland	10.4%

Indicator 3.10: **Earned Income Tax Credit**

This indicator includes data from the Internal Revenue Service on tax filers claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The EITC is a federal income tax credit for eligible low-income workers that reduces the amount of tax an individual owes and may be returned in the form of a refund.

Columbus Trends: Percent returns claiming EITC

Years	Percent																	
2002	13.3%						●											
2004	14.2%								●									
2006	14.6%									●								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
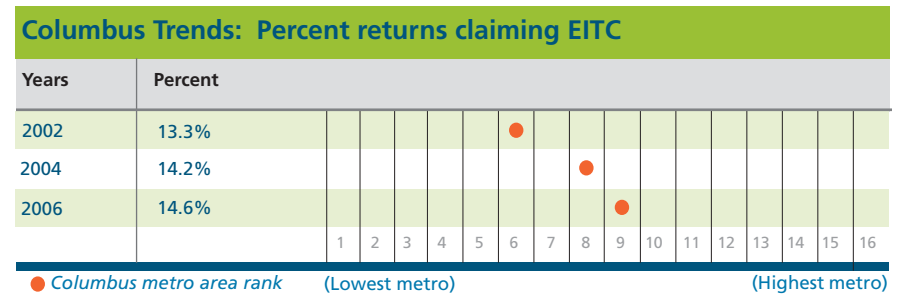
Income tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2006

Metro Area*`		Number of tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit		Total number of tax returns*
Minneapolis		145,906		1,559,141
Portland		111,791		942,154
Milwaukee		93,379		733,869
Kansas City		122,652		911,172
San Diego		172,426		1,272,338
Raleigh	(1)	57,954	(16)	424,569
Cincinnati		136,029		979,874
Austin		96,125		670,029
Columbus	**(9)**	**121,282**	**(8)**	**831,705**
Chicago	(16)	615,465	(1)	4,171,478
Cleveland		149,855		1,013,821
Indianapolis		117,388		758,985
Nashville		110,644		679,634
Louisville		95,949		571,372
Charlotte		127,503		715,996
Jacksonville		111,697		598,798

Percent returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2006

16.7%, All U.S.	
Minneapolis	9.4%
Portland	11.9%
Milwaukee	12.7%
Kansas City	13.5%
San Diego	13.6%
Raleigh	13.7%
Cincinnati	13.8%
Austin	14.3%
Columbus	**14.6% (9)**
Chicago	14.8%
Cleveland	14.8%
Indianapolis	15.5%
Nashville	16.3%
Louisville	16.8%
Charlotte	17.8%
Jacksonville	18.7%
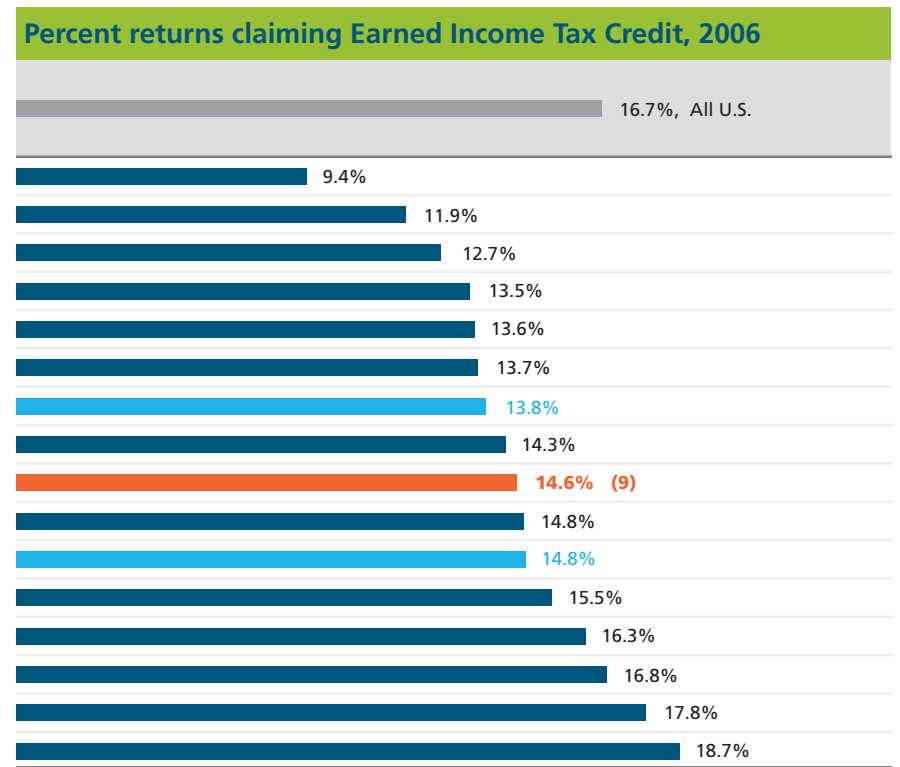
Source: Internal Revenue Service, Zip Code Data
* Metro area based on zip codes with centerpoint within MSA

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked highest to lowest

Indicator 3.11: **New Housing Starts**

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau on new housing starts. The Census Bureau collects and reports on building permit data from U.S. cities. New housing starts include residential building permits for both single-family and multiple-unit residential buildings.

Columbus Trends: New permitted units per 1,000 units

Years	Number of new permitted units
2005	16.3
2006	10.3
2007	8.3

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
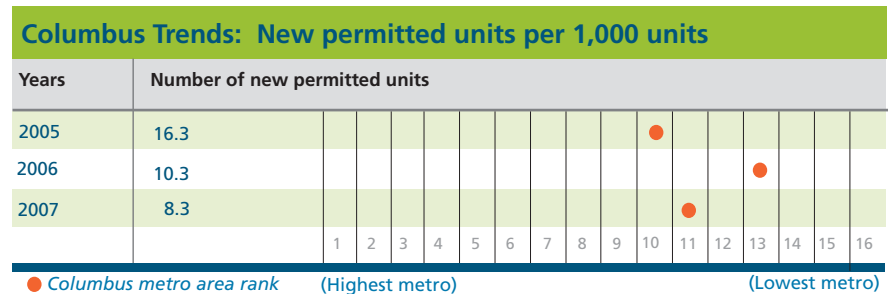
New housing starts, 2007

Metro Area		Number of new permitted residential units		Percent of new permitted units within multiunit structures		Total number of housing units
Raleigh			16,614		23.2%	(16) 426,193
Austin			19,903		39.1%	638,649
Charlotte			21,190		25.0%	708,149
Nashville			13,567		19.6%	641,406
Jacksonville			10,928		32.8%	583,685
Portland			13,115		35.9%	886,554
Louisville			6,062		26.7%	545,807
Indianapolis			8,298		14.5%	747,430
Kansas City			8,129		25.8%	860,205
Chicago	(1)		33,933		46.7%	(1) 3,751,687
Columbus	**(13)**		**6,402**	**(7)**	**32.5%**	**(8) 772,763**
Cincinnati			6,884		23.2%	911,011
Minneapolis			9,982		24.1%	1,323,904
San Diego			7,435	(1)	54.0%	1,133,069
Milwaukee	(16)		3,266		36.3%	655,577
Cleveland			4,075	(16)	12.3%	944,267

New permitted units per 1,000 housing units, 2007

11.6, All U.S. MSAs	
Raleigh	39.0
Austin	31.2
Charlotte	29.9
Nashville	21.2
Jacksonville	18.7
Portland	14.8
Louisville	11.1
Indianapolis	11.1
Kansas City	9.5
Chicago	9.0
Columbus	8.3 (11)
Cincinnati	7.6
Minneapolis	7.5
San Diego	6.6
Milwaukee	5.0
Cleveland	4.3
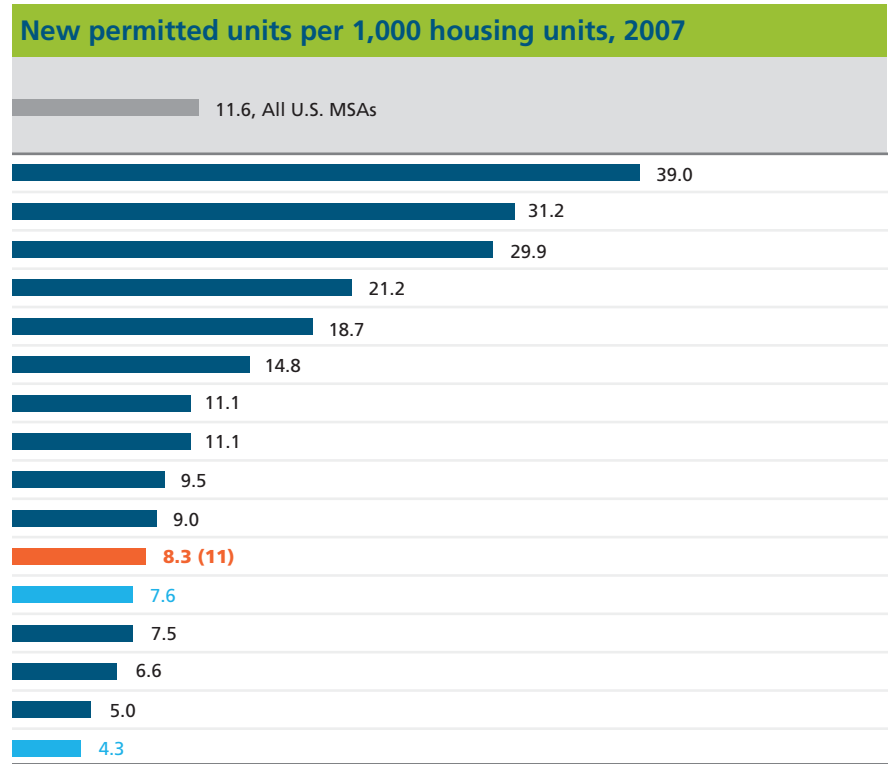
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing Mining & Construction Statistics; American Community Survey

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.12: **Homeownership**

This indicator includes data on homeownership from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS considers a housing unit to be owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Columbus Trends: Percent housing units that are owner-occupied

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	66.1%												●				
2006	65.2%												●				
2007	65.3%												●				

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
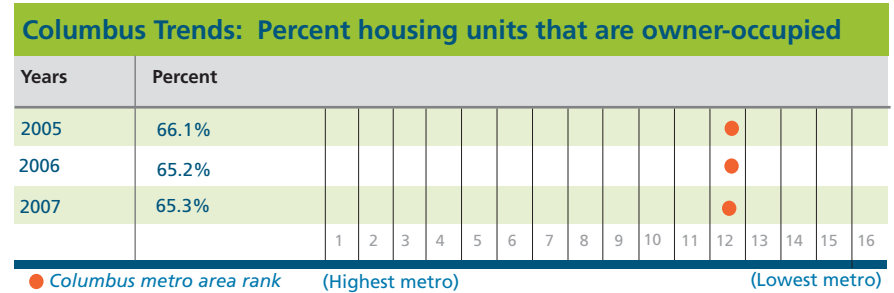
Owner-occupied housing units, 2007

Metro Area	Total occupied housing units	Total owner-occupied housing units
Minneapolis	1,246,042	924,184
Louisville	490,447	344,798
Nashville	585,076	407,609
Indianapolis	657,445	456,731
Cincinnati	808,000	561,223
Kansas City	771,959	534,418
Chicago	(1) 3,412,058	(1) 2,356,612
Jacksonville	506,456	349,454
Raleigh	(16) 393,260	(16) 270,210
Cleveland	835,704	570,541
Charlotte	638,709	429,931
Columbus	**(8) 684,217**	**(9) 446,646**
Portland	833,728	543,024
Milwaukee	605,769	386,841
Austin	583,598	349,024
San Diego	1,045,265	584,243

Percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied, 2007

- 66.0%, All U.S. MSAs
- Minneapolis — 74.2%
- Louisville — 70.3%
- Nashville — 69.7%
- Indianapolis — 69.5%
- Cincinnati — 69.5%
- Kansas City — 69.2%
- Chicago — 69.1%
- Jacksonville — 69.0%
- Raleigh — 68.7%
- Cleveland — 68.3%
- Charlotte — 67.3%
- **Columbus — 65.3% (12)**
- Portland — 65.1%
- Milwaukee — 63.9%
- Austin — 59.8%
- San Diego — 55.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.13: **Owner Housing Affordability**

This indicator includes data compiled by the National Association of Home Builders on owner housing affordability across the nation. The affordability data are based on the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development median family income, interest rates, and the price of existing and new homes sold in each market area for a particular quarter. Data on homes sold are collected from court records on sales nationwide. A national affordability ranking of "1" indicates that an MSA has the greatest percentage of affordable homes sold among all MSAs in the nation.

Columbus Trends: Percent housing affordable to median income

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	71.8%							●									
2006	74.8%			●													
2007	78.4%				●												

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Median sales price and housing affordability ranking, 2008

Metro Area	Median sale price ($)		National affordability ranking*	
Indianapolis	(1)	108,000	(1)	6
Cleveland		115,000		31
Cincinnati		130,000		36
Columbus	**(5)**	**134,000**	**(4)**	**37**
Louisville		130,000		45
Minneapolis		201,000		63
Charlotte		162,000		76
Raleigh		210,000		88
Jacksonville		174,000		90
Milwaukee		175,000		99
Austin		185,000		104
Chicago**		250,000		163
Portland		262,000	(T-13)	192
San Diego	(14)	308,000	(T-13)	192
Kansas City		NA		NA
Nashville		NA		NA

Percent housing affordable to median income buyer, 3rd quarter 2008

Metro Area	Percent
U.S.	56.1%
Indianapolis	87.5%
Cleveland	80.9%
Cincinnati	79.5%
Columbus	78.4% (4)
Louisville	75.9%
Minneapolis	71.6%
Charlotte	68.4%
Raleigh	64.8%
Jacksonville	64.7%
Milwaukee	63.0%
Austin	61.9%
Chicago**	47.3%
Portland	38.7%
San Diego	38.7%
Kansas City	N/A
Nashville	N/A

Source: National Association of Home Builders
*The national affordability ranking included 215 metro areas.
**Metropolitan division (not whole MSA). Division is comprised of Chicago, Naperville, and Joliet.

(#) Except ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14); percent housing affordable ranked from highest (1) to lowest (14)

Indicator 3.14: **Foreclosures**

This indicator provides data on home foreclosures from the RealtyTrac 2008 U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report. The report includes the total number of properties in some stage of foreclosure in the nation's 100 largest MSAs, and ranks the MSAs on the number of households per foreclosure (a measure of foreclosure rate). Areas with the *lowest number and rank* of households per foreclosure have the *highest foreclosure rates*. RealtyTrac's report includes properties in all three phases of foreclosure: Pre-foreclosures, Foreclosures, and Real Estate Owned properties (properties re-purchased by a bank).

Columbus Trends: Number of households per foreclosure

Years	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	148														●		
2006	136													●			
2007	111													●			

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Homes in any phase of foreclosure, 3rd quarter 2008

Metro Area	Number of foreclosures	Change in number of foreclosures from 2007 Q3	National rank* foreclosures as percent of housing units**
Austin	1,511	-6.0%	(1) 85
Raleigh	(1) 1,279	18.9%	69
Minneapolis	4,916	74.8%	61
Portland	3,433	(16) 141.8%	59
Louisville	2,067	60.6%	60
Nashville	2,492	87.2%	58
Charlotte	3,162	17.8%	49
Milwaukee	3,076	39.2%	48
Kansas City	4,298	77.2%	46
Chicago	(16) 22,069	41.9%	31
Cincinnati	5,432	11.8%	37
Cleveland	7,386	(1) -37.5%	30
Columbus	**(13) 6,140**	**(4) 15.2%**	**(13) 29**
Indianapolis	6,029	24.9%	28
Jacksonville	5,293	72.1%	25
San Diego	17,273	139.0%	(16) 12

Number of households per foreclosure, 3rd quarter 2008**

- 147, U.S.
- Austin: 386
- Raleigh: 307
- Minneapolis: 253
- Portland: 243
- Louisville: 237
- Nashville: 235
- Charlotte: 202
- Milwaukee: 197
- Kansas City: 180
- Chicago: 155
- Cincinnati: 149
- Cleveland: 113
- Columbus: 111 (13)
- Indianapolis: 109
- Jacksonville: 96
- San Diego: 61

Source: RealtyTrac: U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report
**The national foreclosure ranking included 100 metros.

