

Benchmarking Central Ohio

2013

COLUMBUS
PARTNERSHIP


THE COLUMBUS
FOUNDATION

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The Ohio State University

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2013

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

Community benchmarking is a process in which standardized, measurable indicators are used to track and assess how a community is doing. There are several ways communities can benchmark: against best practices, policies, or leaders in a field; against other communities; against the state and nation; or against community-established goals, targets, or trends.

In 2005 the Columbus Partnership, a group of local 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 community benchmarking effort in central Ohio. Based on input from that meeting and discussions with potential project funders, the Partnership asked Community Research Partners (CRP), a nonprofit research center based in Columbus, to design and implement the first *Benchmarking Central Ohio* report.

Co-sponsored by the Partnership and The Columbus Foundation, central Ohio's nonprofit community foundation and charitable trust, *Benchmarking Central Ohio 2013* represents the fifth edition of the benchmarking project.

Principles Guiding the Project

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

Benchmark against both similar and best-in-class communities.

Compare Columbus 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 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 key topic areas to assist in selecting comparison communities and indicators, locating data sources, and providing 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, the report will use indicator data no more than three years old that can also 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 act.

Provide regular updates. After the initial report, produce follow-up reports to assess progress and trends.

The Indicator Groups

The indicators in *Benchmarking Central Ohio 2013* are organized within five sections, each describing a facet of the community that contributes to economic competitiveness:

1. **Population Vitality:** indicators of population growth, diversity, age, and households
2. **Economic Strength:** indicators of industries and innovation, business growth, business size and ownership, productivity, employment, and workforce
3. **Personal Prosperity:** indicators of income, economic equity and hardship, homeownership, and housing affordability
4. **Lifelong Learning:** indicators of literacy and language, school attendance and enrollment, educational attainment, and school nutrition
5. **Community Wellbeing:** indicators of health, safety, civic life, transportation, environmental quality, and cultural opportunities

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 (MSA) geographies defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in June 2003 and used by the Census Bureau and other federal agencies for statistical purposes. They are composed of counties and county equivalents. For a list of all 16 metro areas benchmarked in this report and their corresponding Census definitions, see the table on the next page.

The indicator data in the report reflect the geography used by the data source. Although data available by county can be tallied up to the MSA level in most cases, some sources report data for an incompatible geography such as the Census-defined Urbanized Areas, which cover only the core of an MSA. These are identified on the applicable indicator pages.

CRP has also collected much of the indicator data for the top 100 MSAs by population. Where possible these data are used to create an average for comparison purposes. In addition to this report, there is also an online resource that includes the data collected for the top 100 MSAs to enable users to perform their own benchmarking comparisons:

http://communityresearchpartners.org/uploads/publications//Benchmarking2013_Top100.xlsx

A map of the top 100 MSAs, highlighting Columbus and the 15 benchmarking metros, can be found on page iv.

Organization of the Report

Each 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 report comprises 90 indicator topics, each with a primary indicator and one or more related indicators. Each topic (with two exceptions) is displayed on one page. The indicator pages include data sources and definitions, a table, and a bar graph that together provide multiple dimensions of the indicator topic. Where historical data are available, a *Columbus Trends* line graph presents the data for the Columbus metro area on the primary indicator over time.

About the Rankings

The format of the report is intended to let the data speak for themselves. Unlike some benchmarking reports, there are neither letter grades nor up and down arrows to compare the metro areas. However, each indicator section contains a bar graph that rank-orders the metro areas, and there are rankings in the data tables as well. Columbus is always highlighted in orange, with Cincinnati and Cleveland in light blue. 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 actually a positive sign and so is ranked 1. On the other hand, achieving the highest number for an indicator like these means that the MSA would be ranked 16. A footnote indicates the rank-order system used on each page. Tied metro areas (identified with **T**) are each assigned the next number in the ranking sequence. The ranking then skips over the number(s) that would have been assigned if there were no tie (e.g., 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.

Benchmarking Metro Area Definitions

Metro Area	U.S. Census Bureau 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	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

What's New in 2013

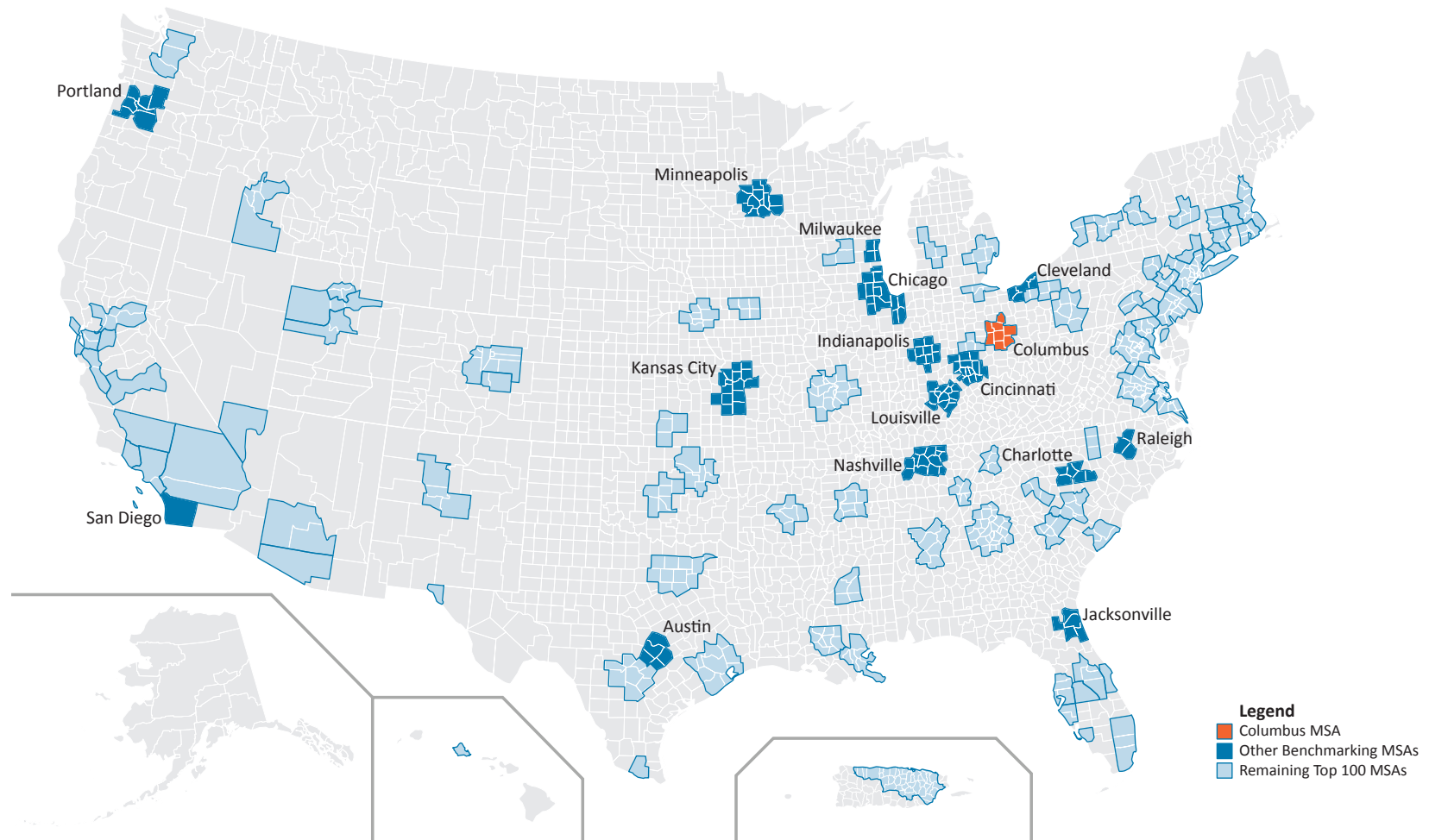
At the suggestion of the advisory group, CRP added a wide range of new indicator topics to the 2013 report—14 in total. These are noted in Appendix A along with the 16 indicators that have been modified since the 2011 report.

In past reports, the *Columbus Trends* chart on each page emphasized the change in rank over time. In the 2013 report this space now includes a trendline showing the change in the value of the primary indicator over time in addition to the change in rank.

Caveats About Accuracy

CRP has been careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. 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 versions of the report.

Top 100 MSAs by Population, 2011*



*CRP has provided indicators data in an online resource for all of the top 100 MSAs by population (including Columbus and the 15 other benchmarking MSAs) to enable users to do their own benchmarking comparisons:
http://communityresearchpartners.org/uploads/publications/Benchmarking2013_Top100.xlsx.

Section 1: Population Vitality

This section includes indicators of population growth, diversity, age, and households 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 Race and Ethnicity

1.05 Residential Segregation

1.06 Child Population

1.07 Senior Population

1.08 Median Age

1.09 Age Dependency

1.10 Households

1.11 Same-Sex Couples

1.12 Urban Density

Population Vitality Overview

This section includes demographic indicators measuring population growth, migration, diversity, age, and household size and composition. These help describe the vitality of the metro area populations. Faster-growing, more diverse, and younger metro areas tend to be more economically competitive.

The table on the right shows where the rankings in this section fall. For the most part, Columbus tends to rank in the top and middle tiers when it comes to population vitality. It is a high-growth metropolitan area with a younger population and a mixed picture of diversity.

Population Growth

For the first time in the *Benchmarking Central Ohio* series, the Columbus metro area has moved into the top tier for both population growth (Indicator 1.01) and birth rate (1.02). In past reports central Ohio has found itself in the middle of the pack for both of these indicators; these changes suggest the metro area is becoming a high-growth region, setting Columbus apart from most of our peer communities in the Midwest.

Part of this growth may be explained by the dramatic influx of immigrants. Columbus ranks first in the percentage of this population recently entering the United States, with more than half of the foreign born population immigrating since 2000 (1.03).

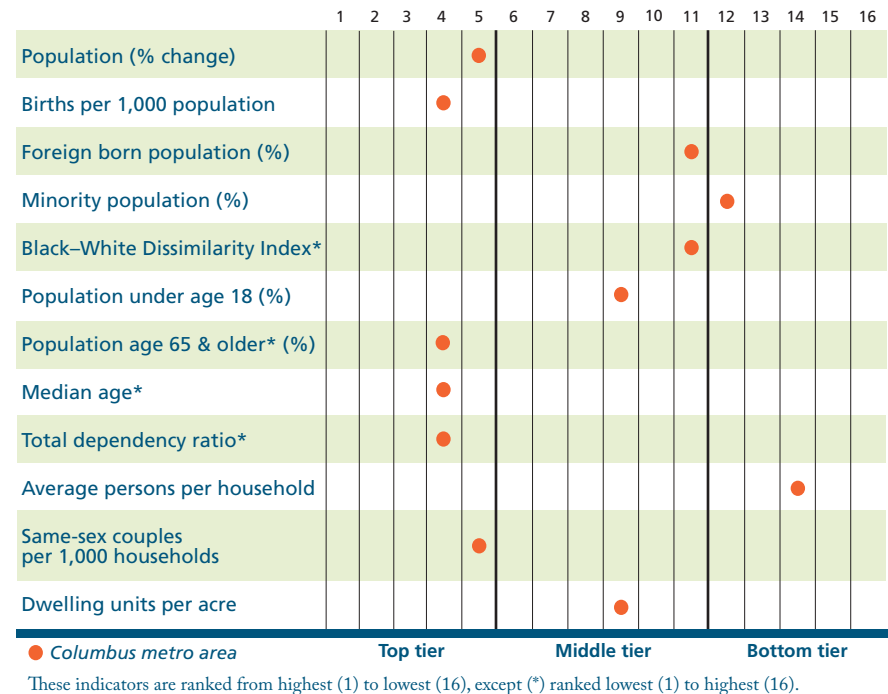
Diversity

Despite this wave of immigrants, the percentage of central Ohio's foreign born population remains relatively small (1.03). Furthermore, Columbus falls in the bottom tier in the percentage of the population that is a racial or ethnic minority, with the second smallest Hispanic or Latino community among the 16 metro areas (1.04). Despite increases in the share of both foreign born and minorities, Columbus's rank remains relatively unchanged for both indicators because most other metro areas are experiencing similar changes.

Although Columbus may not be as racially or ethnically diverse as its peers, the metro area is in the top tier for same-sex couples as a proportion of all households (1.11), which suggests a more mixed picture of the area's overall diversity.

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.

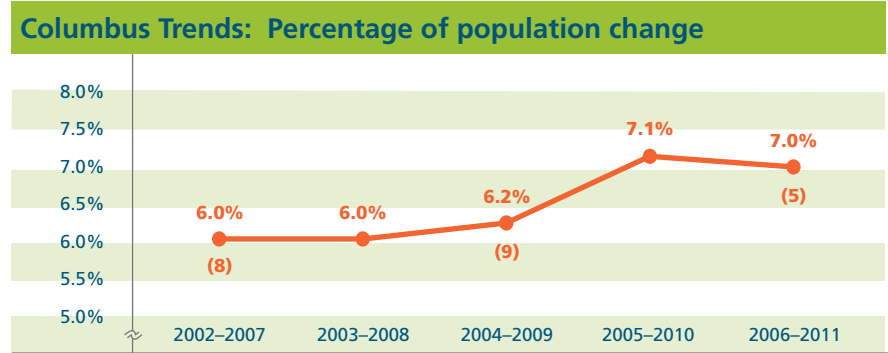


Younger Population

Columbus remains a young community, with a lower median age than most of our peers (1.08). This is driven in part by a large student population (4.04) and a robust workforce that places central Ohio in the top tier for the percentage of the population ages 25 to 34 (2.17). The relatively low total dependency ratio (1.09) and high workforce entry to exit ratio (2.17), both resulting from a sizeable working age population and a smaller senior population (1.07), help the metro area's capacity to be self-sustaining and productive.

Indicator 1.01: Population Growth

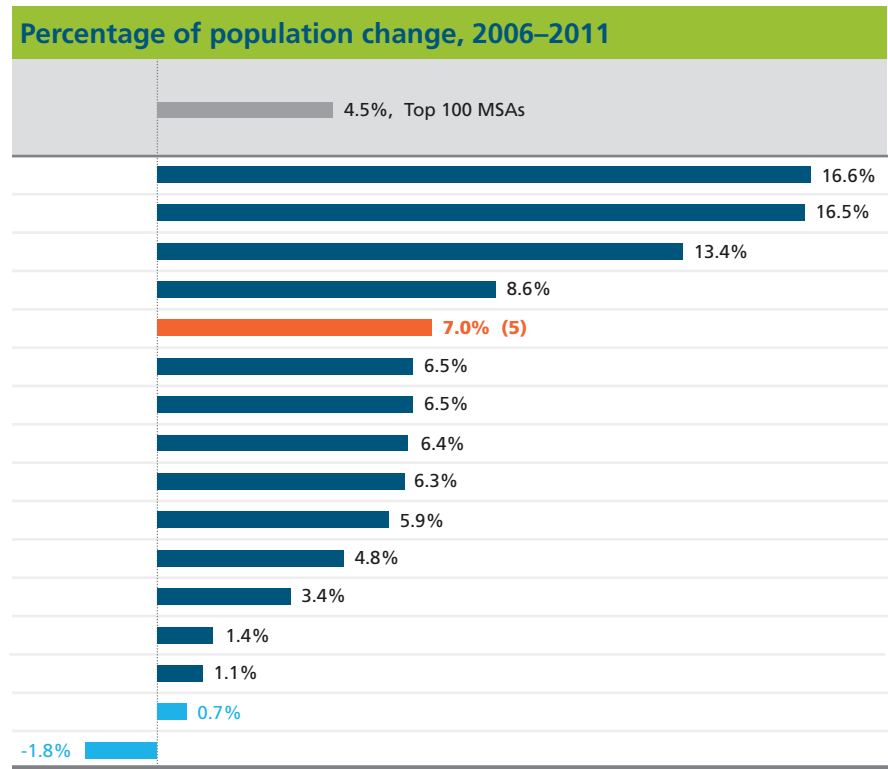
This indicator includes U.S. Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2006 and 2011 and the increase or decrease in population from 2006 to 2011.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Total population, 2006 and 2011		
Metro Area	Total population 2006	Total population 2011
Austin	1,528,958	1,783,519
Raleigh	(16) 998,979	(16) 1,163,515
Charlotte	1,583,869	1,795,472
Nashville	1,489,156	1,617,142
Columbus	(8) 1,737,170	(8) 1,858,464
San Diego	2,947,222	3,140,069
Portland	2,123,960	2,262,605
Indianapolis	1,671,898	1,778,568
Jacksonville	1,279,132	1,360,251
Louisville	1,222,544	1,294,849
Minneapolis	3,167,666	3,318,486
Kansas City	1,984,954	2,052,676
Milwaukee	1,540,301	1,562,216
Chicago	(1) 9,398,855	(1) 9,504,753
Cincinnati	2,122,711	2,138,038
Cleveland	2,106,336	2,068,283

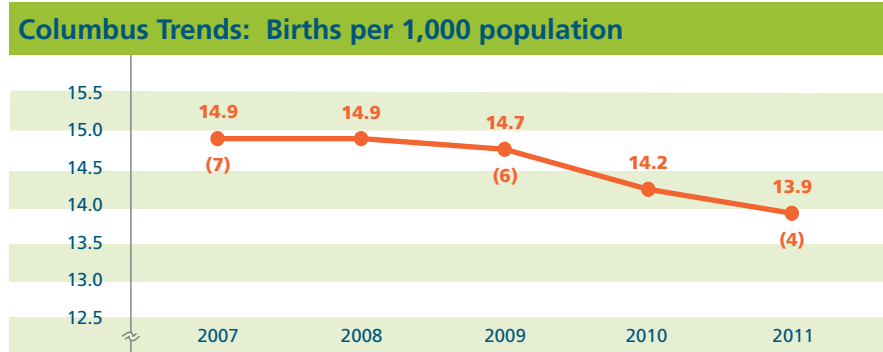
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates



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

Indicator 1.02: Birth Rate

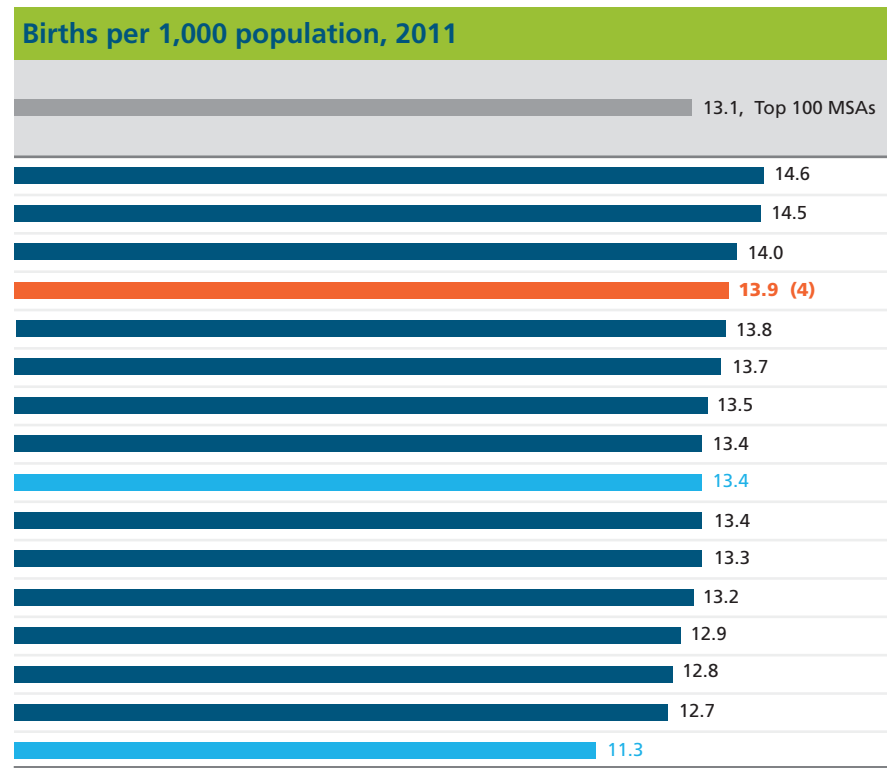
This indicator includes data on birth rates from the U.S. Census Bureau. The birth rate is the total number of live births occurring to residents of an area as a percentage of an area's population. The rate is estimated using reports from the Census Bureau's Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates and the National Center for Health Statistics. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Total births, 2011	
Metro Area	Total births
Austin	25,973
Indianapolis	25,734
San Diego	44,076
Columbus	(8) 25,789
Kansas City	28,301
Charlotte	24,619
Chicago	(1) 128,052
Raleigh	(16) 15,559
Cincinnati	28,550
Milwaukee	20,839
Nashville	21,555
Minneapolis	43,858
Jacksonville	17,601
Louisville	16,542
Portland	28,672
Cleveland	23,371

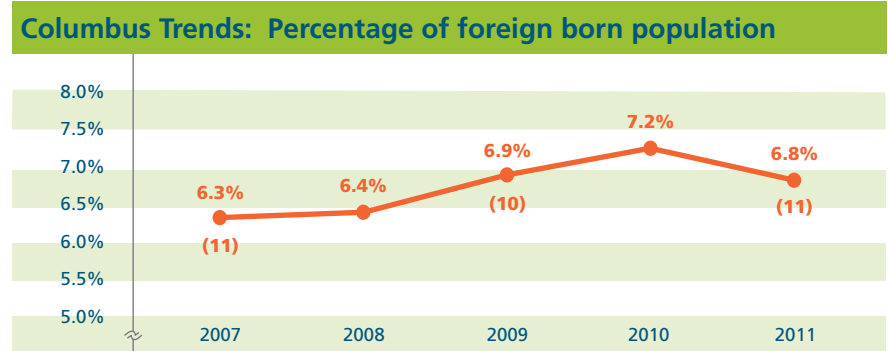
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates



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

Indicator 1.03: Foreign Born Population

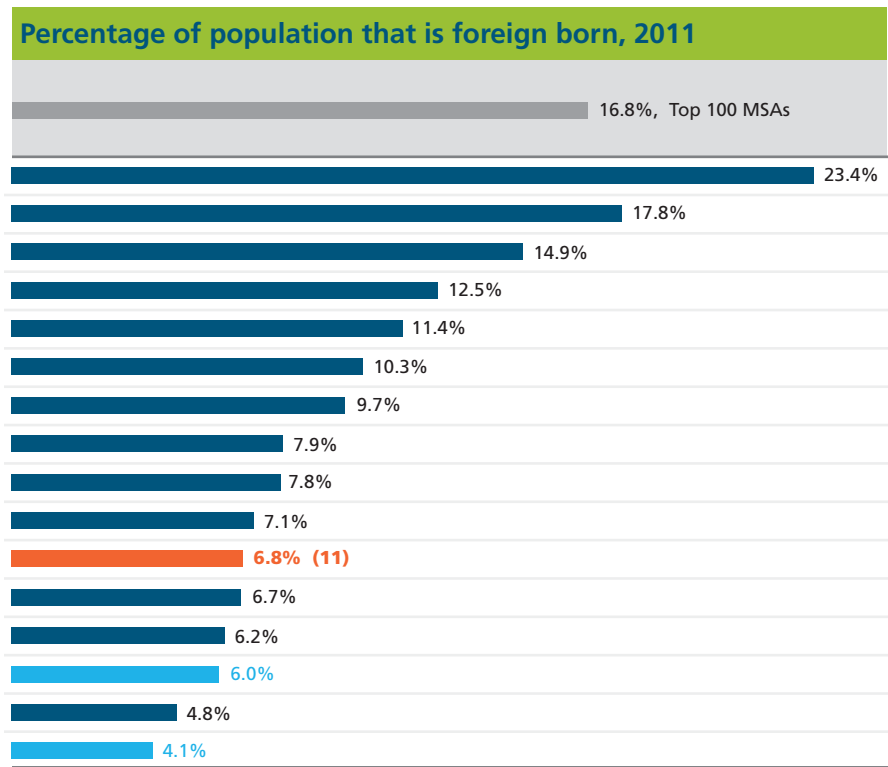
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of the total population who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The percentage of foreign born persons who arrived in the United States in 2000 or later provides a picture of new immigrants in a metro area.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Foreign born population, 2011		
Metro Area	Total foreign born population	Percentage entered United States in 2000 or after
San Diego	734,858	(16) 29.3%
Chicago	(1) 1,689,862	32.2%
Austin	266,528	42.4%
Portland	282,184	37.6%
Raleigh	132,913	49.7%
Charlotte	184,314	44.6%
Minneapolis	322,725	47.6%
Nashville	127,776	49.1%
Jacksonville	106,318	35.9%
Milwaukee	110,426	42.8%
Columbus	(10) 126,297	(1) 54.7%
Kansas City	136,513	47.1%
Indianapolis	111,052	54.0%
Cleveland	124,779	33.3%
Louisville	(16) 62,150	53.6%
Cincinnati	87,518	52.4%

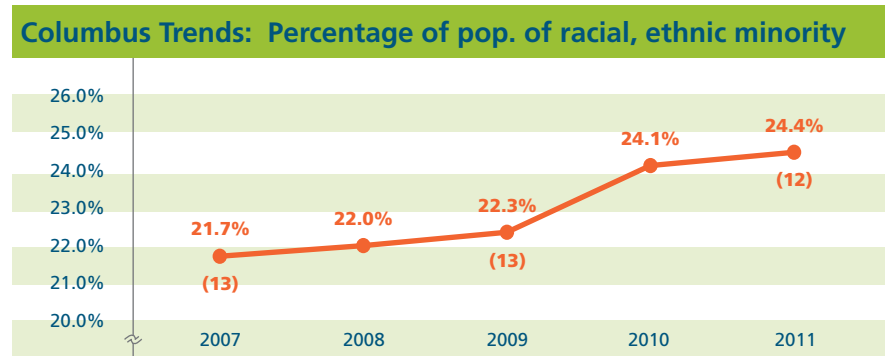
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



(#) 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 or Latino is an ethnicity, not a race. Persons who identify as Hispanic or Latino may be “of any race” (i.e., Hispanic White, Hispanic Black, etc.).



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

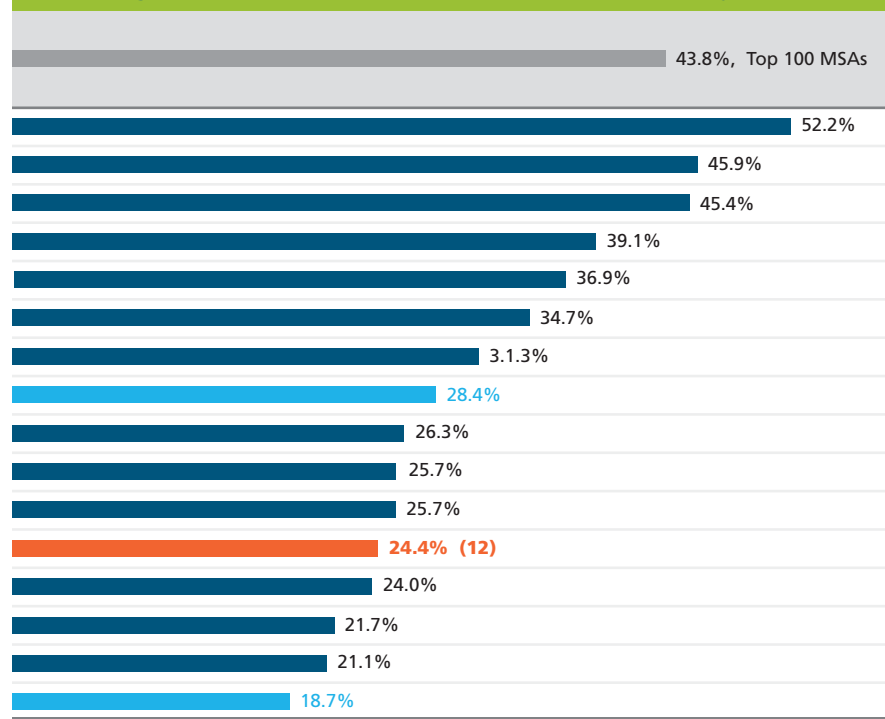
Population by race and ethnicity, 2011

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
San Diego	71.3%	5.0%	(1) 11.0%	(1) 32.5%
Austin	75.6%	7.4%	4.8%	31.8%
Chicago	(16) 66.5%	17.1%	5.7%	21.1%
Charlotte	67.0%	(1) 24.0%	3.2%	10.0%
Raleigh	69.9%	20.5%	4.4%	10.3%
Jacksonville	70.7%	21.9%	3.3%	7.2%
Milwaukee	75.0%	16.5%	2.9%	9.7%
Cleveland	74.8%	19.7%	2.0%	4.8%
Nashville	77.4%	15.4%	2.3%	6.7%
Indianapolis	77.7%	15.0%	2.2%	6.3%
Kansas City	79.5%	12.1%	2.3%	8.3%
Columbus	(T-6) 77.7%	(9) 14.6%	(9) 3.1%	(15) 3.8%
Portland	81.9%	(16) 2.9%	6.0%	11.1%
Minneapolis	81.4%	7.4%	5.7%	5.5%
Louisville	81.2%	13.5%	(16) 1.5%	4.0%
Cincinnati	(1) 83.2%	12.2%	1.9%	(16) 2.7%

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

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

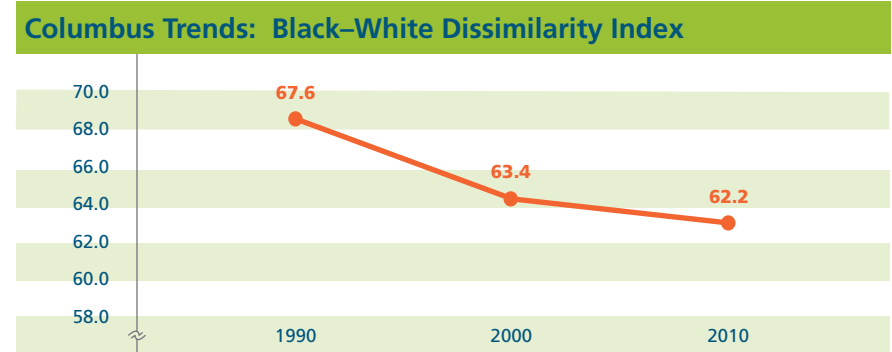
Percentage of population of a racial or ethnic minority, 2011*



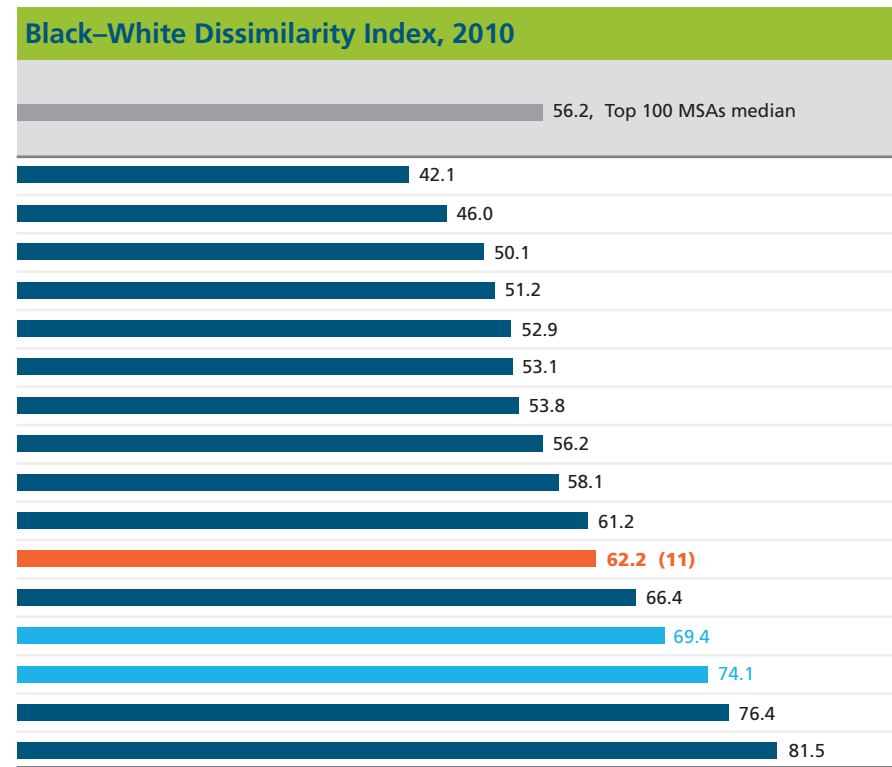
*All racial groups except non-Hispanic White are included.

Indicator 1.05: Residential Segregation

This indicator includes data from the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan. A dissimilarity index can be used to measure racial and ethnic residential segregation in a community. It calculates the evenness with which two groups are distributed across a defined area. An index of 0 means complete integration, and an index of 100 means complete segregation. The dissimilarity index was based on an analysis of 2010 Decennial Census tract data. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)



Asian-White and Hispanic-White Dissimilarity Indices, 2010			
Metro Area		Asian-White dissimilarity index	Hispanic-White dissimilarity index
Raleigh		46.7	37.1
Portland	(1)	35.8	34.3
Austin		41.2	43.2
San Diego	(16)	48.2	49.6
Minneapolis		42.8	42.5
Jacksonville		37.5	(1) 27.6
Charlotte		43.6	47.6
Nashville		41.0	47.9
Louisville		42.2	38.7
Kansas City		38.4	44.4
Columbus		(11) 43.3	(6) 41.5
Indianapolis		41.6	47.3
Cincinnati		46.0	36.9
Cleveland		41.3	52.3
Chicago		44.9	56.3
Milwaukee		40.7	(16) 57.0

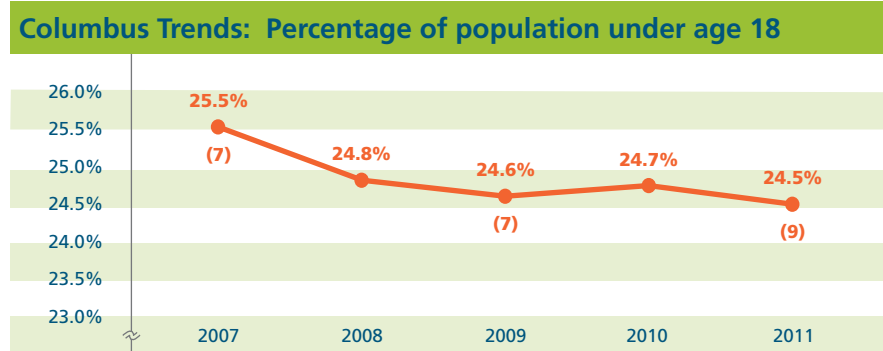


Source: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center

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

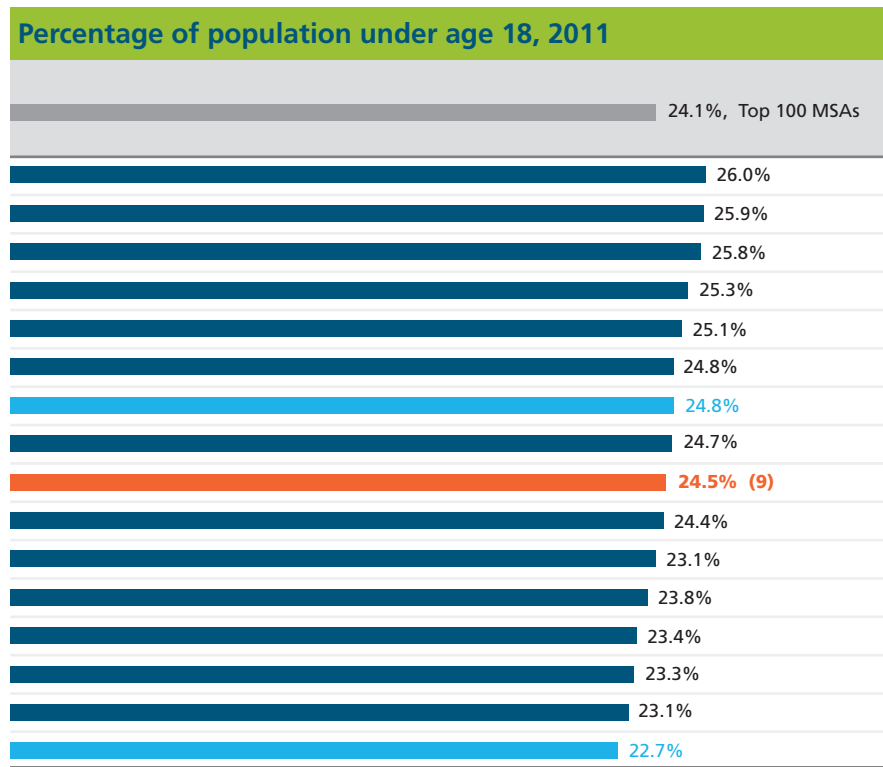
Indicator 1.06: Child Population

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of individuals under age 18. A larger share of children in a population is an indicator of a family-friendly community and a vibrant, growing workforce.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Population under age 18, 2011	
Metro Area	Total population under age 18
Indianapolis	461,727
Raleigh	(16) 301,417
Charlotte	463,350
Kansas City	518,349
Austin	447,869
Chicago	(1) 2,355,575
Cincinnati	529,382
Minneapolis	819,189
Columbus	(10) 455,089
Milwaukee	381,168
Nashville	390,936
Louisville	308,404
Jacksonville	317,695
Portland	527,840
San Diego	726,602
Cleveland	469,808

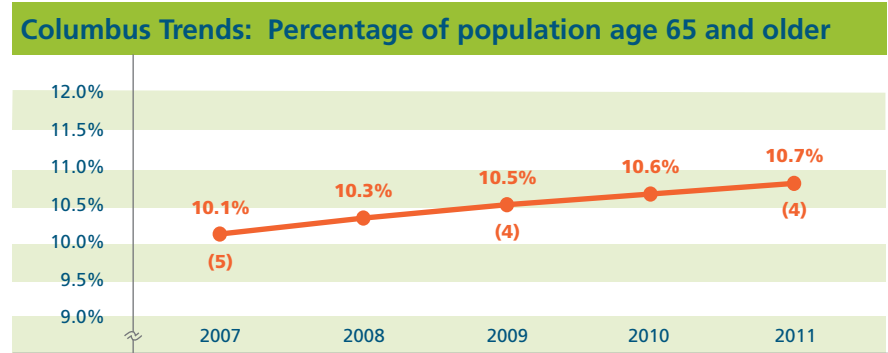


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Indicator 1.07: Senior Population

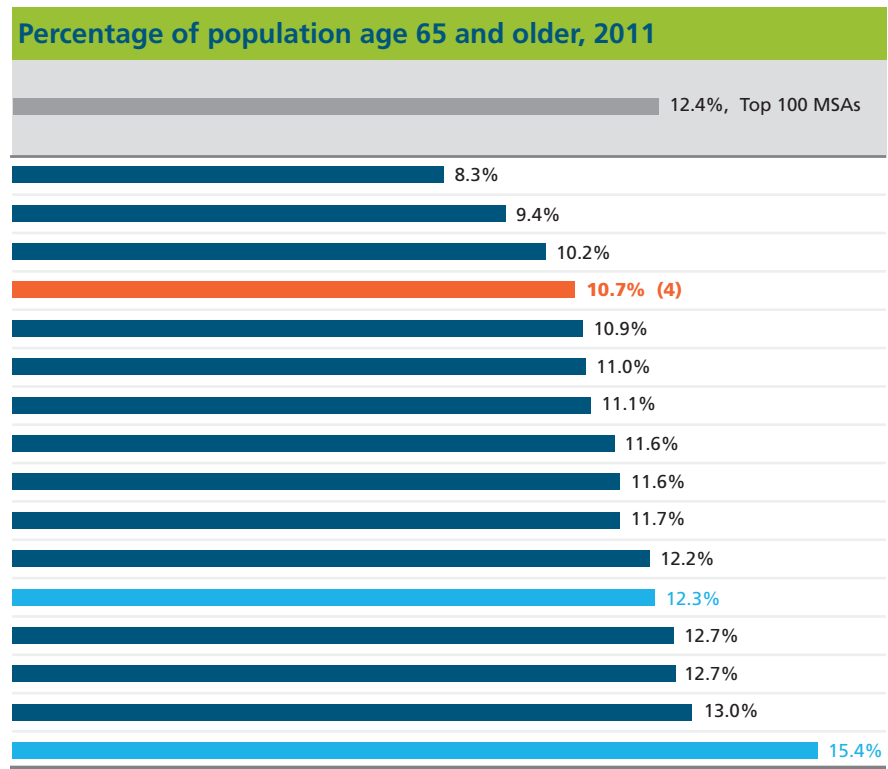
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of individuals age 65 and older. A larger share of seniors in a population is an indicator of a community with greater health care needs and more people exiting the workforce and becoming economically dependent on the working age population.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Population age 65 and older, 2011	
Metro Area	Total population age 65 and older
Austin	147,228
Raleigh	(1) 109,934
Charlotte	183,553
Columbus	(9) 199,751
Minneapolis	362,326
Nashville	178,192
Indianapolis	196,765
San Diego	363,019
Chicago	(16) 1,105,610
Portland	263,934
Kansas City	249,821
Cincinnati	263,516
Jacksonville	172,271
Milwaukee	198,666
Louisville	168,911
Cleveland	318,908

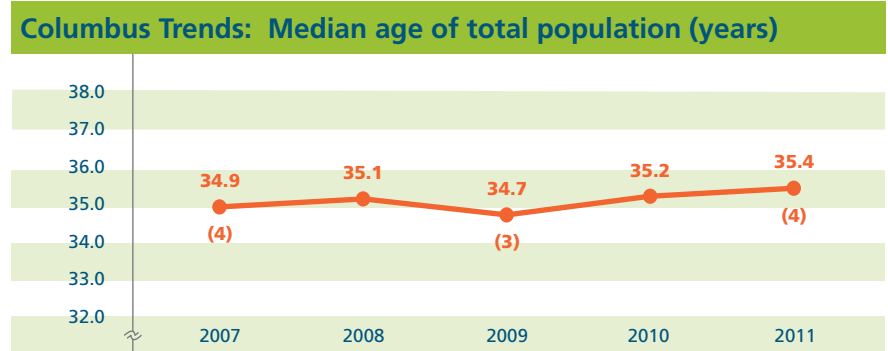
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



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

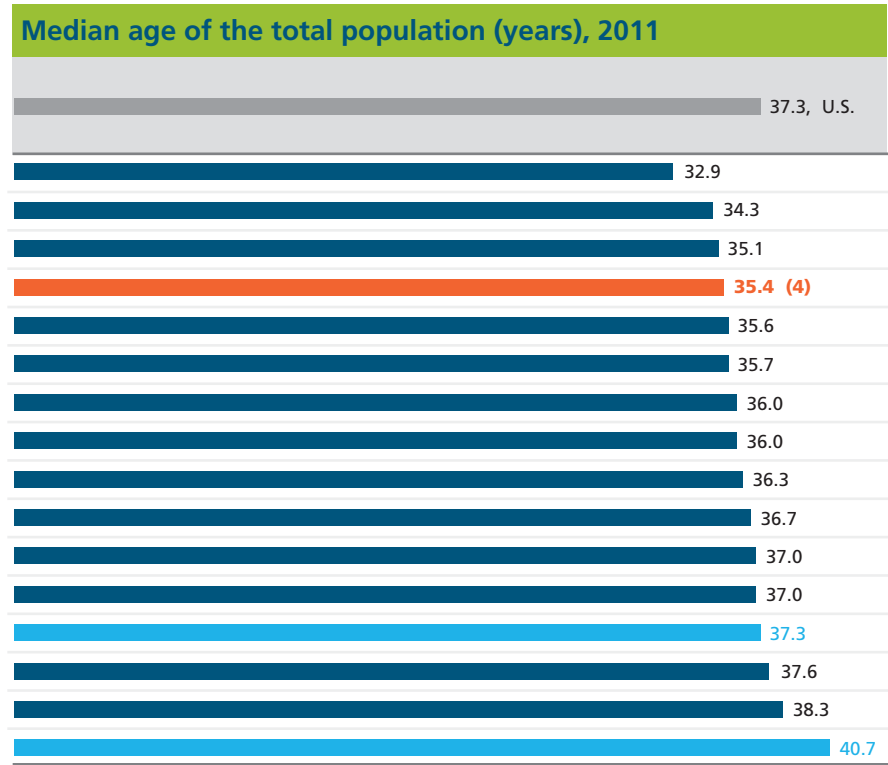
Indicator 1.08: Median Age

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 groups of equal size. 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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2011*				
Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Austin	(1) 34.8	31.5	32.0	26.7
San Diego	36.6	32.0	36.3	27.3
Raleigh	37.2	32.4	34.1	25.1
Columbus	(4) 37.4	(T-6) 31.2	(4) 32.1	(7) 25.2
Charlotte	38.4	32.3	32.7	25.8
Indianapolis	38.0	31.1	33.3	(1) 23.8
Nashville	38.3	31.2	33.3	25.5
Chicago	38.8	34.0	35.6	27.1
Minneapolis	39.7	(1) 27.6	(1) 27.9	24.3
Kansas City	38.9	33.5	33.3	25.4
Portland	39.3	29.8	35.6	24.4
Milwaukee	40.9	28.4	29.0	24.5
Cincinnati	39.0	31.7	33.9	24.0
Jacksonville	40.5	31.0	(16) 37.7	(16) 28.8
Louisville	40.3	33.6	33.0	25.6
Cleveland	(16) 43.2	(16) 35.5	34.5	25.8

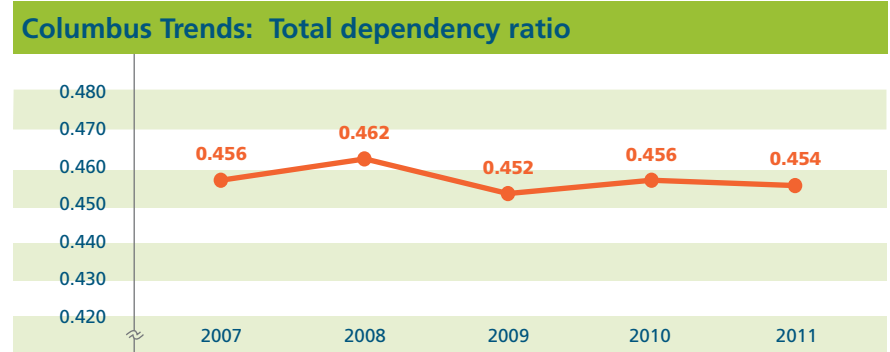


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 *See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

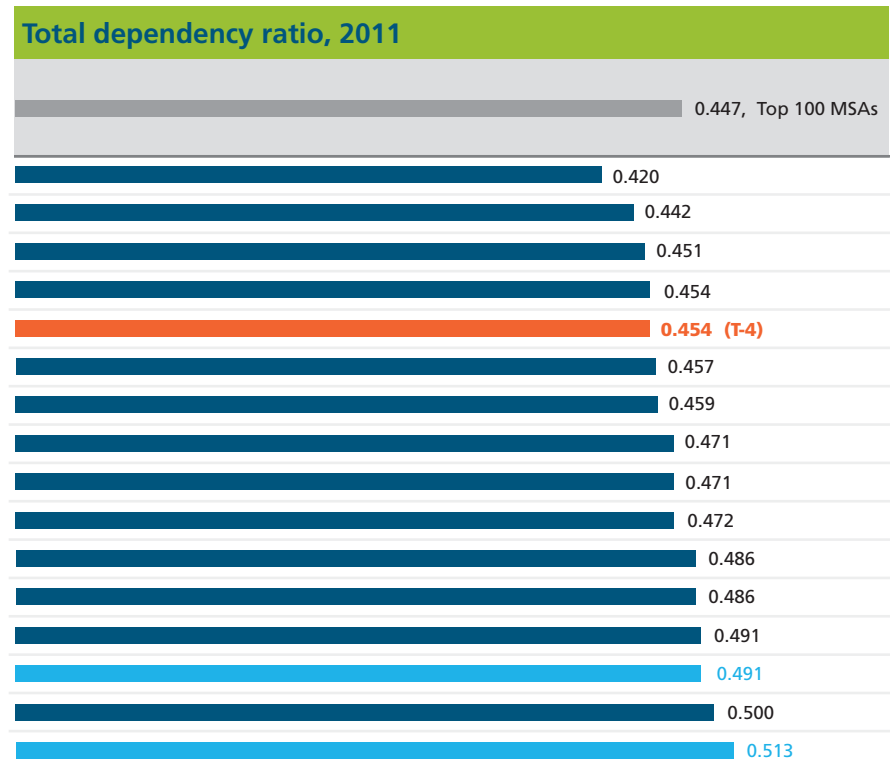
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.09: Age Dependency

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the relationship between the size of the working-age population and the number of people outside that age range, who tend to be economically dependent. The child dependency ratio is the ratio of the population under age 15 to the working-age population (ages 15 to 64), whereas the aged dependency ratio is the ratio of the population age 65 and older to the working-age population. The total dependency ratio is derived by adding together the child and aged dependency ratios. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Child and aged dependency ratios, 2011		
Metro Area	Child dependency ratio	Aged dependency ratio
Austin	0.303	(1) 0.117
San Diego	(1) 0.275	0.167
Portland	0.282	0.169
Nashville	0.294	0.160
Columbus	(7) 0.298	(4) 0.156
Raleigh	0.320	0.138
Minneapolis	0.300	0.159
Charlotte	0.320	0.150
Jacksonville	0.285	0.187
Chicago	0.301	0.171
Indianapolis	(16) 0.321	0.164
Louisville	0.293	0.194
Milwaukee	0.301	0.190
Cincinnati	0.307	0.184
Kansas City	0.317	0.183
Cleveland	0.280	(16) 0.233

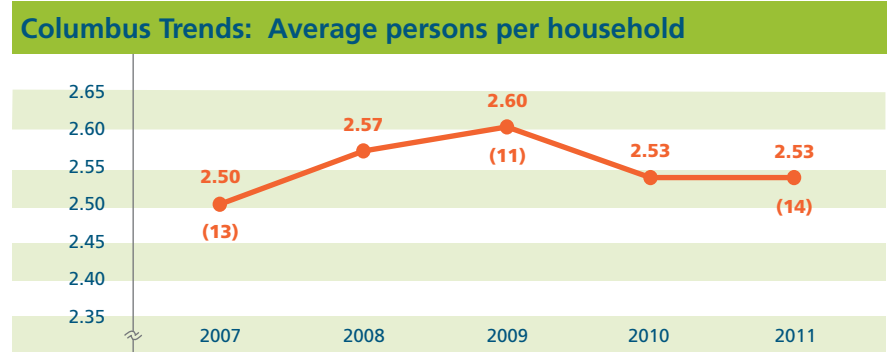


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Indicator 1.10: 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 his or her relationship to others in the household. Examples of household types include married couples, persons living alone, and female-headed households with children and no husband present. 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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

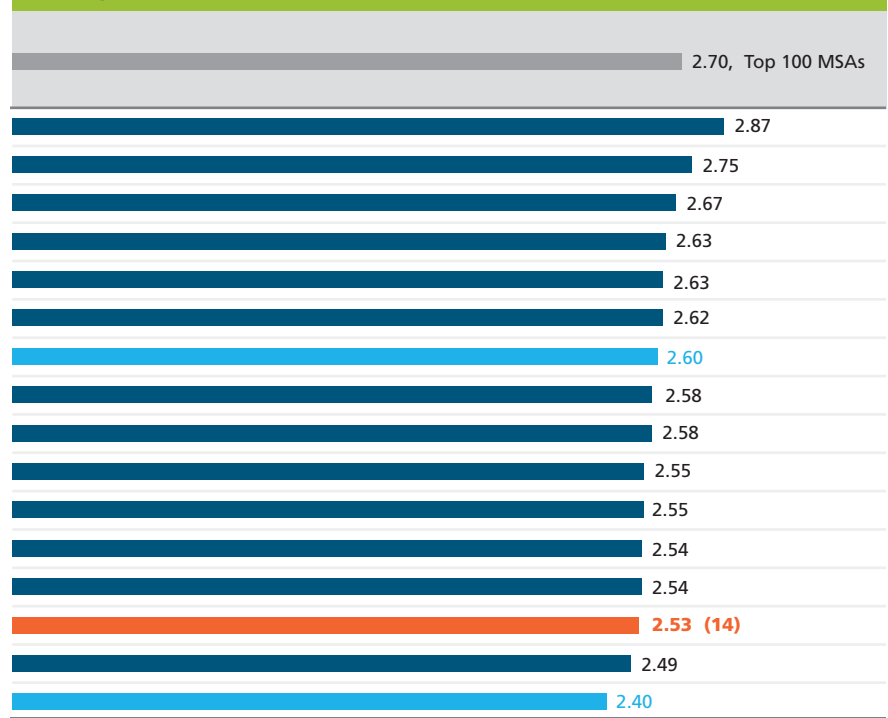
Number and percentage of households by type, 2011

Metro Area	Total households	Married couple households	Persons living alone*	Women with children (no husband present)*
San Diego	1,061,056	48.8%	(1) 25.3%	7.7%
Chicago	(1) 3,403,363	47.4%	28.4%	8.9%
Raleigh	(16) 425,406	(1) 52.2%	27.2%	8.7%
Charlotte	671,191	49.4%	27.4%	(16) 9.9%
Austin	663,866	46.6%	28.3%	7.6%
Jacksonville	508,966	47.2%	27.7%	9.7%
Cincinnati	805,714	49.4%	28.0%	9.1%
Indianapolis	674,976	48.0%	28.3%	9.4%
Nashville	613,496	49.1%	28.7%	8.2%
Portland	872,423	48.1%	27.7%	(1) 7.1%
Louisville	499,056	47.1%	28.9%	9.3%
Minneapolis	1,281,260	49.7%	28.6%	7.2%
Kansas City	794,197	48.6%	28.3%	9.1%
Columbus	(8) 715,770	(14) 46.0%	(14) 30.4%	(10) 9.2%
Milwaukee	615,107	44.6%	31.3%	9.3%
Cleveland	844,779	(16) 42.9%	(16) 33.6%	9.3%

