The Columbus Partnership

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2007

THE COLUMBUS PARTNERSHIP

The Columbus Partnership

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MARCH 2007

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

Benchmarking is a process by which standardized, measurable indicators are used to track and assess how a community is doing. Communities do this in several ways. This includes benchmarking against: best practices, policies or leaders in a field; other communities across the nation; the state and nation; or community-established goals, targets, or trends.

The indicator data used for benchmarking might address areas such as demographics, the economy, health and safety, arts and culture, physical development, financial and organizational resources, and availability and effectiveness of programs and services.

In December 2005, the Columbus Partnership, a group of business leaders interested in civic improvement, convened a meeting with representatives of organizations involved in diverse policy and program areas to discuss the need for, and feasibility of, a benchmarking effort in central Ohio. Based on input from that meeting and discussions with potential project funders, the Partnership asked Community Research Partners (CRP) to design and implement a central Ohio benchmarking project. CRP is a nonprofit research center based in Columbus that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge.

Principles that Guide the Project

There are a number of choices involved in designing a benchmarking project. After reviewing examples of processes and reports from other communities, the Partnership identified several principles for the central Ohio project:

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

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

Get advice from local experts. Establish a working group of experts in the key topic and indicator areas to assist in selecting comparison communities and indicators and in collecting and analyzing data.

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

Produce a product that is useful to a wide audience. Prepare a report that: 1) is easy for a variety of users to understand; 2) can be used to guide program and policy development; 3) informs the community about how Columbus stacks up; and 4) inspires the community to do better. The report should be useful for individuals who wish to focus on specific indicators, as well as for those who want a broad overview of the community.

Provide regular updates. After the initial release, produce annual updates. The first report will represent a baseline against which central Ohio can measure progress in the future.

How the Communities were Selected

Selection of comparison communities began with a list of 35 metro areas. First, 10 criteria were used to identify the metro areas most similar to Columbus: total population, population growth, percent non-white population, adults with bachelor's degree, median household income, poverty rate, homeownership rate, charitable contributions, state capital, and a top research university. Next, geographic distribution was considered. The final list includes a mix of Ohio metro areas, Midwest and central U.S. communities, and communities from the south and west. Finally, several metro areas were selected for their best-in-class features. CRP worked with the Partnership and project advisors to select the final 15 comparison areas.

How the Indicators were Selected

CRP created a list of over 110 potential indicators, drawing from examples of benchmarking and community indicator projects from around the nation and from suggestions of the project advisors. The list was divided into two tiers; those that met the following selection criteria (Tier 1), and those that did not (Tier 2):

- The indicator fits in the overall economic competitiveness framework and within the four indicator groupings (see below).
- Data are available from a central source for all 16 metro areas.
- The most recent data are not more than three years old.
- Data are updated regularly, preferably annually.

This report includes 54 indicators, drawn primarily from the Tier 1 list.

Indicator Groups

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

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

Format of the Report

Each report section begins with an introduction that provides an overview of the data in the section. This includes an analysis, in both narrative and graphic format, of how the Columbus metro area compares to the other 15 communities.

Each indicator (with two exceptions) is displayed on one page. The indicator pages include data sources and definitions, a table, and a bar graph that provide multiple dimensions of the indicator topic. For example, the Population Growth indicator includes a table with the 2000 and 2005 populations for each metro area and a bar graph that shows the population growth rates from 2000 to 2005.

About the Rankings

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

Some rankings are simply descriptive, such as most of those in the Population Vitality section, and are not intended to imply that one community is doing better than another. In most cases, however, #1 indicates both "highest" and "best," and #16 indicates both "lowest" and "worst." For some indicators (e.g. unemployment rate, poverty rate, crime rate), the lowest number is best. In these cases, the data are ranked with the lowest number as #1 and the highest number as #16. A footnote indicates the rank order system used on each page. Tied metro areas (identified with a "T") are all assigned the next number in the ranking sequence. The ranking then skips over the numbers that would have been assigned if there were no tie (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 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.

The Metro Areas

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

Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data and data definitions from a variety of sources to prepare this report. Although CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback. CRP is also interested in learning about other sources of indicator data that could be considered for inclusion in future updates of the report.

2003 U.S. Census Bureau Metro Area Descriptions

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

Section 1: Population Vitality

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

The following are the Population Vitality indicator categories:

Population Vitality Overview

Population Growth

In 2005, the 16 metro areas ranged in size from Raleigh, with just under one million people, to Chicago, with over nine million. The Columbus metro area, at 1.7 million, fell in the middle of the group, ranking 8th in population.