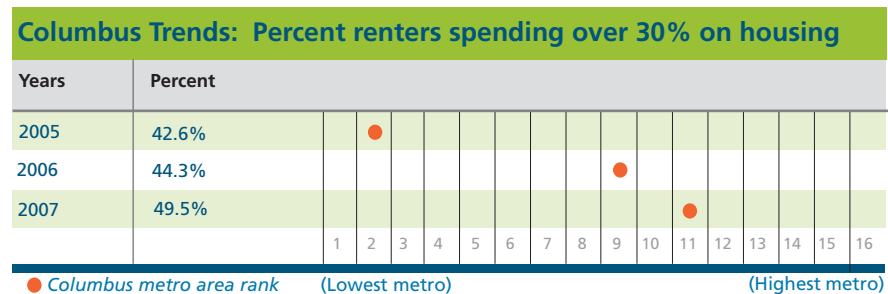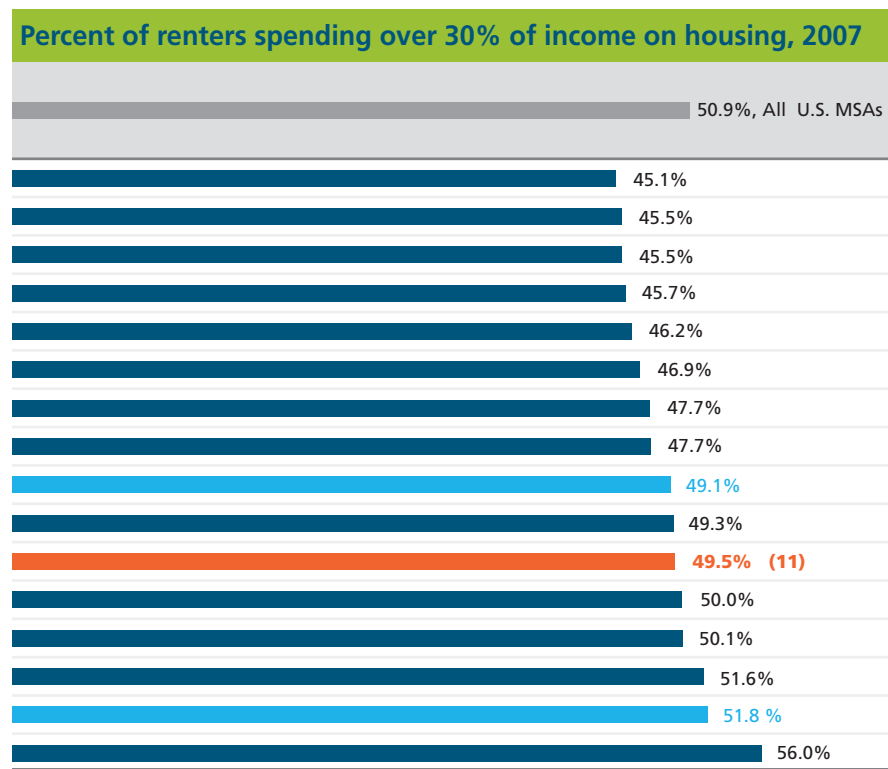(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (**) ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.15: **Rental Housing Affordability**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on renter housing units and their affordability to their occupants. According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), housing is affordable if a renter pays no more than 30% of their annual household income for rent and utilities. Households who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered to be "cost burdened" by HUD.

Columbus Trends: Percent renters spending over 30% on housing

Years	Percent																
2005	42.6%		●														
2006	44.3%									●							
2007	49.5%											●					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank　　(Lowest metro)　　(Highest metro)

Renter-occupied housing units and housing cost burden, 2007

Metro Area		Total renter-occupied housing units*		Number of renters spending over 30% of income on housing
Indianapolis		190,897		86,019
Raleigh	(16)	117,816	(1)	53,597
Nashville		169,727		77,284
Kansas City		224,341		102,584
Louisville		137,796		63,628
Charlotte		197,450		92,665
Portland		280,896		133,901
Minneapolis		312,267		148,876
Cincinnati		234,497		115,225
Milwaukee		213,903		105,365
Columbus	**(7)**	**230,647**	**(10)**	**114,117**
Austin		228,115		113,994
Jacksonville		148,206		74,183
Chicago	(1)	1,022,292	(16)	527,256
Cleveland		254,657		131,989
San Diego		445,823		249,584

Percent of renters spending over 30% of income on housing, 2007

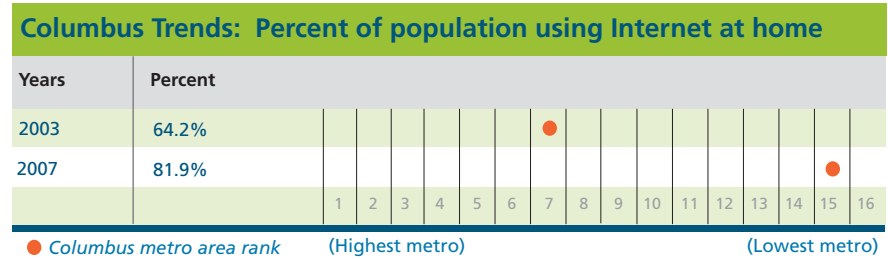| Metro Area	Percent
(All U.S. MSAs)	50.9%, All U.S. MSAs
Indianapolis	45.1%
Raleigh	45.5%
Nashville	45.5%
Kansas City	45.7%
Louisville	46.2%
Charlotte	46.9%
Portland	47.7%
Minneapolis	47.7%
Cincinnati	49.1%
Milwaukee	49.3%
Columbus	49.5% (11)
Austin	50.0%
Jacksonville	50.1%
Chicago	51.6%
Cleveland	51.8%
San Diego	56.0%

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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16) except (*) ranked highest to lowest

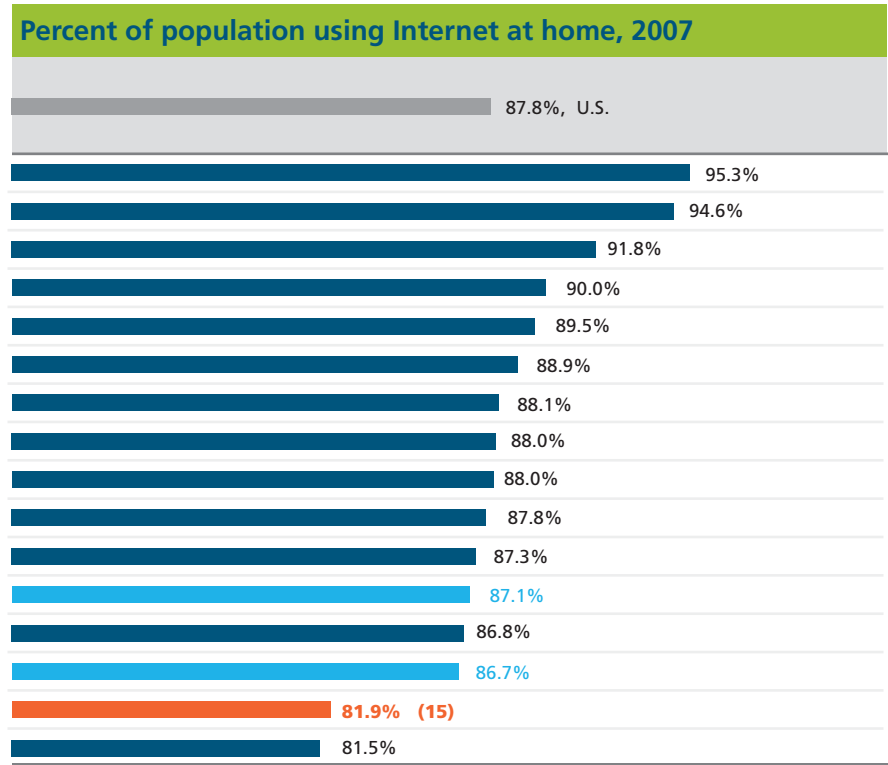# Indicator 3.16 : **Households Without a Vehicle**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded, as are vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes.

Columbus Trends: Percent of households without a vehicle

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	6.0%						●										
2006	6.7%									●							
2007	6.9%									●							

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Number of households without access to a vehicle, 2006

Metro Area		Households without access to a vehicle
Austin		28,462
Raleigh	(1)	19,712
Indianapolis		34,615
Nashville		32,188
Kansas City		42,777
Charlotte		35,593
Jacksonville		31,117
San Diego		69,383
Columbus	**(9)**	**46,615**
Minneapolis		86,274
Portland		63,027
Louisville		38,607
Cincinnati		68,106
Milwaukee		59,142
Cleveland		85,782
Chicago	(16)	387,932

Percent of households without access to a vehicle, 2006

All U.S. MSAs	9.2%
Austin	4.9%
Raleigh	5.0%
Indianapolis	5.3%
Nashville	5.5%
Kansas City	5.5%
Charlotte	5.6%
Jacksonville	6.1%
San Diego	6.6%
Columbus	**6.8% (9)**
Minneapolis	6.9%
Portland	7.6%
Louisville	7.9%
Cincinnati	8.4%
Milwaukee	9.8%
Cleveland	10.3%
Chicago	11.4%

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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.17: **Home Internet Use**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' 2007 Current Population Survey (CPS), compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau. Respondents surveyed in 2007 were asked if and how they accessed the Internet at home.

Columbus Trends: Percent of population using Internet at home

Years	Percent
2003	64.2%
2007	81.9%

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Number of individuals using the Internet at home, 2007

Metro Area	Access Internet using dial-up connection	Access Internet using high-speed connection
Jacksonville	210,239	790,961
Austin	115,867	1,280,368
Portland	214,319	1,500,656
Milwaukee	177,421	855,429
Raleigh	(16) 91,815	755,365
San Diego	176,159	1,872,208
Charlotte	157,343	1,187,888
Indianapolis	217,205	983,426
Louisville	125,101	(16) 499,029
Chicago	(1) 728,292	(1) 5,513,253
Minneapolis	377,117	1,946,402
Cincinnati	162,495	1,144,401
Kansas City	158,395	1,232,393
Cleveland	171,827	1,348,973
Columbus	(12) 137,583	(11) 928,853
Nashville	95,552	910,368

Percent of population using Internet at home, 2007

Metro Area	Percent
U.S.	87.8%
Jacksonville	95.3%
Austin	94.6%
Portland	91.8%
Milwaukee	90.0%
Raleigh	89.5%
San Diego	88.9%
Charlotte	88.1%
Indianapolis	88.0%
Louisville	88.0%
Chicago	87.8%
Minneapolis	87.3%
Cincinnati	87.1%
Kansas City	86.8%
Cleveland	86.7%
Columbus	81.9% (15)
Nashville	81.5%

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Section 4: Community Wellbeing

This section includes indicators of health, safety, civic life, transportation, environmental quality, and cultural and leisure activities that describe the wellbeing of the metro areas.

The following are the Community Wellbeing indicator categories:

4.01 **Obesity**

4.02 **Smoking**

4.03 **Health Insurance**

4.04 **Hospitals and Physicians**

4.05 **Crime**

4.06 **Charitable Contributions**

4.07 **Volunteering**

4.08 **Local Government**

4.09 **Public Transportation**

4.10 **Traffic Congestion**

4.11 **Commute Time**

4.12 **Commute Transportation Mode**

4.13 **Wi-Fi Hotspots**

4.14 **Libraries**

4.15 **Professional Sports**

4.16 **Arts Establishments**

4.17 **Air Quality**

4.18 **Green Building**

Community Wellbeing Overview

Obesity

In 2007, 29.9% of Columbus metro area adults reported being obese, ranking Columbus last among the metro areas. The lowest rate for percent of adults who were obese was 21.3% in Austin and the U.S. rate was 26.3%. Other areas with more than 28.0% obese adults were Raleigh, Kansas City, and Charlotte. Areas with the lowest percentage of obesity (25.0% or lower) were Austin, San Diego, and Chicago.

Smoking

In 2007, 20.9% of Columbus metro area adults reported that they were currently smokers, ranking Columbus 9th (tied with Cleveland) among the metro areas. The percentages of adult smokers ranged from a low of 13.5% in Portland to a high of 25.4% in Cincinnati. Other areas with more than 22.0% of adult smokers were Louisville and Indianapolis. Areas with fewer than 17.0% adult smokers were Portland, San Diego, and Minneapolis.

Health Insurance

In 2007, 13.0% of Columbus area adults were without health insurance, ranking Columbus 7th among the metro areas. The percent of uninsured adults ranged from a low of 8.1% in Milwaukee to a high of 19.1% in Austin. Areas with uninsured rates at or below 11.0% were Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Lousiville. The areas with 16.0% or more uninsured adults were Austin and Charlotte.

Hospitals and Physicians

In 2007, Columbus had 283 physicians per 100,000 population, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and 267 hospital beds per 100,000, ranking 4th. Raleigh had the highest number of physicians per 100,000 population (423). Cleveland had the fewest physicians per 100,000 (210).

Crime

In 2007, Columbus had an estimated 445.2 violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) per 100,000 population, giving it the 7th lowest rate among 13 of the metro areas. Portland had the lowest violent crime rate at 313.2 per 100,000. Other areas with relatively low violent crime rates (under 400.0 per 100,000) were Raleigh, Austin, and Cincinnati. Nashville had the highest rate at 816.7 per 100,000. The U.S. rate was 466.9 per 100,000. Data were not available for Kansas City, Chicago, Jacksonville, and Minneapolis.

Charitable Contributions

In 2006, 33.6% of all federal income tax returns filed by persons in the Columbus metro area included deductions for charitable contributions, ranking Columbus 8th among the metro areas. Minneapolis had the highest percentage of tax returns claiming charitable contributions, at 42.0%, and Nashville had the lowest at 27.2%. The Minneapolis, Raleigh, and Charlotte metro areas had over 39.0% of returns with charitable contribution deductions.

Volunteering

In 2005-2007, the overall volunteer rate for Columbus was 34.7%, ranking 4th among the metro areas. Minneapolis had the highest volunteer rate at 39.3%, followed by Portland and Austin. Jacksonville had the lowest at 20.7% Columbus ranked 5th in the average annual volunteer hours per resident with 43.1. Indianapolis was first with 46.8 hours per resident, and Jacksonville was last with 26.1.

Local Government

In 2002, the Columbus metro area had 227 different general purpose governmental units, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and 12th in the number of governmental units per 100,000 population. (13.63) The rates of local government units per 100,000 ranged from a low of 0.67 per 100,000 population in the San Diego metro area to 17.48 per 100,000 in Louisville.

Public Transportation

In 2006, urban areas in the Columbus metro had a total of 61 million

passenger miles on public transportation, ranking 14th among the metro areas. Chicago, San Diego, and Portland had the highest numbers of , passenger miles. Nashville, Lousiville, and Indianapolis had fewer miles than Columbus. From 2003 to 2006, the Columbus area had a 1.7% increase in passenger miles. As in the 2001-2004 period, Columbus ranked last among the 16 metro areas in the percent change in public transportation usage. Portland and Jacksonville had the largest increases in public transportation usage.

Traffic Congestion

In 2005, drivers in the urban areas of the Columbus metro spent an average of 33 extra hours traveling as a result of traffic congestion. This was the 5th lowest traffic congestion delay time among the metro areas. Between 2000 and 2005, travel congestion delay time increased by 13.8% in Columbus, ranking 11th among the 16 metro areas. Cleveland, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis experienced decreases in congestion. Chicago, San Diego, Austin, Jacksonville, and Nashville had the greatest increases.

Commute Time

In 2007, 37.9% of commuters in the Columbus metro had a commute to work of 25 minutes or longer, the 3rd lowest figure among the metro areas. Milwaukee had the lowest percentage with 37.4%, while Chicago commuters had the longest trips with 55.2% traveling for more than 25 minutes. Across all U.S. metro areas, 43.1% of workers had commutes of this length.

Alternative Transportation Modes

In 2007, 4.1% of Columbus commuters usually walked, bicycled, or used public transportation to travel to work, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas, tied with Louisville. The rate for all U.S. metro areas was 9.0%. Chicago and Portland ranked highest with 15.0% and 10.0%, respectively. Nashville and Indianapolis were the lowest at 2.3% and 2.5%, respectively. Columbus ranked 15th in percentage of commuters carpooling (8.4%) and 11th in both driving alone (82.2%) and the use of public transportation (1.6%).

Wi-Fi

As of January 20, 2009, Columbus had 370 verified public Wi-Fi hotspots, which represents one hotspot for every 4,741 metro area residents. Columbus ranked 13th for the number of people per hotspot, finishing above Cincinnati (5,388), Nashville (5,210), and Cleveland (5,076). Portland (2,666) and Austin (2,681) had the best ratio of people to Wi-Fi hotspots.

Libraries

In 2006, Columbus ranked 2nd among the 16 metro areas in library circulation per capita (18.0). Cleveland and Portland also had circulation figures above 17.0 per capita. The lowest circulation rates (under 6.0 per capita) were in Austin, San Diego, Nashville, and Louisville.

Professional Sports

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had three professional sports teams, ranking 5th, tied with Indianapolis. Chicago had the largest number of professional sports teams with nine, while Austin and Louisville had none. Jacksonville and Raleigh each had one professional sports team.

Arts Establishments

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had 1,403 arts establishments and ranked 15th among the 16 metro areas with 0.800 establishments per 1,000 population. Cincinnati fell below Columbus from 2004. Nashville again had the greatest number of arts establishments per 1,000 population (1.377).