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

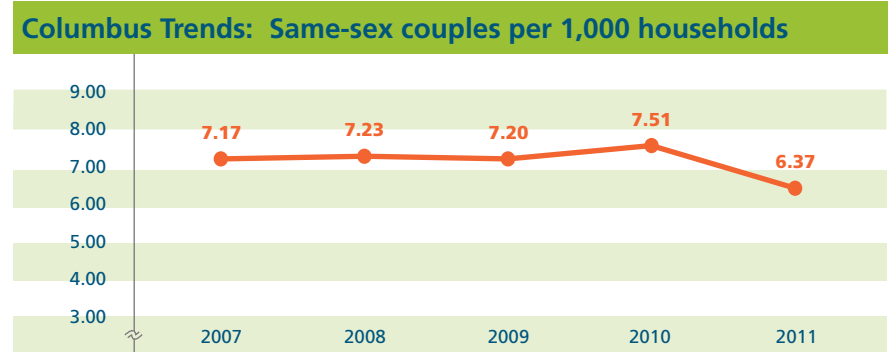
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16) except (*) ranked from lowest to highest

Average persons per household, 2011

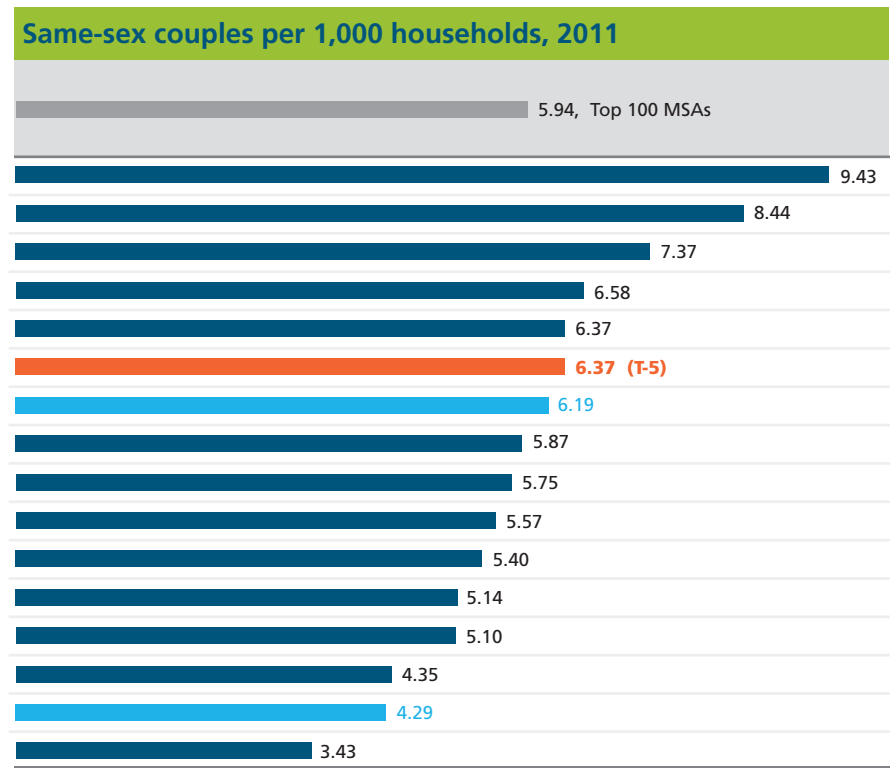


Indicator 1.11: Same-Sex Couples

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on same-sex partner households. The number includes both married and unmarried same-sex couples. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Same-sex couples by sex, 2011		
Metro Area	Male couples	Female couples
Portland	4,487	3,740
San Diego	4,766	4,187
Minneapolis	4,305	5,139
Louisville	1,810	1,473
Indianapolis	1,599	2,703
Columbus	(5) 2,361	(9) 2,196
Cleveland	2,176	3,053
Raleigh	1,431	1,068
Nashville	1,452	2,073
Kansas City	1,966	2,458
Chicago	(1) 9,746	(1) 8,641
Jacksonville	1,067	1,551
Austin	1,824	1,563
Charlotte	1,172	1,748
Cincinnati	(16) 950	2,507
Milwaukee	1,089	(16) 1,019

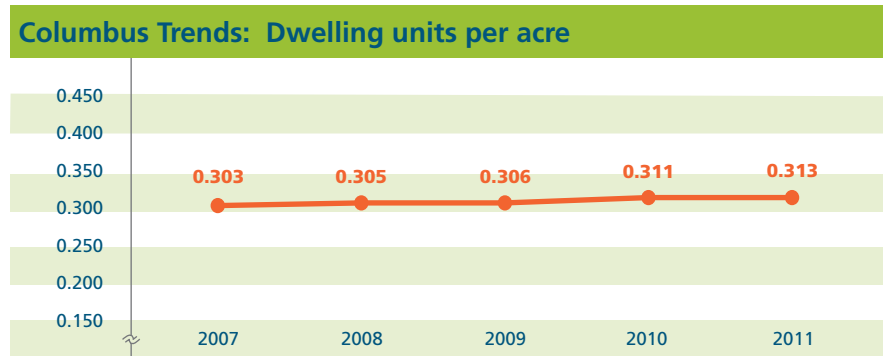


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

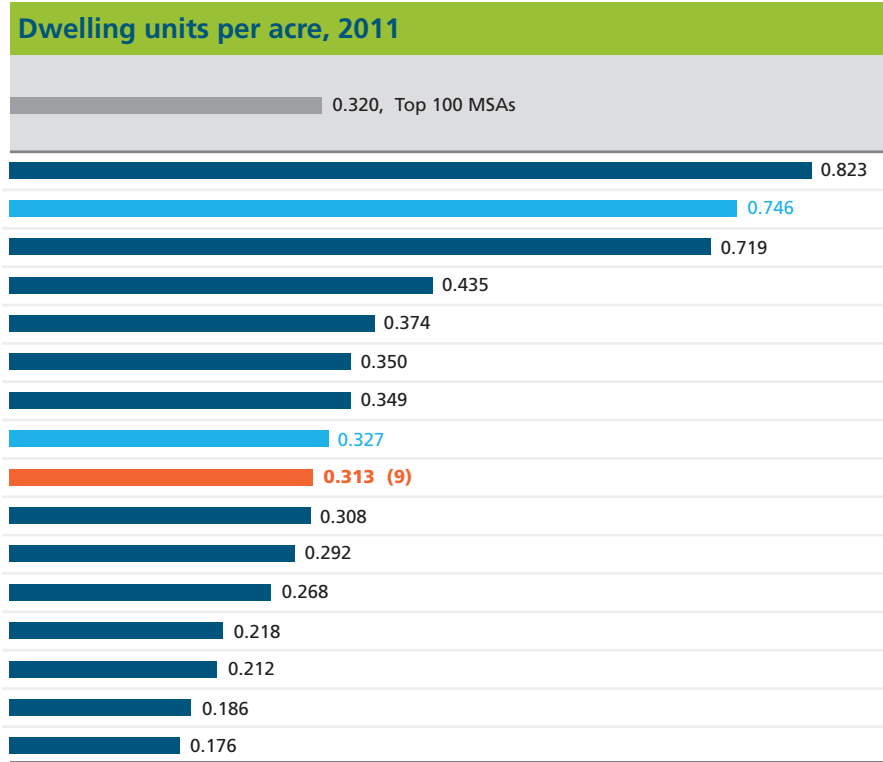
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.12: Urban Density

This indicator includes data that provide multiple perspectives on urban density. The first, from the Center for Neighborhood Technology, uses the number of road intersections per square mile to describe the extent to which an area's road network permits (or restricts) the movement of vehicles or people. The second data set, from the American Community Survey, includes the number of persons per square mile and the number of dwelling units per acre. These are indicators of population and residential density, respectively, and are used to help plan city services, address infrastructure needs, and guide real estate development. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Intersection and Population Density			
Metro Area	Intersections per square mile, 2010	Persons per square mile, 2011	
Chicago	57	(1) 1,318	
Cleveland	37	1,032	
Milwaukee	44	1,070	
San Diego	(1) 68	748	
Charlotte	29	580	
Minneapolis	36	547	
Raleigh	25	550	
Cincinnati	26	486	
Columbus	(11) 27	(9) 466	
Indianapolis	31	460	
Jacksonville	43	422	
Austin	28	422	
Portland	30	339	
Louisville	26	313	
Nashville	(16) 18	284	
Kansas City	24	(16) 261	



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T Affordability Index

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

Section 2: Economic Strength

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

The following are the Economic Strength indicator categories:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2.01 Industry Sector Employment | 2.12 Female Business Ownership |
| 2.02 Employment Change by Industry | 2.13 Gross Metropolitan Product |
| 2.03 High Tech Industries | 2.14 Exports |
| 2.04 Patents | 2.15 Income and Wages |
| 2.05 Entrepreneurship | 2.16 Occupations |
| 2.06 Fortune 1,000 Companies | 2.17 Workforce |
| 2.07 Venture Capital | 2.18 Creative Jobs |
| 2.08 Business Firms | 2.19 Green Jobs |
| 2.09 Small Business Firms | 2.20 Unemployment |
| 2.10 Small Business Startups | 2.21 Brain Gain |
| 2.11 Minority Business Ownership | |

Economic Strength Overview

This section includes economic indicators measuring industrial specialization and growth, business development, diversity in business ownership, innovation, productivity, income and wages, workforce vitality and creativity, the clean economy, and brain gain. These help describe the strength of the metro area economies. A growing, diverse, innovative, and green workforce can drive the economic competitiveness of a region.

The table on the next page shows where the rankings in this section fall. They provide a mixed economic picture for central Ohio, with an equal number of indicators in the top and bottom tiers. Unlike most Midwest cities that have had to transition away from an economy historically based on manufacturing, Columbus has had a more diverse economy—one centered around sectors that have proven more resilient to recession. Despite this resiliency, Columbus has remained sluggish in other areas such as innovation, entrepreneurship, and productivity.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship

Although central Ohio has a solid professional and business services sector (Indicator 2.01), is home to 15 Fortune 1,000 companies (2.06), and ranks first in doctoral research (4.09), these strengths seem to contradict another emerging picture of the metro area. Columbus has proven to be one of the least innovative—suggesting a substantial degree of brain drain—and is the slowest in terms of small business development.

Columbus ranks in the bottom tier for the number of utility patents granted per 100,000 people (2.04) and near the bottom in the percentage of workers who are self-employed (2.05). This lack of innovation and entrepreneurship can begin to explain the inability to create small businesses, with the region ranking in the bottom tier for very small business startups (2.10) and remaining in last place for very small business firms as a percentage of all employer firms (2.09).

Productivity

For the first time in this benchmarking series, Columbus has risen into the top tier for per capita income when adjusted to the local cost of living (2.15). Income and wages are a function of productivity. However, the metro area has dropped into the bottom tier for gross metropolitan product per capita (2.13), indicating less productivity. Although this may appear to be a paradox, it says more about the structure of the local workforce. Compared to other metro areas, Columbus has relatively few high-output, low-paying jobs in manufacturing and more low-output, high-paying jobs in the business services sector.

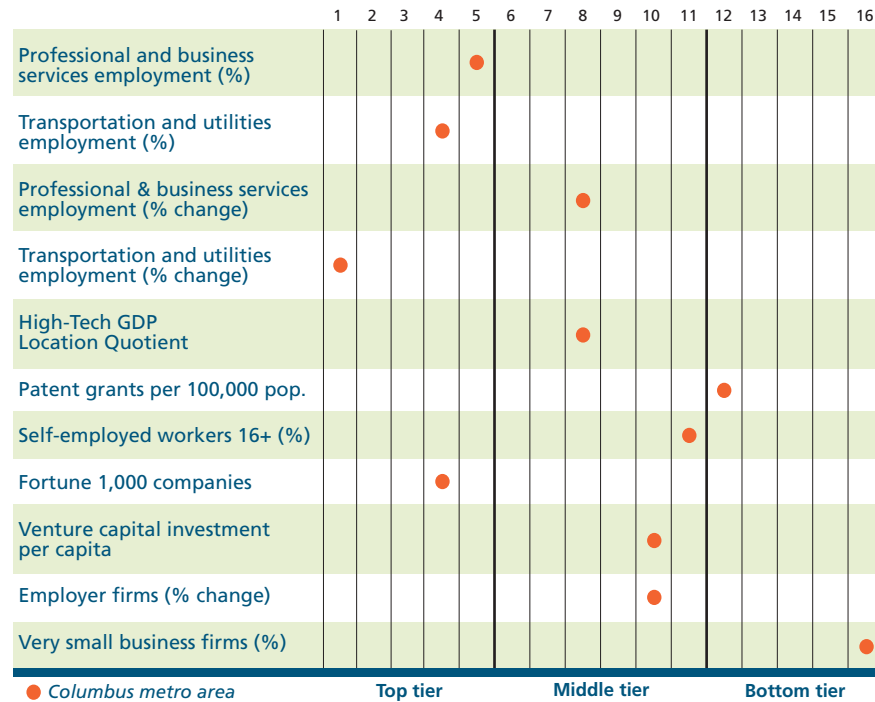
The region's low productivity can also be seen in the relatively low value of merchandise exports per capita (2.14). This perhaps has more to do with the relatively weak manufacturing sector that produces such exports. However, it is worth pointing out that local organizations—such as the Battelle Memorial Institute, OCLC, and Chemical Abstracts Service—that export services rather than goods overseas are not captured in this indicator.

Jobs

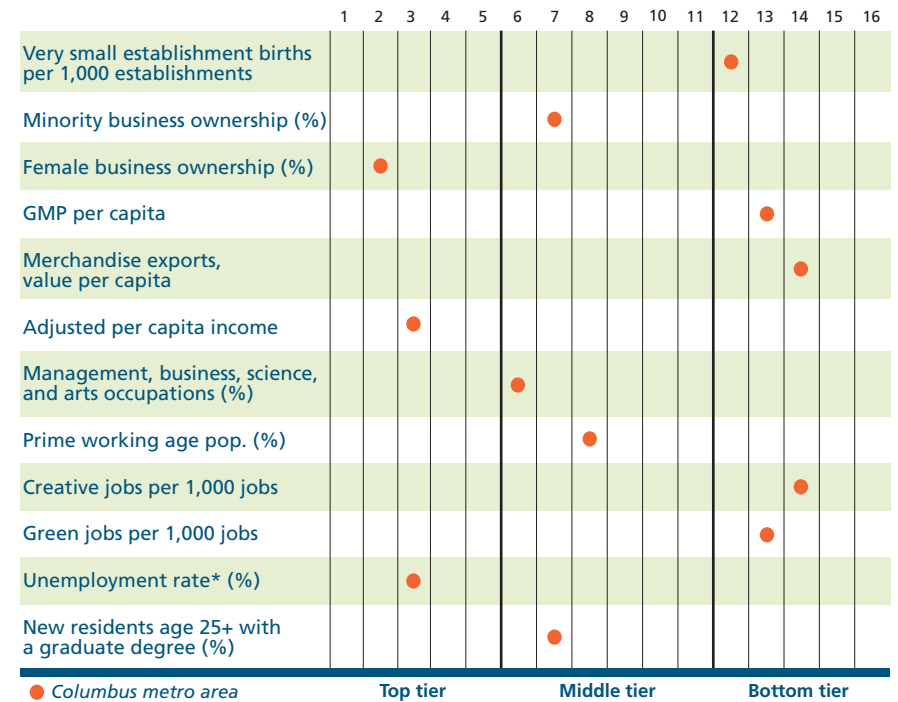
With one of the lowest unemployment rates (2.20) and one of the younger workforces (2.17), central Ohio's job scene seems to be in good shape. However, although the metro area continues to rank in the top tier for information technology jobs as a percentage of all jobs (2.03) and ranks near the top for the proportion of management and professional occupations (2.16), Columbus falls in the bottom tier for both creative jobs (2.18) and green jobs (2.19) as a proportion of all jobs. Such jobs are key to building an innovative and sustainable economy.

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.



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



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

Indicator 2.01: Industry Sector Employment (1 of 2)

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.

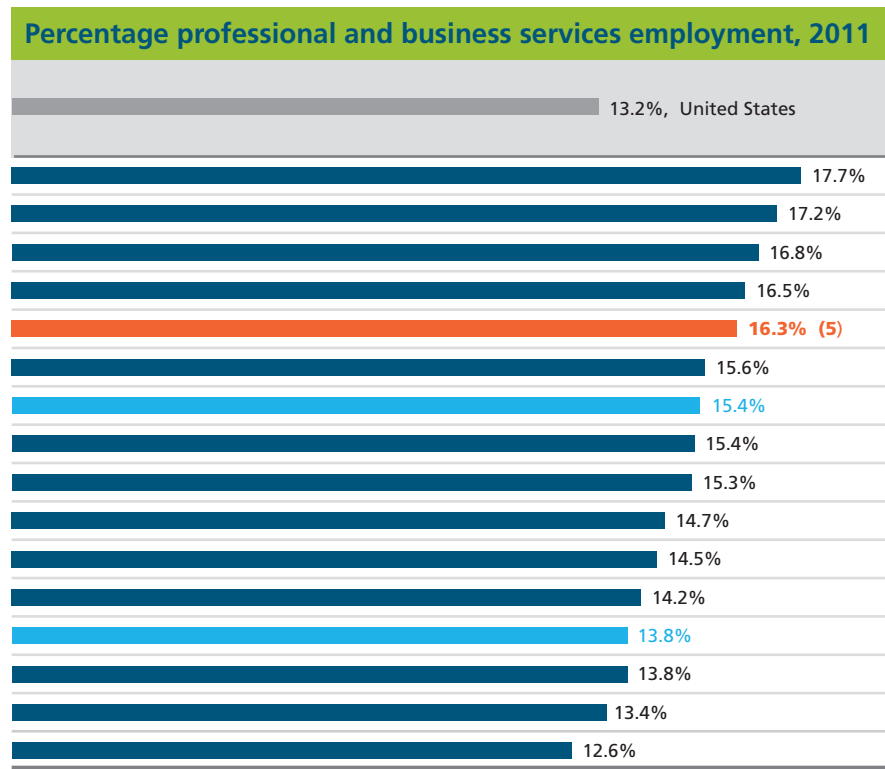
Columbus Trends: Percentage professional and business services



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Percentage of total employment by industry sector, 2011						
Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government		
Raleigh	12.3%	(16) 5.2%	(1) 3.4%	17.3%		
San Diego	12.1%	5.4%	1.9%	18.6%		
Charlotte	(16) 10.4%	8.7%	2.6%	14.1%		
Chicago	15.2%	6.6%	1.8%	12.9%		
Columbus	(T-10) 14.2%	(4) 7.7%	(T-10) 1.8%	(4) 16.9%		
Jacksonville	14.8%	(1) 9.8%	1.6%	13.0%		
Cincinnati	15.1%	6.3%	(16) 1.4%	12.7%		
Kansas City	13.5%	7.3%	2.9%	15.4%		
Minneapolis	16.0%	8.0%	2.2%	13.4%		
Austin	11.5%	5.6%	2.5%	(1) 21.2%		
Indianapolis	14.5%	6.6%	1.6%	13.9%		
Nashville	16.1%	6.2%	2.5%	13.9%		
Cleveland	(1) 18.9%	6.5%	1.5%	13.5%		
Milwaukee	17.9%	6.8%	1.9%	(16) 11.1%		
Portland	14.5%	6.2%	2.3%	14.8%		
Louisville	14.2%	6.8%	1.6%	13.5%		

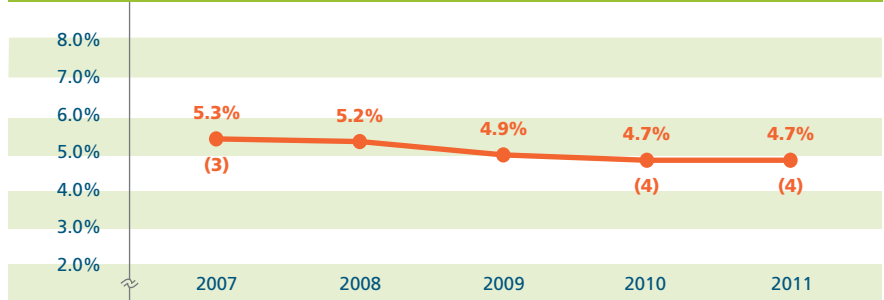
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
 Note: All industry sectors are not included, so percentages do not total 100%.



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

Indicator 2.01: Industry Sector Employment (2 of 2)

Columbus Trends: Percentage transportation and utilities



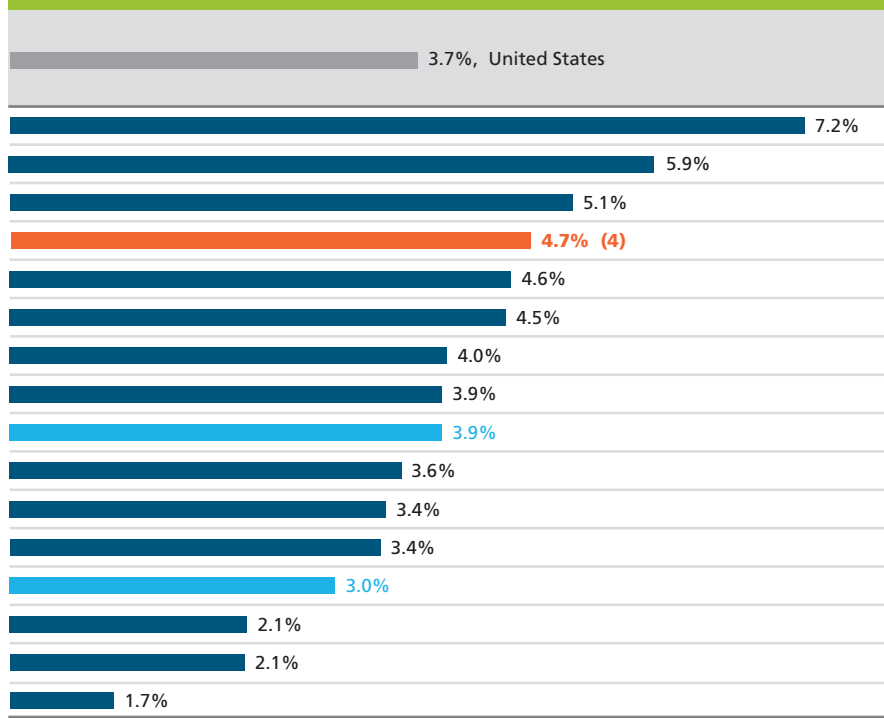
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Percentage of total employment by industry sector, 2011

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Louisville	10.6%	10.3%	4.7%	10.2%
Indianapolis	9.2%	10.2%	5.0%	10.0%
Jacksonville	(16) 4.5%	(1) 11.8%	4.3%	11.1%
Columbus	(13) 7.1%	(T-5) 10.7%	(15) 4.1%	(12) 9.6%
Chicago	9.6%	10.2%	5.4%	9.3%
Kansas City	7.5%	10.6%	5.0%	9.7%
Charlotte	8.1%	11.0%	5.4%	10.7%
Nashville	8.3%	11.2%	4.9%	10.3%
Cincinnati	10.7%	10.2%	(T-1) 5.6%	10.6%
Minneapolis	10.3%	9.9%	4.6%	9.1%
Portland	11.2%	10.4%	(T-1) 5.6%	9.9%
Milwaukee	(1) 14.4%	(16) 9.3%	4.3%	(16) 8.5%
Cleveland	12.0%	10.0%	4.8%	8.6%
Raleigh	5.4%	11.6%	4.2%	10.4%
San Diego	7.5%	10.7%	(16) 3.3%	(1) 12.7%
Austin	6.3%	10.6%	5.3%	11.4%

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

Percentage transportation and utilities employment, 2011

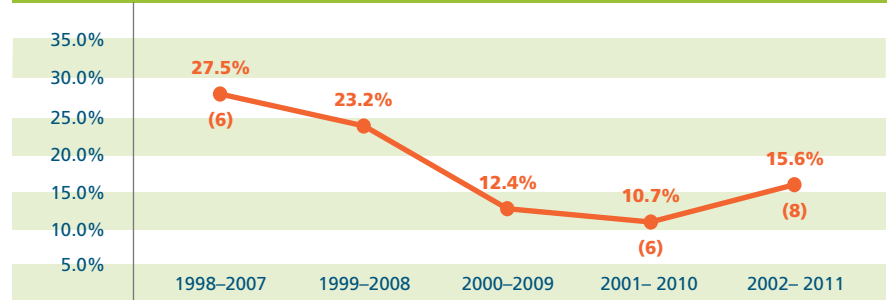


(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.02: Employment Change by Industry (1 of 2)

This indicator uses Bureau of Labor Statistics data to measure the percentage of employment change (an increase or decrease in jobs) for selected industry sectors for the period from 2002 to 2011. Descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in this indicator are in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Pro. and business services employment change

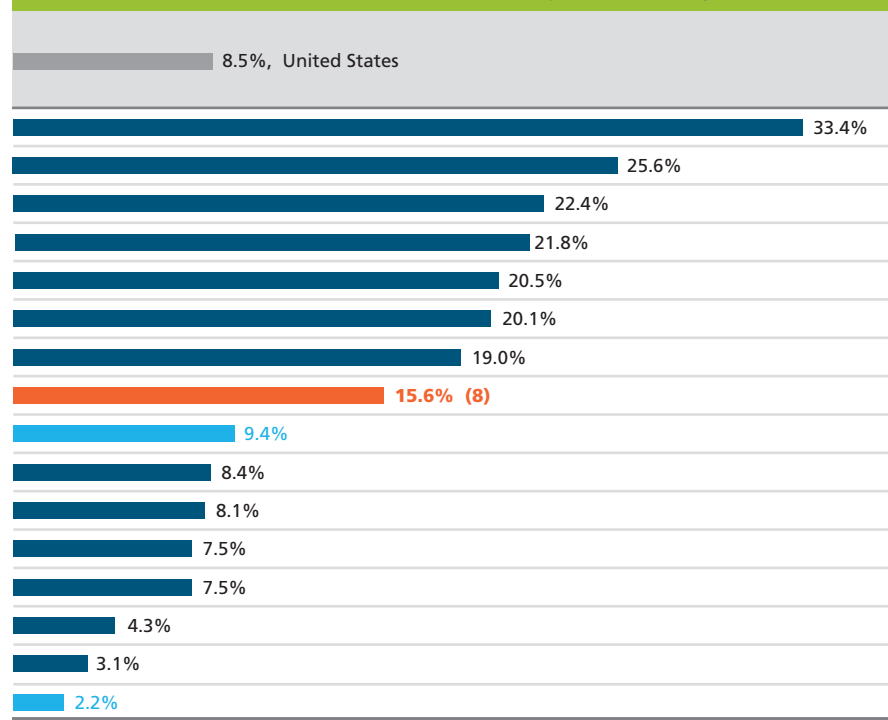


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Employment change by industry sector, 2002-2011

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Austin	40.5%	16.1%	-11.1%	16.1%
Raleigh	38.6%	(1) 18.8%	(1) -4.4%	21.0%
Nashville	33.6%	7.6%	-13.0%	13.1%
Charlotte	(1) 44.3%	12.2%	-6.1%	(1) 23.4%
Kansas City	25.2%	0.4%	(16) -44.1%	7.8%
Louisville	21.0%	6.3%	-19.1%	6.0%
Indianapolis	30.8%	-6.6%	-13.3%	9.4%
Columbus	(6) 37.3%	(13) -8.7%	(10) -21.1%	(11) 3.1%
Cincinnati	20.0%	-2.3%	-21.9%	-3.4%
Portland	29.0%	-6.1%	-6.3%	8.7%
Milwaukee	15.3%	-3.6%	-19.3%	-4.7%
Minneapolis	37.5%	1.2%	-18.9%	-2.6%
Jacksonville	37.5%	0.3%	-27.3%	8.7%
Chicago	23.4%	-12.0%	-26.8%	-2.5%
San Diego	24.6%	-10.9%	-30.2%	4.0%
Cleveland	(16) 15.1%	(16) -14.7%	-30.6%	(16) -7.0%

Professional and business services employment change, 2002-2011

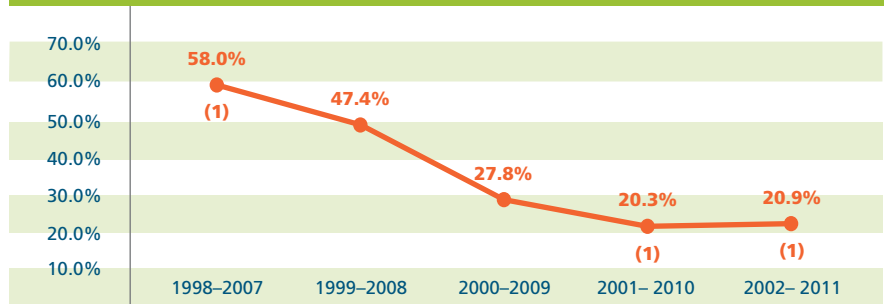


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

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

Indicator 2.02: Employment Change by Industry (2 of 2)

Columbus Trends: Transportation & utilities employment change



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

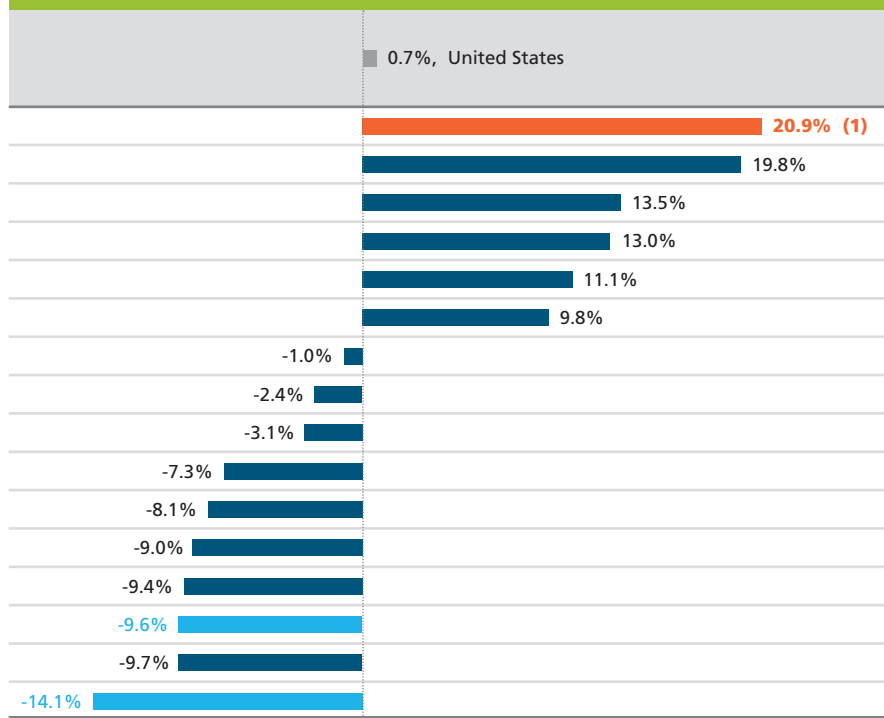
Employment change by industry sector, 2002-2011

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Columbus	(15) -27.3%	(16) -15.3%	(8) -3.4%	(15) 5.4%
Austin	-21.4%	(1) 22.8%	(1) 23.6%	(1) 44.3%
Raleigh	-19.8%	14.8%	5.4%	39.0%
Nashville	-25.9%	9.8%	5.1%	11.5%
Louisville	-26.2%	-8.9%	-4.1%	11.3%
Indianapolis	-22.3%	-7.6%	-5.9%	6.7%
Jacksonville	-22.1%	1.9%	-2.7%	24.2%
Chicago	-25.0%	-6.5%	-7.3%	8.3%
Kansas City	-12.6%	-5.7%	1.9%	6.0%
Charlotte	(16) -31.7%	10.2%	-4.5%	29.9%
Minneapolis	-16.0%	-8.6%	-4.4%	5.8%
Milwaukee	-18.3%	-9.7%	(16) -13.3%	7.5%
San Diego	-17.4%	-4.3%	-1.5%	17.3%
Cincinnati	-18.4%	-10.1%	-5.5%	7.0%
Portland	(1) -11.0%	2.0%	0.5%	14.6%
Cleveland	-26.0%	-13.0%	-11.8%	(16) -5.7%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

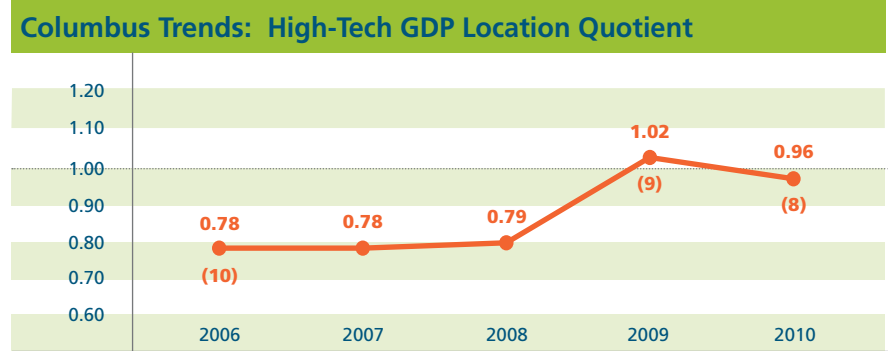
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Transportation and utilities employment change, 2002-2011



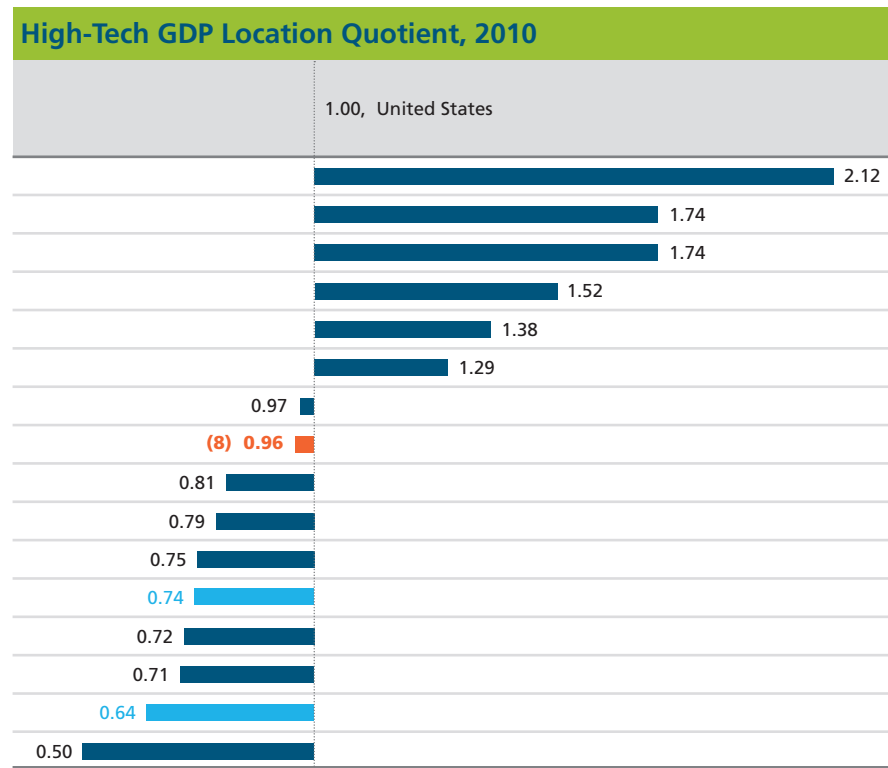
Indicator 2.03: High Tech Industries

This indicator includes data that provide two perspectives on high tech industries. The first is Bureau of Labor Statistics data on information technology (IT) occupations, which include computer, information systems, 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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

IT occupations, 2010			
Metro Area	Total IT occupations	IT occupations as a percentage of all occupations	
Portland	31,470		3.2%
Austin	47,210	(1)	6.0%
San Diego	42,600		3.4%
Raleigh	24,640		4.9%
Indianapolis	24,480		2.8%
Kansas City	34,000		3.6%
Minneapolis	73,180		4.3%
Columbus	(5) 42,500	(3)	4.8%
Chicago	(1) 115,070		2.7%
Milwaukee	23,800		3.0%
Nashville	18,510		2.6%
Cincinnati	29,630		3.1%
Charlotte	28,560		3.4%
Jacksonville	13,280		2.3%
Cleveland	25,200		2.6%
Louisville	(16) 12,390	(16)	2.1%

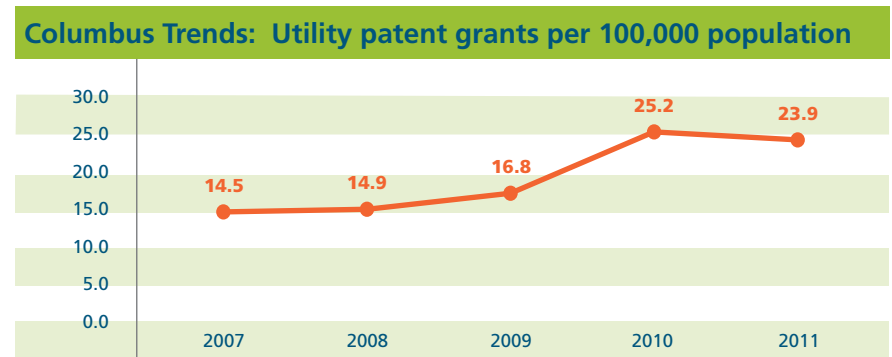


Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities

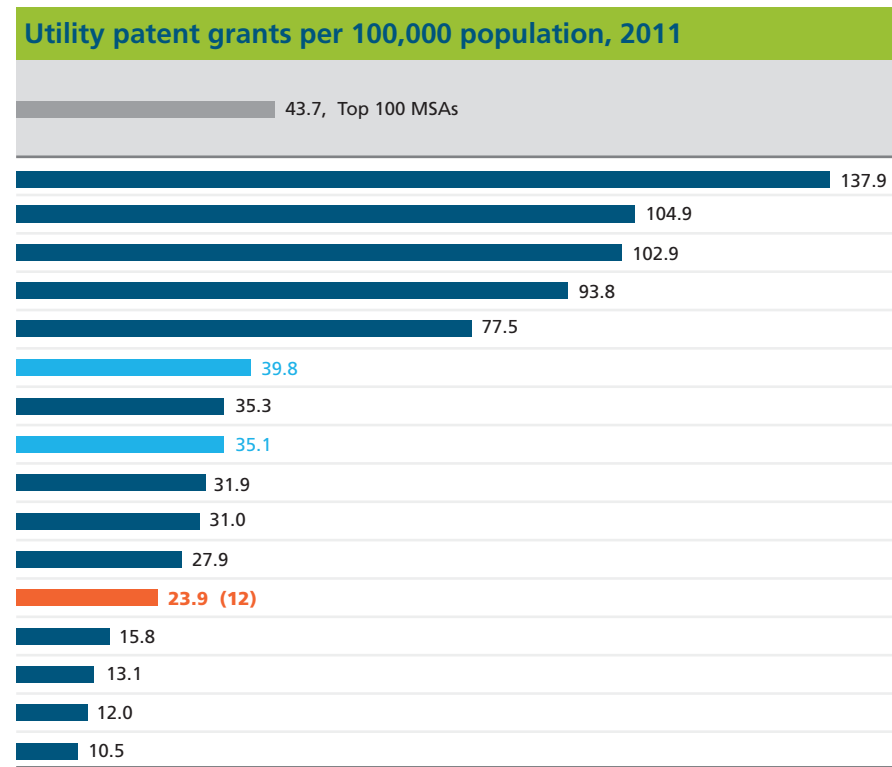
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.04: Patents

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on utility patent grants. A utility patent is a form of intellectual property that protects the way in which an invention is used and works. This is to be distinguished from a design patent, which protects the ornamental design of a item rather than its function. Patent activity is an indicator of innovation. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Utility patent grants, 2011	
Metro Area	Utility patent grants
Austin	2,460
San Diego	(1) 3,293
Raleigh	1,197
Minneapolis	3,113
Portland	1,753
Cincinnati	850
Milwaukee	552
Cleveland	725
Chicago	3,033
Kansas City	636
Indianapolis	497
Columbus	(12) 445
Charlotte	283
Nashville	212
Louisville	156
Jacksonville	(16) 143

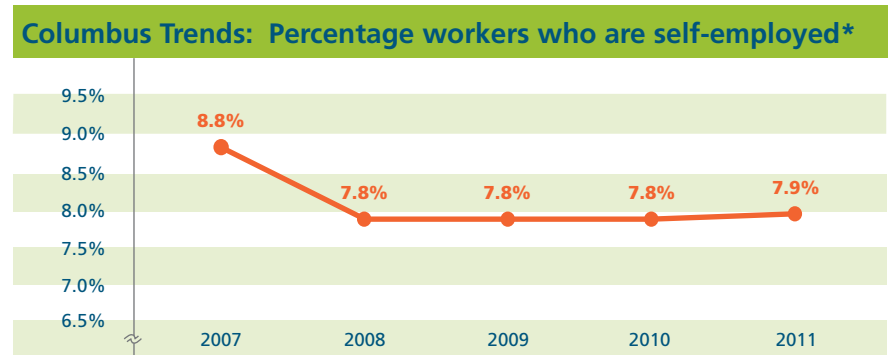


Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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

Indicator 2.05: Entrepreneurship

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey on self-employment. Workers are considered self-employed if they work in their own company, business, professional practice, or farm. The indicator measures local business entrepreneurship and is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Self-employed workers age 16 and older by incorporation, 2011

Metro Area	Self-employed workers in their own incorporated business	Self-employed workers in their own business, not incorporated
Portland	44,114	77,819
Austin	30,507	68,333
San Diego	46,708	104,805
Nashville	20,486	59,338
Jacksonville	30,015	28,042
Charlotte	33,518	46,081
Minneapolis	69,028	84,266
Kansas City	32,937	54,666
Raleigh	22,721	(16) 25,691
Chicago	(1) 158,117	(1) 198,891
Columbus	(11) 24,302	(9) 46,982
Cincinnati	28,860	47,600
Cleveland	29,737	41,927
Louisville	(16) 17,048	26,935
Indianapolis	23,103	37,033
Milwaukee	19,867	30,101

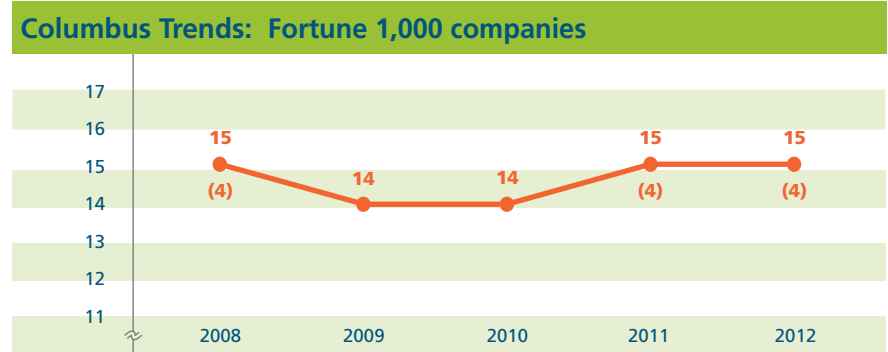


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 * Self-employed workers as a percentage of the civilian employed population age 16 and older

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

Indicator 2.06: Fortune 1,000 Companies

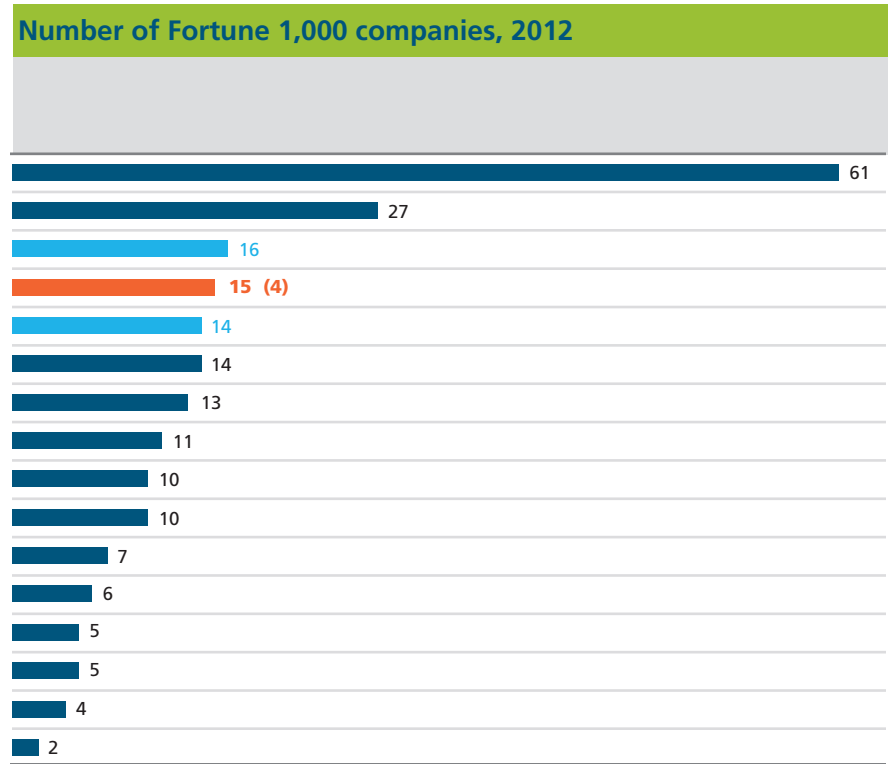
This indicator includes data from the Fortune 1,000 list of companies. The list ranks the 1,000 largest American companies based on revenues. Companies eligible for the list are any for which revenues are publicly available. Numbers are based on the location of the companies' headquarters.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Fortune 1,000 companies by total revenue, 2012	
Metro Area	Total revenues (in \$ millions)
Chicago	(1) 671,092
Minneapolis	480,997
Cleveland	97,799
Columbus	(5) 195,485
Cincinnati	255,706
Charlotte	207,502
Milwaukee	143,906
Kansas City	64,077
Indianapolis	110,799
Nashville	83,775
Jacksonville	36,428
San Diego	37,892
Louisville	59,648
Portland	35,276
Raleigh	(16) 20,051
Austin	72,179

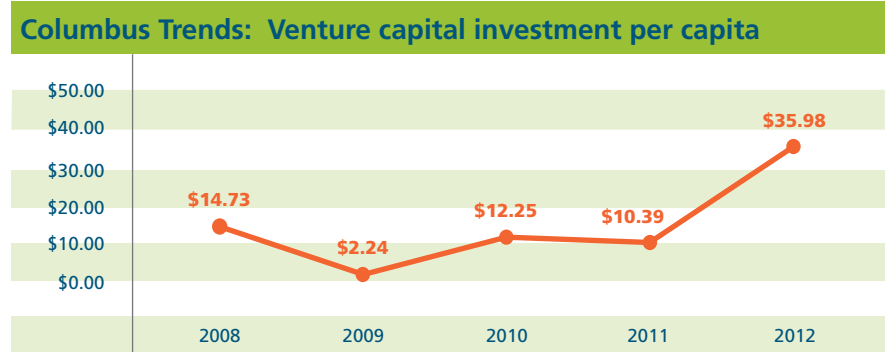
Source: CNNMoney.com, Fortune 500+ (web application)



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

Indicator 2.07: **Venture Capital**

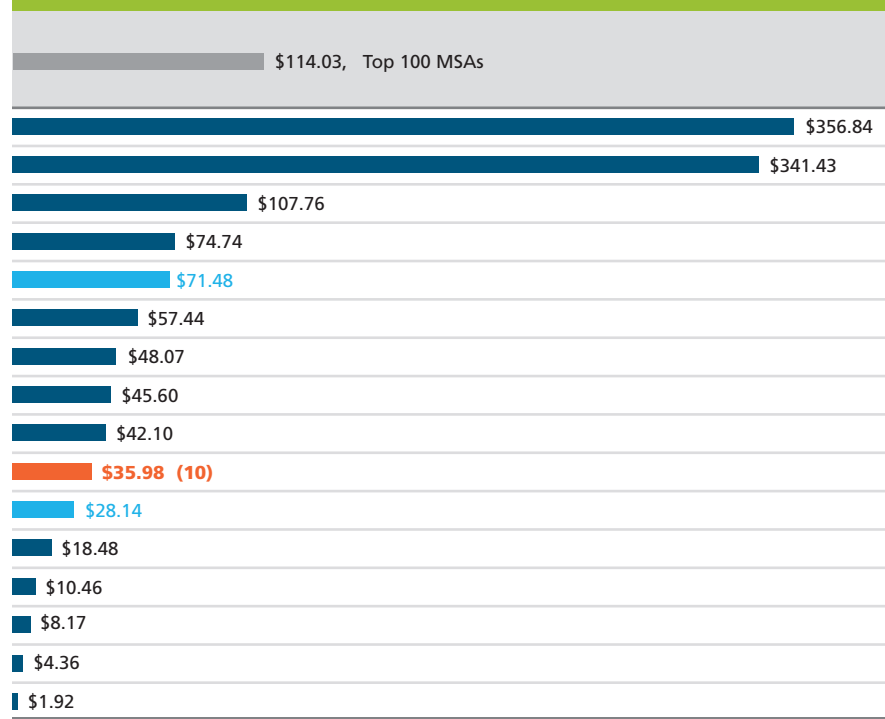
This indicator uses data from PricewaterhouseCoopers and the National Venture Capital Association on venture capital investment activity. Investment analytics are based on data from Thomson Reuters. Venture capital is a source of financing for start-up companies and new or turnaround ventures that involve investment risk but offer the prospect for above average future profits. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Venture capital investment and deals, 2012

Metro Area	Number of deals	Total investments (in \$ millions)
San Diego	(1) 103	(1) 1,134
Austin	87	626
Raleigh*	28	184
Minneapolis	29	256
Cleveland	29	148
Chicago	71	547
Portland	27	110
Nashville	27	79
Indianapolis	14	81
Columbus	(T-11) 9	(10) 70
Cincinnati	18	60
Kansas City	9	38
Louisville	5	13
Jacksonville	(T-15) 1	11
Charlotte	8	10
Milwaukee	(T-15) 1	(16) 3

Venture capital investment per capita, 2012

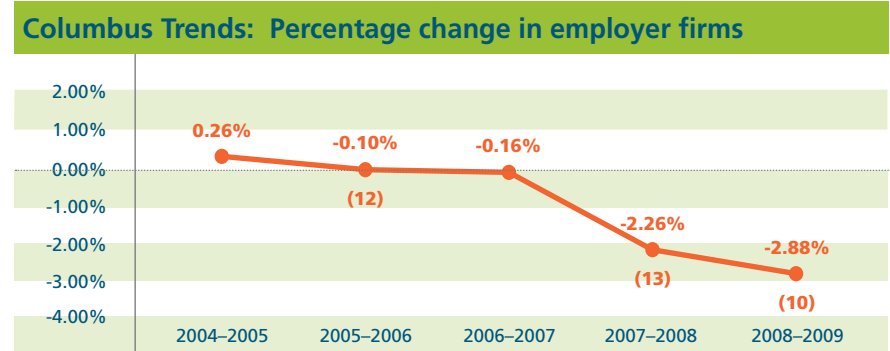


Source: National Venture Capital Association, The MoneyTree Report
 *Raleigh includes the Durham-Chapel Hill, NC MSA

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

Indicator 2.08: Business Firms

This indicator includes data on employer firms from 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. 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 March.

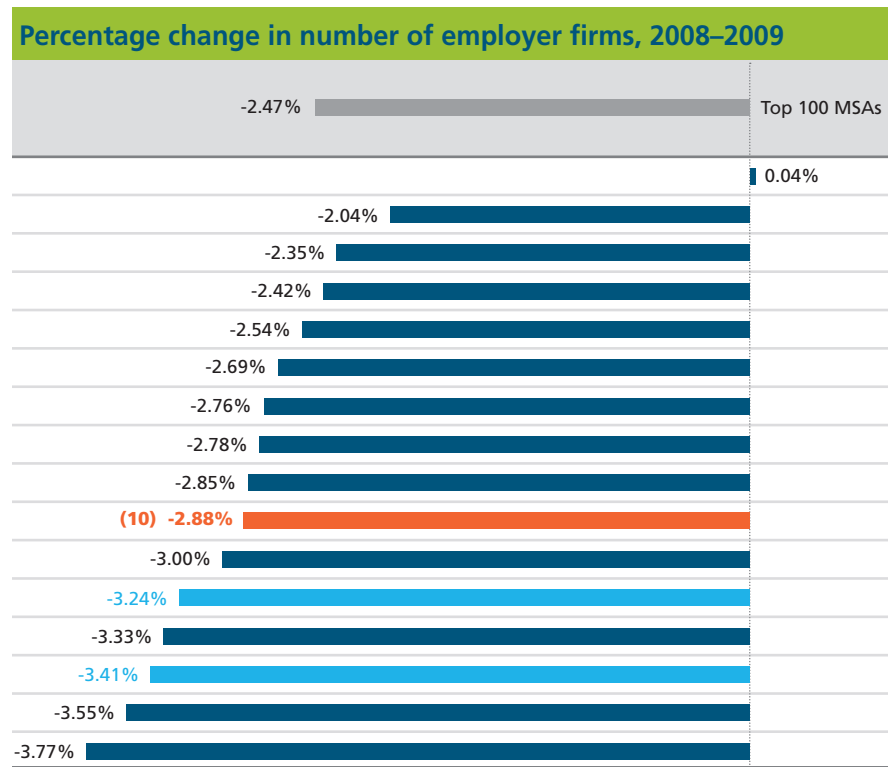


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Employer firms and change in employment, 2009				
Metro Area	Employer firms, total employment, 2009	Employer firms, employment change, 2008-2009	Total number of employer firms, 2009	
Austin	646,082	(1) -1.52%	32,667	
Minneapolis	1,625,406	-3.31%	73,437	
Chicago	(1) 3,918,027	-6.38%	(1) 194,743	
Raleigh	(16) 420,422	-4.21%	(T-15) 23,743	
San Diego	1,119,643	-5.79%	63,863	
Kansas City	893,093	-3.83%	40,529	
Louisville	525,101	-5.57%	(T-15) 23,743	
Indianapolis	762,105	-4.21%	33,024	
Milwaukee	755,162	-5.02%	31,367	
Columbus	(10) 761,889	(4) -3.92%	(12) 29,933	
Nashville	669,162	(16) -7.92%	29,547	
Cincinnati	904,386	-4.53%	35,881	
Portland	879,302	-7.18%	51,399	
Cleveland	896,741	-5.62%	42,384	
Charlotte	765,726	-6.08%	34,980	
Jacksonville	508,838	-5.82%	27,465	

Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy

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



Indicator 2.09: Small Business Firms

This indicator includes data from the Small Business Administration on small employer firms. The data include information on small firms and their employment by firm size. A “small business firm” is defined as an employer firm with fewer than 500 employees, and a “very small business” is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees. Very small businesses, the vast majority of all businesses, are critical to economic growth.