The fastest growing metro areas were Raleigh, Austin, Charlotte, and Jacksonville, which all grew by over 10.0% from 2000 to 2005. The metro areas with the slowest population growth were Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, with Cleveland experiencing a 1.0% population loss. The Columbus population grew by 5.5%, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas.

Birth Rate

The 2005 birth rates of the 16 metro areas ranged from over 15.0 births per 1,000 population in Austin, Indianapolis, Raleigh, and San Diego, to under 14.0 in Louisville, Portland, and Cleveland. The Columbus metro area ranked 7th, with 14.9 births per 1,000 population.

From 2000 to 2005, the birth rates dropped in 12 of the 16 metro areas. Only Jacksonville, San Diego, Nashville, and Indianapolis experienced an increase in the birth rate. The steepest drops were in Portland, Cleveland, Charlotte, and Cincinnati. Columbus ranked 10th among the metro areas, with a 3.5% decrease in the birth rate.

Foreign-born Population

In several of the metro areas, the foreign born population represented over 10.0% of the population in 2005. San Diego had the largest foreign-born population (23.4%), followed by Chicago, Austin, Portland, and Raleigh. The lowest percentages of foreign-born residents (below 4.0%) were in Cincinnati and Louisville. Columbus ranked 11th among the metro areas, with 6.1% of the 2005 population foreign-born, but ranked 3rd in the percent of recent arrivals, with 37.4% of foreign-born residents in the Columbus metro area entering the U.S. in 2000 or later.

Race and Ethnicity

Among the 16 metro areas, Chicago, San Diego, Charlotte, Jacksonville, and Raleigh had the highest percentages of non-white population in 2005 (more than 28.0%), while Cincinnati, Portland, Minneapolis, and Louisville had the lowest (under 17.0%). The highest percentages of black population were in Charlotte, Jacksonville, Cleveland, Raleigh, and Chicago. The Asian population was proportionately highest in San Diego, Portland, and Minneapolis. San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had very high percentages of persons of Hispanic origin. The Columbus metro area ranked 11th in overall diversity (19.7% non-white population), but was 7th among the metro areas in the percentage of Asian population and 9th in black population.

Youth and Senior Populations

In 2005, 25.6% of the Columbus metro area population was under age 18, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. The largest percentages of youth population (more than 28.0%) were in Indianapolis, San Diego, Chicago, Charlotte, and Raleigh. Portland, Cleveland, Louisville, and Nashville had the smallest youth populations (under 25.0%).

The Cleveland, Milwaukee, Louisville, and Cincinnati areas had the largest percentages of persons age 65 and over (more than 11.0%), while Columbus, Minneapolis, Charlotte, Raleigh, and Austin had the smallest senior populations (under 10.0%). The Columbus metro area ranked 12th, with 9.8% of the population age 65 and older.

Median Age

The metro areas with the largest senior populations also had the oldest median ages. The Cleveland, Louisville, and Milwaukee metro areas had median ages of over 37 years. Columbus was among the metro areas with a median age of under 35 years, along with Charlotte, San Diego, Raleigh, and Austin. Across the metro areas, the white population was the oldest group, while the Hispanic population was the youngest, with differences of 8 to 15 years in median age between these groups.

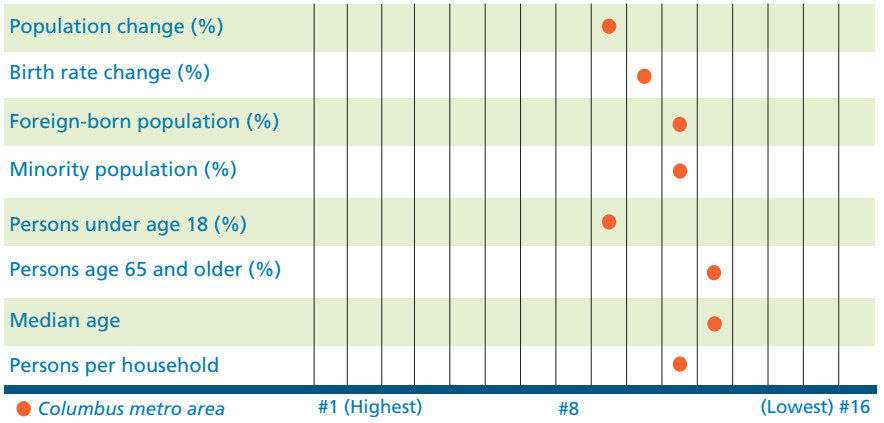
Households

In 2005, Columbus ranked 8th among the metro areas in both the percent of households that were female-headed with children (7.9%) and those that were persons living alone (27.5%). Columbus ranked 11th in the percent of married couple households (48.5%). Cleveland, Milwaukee, Jacksonville, and Nashville had the highest percentages of female-headed households with children (8.6% and above). The highest percentages of persons living alone (29.0% and above) were in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Louisville, and Austin. Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Raleigh had the highest percentages of married couple households (greater than 50.0%).