Air Quality

Columbus ranked 5th in the number of days in 2007 with good air quality, as its 237 trailed behind Austin (296), Jacksonville (288), Portland (279), and Milwaukee (272). This represents a decline in both the number of days with good air quality and ranking from 2006 (283 days and 3rd place). In 2007, Chicago (148), Indianapolis (149), and Charlotte (149) had the lowest number of days with good air quality.
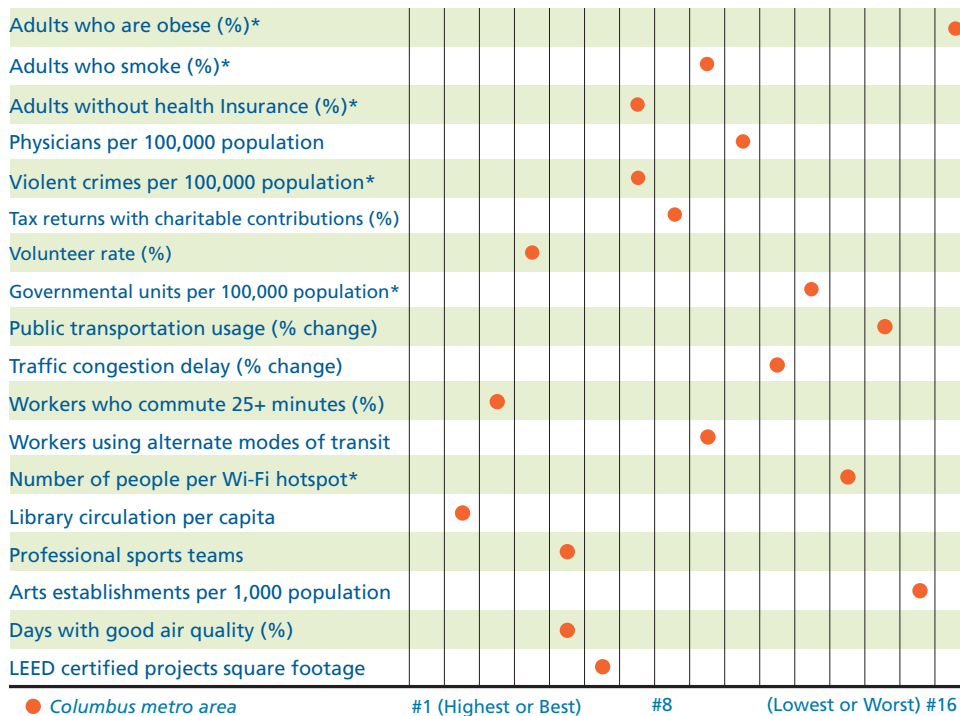
Green Building

Columbus moved from 0.46 sq ft of green building per capita in 2007 to 0.72 in 2008, and remained in 6th place among all 16 metros. Portland had the most square feet per capita (5.57) for LEED certified projects.

For the total number of certified projects, Columbus is tied for 11th with only three projects. Portland and Chicago had the most projects at 86 and 76 respectively. According to the LEED system, Louisville and Raleigh had the lowest number of green building square feet per capita.

Community Wellbeing: How Columbus Compares

This figure depicts how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 metro areas using *data from the bar graphs* on the indicator pages in the Community Wellbeing section.

Indicator	#1 (Highest or Best)							#8							(Lowest or Worst) #16
Adults who are obese (%)*														●	
Adults who smoke (%)*							●								
Adults without health Insurance (%)*						●									
Physicians per 100,000 population								●							
Violent crimes per 100,000 population*						●									
Tax returns with charitable contributions (%)							●								
Volunteer rate (%)				●											
Governmental units per 100,000 population*									●						
Public transportation usage (% change)											●				
Traffic congestion delay (% change)									●						
Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)			●												
Workers using alternate modes of transit								●							
Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot*											●				
Library circulation per capita		●													
Professional sports teams						●									
Arts establishments per 1,000 population													●		
Days with good air quality (%)						●									
LEED certified projects square footage					●										

● *Columbus metro area*

*The indicators are ranked from lowest (#1) to highest (#16).

Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Metro Areas with high and low rates of Volunteering

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 4.07, Overall Volunteer Rate, and shows the other indicators in the report that were found to be most similar and least similar in ranking. Minneapolis, Portland, Austin, Columbus, and Milwaukee had the highest rates of volunteering (rank 1-5). The metros with the lowest rates of volunteering (rank 12-16) were Jacksonville, Chicago, Raleigh, San Diego, and Nashville.

Indicators most similar to the volunteering indicator

Rankings for volunteering were similar to rankings for tax returns claiming charitable contributions (4.06). A range of economic indicators was similar in their rankings: per capita income (2.12), management and professional jobs (2.13), and unemployment rate (2.15). Some other similar indicators were foreclosure rate (3.14) and workers walking, biking, or using public transportation (4.12). Surprisingly, rankings for the volunteering indicator were most similar to those for income gap ratio (3.04) and tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (3.10).

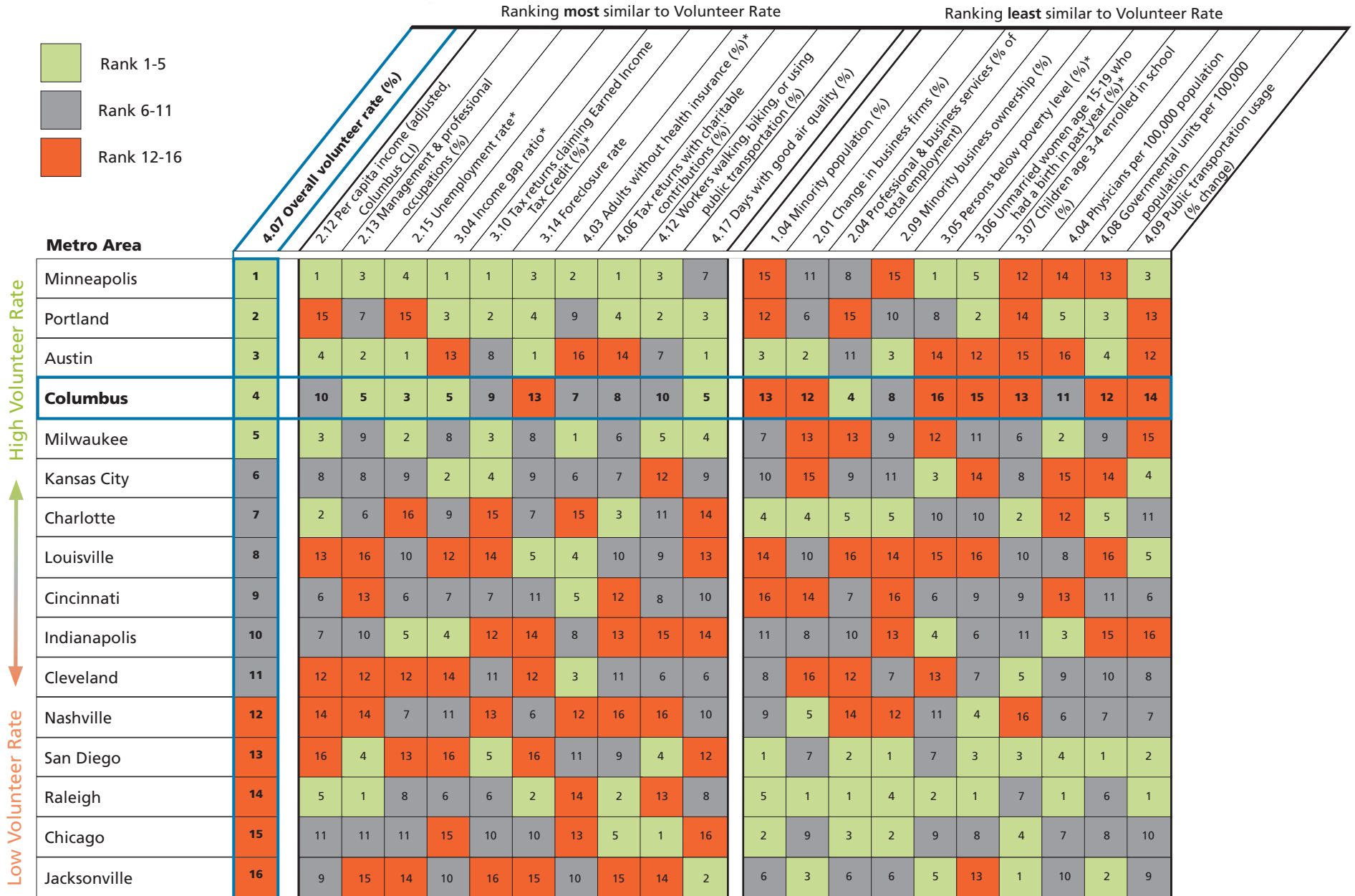### Indicators least similar to the volunteering indicator

Rankings for the volunteering indicator were least similar to those related to the economy of the metro and prosperity of its citizens. Metro areas with more volunteering had less professional and business services (2.04) and less minority business ownership (2.09). They had more people below the poverty level (3.05) and more teen births (3.06). The indicator that was least similar in ranking to volunteering was minority population (1.04).

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a high volunteer rate metro with its low income gap ratio (3.04) and a low unemployment rate (2.15). Columbus was more like a low volunteer metro with its low number of households per foreclosure (3.14).
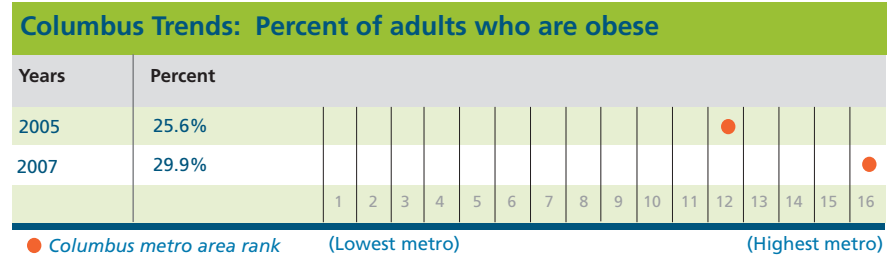
Patterns Across Indicators: Volunteering

Ranking **most** similar to Volunteer Rate | Ranking **least** similar to Volunteer Rate

Legend:
- Rank 1-5
- Rank 6-11
- Rank 12-16

High Volunteer Rate → Low Volunteer Rate

Metro Area	4.07 Overall volunteer rate (%)	2.12 Per capita income (adjusted, Columbus CLI)	2.13 Management & professional occupations (%)	2.15 Unemployment rate*	3.04 Income gap ratio*	3.10 Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)*	3.14 Foreclosure rate	4.03 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.06 Tax returns with charitable contributions (%)	4.12 Workers walking, biking, or using public transportation (%)	4.17 Days with good air quality (%)	1.04 Minority population (%)	2.01 Change in business firms (%)	2.04 Professional & business services (% of total employment)	2.09 Minority business ownership (%)	3.05 Persons below poverty level (%)	3.06 Unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth in past year (%)*	3.07 Children age 3-4 enrolled in school (%)	4.04 Physicians per 100,000 population	4.08 Governmental units per 100,000 population	4.09 Public transportation usage (% change)
Minneapolis	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	2	1	3	7	15	11	8	15	1	5	12	14	13	3
Portland	2	15	7	15	3	2	4	9	4	2	3	12	6	15	10	8	2	14	5	3	13
Austin	3	4	2	1	13	8	1	16	14	7	1	3	2	11	3	14	12	15	16	1	12
Columbus	**4**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**5**	**9**	**13**	**7**	**8**	**10**	**5**	**13**	**12**	**4**	**8**	**16**	**15**	**13**	**11**	**12**	**14**
Milwaukee	5	3	9	2	8	3	8	1	6	5	4	7	13	13	9	12	11	6	2	9	15
Kansas City	6	8	8	9	2	4	9	6	7	12	9	10	15	9	11	3	14	8	15	14	4
Charlotte	7	2	6	16	9	15	7	15	3	11	14	4	4	5	5	10	10	2	12	5	11
Louisville	8	13	16	10	12	14	5	4	10	9	13	14	10	16	14	15	16	10	8	16	5
Cincinnati	9	6	13	6	7	7	11	5	12	8	10	16	14	7	16	6	9	9	13	11	6
Indianapolis	10	7	10	5	4	12	14	8	13	15	14	11	8	10	13	4	6	11	3	15	16
Cleveland	11	12	12	12	14	11	12	3	11	6	6	8	16	12	7	13	7	5	9	10	8
Nashville	12	14	14	7	11	13	4	12	16	16	10	9	5	14	12	11	4	16	6	7	7
San Diego	13	16	4	13	16	5	16	11	9	4	12	1	7	2	1	7	3	3	4	1	2
Raleigh	14	5	1	8	6	6	2	14	2	13	8	5	1	1	4	2	1	7	1	6	1
Chicago	15	11	11	11	15	10	10	13	5	1	16	2	9	3	2	9	8	4	7	8	10
Jacksonville	16	9	15	14	10	16	15	10	15	14	2	6	3	6	6	5	13	1	10	2	9

Ranking is highest (1) to lowest (16), except for (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16); the rankings in this graphic are based on unrounded data and may vary slightly from those in the individual indicator pages
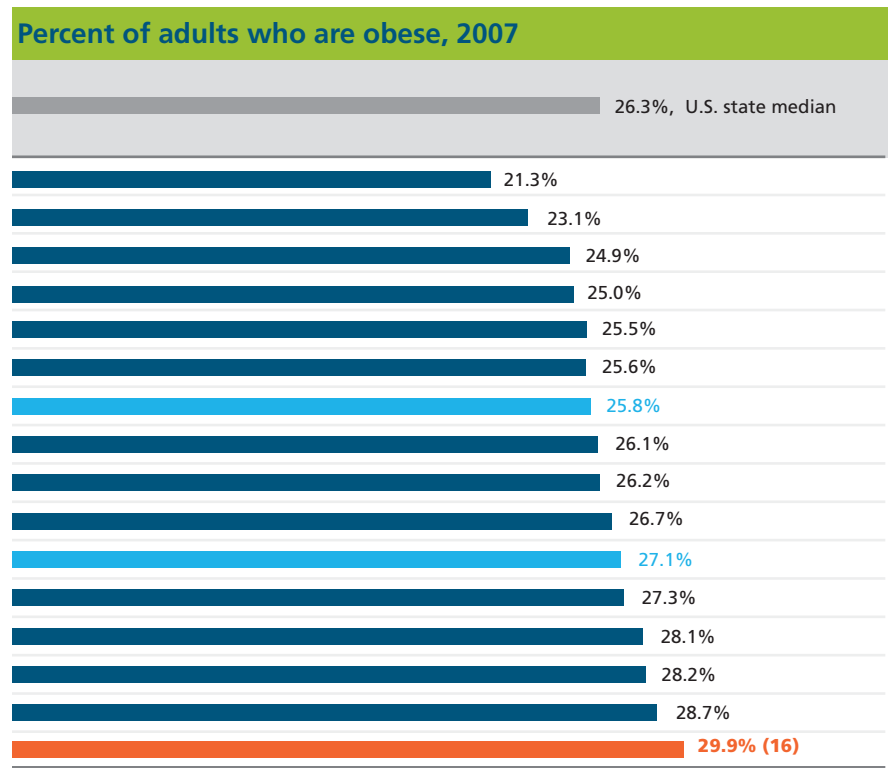
Indicator 4.01: **Obesity**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater. BMI is calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults who are obese

Years	Percent																
2005	25.6%											●					
2007	29.9%																●
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Percent of adults who are obese, 2004-2006

Metro Area	2004		2005		2006	
Austin		20.8%	(1)	17.2%		24.9%
San Diego		N/A		20.0%		26.7%
Chicago		22.0%		24.6%		24.2%
Milwaukee		21.3%		19.8%		25.4%
Minneapolis		20.8%		22.5%		23.6%
Portland		21.0%		23.0%		24.2%
Cincinnati	(14)	26.8%		22.3%		26.3%
Jacksonville		N/A		N/A	(15)	29.8%
Louisville		26.0%	(15)	29.1%		24.8%
Nashville		25.0%		26.5%		28.8%
Cleveland		25.6%		23.3%	(1)	22.2%
Indianapolis		24.0%		25.0%		26.0%
Charlotte		23.0%		24.5%		23.3%
Kansas City		23.1%		25.6%		26.9%
Raleigh	(1)	20.1%		22.7%		24.5%
Columbus	**(10)**	**24.3%**	**(T-12)**	**25.6%**		**N/A**

Percent of adults who are obese, 2007

26.3%, U.S. state median

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	21.3%
San Diego	23.1%
Chicago	24.9%
Milwaukee	25.0%
Minneapolis	25.5%
Portland	25.6%
Cincinnati	25.8%
Jacksonville	26.1%
Louisville	26.2%
Nashville	26.7%
Cleveland	27.1%
Indianapolis	27.3%
Charlotte	28.1%
Kansas City	28.2%
Raleigh	28.7%
Columbus	**29.9% (16)**

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Center for Disease Control
N/A = data not available.