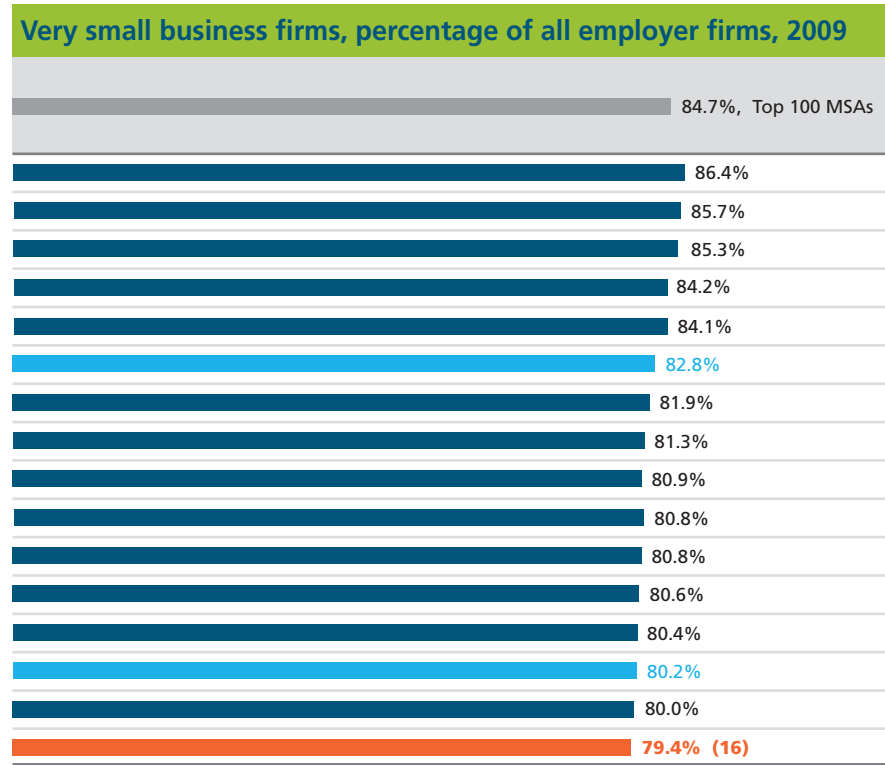


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Small business firms and their employment, by firm size, 2009				
Metro Area	Small firm (20-499) employment as a percentage of total employment	Small firms (20-499) as a percentage of all employer firms	Very small firm (< 20) employment as a percentage of total employment	
Chicago	30.9%	11.6%	16.3%	
San Diego	31.7%	11.2%	18.6%	
Portland	31.7%	11.0%	(1)	19.7%
Minneapolis	32.4%	12.8%	14.4%	
Jacksonville	(16) 25.5%	(16) 10.2%	16.1%	
Cleveland	31.2%	13.0%	16.6%	
Kansas City	30.3%	13.4%	15.2%	
Austin	31.3%	13.3%	16.5%	
Raleigh	31.1%	13.0%	17.6%	
Nashville	28.0%	13.2%	15.4%	
Charlotte	27.2%	13.2%	14.6%	
Indianapolis	30.6%	13.9%	14.5%	
Louisville	31.5%	13.7%	15.6%	
Cincinnati	30.6%	14.6%	14.1%	
Milwaukee	(1) 33.2%	(1) 15.2%	15.0%	
Columbus	(13) 28.0%	(2) 14.7%	(16) 13.7%	

Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy

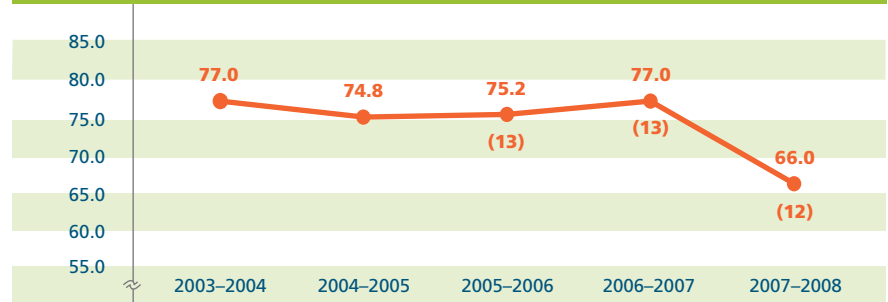
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)



Indicator 2.10: Small Business Startups

This indicator includes data on employer business establishment births from the Small Business Administration. “Births” are defined as business establishments that have zero employment in the first quarter of the initial year and positive employment in the first quarter of the subsequent year. An establishment differs from an employer firm in that it represents a physical location where business is conducted, and a firm may include one or more establishments.

Columbus Trends: Very small est. births per 1,000 establishments



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

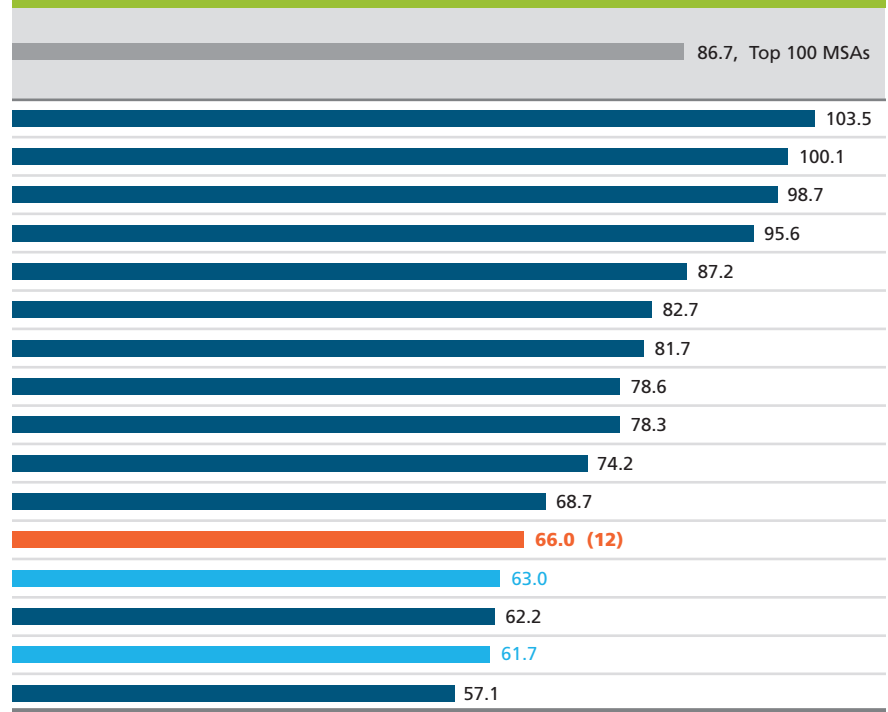
New business establishments and establishment births, 2007-2008

Metro Area	Total number of new establishments	Total establishment births per 1,000 establishments	New very small establishments (< 20 employees)
Austin	4,837	(1) 136.7	3,662
Jacksonville	4,151	129.0	3,221
San Diego	8,514	121.8	6,898
Raleigh	3,250	125.4	2,478
Charlotte	5,128	124.4	3,593
Chicago	(1) 23,157	107.4	(1) 17,843
Nashville	4,110	116.0	2,894
Minneapolis	8,286	100.9	6,455
Indianapolis	4,294	107.4	3,130
Kansas City	4,768	99.5	3,557
Louisville	(16) 2,640	94.2	(16) 1,925
Columbus	(13) 3,598	(11) 95.6	(13) 2,484
Cleveland	4,307	85.6	3,173
Milwaukee	3,254	88.3	2,291
Cincinnati	4,012	88.8	2,785
Portland	4,519	(16) 80.5	3,207

Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy

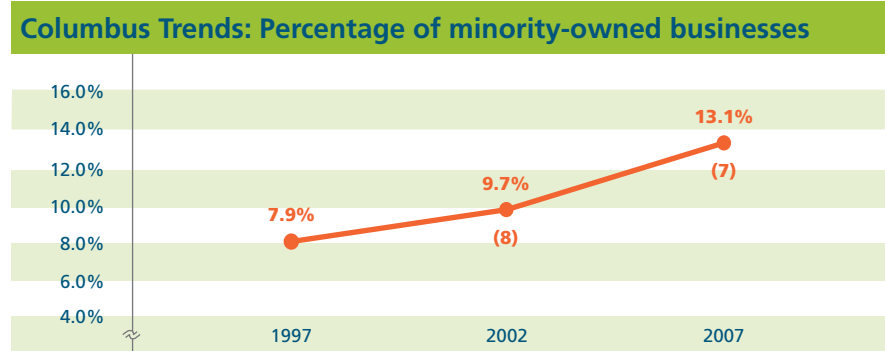
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Very small business est. births per 1,000 establishments, 2007-2008



Indicator 2.11: Minority Business Ownership

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners on minority business ownership. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or at least 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native. These data are collected every five years. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.



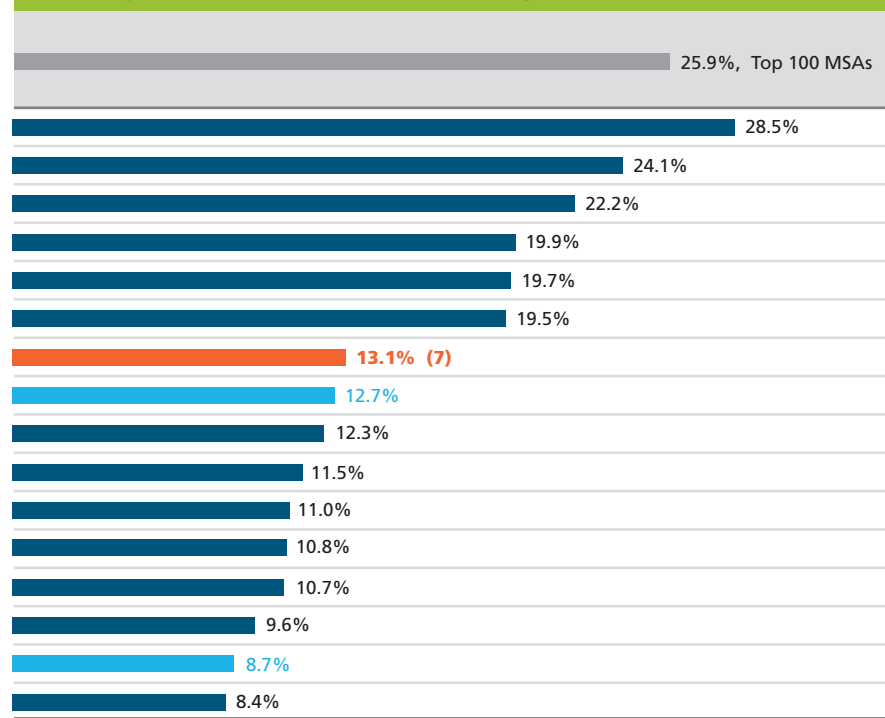
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Number of businesses by race and ethnicity of owner, 2007

Metro Area	Number of Hispanic-owned businesses	Number of racial minority-owned businesses (non-Hispanic)
San Diego	44,156	38,784
Chicago	(1) 55,086	(1) 155,951
Austin	21,255	14,132
Jacksonville	6,119	16,117
Raleigh	3,677	16,102
Charlotte	5,675	24,374
Columbus	(14) 2,257	(6) 17,731
Cleveland	2,321	20,012
Milwaukee	2,296	11,564
Nashville	3,473	14,846
Portland	6,373	15,448
Indianapolis	2,286	13,399
Kansas City	4,070	14,418
Louisville	1,731	(16) 8,453
Cincinnati	(16) 1,598	13,089
Minneapolis	3,926	22,656

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

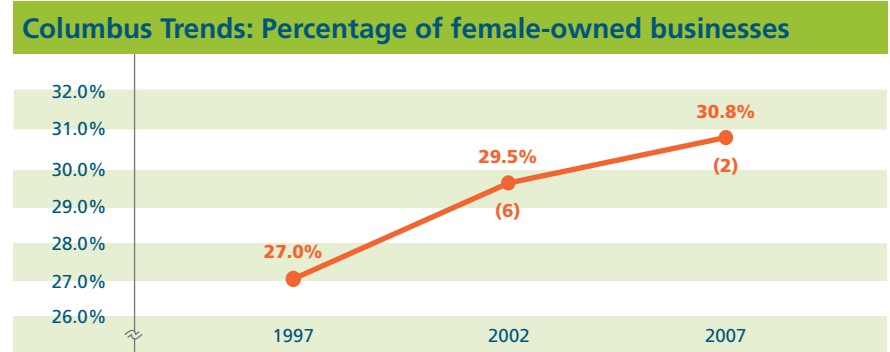
Minority-owned businesses, percentage of all businesses, 2007



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

Indicator 2.12: Female Business Ownership

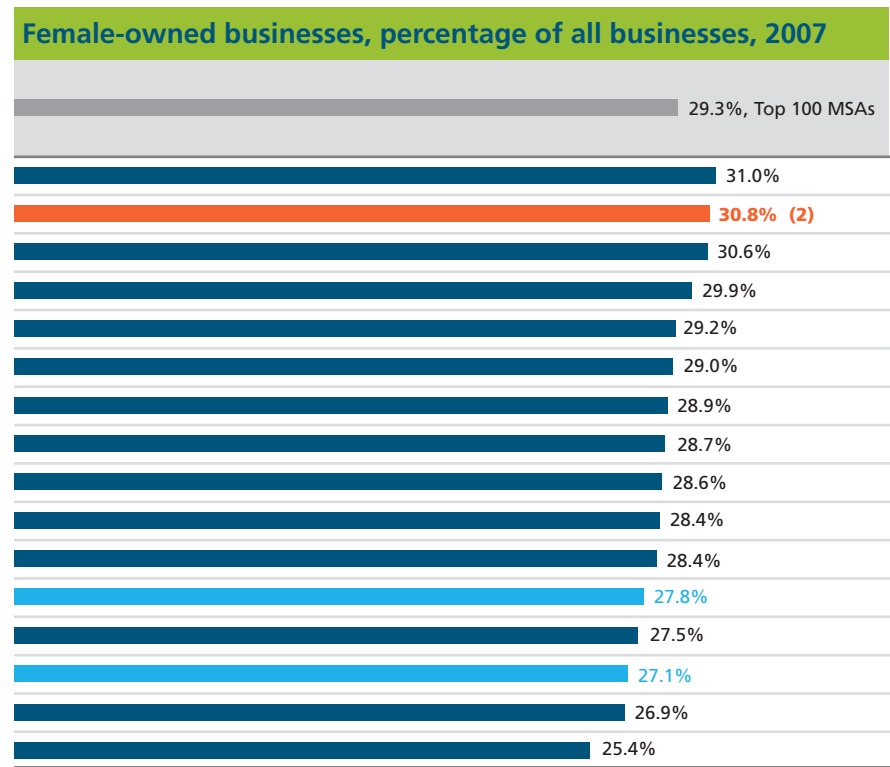
This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau’s Survey of Business Owners on the number and percentage of all businesses owned by females. Female-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or at least 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is female. These data are collected every five years. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Number of female-owned businesses, 2007	
Metro Area	Number of businesses owned by women
Chicago	(1) 271,086
Columbus	(8) 46,749
Portland	60,891
San Diego	86,939
Charlotte	45,038
Jacksonville	32,392
Milwaukee	32,479
Minneapolis	90,372
Raleigh	28,828
Austin	45,282
Kansas City	49,027
Cincinnati	46,757
Indianapolis	40,056
Cleveland	47,433
Louisville	(16) 28,586
Nashville	40,428

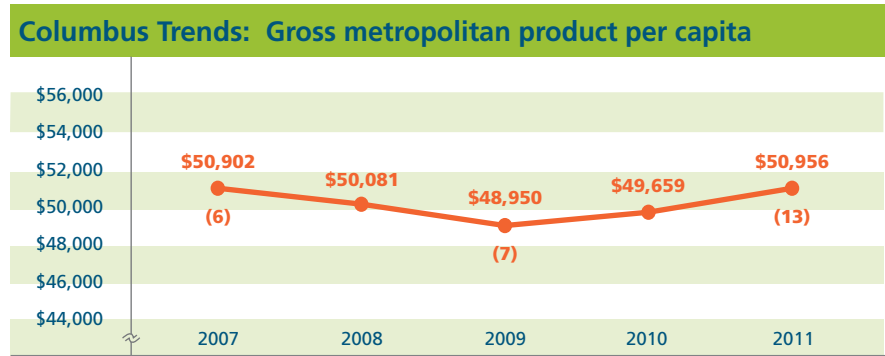
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners



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

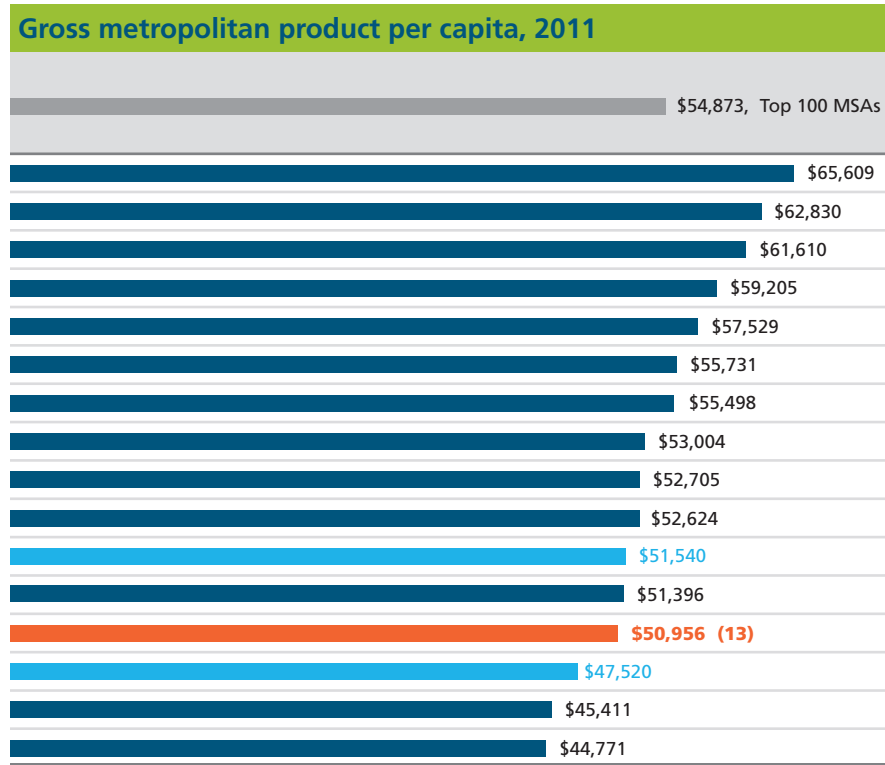
Indicator 2.13: Gross Metropolitan Product

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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Gross metropolitan product, 2011			
Metro Area	2011 GMP (in \$ billions)	Average annual growth rate 2008-2011	
Charlotte	117.8		1.7%
Minneapolis	208.5		2.6%
Portland	139.4		4.1%
Indianapolis	105.3		2.4%
Chicago	(1) 546.8		1.6%
San Diego	175.0	(T-14)	1.0%
Milwaukee	86.7		2.0%
Kansas City	108.8		1.6%
Austin	94.0	(1)	5.3%
Nashville	85.1		3.0%
Cleveland	106.6	(T-14)	1.0%
Raleigh	59.8		3.5%
Columbus	(10) 94.7	(7)	2.2%
Cincinnati	101.6		1.4%
Louisville	(16) 58.8		1.9%
Jacksonville	60.9	(T-14)	1.0%



Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies

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

Indicator 2.14: Exports

This indicator includes data from the International Trade Administration on the dollar value of all merchandise exports based on their origin of movement. A merchandise export is a good that can be physically transported across the U.S. border. This is to be distinguished from the export of services. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.

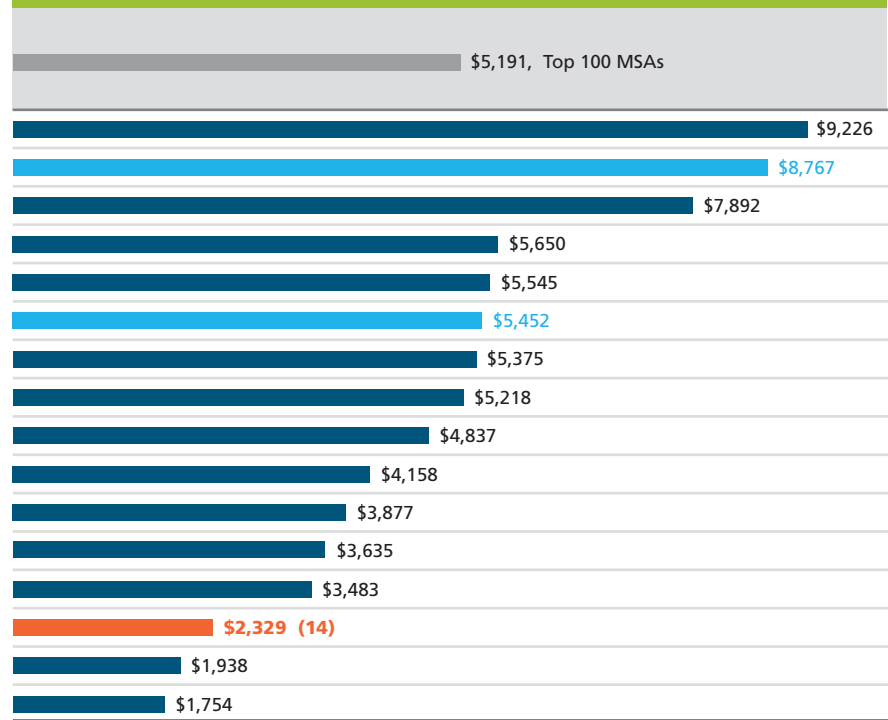
Columbus Trends: Merchandise exports, value per capita



Value of merchandise exports, 2011

Metro Area	Value of merchandise exports by origin of movement (in \$ billions)
Portland	20.9
Cincinnati	18.7
Minneapolis	26.2
Milwaukee	8.8
San Diego	17.4
Cleveland	11.3
Indianapolis	9.6
Louisville	6.8
Austin	8.6
Chicago	(1) 39.5
Kansas City	8.0
Nashville	5.9
Charlotte	6.3
Columbus	(14) 4.3
Raleigh	(16) 2.3
Jacksonville	2.4

Merchandise exports, value per capita, 2011

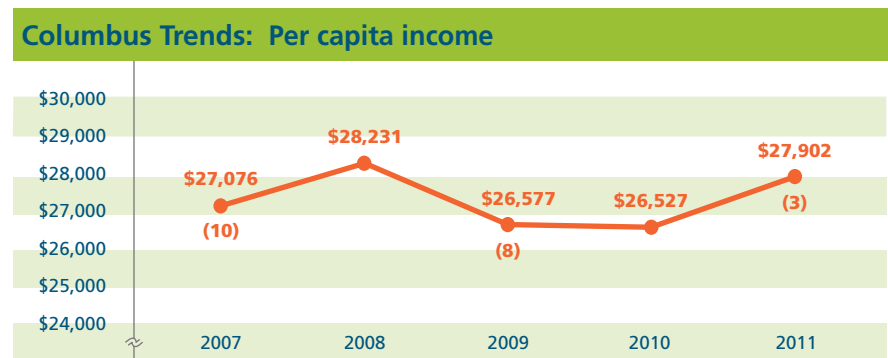


Source: International Trade Administration

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

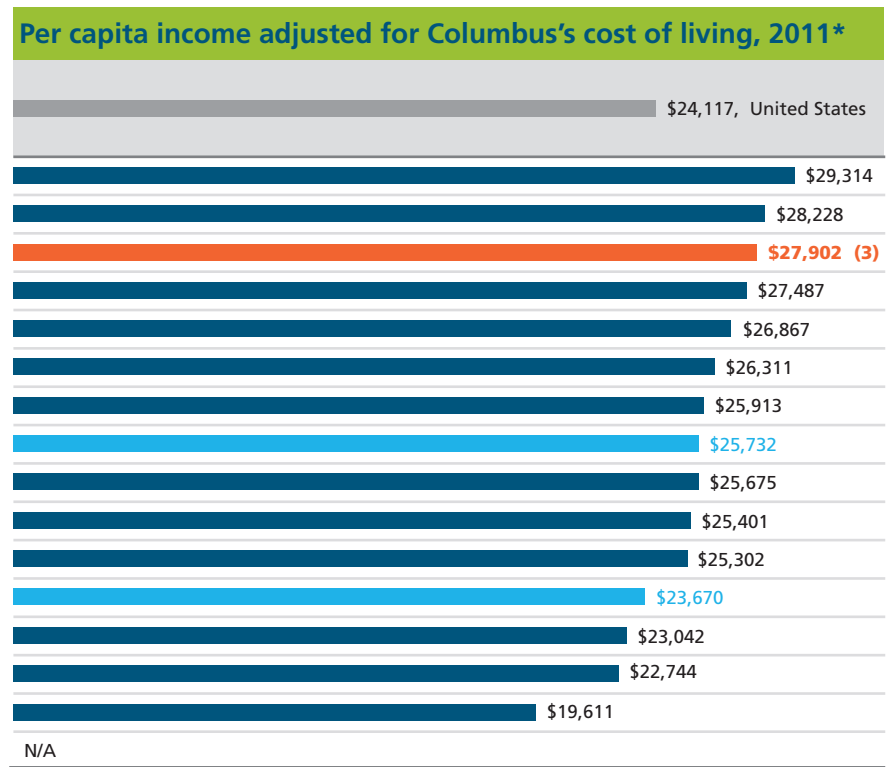
Indicator 2.15: Income and Wages

This indicator uses data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the American Community Survey to compare median 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 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.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Median hourly wages and per capita income, 2011		
Metro Area	Median hourly wage (in unadjusted \$)	Per capita income (in unadjusted \$)
Austin	17.20	30,093
Raleigh	16.92	29,322
Columbus	(10) 16.70	(8) 27,902
Nashville	15.63	27,457
Charlotte	16.72	27,760
Minneapolis	(1) 18.86	(1) 32,226
Jacksonville	(16) 15.56	26,946
Cincinnati	16.21	26,587
Kansas City	16.89	28,262
Louisville	15.69	(16) 25,795
Milwaukee	17.22	27,824
Cleveland	16.57	26,580
Chicago	17.58	29,268
Portland	18.11	28,612
San Diego	18.28	28,363
Indianapolis	16.47	26,707



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (May 2011) *C2ER Cost of Living Index, 2011 annual average, used to adjust to Columbus \$

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

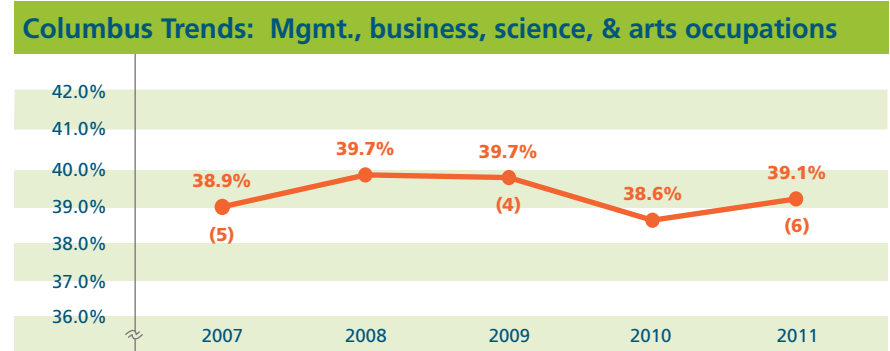
Indicator 2.16: Occupations

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, whereas others are found in many industries. Management, business, science, and arts occupations, also known as white-collar or professional occupations, tend to be higher-paid, salaried jobs.

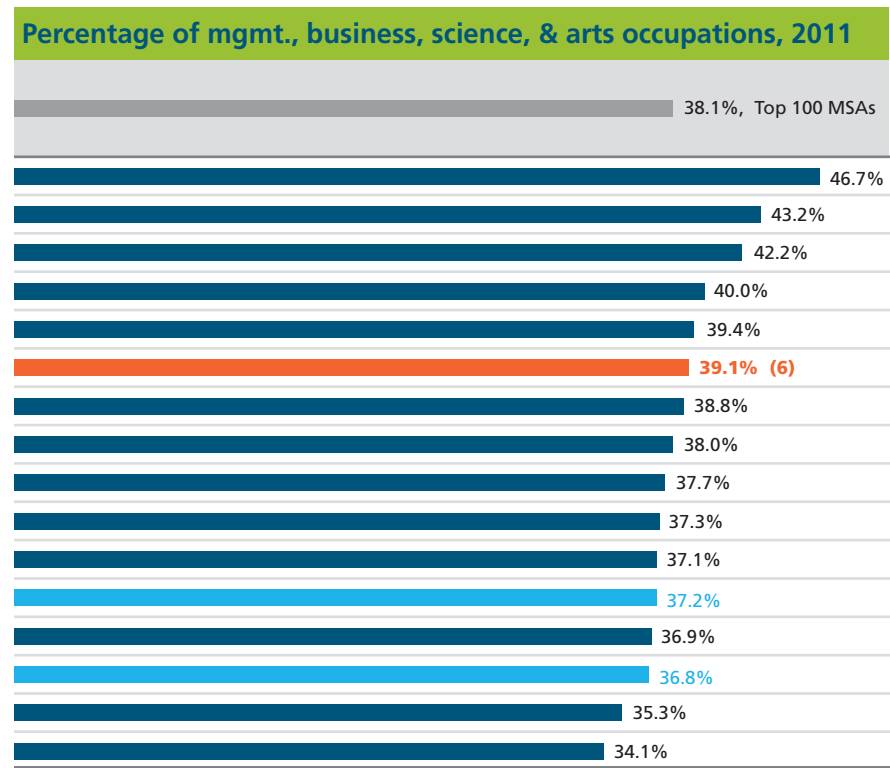
Percentage of total employment by occupational categories, 2011					
Metro Area	Service	Sales and office	Natural resources, construction, maintenance	Production, transportation, material moving	
Raleigh	(16) 14.8%	(16) 23.4%	7.1%	8.1%	
Austin	17.0%	24.0%	(1) 8.7%	(16) 7.1%	
Minneapolis	15.7%	24.8%	6.3%	11.0%	
San Diego	(1) 20.0%	24.0%	8.2%	7.9%	
Kansas City	16.5%	24.9%	8.3%	10.9%	
Columbus	(10) 16.6%	(3) 26.5%	(16) 6.0%	(10) 11.7%	
Portland	17.3%	24.1%	7.7%	12.1%	
Charlotte	16.5%	24.9%	8.4%	12.2%	
Nashville	16.2%	26.6%	7.7%	11.8%	
Chicago	17.0%	25.5%	7.0%	13.2%	
Indianapolis	16.8%	25.4%	7.5%	13.0%	
Cincinnati	17.2%	26.0%	7.1%	12.5%	
Milwaukee	17.0%	25.6%	6.5%	14.0%	
Cleveland	18.0%	25.0%	7.0%	13.3%	
Jacksonville	19.0%	(1) 27.5%	7.6%	10.6%	
Louisville	16.1%	24.8%	8.6%	(1) 16.4%	

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)

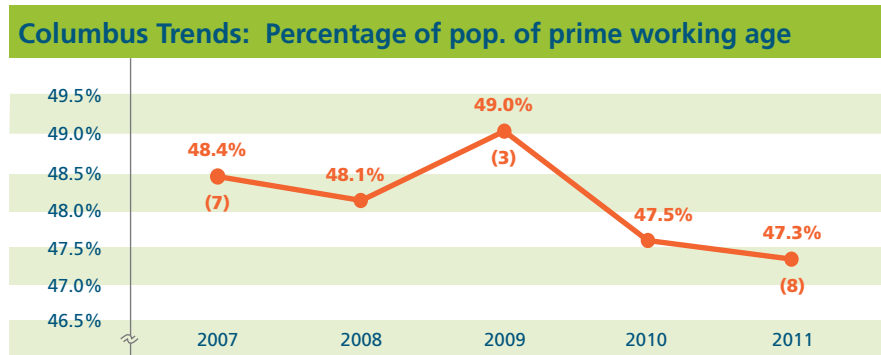


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses



Indicator 2.17: 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 to 24, and the exit age group consists of the population ages 55 to 64. The ratio compares the size of the population in the age group entering the workforce to that of the age group exiting it. 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 ages 22 to 54 are considered to be of prime working age.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

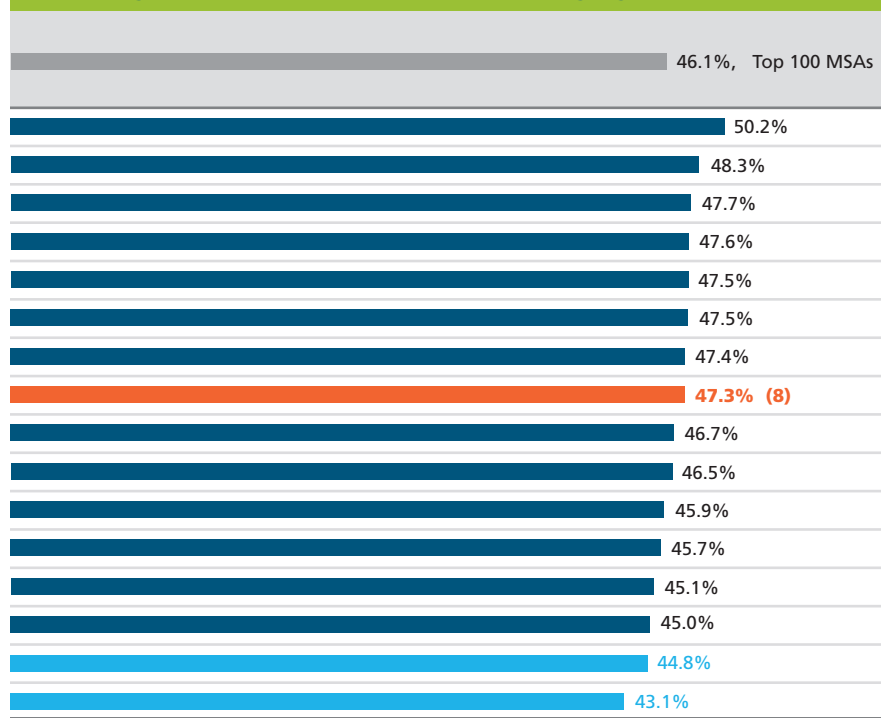
Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2011

Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (ages 15–24) to exit (ages 55–64) populations	Workforce participation rate (ages 16–64)	Percentage of population ages 25–34
Austin	(1) 1.49	76.9%	(1) 16.8%
Raleigh	1.24	77.2%	14.7%
Charlotte	1.17	77.4%	14.5%
Portland	0.99	75.7%	15.0%
San Diego	1.43	(16) 73.2%	15.4%
Nashville	1.15	75.5%	14.9%
Minneapolis	1.11	(1) 81.4%	14.6%
Columbus	(T-3) 1.24	(T-9) 76.0%	(5) 14.8%
Chicago	1.19	76.2%	14.5%
Indianapolis	1.17	76.4%	14.2%
Kansas City	1.03	78.6%	14.1%
Jacksonville	1.10	74.5%	13.4%
Louisville	1.00	75.3%	13.2%
Milwaukee	1.12	78.0%	13.7%
Cincinnati	1.08	76.0%	13.0%
Cleveland	(16) 0.93	75.6%	(16) 11.8%

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

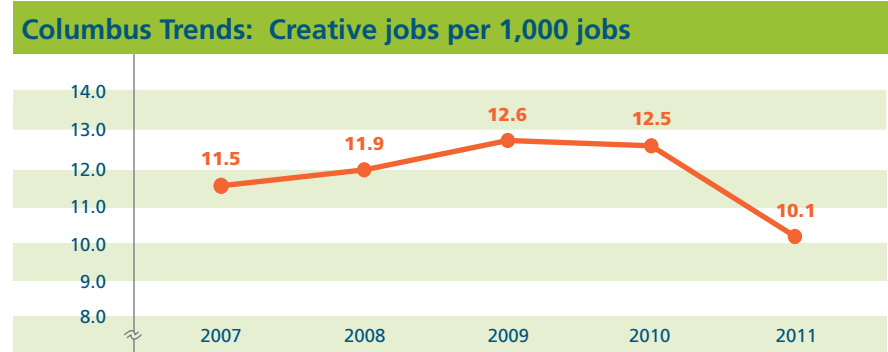
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percentage of population of prime working age, 2011

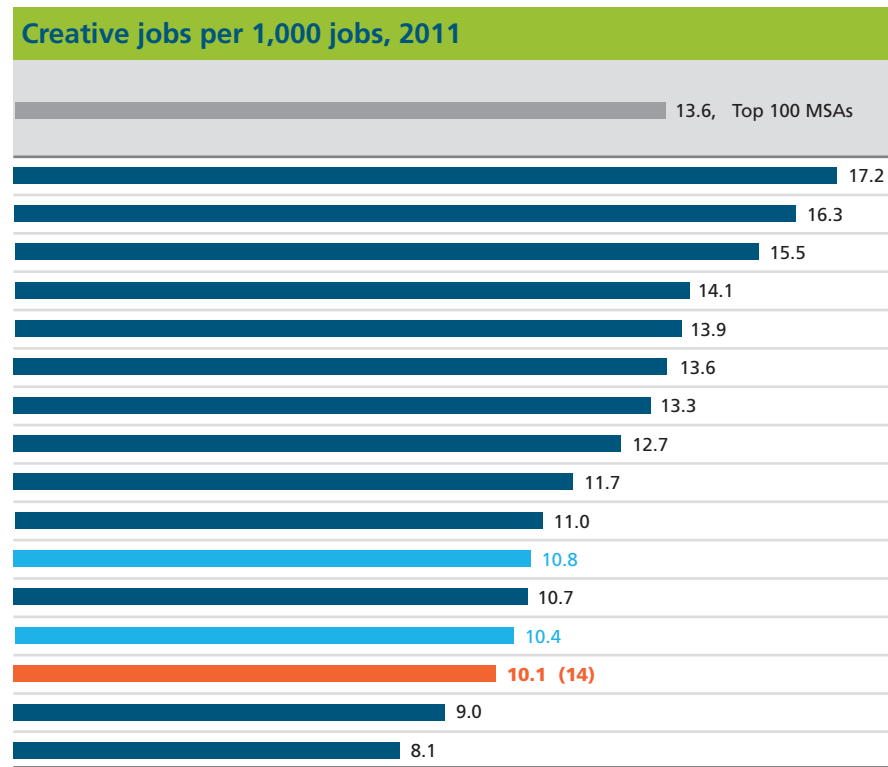


Indicator 2.18: Creative Jobs

This indicator uses data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Creative jobs are broadly defined to include occupations in the arts, design, and marketing and strategy fields. The attraction of creative workers is a key contributor to economic development. Descriptions of the occupational categories used in this indicator are in Appendix B. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Creative jobs by occupational category, 2011			
Metro Area	Arts jobs	Design jobs	Marketing and strategy jobs
Portland	5,200	5,790	5,870
Minneapolis	7,510	9,810	10,630
Austin	3,660	3,320	5,270
Nashville	4,460	2,400	3,310
Kansas City	4,200	4,630	4,490
San Diego	4,870	5,970	5,990
Chicago	(1) 16,150	(1) 19,970	(1) 19,870
Milwaukee	2,860	3,790	3,490
Indianapolis	2,760	3,380	3,970
Raleigh	(16) 1,160	1,900	2,450
Cleveland	4,020	3,430	3,110
Charlotte	2,320	3,200	3,380
Cincinnati	3,010	3,940	3,150
Columbus	(13) 2,280	(11) 3,210	(8) 3,530
Louisville	1,520	(T-15) 1,720	2,030
Jacksonville	1,180	(T-15) 1,720	(16) 1,750

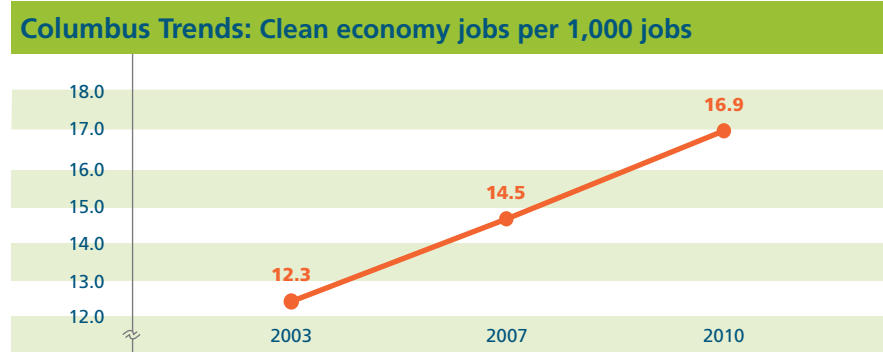


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics

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

Indicator 2.19: Green Jobs

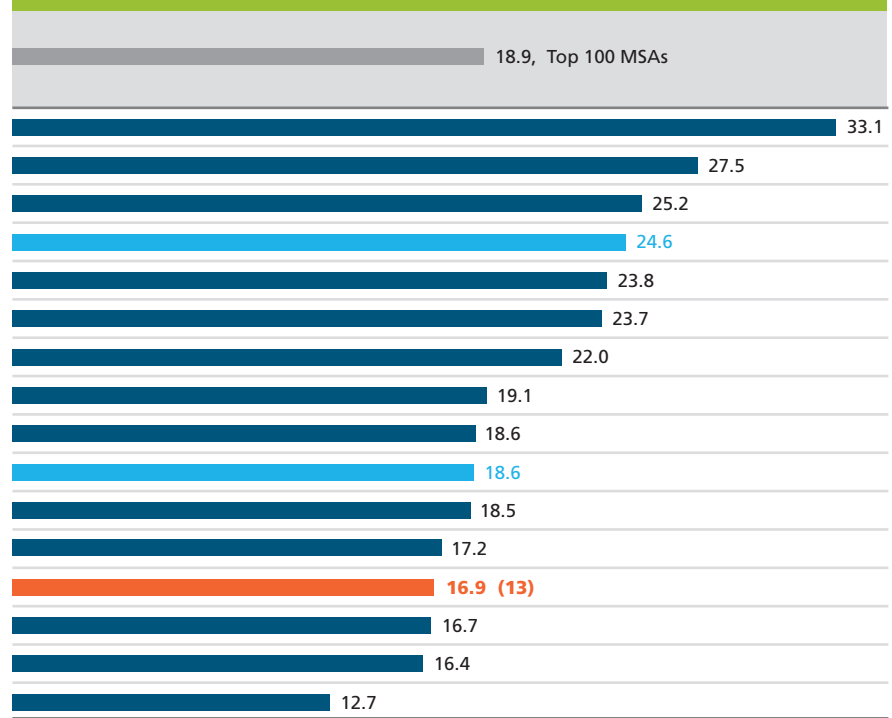
This indicator uses data from the Brookings Institution on clean economy jobs, also known as green jobs. Brookings defines clean economy jobs as those making goods or providing services that increase environmental sustainability, increase energy efficiency, or facilitate the use of energy from renewable sources as well as jobs enforcing or assisting in the compliance of environmental laws, educating workers for jobs that benefit the environment, or working to conserve natural resources or natural food systems. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Clean economy jobs, 2010

Metro Area	Total clean economy jobs
Raleigh	16,677
Portland	27,489
Kansas City	25,039
Cleveland	24,664
Louisville	14,447
Nashville	17,913
Minneapolis	37,750
Charlotte	15,485
Austin	14,554
Cincinnati	18,525
Chicago	(1) 79,388
Indianapolis	15,183
Columbus	(10) 15,498
San Diego	22,862
Milwaukee	13,471
Jacksonville	(16) 7,679

Clean economy jobs per 1,000 jobs, 2010



Source: Brookings Institution

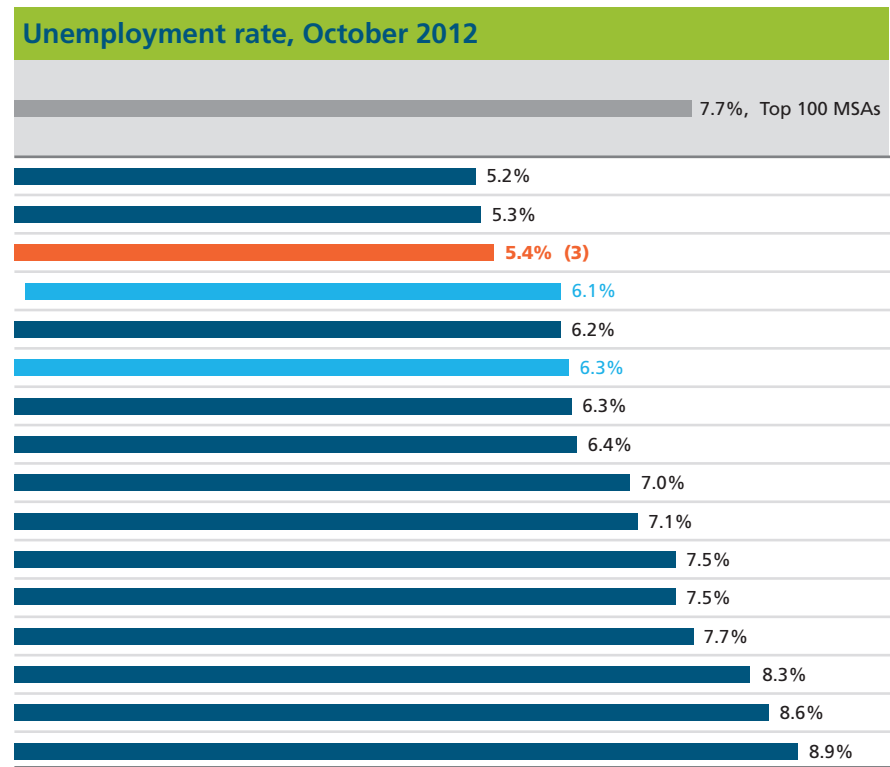
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.20: 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 percentage of all persons in the civilian workforce who are unemployed. See Appendix A for additional notes.



Number in workforce and unemployed, October 2012			
Metro Area		Number in the workforce*	Number unemployed
Minneapolis		1,867,813	97,636
Austin		972,688	51,576
Columbus	(9)	967,469	(5) 52,709
Cleveland		1,065,387	64,857
Kansas City		1,042,648	64,776
Cincinnati		1,115,359	70,165
Milwaukee		792,159	50,100
Nashville		837,789	53,365
Raleigh	(16)	602,059	(1) 42,156
Indianapolis		891,506	62,992
Louisville		641,691	48,055
Portland		1,182,173	88,666
Jacksonville		699,750	54,067
Chicago	(1)	4,920,885	(16) 410,836
San Diego		1,601,715	136,957
Charlotte		920,487	81,983



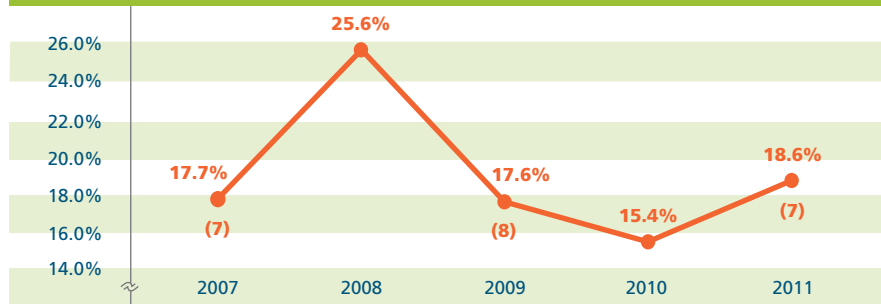
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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

Indicator 2.21: 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: Percentage new residents with a grad. degree



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

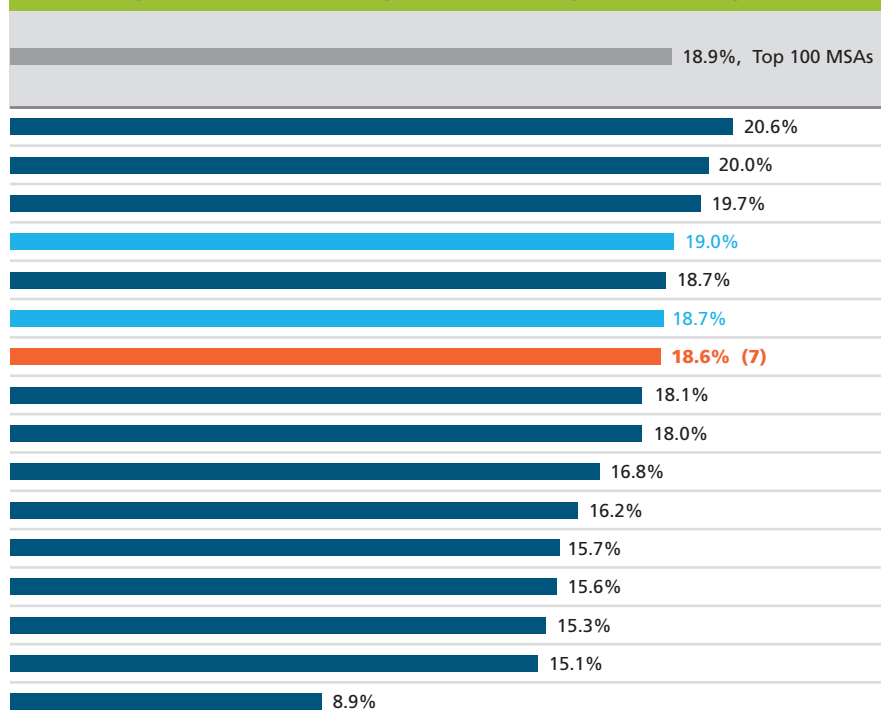
Level of education among new residents age 25+, 2011

Metro Area	Percentage without a high school diploma*	Percentage with no higher than a high school diploma*	Percentage with a bachelor's degree
Milwaukee	10.9%	15.8%	46.0%
San Diego	8.1%	19.1%	48.5%
Austin	11.1%	(1) 12.7%	(1) 51.6%
Cincinnati	(1) 6.5%	22.7%	42.3%
Portland	9.3%	16.2%	44.1%
Cleveland	12.9%	19.9%	44.9%
Columbus	(7) 9.6%	(T-2) 17.1%	(3) 48.8%
Chicago	11.4%	17.2%	47.1%
Minneapolis	10.9%	18.0%	50.2%
Kansas City	9.0%	15.8%	43.7%
Nashville	9.2%	23.8%	36.7%
Louisville	16.6%	23.3%	(16) 34.5%
Raleigh	(16) 20.3%	17.8%	43.1%
Indianapolis	13.4%	(16) 26.9%	35.7%
Charlotte	7.9%	20.4%	43.0%
Jacksonville	12.9%	21.7%	39.8%

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

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

Percentage new residents age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2011



Section 3: Personal Prosperity

This section includes indicators of income, economic equity and hardship, homeownership, and housing affordability 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 **Pay Equity**
- 3.06 **Poverty**
- 3.07 **Low-Income Population**
- 3.08 **Income Supports**
- 3.09 **Earned Income Tax Credit**
- 3.10 **Teen Pregnancy**
- 3.11 **Parental Employment**
- 3.12 **Households Without a Car**
- 3.13 **New Housing Starts**
- 3.14 **Homeownership**
- 3.15 **Foreclosures**
- 3.16 **Owner Housing Affordability**
- 3.17 **Rental Housing Affordability**
- 3.18 **Housing and Transportation Costs**

Personal Prosperity Overview

This section includes economic indicators measuring income equality, financial hardship, self-sufficiency, vehicle access, homeownership, and housing affordability. These help describe the prosperity of metro area residents. A more equitable and self-sufficient workforce with fewer hardships, greater housing choices, and a better quality of life can help to improve a region's economic competitiveness.

The table on the next page shows where the rankings in this section fall. Columbus tends to rank in the middle and bottom tiers, indicating greater financial hardships for metro area residents. However there is a silver lining. When compared to past reports, the rankings have mostly improved for the indicators in this section, showing signs that the economic recovery is happening more rapidly in Columbus than in most of the comparison metros.