Among the 16 metro areas, Chicago, San Diego, and Austin had the largest average household size (2.60 persons and above). Cleveland, Nashville, Milwaukee, and Louisville had the smallest average household size (2.45 and below). Columbus ranked 11th, with 2.49 persons per household in 2005.

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.



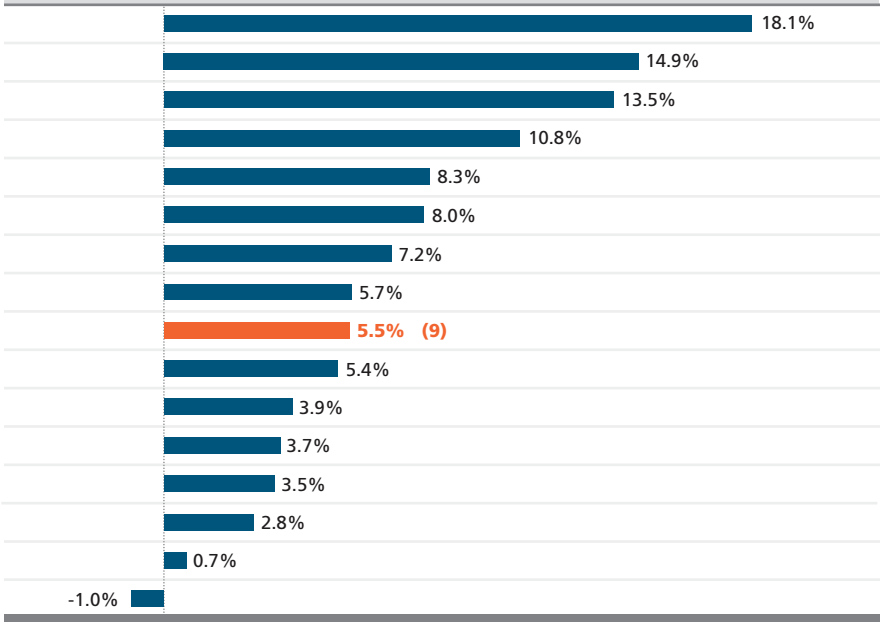
Indicator 1.01: **Population Growth**

This indicator includes Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2000 and 2005 and the increase or decrease in population from 2000 to 2005.

Total population, 2000 and 2005

Metro Area	Total population 2000	Total population 2005
Raleigh	(16) 804,139	(16) 949,681
Austin	1,264,508	1,452,529
Charlotte	1,339,901	1,521,278
Jacksonville	1,126,194	1,248,371
Portland, OR	1,936,027	2,095,861
Nashville	1,317,256	1,422,544
Indianapolis	1,530,954	1,640,591
Kansas City	1,842,839	1,947,694
Columbus	**(8) 1,618,909**	**(8) 1,708,625**
Minneapolis	2,981,129	3,142,779
San Diego	2,824,587	2,933,462
Louisville	1,165,137	1,208,452
Chicago	(1) 9,119,722	(1) 9,443,356
Cincinnati	2,014,487	2,070,441
Milwaukee	1,502,302	1,512,855
Cleveland	2,148,161	2,126,318

Percent population change, 2000-2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