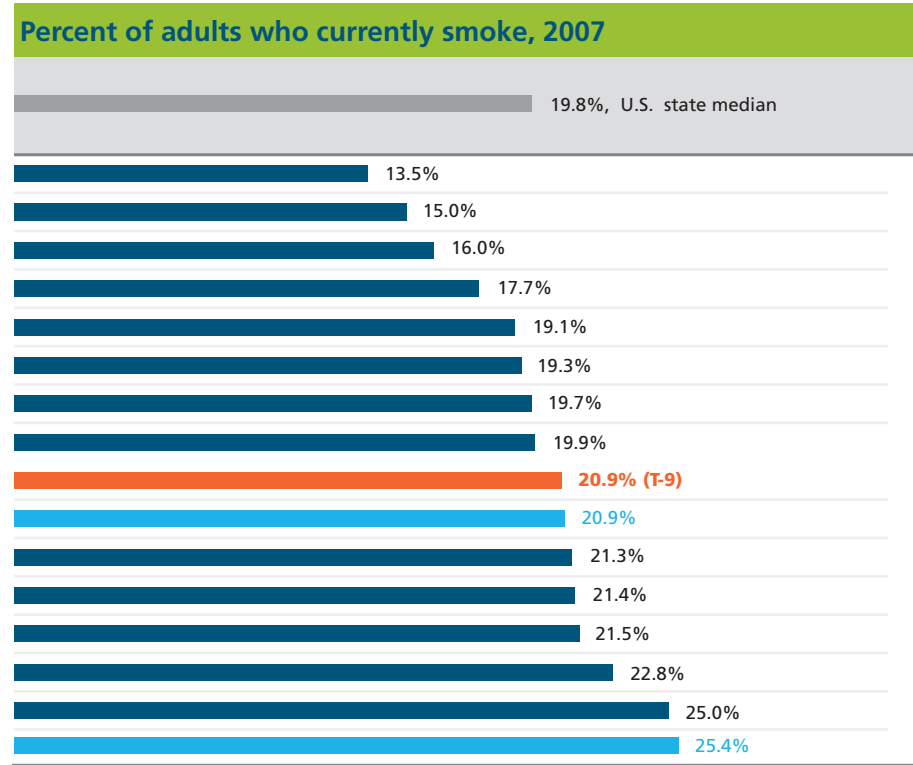(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.02: **Smoking**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) that they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults who currently smoke

Years	Percent																
2005	20.7%								●								
2007	20.9%								●								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
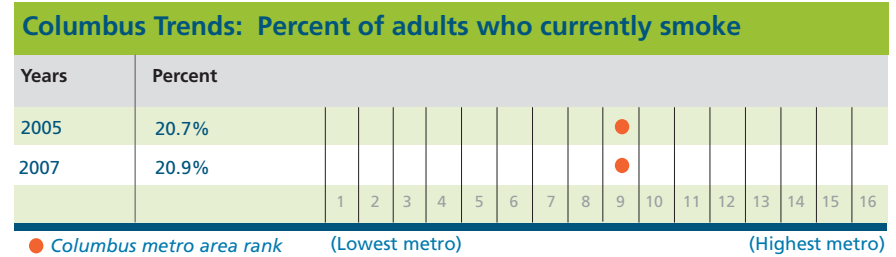
Percent of adults who currently smoke, 2004-2006

Metro Area	2004	2005	2006
Portland	19.8%	17.5%	16.9%
San Diego	N/A	(1) 17.0%	(1) 9.7%
Minneapolis	19.6%	20.5%	16.8%
Austin	18.3%	18.6%	19.2%
Raleigh	(1) 17.0%	18.5%	14.9%
Charlotte	20.3%	21.2%	19.3%
Kansas City	20.5%	21.1%	18.8%
Chicago	22.1%	19.1%	19.1%
Columbus	**(14) 26.2%**	**(10) 20.7%**	**N/A**
Cleveland	24.8%	20.5%	19.5%
Milwaukee	23.5%	19.7%	19.1%
Nashville	27.1%	25.8%	21.4%
Jacksonville	N/A	N/A	22.1%
Indianapolis	24.5%	24.5%	22.5%
Louisville	26.5%	(15) 27.0%	(15) 27.4%
Cincinnati	24.2%	26.1%	25.6%

Percent of adults who currently smoke, 2007

19.8%, U.S. state median

Metro Area	Percent
Portland	13.5%
San Diego	15.0%
Minneapolis	16.0%
Austin	17.7%
Raleigh	19.1%
Charlotte	19.3%
Kansas City	19.7%
Chicago	19.9%
Columbus	**20.9% (T-9)**
Cleveland	20.9%
Milwaukee	21.3%
Nashville	21.4%
Jacksonville	21.5%
Indianapolis	22.8%
Louisville	25.0%
Cincinnati	25.4%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
N/A = data not available
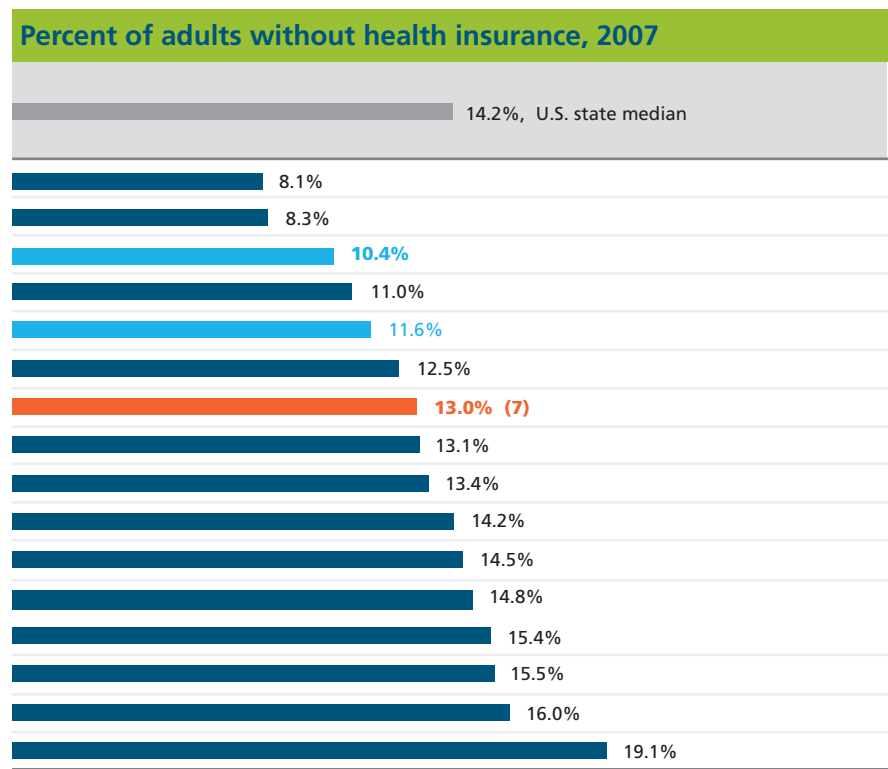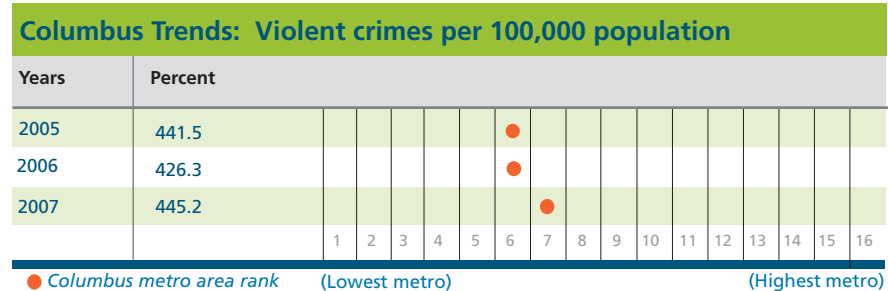
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.03: **Health Insurance**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) who answered "no" to the question, "Do you have any kind of health care coverage?" The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults without health insurance

Years	Percent																		
2005	10.1%			●															
2007	13.0%							●											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
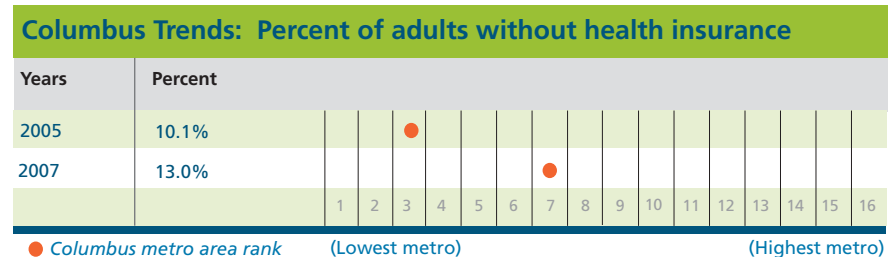
Percent of adults without health insurance, 2004-2006

Metro Area	2004	2005	2006
Milwaukee	11.3%	9.5%	10.6%
Minneapolis	(1) 7.6%	(1) 5.8%	(1) 7.3%
Cleveland	11.1%	11.0%	11.4%
Louisville	13.3%	11.7%	12.7%
Cincinnati	11.0%	11.5%	14.0%
Kansas City	11.0%	12.7%	12.6%
Columbus	**(5) 11.2%**	**(3) 10.1%**	**N/A**
Indianapolis	15.7%	14.7%	14.8%
Portland	16.1%	15.5%	14.0%
Jacksonville	N/A	N/A	15.0%
San Diego	N/A	20.7%	18.3%
Nashville	13.0%	11.1%	10.6%
Chicago	14.6%	15.3%	16.4%
Raleigh	16.5%	14.7%	12.4%
Charlotte	17.0%	18.2%	15.9%
Austin	(14) 20.0%	(15) 23.0%	(15) 20.0%

Percent of adults without health insurance, 2007

	14.2%, U.S. state median
Milwaukee	8.1%
Minneapolis	8.3%
Cleveland	10.4%
Louisville	11.0%
Cincinnati	11.6%
Kansas City	12.5%
Columbus	13.0% (7)
Indianapolis	13.1%
Portland	13.4%
Jacksonville	14.2%
San Diego	14.5%
Nashville	14.8%
Chicago	15.4%
Raleigh	15.5%
Charlotte	16.0%
Austin	19.1%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control
N/A = data not available

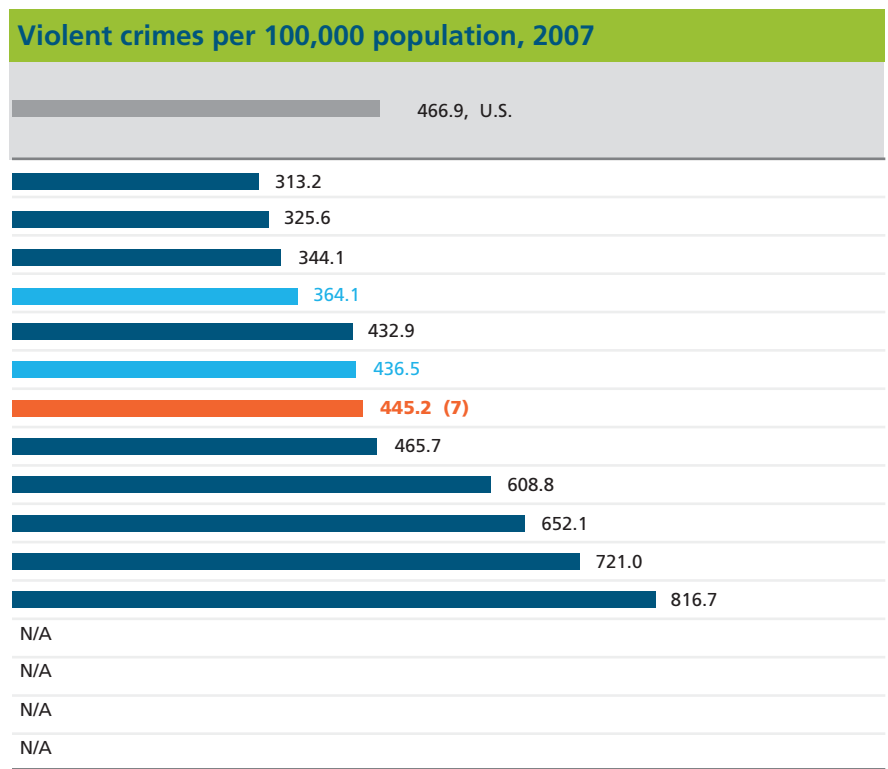(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.04: **Hospitals and Physicians**

This indicator includes data on the number of hospitals and hospital beds from the American Hospital Association and the number of physicians from the American Medical Association (AMA). The AMA uses 1999 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions. County data from the Census Bureau's 2007 Population Estimates was aggregated to match the 1999 MSAs and determine the ratio of physicians. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Number of physicians per 100,000 population

Years	Number																
2005	300												●				
2006	300									●							
2007	283									●							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Numbers of hospitals and beds, 2007

Metro Area	Number of hospital beds per 100,000		Number of hospitals	
Raleigh	(16)	103	(16)	6
San Diego		173		20
Indianapolis		271		21
Louisville		245		11
Nashville		314		26
Milwaukee		263		21
Chicago		221	(1)	77
Jacksonville		247		11
Portland		150		15
Columbus	**(4)**	**267**	**(10)**	**16**
Cincinnati		198		18
Minneapolis		195		29
Charlotte		204		13
Kansas City		105		13
Austin		154		20
Cleveland	(1)	348		28

Number of physicians per 100,000 population, 2007

Metro Area	Value	
Raleigh	423	
San Diego	355	
Indianapolis	354	
Louisville	348	
Nashville	343	
Milwaukee	337	
Chicago	315	
Jacksonville	291	
Portland	291	
Columbus	**283**	**(10)**
Cincinnati	263	
Minneapolis	240	
Charlotte	237	
Kansas City	229	
Austin	213	
Cleveland	210	

Source: American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.; American Hospital Association, Hospital Statistics; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.05: **Crime**

This indicator includes data on violent and property crime from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The UCR defines violent crimes as those involving force or threat of force. Violent crime includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Columbus Trends: Violent crimes per 100,000 population

Years	Percent																	
2005	441.5						●											
2006	426.3						●											
2007	445.2							●										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Property crime and violent crime, 2007

Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes
Portland	76,628	3,530	6,799
Raleigh	(1) 28,568	(1) 2,764	(1) 3,366
Austin*	64,102	4,126	5,345
Cincinnati	71,409	3,376	7,702
Louisville	45,424	3,683	5,340
Cleveland	63,199	3,003	9,184
Columbus	**(11) 80,041**	**(12) 4,606**	**(6) 7,736**
San Diego*	89,820	3,060	(12) 13,672
Milwaukee*	60,572	3,995	9,230
Indianapolis	70,304	4,167	11,003
Charlotte	86,157	(14) 5,269	11,789
Nashville*	54,818	3,672	12,193
Chicago	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jacksonville	60,819	4,712	N/A
Kansas City	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minneapolis	(14) 112,527	3,514	N/A

Source: FBI Crime Stats
N/A = data not available
*Data for these MSAs are actual totals. Data for other MSAs are estimated totals.

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (12-14)

Violent crimes per 100,000 population, 2007

Metro Area	Value
	466.9, U.S.
Portland	313.2
Raleigh	325.6
Austin	344.1
Cincinnati	364.1
Louisville	432.9
Cleveland	436.5
Columbus	445.2 (7)
San Diego	465.7
Milwaukee	608.8
Indianapolis	652.1
Charlotte	721.0
Nashville	816.7
Chicago	N/A
Jacksonville	N/A
Kansas City	N/A
Minneapolis	N/A

Indicator 4.06: **Charitable Contributions**

This indicator uses data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on the number of federal tax returns claiming deductions for charitable contributions. These figures do not represent all charitable contributions since filers who use standard deductions do not report their donations.