Gender Equality

Relatively speaking, women in central Ohio are on more equal footing with men in the workplace than most other metros in the cohort. Columbus ranks in the top tier for pay equity between full-time, year-round female and male workers (Indicator 3.05). The metro area also has one of the highest rates of female business ownership (2.12) and one of the highest percentages of women serving on the boards of local Fortune 1,000 companies (5.13). It is important to note, however, that although women in Columbus are on more equal footing than their counterparts in many other regions, a substantial equity gap remains. In this case, “better” may not be good enough when it comes to gender equality in the workplace.

Poverty and Low Income

Although the metro area is no longer in last place for its high poverty level, Columbus is still in the bottom tier among comparison metros (3.06). This may be surprising, given that Columbus enjoys a relatively low unemployment rate (2.20). However in reality there are many central Ohioans who have a job and still remain in poverty or low-income.

Low-income is defined here as those persons living in households with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL) and includes the population in poverty. Relative to the other metro areas in the cohort, Columbus has one of the smallest percentages of its population living in low-income households (3.07). Due in large part to the relatively small share of the population living between 100% and 200% of FPL, this statistic masks the larger issue at hand—almost half of all low-income central Ohioans live below the poverty line.

Housing and Affordability

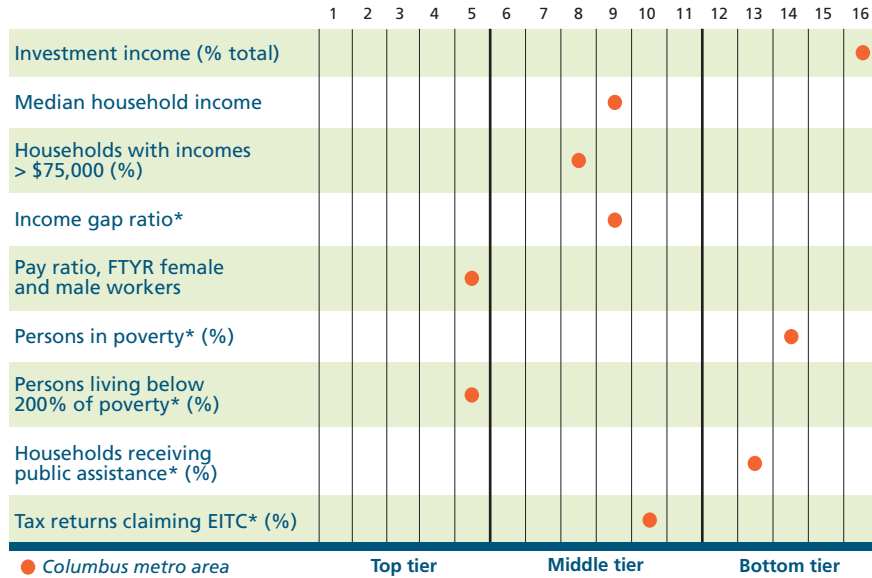
After the housing bubble burst, the housing market began to shift to one with fewer homebuyers and more renters. This shift is certainly apparent in central Ohio. Among the comparison metros metro area has one of the lowest homeownership rates (3.14) and among the highest percentages of new permitted housing units built within multiunit structures (3.13), many of which are rental units.

Central Ohio is often seen as one of the most affordable places to live. In the last report, Columbus ranked in the top tier for both owner and rental housing affordability. Although the metro area still has among the most affordable rental markets (3.17), the percentage of housing affordable to median income buyers has dropped, and Columbus now ranks in the middle tier for owner housing affordability (3.16).

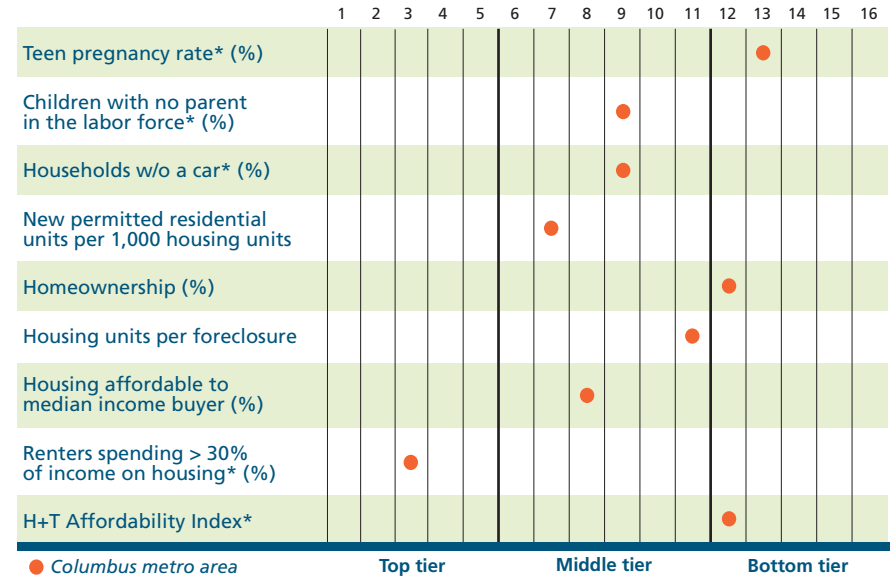
However, if we broaden the definition of affordability to include transportation costs along with housing, Columbus drops into the bottom tier with the least affordable metro areas (3.18).

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.



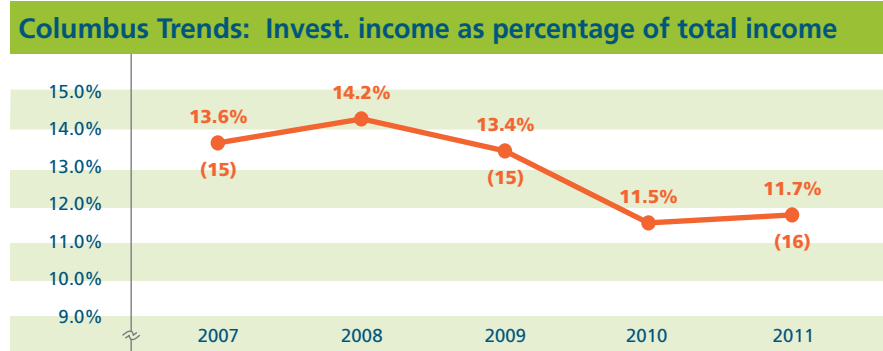
These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16), except (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16).



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

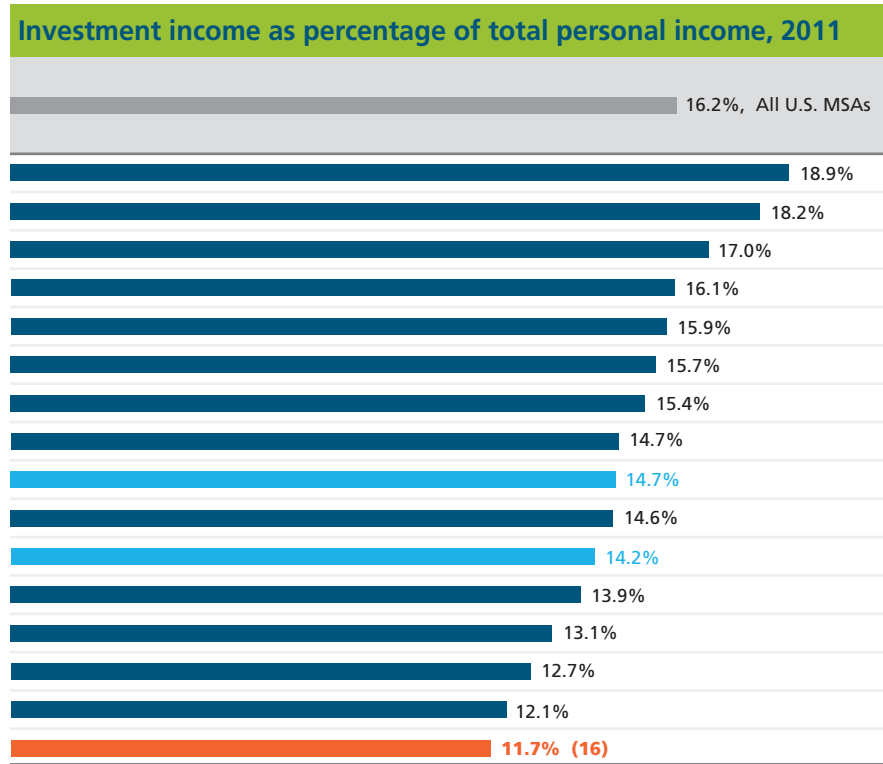
Indicator 3.01: Total Personal Income

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 2009 dollars. The BEA divides total personal income into three components—net earnings, investment income, and transfer receipts—which are described in Appendix B.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Total personal income, 2011			
Metro Area	Total personal income (in \$ thousands)	Net earnings as percentage of total personal income	Transfer receipts as percentage of total personal income
Jacksonville	55,374,659	(16) 63.5%	17.6%
San Diego	146,955,781	67.8%	14.1%
Portland	93,449,170	67.0%	16.0%
Austin	72,152,395	72.6%	(16) 11.2%
Minneapolis	161,468,259	70.5%	13.6%
Chicago	(1) 436,998,041	69.9%	14.4%
Milwaukee	69,691,155	67.5%	17.1%
Louisville	50,546,480	66.2%	19.0%
Cincinnati	87,484,877	67.7%	17.6%
Kansas City	88,391,888	69.8%	15.6%
Cleveland	87,622,449	65.4%	(1) 20.4%
Raleigh	(16) 47,274,699	(1) 73.0%	13.1%
Charlotte	72,219,671	71.6%	15.3%
Indianapolis	72,160,847	71.3%	16.0%
Nashville	68,129,213	72.7%	15.3%
Columbus	(8) 74,688,025	(5) 71.4%	(6) 16.9%

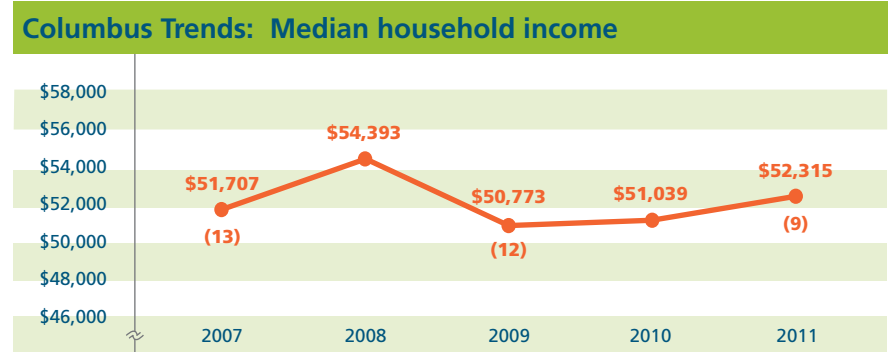


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

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

Indicator 3.02: Household Income

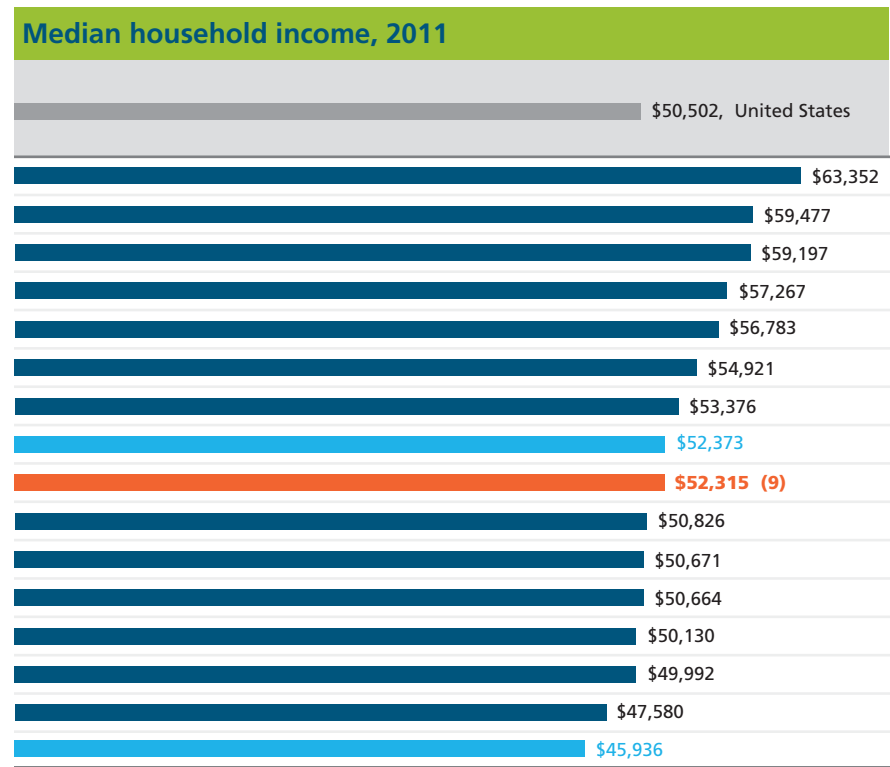
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on median household income for the metro area populations and selected racial and ethnic groups. Median household income is the income at the middle of the range of incomes in an area, splitting all the households in an area between two halves, one with income above the median and the other with income below. 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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2011*				
Metro Area	White (\$)	Black or African American (\$)	Asian (\$)	Hispanic (\$)
Minneapolis	(1) 67,195	29,593	62,187	39,361
San Diego	60,416	(1) 45,489	72,387	42,533
Raleigh	66,715	40,435	78,681	38,701
Chicago	64,896	35,038	72,203	42,839
Austin	61,432	34,483	72,176	40,987
Portland	56,479	34,383	62,360	37,280
Kansas City	57,623	31,630	72,493	37,799
Cincinnati	56,386	26,637	71,468	39,234
Columbus	(7) 58,234	(11) 30,087	(3) 75,858	(13) 35,219
Indianapolis	55,414	30,719	(16) 61,524	(16) 31,602
Charlotte	59,129	35,095	61,817	35,784
Milwaukee	58,174	(16) 24,466	65,765	35,140
Jacksonville	55,264	34,202	61,734	(1) 43,284
Nashville	53,185	32,596	62,667	36,592
Louisville	(16) 51,173	28,700	(1) 83,041	34,590
Cleveland	52,825	25,946	65,621	35,620

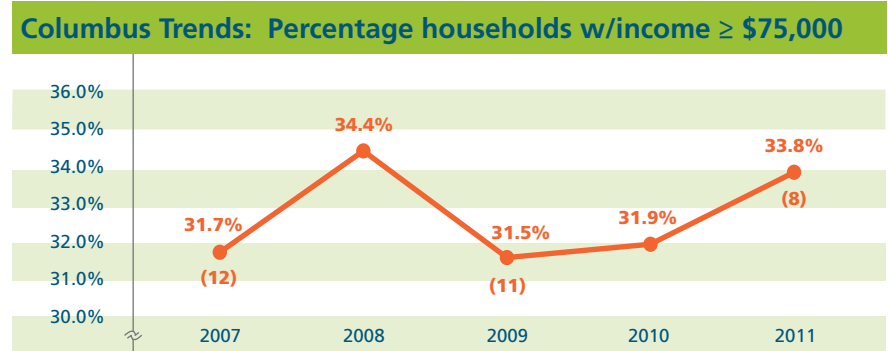
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 *See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity



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

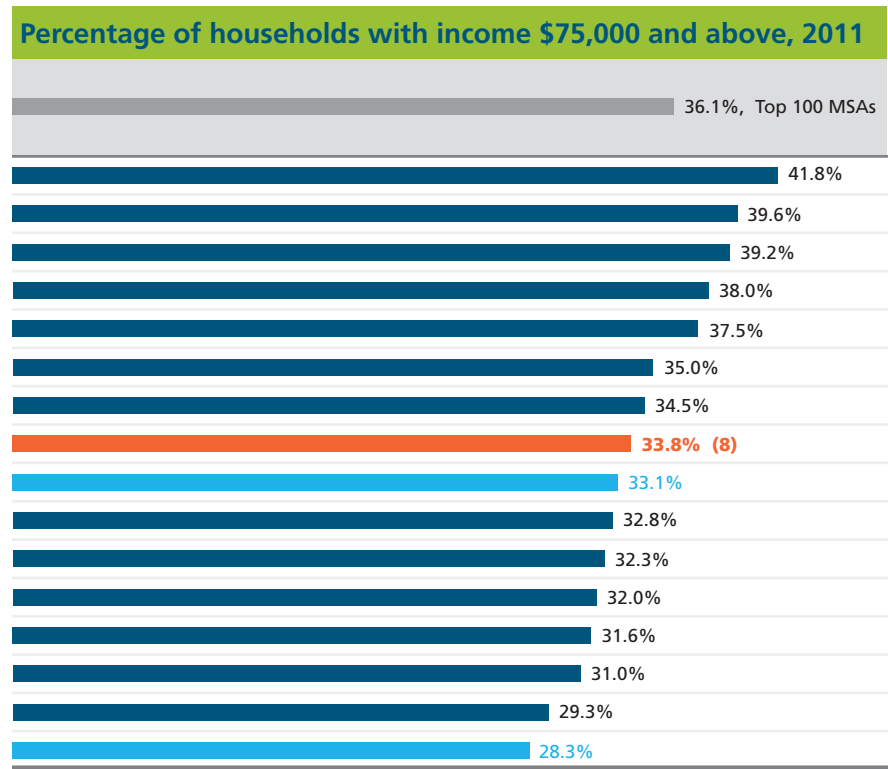
Indicator 3.03: Income \$75,000 and Above

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



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Household income \$75,000 and above by race and ethnicity, 2011*					
Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic	
Minneapolis	(T-1) 44.5%	16.5%	(16) 39.8%	21.1%	
San Diego	40.2%	(1) 27.9%	48.5%	23.7%	
Raleigh	(T-1) 44.5%	19.9%	52.6%	20.5%	
Chicago	43.3%	19.9%	48.8%	22.5%	
Austin	40.9%	19.9%	47.8%	21.4%	
Portland	36.1%	18.2%	41.6%	17.5%	
Kansas City	37.6%	16.2%	48.5%	18.1%	
Columbus	(9) 37.4%	(14) 12.1%	(3) 50.7%	(7) 20.9%	
Cincinnati	36.0%	13.6%	47.3%	(1) 28.6%	
Milwaukee	37.6%	(16) 10.1%	41.3%	17.7%	
Charlotte	38.3%	17.6%	42.8%	14.9%	
Indianapolis	35.5%	15.5%	43.6%	(16) 12.6%	
Nashville	34.4%	18.7%	40.2%	16.3%	
Jacksonville	35.2%	15.7%	42.1%	27.6%	
Louisville	(16) 31.6%	14.9%	(1) 60.9%	13.2%	
Cleveland	33.1%	10.2%	44.4%	15.0%	

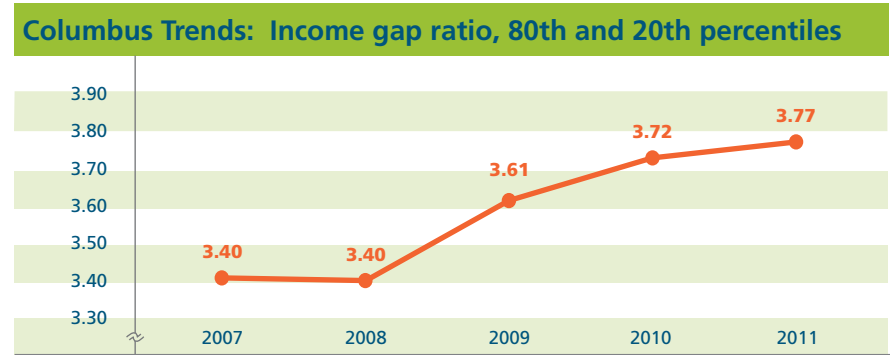


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

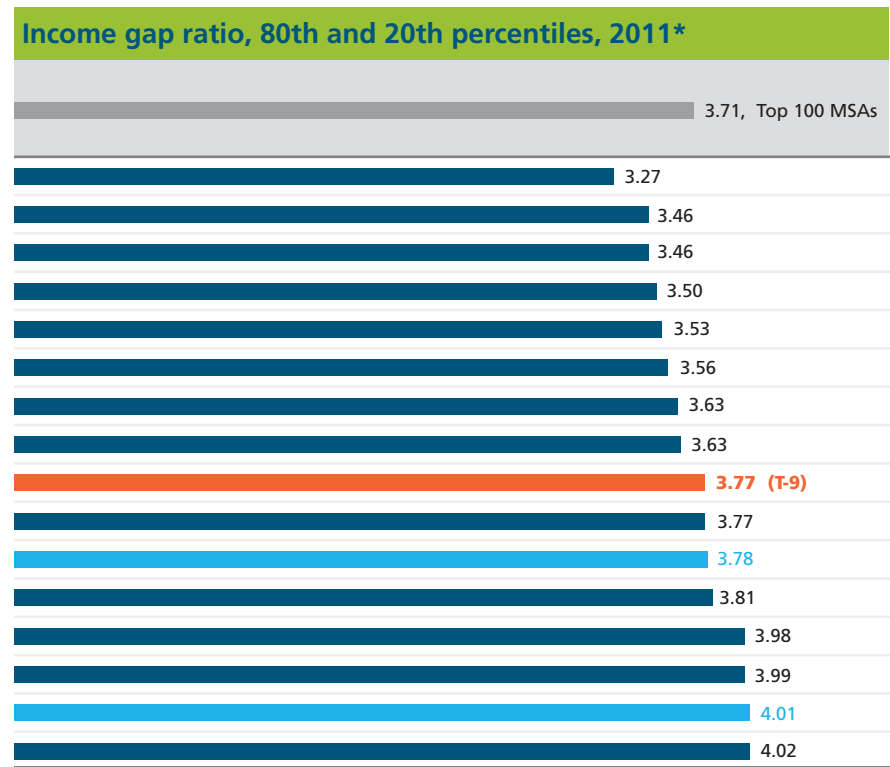
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.04: Income Gap

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on household income distribution and the gap between those in the highest income (top 20%, or the 80th percentile) and lowest income (bottom 20%, or the 20th percentile) groups. The income gap ratio is the difference between the income levels at the 80th and 20th percentiles divided by the income level at the 20th percentile. The higher the ratio, the greater the gap, or disparity, between the top and bottom 20% of households. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Household incomes at 20th and 80th percentiles, 2011			
Metro Area		Income level 20th percentile (\$)	Income level 80th percentile (\$)
Minneapolis	(1)	27,493	117,358
Raleigh		26,305	117,228
Indianapolis		22,279	99,378
Portland		22,971	103,388
Kansas City		23,064	104,558
Nashville		21,639	98,700
Austin		24,413	113,001
Jacksonville		21,127	97,917
Columbus	(10)	21,624	(9) 103,082
Louisville		19,633	93,621
Cincinnati		21,375	102,118
Charlotte		21,454	103,153
Chicago		22,808	113,689
San Diego		23,736	(1) 118,360
Cleveland	(16)	18,411	(16) 92,199
Milwaukee		20,104	100,922

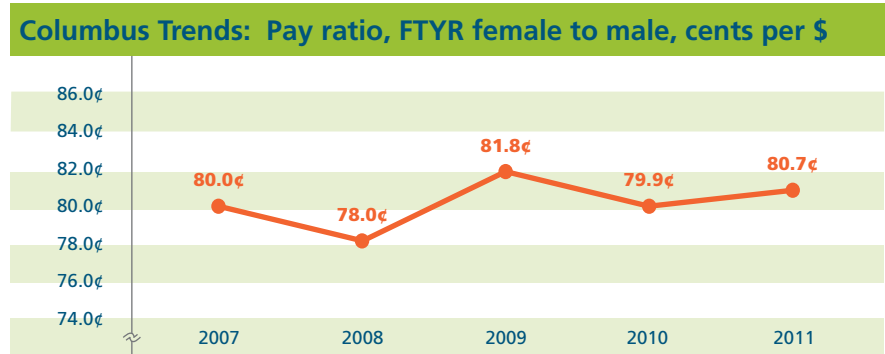


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

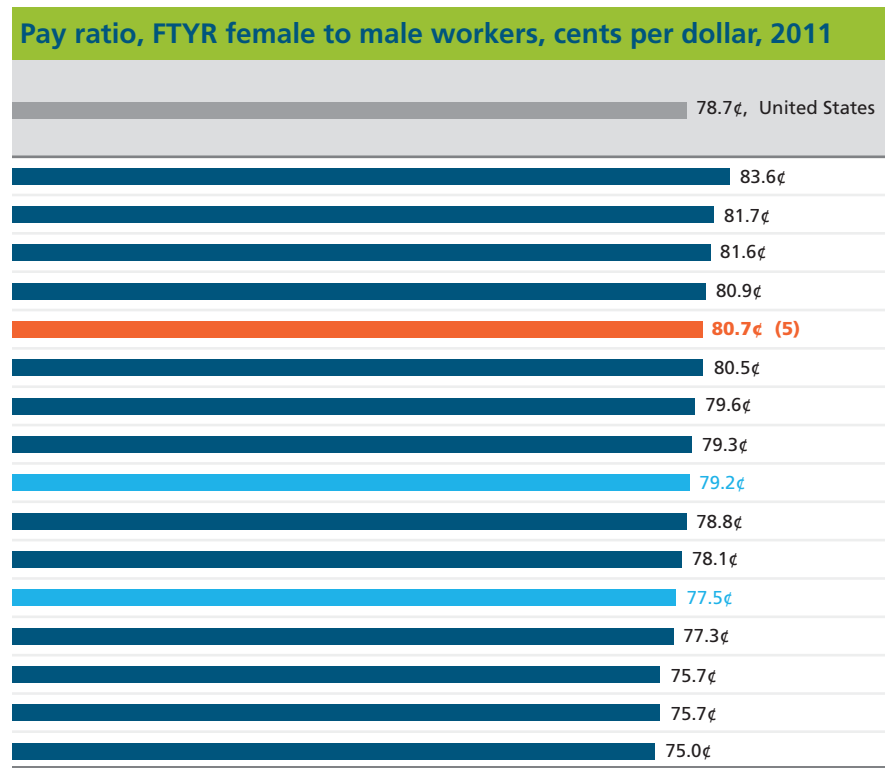
(#) Income levels ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); income gap ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.05: Pay Equity

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on disparities in median income between men and women working “full-time, year-round” (FTYR). It measures women’s pay equity with that of men for the same amount of work in terms of cents on the dollar. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (See Appendix A).



Women’s median income, 2011		
Metro Area	Median income for all female workers (\$)	Median income for FTYR female workers (\$)
San Diego	22,217	42,434
Austin	24,475	40,945
Nashville	21,345	37,417
Minneapolis	(1) 26,638	(1) 45,323
Columbus	(4) 22,964	(8) 40,662
Louisville	21,016	37,123
Milwaukee	21,715	40,686
Portland	22,329	40,870
Cincinnati	21,367	40,113
Chicago	22,640	42,308
Kansas City	22,919	40,079
Cleveland	(16) 20,285	38,873
Jacksonville	21,670	(16) 36,876
Charlotte	21,825	38,292
Indianapolis	22,051	37,975
Raleigh	25,336	41,827

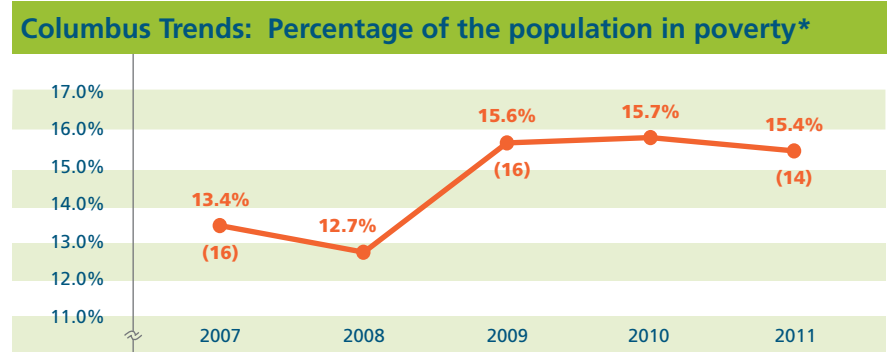


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Indicator 3.06: Poverty

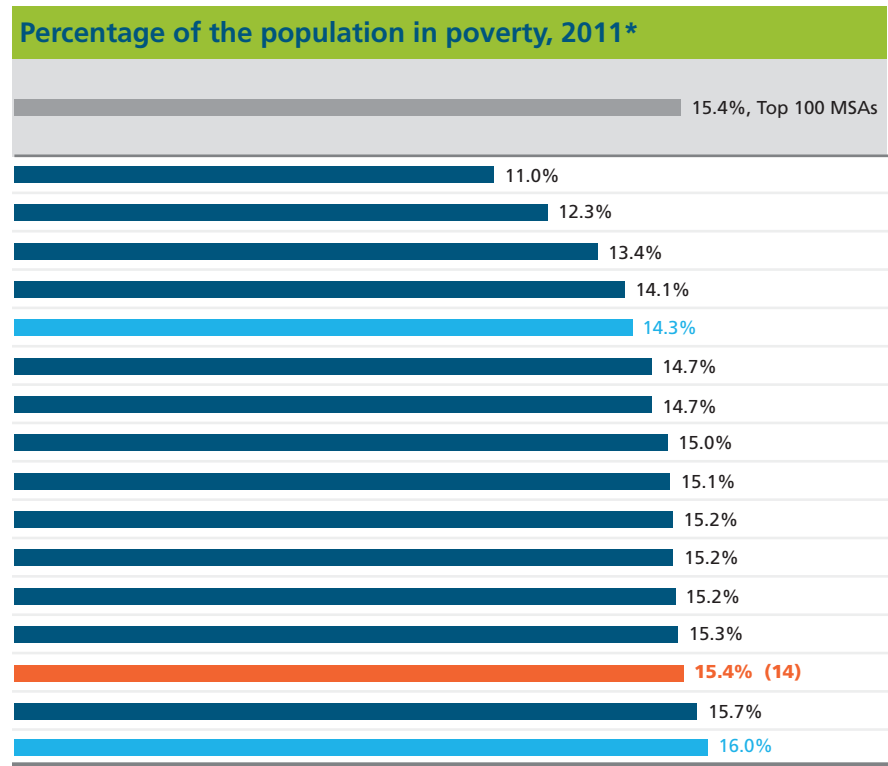
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on poverty rates of the metro area populations and selected racial and ethnic groups. The poverty rate is the percentage of the population in households living below the federal poverty level as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Percentage in poverty by race and ethnicity, 2011*					
Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)	
Minneapolis	(1) 7.4%	35.7%	(T-13) 16.4%	23.4%	
Raleigh	9.3%	(1) 21.7%	(1) 8.3%	29.1%	
Kansas City	10.1%	28.9%	14.3%	28.1%	
Indianapolis	10.6%	27.8%	11.6%	35.5%	
Cincinnati	10.9%	34.8%	9.9%	(16) 37.3%	
Nashville	11.4%	25.9%	(T-13) 16.4%	29.3%	
Chicago	9.9%	29.1%	10.7%	22.4%	
Portland	12.8%	29.2%	15.0%	30.3%	
San Diego	(16) 14.0%	23.5%	13.2%	21.1%	
Milwaukee	8.8%	(16) 38.8%	16.1%	29.3%	
Jacksonville	11.5%	29.2%	N/A	(1) 18.4%	
Austin	12.5%	23.2%	13.5%	26.4%	
Louisville	11.7%	31.9%	N/A	31.5%	
Columbus	(T-10) 11.4%	(12) 34.3%	(T-6) 11.6%	(5) 24.6%	
Charlotte	11.2%	24.7%	13.6%	31.0%	
Cleveland	10.8%	34.7%	8.7%	27.3%	

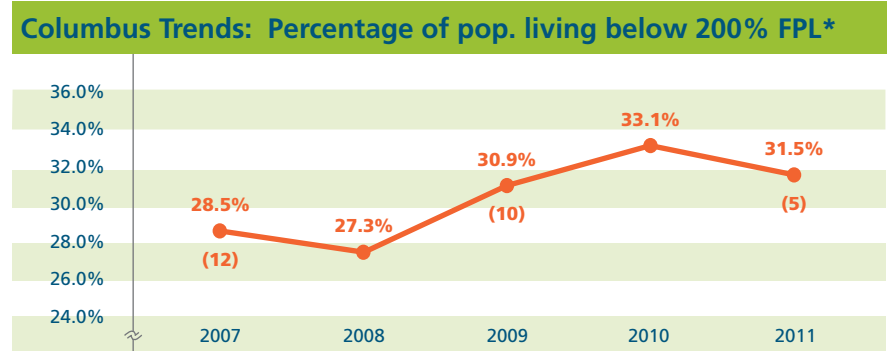
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 * Population for whom poverty status is determined (i.e., population in households); see Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity



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

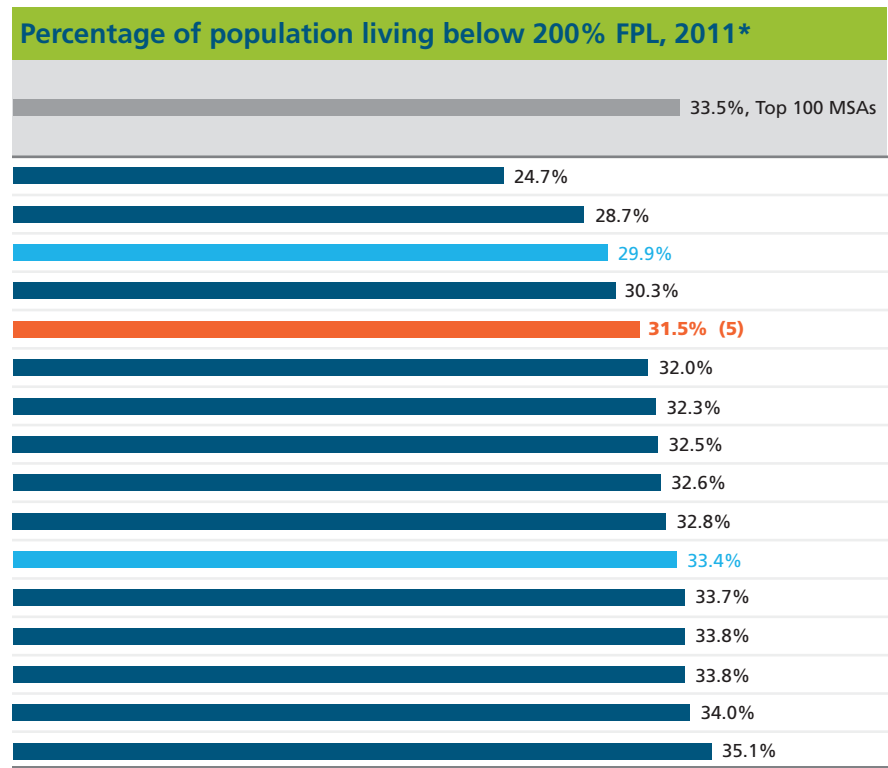
Indicator 3.07: Low-Income Population

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on persons living in households with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL), a common threshold for identifying low-income households. Furthermore, eligibility for public assistance to low-income households is typically capped at or near 200% FPL.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Population living below 200% of FPL, 2011*		
Metro Area	Pop. for whom poverty status is determined**	Number of persons in households with incomes below 200% FPL
Minneapolis	3,263,387	806,314
Raleigh	(16) 1,138,172	(1) 326,717
Cincinnati	2,094,106	625,452
Kansas City	2,014,556	610,513
Columbus	(8) 1,809,816	(8) 570,047
Chicago	(1) 9,352,044	(16) 2,988,919
Austin	1,746,227	564,276
Portland	2,226,117	723,455
Indianapolis	1,741,177	566,909
Milwaukee	1,533,168	502,626
Cleveland	2,027,845	676,804
Louisville	1,270,123	428,272
Jacksonville	1,334,253	450,761
Nashville	1,581,761	534,859
San Diego	3,060,079	1,039,957
Charlotte	1,767,225	620,992



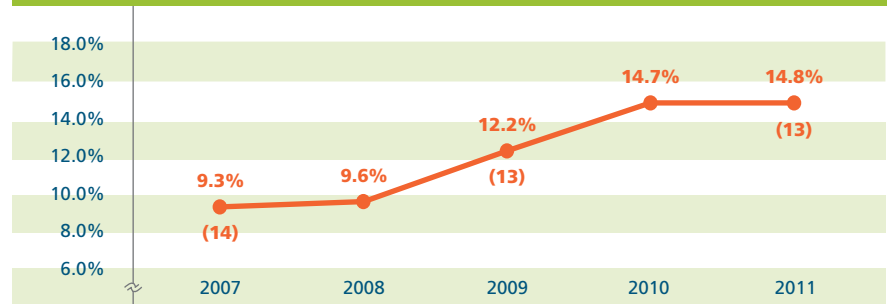
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
 * Population for whom poverty status is determined (i.e., population in households); see Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity.

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

Indicator 3.08: 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 (SSI).

Columbus Trends: Percentage households receiving public assist.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

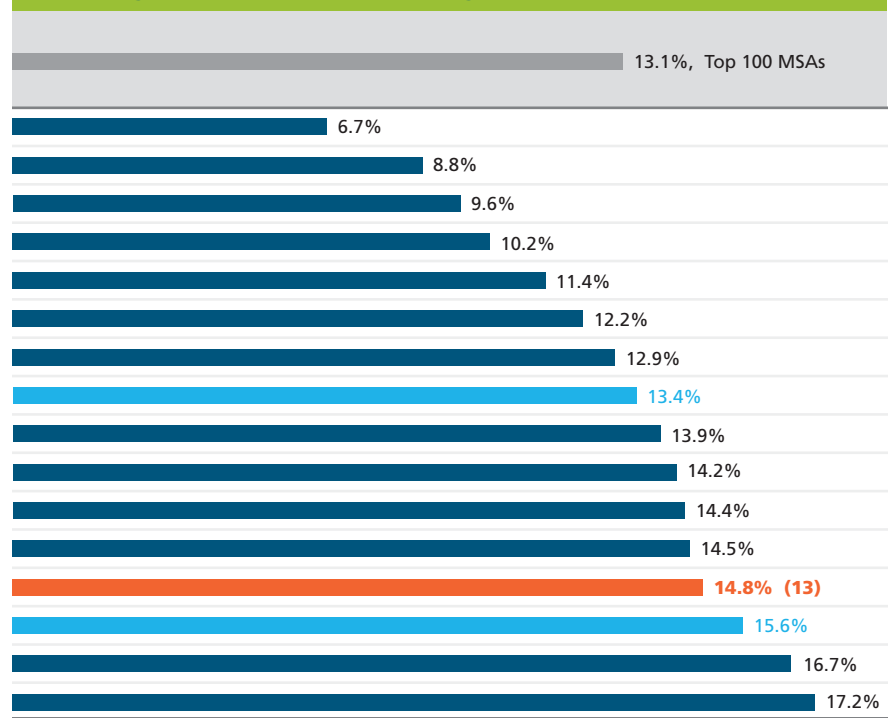
Households receiving SSI, cash assistance, and food stamps, 2011

Metro Area	Number receiving SSI	Number receiving cash public assistance	Number receiving food stamps
San Diego	48,753	28,547	60,433
Minneapolis	50,338	46,410	103,864
Raleigh	(1) 15,508	(1) 6,876	(1) 37,726
Austin	20,293	8,664	64,403
Kansas City	30,581	19,898	86,418
Indianapolis	28,802	15,714	78,972
Chicago	(16) 147,193	(16) 88,979	(16) 413,159
Cincinnati	37,981	22,190	101,121
Jacksonville	24,023	12,168	67,074
Nashville	23,829	21,067	84,154
Charlotte	21,674	12,252	93,060
Louisville	30,267	15,900	68,252
Columbus	(11) 36,412	(10) 21,970	(12) 101,257
Cleveland	48,726	30,719	125,168
Milwaukee	34,570	18,330	97,376
Portland	32,652	29,685	144,379

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

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

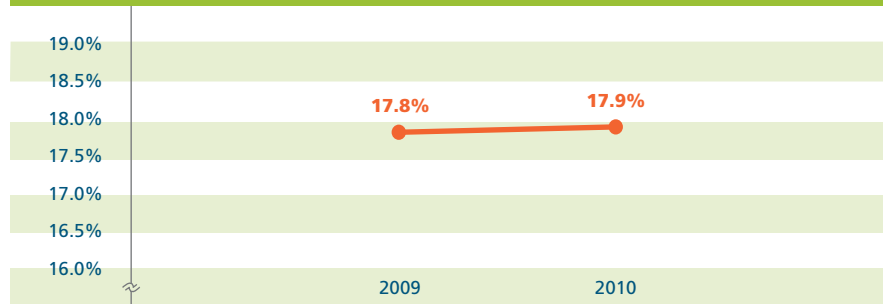
Percentage of households receiving public assistance, 2011



Indicator 3.09: Earned Income Tax Credit

This indicator includes data from the Brookings Institution on tax returns claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The EITC is a federal income tax credit for low-income workers that reduces the amount of tax an individual owes and may be returned in the form of a refund. The study was based on an analysis of tax data compiled by the Internal Revenue Service. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

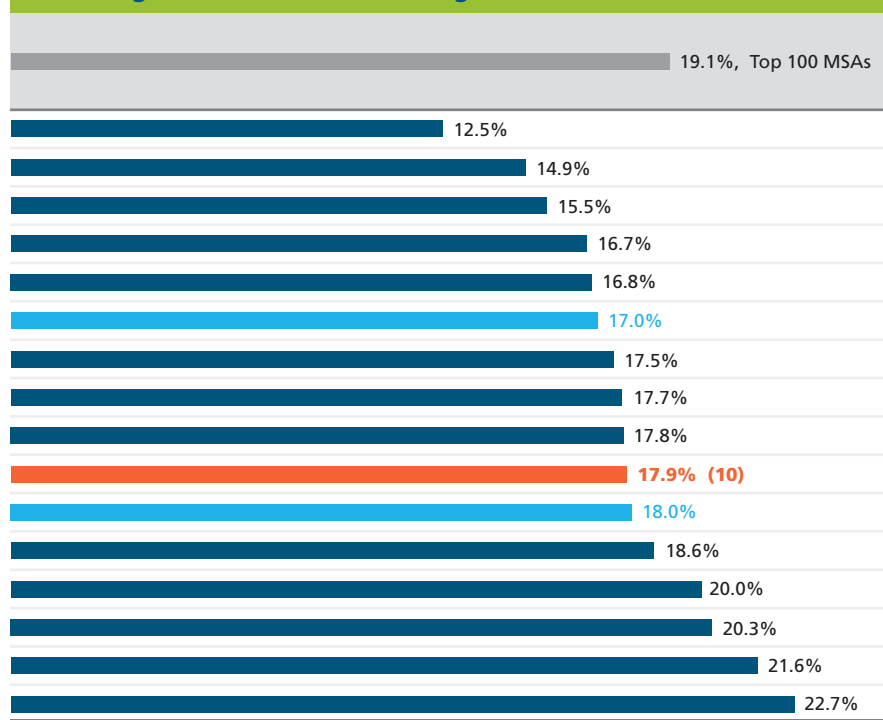
Columbus Trends: Percentage of tax returns claiming the EITC



Number of tax returns, 2011

Metro Area	Total number of tax returns*	Number of tax returns claiming the EITC
Minneapolis	1,495,693	187,704
Portland	938,685	140,271
Milwaukee	707,338	109,880
Kansas City	870,708	145,576
Raleigh	(16) 468,086	(1) 78,767
Cincinnati	942,452	160,400
San Diego	1,285,776	225,042
Chicago	(1) 4,132,806	(16) 731,031
Austin	690,519	122,616
Columbus	(8) 826,575	(10) 147,772
Cleveland	951,833	171,636
Indianapolis	779,887	145,354
Louisville	562,117	112,430
Nashville	673,050	136,630
Charlotte	716,497	154,953
Jacksonville	587,324	133,540

Percentage of tax returns claiming the EITC, 2010



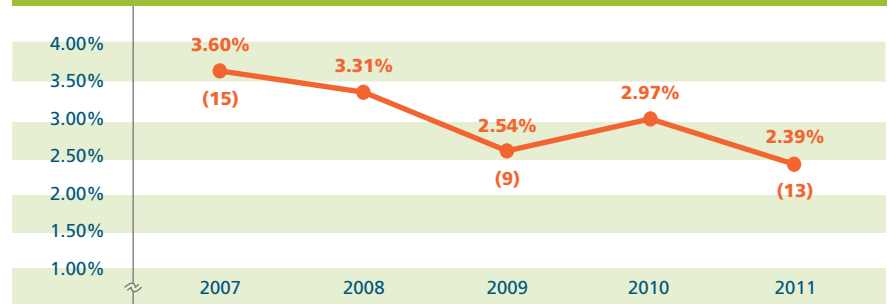
Source: Brookings Institution, EITC Interactive

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

Indicator 3.10: Teen Pregnancy

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on unmarried women ages 15 to 19 that gave birth in the previous 12 months. Beyond the biological risk of low birth weight that is connected with the age of the mother, there are several socioeconomic risks with teen pregnancy, including lower educational levels, higher rates of poverty, and poorer quality of life for children of teenage mothers.

Columbus Trends: Unmarried women 15–19 gave birth past yr.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

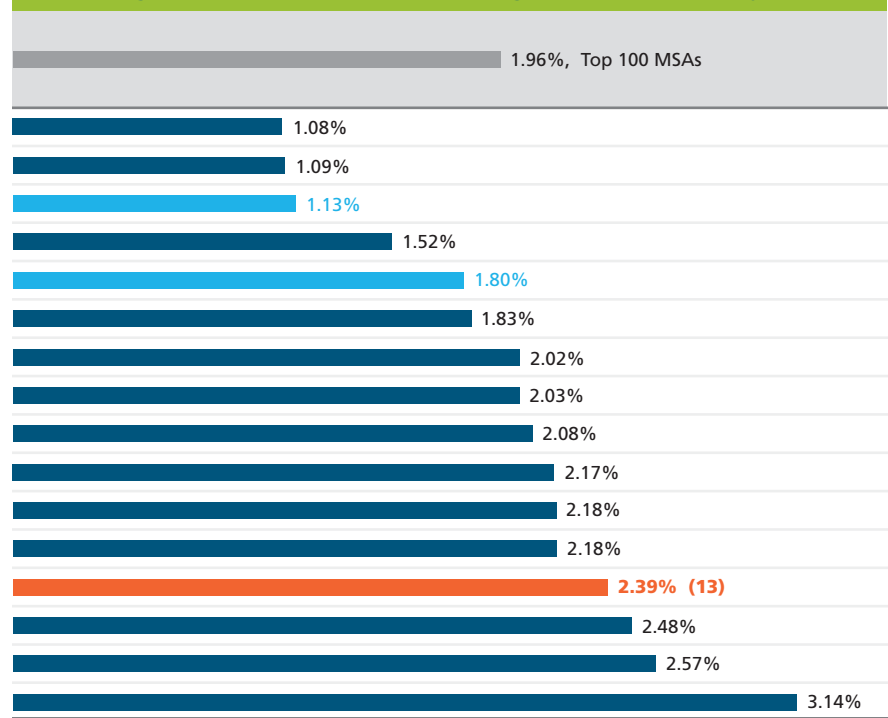
Number of unmarried women ages 15–19, 2011

Metro Area	Total number of unmarried women age 15–19*	Number of unmarried women age 15–19 who gave birth in last 12 months
Portland	67,748	731
Raleigh	(16) 38,707	(1) 422
Cincinnati	69,716	789
Milwaukee	52,816	801
Cleveland	69,016	1,245
Jacksonville	42,898	786
Louisville	41,441	839
Austin	54,876	1,112
Kansas City	62,784	1,308
Charlotte	57,592	1,248
Chicago	(1) 324,088	(16) 7,055
Nashville	50,091	1,094
Columbus	(8) 61,466	(12) 1,467
Minneapolis	108,526	2,693
San Diego	101,542	2,614
Indianapolis	59,380	1,865

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

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

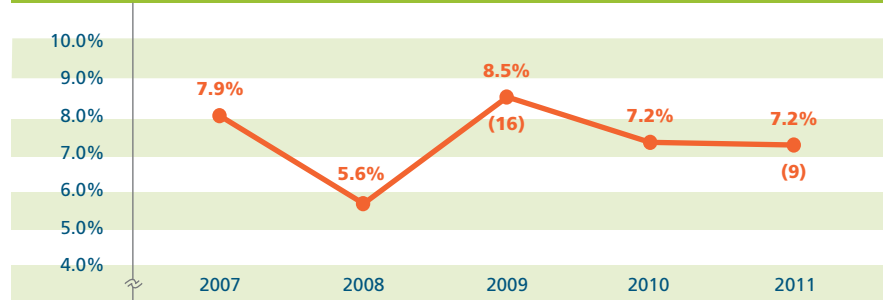
Percentage unmarried women 15–19 gave birth in past year, 2011



Indicator 3.11: Parental Employment

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on families in which no parent is in the labor force. It is a measure of security and stability for children. Children with both parents outside the labor force are economically vulnerable. This does not include children whose parents are in the labor force but unemployed.

Columbus Trends: Percentage under 18 w/no parent in labor force



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

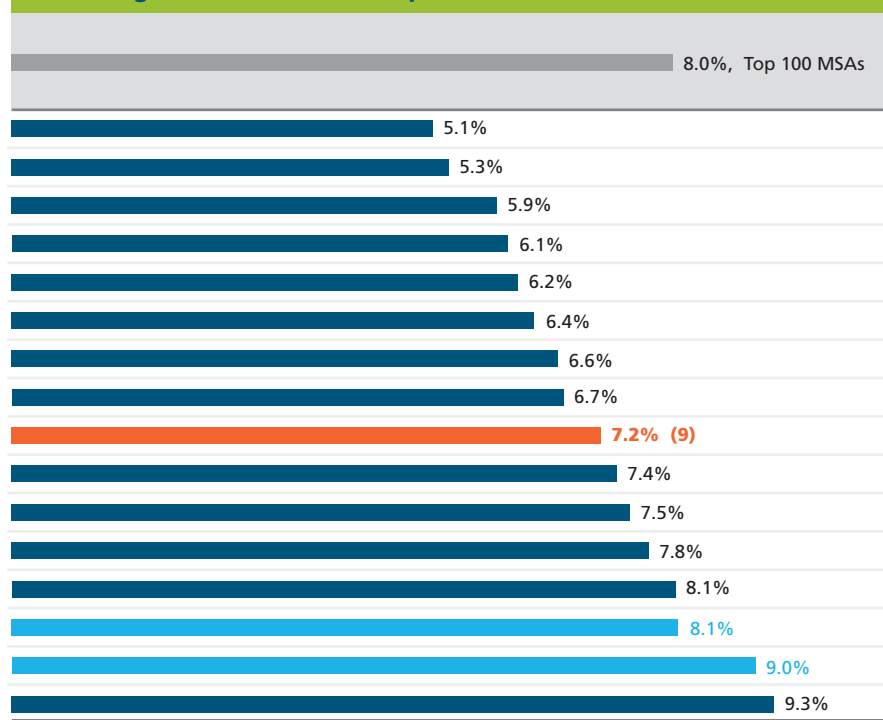
Population under 18 by number of parents in the labor force, 2011

Metro Area	Population under age 18 living with a parent	Percentage with both parents or only parent in the labor force	Percentage with one parent in the labor force and one not
Minneapolis	793,698	(1) 75.8%	19.0%
Kansas City	494,804	74.3%	20.4%
Charlotte	446,464	70.3%	23.8%
Austin	430,682	66.1%	27.9%
Indianapolis	439,866	74.0%	19.9%
Louisville	(16) 289,187	75.4%	18.2%
Nashville	370,661	69.4%	24.0%
Raleigh	294,254	68.0%	25.3%
Columbus	(10) 433,918	(7) 71.0%	(8) 21.9%
Chicago	(1) 2,265,395	68.2%	24.4%
Milwaukee	366,662	74.6%	(16) 17.9%
Portland	503,789	64.7%	27.6%
San Diego	694,020	(16) 61.7%	(1) 30.2%
Cincinnati	504,562	72.1%	19.8%
Cleveland	451,358	70.7%	20.3%
Jacksonville	303,026	70.4%	20.4%

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

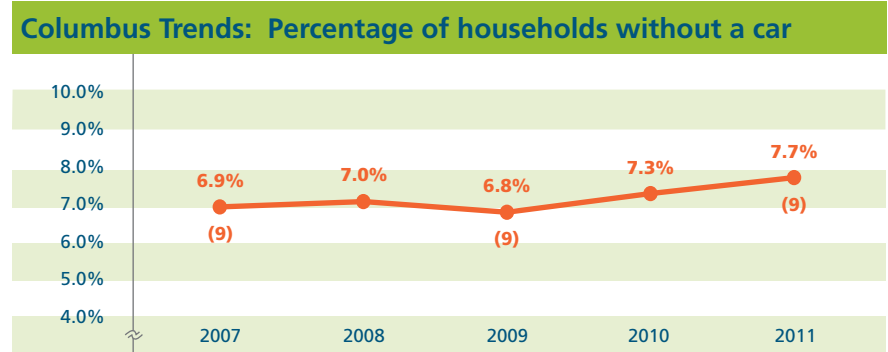
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16), except (*) ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Percentage under 18 with no parent in the labor force, 2011*



Indicator 3.12 : Households Without a Car

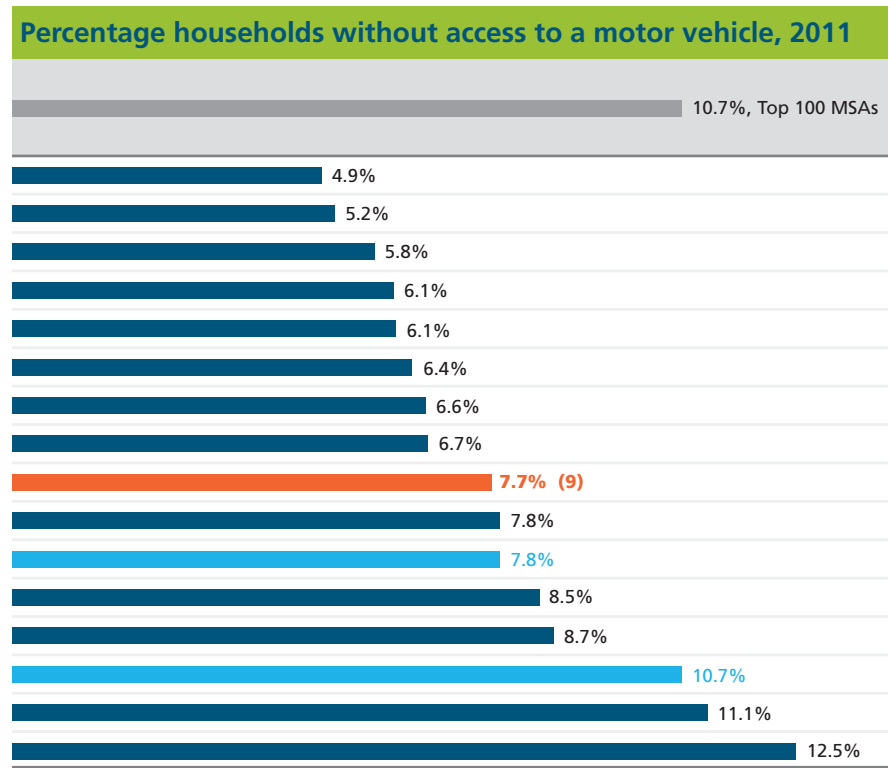
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and 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 metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Number of households without access to a motor vehicle, 2011	
Metro Area	Households without access to a motor vehicle
Raleigh	(1) 21,018
Austin	34,366
Nashville	35,500
Kansas City	48,343
Charlotte	41,264
San Diego	67,661
Jacksonville	33,564
Indianapolis	44,947
Columbus	(9) 55,009
Minneapolis	99,794
Cincinnati	62,955
Louisville	42,182
Portland	75,605
Cleveland	90,297
Milwaukee	68,298
Chicago	(16) 426,849

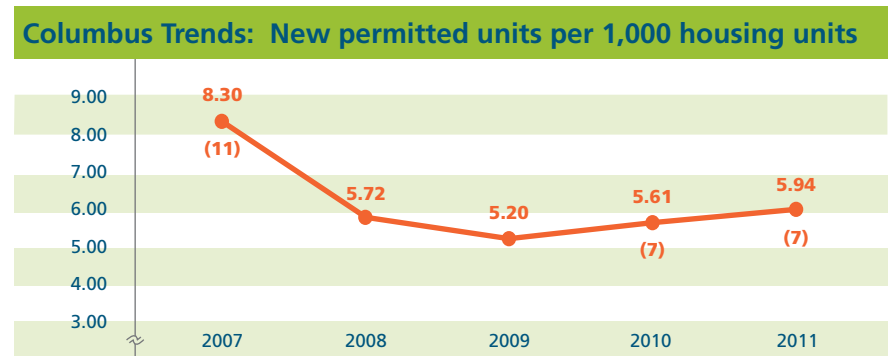
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey



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

Indicator 3.13: 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.