Columbus Trends: Percent of returns claiming charitable contribution

Years	Percent																	
2002	35.1%									●								
2007	33.6%								●									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (HIghest metro)   (Lowest metro)
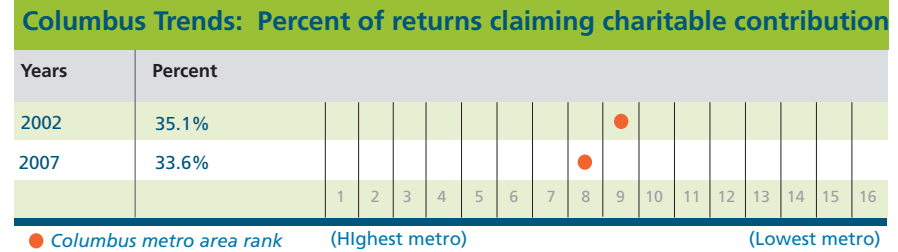
Tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2006

Metro Area	Number of tax returns claiming charitable contributions		Total number of tax returns	
Minneapolis		655,285		1,559,141
Raleigh		171,880	(16)	424,569
Charlotte		283,224		715,996
Portland		353,006		942,154
Chicago	(1)	1,487,429	(1)	4,171,478
Milwaukee		260,574		733,869
Kansas City		306,767		911,172
Columbus	**(9)**	**279,094**	**(8)**	**831,705**
San Diego		417,989		1,272,338
Louisville		187,680		571,372
Cleveland		330,998		1,013,821
Cincinnati		319,747		979,874
Indianapolis		237,729		758,985
Austin		184,891		670,029
Jacksonville	(16)	164,000		598,798
Nashville		185,158		679,634

Percent of tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	42.0%
Raleigh	40.5%
Charlotte	39.6%
Portland	37.5%
Chicago	35.7%
Milwaukee	35.5%
Kansas City	33.7%
Columbus	**33.6% (8)**
San Diego	32.9%
Louisville	32.8%
Cleveland	32.6%
Cincinnati	32.6%
Indianapolis	31.3%
Austin	27.6%
Jacksonville	27.4%
Nashville	27.2%
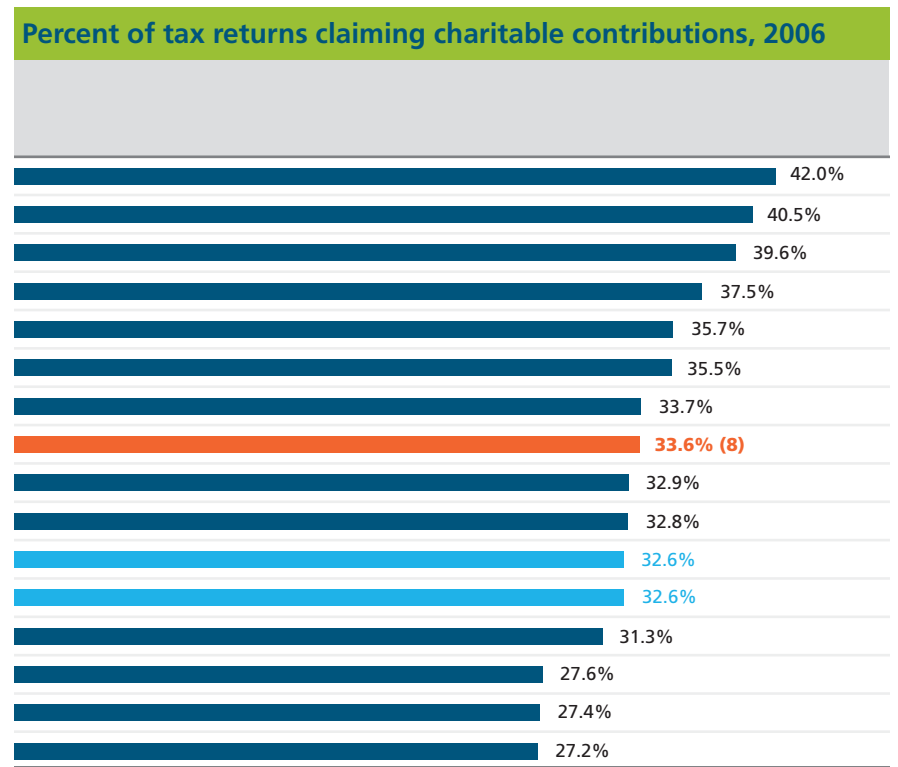
Source: DataPlace, KnowledgePlex (from Internal Revenue Service data)   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.07: **Volunteering**

This indicator uses data from the Corporation for National & Community Service (CNCS). Through the Volunteering in America program, CNCS collects and reports a wide variety of information for states and metros across the country, including 3-year estimates of the items provided below. The volunteer rate is the percentage of individuals who responded on the Current Population Survey's Volunteer Supplement that had performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey. This indicator is new to the 2009 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Overall volunteer rate

Years	Percent																		
2004-2006	33.3%								●										
2005-2007	34.7%				●														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (HIghest metro)   (Lowest metro)
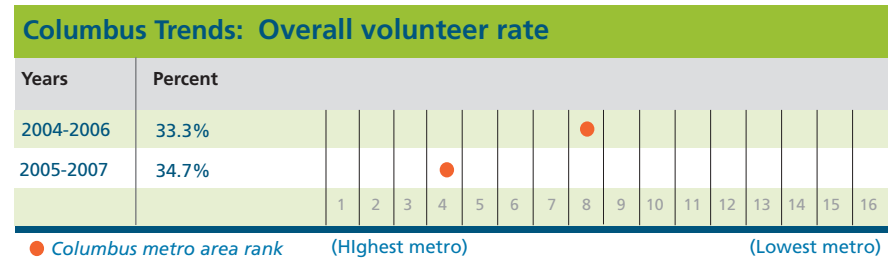
Volunteer rates and average annual hours, 2005-2007 average

Metro Area	Average annual volunteer hours per resident		Volunteer retention rate	
Minneapolis		45.7		77.1%
Portland		46.7		74.8%
Austin		41.9		59.2%
Columbus	**(5)**	**43.1**	**(6)**	**72.6%**
Milwaukee		35.9		77.0%
Kansas City		45.2		62.9%
Charlotte		40.7		65.1%
Louisville		38.1	(1)	83.9%
Cincinnati		27.3		63.2%
Indianapolis	(1)	46.8		61.0%
Cleveland		31.0		72.8%
Nashville		34.4		61.7%
San Diego		42.0	(16)	55.1%
Raleigh		31.6		58.0%
Chicago		26.9		56.9%
Jacksonville	(16)	26.1		67.8%

Overall volunteer rate, 2005-2007

27.2%, U.S.

Metro Area	Rate
Minneapolis	39.3%
Portland	35.6%
Austin	35.3%
Columbus	34.7% (4)
Milwaukee	34.6%
Kansas City	33.8%
Charlotte	32.6%
Louisville	30.7%
Cincinnati	29.9%
Indianapolis	28.8%
Cleveland	28.5%
Nashville	28.5%
San Diego	27.7%
Raleigh	26.7%
Chicago	25.6%
Jacksonville	20.7%
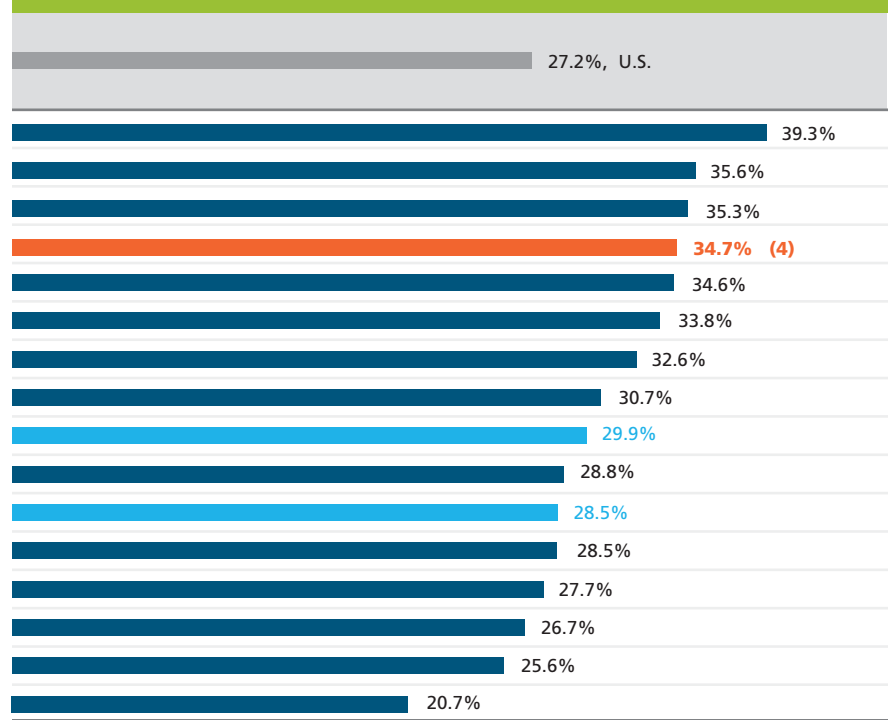
Source: Volunteering in America, Website accessed 11.24.08   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.08: **Local Government**

This indicator includes data from Demographia Magazine on the number of general purpose local governments in metro areas, based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau. A "general purpose" governmental unit is one that has a clearly defined territory and population, such as a city, town, village, township or county. The presence of many units of local government within a metro area may result in competition among jurisdictions and pose challenges to efficient governance and addressing regional issues. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2009 report (see Appendix A).

Units of local government, 2002		Units of local government per 100,000 population*
Metro Area	**Number of governmental units**	
San Diego	(1) 19	0.67
Jacksonville	21	1.71
Portland, OR	65	3.15
Austin	49	3.48
Charlotte	60	4.02
Raleigh	42	4.54
Nashville	64	4.62
Chicago	(16) 636	6.85
Milwaukee	113	7.63
Cleveland	229	10.99
Cincinnati	257	12.68
Columbus	**(10) 227**	**13.63** **(12)**
Minneapolis	426	13.84
Kansas City	280	14.66
Indianapolis	236	14.66
Louisville	207	17.48
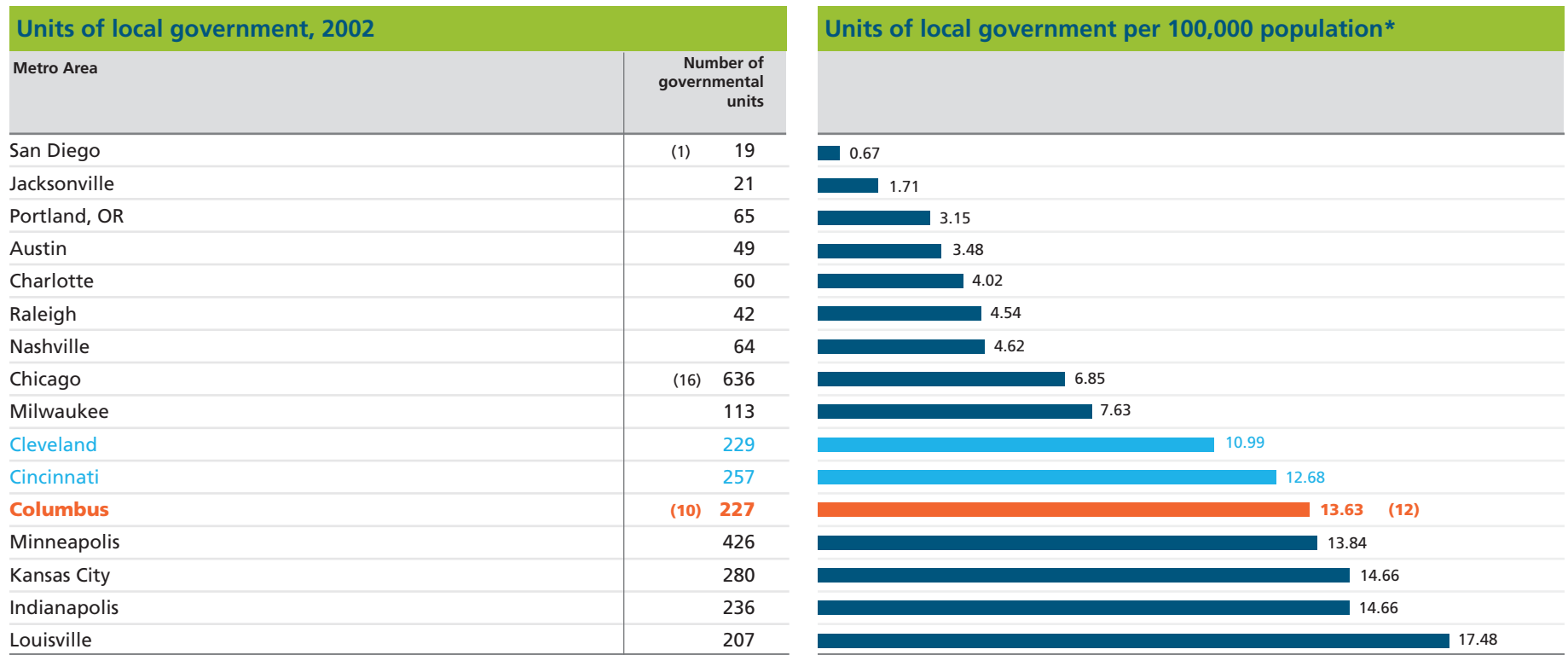
Sources: Demographia, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*Population figures from 2005

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.09: **Public Transportation**

This indicator includes data from the American Public Transportation Association on the use of public transportation. Passenger miles are the total number of miles traveled by transit passengers. The value is determined by multiplying the number of passenger trips by the average trip length. These data are for urban areas within the metro areas. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Percent change in public transit usage

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2000-2003	-21.1%																●
2001-2004	-33.3%																●
2003-2006	1.7%														●		

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
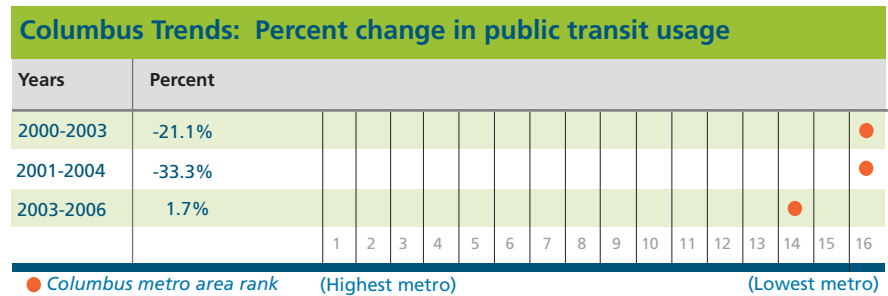
Passenger miles on public transportation, 2003 and 2006

Metro Area	Passenger miles, 2003 (millions)		Passenger miles, 2006 (millions)	
Raleigh		52		75
San Diego		448		568
Minneapolis		331		403
Kansas City		54		64
Louisville		49		57
Cincinnati		132		152
Nashville	(16)	34	(16)	38
Cleveland		270		297
Jacksonville		62		68
Chicago	(1)	3,677	(1)	3,943
Charlotte		100		107
Austin		124		132
Portland		453		470
Columbus	**(15)**	**60**	**(14)**	**61**
Milwaukee		172		155
Indianapolis		57		51

Percent change in public transportation usage, 2003-2006

Metro Area	Percent change
Raleigh	44.2%
San Diego	26.8%
Minneapolis	21.8%
Kansas City	18.5%
Louisville	16.3%
Cincinnati	15.2%
Nashville	11.8%
Cleveland	10.0%
Jacksonville	9.7%
Chicago	7.2%
Charlotte	7.0%
Austin	6.5%
Portland	3.8%
Columbus	1.7% (14)
Milwaukee	-9.9%
Indianapolis	-10.5%
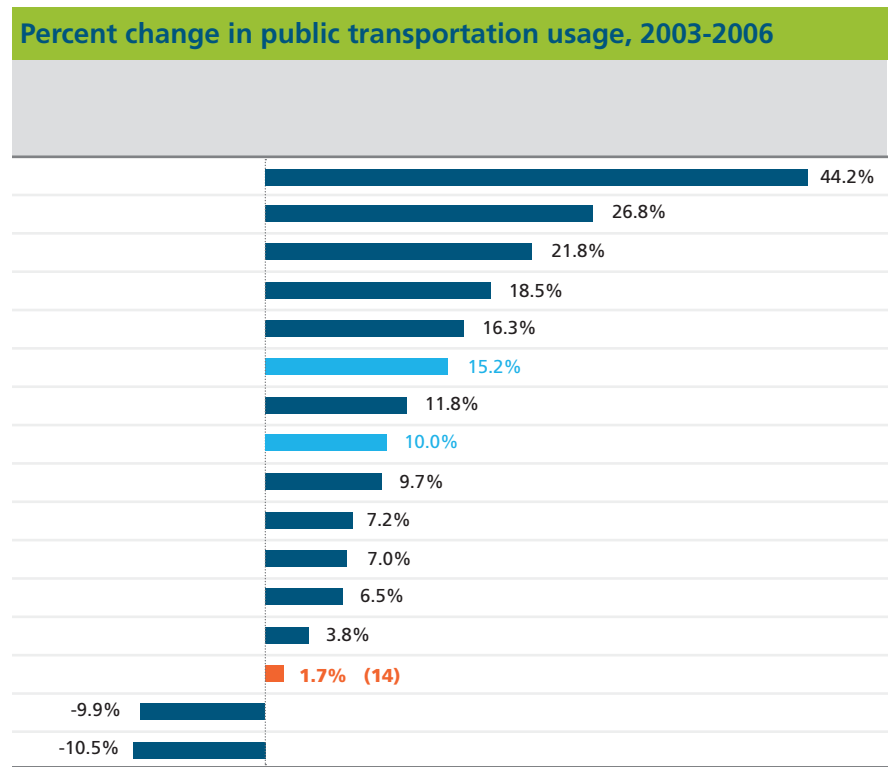
Source: American Public Tranportation Association
*MSA boundary change between 2003 and 2006 data collection

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.10: **Traffic Congestion**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics and the Texas Transportation Institute on traffic congestion delay. This is the sum of all extra travel time during the year that would occur for the average traveler as a result of traffic congestion. This is measured by calculating "annual person-hours of highway traffic delay per person," which is the extra travel time for peak period travel during the year divided by the number of travelers who begin a trip during the peak period (6 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.). These data are for urban areas within the metro areas. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2009 report (see Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Percent change in traffic delay per person

Years	Percent change		
2000-2003	3.4%		● (rank 9)
2000-2005	13.8%		● (rank 11)
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)

Hours of traffic delay per person, 2000, 2003 and 2005

Metro Area	Hours of traffic delay per person, 2000	Hours of traffic delay per person, 2003	Hours of traffic delay per person, 2005
Cleveland	(1) 16	(1) 13	(1) 13
Kansas City	19	18	17
Milwaukee	21	20	19
Cincinnati	29	28	27
Indianapolis	(16) 46	46	43
Louisville	41	40	42
Portland	37	36	38
Minneapolis	41	39	43
Charlotte	41	44	45
Raleigh	31	33	35
Columbus	**(T-4) 29**	**(5) 30**	**(5) 33**
Nashville	35	40	40
Jacksonville	33	39	39
Austin	41	43	49
San Diego	45	(16) 50	(16) 57
Chicago	34	41	46

Percent change in traffic delay per person, 2000-2005

All U.S. MSAs, -9.7%

Metro Area	Percent change
Cleveland	-18.8%
Kansas City	-10.5%
Milwaukee	-9.5%
Cincinnati	-6.9%
Indianapolis	-6.5%
Louisville	2.4%
Portland	2.7%
Minneapolis	4.9%
Charlotte	9.8%
Raleigh	12.9%
Columbus	**13.8% (11)**
Nashville	14.3%
Jacksonville	18.2%
Austin	19.5%
San Diego	26.7%
Chicago	35.3%

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics; Texas Transportation Institute   (#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)
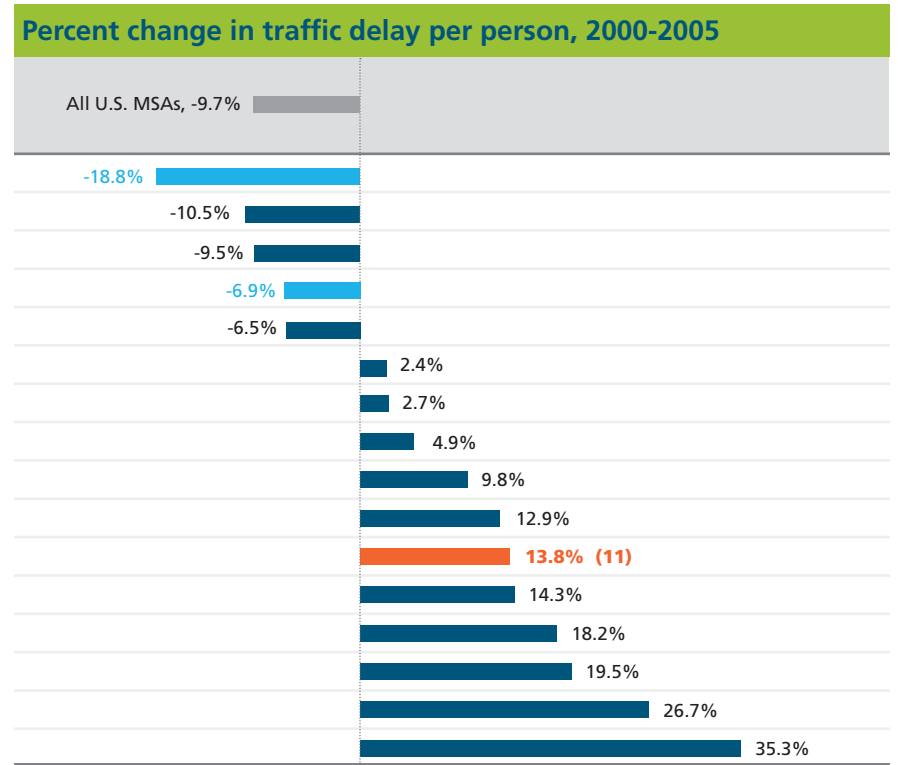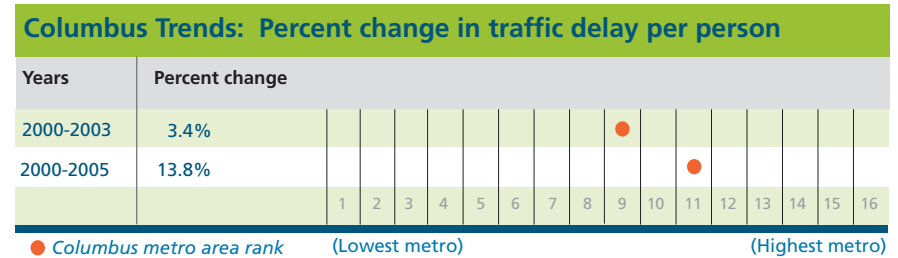
Indicator 4.11: **Commute Time**

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey on travel to work times. Commute time is reported for two groups: (1) persons who travel by car (including comapany cars but excluding taxicabs), truck (of one-ton capacity or less), or van; and (2) persons who travel by public transportation (bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated railway, or ferryboat.

Columbus Trends: Percent who commute 25 minutes or more

Years	Percent																	
2005	36.7%		●															
2006	37.4%	●																
2007	37.9%			●														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
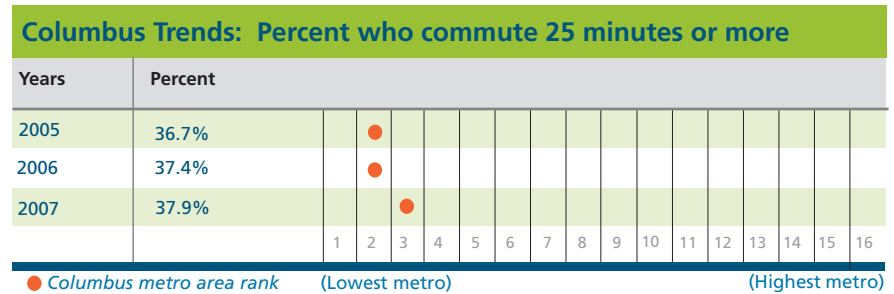
Average commute time, 2007

Metro Area	Average commute time by car, truck or van (minutes)		Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)	
Milwaukee	(1)	21.8		38.5
Louisville		22.6		35.7
Columbus	**(4)**	**23.0**	**(9)**	**40.5**
Kansas City		22.7	(1)	35.0
Cincinnati		23.6		39.1
Indianapolis		23.9		39.6
Cleveland		23.1		46.6
Portland		24.0		42.9
Minneapolis		23.9		39.3
San Diego		25.2		50.6
Raleigh		24.9		34.9
Austin		25.4		38.5
Charlotte		24.7		46.2
Jacksonville		25.4	(16)	51.1
Nashville		26.2		48.5
Chicago	(16)	28.9		50.9
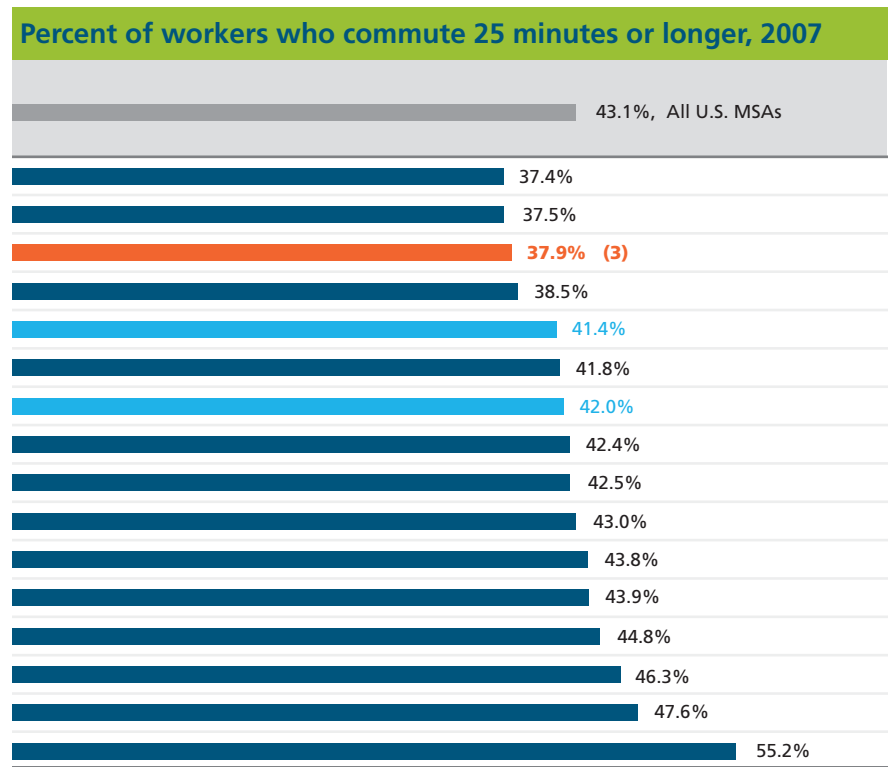
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey,   (#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Percent of workers who commute 25 minutes or longer, 2007

	43.1%, All U.S. MSAs
Milwaukee	37.4%
Louisville	37.5%
Columbus	37.9% (3)
Kansas City	38.5%
Cincinnati	41.4%
Indianapolis	41.8%
Cleveland	42.0%
Portland	42.4%
Minneapolis	42.5%
San Diego	43.0%
Raleigh	43.8%
Austin	43.9%
Charlotte	44.8%
Jacksonville	46.3%
Nashville	47.6%
Chicago	55.2%

Indicator 4.12: Commute Transportation Mode

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the usual mode of transportation for commuters to work age 16 and over. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat.

Columbus Trends: Percent using alternate transportation

Years	Percent
2005	3.7%
2006	4.1%
2007	4.1%

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
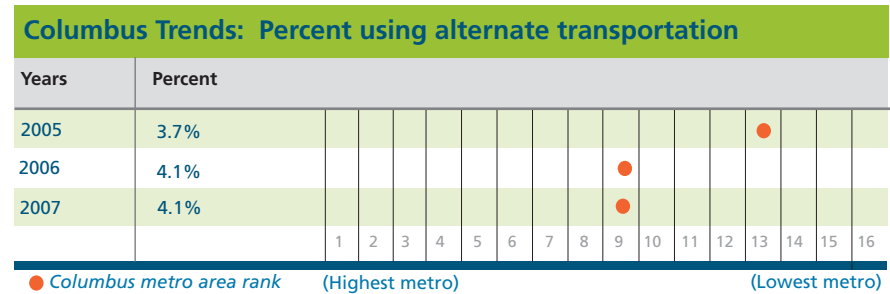
Usual means of commute for workers age 16 and over, 2007

Metro Area	Drove alone*		Carpooled		Public transportation		Walked or biked		Worked from home	
Chicago	(1)	71.2%		9.1%	(1)	11.5%		3.5%		3.7%
Portland		73.3%		10.5%		5.6%	(1)	4.5%		5.4%
Minneapolis		78.3%		8.8%		4.2%		3.0%		4.8%
San Diego		74.9%		10.8%		3.6%		3.4%	(1)	6.2%
Milwaukee		81.0%		8.6%		3.6%		2.9%		3.1%
Cleveland		82.1%	(16)	7.3%		4.2%		2.2%		3.4%
Austin		74.2%	(1)	13.8%		3.0%		2.2%		5.2%
Cincinnati		82.4%		8.5%		2.7%		2.3%		3.5%
Columbus	**(11)**	**82.2%**	**(15)**	**8.4%**	**(11)**	**1.6%**	**(6)**	**2.5%**	**(T-6)**	**4.6%**
Louisville		82.4%		10.1%		2.2%		1.9%	(16)	2.6%
Charlotte		80.5%		10.7%		1.8%		1.6%		4.1%
Kansas City		83.6%		8.6%		1.3%		1.7%		3.7%
Raleigh		79.0%		10.9%		0.9%		2.1%		5.7%
Jacksonville		82.5%		10.0%		1.1%		1.7%		3.3%
Indianapolis	(16)	84.0%		9.2%	(16)	0.8%		1.7%		3.4%
Nashville		82.0%		10.2%		1.1%	(16)	1.1%		4.6%
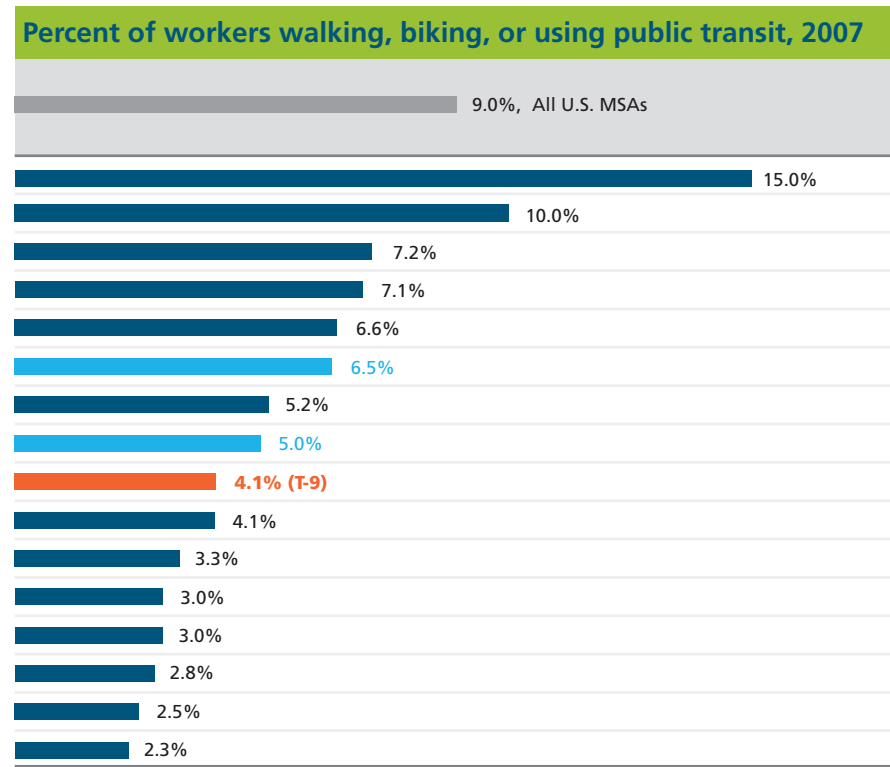
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16), except (*) ranked from lowest to highest

Percent of workers walking, biking, or using public transit, 2007

9.0%, All U.S. MSAs

- Chicago: 15.0%
- Portland: 10.0%
- Minneapolis: 7.2%
- San Diego: 7.1%
- Milwaukee: 6.6%
- Cleveland: 6.5%
- Austin: 5.2%
- Cincinnati: 5.0%
- **Columbus: 4.1% (T-9)**
- Louisville: 4.1%
- Charlotte: 3.3%
- Kansas City: 3.0%
- Raleigh: 3.0%
- Jacksonville: 2.8%
- Indianapolis: 2.5%
- Nashville: 2.3%

Indicator 4.13: **Wi-Fi Hotspots**

This indicator uses data from JiWire, which has a worldwide directory of verified public Wi-Fi hotspots. The directory includes both free and pay hotspots.