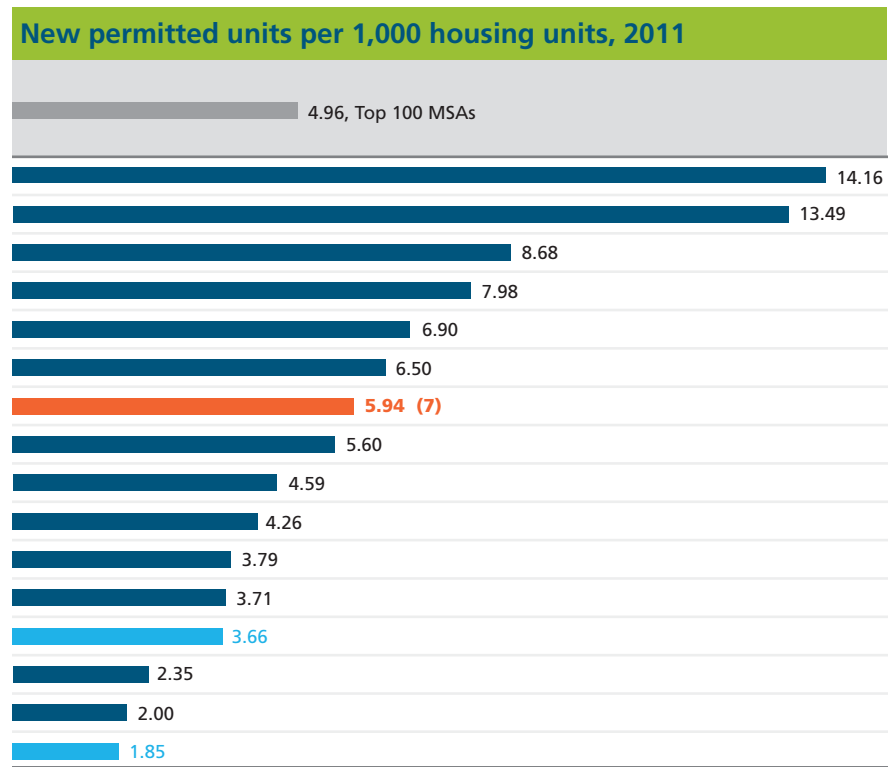


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

New housing starts, 2011			
Metro Area	Number of new permitted residential units	Percentage new permitted units within multiunit structures	Total number of housing units
Austin	(1) 10,239	39.1%	723,297
Raleigh	6,366	25.3%	(16) 472,047
Charlotte	6,446	23.8%	742,559
Nashville	5,394	24.0%	676,139
Indianapolis	5,259	31.3%	762,101
Jacksonville	3,911	17.0%	601,933
Columbus	(10) 4,730	(2) 48.8%	(8) 796,946
Portland	5,213	39.9%	930,446
San Diego	5,370	(1) 58.2%	1,168,705
Louisville	2,397	27.5%	562,161
Minneapolis	5,148	27.0%	1,359,185
Kansas City	3,287	28.1%	885,237
Cincinnati	3,369	25.2%	919,561
Milwaukee	(16) 1,578	43.0%	671,857
Chicago	7,593	45.4%	(1) 3,797,411
Cleveland	1,767	(16) 10.3%	956,811

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey

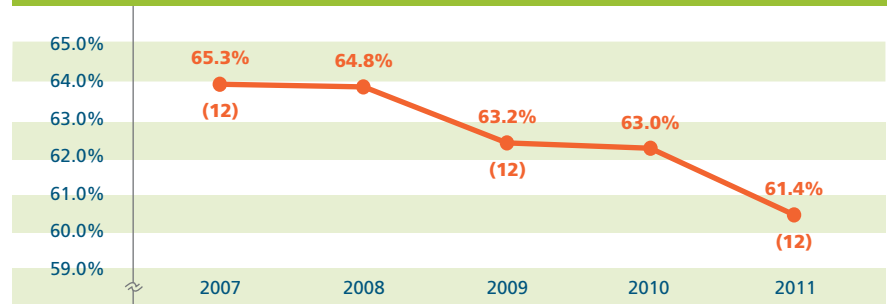
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)



Indicator 3.14: 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: Percentage owner-occupied housing units



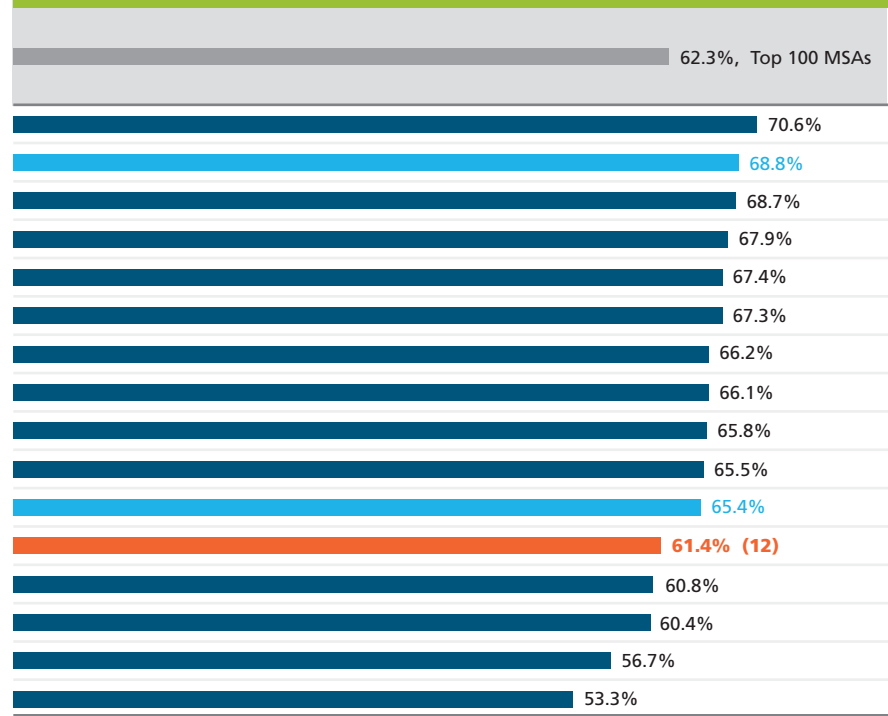
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Owner-occupied housing units, 2011		
Metro Area	Total occupied housing units	Total owner-occupied housing units
Minneapolis	1,281,260	904,981
Cincinnati	805,714	554,054
Louisville	499,056	342,917
Raleigh	(16) 425,406	(16) 289,015
Jacksonville	508,966	343,246
Kansas City	794,197	534,278
Indianapolis	674,976	446,715
Charlotte	671,191	443,616
Nashville	613,496	403,456
Chicago	(1) 3,403,363	(1) 2,230,462
Cleveland	844,779	552,802
Columbus	(8) 715,770	(10) 439,634
Portland	872,423	530,331
Milwaukee	615,107	371,781
Austin	663,866	376,355
San Diego	1,061,056	565,447

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

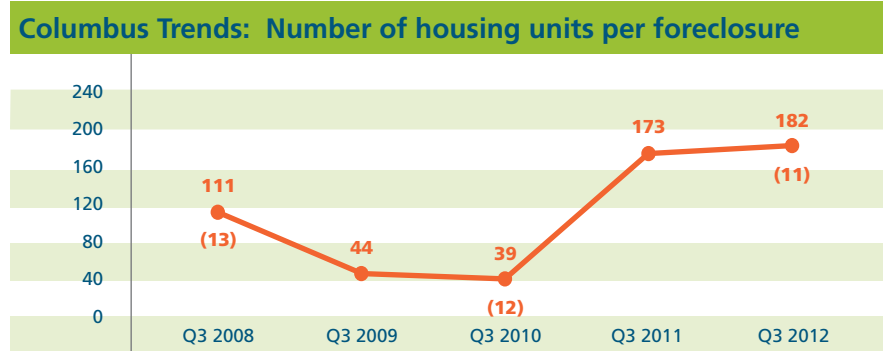
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percentage of owner-occupied housing units, 2011



Indicator 3.15: Foreclosures

This indicator includes data on home foreclosures from the RealtyTrac U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report. The report counts a single foreclosure as any property in one of the three stages of foreclosure: properties in default, properties sold at auction, and bank-owned properties (also known as real estate owned or REO properties). The number of total housing units per property in foreclosure, often stated as “one in every X housing units,” is a common measure of foreclosures. The *higher* the number of housing units per foreclosure, the *lower* the rate of foreclosure.

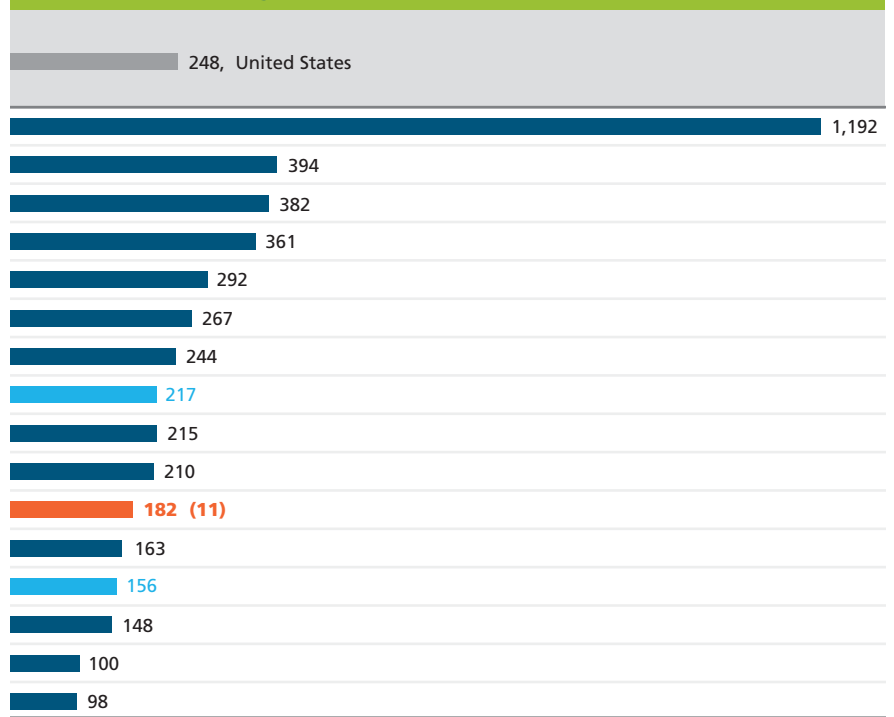


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Properties in foreclosure by stage, 3rd quarter 2012

Metro Area	Properties in default (number of notices of default or <i>lis pendens</i>)	Properties sold at auction (number of notices of trustee's sale or foreclosure sale)	Bank-owned properties (REO properties)
Raleigh	6	(1) 137	(1) 248
Nashville	(T-1) 0	927	766
Portland	484	817	1,121
Austin	(T-1) 0	1,124	833
Kansas City	365	1,521	1,136
Minneapolis	127	2,629	2,318
Louisville	853	814	627
Cincinnati	1,617	1,017	1,599
Milwaukee	1,229	828	1,057
Charlotte	378	2,304	827
Columbus	(12) 1,952	(10) 1,389	(6) 1,004
Indianapolis	1,815	1,463	1,377
Cleveland	3,213	1,315	1,608
San Diego	3,518	2,848	1,520
Jacksonville	3,649	916	1,419
Chicago	(16) 18,923	(16) 9,329	(16) 10,415

Number of housing units per foreclosure, third quarter 2012*

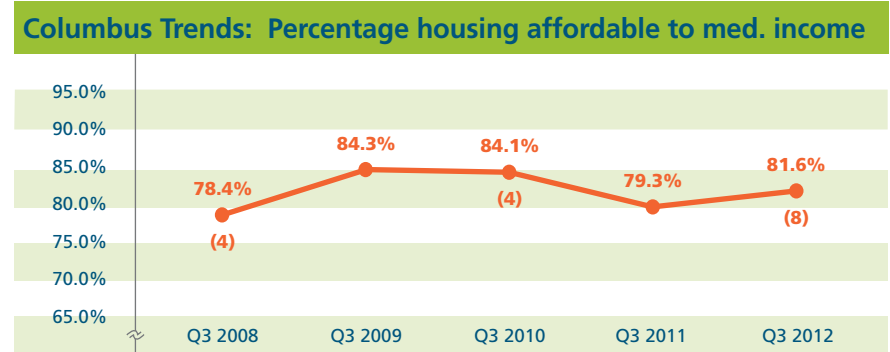


Source: RealtyTrac: U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report

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

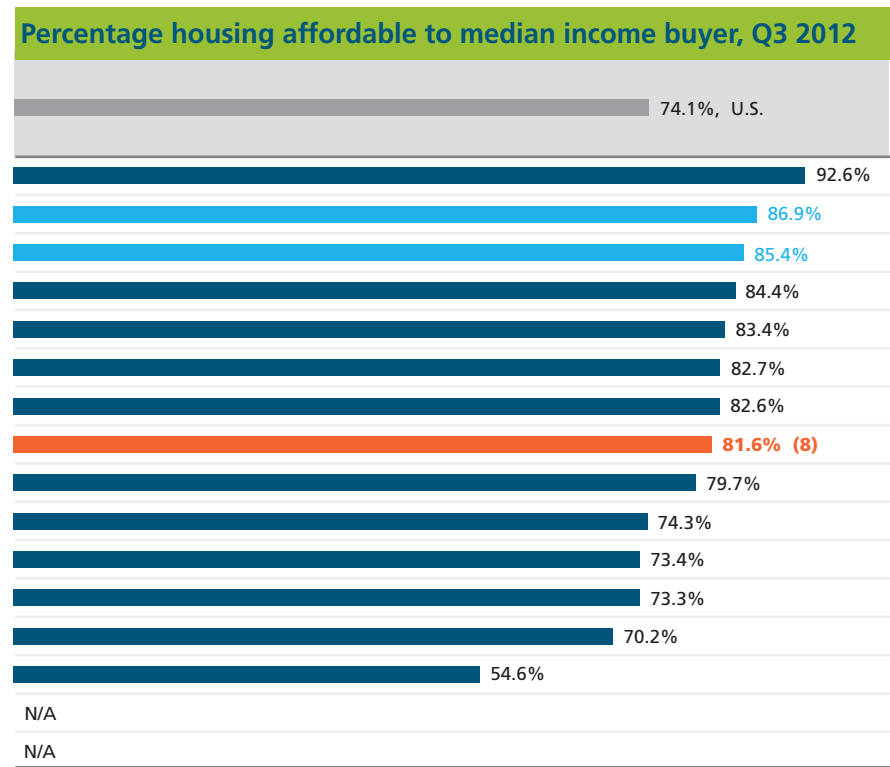
Indicator 3.16: Owner Housing Affordability

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.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Median sales price and median family income, third quarter 2012		
Metro Area	Median sale price* (\$)	Median family income (\$)
Indianapolis	119,000	66,900
Cincinnati	130,000	71,300
Cleveland	(1) 117,000	(14) 63,700
Louisville	139,000	63,800
Jacksonville	140,000	67,300
Minneapolis	188,000	(1) 83,900
Raleigh	213,000	79,900
Columbus	(7-5) 140,000	(10) 67,500
Milwaukee	171,000	73,200
Chicago**	185,000	77,300
Portland	232,000	73,000
Austin	205,000	75,900
Charlotte	182,000	68,500
San Diego	(14) 339,000	75,900
Kansas City	N/A	N/A
Nashville	N/A	N/A



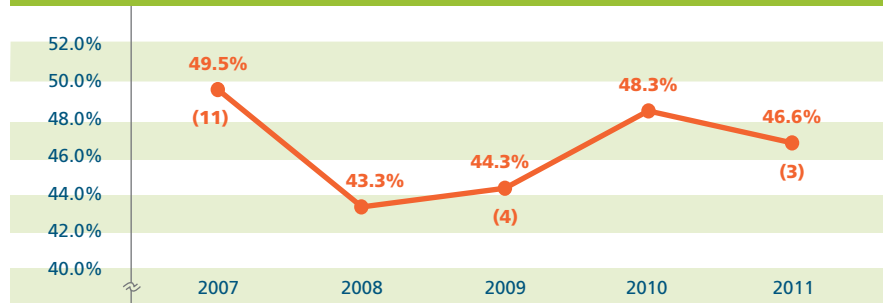
Source: National Association of Home Builders
 **Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL Metropolitan Division (not the MSA)

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

Indicator 3.17: 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 renters pay 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 by HUD to be “cost burdened.”

Columbus Trends: Renters spending > 30% of income on housing

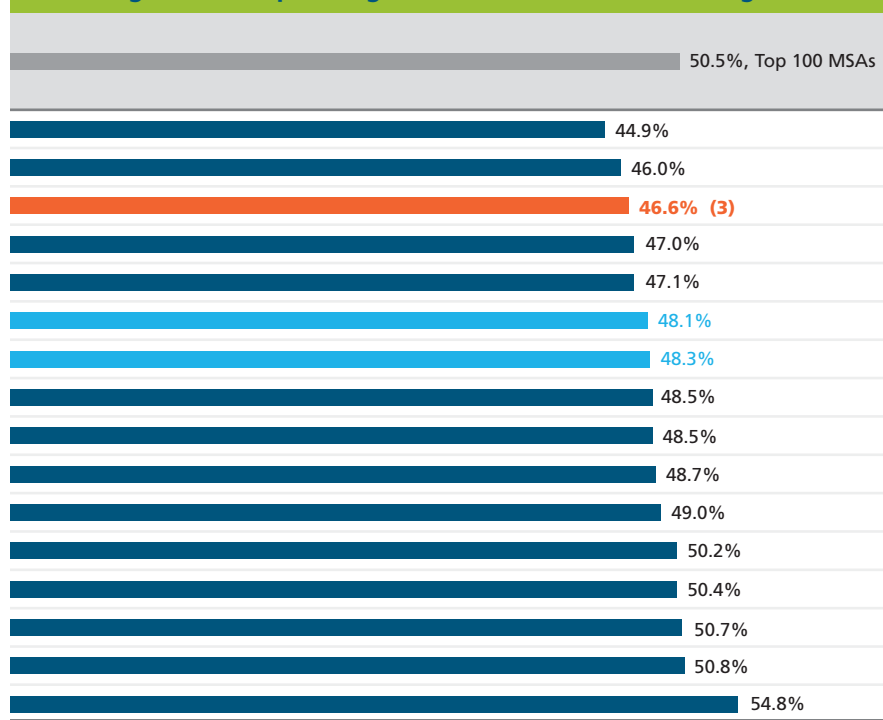


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Renter-occupied housing units and housing cost burden, 2011

Metro Area	Total renter-occupied housing units*	Number of renters spending over 30% of income on housing
Raleigh	(16) 136,391	(1) 61,220
Louisville	156,139	71,757
Columbus	(7) 276,136	(10) 128,759
Nashville	210,040	98,801
Kansas City	259,919	122,317
Cleveland	291,977	140,570
Cincinnati	251,660	121,548
Austin	287,511	139,368
Minneapolis	376,279	182,595
Charlotte	227,575	110,839
Indianapolis	228,261	111,864
Milwaukee	243,326	122,172
Jacksonville	165,720	83,454
Chicago	(1) 1,172,901	(16) 594,317
Portland	342,092	173,827
San Diego	495,609	271,682

Percentage renters spending > 30% of income on housing, 2011

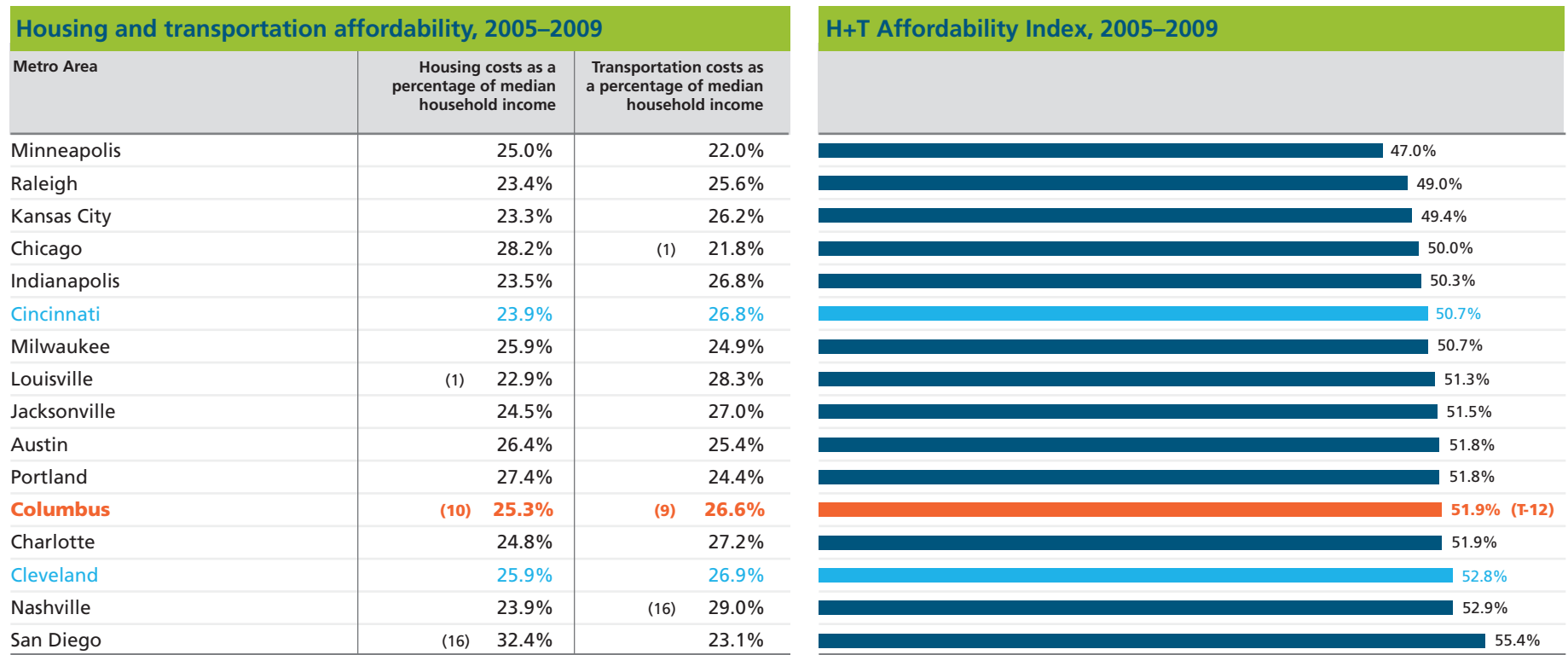


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Indicator 3.18: Housing and Transportation Costs

This indicator includes data on housing and transportation costs from the Center for Neighborhood Technology. Traditional definitions of affordability include housing costs but not transportation costs. The H+T Affordability Index was designed to measure true affordability by adding together housing and transportation costs as a percentage of household income. Housing costs are based on selected monthly owner costs and gross rent from the American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Transportation costs are a function of motor vehicle ownership and use, transit use, and the costs associated with those variables. No trend data are available. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Source: Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T Affordability Index

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

Section 4: Lifelong Learning

This section includes indicators of literacy and language, school attendance and enrollment, educational attainment, and school nutrition that describe the educational resources of the metro areas.

The following are the Lifelong Learning indicator categories:

- 4.01 **Adult Literacy**
- 4.02 **English Language**
- 4.03 **High School Attendance**
- 4.04 **Higher Education Enrollment**
- 4.05 **Educational Attainment**
- 4.06 **Pre-K Enrollment**
- 4.07 **School Lunch Assistance**
- 4.08 **Libraries**
- 4.09 **Research Universities**

Lifelong Learning Overview

This section includes educational indicators measuring literacy, language skills, educational attainment, school attendance and enrollment, access to free or reduced-price lunch, library attendance, and academic research activity. These indicators help describe the academic and educational potential of the metro area populations. Better language skills, more academic engagement, and greater access to educational resources can increase a metro area's potential to stay economically competitive.

The table on the right shows where the rankings in this section fall. Central Ohio's overall educational outlook is very good, with more than half of the indicators in this section falling in the top tier and none in the bottom. In spite of this, there are signs that some of these indicators and rankings may start slipping in the future.

Educational Resources

Central Ohio boasts some great educational institutions. The Ohio State University largely contributes to the high proportion of college-age students in the metro area (4.04) and helps to place Columbus first in research doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 persons in the population (4.09).

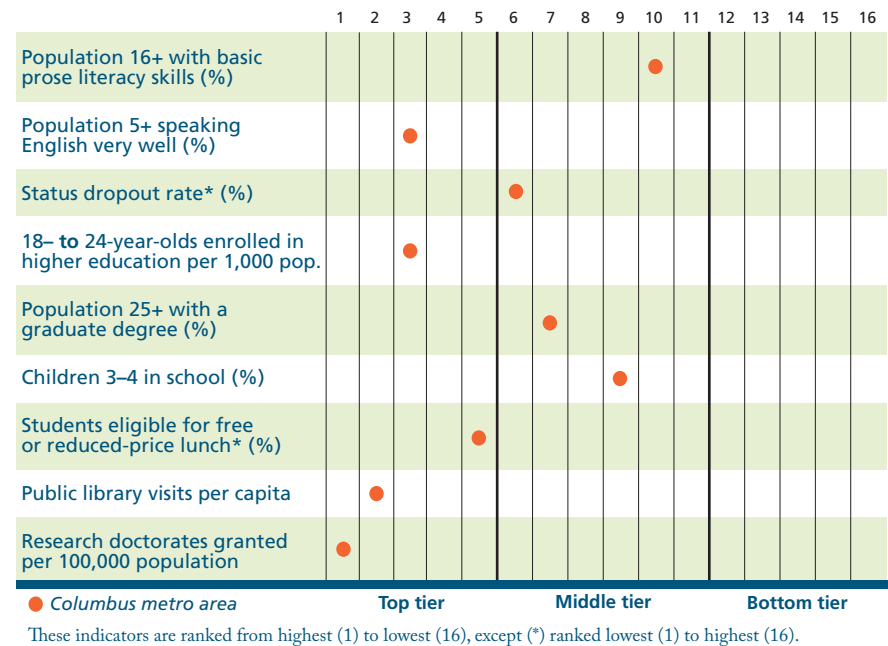
Columbus also has among the highest public library attendance rates among its peers (4.08), second only to Cleveland. However, these attendance numbers are falling relative to the other metro areas, and the rank may start falling as well if this trend continues.

High School Attendance

Another indicator where central Ohio may be showing signs of slipping in rank is the status dropout rate (4.03). Although the rate itself has remained relatively unchanged, the percentage of high school dropouts has decreased in several other metro areas over the same time period, pushing Columbus out of the top tier. If the region fails to catch up with this apparent shifting national trend, central Ohio may soon be in the bottom tier for high school attendance.

Lifelong Learning: 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 Lifelong Learning section.

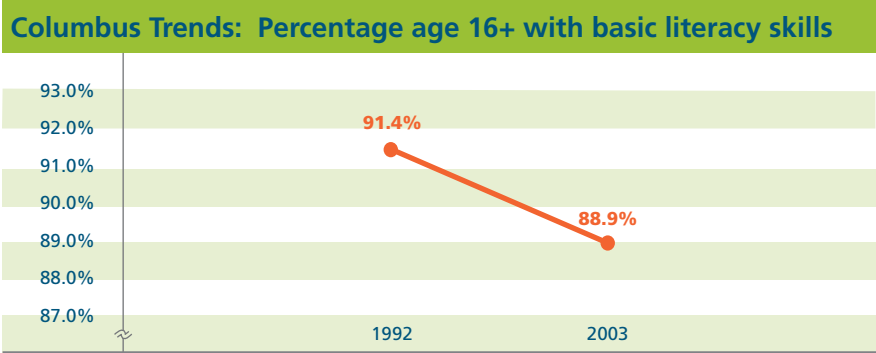


Pre-K Enrollment

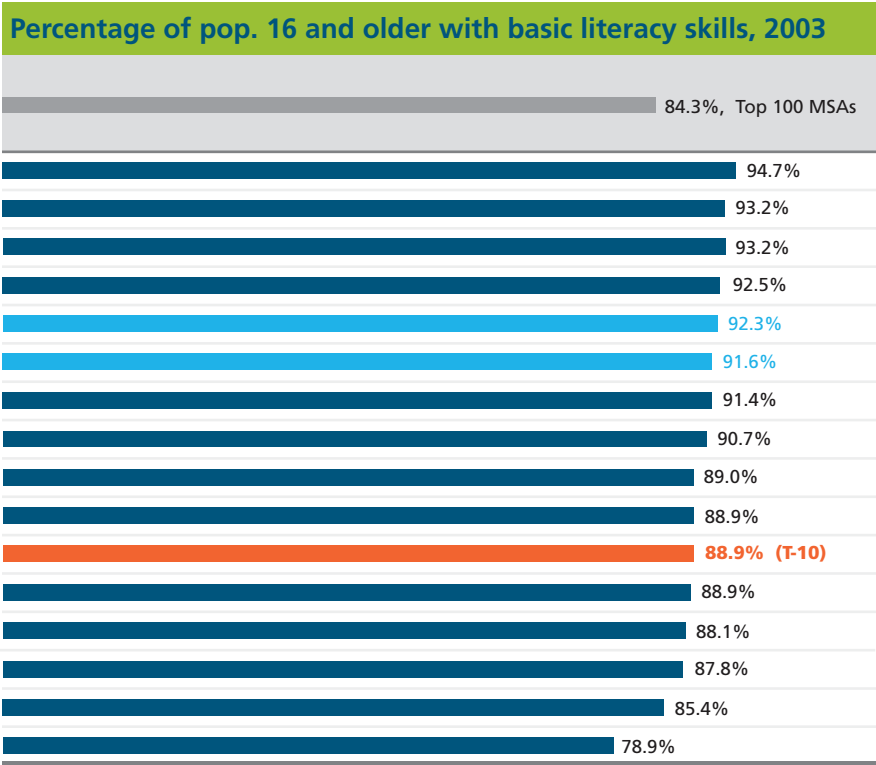
At the other end of the educational spectrum, the preschool enrollment rate for 3- and 4-year-olds in Columbus is relatively low (4.06). Children enrolled in early childhood education tend to be better prepared for Kindergarten, and yet families with preschool-age children often struggle to find affordable, quality programs. Higher preschool enrollment in central Ohio would better position children in the metro area to succeed later in their academic careers.

Indicator 4.01: **Adult Literacy**

This indicator includes data from the National Center for Education Statistics on the literacy rate. These data are collected every 10 years. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.



Population age 16 and older lacking basic literacy skills, 2003	
Metro Area	Population 16 and over lacking basic literacy skills*
Minneapolis	123,557
Kansas City	97,223
Indianapolis	80,256
Milwaukee	86,083
Cincinnati	118,990
Cleveland	137,265
Louisville	(1) 79,220
Portland	143,784
Nashville	113,881
Jacksonville	98,796
Columbus	(13) 139,870
Charlotte	118,830
Austin	120,861
Raleigh	79,724
Chicago	(16) 1,017,922
San Diego	453,521

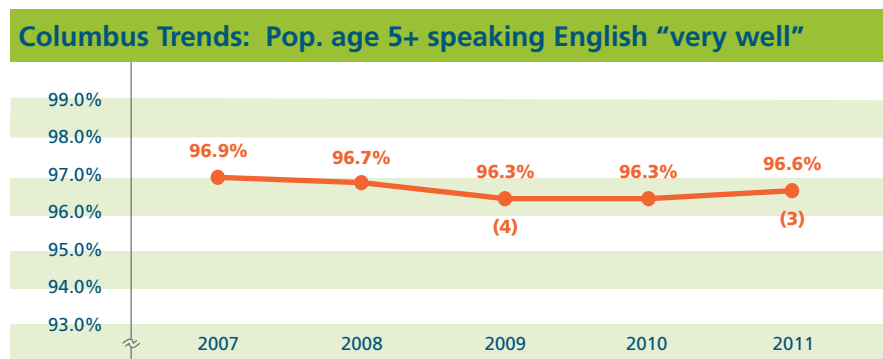


Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

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

Indicator 4.02: English Language

This indicator includes data that provide multiple perspectives on English language abilities. The first is from the National Center for Education Statistics on enrollment in Limited English Proficiency (LEP) programs. The second source is the American Community Survey, which includes data on language fluency and linguistic isolation. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

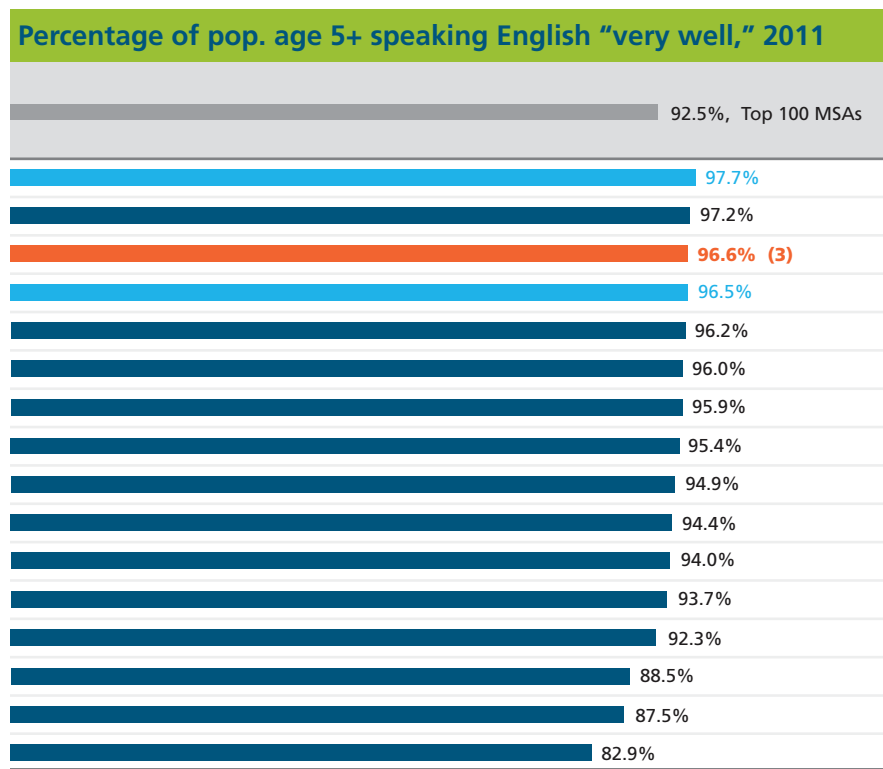


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

LEP program enrollment and linguistic isolation, 2011			
Metro Area		Percentage K-12 students enrolled in LEP programs*	Percentage households in which no persons age 14+ speak English "very well"**
Cincinnati	(T-1)	2.3%	(1) 1.3%
Louisville		3.8%	1.5%
Columbus	(T-5)	5.1%	(T-5) 2.2%
Cleveland		2.4%	2.0%
Kansas City		5.6%	2.0%
Indianapolis		5.8%	2.5%
Jacksonville	(T-1)	2.3%	2.2%
Nashville		5.1%	2.7%
Milwaukee		5.3%	2.9%
Minneapolis		7.0%	3.2%
Charlotte		7.5%	3.3%
Raleigh		8.0%	3.2%
Portland		11.0%	4.0%
Austin	(15)	14.5%	6.0%
Chicago		10.6%	6.7%
San Diego		N/A	(16) 8.7%

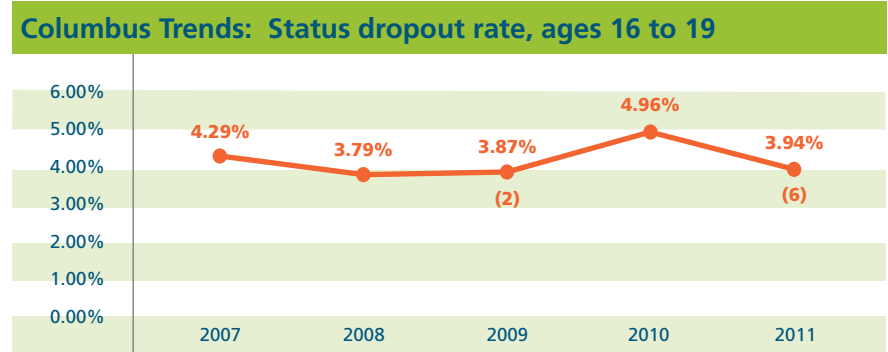
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

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



Indicator 4.03: High School Attendance

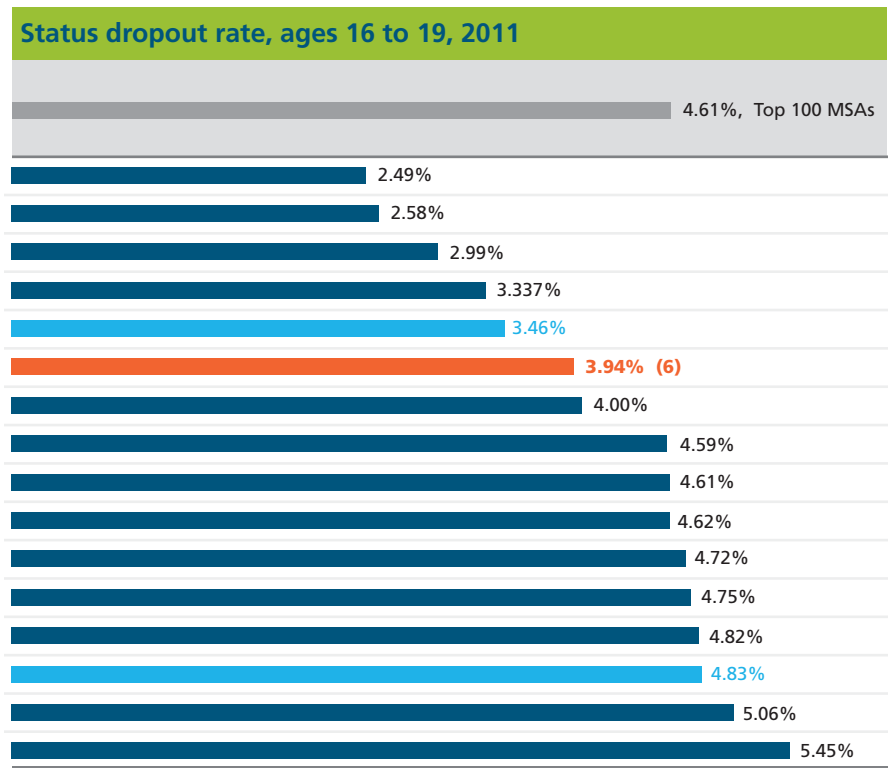
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on high school attendance. It measures the percentage of teens ages 16 to 19 who neither are currently enrolled in school nor hold a high school diploma. This is known as the status dropout rate. High school dropouts are less likely to have the minimum skills and credentials needed to function in society and are more likely to live in poverty and require government assistance. Another similar measure of high school attendance is the idle teen rate. This is the percentage in the same age range who neither are currently enrolled in school nor are in the labor force. Although the two measures are related, idle teens may or may not also be high school dropouts.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Idle teens, ages 16 to 19, 2011	
Metro Area	Percentage of population ages 16-19 not in school and not in the labor force
Raleigh	4.17%
Nashville	4.50%
Minneapolis	(1) 2.56%
San Diego	4.84%
Cincinnati	3.92%
Columbus	(6) 4.19%
Louisville	3.32%
Chicago	4.58%
Indianapolis	5.48%
Milwaukee	5.00%
Kansas City	4.95%
Jacksonville	(16) 6.48%
Portland	5.58%
Cleveland	4.24%
Austin	6.35%
Charlotte	3.94%

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



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

Indicator 4.04: Higher Education Enrollment

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on enrollment in college and graduate school. The ACS includes people living in student housing at the time of the survey if they have been there, or will be there, more than two months.

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



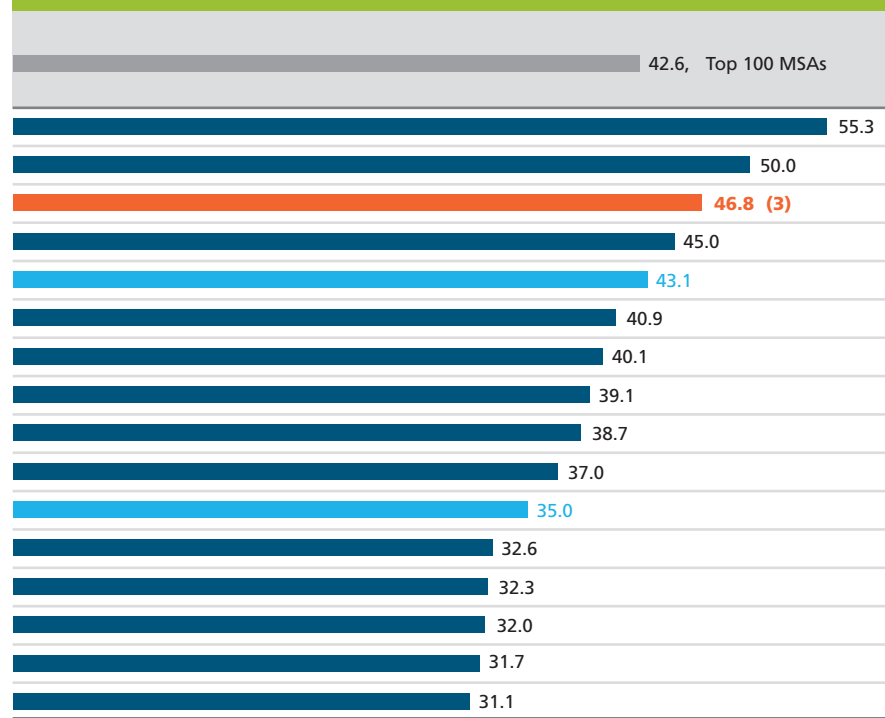
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Number and age of persons enrolled in higher education, 2011

Metro Area	Number of persons enrolled in college	Number enrolled in graduate or professional school	Number of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in higher education
Austin	138,109	30,156	98,557
San Diego	241,804	44,700	157,077
Columbus	(6) 132,900	(5) 32,542	(6) 86,955
Raleigh	71,087	22,055	52,341
Cincinnati	135,894	31,422	92,173
Nashville	90,358	21,794	66,145
Milwaukee	97,881	21,412	62,685
Chicago	(1) 543,543	(1) 166,291	(1) 371,953
Minneapolis	197,581	53,918	128,260
Jacksonville	80,884	(16) 13,567	50,326
Cleveland	121,013	29,587	72,433
Portland	131,506	32,727	73,862
Louisville	(16) 67,931	18,446	(16) 41,778
Charlotte	98,959	20,721	57,426
Kansas City	107,098	30,211	65,004
Indianapolis	91,206	21,007	55,262

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

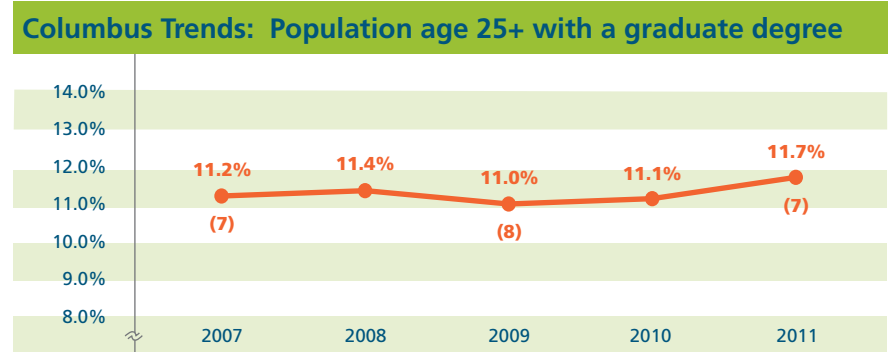
18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop., 2011



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

Indicator 4.05: 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).

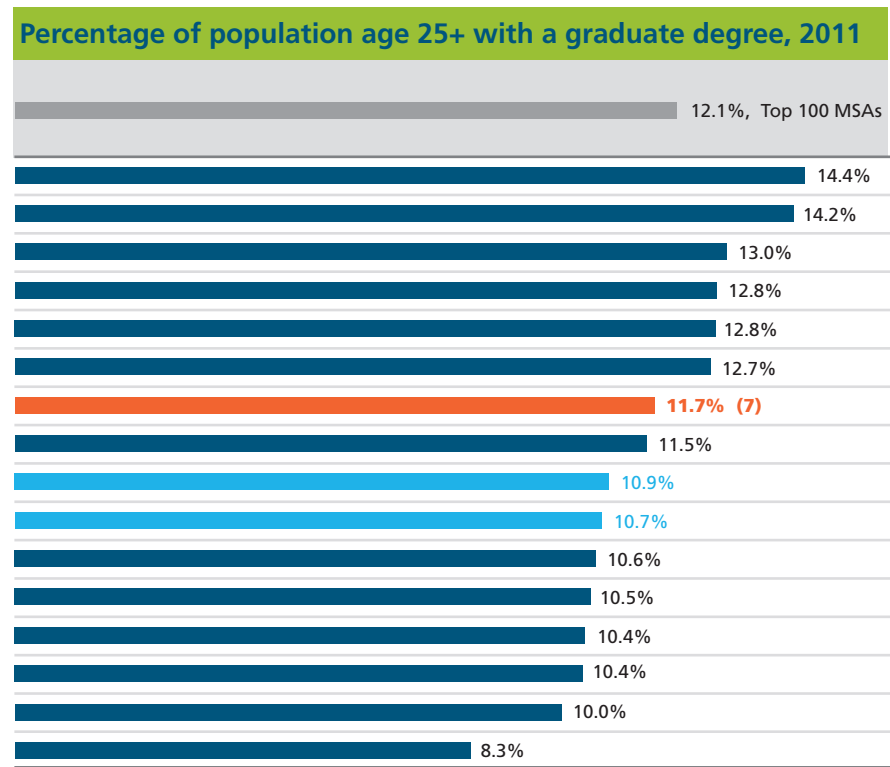


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Educational attainment, population 25 years and older, 2011				
Metro Area	Percentage without a high school diploma*	Percentage with only a high school diploma*	Percentage with some college or an associate degree	Percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher
Raleigh	11.3%	20.0%	27.5%	(1) 41.3%
Austin	12.1%	(1) 19.2%	28.1%	40.6%
Chicago	13.5%	25.4%	(16) 26.9%	34.2%
Minneapolis	(1) 7.2%	22.9%	31.4%	38.5%
Portland	9.6%	22.6%	(1) 33.6%	34.2%
San Diego	(16) 15.1%	19.3%	31.9%	33.7%
Columbus	(4) 10.0%	(10) 28.8%	(10) 28.2%	(7-8) 32.9%
Kansas City	9.6%	26.6%	31.0%	32.9%
Cincinnati	11.4%	31.0%	28.0%	29.6%
Cleveland	11.4%	30.9%	29.8%	27.9%
Louisville	12.8%	(16) 31.5%	30.2%	(16) 25.5%
Indianapolis	11.1%	29.9%	27.9%	31.1%
Nashville	12.6%	29.1%	27.6%	30.6%
Milwaukee	10.4%	28.1%	29.7%	31.8%
Charlotte	12.4%	24.7%	29.6%	33.3%
Jacksonville	11.6%	29.6%	31.9%	26.9%

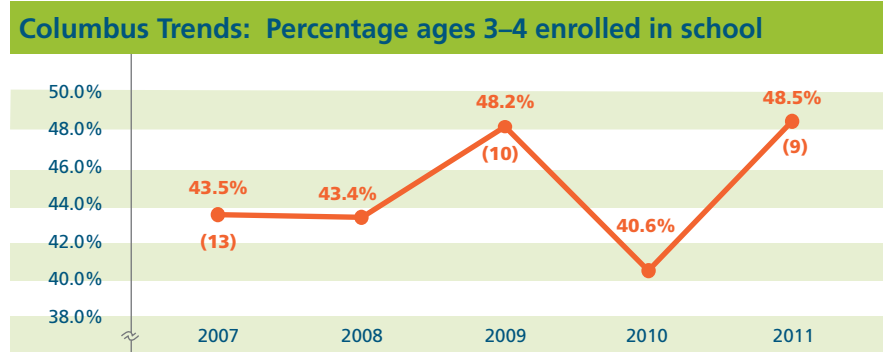
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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



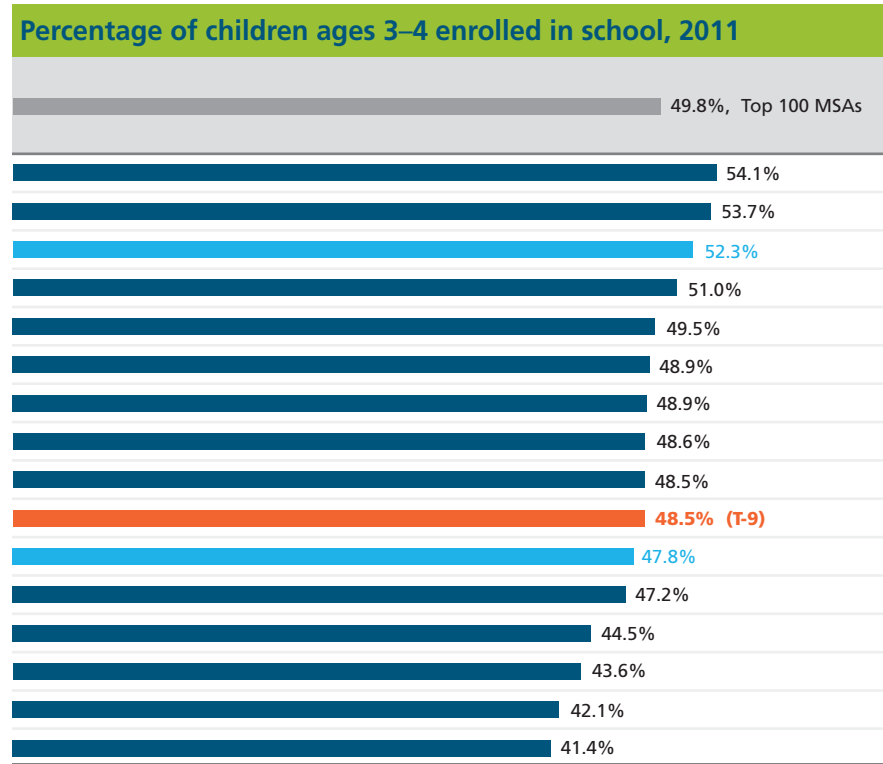
Indicator 4.06: Pre-K Enrollment

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 do not represent all nursery and preschool enrollment because these education levels include children outside the age range of 3 to 4.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school, 2011			
Metro Area		Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in public school	Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in private school
Raleigh	(16)	7,100	13,060
Chicago	(1)	79,342	(1) 64,256
Cleveland		15,369	10,503
Jacksonville		9,940	8,882
Charlotte		11,658	14,888
San Diego		24,365	19,980
Milwaukee		12,478	8,327
Minneapolis		23,235	21,577
Louisville		8,595	(16) 8,008
Columbus	(10)	11,235	(9) 13,659
Cincinnati		15,332	13,282
Kansas City		15,573	13,776
Portland		11,632	17,850
Indianapolis		9,794	13,974
Austin		9,029	13,838
Nashville		8,961	9,770

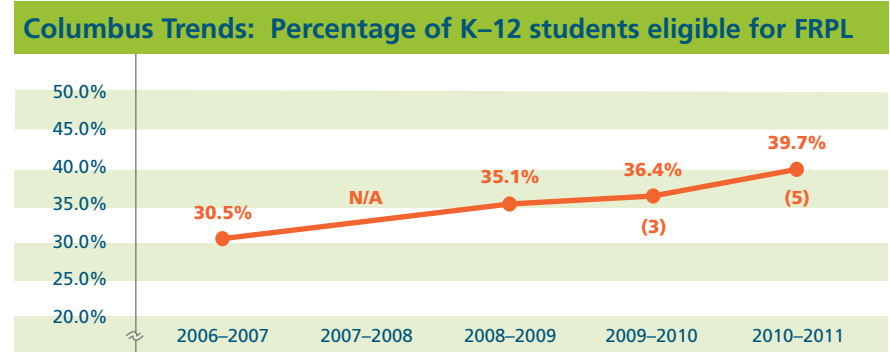


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Indicator 4.07: School Lunch Assistance

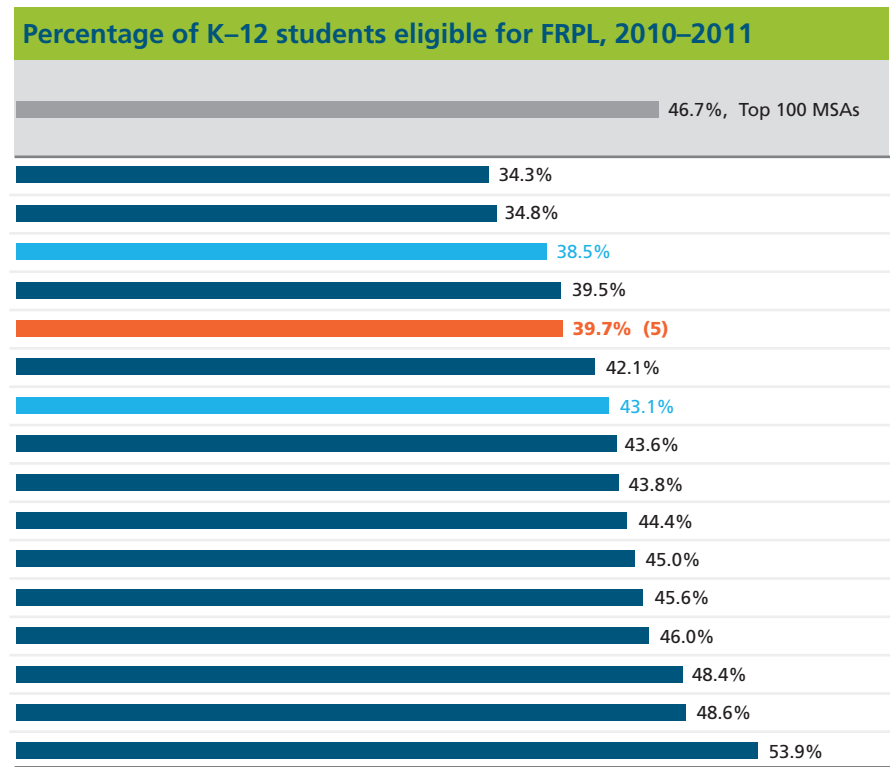
This indicator includes data from the National Center for Education Statistics on K–12 students who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch (FRPL).