Columbus Trends: Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot

Years	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2008	4,602																●
2009	4,741													●			

● Columbus metro area rank   (Lowest metro)   (Highest metro)
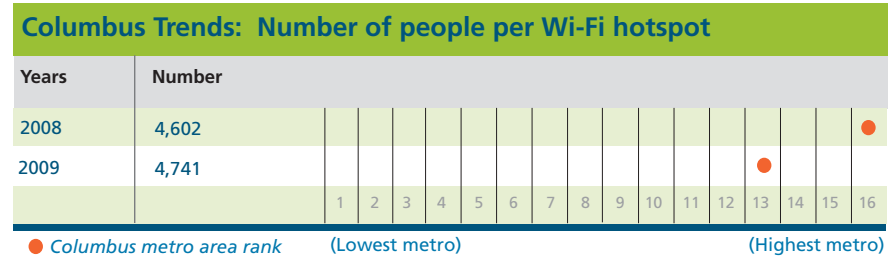
Number of Wi-Fi hotspots

Metro Area	Number of Wi-Fi hotspots*
Portland	816
Austin	596
Minneapolis	994
Kansas City	580
San Diego	842
Indianapolis	454
Milwaukee	397
Raleigh	(16) 267
Chicago	(1) 2,350
Jacksonville	314
Charlotte	395
Louisville	287
Columbus	**(12) 370**
Cleveland	413
Nashville	292
Cincinnati	396

Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot

Metro Area	Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot
U.S.	4,510
Portland	2,666
Austin	2,681
Minneapolis	3,228
Kansas City	3,423
San Diego	3,533
Indianapolis	3,734
Milwaukee	3,890
Raleigh	3,924
Chicago	4,053
Jacksonville	4,143
Charlotte	4,181
Louisville	4,299
Columbus	**4,741 (13)**
Cleveland	5,076
Nashville	5,210
Cincinnati	5,388
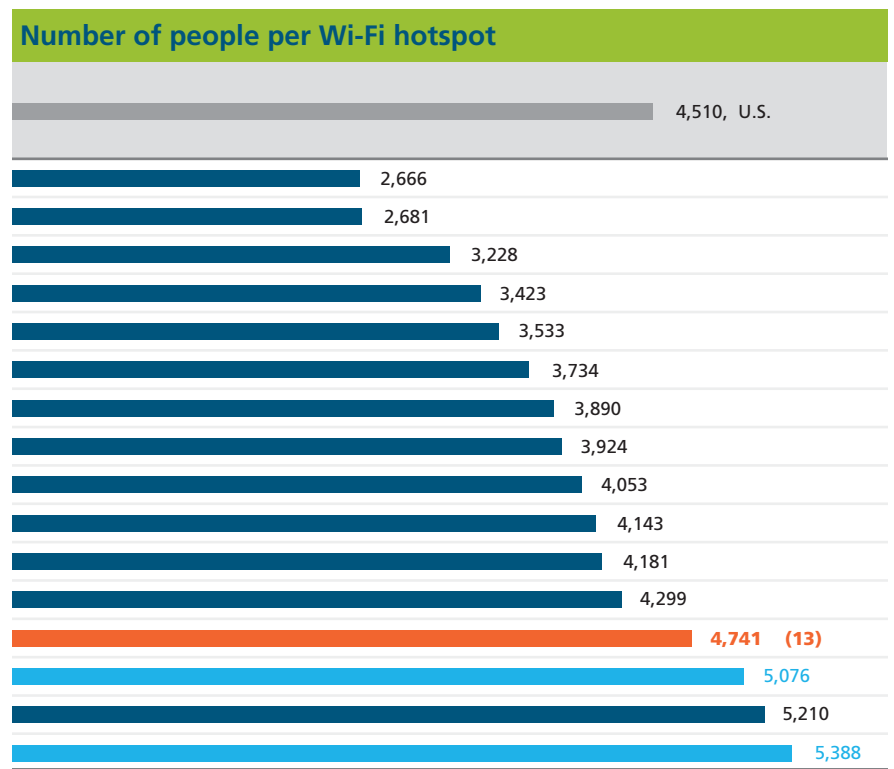
Source: www.jiwire.com, 1/20/09 for MSAs

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.14: **Libraries**

This indicator includes data from the Institute of Museum and Library Services on public library collections per capita and library circulation per capita. A public library is a library accessible by the public and generally funded from public sources. Collections include items the library has acquired as part of its permanent collection and cataloged. Circulation includes all library materials of all types and formats that are checked out for use outside the library and counts the total number of times these items circulate during the year.

Columbus Trends: Library items circulated per capita

Years	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	17.2		●														
2006	17.9		●														
2007	18.0		●														

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

Library collections per capita, 2006

Metro Area		Collections per capita
Cleveland	(1)	6.2
Columbus	**(T-4)**	**4.1**
Portland		2.4
Indianapolis		3.1
Cincinnati		4.2
Minneapolis		3.4
Kansas City		4.1
Milwaukee		4.6
Raleigh		1.9
Chicago		3.9
Jacksonville		2.8
Charlotte	(16)	1.7
Louisville		2.2
Nashville		2.1
San Diego		2.9
Austin		1.8

Library items circulation per capita, 2006

7.0, U.S.	
Cleveland	20.9
Columbus	18.0 (2)
Portland	17.3
Indianapolis	14.2
Cincinnati	13.0
Minneapolis	11.6
Kansas City	10.9
Milwaukee	9.6
Raleigh	9.1
Chicago	8.6
Jacksonville	8.0
Charlotte	6.2
Louisville	5.7
Nashville	5.4
San Diego	5.3
Austin	4.6

Source: Institute of Museum and Library Serviceds , Public Libraries Survey   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)
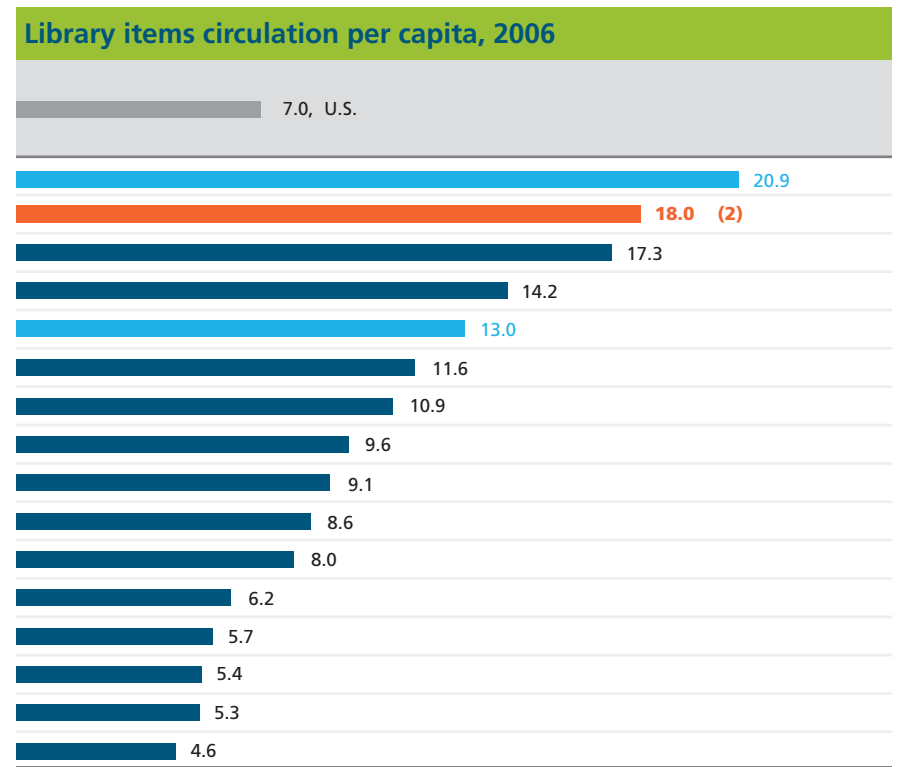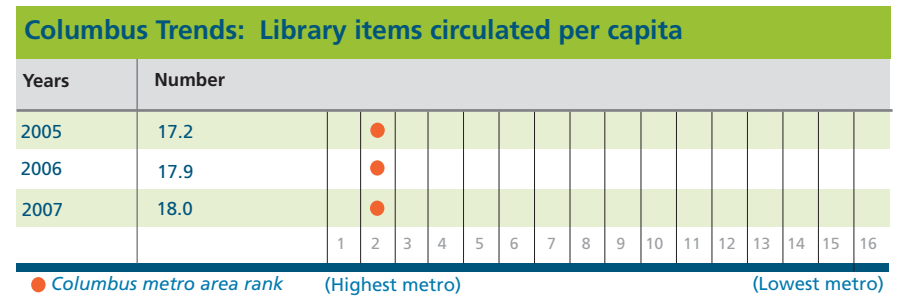
Indicator 4.15 **Professional Sports**

This indicator includes data from Wikipedia on major professional sports leagues in North American cities. Included in the count are members of Major League Baseball, the National Football League, the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, Major League Soccer, the Women's National Basketball Association, the National Lacrosse League, and the Arena Football League.

Columbus Trends: Number of professional sports teams

Years	Percent																
2005	3				●												
2006	3				●												
2007	3					●											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
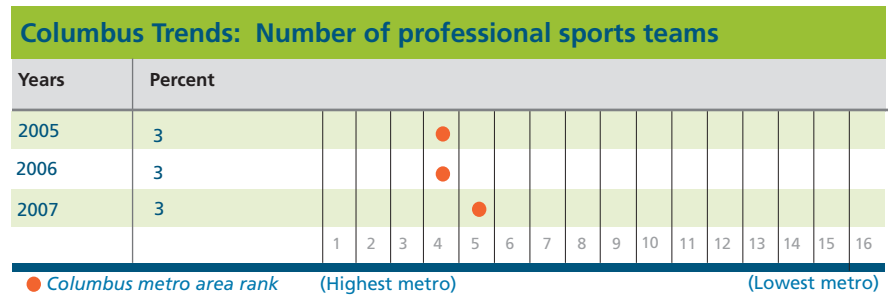
Professional sports teams by league, 2008

Metro Area	MLB	NHL	NBA	WNBA	NFL	MLS	Other
Chicago	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Minneapolis	1	1	1	1	1		1
Cleveland	1		1		1		1
Kansas City	1				1	1	1
Columbus		1				1	1
Indianapolis			1	1	1		
Charlotte			1		1		
Cincinnati	1				1		
Milwaukee	1		1				
Nashville		1			1		
Portland			1				1
San Diego	1				1		
Jacksonville					1		
Raleigh		1					
Austin							
Louisville							

Total professional sports teams, 2008

Metro Area	Teams
Chicago	9
Minneapolis	6
Cleveland	4
Kansas City	4
Columbus	3 (T-5)
Indianapolis	3
Charlotte	2
Cincinnati	2
Milwaukee	2
Nashville	2
Portland	2
San Diego	2
Jacksonville	1
Raleigh	1
Austin	0
Louisville	0

Source: Wikipedia   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)
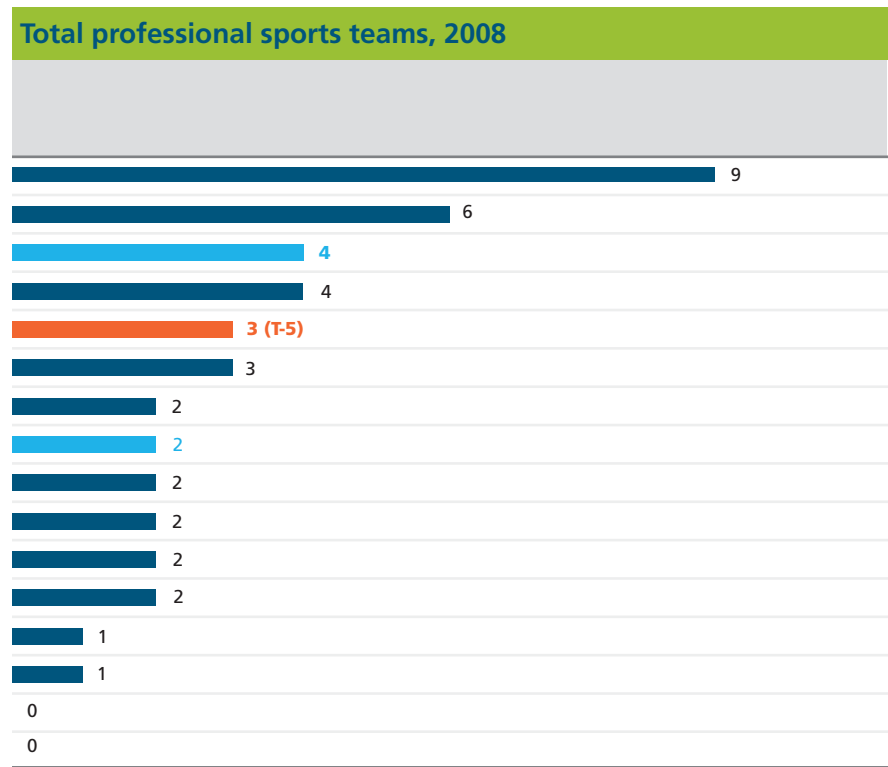
Indicator 4.16: **Arts Establishments**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "All arts establishments" is broadly defined to include performing arts, institutions (museums, historical sites, zoos, conservatories), art dealers, libraries and archives, fine arts schools, publishers (newspaper, periodical, book, software, Internet), motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, architectural services, landscape architectural services, marketing consulting services, advertising, public relations, and photographic services. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Number of arts establishments per 1,000*

Years	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	.768														●		
2006	.778														●		
2007	.800															●	

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
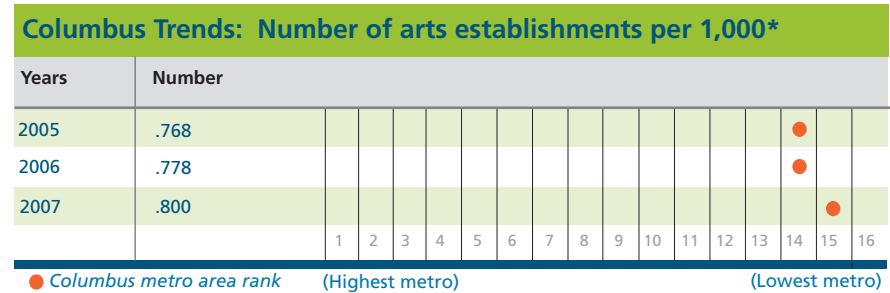
Count of establishments, 2007

Metro Area	Performing arts companies	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	All arts establishments
Nashville	285	25	2,095
Minneapolis	159	52	4,067
Chicago	(1) 356	(1) 73	(1) 11,856
Portland	62	35	2,678
Raleigh	(16) 15	(T-15) 10	1,287
Austin	48	22	1,927
Kansas City	33	15	2,064
Charlotte	18	22	1,704
Jacksonville	18	24	1,329
San Diego	73	60	2,943
Indianapolis	36	(T-15) 10	1,476
Milwaukee	45	18	1,334
Cleveland	44	26	1,758
Louisville	30	18	(16) 1,009
Columbus	**(13) 29**	**(11) 20**	**(12) 1,403**
Cincinnati	37	21	1,624
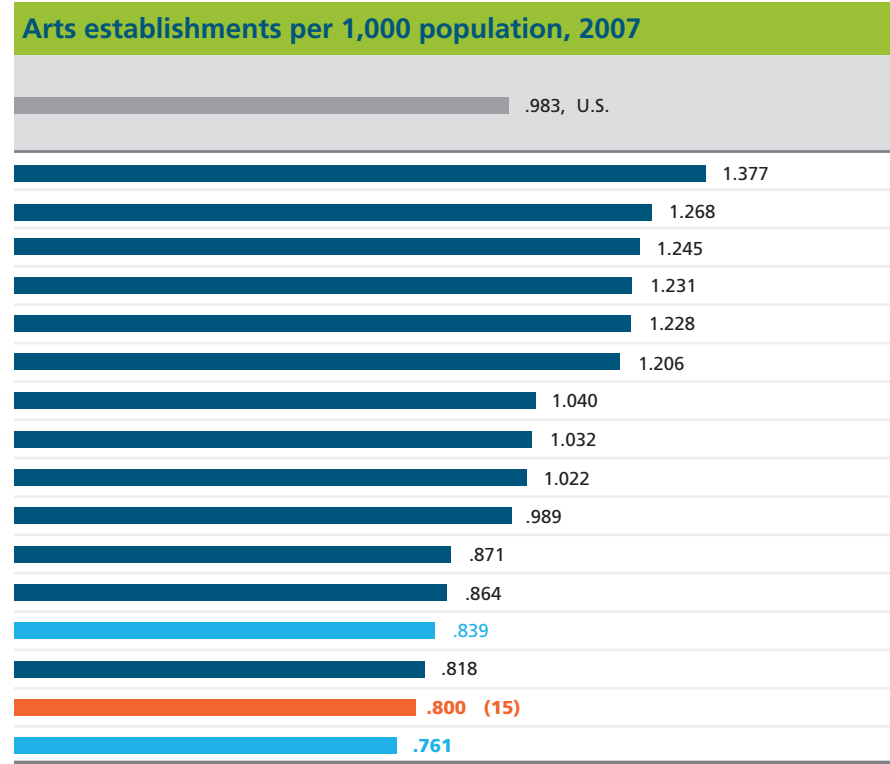
Source: BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages
*Change in methodology and data source

Arts establishments per 1,000 population, 2007

U.S.	.983
Nashville	1.377
Minneapolis	1.268
Chicago	1.245
Portland	1.231
Raleigh	1.228
Austin	1.206
Kansas City	1.040
Charlotte	1.032
Jacksonville	1.022
San Diego	.989
Indianapolis	.871
Milwaukee	.864
Cleveland	.839
Louisville	.818
Columbus	**.800 (15)**
Cincinnati	.761

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.17: **Air Quality**

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Index (AQI). The AQI is used to report the level of pollution in the air, including ground-level ozone, particle pollution, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. An AQI between 0 and 50 is considered good air quality. A value between 101 and 150 is unhealthy for sensitive groups, 151 and 200 is considered unhealthy, and 201 and 300 is considered very unhealthy. These last three categories were combined to create the "unhealthy" category in this indicator. In addition to the unhealthy and good categories, there are days of moderate pollution levels (51-100).