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

K–12 students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, 2010–2011			
Metro Area		Number of K–12 students eligible for free lunch	Number of K–12 students eligible for reduced-price lunch
Minneapolis		148,026	36,009
Raleigh	(1)	58,200	(1) 8,634
Cincinnati		108,729	15,415
Kansas City		111,522	23,045
Columbus	(6)	105,314	(4) 13,696
Milwaukee		89,572	10,544
Cleveland		114,027	15,236
Portland		122,866	22,372
Indianapolis		110,133	20,921
Chicago	(16)	625,733	(16) 76,224
Jacksonville		82,057	11,077
Nashville		98,476	14,811
Charlotte		105,718	30,140
Austin		127,985	18,660
San Diego		198,244	43,819
Louisville		88,160	13,897

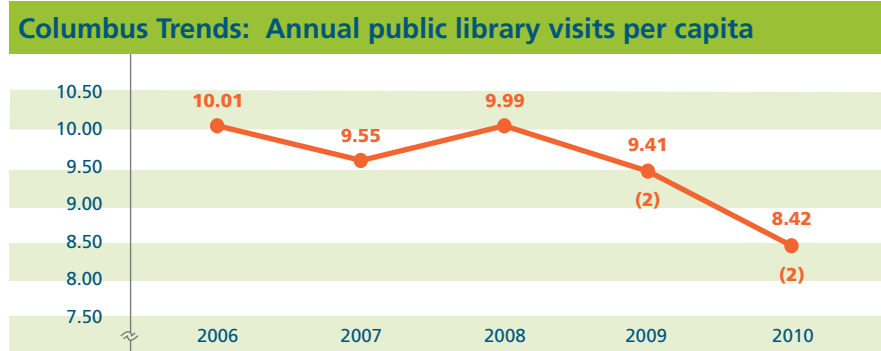
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics



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

Indicator 4.08: Libraries

This indicator includes data from the Institute of Museum and Library Services on public library statistics. A public library is a library accessible to the public and generally funded from public sources.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

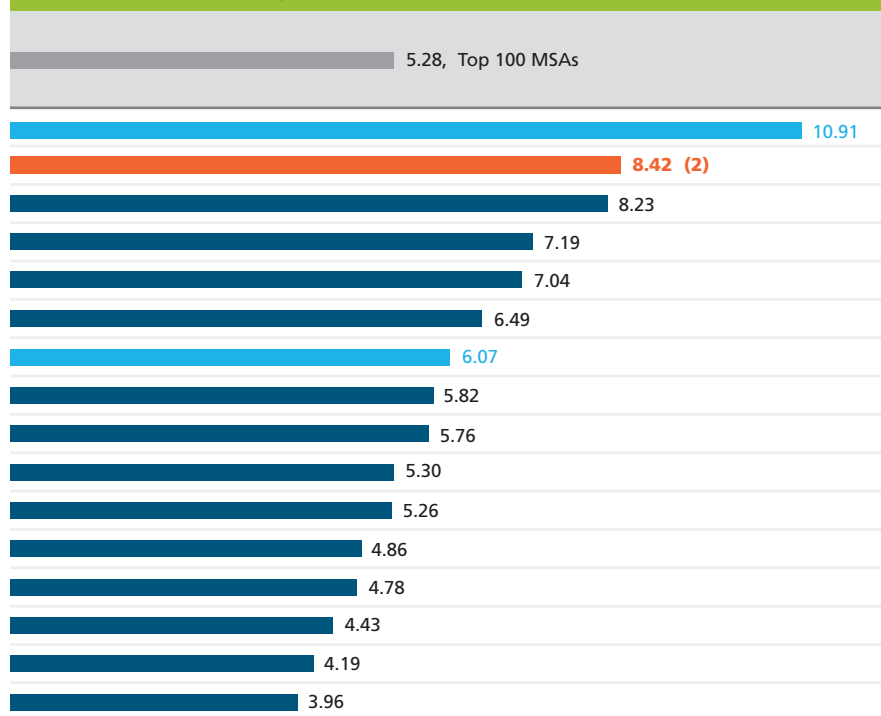
Circulation, program attendance, library cards, and library visits, 2010

Metro Area	Total annual circulation (thousands)	Total annual program attendance (thousands)	Total registered borrowers (thousands)	Total annual library visits (thousands)
Cleveland	52,354	1,090	2,086	22,664
Columbus	(6) 30,242	(6) 755	(6) 1,401	(5) 15,462
Raleigh	11,960	364	(16) 568	9,308
Chicago	(1) 99,347	(1) 3,454	(1) 4,471	(1) 68,020
Portland	45,368	853	1,177	15,663
Kansas City	23,920	706	1,429	13,217
Cincinnati	30,731	833	1,255	12,924
Indianapolis	26,691	728	1,127	10,230
Milwaukee	15,714	417	1,094	8,967
Minneapolis	41,205	648	3,185	17,386
Jacksonville	11,763	(16) 334	914	7,072
San Diego	22,679	1,202	1,903	15,033
Charlotte	11,291	505	1,193	8,406
Louisville	(16) 7,045	383	781	(16) 5,683
Nashville	8,805	420	787	6,659
Austin	9,625	416	830	6,796

Source: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries in the United States Survey

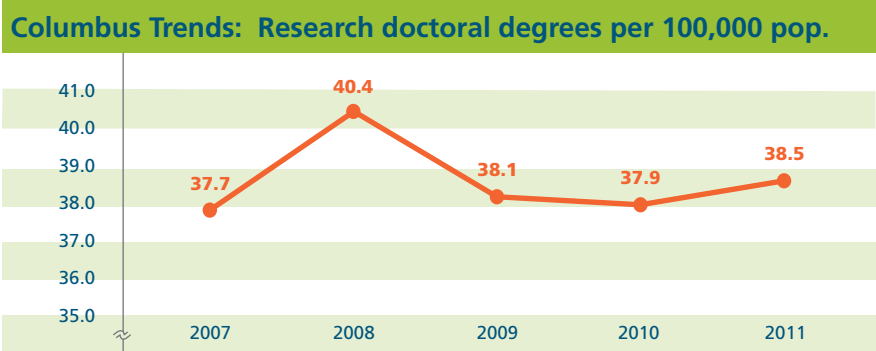
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Annual public library visits per capita, 2010

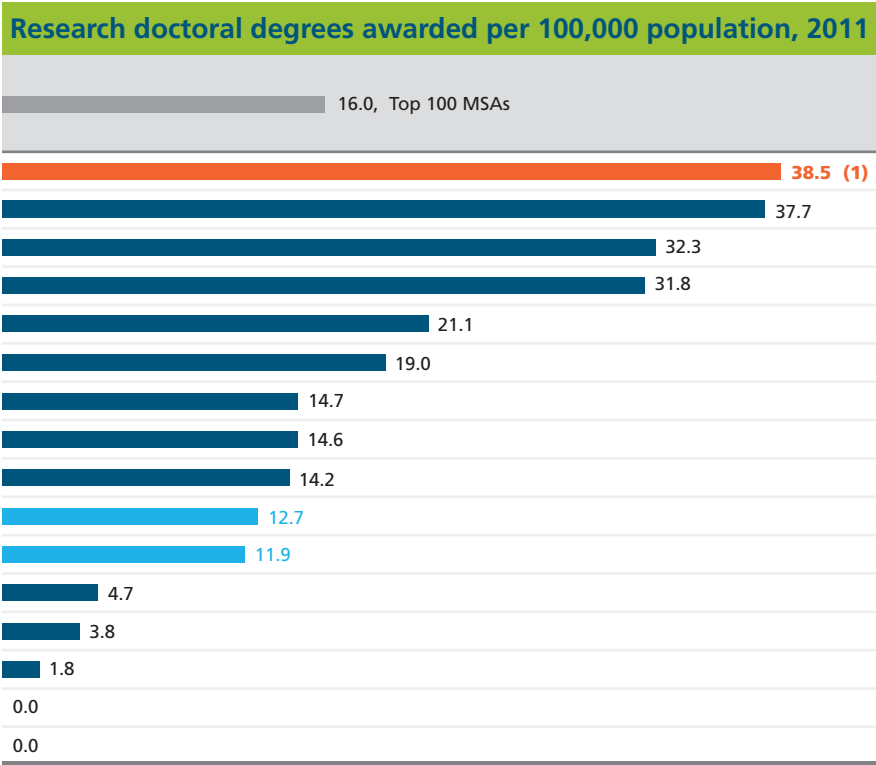


Indicator 4.09: Research Universities

This indicator includes data from the National Science Foundation on doctorate-granting institutions. It measures the annual number of research doctoral degrees (which excludes all professional doctoral degrees, such as doctorates in medicine and law) awarded at area colleges and universities. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Research universities and research doctoral degrees, 2011			
Metro Area		Number of institutions granting research doctoral degrees	Number of research doctoral degrees awarded
Columbus		(T-12) 1	(3) 716
Austin		2	673
Raleigh		2	376
Minneapolis		3	1,056
Nashville		4	342
San Diego		5	596
Milwaukee		4	229
Chicago	(1)	14	(1) 1,388
Louisville		2	184
Cincinnati		3	272
Cleveland		2	247
Portland		2	107
Charlotte		1	68
Kansas City		1	37
Indianapolis	(T-15)	0	(T-15) 0
Jacksonville	(T-15)	0	(T-15) 0



Source: National Science Foundation

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

Section 5: Community Wellbeing

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

The following are the Community Wellbeing indicator categories:

5.01 Local Foods

5.02 Obesity

5.03 Diabetes

5.04 Smoking

5.05 Asthma

5.06 Infant Mortality

5.07 Health Care

5.08 Hospitals and Physicians

5.09 Charitable Giving

5.10 Volunteering

5.11 Voter Participation

5.12 Women in Political Leadership

5.13 Women in Corporate Leadership

5.14 Local Government

5.15 Crime

5.16 Road Safety

5.17 Bridges

5.18 Traffic Congestion

5.19 Commute Time

5.20 Commute Mode

5.21 Walking and Biking

5.22 Public Transportation

5.23 Air Travel

5.24 Professional Sports

5.25 Creative Establishments

5.26 Arts Participation

5.27 Festivals and Celebrations

5.28 Air Quality

5.29 Green Building

5.30 Energy Use

Community Wellbeing Overview

This section includes a wide variety of indicators measuring health and safety, civic engagement, transportation, arts and culture, and the environment that help describe the general community wellbeing of the metro areas. Effective public services and infrastructure, a healthy and engaged citizenry, broad opportunities for recreation and entertainment, and a clean environment are important quality of life components that give the metro area a competitive edge in attracting and retaining residents and businesses.

The table on the following page shows where the rankings in this section fall. For the most part, Columbus tends to rank in the middle or toward the bottom tier when it comes to community wellbeing.

Health and Wellness

One of the biggest areas of concern facing metro area residents is health. On the one hand, Columbus ranks in the top tier for health care coverage (5.07). However, research has shown that health insurance is more often used to treat the results of health problems rather than for preventive care that could address the root of many medical issues.

Indeed, the health indicators in this section show that Columbus residents are in relatively unhealthy. Metro area adults are more obese (Indicator 5.02) and have more cases of type 1 or 2 diabetes (5.03) than their counterparts in the comparison metro areas, ranking in the bottom tier for both indicators. Columbus also ranks in the bottom tier for smoking, with a comparatively high percentage of adults who currently smoke (5.04).

Sadly, the metro area also ranks in the bottom tier for infant mortality, with a high number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births (5.06). A better understanding of the problem can be gained by analyzing the data by race or ethnicity of the mother. Compared to the other metro areas, Columbus's infant mortality rate among Whites is relatively high. Although the rate for African Americans falls in the middle of the rankings, this masks the starker reality that African American mothers in Columbus are almost twice as likely as White mothers to experience the death of a child who is younger than one year old.

Transportation Choices

There is a definite connection between the health of residents and the transportation choices available. Although Columbus enjoys the least amount of traffic delay (5.18) and among the shortest commute times (5.19) of the comparison metros, the ease of driving alone to work may be contributing to the high obesity rate. Indeed, central Ohioans fall in the bottom tier for the percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode to driving alone (5.20) and are less likely to use public transportation (5.22).

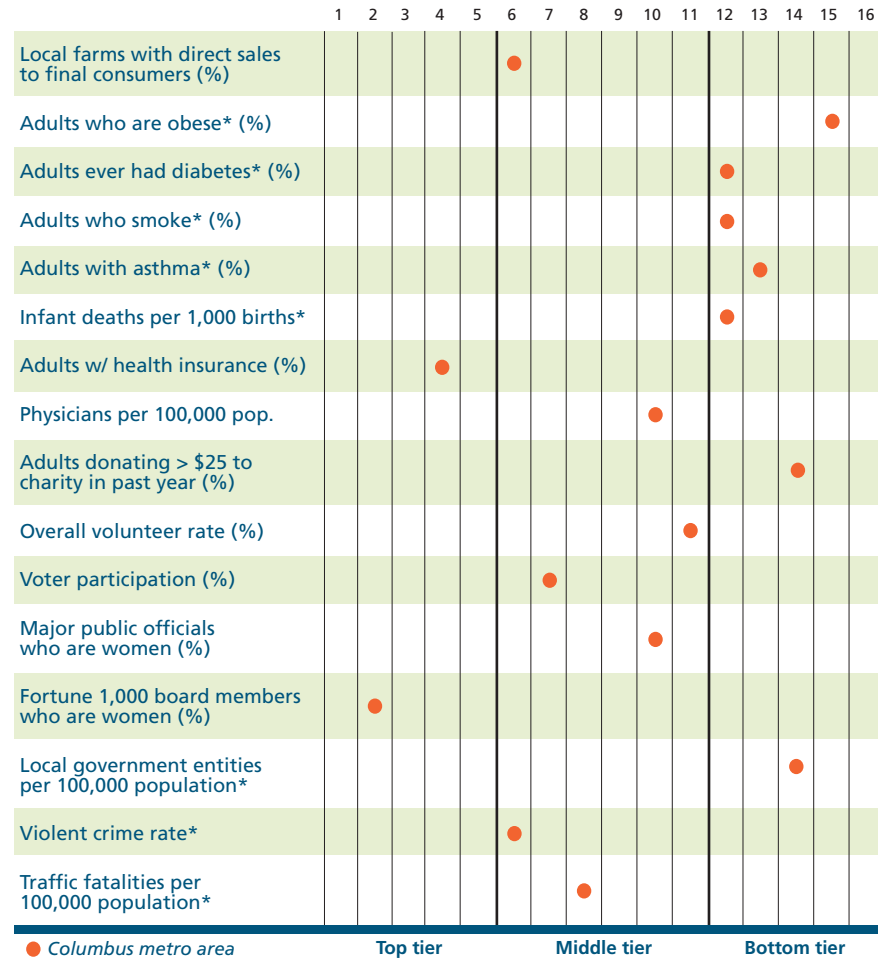
Our transportation choices are also influenced by public policy. The percentage of federal transportation funding obligated to local bicycle and pedestrian projects is relatively small, placing central Ohio in the bottom tier for bicycle and pedestrian accessibility (5.21). In spite of this, and in apparent contradiction to the other transportation indicators, Columbus boasts among the highest percentages of commuters walking to work (5.20).

Creative Economy

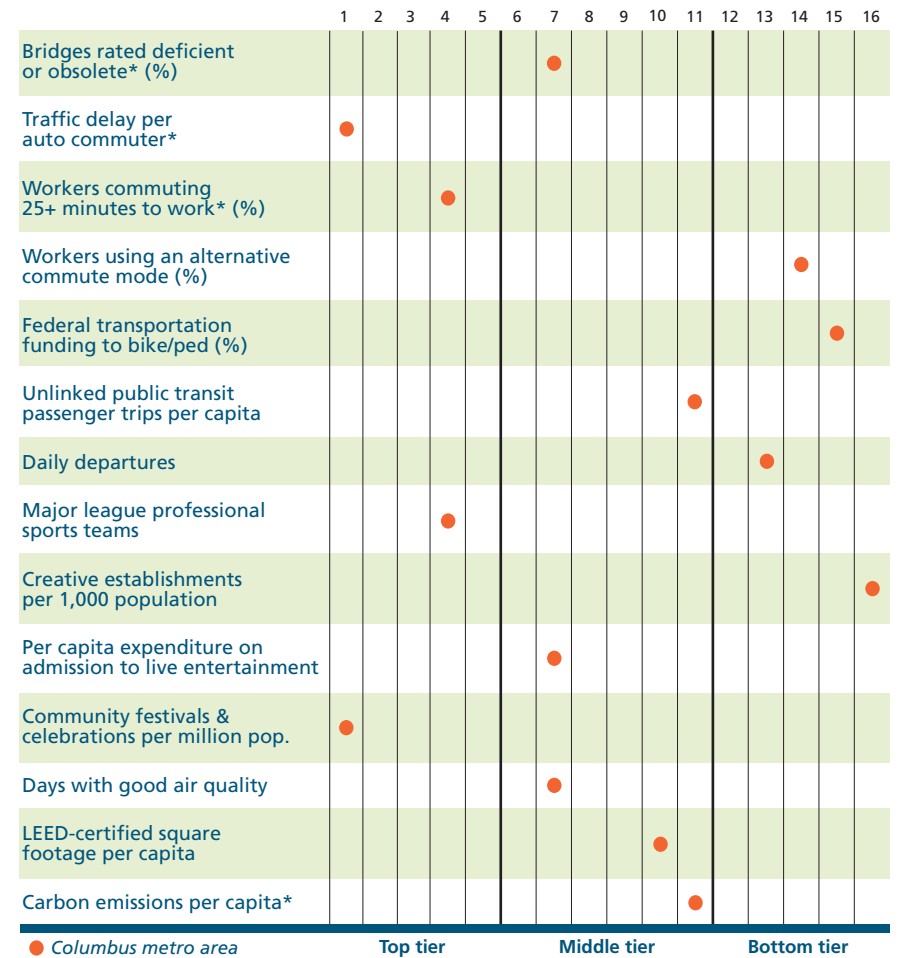
Artists, cultural institutions, and creative businesses—collectively known as the creative economy—have been shown to contribute positively to the larger economy through job growth, revenue, and quality of life. On a positive note, Columbus boasts the most nonprofit community festivals and celebrations per million people (5.27). Popular attractions such as the Columbus Zoo and Aquarium and the Franklin Park Conservatory also help to place central Ohio in the top tier for adults attending zoos and other similar institutions every year. At the same time, participation in the performing arts and attendance at art museums are both relatively low (5.26). For the most part, Columbus performs poorly in its arts indicators: the region falls in the bottom tier for creative jobs as a proportion of all jobs (2.18) and sits in last place for the number of creative establishments per 1,000 people (5.25).

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.



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

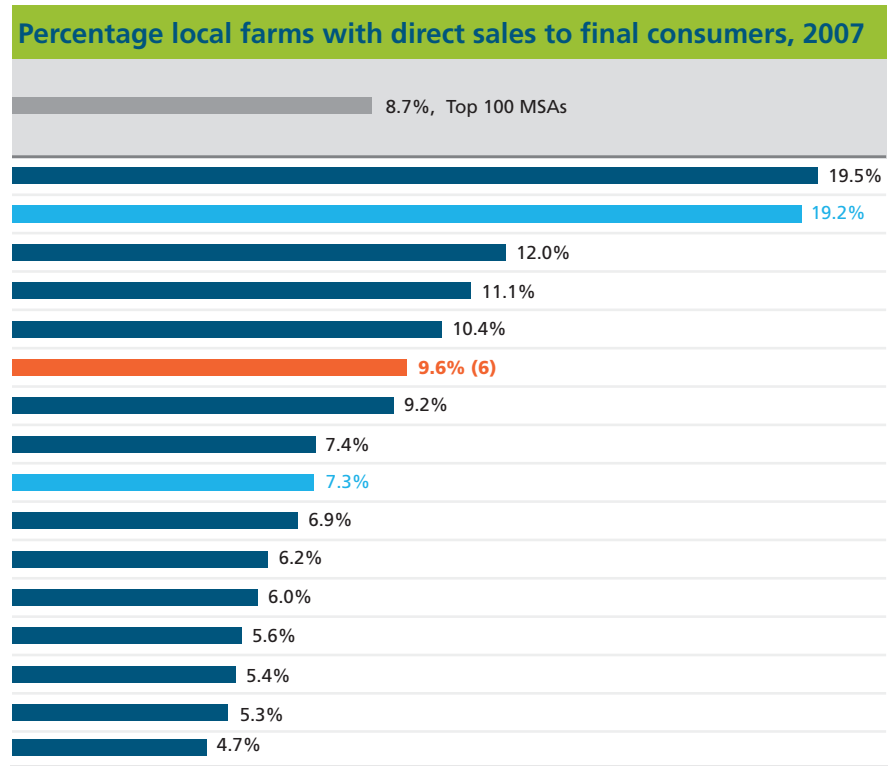


These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16), except (*) ranked lowest (1) to highest (16).

Indicator 5.01: Local Foods

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Food Environment Atlas on farms and farmers’ markets. The percentage of local farms selling goods directly to final consumers—whether at rural farm stands or urban farmers’ markets—is a measure of sustainability in local food economies. These data are collected every five years and no trending data are available. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.

Local farms with direct sales to final consumers, 2007		
Metro Area	Total number of local farms	Number of local farms with direct sales to final consumers
Portland	11,457	(1) 2,237
Cleveland	3,101	594
Milwaukee	2,119	254
Minneapolis	11,672	1,297
San Diego	6,683	695
Columbus	(9) 7,044	(6) 675
Raleigh	2,664	246
Jacksonville	(16) 1,730	(16) 128
Cincinnati	10,377	757
Chicago	7,707	533
Indianapolis	5,743	356
Austin	8,704	518
Charlotte	3,996	223
Kansas City	(1) 15,522	842
Louisville	10,322	542
Nashville	14,079	667

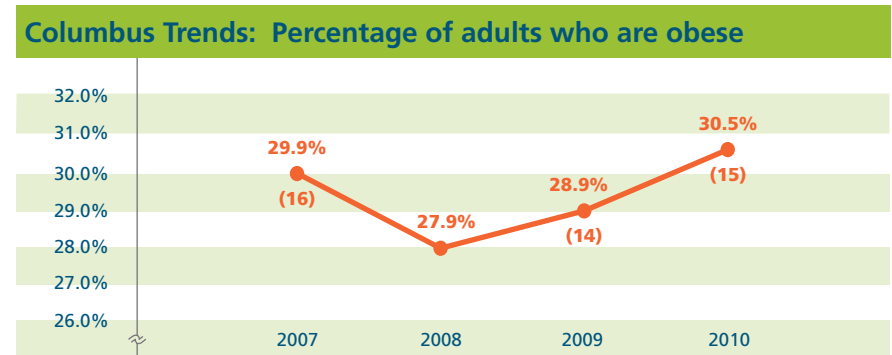


Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas

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

Indicator 5.02: Obesity

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey a body mass index (BMI) of 25.0 or greater. BMI is calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 indicates the individual is overweight, whereas a BMI of 30.0 or greater indicates obesity. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

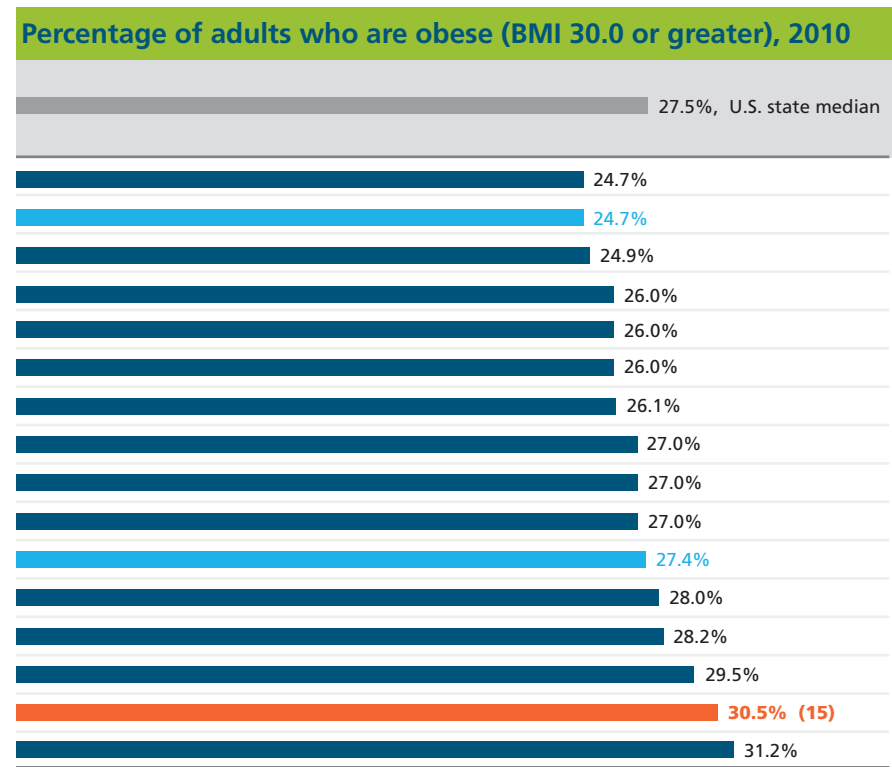


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese, 2010	
Metro Area	Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese (BMI 25.0 or greater)
Nashville	62.1%
Cleveland	65.6%
Minneapolis	61.6%
Portland	59.7%
Milwaukee	61.0%
Jacksonville	61.4%
San Diego	(1) 58.9%
Chicago	61.2%
Raleigh	63.0%
Austin	64.1%
Cincinnati	61.8%
Charlotte	63.0%
Indianapolis	63.9%
Kansas City	65.5%
Columbus	(T-13) 65.5%
Louisville	(16) 66.3%

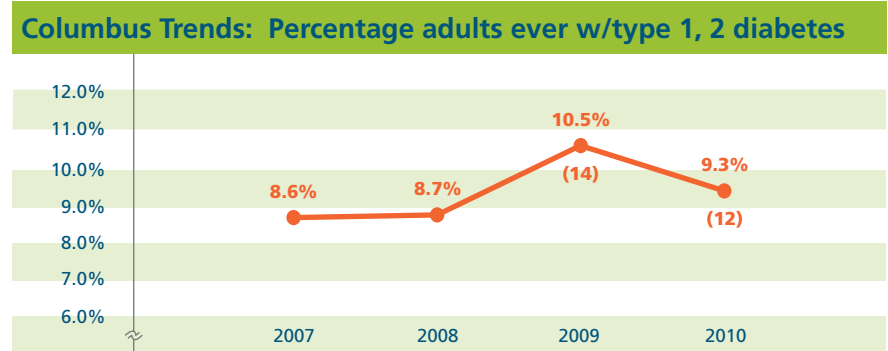
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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



Indicator 5.03: Diabetes

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey that they have ever been diagnosed with diabetes. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



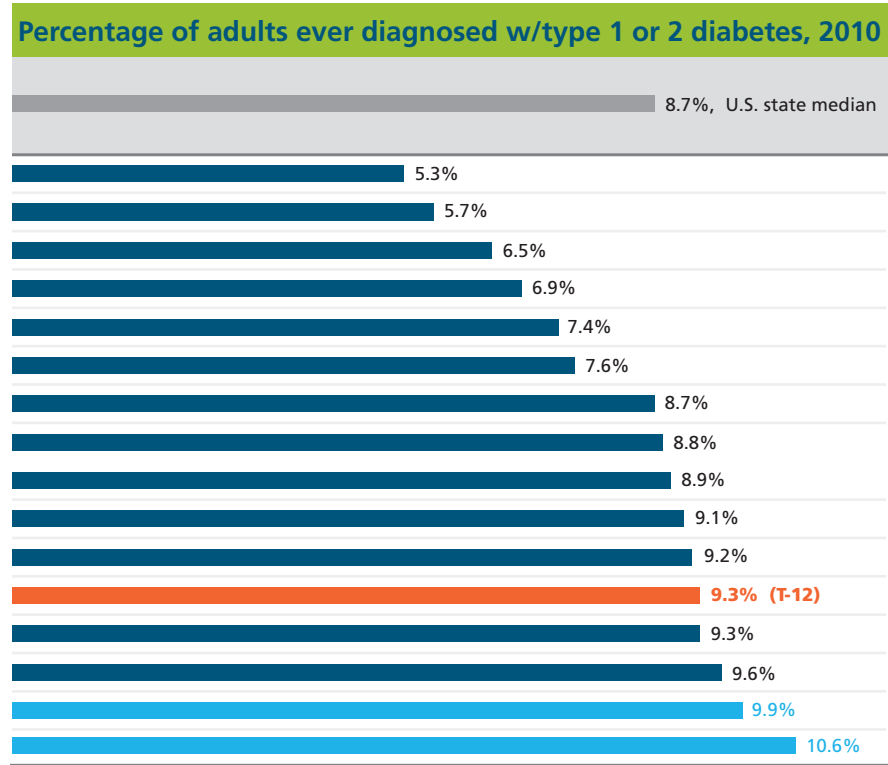
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Adults ever diagnosed w/prediabetes or gestational diabetes, 2010*			
Metro Area	Percentage of adults ever diagnosed with prediabetes*	Percentage of adult women ever diagnosed with gestational diabetes*	
Minneapolis	1.5%	(T-1)	0.8%
Austin	1.7%		1.4%
Portland	1.0%		2.0%
Louisville	0.8%		2.0%
Raleigh	1.0%		1.4%
Milwaukee	(1) 0.4%		1.4%
Nashville	(16) 4.7%		1.0%
Chicago	0.9%		1.4%
San Diego	1.3%	(16)	4.8%
Kansas City	1.1%		1.2%
Charlotte	1.2%		1.8%
Columbus	(T-11) 1.3%	(T-4)	1.2%
Jacksonville	0.7%		3.4%
Indianapolis	1.2%		2.0%
Cincinnati	1.1%		2.0%
Cleveland	2.7%	(T-1)	0.8%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Does not include adults who have also ever been diagnosed with type 1 or 2 diabetes.

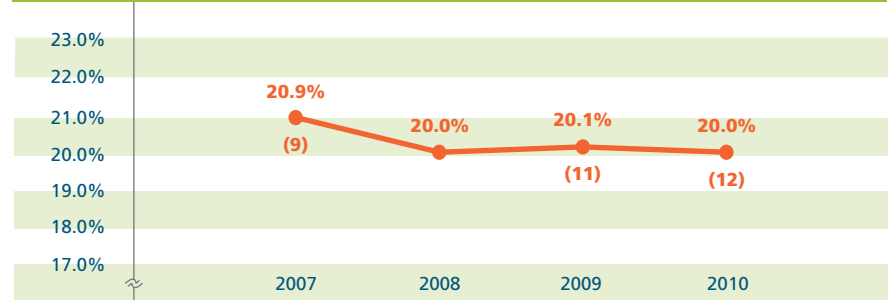
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)



Indicator 5.04: Smoking

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of adults who currently smoke



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

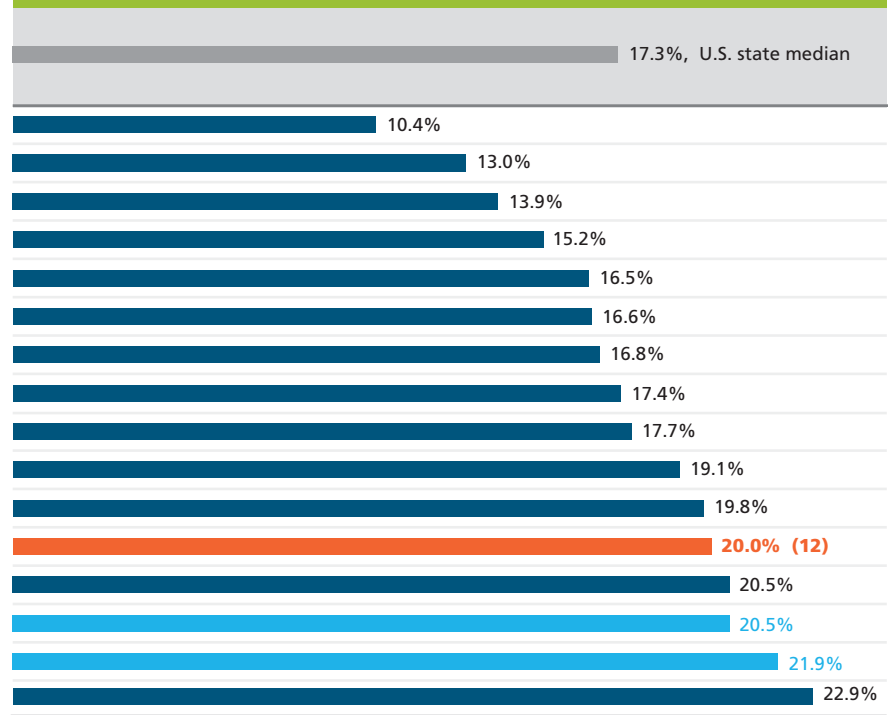
Adults by smoking habits, 2010

Metro Area	Percentage adults who have never smoked or have smoked fewer than 100 cigarettes*	Percentage of adults who smoke daily
Austin	(1) 67.8%	(1) 7.0%
San Diego	63.4%	7.8%
Portland	59.9%	10.1%
Minneapolis	59.6%	11.4%
Charlotte	60.9%	10.4%
Raleigh	61.9%	13.0%
Chicago	59.6%	11.3%
Nashville	58.8%	14.4%
Jacksonville	56.3%	12.6%
Kansas City	55.7%	14.5%
Indianapolis	54.6%	13.9%
Columbus	(9) 57.6%	(14) 15.8%
Milwaukee	54.0%	12.0%
Cleveland	54.2%	15.6%
Cincinnati	53.8%	17.6%
Louisville	(16) 50.0%	(16) 17.7%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

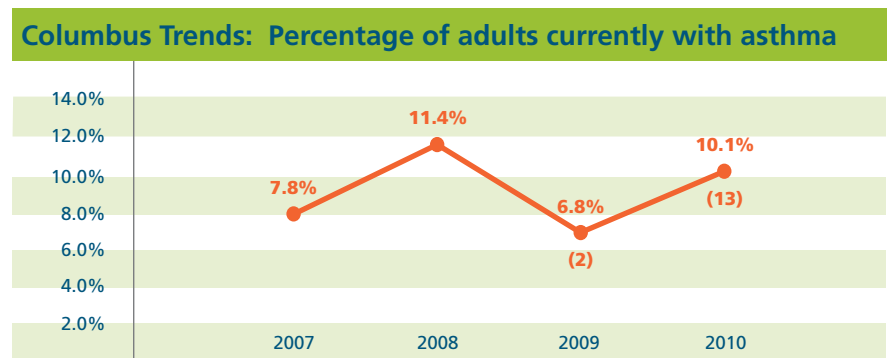
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked from highest to lowest

Percentage of adults who currently smoke, 2011



Indicator 5.05: Asthma

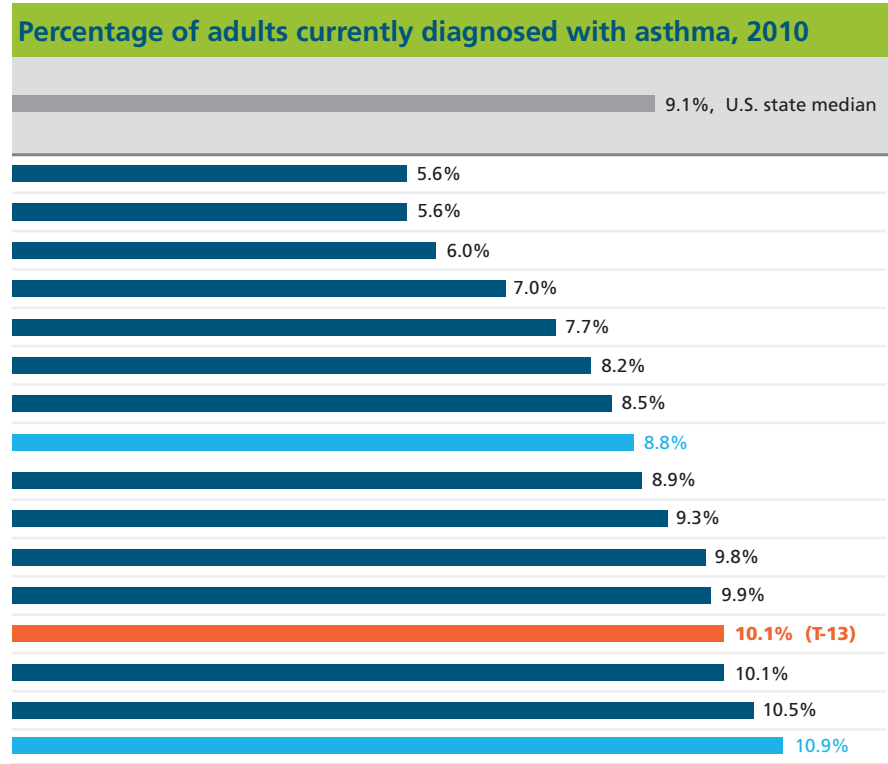
This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey that currently have asthma, as diagnosed by a physician. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Adults that have ever been diagnosed with asthma, 2010

Metro Area	Percentage of adults ever diagnosed with asthma
Nashville	(1) 8.4%
Raleigh	9.7%
Charlotte	11.4%
Austin	9.6%
San Diego	13.5%
Minneapolis	12.0%
Portland	16.1%
Cleveland	13.3%
Chicago	13.6%
Milwaukee	14.5%
Louisville	12.7%
Kansas City	15.5%
Columbus	(7) 13.1%
Jacksonville	15.7%
Indianapolis	15.4%
Cincinnati	(16) 16.5%

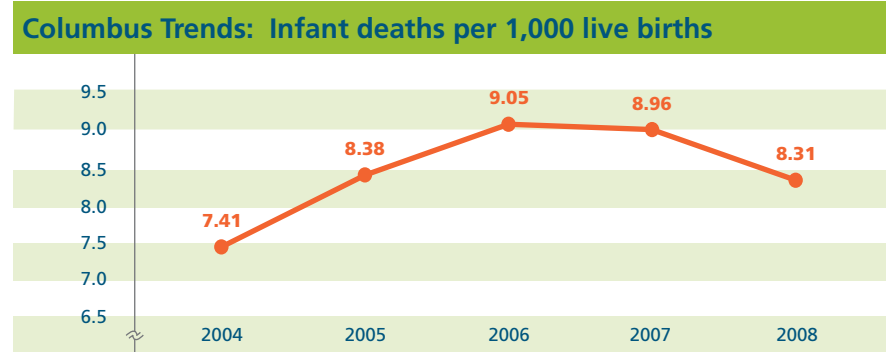


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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

Indicator 5.06: Infant Mortality

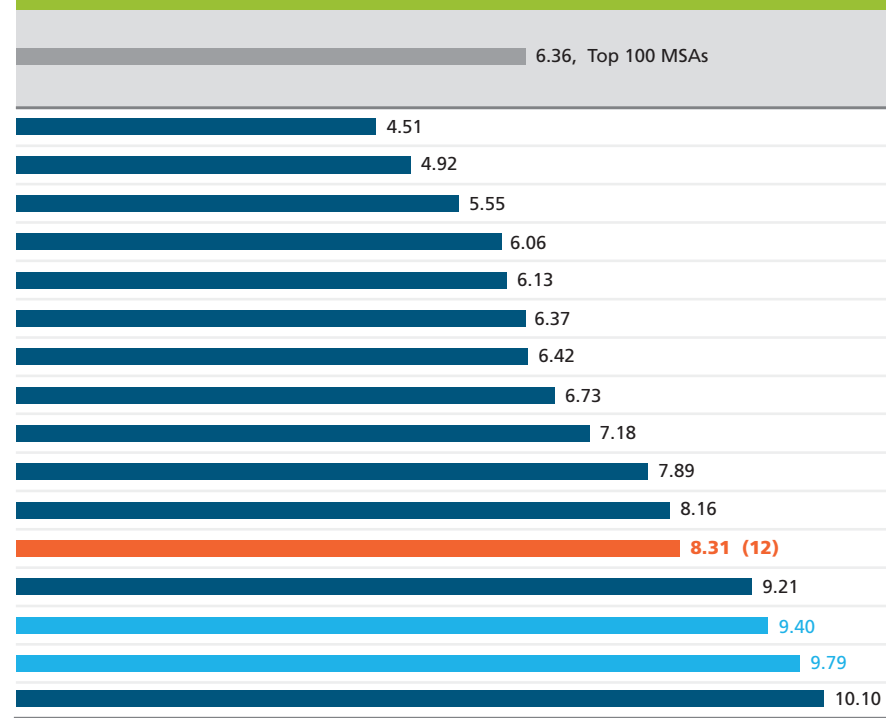
This indicator includes data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on deaths of children under one year of age. Linked birth and death records are tied to the county of the mother's residence rather than the county of infant's birth or death. The CDC only reports county-level infant death data for counties with populations larger than 250,000. Race and ethnicity data are limited to those counties in which there are 10 or more deaths reported for a particular racial or ethnic group. The metro area figures below include only those counties that meet these criteria. The most recent data are from 2008. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, by mother's race/ethnicity, 2008

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino
Portland	4.15	15.99	N/A
San Diego	4.69	(1) 6.65	(1) 5.15
Austin	5.20	12.67	5.54
Louisville	4.50	9.70	N/A
Raleigh	4.65	12.19	5.23
Charlotte	(1) 4.07	10.67	5.45
Minneapolis	4.42	13.45	6.36
Nashville	4.95	10.68	7.00
Chicago	5.53	13.77	5.92
Indianapolis	6.05	12.53	6.42
Kansas City	6.58	14.71	N/A
Columbus	(12) 6.32	(8) 12.87	(9) 9.21
Milwaukee	7.18	13.71	(11) 10.44
Cincinnati	6.77	(16) 18.00	N/A
Cleveland	5.68	17.39	N/A
Jacksonville	(16) 7.22	14.38	9.38

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2008



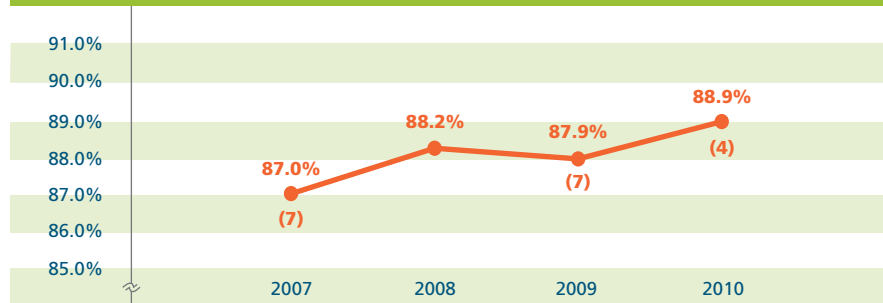
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Linked Birth / Infant Death Records
N/A = data not available.