Columbus Trends: Percent of days with good air quality

Years	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	66.8%					●											
2006	77.5%			●													
2007	64.9%					●											

● *Columbus metro area rank*　　(Lowest metro)　　(Highest metro)
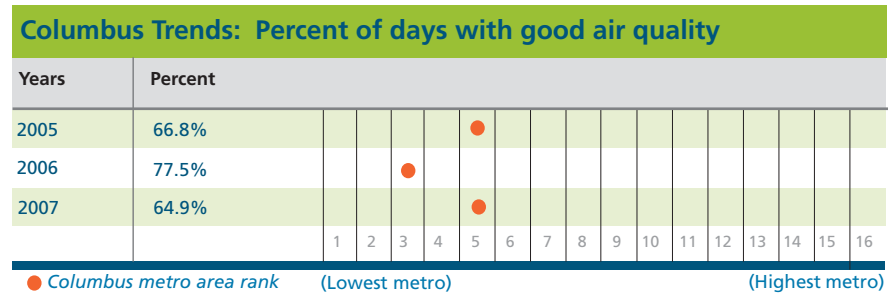
Days with good and unhealthy air quality, 2007

Metro Area*	Number of days with good air quality		Number of days with unhealthy air quality for sensitive groups		Number of days with unhealthy air quality for anyone	
Austin	(1)	296	(1)	4		0
Jacksonville		288		6		3
Portland		279		11		0
Milwaukee		272		14		0
Columbus	**(5)**	**237**	**(10)**	**30**	**(T-1)**	**0**
Cleveland		231		21		3
Minneapolis		228		10		0
Raleigh		198		29		0
Kansas City		190		18		2
Cincinnati		181		45		2
Nashville		181		36		2
San Diego		159		32		4
Louisville		154		35		2
Charlotte		149	(16)	50	(16)	6
Indianapolis		149		36		0
Chicago	(16)	148		23		2
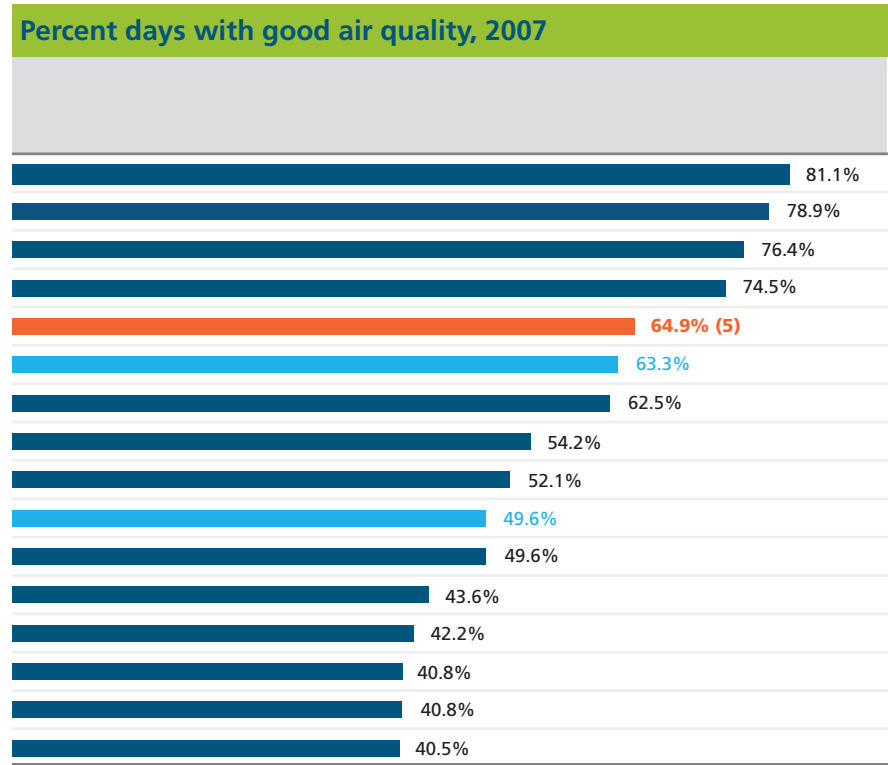
Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reporting areas do align perfectly with MSA's

Percent days with good air quality, 2007

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	81.1%
Jacksonville	78.9%
Portland	76.4%
Milwaukee	74.5%
Columbus	64.9% (5)
Cleveland	63.3%
Minneapolis	62.5%
Raleigh	54.2%
Kansas City	52.1%
Cincinnati	49.6%
Nashville	49.6%
San Diego	43.6%
Louisville	42.2%
Charlotte	40.8%
Indianapolis	40.8%
Chicago	40.5%

(#) Good days ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); unhealthy days ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.18: **Green Building**

This indicator uses data from the U.S. Green Building Council on the number and square footage of buildings certified under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System. LEED certification is obtained upon demonstration of compliance with requirements for sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, and innovation and design process. Levels of certification can increase from Certified to Silver, Gold, and Platinum as an application garners more points in the rating system.

Columbus Trends: LEED certified projects square footage

Years	Amount per capita	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	0.03													●			
2007	0.46						●										
2008	0.72						●										

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)

LEED Certified projects and square footage, 2008

Metro Area	Total number of projects certified		Total number of projects certified Gold or above		Square footage of all certfied projects	
Portland	(1)	86	(1)	53		12,112,030
Chicago		76		26	(1)	18,639,743
Austin		20		6		2,211,172
Cleveland		11		2		1,931,937
San Diego		22		8		2,394,605
Columbus	**(T-11)**	**7**	**(9)**	**3**	**(7)**	**1,260,197**
Cincinnati		16		1		1,379,704
Charlotte		14		7		841,813
Kansas City		9		2		937,182
Nashville		7		1		646,468
Milwaukee		12		4		619,753
Minneapolis		14		5		1,212,231
Jacksonville		6	(16)	0		246,422
Indianapolis		6		4		280,214
Raleigh	(16)	3		1		138,174
Louisville		5		1	(16)	71,260

Source: U.S. Green Building Council, 1-25-09

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

LEED certified projects square footage per capita

Metro Area	Value
All U.S.	0.74
Portland	5.57
Chicago	1.96
Austin	1.38
Cleveland	0.92
San Diego	0.80
Columbus	0.72 (6)
Cincinnati	0.65
Charlotte	0.51
Kansas City	0.47
Nashville	0.42
Milwaukee	0.40
Minneapolis	0.38
Jacksonville	0.19
Indianapolis	0.17
Raleigh	0.13
Louisville	0.06
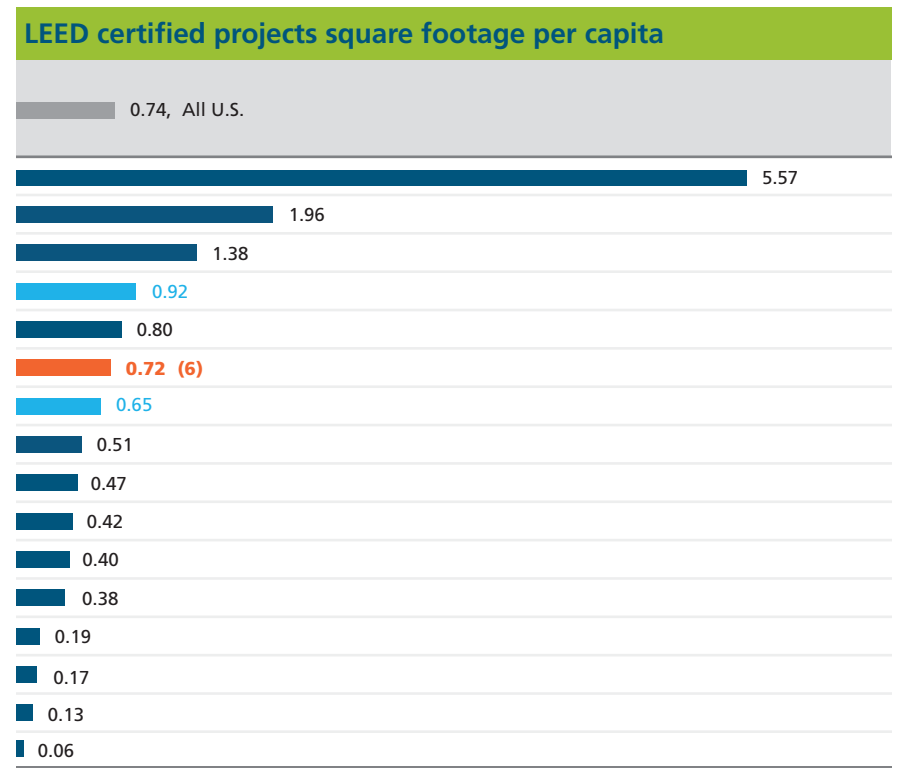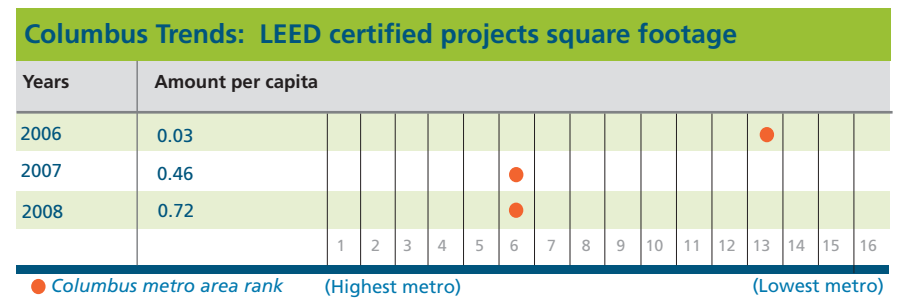
Data Sources

The following are the web addresses for the data sources used in this report:

ACCRA Cost of Living Index
http://www.coli.org/ (requires subscription)

American Hospital Association, Hospital Statistics 2008
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. 2009
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

American Public Transportation Association
http://www.apta.com/research/stats/

Corporation for National and Community Service, Volunteering in America
http://www.volunteeringinamerica.gov/

Demographia
http://www.demographia.com/db-metgovts2002.htm

Institute for Museum and Library Services
http://harvester.census.gov/imls/publib.asp

JiWire Wi-Fi Finder and Hotspot Directory
http://www.jiwire.com/

Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities
http://www. bestcities.milkeninstitute.org

National Association of Home Builders, State and Local Data
http://www.nahb.org/page.aspx/category/sectionID=132

RealtyTrac, U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report
http://www.realtytrac.com/ContentManagement

Texas Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Report
http://mobility.tamu.edu/ums/

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
http://factfinder.census.gov

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey
http://www.census.gov/cps/ (requires DataFerrett download)

U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics
http://www.census.gov/const/www/C40/table3.html

U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates
http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php

U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners
http://www.census.gov/csd/sbo/

U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies
http://www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
http://bea.gov/regional/index.htm#bearfacts

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss-smart/index.asp

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD User Data Sets
http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il/il08/index.html

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program
http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2007/data/table_07.html

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
http://www.bls.gov/sae/home.htm

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics
http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey
http://www.bls.gov/ncs/

Data Sources

The following are the web addresses for the data sources used in this report:

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics
http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
http://www.bls.gov/cew/

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Tax Stats
http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/indtaxstats/index.html

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, AirData
http://www.epa.gov/air/data/geosel.html

U.S. Green Building Council, LEED Projects Directory
http://www.usgbc.org/LEED/Project/CertifiedProjectList.aspx

U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy
http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/data.html#st

Wikipedia, Major Professional Sports League
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_professional_sports_league

Appendix A: Indicator Changes and Caveats

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
	Section 1: Population Vitality	
1.01	Population Growth	
1.02	Birth Rate	
1.03	Foreign-born Population*	
1.04	Racial and Ethnic Diversity*	
1.05	Youth Population*	
1.06	Senior Population*	
1.07	Median Age*	
1.08	Households	
	Section 2: Economic Strength	
2.01	Business Firms	MSA definition change in 2003 limits recent trend data to 2004 onwards.
2.02	New Business Establishments	
2.03	Venture Capital Investment	Data source was changed in 2008 from the PricewaterhouseCoopers MoneyTree Report to Thomson Financial, the raw source for MoneyTree.
2.04	Industry Sector Employment	
2.05	Employment Change by Industry	
2.06	Fortune 1,000 Companies	2008 report revision: Cincinnati had 16 companies with $226,064 million in revenue, ranking 4th alone. Columbus was 5th, not 4th.
2.07	Small Business	Indicator revised to add information about businesses with 20 to 499 employees.
2.08	High Tech Industries	
2.09	Minority Business Ownership	Not updated: Survey of Business Owners (SBO) is conducted in 5-year cycles.
2.10	Female Business Ownership	Not updated: SBO is conducted in 5-year cycles.
2.11	Gross Metropolitan Product	The U.S. Metro Economies report altered its methodology in 2007, resulting in higher GMP figures. The trends chart was updated with new data for previous years. For example, the Columbus GMP of $48,214 in 2005 in this report is higher than the $42,826 figure for 2005 in last year's Benchmarking report.
2.12	Income and Wages*	
2.13	Occupations*	
2.14	Workforce*	
2.15	Unemployment	
2.16	Higher Education Enrollment*	
2.17	Educational Attainment*	
2.18	Brain Gain*	

*These indicators are effected by the inclusion of the group quarters population in the American Community Survey, starting in 2006.

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
	Section 3: Personal Prosperity	
3.01	Total Personal Income	
3.02	Household Income	
3.03	Income $75,000 and Above	
3.04	Income Gap	
3.05	Poverty*	
3.06	Births to Teens*	
3.07	Pre-K Enrollment*	
3.08	Self-sufficiency Income*	
3.09	Income Supports	
3.10	Earned Income Tax Credit	Data source was changed in 2008 from DataPlace to the Internal Revenue Service.
3.11	New Housing Starts	
3.12	Homeownership	
3.13	Owner Housing Affordability	
3.14	Foreclosures	
3.15	Renter Housing Affordability	
3.16	Households without a Vehicle	
3.17	Home Internet Use	
	Section 4: Community Wellbeing	
4.01	Obesity	
4.02	Smoking	
4.03	Health Insurance	
4.04	Hospitals and Physicians	Data source was changed in 2008 from the Census Metro Data Book to the American Medical Association (AMA) and American Hospital Association. AMA uses 1999 MSA boundaries, so 2000 Census was used for ratio to population.
4.05	Crime	
4.06	Charitable Contributions	Data source was changed in 2009 from DataPlace to the Internal Revenue Service.
4.07	Volunteering	New indicator.
4.08	Local Government	Not updated: CRP plans to replace the current source Demographia with the Census Bureau's Census of Local Governments, which is conducted in 5-year cycles and is the raw data source for Demographia.
4.09	Public Transportation	Data source was changed in 2008 from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) to the American Public Transportation Association, which now maintains this data for BTS. The Raleigh-Durham urban area was split in 2004, but data is combined here for comparability with past years.
4.10	Traffic Congestion	Data source was changed in 2008 from BTS to the Texas Transportation Institute, which handles data for BTS.
4.11	Commute Time*	
4.12	Commute Transportation Mode*	
4.13	Wi-Fi Hotspots	
4.14	Libraries	Data source was changed in 2009 from the National Center for Educational Statistics to the Institute for Museum and Library Services.
4.15	Professional Sports	
4.16	Arts Establishments	Modified indicator. Data source was changed from the Urban Institute's Arts and Culture Indicators Project to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
4.17	Air Quality	
4.18	Green Building	

Appendix B: Notes for Indicators 2.04, 2.05, and 3.01

The following are descriptions for industry sectors used in Indicators 2.04 and 2.05.

- **Education and health services:** includes the educational services sector (schools, colleges, universities, and training centers), and the health and social assistance sector (health care and social assistance for individuals)

- **Financial activities:** includes the finance and insurance sector and the real estate and rental and leasing sectors

- **Information:** includes publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet services providers and web search portals, data processing, and information services

- **Government:** publicly-owned establishments, including federal, state, and local government, public schools, and public hospitals

- **Professional and business services:** includes professional, scientific, and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and routine support services

- **Manufacturing:** establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products

- **Retail trade:** establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise

- **Wholesale trade:** establishments engaged in selling merchandise for resale, capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production

- **Leisure and hospitality:** includes the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector and the accommodation and food services sector

- **Transportation and warehousing and utilities:** industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, and provision of utility services (electric, gas, water, sewer)

The following are descriptions for income categories used in Indicator 3.01.

- **Net earnings:** wages and salaries (minus contributions for government social insurance), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income

- **Investment income:** personal dividend, interest, and rental income (includes rental of real property and royalties from patents and copyrights)

- **Transfer receipts:** government retirement, disability, medical, income maintenance, unemployment, and veterans benefits, and student loans; business liability payments to individuals; and payments to nonprofit institutions from government and corporations

The Columbus Partnership
41 South High Street, Suite 1200
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 225-0500

Community Research Partners
300 E. Broad Street, Suite 490
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 224-5917