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

Indicator 5.07: Health Care

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey who reported having any kind of health care coverage. Adults surveyed were also asked to describe their general health on a scale from excellent to poor. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Percentage of adults w/health care coverage

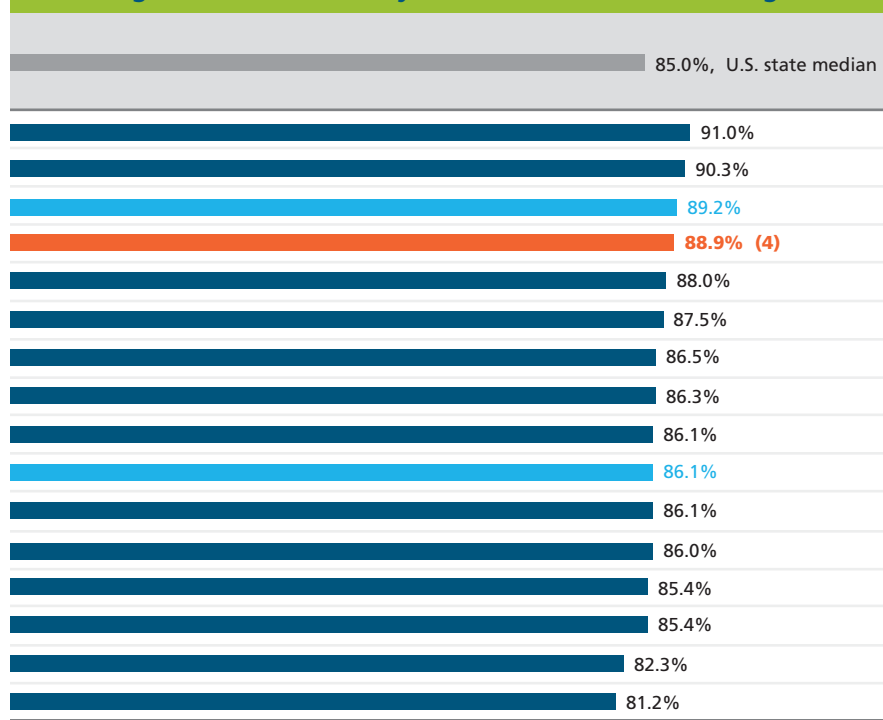


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Health-related quality of life, 2010

Metro Area	Percentage of adults reporting their general health is excellent	Percentage of adults reporting their general health is poor*
Minneapolis	(1) 25.8%	(1) 2.1%
Milwaukee	20.5%	4.0%
Cleveland	20.5%	4.0%
Columbus	(15) 17.8%	(5) 3.3%
Austin	21.7%	2.7%
Kansas City	20.1%	3.2%
Indianapolis	19.6%	4.5%
Louisville	(16) 16.6%	(16) 5.6%
Raleigh	21.8%	2.2%
Cincinnati	20.5%	3.8%
Portland	20.5%	4.3%
Nashville	21.6%	5.0%
Chicago	20.1%	4.1%
Jacksonville	23.4%	5.0%
San Diego	24.5%	4.0%
Charlotte	24.0%	4.3%

Percentage of adults with any kind of health care coverage, 2010

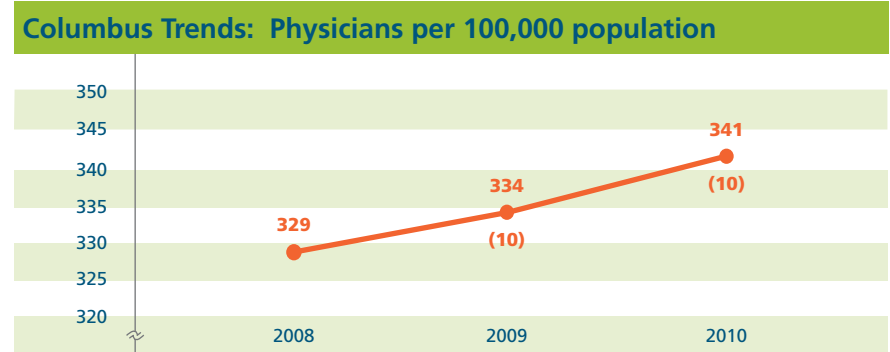


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

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

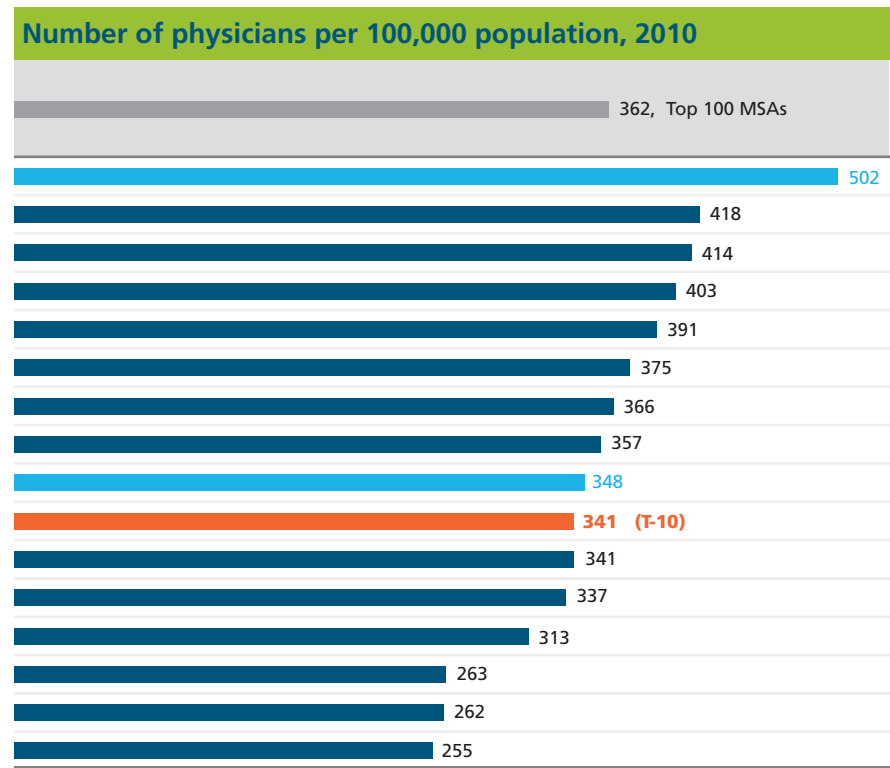
Indicator 5.08: Hospitals and Physicians

This indicator includes data from the American Medical Association on the number of physicians and from the American Hospital Association on the number of hospitals and hospital beds.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Numbers of hospitals and beds, 2010				
Metro Area	Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	Number of hospital beds per 100,000 population	Number of physicians
Cleveland	31	7,889	(1) 380	10,437
Milwaukee	21	4,090	263	6,497
Indianapolis	26	5,444	310	7,267
Nashville	27	4,974	313	6,404
Portland	17	3,978	179	8,712
San Diego	21	5,481	177	11,602
Chicago	(1) 97	(1) 24,435	258	(1) 34,633
Louisville	19	3,754	292	4,585
Cincinnati	26	5,508	259	7,408
Columbus	(T-11) 19	(8) 5,143	(T-6) 280	(11) 6,267
Jacksonville	13	3,773	280	4,591
Minneapolis	35	6,539	199	11,041
Kansas City	37	5,887	289	6,377
Charlotte	15	3,721	212	4,624
Austin	22	2,907	169	4,504
Raleigh	(16) 6	(16) 1,869	(16) 165	(16) 2,888



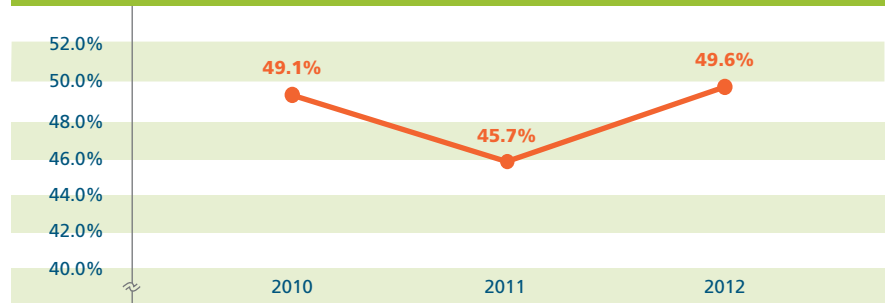
Source: American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*; American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics*; U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

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

Indicator 5.09: Charitable Giving

This indicator includes data that provide two perspectives on charitable giving. The first set of data are from *The Chronicle of Philanthropy* and are based on 2008 tax statistics from the Internal Revenue Service on itemized deductions for charitable contributions. The second source is the Current Population Survey's Volunteer Supplement. This data set includes the percentage of adults who reported donating money, assets, or property with a combined value of more than \$25 to charitable or religious organizations at any point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

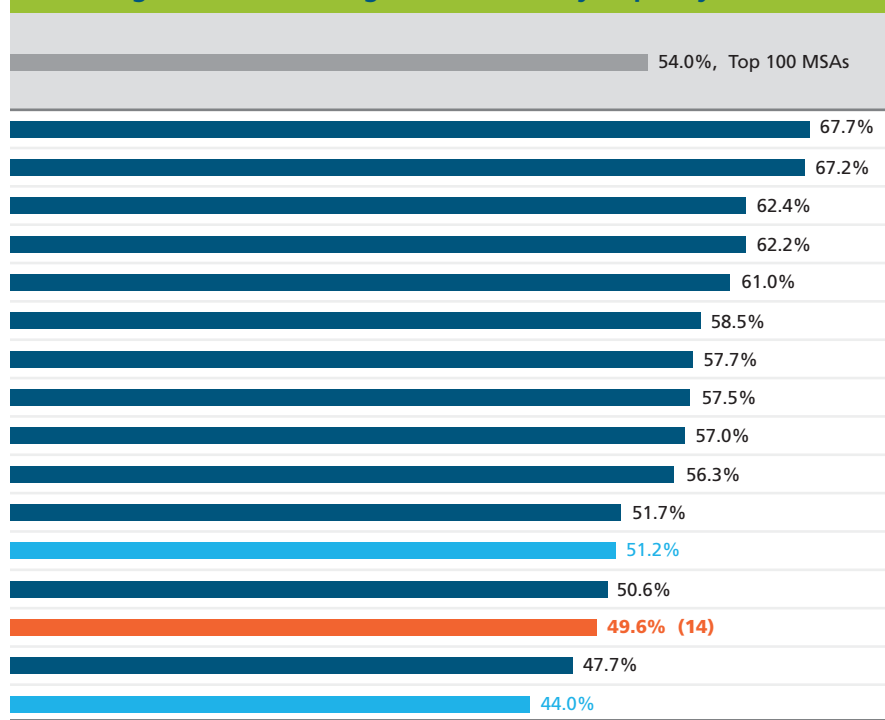
Columbus Trends: Adults donating > \$25 to charity in past year



Itemized charitable contributions by tax return, 2008

Metro Area	Median charitable contribution (\$)	Median discretionary income (\$)	Median charitable contribution as a percentage of median discretionary income
Milwaukee	2,062	53,504	(16) 3.85%
Indianapolis	2,632	56,830	4.63%
Kansas City	2,496	56,367	4.43%
Charlotte	3,162	54,862	5.76%
Minneapolis	2,269	54,302	4.18%
Nashville	(1) 3,568	59,081	(1) 6.04%
Chicago	2,296	54,858	4.19%
Louisville	2,466	52,082	4.73%
Portland	2,171	49,593	4.38%
San Diego	2,328	58,845	3.96%
Jacksonville	3,078	58,811	5.23%
Cleveland	(16) 1,756	(16) 45,059	3.90%
Austin	2,630	(1) 64,597	4.07%
Columbus	(T-14) 2,062	(15) 47,696	(9) 4.32%
Raleigh	2,977	59,011	5.04%
Cincinnati	2,092	52,751	3.97%

Percentage adults donating > \$25 to charity in past year, 2012

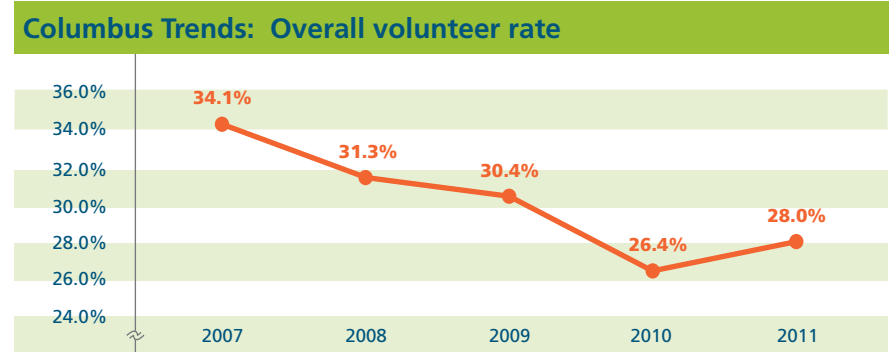


Source: U.S. Census Bureau / Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Volunteer Supplement; *The Chronicle of Philanthropy*, "How America Gives"

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

Indicator 5.10: Volunteering

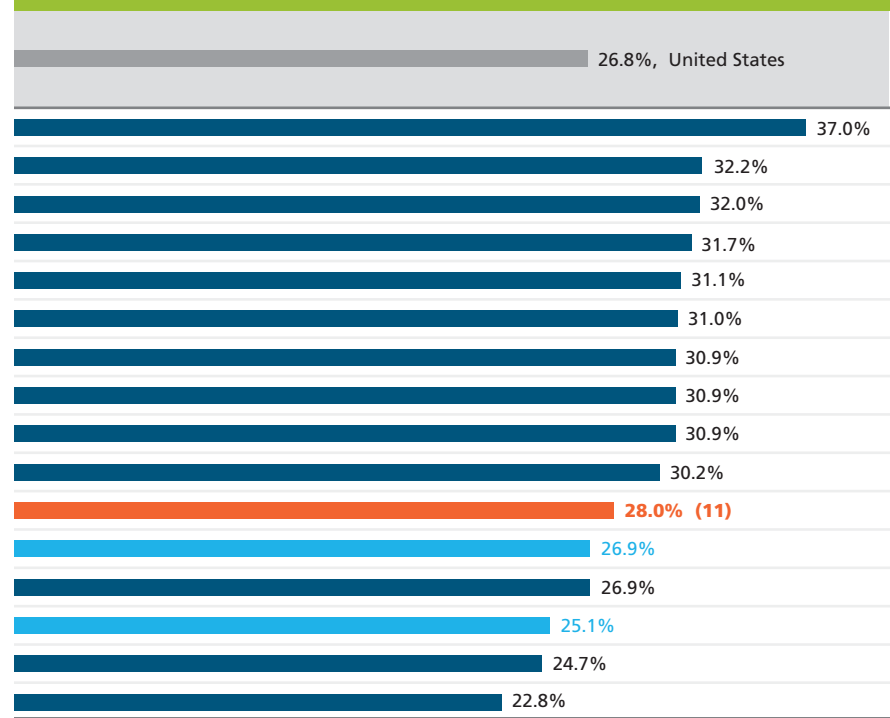
This indicator uses data from the Corporation for National & Community Service’s Volunteering and Civic Life in America program. These data are based on responses to the Current Population Survey’s Volunteer Supplement. The overall volunteer rate is the percentage of adults who reported they had performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the 12-month period that preceded the survey. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Volunteer retention rate and average annual volunteer hours, 2011

Metro Area	Average annual volunteer hours per resident	Percentage of volunteers who volunteered in 2 consecutive years
Minneapolis	34.9	(1) 73.5%
Jacksonville	N/A	N/A
Milwaukee	30.0	69.2%
Austin	N/A	65.5%
San Diego	(1) 50.3	62.4%
Kansas City	29.2	65.1%
Nashville	N/A	N/A
Louisville	28.9	64.2%
Portland	36.0	63.6%
Charlotte	41.5	(13) 60.5%
Columbus	(10) 27.9	(2) 72.4%
Cincinnati	39.7	68.7%
Indianapolis	(12) 22.4	63.5%
Cleveland	25.4	61.6%
Chicago	35.3	64.8%
Raleigh	N/A	N/A

Overall volunteer rate, 2011



Source: Corporation for National & Community Service, Volunteering and Civic Life in America

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

Indicator 5.11: Voter Participation

This indicator includes data compiled by the *New York Times* on the results of the 2012 U.S. presidential election between President Barack Obama and Governor Mitt Romney and data from the American Community Survey on the population age 18 and over. Voter participation is measured by comparing the total votes cast to the voting age population. It is important to note that although the voting age population is not the same as the voting eligible population, the latter is far more difficult to calculate; however both have been shown to yield relatively similar statistics.

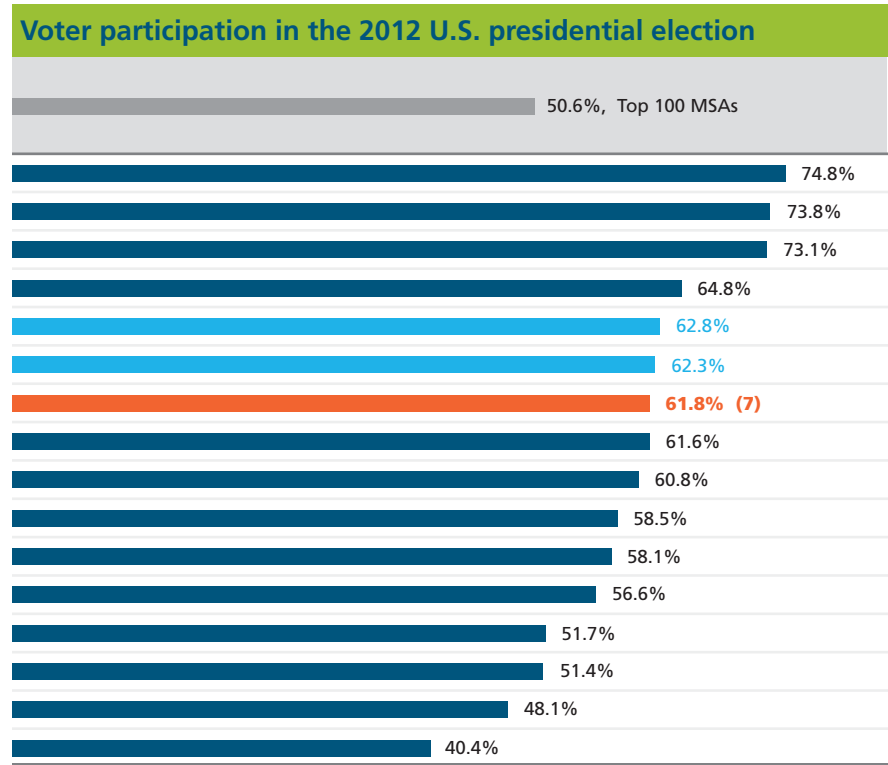


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Voting age population and 2012 U.S. presidential election results				
Metro Area	Percentage of votes cast for Obama, 2012	Percentage of votes cast for Romney, 2012	Total votes cast for president, 2012	Voting age population (18 and over), 2011
Minneapolis	55.1%	43.0%	1,869,614	2,499,297
Milwaukee	51.7%	47.4%	866,151	1,181,048
Raleigh	51.9%	46.9%	630,623	(16) 862,098
Jacksonville	(16) 40.0%	(1) 59.1%	674,873	1,040,898
Cleveland	60.9%	37.8%	1,003,263	1,598,475
Cincinnati	40.8%	57.6%	1,002,437	1,608,353
Columbus	(5) 52.3%	(11) 46.2%	(8) 867,026	(8) 1,403,375
Charlotte	50.4%	48.6%	821,034	1,332,122
Kansas City	47.5%	50.6%	930,524	1,531,424
Louisville	47.7%	50.7%	(16) 578,615	988,416
Portland	60.3%	36.9%	1,007,344	1,734,862
Indianapolis	45.1%	53.1%	745,380	1,315,957
Nashville	41.2%	57.3%	635,297	1,229,467
Chicago	(1) 63.6%	(16) 34.9%	(1) 3,672,891	(1) 7,148,449
Austin	51.9%	44.9%	642,146	1,335,650
San Diego	46.4%	51.5%	976,087	2,413,467

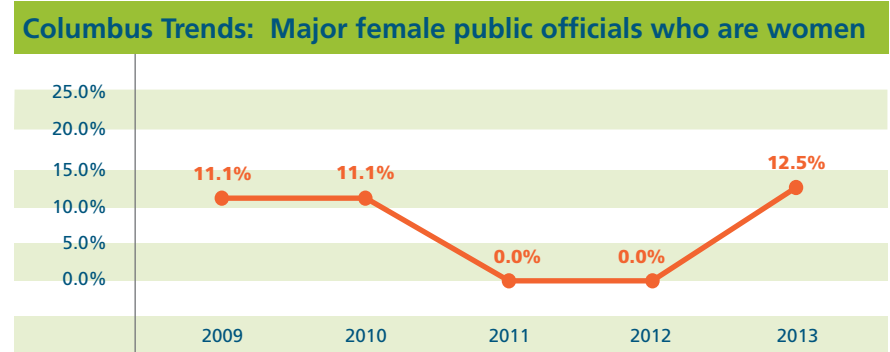
Source: *New York Times*; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

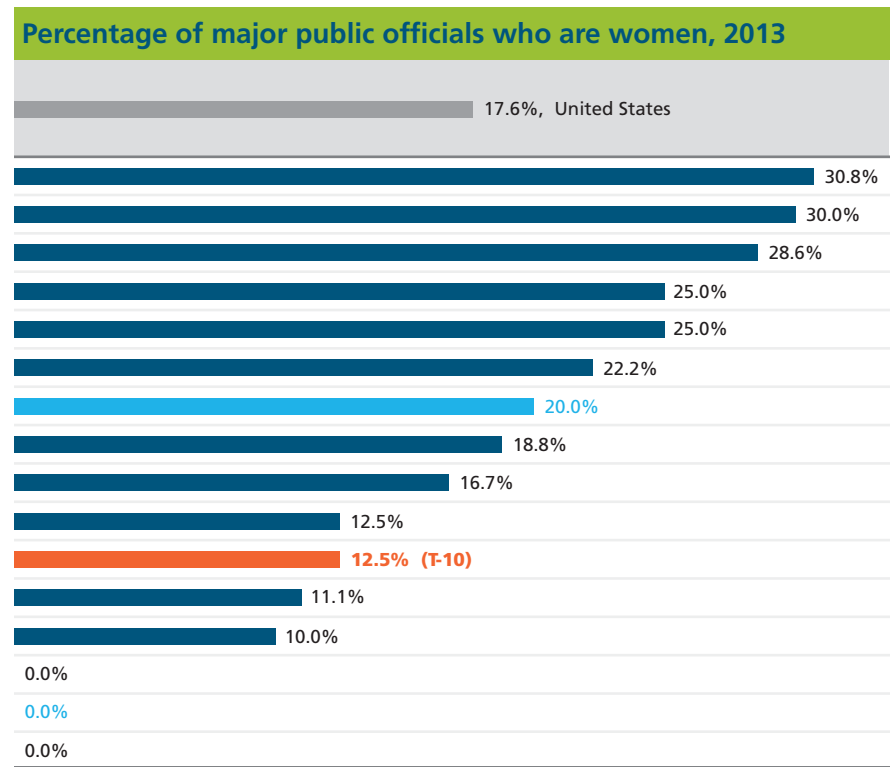


Indicator 5.12: Women in Political Leadership

This indicator includes data from the National Governors Association, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the United States Senate, and the United States House of Representatives on the percentage of major public officials who are women. Major public officials include all governors, mayors of cities and towns with a population of 100,000 or more, and members of Congress (Senators and Representatives). This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Female public officials by office, 2013					
Metro Area	Governors	Mayors (cities greater than 100,000 pop.)	U.S. Senators	U.S. Representatives	Total major female public officials
Portland	0	0	2	2	(T-1) 4
Raleigh	0	1	1	1	3
San Diego	0	1	2	1	(T-1) 4
Minneapolis	0	0	2	2	(T-1) 4
Milwaukee	0	0	1	1	2
Nashville	0	0	0	2	2
Cleveland	0	0	0	2	2
Kansas City	0	0	1	2	3
Charlotte	1	0	1	0	2
Jacksonville	0	0	0	1	1
Columbus	0	0	0	1	(T-11) 1
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	1
Chicago	0	0	1	2	3
Austin	0	0	0	0	(T-14) 0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	(T-14) 0
Louisville	0	0	0	0	(T-14) 0

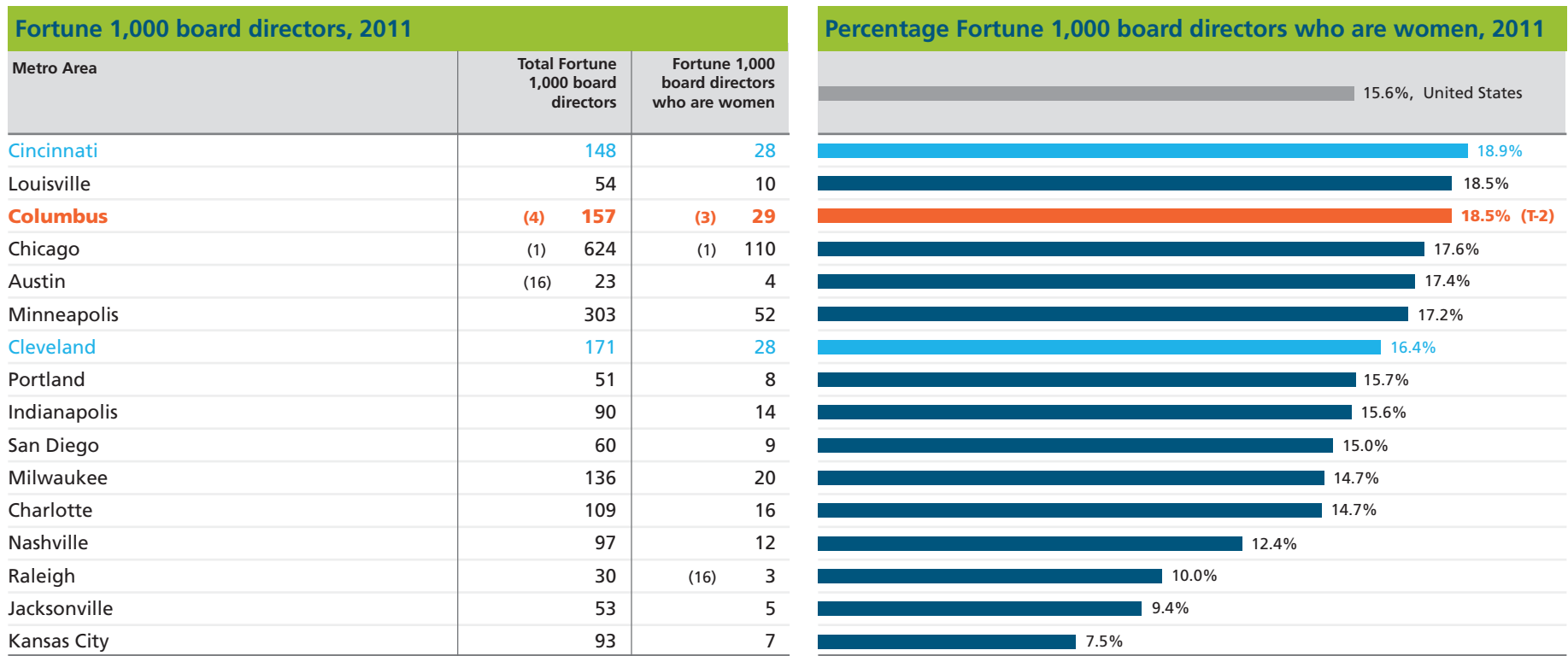


Source: National Governors Association; U.S. Conference of Mayors; United States Senate; United States House of Representatives

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

Indicator 5.13: Women in Corporate Leadership

This indicator includes data from 2020 Women on Boards on the percentage of women serving on the boards of directors of local Fortune 1,000 companies. No trending data were available. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.

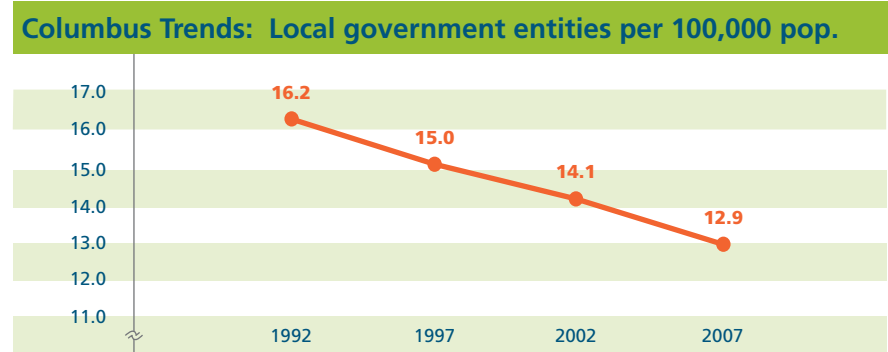


Source: 2020 Women on Boards; CNNMoney.com, Fortune 500+ (web application)

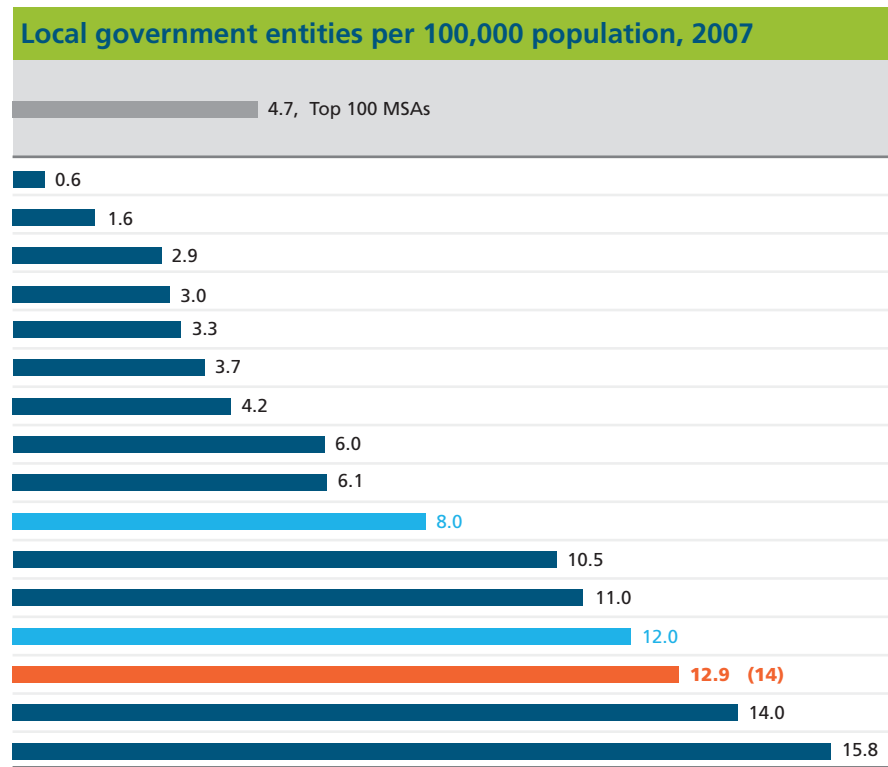
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 5.14: Local Government

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Census Bureau on local government entities. A local government entity is one that has a clearly defined territory and population at the local level, such as a city, town, village, township, or county. The presence of many government entities within a metro area may result in competition among jurisdictions and pose challenges to efficient governance and addressing regional issues. The data are collected every five years; the most recent data are from 2007. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.



Local government entities, 2007						
Metro Area	Counties	Municipalities	Other local government entities*	Total units of local government		
San Diego	(1) 1	18	(T-1) 0	(1) 19		
Jacksonville	5	(1) 16	(T-1) 0	21		
Raleigh	3	27	(T-1) 0	30		
Portland	7	59	(T-1) 0	66		
Austin	5	47	(T-1) 0	52		
Charlotte	6	55	(T-1) 0	61		
Nashville	11	53	(T-1) 0	64		
Chicago	14	(16) 347	(16) 211	(16) 572		
Milwaukee	4	59	31	94		
Cleveland	5	104	58	167		
Minneapolis	13	193	131	337		
Indianapolis	9	73	105	187		
Cincinnati	(16) 15	143	97	255		
Columbus	(9) 8	(10) 86	(15) 132	(12) 226		
Kansas City	14	171	93	278		
Louisville	12	141	42	195		

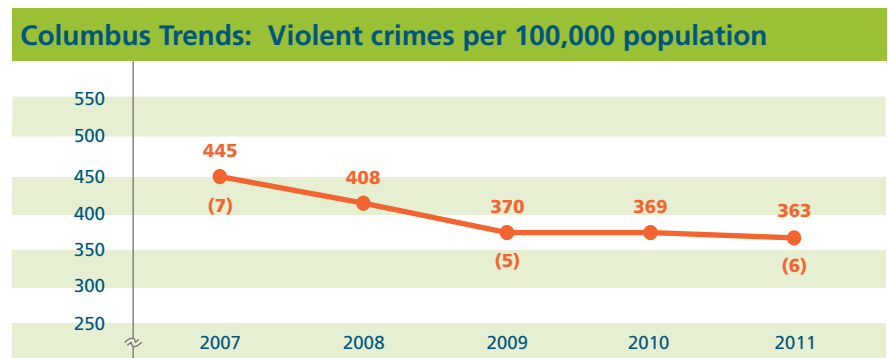


Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments
 *Other local government entities include minor civil divisions such as townships, which are not found in all states.

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

Indicator 5.15: Crime

This indicator includes data on violent and property crime from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR). The UCR defines violent crimes as those involving force or threat of force. Violent crimes include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes include the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

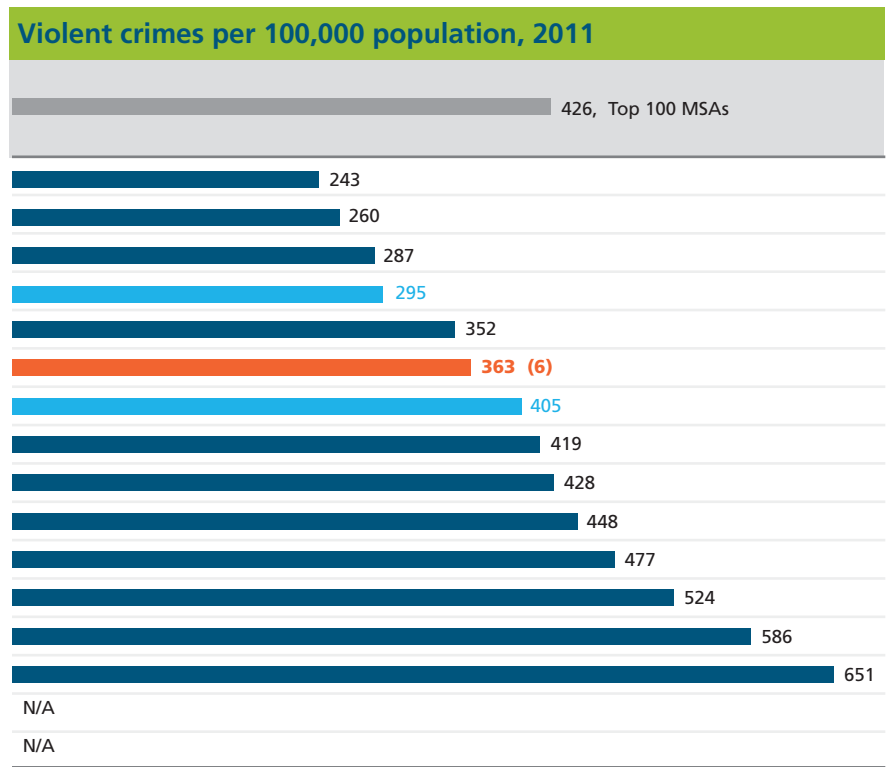


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Property crime and violent crime, 2011			
Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes
Raleigh	(1) 29,712	2,595	(1) 2,785
Portland	70,657	3,138	5,849
Austin	60,429	3,448	5,032
Cincinnati	74,691	3,499	6,287
San Diego	65,102	(1) 2,079	(14) 11,009
Columbus	(14) 76,800	(16) 4,179	(6) 6,664
Cleveland	61,589	2,963	8,411
Louisville	48,790	3,776	5,413
Charlotte	61,156	3,436	7,621
Milwaukee	51,249	3,280	7,003
Kansas City	69,682	3,407	9,750
Jacksonville	50,233	3,683	7,141
Indianapolis	66,511	3,768	10,348
Nashville	53,243	3,319	10,440
Chicago	(16) 264,951	2,792	N/A
Minneapolis	94,005	2,845	N/A

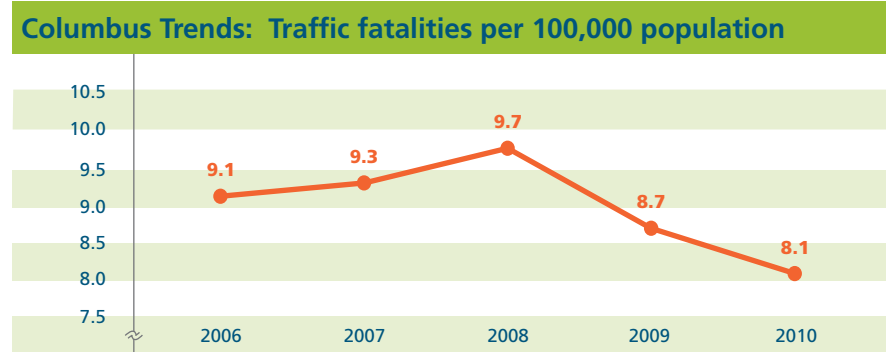
Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program
N/A = data not available

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

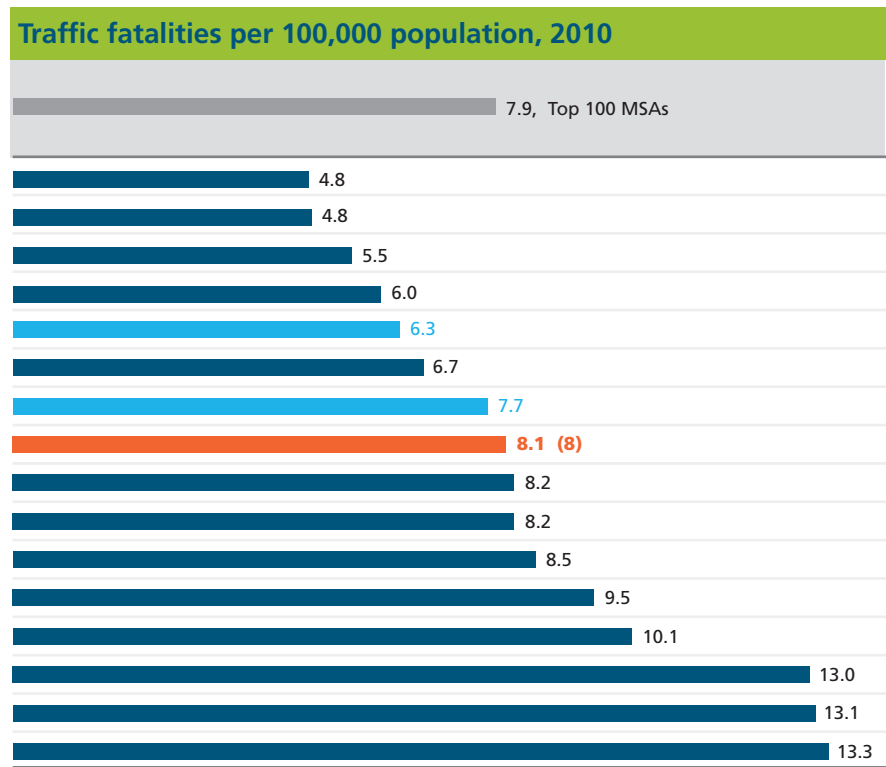


Indicator 5.16: Road Safety

This indicator includes data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration on fatalities resulting from a motor vehicle traffic accident. A fatality is counted when a motorist's or nonmotorist's death occurs within 30 days of a crash involving at least one motor vehicle in transport. Nonmotorists include pedestrians; bicyclists; persons in parked motor vehicles; persons in buildings; and persons traveling by skateboard, wheelchair, animal, or animal-drawn conveyance. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.



Traffic fatalities, 2010		
Metro Area	Total traffic fatalities	Nonmotorists as a percentage of all traffic fatalities
Portland	107	29.0%
Minneapolis	159	17.6%
Chicago	(16) 524	22.3%
San Diego	186	(16) 33.3%
Cleveland	131	15.3%
Milwaukee	(1) 104	24.0%
Cincinnati	165	10.3%
Columbus	(7) 148	(7) 14.9%
Austin	140	(1) 10.0%
Charlotte	144	21.5%
Indianapolis	150	14.0%
Raleigh	107	14.0%
Kansas City	205	10.2%
Louisville	167	18.0%
Nashville	208	12.0%
Jacksonville	179	20.7%

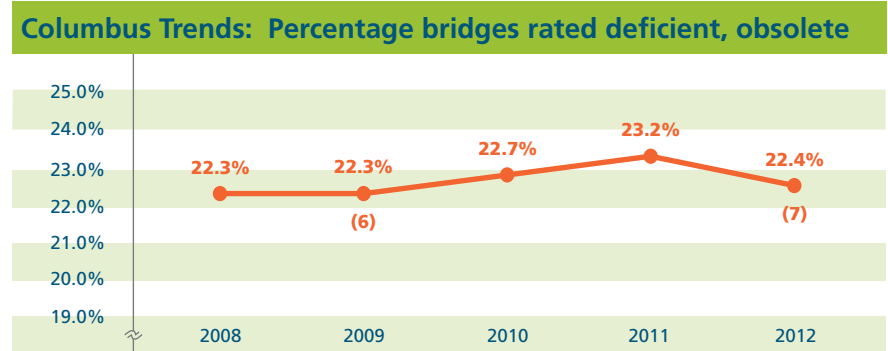


Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System

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

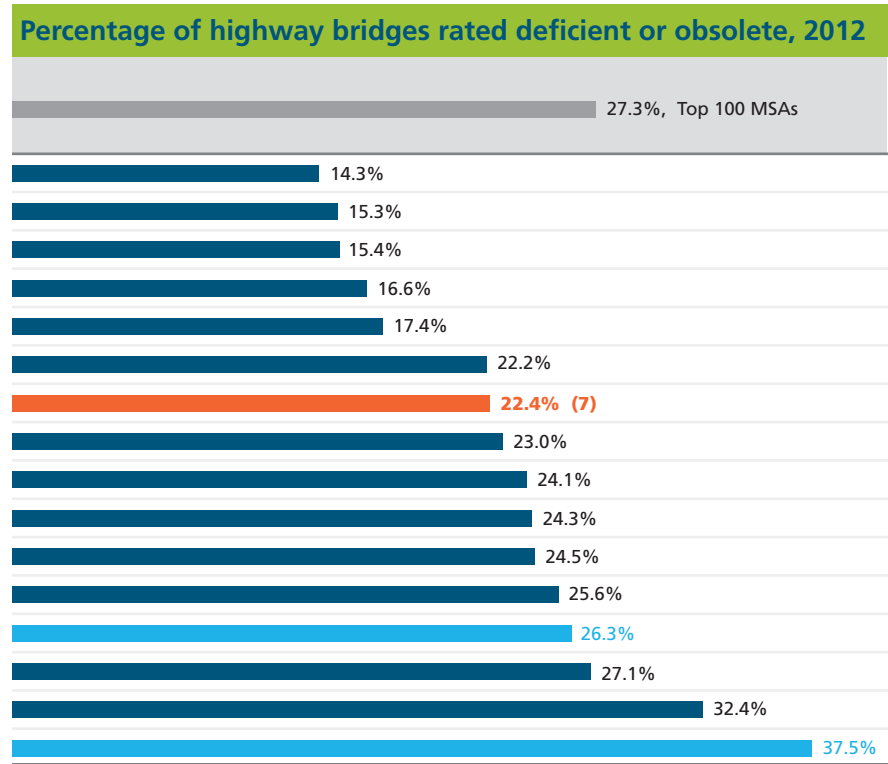
Indicator 5.17: Bridges

This indicator includes data from the Federal Highway Administration’s National Bridge Inventory on the condition and functionality of bridges on and off federal-aid highways, including overpasses. It is a measure of aging infrastructure. Bridges are considered “structurally deficient” if their physical condition poses serious safety concerns such as the threat of collapse. Bridges are considered “functionally obsolete” if their roadway alignment, width, or under-clearances fail to meet current standards based on their present use.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Structurally deficient,functionally obsolete highway bridges, 2012			
Metro Area	Total bridges on and off federal-aid highways*	Number of bridges rated structurally deficient	Number of bridges rated functionally obsolete
Minneapolis	2,613	171	203
Jacksonville	1,106	42	(1) 127
Austin	2,839	(1) 17	419
San Diego	1,505	58	192
Nashville	3,995	132	564
Kansas City	5,177	513	638
Columbus	(6) 2,844	(13) 294	(8) 344
Louisville	1,952	146	303
Raleigh	(16) 1,094	95	169
Milwaukee	1,472	123	235
Indianapolis	3,228	379	412
Charlotte	1,807	193	269
Cincinnati	3,064	203	602
Chicago	(1) 5,178	(16) 526	(16) 877
Portland	1,653	75	461
Cleveland	1,827	208	477

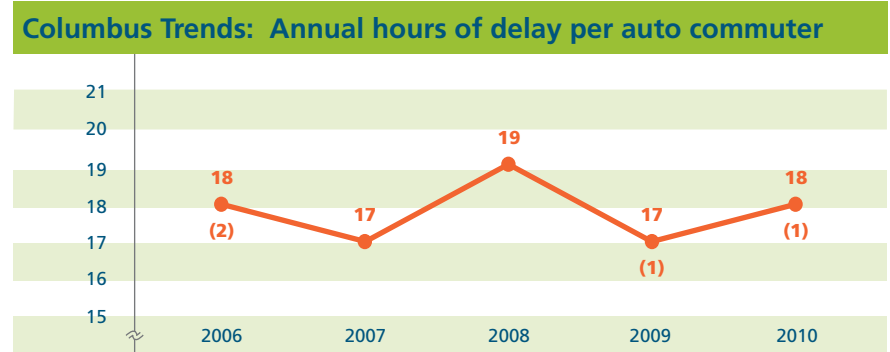


Source: Federal Highway Administration, National Bridge Inventory

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

Indicator 5.18: Traffic Congestion

This indicator includes data from the Texas A&M Transportation Institute on traffic congestion. Hours of delay per auto commuter is the sum of all extra travel time due to traffic congestion over the course of one year divided by the number of auto commuters. Other measures include the percentage of all automobile travel (measured in vehicle-miles traveled, or VMT) congested during peak hours and the percentage of the freeway system (measured in lane-miles) that is congested during peak hours. These data are for urban areas within the metro areas. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



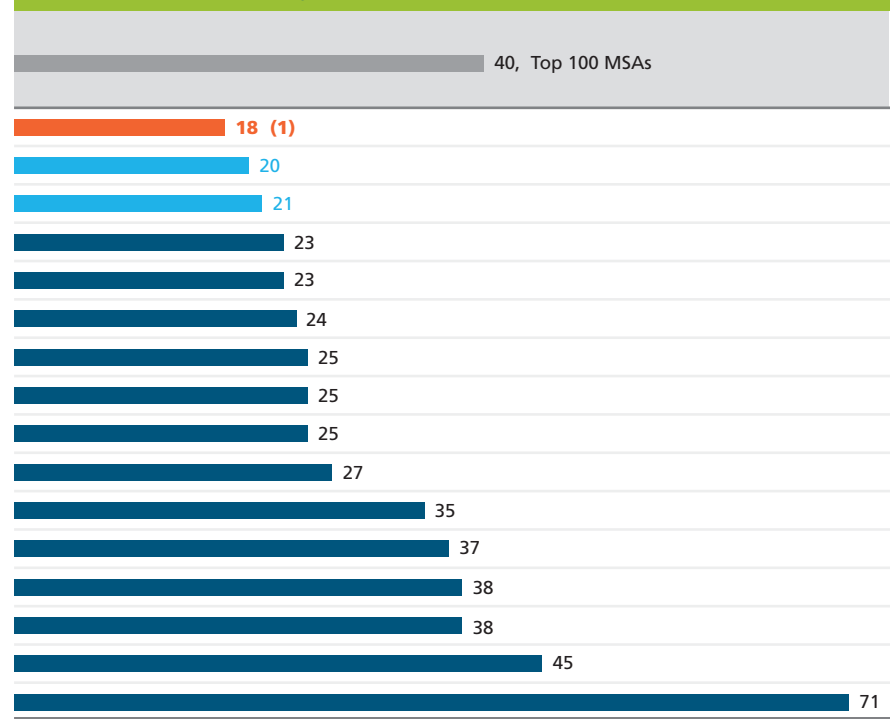
(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Percentage VMT and lane-miles congested during peak hours, 2010

Metro Area	Percentage VMT congested during peak hours	Percentage lane-miles congested during peak hours
Columbus	(6) 48.1%	(6) 35.8%
Cleveland	(1) 21.5%	(1) 20.6%
Cincinnati	46.9%	35.2%
Kansas City	23.0%	23.0%
Louisville	56.7%	48.8%
Indianapolis	61.5%	56.3%
Jacksonville	54.5%	49.9%
Charlotte	58.0%	50.6%
Raleigh	48.7%	50.9%
Milwaukee	34.4%	26.1%
Nashville	46.9%	48.0%
Portland	67.5%	49.9%
Austin	58.9%	47.7%
San Diego	74.4%	57.6%
Minneapolis	49.4%	34.5%
Chicago	(16) 87.9%	(16) 69.9%

Source: Texas A&M Transportation Institute

Annual hours of delay per auto commuter, 2010

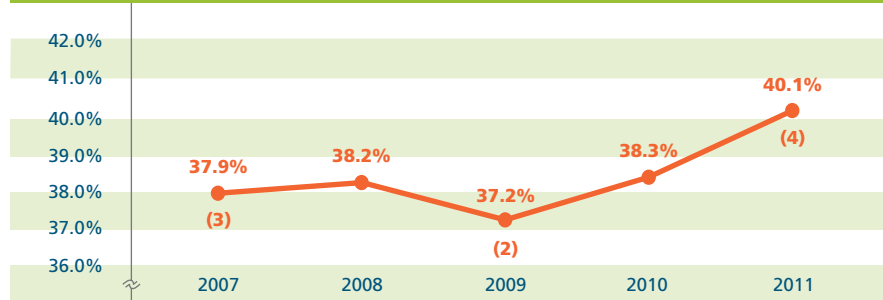


(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 5.19: 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 company 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: Percentage commuting 25 minutes or longer



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

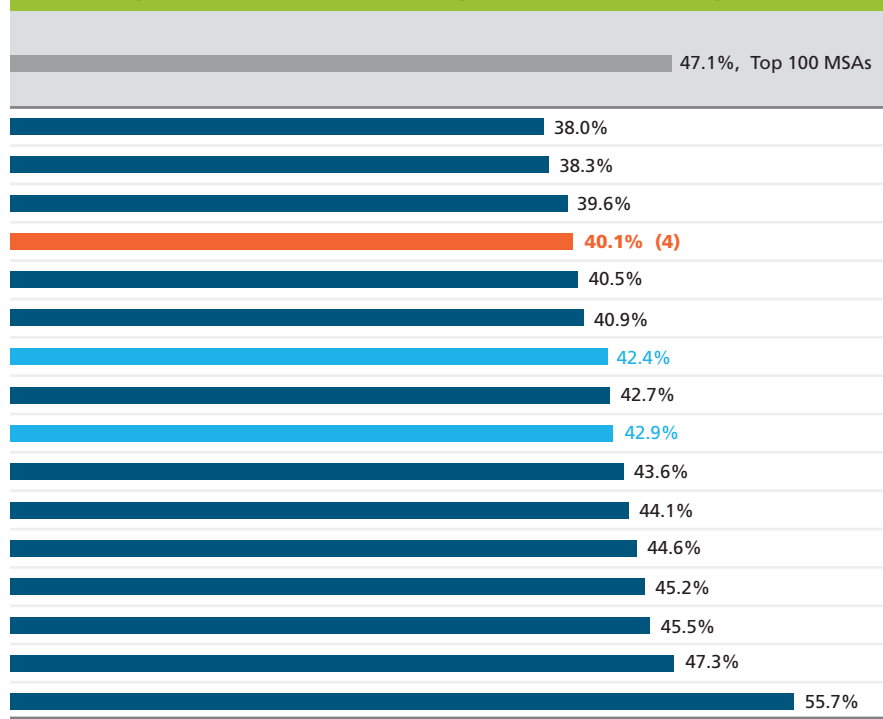
Average commute time by mode, 2011

Metro Area	Average commute time by car, truck, or van (minutes)	Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)
Kansas City	22.7	39.4
Milwaukee	(1) 22.4	41.8
San Diego	23.6	48.4
Columbus	(3) 23.3	(1) 37.5
Louisville	23.9	40.1
Raleigh	24.0	39.8
Cincinnati	24.1	38.8
Portland	23.9	43.8
Cleveland	23.7	46.5
Austin	25.4	41.2
Minneapolis	24.4	38.7
Charlotte	24.7	47.9
Indianapolis	24.6	42.4
Jacksonville	24.5	39.7
Nashville	25.7	46.9
Chicago	(16) 28.9	(16) 49.2

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

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

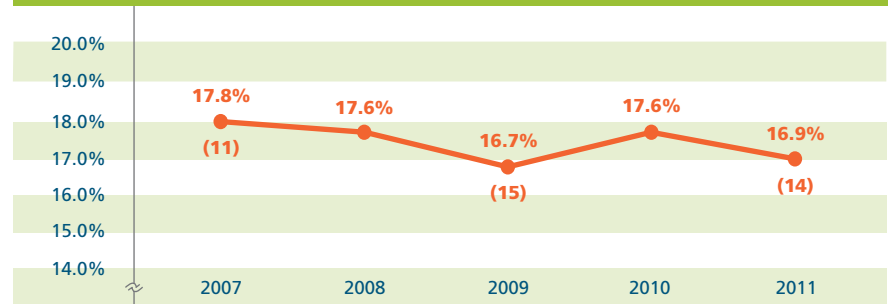
Percentage of workers commuting 25 minutes or longer, 2011



Indicator 5.20: Commute Mode

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the usual mode of transportation to work for commuters age 16 and over. Alternative commute modes include all means of getting to work except driving a car, truck, or van alone. The percentages in the data table do not total 100% because there are additional alternative commute modes, including taxicab and motorcycle. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Percentage using alternative commute mode



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

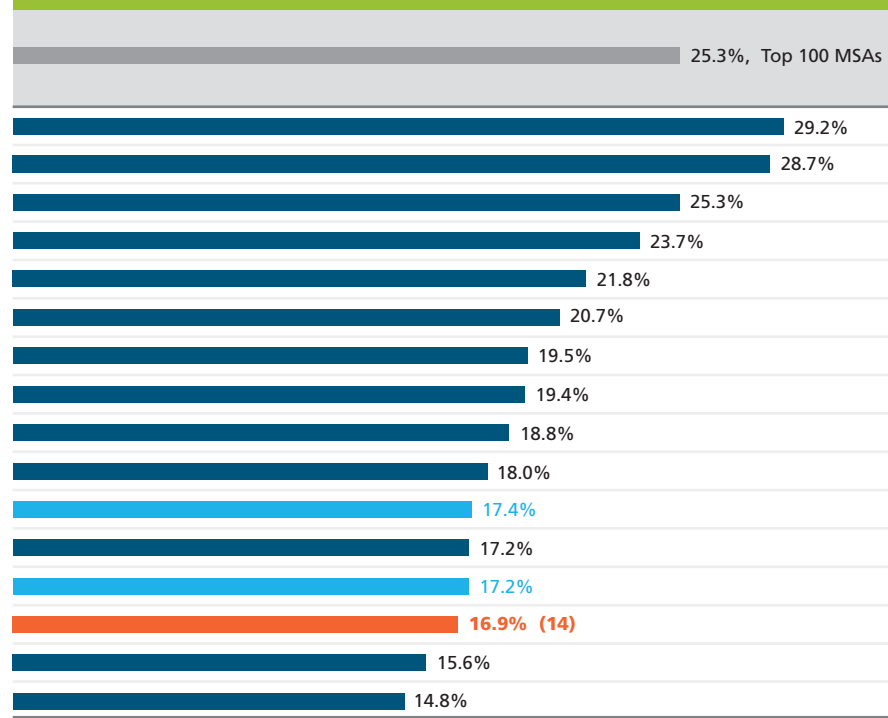
Alternative commute modes for workers age 16 and over, 2011

Metro Area	Carpooling to work	Using public transit to work	Walking to work	Biking to work	Working from home
Chicago	8.57%	(1) 11.65%	3.11%	0.63%	4.17%
Portland	9.45%	6.33%	(1) 3.35%	(1) 2.28%	6.39%
Austin	(1) 11.12%	2.47%	1.97%	1.01%	(1) 7.15%
San Diego	9.82%	3.03%	2.75%	0.72%	6.32%
Minneapolis	8.82%	4.69%	2.10%	0.77%	4.59%
Milwaukee	9.12%	4.00%	2.83%	0.48%	3.60%
Charlotte	9.50%	2.33%	1.55%	(16) 0.09%	5.14%
Jacksonville	10.08%	1.54%	(16) 1.13%	0.44%	4.90%
Raleigh	8.04%	(16) 1.09%	1.38%	0.20%	6.62%
Nashville	9.70%	1.40%	1.45%	0.16%	4.52%
Cleveland	7.66%	3.22%	2.11%	0.33%	3.21%
Kansas City	9.42%	1.20%	1.26%	0.13%	4.34%
Cincinnati	8.27%	2.05%	2.04%	0.15%	3.91%
Columbus	(16) 7.36%	(11) 1.75%	(5) 2.21%	(T-8) 0.33%	(10) 4.31%
Louisville	7.73%	1.92%	1.83%	0.15%	(16) 2.82%
Indianapolis	8.02%	1.18%	1.68%	0.33%	2.97%

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

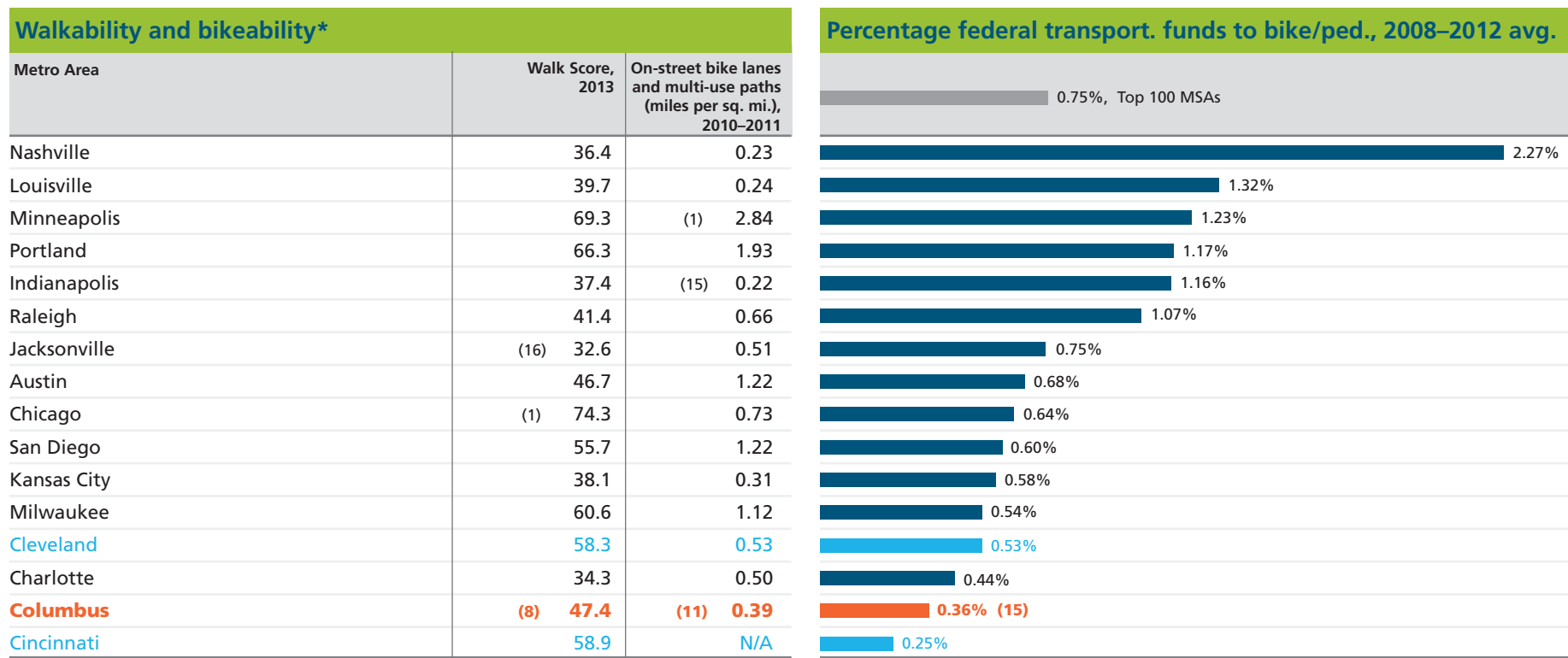
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode, 2011



Indicator 5.21: Walking and Biking

This indicator includes data that provide multiple perspectives on bicycle and pedestrian accessibility. The first, from Walk Score, measures walkability on scale from 0 to 100 based on the presence of sidewalk infrastructure and walking distance to amenities such as retail establishments, schools, and parks. The second data set, from the Alliance for Biking and Walking, includes the number of miles of bicycle facilities per square mile. The third source is the Federal Highway Administration. It includes the percentage of all federal transportation funding obligated to bicycle and pedestrian projects, including improvement and safety programs. No trending data were available. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.

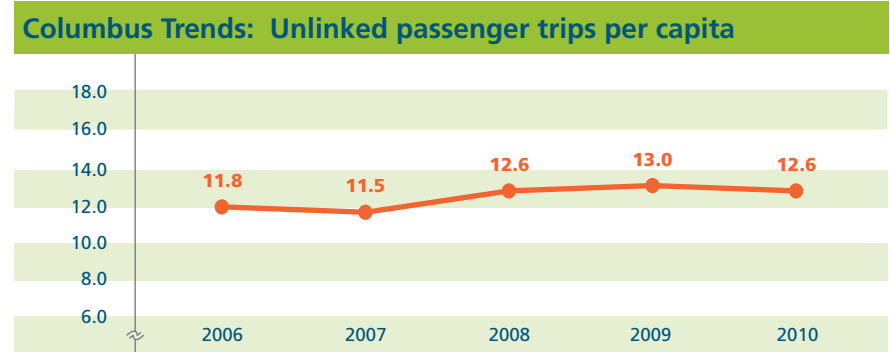


Source: Walk Score; Alliance for Biking and Walking, *Bicycling and Walking in the United States: Benchmarking Report*; Federal Highway Administration
 *Walk Score and bicycle facilities data are measured only for the principal city in each metro area

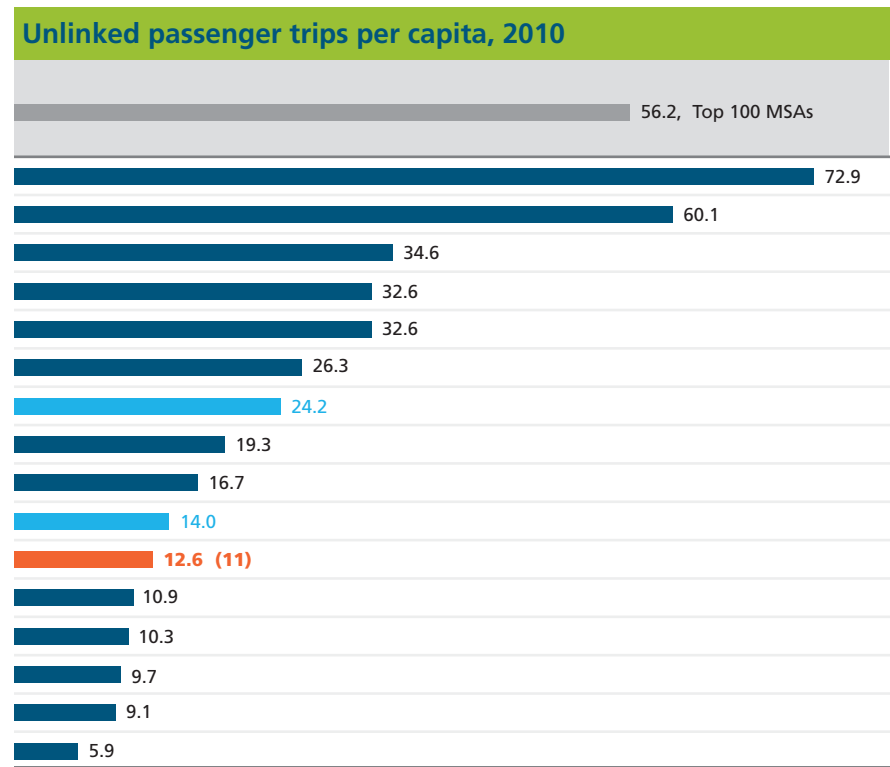
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 5.22: Public Transportation

This indicator includes data from the American Public Transportation Association on the frequency of public transit use. Unlinked passenger trips are defined as the number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles. Passengers are counted each time they board a vehicle no matter how many vehicles they use to travel from their origin to their destination. These data are for urban areas within the metro areas. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Urban area population and unlinked passenger trips, 2010		
Metro Area	Urban area population	Unlinked passenger trips (millions)
Chicago	(1) 8,608,208	(1) 627.8
Portland	1,849,898	111.2
Minneapolis	2,650,890	91.7
Milwaukee	1,376,476	44.9
San Diego	2,956,746	96.2
Austin	1,362,416	35.9
Cleveland	1,780,673	43.1
Charlotte	1,249,442	24.1
Louisville	972,546	16.2
Cincinnati	1,624,827	22.7
Columbus	(10) 1,368,035	(10) 17.3
Jacksonville	1,065,219	11.6
Kansas City	1,519,417	15.7
Nashville	969,587	9.4
Raleigh	(16) 884,891	(16) 8.1
Indianapolis	1,487,483	8.8

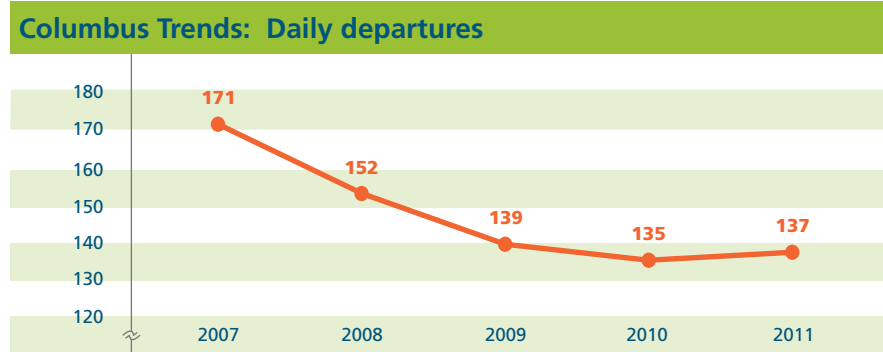


Source: American Public Transportation Association

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

Indicator 5.23: Air Travel

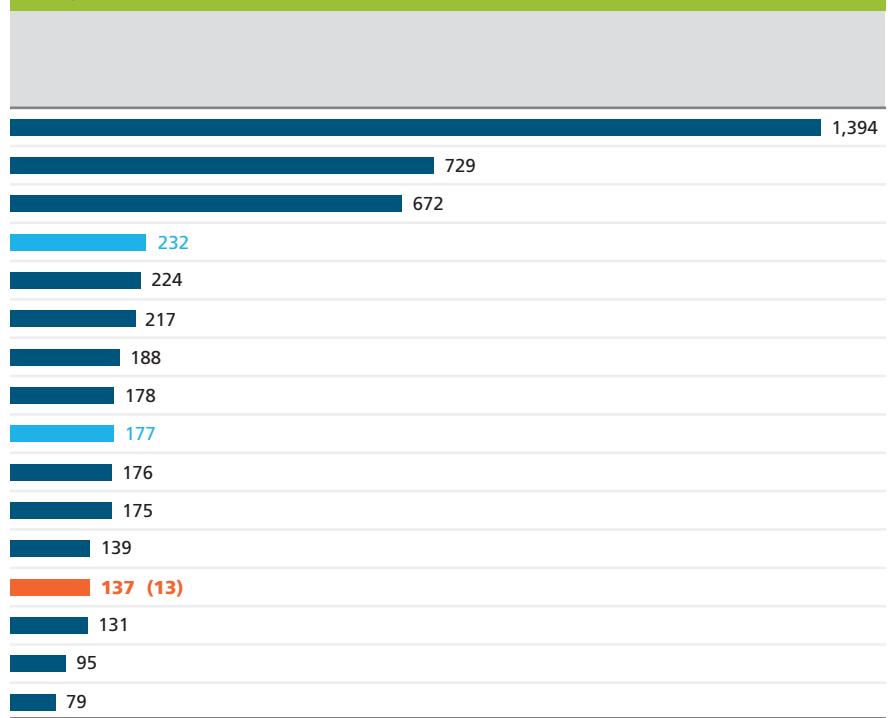
This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics on air travel from area airports. Daily departures and passenger boardings are averages based on annual figures. Daily nonstop destinations are the number of airports (domestic and international) that receive at least one scheduled nonstop flight from area airports on average, per day. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Daily nonstop destinations and passenger boardings, 2011

Metro Area	Daily nonstop destinations	Daily passenger boardings
Chicago	(1) 179	(1) 112,426
Minneapolis	136	43,517
Charlotte	121	52,277
Cleveland	68	12,054
San Diego	38	23,244
Portland	47	18,627
Milwaukee	48	12,714
Kansas City	43	13,746
Cincinnati	57	9,370
Nashville	47	12,758
Raleigh	34	12,118
Indianapolis	31	9,935
Columbus	(T-13) 31	(14) 8,569
Austin	35	12,065
Jacksonville	27	7,377
Louisville	(16) 26	(16) 4,491

Daily departures, 2011



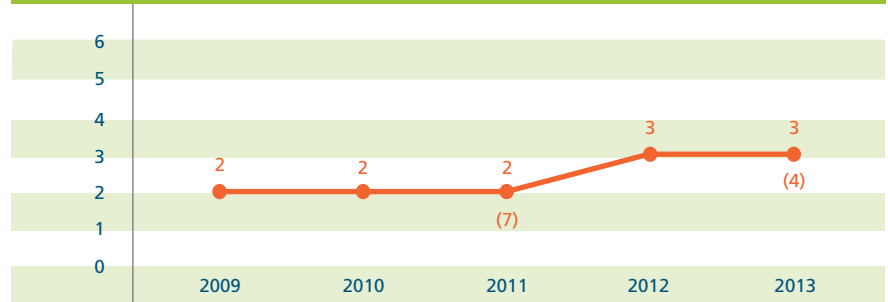
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

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

Indicator 5.24: Professional Sports

This indicator includes data from Wikipedia on major professional sports leagues in North American cities. Included in the count are teams in the National Football League (NFL), Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Hockey League (NHL), the National Basketball Association (NBA), Major League Soccer (MLS), the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA), the Arena Football League (AFL), the National Lacrosse League (NLL), and Major League Lacrosse (MLL). In the Columbus metro area, this currently includes the NHL's Columbus Blue Jackets, MLS's Columbus Crew, and MLL's Ohio Machine.

Columbus Trends: Total major league professional sports teams



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

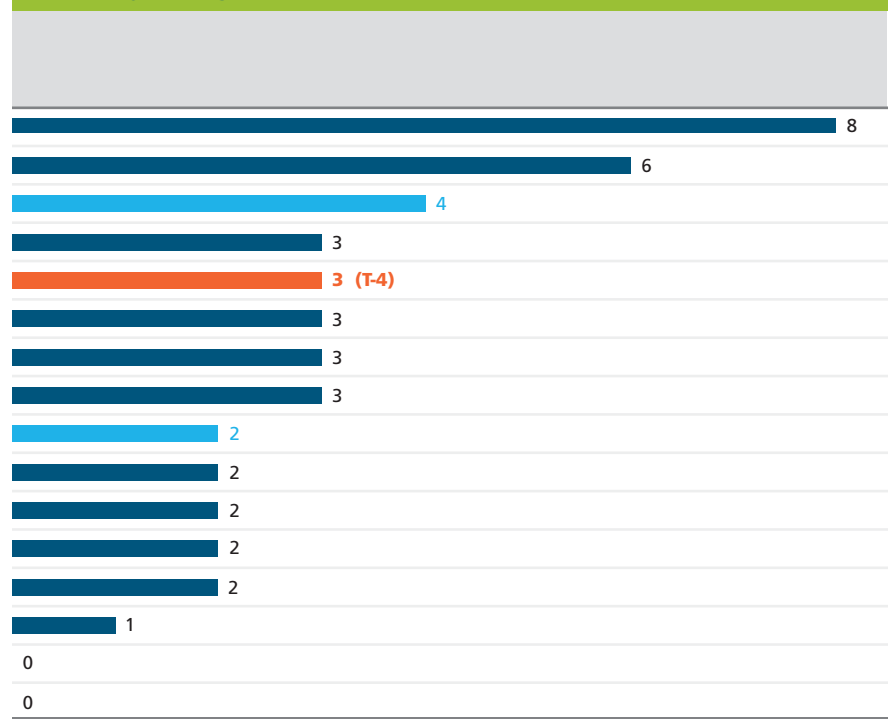
Major league professional sports teams by league, 2013

Metro Area	NFL	MLB	NHL	NBA	MLS	WNBA	Other*
Chicago	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Minneapolis	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Cleveland	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
Charlotte	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Columbus	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Indianapolis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kansas City	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Milwaukee	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nashville	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Portland	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
San Diego	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Raleigh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Austin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Wikipedia

*Other includes teams from the AFL, NLL, and MLL.

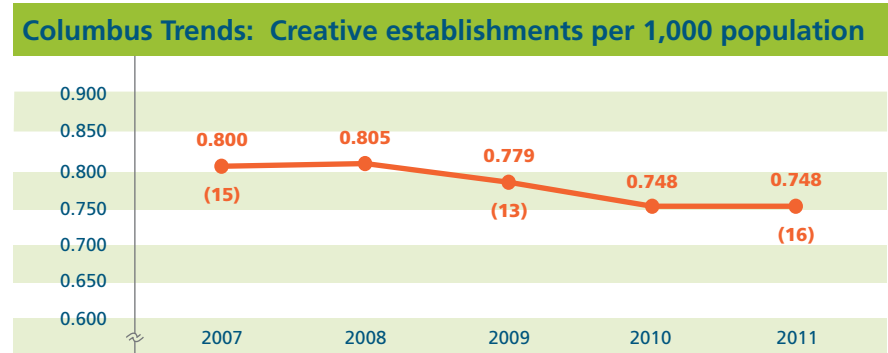
Total major league professional sports teams, 2013



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

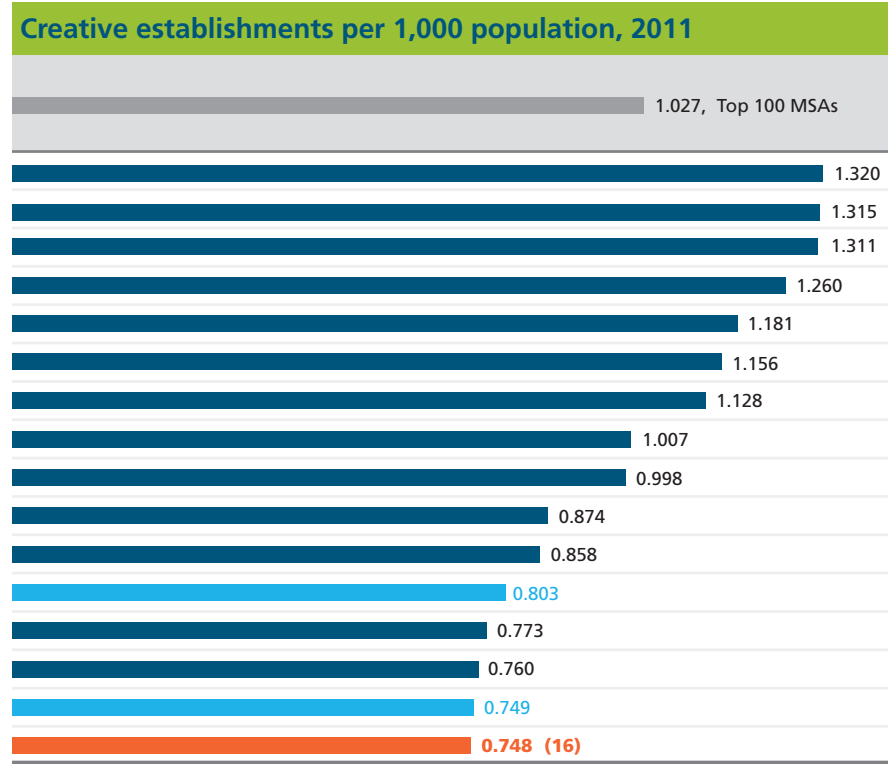
Indicator 5.25: Creative Establishments

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Creative establishments are broadly defined to include business establishments and institutions in the arts, creative professional services, media, and marketing and advertising. Descriptions of the industrial categories used in this indicator are in Appendix B.



(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Creative establishments by industrial category, 2011					
Metro Area	Arts	Creative professional services	Media	Marketing and advertising	
Chicago	(1) 1,690	(1) 4,429	(1) 2,204	(1) 4,224	
Raleigh	183	454	336	557	
Portland	409	768	973	817	
Nashville	597	400	629	411	
Austin	297	595	549	666	
Minneapolis	648	1,215	826	1,146	
Charlotte	235	628	390	772	
Kansas City	250	589	440	788	
Jacksonville	200	460	271	427	
Indianapolis	203	477	350	525	
San Diego	442	909	596	748	
Cleveland	233	545	373	510	
Milwaukee	202	320	269	416	
Louisville	(16) 139	(16) 297	(16) 222	(16) 326	
Cincinnati	215	511	382	494	
Columbus	(15) 165	(12) 456	(13) 334	(12) 436	

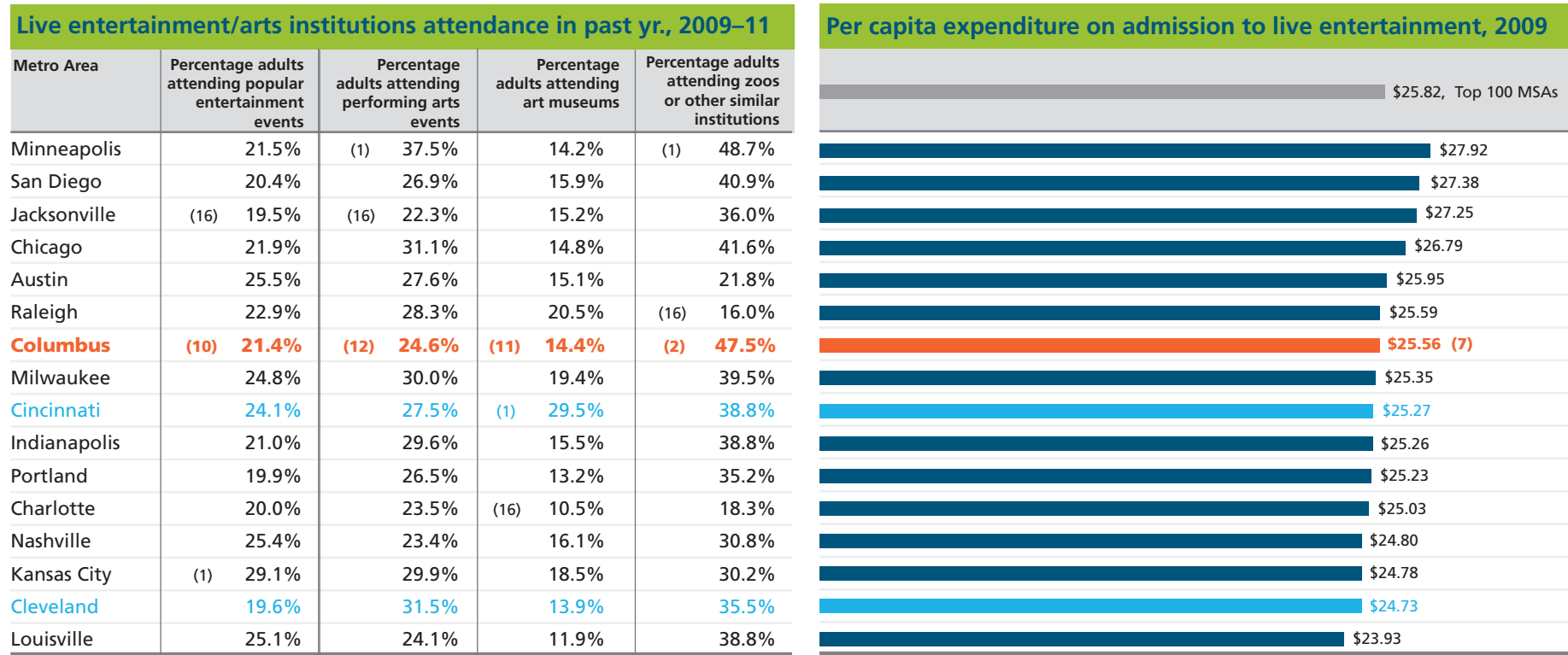


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages

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

Indicator 5.26: Arts Participation

This indicator includes data from Americans for the Arts on participation in live entertainment and arts institutions. Live entertainment includes popular entertainment (popular music concerts and comedy shows) and performing arts (classical music concerts, ballet, opera, musicals, and plays). Arts institutions include art museums and zoos or other similar institutions (aquaria, conservatories, and botanical gardens). Attendance and expenditures are based on the attendees' place of residence and not the location of the live entertainment venues or arts institutions. There are no trending data available. This indicator is new to the 2013 Benchmarking report.

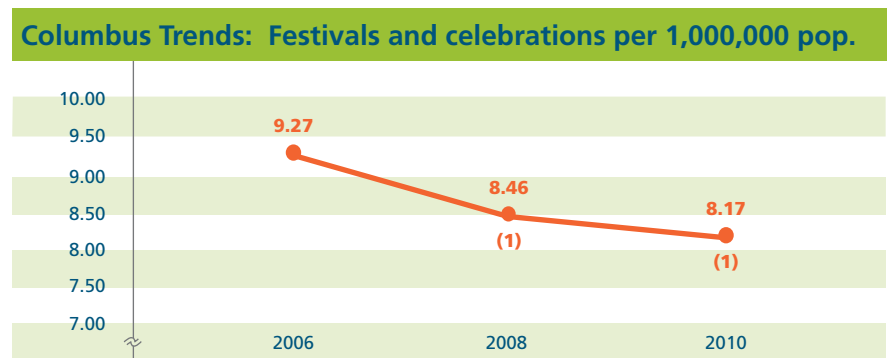


Source: Americans for the Arts, Local Art Index

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

Indicator 5.27: Festivals and Celebrations

This includes data from the Urban Institute’s National Center for Charitable Statistics on nonprofit community festivals and celebrations. These are broadly defined to include fairs and festivals (including antique fairs, county and state fairs, street fairs, festivals, and parades but excluding ethnic festivals and music festivals); commemorative events (activities that celebrate, memorialize, and sometimes recreate important events in history, such as Fourth of July parades and battle reenactments); and community celebrations (including community and public celebratory events such as arts festivals and First Night events).

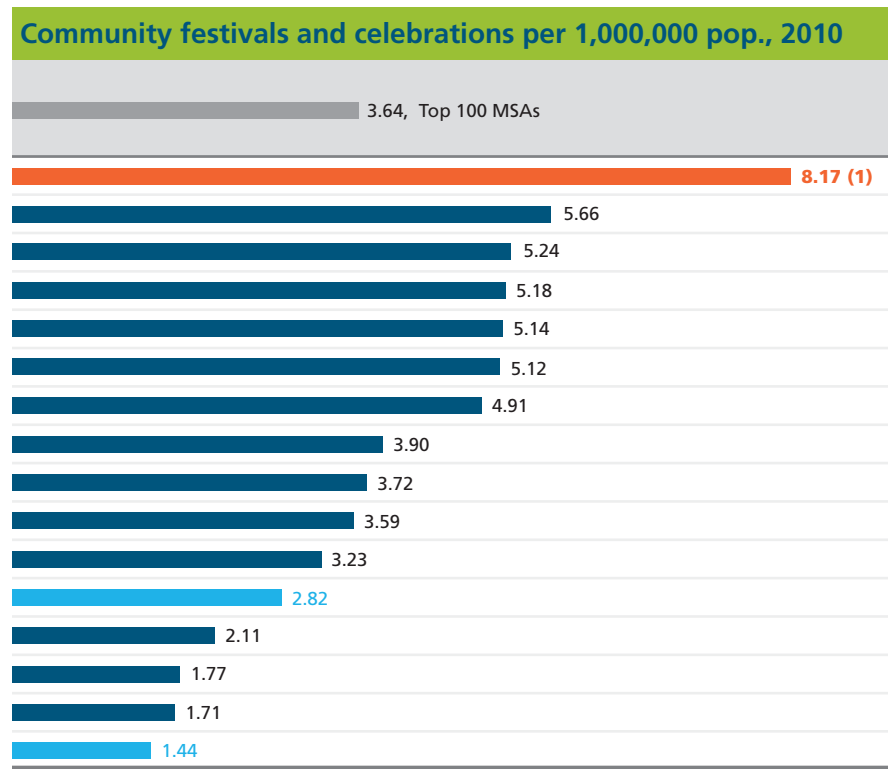


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

Nonprofit community festivals and celebrations, 2010				
Metro Area	Fairs and festivals	Commemorative events	Community celebrations	Total nonprofit community festivals and celebrations
Columbus	(2) 8	(T-2) 5	(T-2) 2	(3) 15
Nashville	7	2	(T-11) 0	9
Austin	5	4	(T-11) 0	9
Minneapolis	7	(1) 8	2	17
Milwaukee	4	3	1	8
Indianapolis	5	4	(T-11) 0	9
Kansas City	7	2	1	10
Louisville	3	2	(T-11) 0	5
Jacksonville	4	1	(T-11) 0	5
Portland	5	3	(T-11) 0	8
San Diego	6	3	1	10
Cincinnati	4	1	1	6
Chicago	(1) 12	5	(1) 3	(1) 20
Raleigh	(T-14) 1	(16) 0	1	(16) 2
Charlotte	(T-14) 1	1	1	3
Cleveland	(T-14) 1	1	1	3

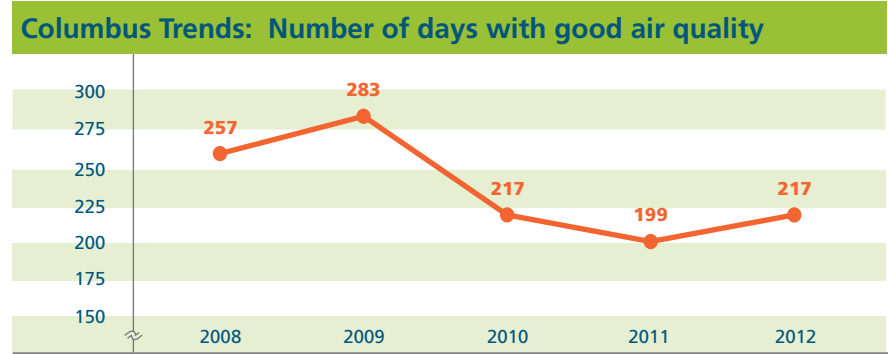
Source: Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics

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

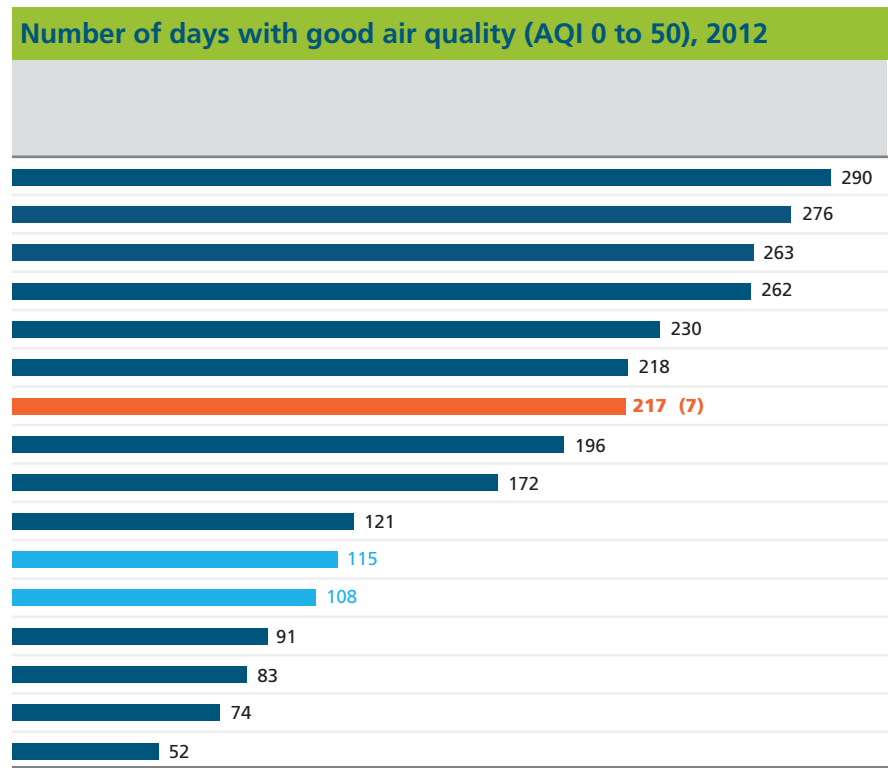


Indicator 5.28: Air Quality

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. Values between 51 and 100 are considered moderate pollution levels. A value between 101 and 150 is unhealthy for "sensitive groups," including people with lung disease, older adults, and children. An AQI greater than 150 is considered unhealthy for everyone. This indicator has been modified from the 2011 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).



Days with unhealthy air quality (AQI greater than 100), 2012				
Metro Area	Number of days with unhealthy air quality for sensitive groups		Number of days with unhealthy air quality for everyone	
Jacksonville		4		1
Portland	(1)	2	(T-1)	0
Austin		4	(T-1)	0
Raleigh		4		1
Charlotte		10		1
Minneapolis		4		1
Columbus	(7)	13	(T-3)	1
Nashville		22		1
Milwaukee		24		2
Louisville		40		5
Cincinnati		39		4
Cleveland		54		5
Indianapolis		27		2
Kansas City	(16)	68		4
San Diego		21		1
Chicago		37	(16)	11

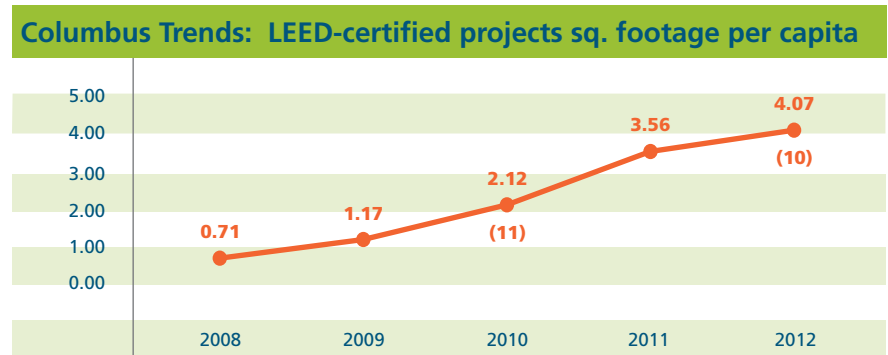


Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Index Report

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

Indicator 5.29: 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.

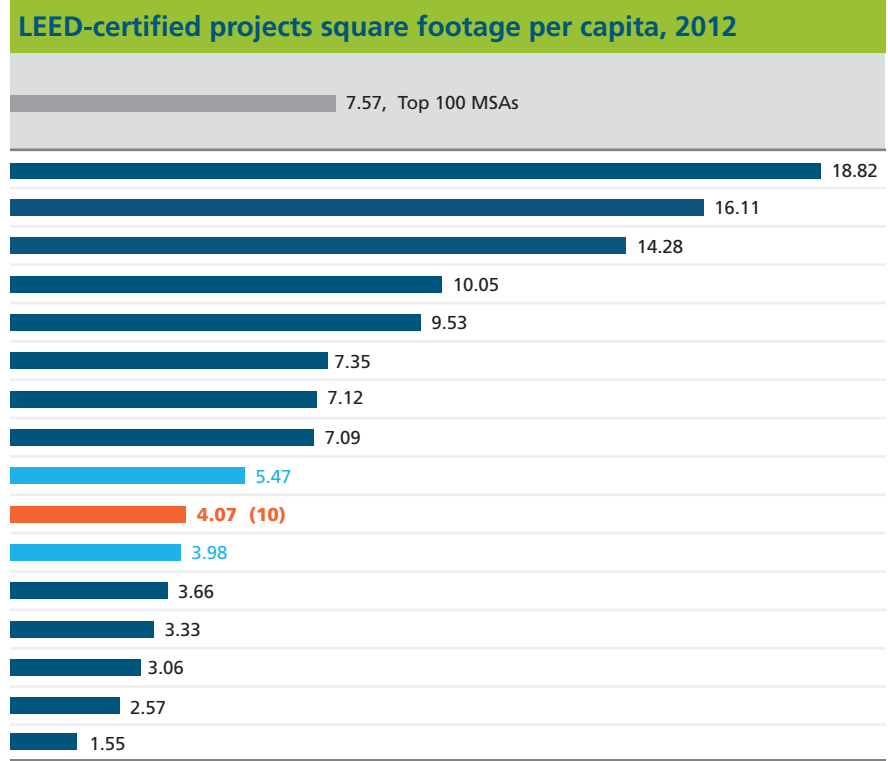


(#) Columbus metro area rank from current and past Benchmarking reports shown in parentheses

LEED-certified projects and square footage, 2012			
Metro Area	Total number of projects certified	Total number of projects certified Gold or above	Square footage of all certified projects
Portland	249	173	42,588,770
Chicago	(1) 477	(1) 215	(1) 153,090,529
Austin	86	35	25,472,271
San Diego	198	107	31,544,552
Minneapolis	133	50	31,641,234
Charlotte	97	44	13,199,295
Milwaukee	79	27	11,117,765
Nashville	59	19	11,458,646
Cleveland	85	30	11,311,640
Columbus	(T-10) 63	(10) 26	(11) 7,557,936
Cincinnati	84	31	8,511,348
Jacksonville	41	11	4,978,074
Kansas City	63	22	6,842,056
Raleigh	40	22	3,563,099
Indianapolis	42	23	4,567,768
Louisville	(16) 33	(16) 9	(16) 2,007,081

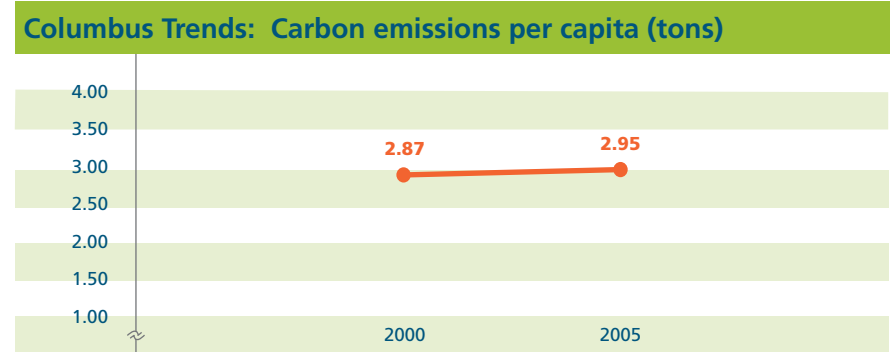
Source: U.S. Green Building Council

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

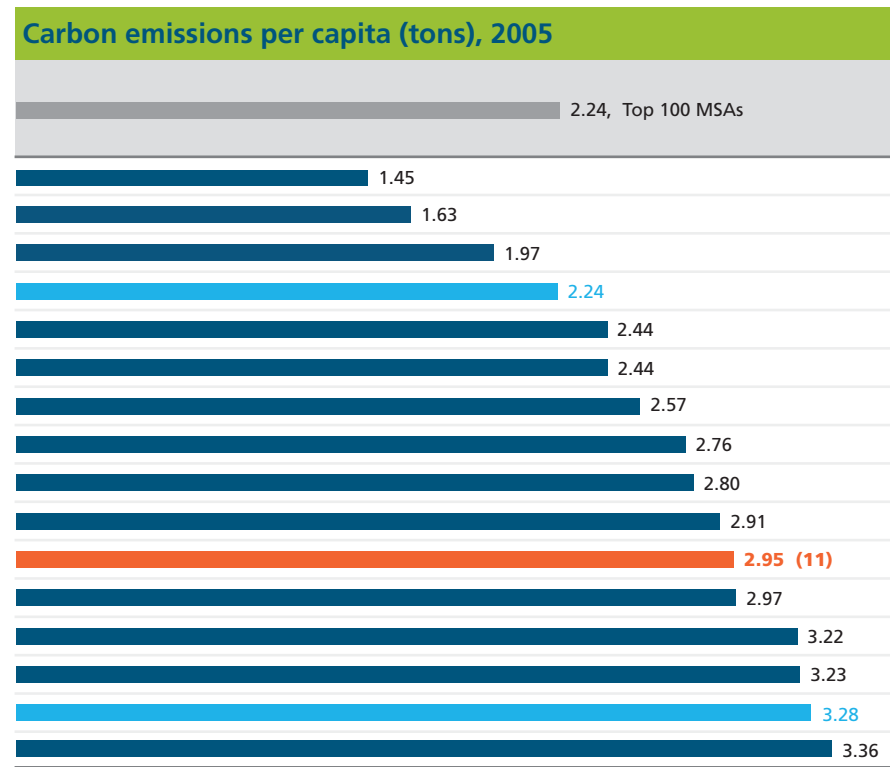


Indicator 5.30: Energy Use

This indicator includes data compiled by the Brookings Institution on the metropolitan carbon footprint from residential and transportation uses. It measures the environmental impact of a growing population, an expanding economy, and the consumption of fossil fuels, all of which lead to an increased amount of greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2013 report.



Carbon emissions per capita (tons) by use, 2005					
Metro Area	Cars	Trucks	Electricity at home	Residential heating fuels	
Portland	0.86	(T-1) 0.19	0.20	0.20	
San Diego	1.08	(T-1) 0.19	(1) 0.16	0.20	
Chicago	(1) 0.82	0.31	0.37	0.46	
Cleveland	0.84	0.23	0.69	0.47	
Milwaukee	1.04	0.27	0.69	0.43	
Minneapolis	1.09	0.26	0.66	0.44	
Austin	1.12	0.40	0.91	0.14	
Charlotte	1.26	0.47	0.85	0.19	
Raleigh	1.28	0.48	0.86	0.18	
Jacksonville	(16) 1.44	0.47	0.98	(1) 0.02	
Columbus	(12) 1.18	(T-12) 0.48	(7) 0.82	(16) 0.48	
Kansas City	1.16	0.47	1.02	0.32	
Nashville	1.32	0.57	1.15	0.19	
Louisville	1.13	0.57	(16) 1.32	0.22	
Cincinnati	1.14	0.44	1.26	0.45	
Indianapolis	1.13	(16) 0.61	1.24	0.40	



Source: Brookings Institution

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

Data Sources

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

2020 Women on Boards, 2020 Gender Diversity Directory
<http://www.2020wob.com/companies/>

Alliance for Biking & Walking, *Bicycling and Walking in the United States: Benchmarking Report*
http://www.peoplepoweredmovement.org/site/index.php/site/memberservices/2012_benchmarking_report/

American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics*
<http://ahadata.adagetechnologies.com/book-cd-products/AHA-Statistics/>

American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.*
<https://commerce.ama-assn.org/store/>

American Public Transportation Association, *Public Transportation Fact Book*
<http://www.apta.com/resources/statistics/Pages/transitstats.aspx>

Americans for the Arts, Arts Index, Local Arts Index
<http://www.artsindexusa.org/local-arts-index>

Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, Sizing the Clean Economy
<http://www.brookings.edu/about/programs/metro/clean-economy>

Brookings Institution, Metropolitan Policy Program, Shrinking the Carbon Footprint in Metropolitan America
http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2008/05_carbon_footprint_sarzynski.aspx

Center for Neighborhood Technology, H+T Affordability Index
<http://htaindex.cnt.org/>

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

CNNMoney.com, Fortune 500+ Web Application
<http://money.cnn.com/services/500plus/>

Council for Community and Economic Research, Cost of Living Index
<http://www.coli.org/>

Institute for Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries in the United States Survey
http://www.imls.gov/research/public_libraries_in_the_united_states_survey.aspx

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

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

National Governors Association, Current Governors
<http://www.nga.org/cms/governors/bios>

National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Doctorates: 2011
<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/sed/2011/start.cfm>

National Venture Capital Association, The MoneyTree Report
<http://www.nvca.org/>

New York Times, Election 2012, President Map
<http://elections.nytimes.com/2012/results/president>

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

Texas A&M University, Texas A&M Transportation Institute, Urban Mobility Information, Annual Urban Mobility Report
<http://mobility.tamu.edu/ums/>

U.S. Conference of Mayors, Meet the Mayors
<http://usmayors.org/meetmayors/mayorsatglance.asp>

U.S. Conference of Mayors, "Outlook—Gross Metropolitan Product, and Critical Role of Transportation Infrastructure," *U.S. Metro Economies*, July 2012
<http://www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-environment-atlas.aspx#.UWcJcZPqIDA>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, BEARFACTS
<http://bea.gov/regional/bearfacts/>

Data Sources

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

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Building Permits Survey
<http://www.census.gov/construction/bps/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
Governments Integrated Directory
http://harvester.census.gov/gid/gid_07/options.html

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates
<http://www.census.gov/popest/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Survey of Business Owners
<http://www.census.gov/econ/sbo/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, TradeStats Express
<http://tse.export.gov/metro/>

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office,
Electronic Information Products Division, Patent Technology Monitoring Team
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm>

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences,
National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data
<http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/>

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences,
National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Adult Literacy
<http://nces.ed.gov/naal/estimates/StateEstimates.aspx>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System,
Linked Birth and Infant Death Data
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/linked.htm>

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services,
Public Health Surveillance Program, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System,
Selected Metropolitan/Micropolitan Area Risk Trends
<http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss-smart/index.asp>

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States
<http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr>

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,
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 Transportation, Federal Highway Administration,
National Bridge Inventory
<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbi/ascii.cfm?year=2012>

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Human
Environment, Bicycle & Pedestrian Program, Federal-Aid Highway Program Funding for
Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities and Programs
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_pedestrian/funding/bipedfund.cfm

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration,
Fatality Analysis Reporting System
<http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx>

U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovation Technology
Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, TranStats, Data Elements
http://www.transtats.bts.gov/Data_Elements.aspx?Data=2

U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovation Technology
Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, TranStats, T-100 Segment Data
http://www.transtats.bts.gov/databaseinfo.asp?DB_ID=111

Data Sources

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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards,
Air Quality Analysis Group, AirData, Air Quality Index Report
http://www.epa.gov/airdata/ad_rep_aqi.html

U.S. Green Building Council, LEED Project Directory
<http://www.usgbc.org/projects>

U.S. House of Representatives, Directory of Representatives
<http://www.house.gov/representatives/>

U.S. Senate, Senators of the 113th Congress
http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm

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

University of Michigan, Population Studies Center
<http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/dis/census/segregation2010.html>

Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics
<http://nccsweb.urban.org/PubApps/geoSearch.php>

Walk Score, City and Neighborhood Walkability Rankings
<http://www.walkscore.com/rankings/cities/>

Wikipedia, "Major Professional Sports Leagues in the United States and Canada"
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_professional_sports_leagues_in_the_United_States_and_Canada

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	Modified indicator. In previous reports, the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of change in birth rate. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the number of births per 1,000 population, which was previously a secondary indicator, and as such ranks from past Benchmarking reports were available for the Columbus Trends chart.
1.03	Foreign Born Population	
1.04	Race and Ethnicity	
1.05	Residential Segregation	In the previous report, the dissimilarity indices were based on an analysis of the 2005–2009 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates. However these have been recalculated using the 2010 Decennial Census, which is not comparable to the ACS estimates. For consistency, the trending data shown are for previous Decennial Censuses.
1.06	Child Population	Previously called “Youth Population”
1.07	Senior Population	
1.08	Median Age	
1.09	Age Dependency	New indicator
1.10	Households	
1.11	Same-Sex Couples	New indicator
1.12	Urban Density	New indicator
Section 2: Economic Strength		
2.01	Industry Sector Employment	
2.02	Employment Change by Industry	
2.03	High Tech Industries	
2.04	Patents	New indicator
2.05	Entrepreneurship	New indicator
2.06	Fortune 1,000 Companies	
2.07	Venture Capital	New indicator
2.08	Business Firms	
2.09	Small Business Firms	
2.10	Small Business Startups	Previously called “New Small Business Establishments”
2.11	Minority Business Ownership	
2.12	Female Business Ownership	
2.13	Gross Metropolitan Product	
2.14	Exports	New indicator
2.15	Income and Wages	
2.16	Occupations	
2.17	Workforce	
2.18	Creative Jobs	New indicator
2.19	Green Jobs	Modified indicator. In the previous report, the data for and definition of green jobs were taken from a U.S. Metro Economies report that has not been updated. The data source and definition were changed for the 2013 report to a more recent study from the Brookings Institution and a revised definition of clean economy jobs.

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
2.20	Unemployment	In the previous report, March unemployment figures were used. However, due to the timing of the 2013 report, October unemployment figures were used instead. For consistency, the trending data were also changed from March to October figures.
2.21	Brain Gain	
Section 3: Personal Prosperity		
3.01	Total Personal Income	
3.02	Household Income	
3.03	Income \$75,000 and Above	
3.04	Income Gap	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this topic was the income gap ratio between the 90th and 10th percentiles. These data from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are no longer publicly available, so the data source and definition of income gap ratio were changed for the 2013 report to the American Community Survey and the income gap ratio between the 80th and 20th percentiles.
3.05	Pay Equity	Modified indicator. Previously called “Gender Equality in the Workforce.” In the previous report, the primary indicator for this topic was the pay ratio between all female and male workers. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the pay ratio between all full-time, year-round female and male workers.
3.06	Poverty	
3.07	Low-Income Population	Previously called “Self-sufficiency Income”
3.08	Income Supports	
3.09	Earned Income Tax Credit	Modified indicator. In the previous report, the primary indicator for this topic was the average dollar amount of Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) claimed per tax return. These data were from the Internal Revenue Service. The data source and primary indicator were changed for the 2013 report to Brookings Institution and the percentage of tax returns claiming EITC.
3.10	Teen Pregnancy	Previously called “Births to Teens”
3.11	Parental Employment	
3.12	Households Without a Car	Previously called “Households Without a Vehicle”
3.13	New Housing Starts	
3.14	Homeownership	
3.15	Foreclosures	
3.16	Owner Housing Affordability	
3.17	Renter Housing Affordability	
3.18	Housing and Transportation Costs	New indicator
Section 5: Lifelong Learning		
4.01	Adult Literacy	
4.02	English Language	Modified indicator. In the previous report the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of the population age 5 and over speaking English <i>less than</i> “very well.” The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the inverse of this—the percentage of the population age 5 and over speaking English “very well.” As such, the rank from the last Benchmarking report was available for the Columbus Trends chart.
4.03	High School Attendance	
4.04	Higher Education Enrollment	
4.05	Educational Attainment	
4.06	Pre-K Enrollment	
4.07	School Lunch Assistance	Previously called “School Nutrition Assistance”
4.08	Libraries	
4.09	Research Universities	Modified indicator. In the previous report there were two data sources used to compile the data for the primary indicator. The National Center for Education Statistics was not used as a source for the 2013 report because the National Science Foundation was found to be a better source on its own.

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
Section 4: Community Wellbeing		
5.01	Local Foods	
5.02	Obesity	
5.03	Diabetes	
5.04	Smoking	
5.05	Asthma	
5.06	Infant Mortality	
5.07	Health Care	New indicator Modified indicator. Previously called “Health Insurance.” In previous reports, the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of adults <i>without</i> any kind of health care coverage. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the inverse of this—the percentage of adults <i>with</i> health care coverage. As such, the ranks from past Benchmarking reports were available for the Columbus Trends chart.
5.08	Hospitals and Physicians	
5.09	Charitable Giving	Modified indicator. Previously called “Charitable Contributions.” In the previous report, the primary indicator for this topic was the average dollar amount of itemized charitable contributions claimed per tax return. These data were from the Internal Revenue Service. The data source and primary indicator were changed for the 2013 report to the Current Population Survey and the percentage of adults who reported donating money, assets, or property with a combined value of more than \$25 to charitable or religious organizations at any point in the 12-month period that preceded the survey.
5.10	Volunteering	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this topic was only available as a three-year average. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report and is now based on one year of data. Historical data were retroactively revised in the data source.
5.11	Voter Participation	
5.12	Women in Political Leadership	Modified indicator. Previously called “Women in Politics.” In previous reports the primary indicator for this topic included mayors of cities and towns with populations of 30,000 or more. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to include mayors of cities and towns with populations of 100,000 or more.
5.13	Women in Corporate Leadership	New indicator.
5.14	Local Government	
5.15	Crime	
5.16	Road Safety	New indicator.
5.17	Bridges	
5.18	Traffic Congestion	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of change in traffic delay per auto commuter. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the number of annual hours of traffic delay per auto commuter, which was previously a secondary indicator, and as such ranks from past Benchmarking reports were available for the Columbus Trends chart.
5.19	Commute Time	
5.20	Commute Mode	Modified indicator. Previously called “Commute Transportation Mode.” In previous reports the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of workers walking, biking, or using public transit to commute to work. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode (which combines walking, biking, and using public transit with carpooling and working from home). This is the same as the inverse of the percentage of workers driving alone to work, which was previously a secondary indicator, and as such ranks from past Benchmarking reports were available for the Columbus Trends chart.
5.21	Walking and Biking	New indicator.
5.22	Public Transportation	Modified indicator. In previous reports, the primary indicator for this topic was the percentage of change in passenger miles. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the number of unlinked passenger trips per capita.
5.23	Air Travel	Modified indicator. Previously called “Airports.” In the previous report, the primary indicator for this topic was the number of annual commercial air passenger boardings per capita. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report to the number of daily departures.

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
5.24	Professional Sports	
5.25	Creative Establishments	Previously called “Arts Establishments”
5.26	Arts Participation	New indicator
5.27	Festivals and Celebrations	Previously called “Community Celebrations”
5.28	Air Quality	Modified indicator . In previous reports, the primary indicator for this topic was based on outdated air quality standards. The primary indicator was changed for the 2013 report and is now based on the updated air quality standards. Historical data were retroactively revised in the data source.
5.29	Green Building	
5.30	Energy Use	

Appendix B: Additional Notes on Indicators

The following are descriptions for industry sectors used in Indicators 2.01 and 2.02:

- **Professional and business services:** includes professional, scientific, and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; and administrative and routine support services
- **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 service 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
- **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)
- **Transportation and utilities:** industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo; warehousing and storage of goods; and provision of utility services (electric, gas, water, sewer)
- **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 non-consumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production
- **Leisure and hospitality:** includes the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector and the accommodations and food services sector
- **Manufacturing:** establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products

The following are descriptions for occupational categories used in Indicator 2.18:

- **Arts jobs:** includes actors; art directors; postsecondary art, drama, and music teachers; broadcast news analysts; choreographers; craft artists; curators; dancers; fine artists (including painters, sculptors, and illustrators); multimedia artists and animators; music directors and composers; musicians and singers; photographers; producers and directors; reporters and correspondents; writers and authors; and all other artists, entertainers, performers and related workers
- **Design jobs:** includes architects, postsecondary architecture teachers, cartographers and photogrammetrists, commercial and industrial designers, fashion designers, floral designers, graphic designers, interior designers, landscape architects, merchandise displays and window trimmers, set and exhibit designers, and all other designers
- **Marketing and strategy jobs:** includes advertising and promotions managers, marketing managers, public relations and fundraising managers, public relations specialists, survey researchers, and urban and regional planners

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

Appendix B

The following are descriptions for industrial categories used in Indicator 5.25:

- **Arts:** includes art dealers; fine arts schools; theater companies and dinner theaters, dance companies; musical groups and artists; independent artists, writers, and performers; museums; historical sites; and zoos and botanical gardens, nature parks, and other related industries
- **Creative professional services:** includes architectural services, landscape architectural services, interior design services, industrial design services, graphic design services, photographic services, and other related industries
- **Media:** includes newspaper publishers, periodical publishers, book publishers, software publishers, motion picture and video production, motion picture and video distribution, motion picture theaters, drive-in motion picture theaters, teleproduction and other postproduction services, record production, integrated record production/distribution, music publishers, sound recording studios, radio networks, radio stations, television broadcasting, cable and other subscription programming, libraries and archives, Internet publishing and web search portals, and other related industries
- **Marketing and advertising:** includes marketing consulting services, advertising agencies, public relations agencies, media buying agencies, media representatives, outdoor advertising, direct mail advertising, advertising material distribution services, and other related industries



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