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

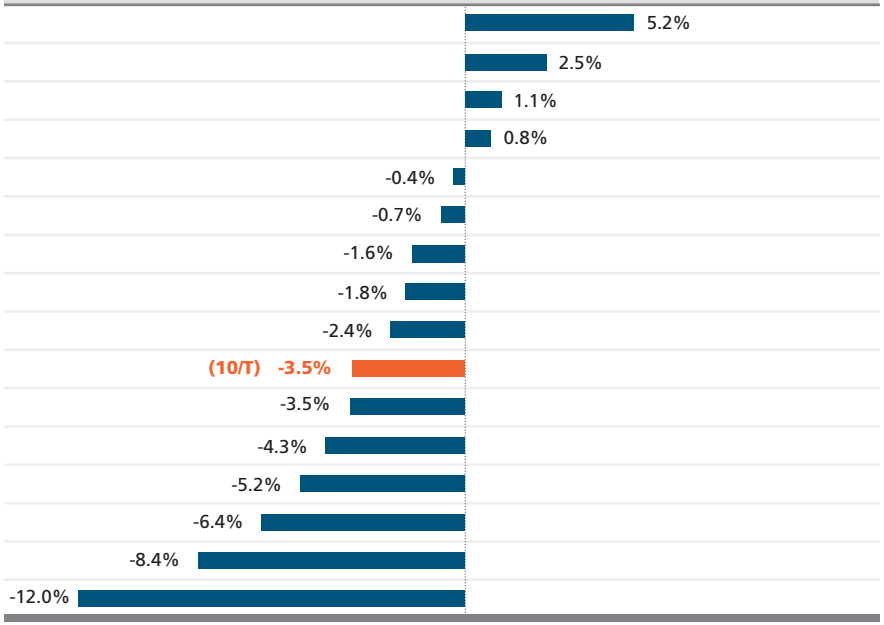
Indicator 1.02: **Birth Rate**

This indicator includes data on birth rates from the 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.

Total births and birth rate, 2005

Metro Area	Total births	Birth rate (births per 1,000 population)
Jacksonville	18,257	14.6
San Diego	45,026	15.3
Nashville	20,419	14.4
Indianapolis	25,502	15.5
Louisville	16,280	13.5
Raleigh	(16) 14,572	15.3
Minneapolis	45,344	14.4
Milwaukee	21,550	14.2
Kansas City	28,873	14.8
Columbus	**(9) 25,374**	**(7) 14.9**
Austin	22,975	(1) 15.8
Chicago	(1) 142,053	15.0
Cincinnati	29,457	14.2
Charlotte	22,893	15.0
Cleveland	26,596	(16) 12.5
Portland, OR	27,143	13.0

Percent change in birth rate, 2000-2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

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

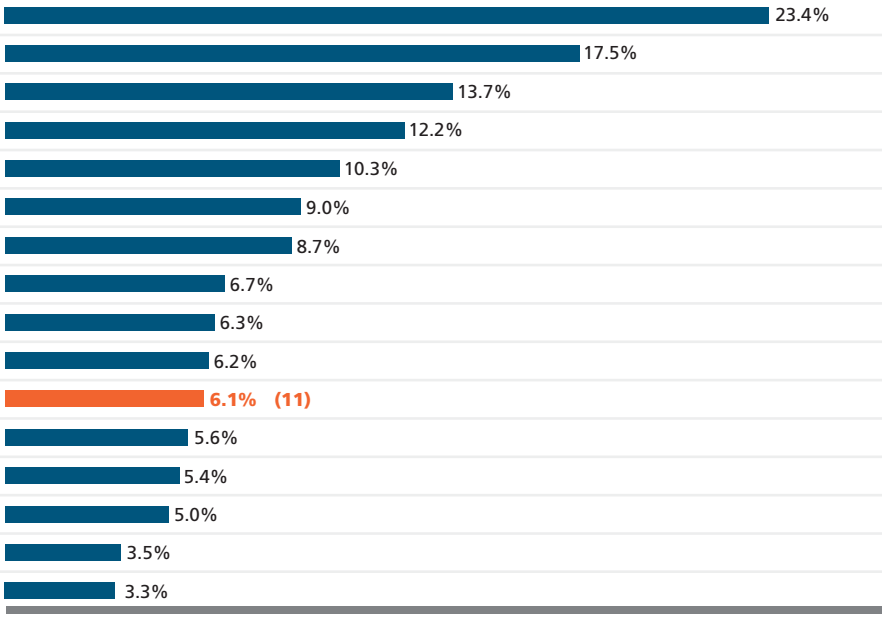
Indicator 1.03: **Foreign-born Population**

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

Foreign-born population, 2005

Metro Area	Total foreign-born population	Percent entered U.S. 2000 or after
San Diego	659,731	(16) 18.1%
Chicago	(1) 1,625,649	20.0%
Austin	192,738	28.6%
Portland, OR	250,955	26.2%
Raleigh	95,415	33.2%
Charlotte	134,749	36.5%
Minneapolis	267,368	28.8%
Jacksonville	81,815	19.6%
Milwaukee	93,562	22.6%
Nashville	86,190	37.8%
Columbus	**(9) 101,891**	**(3) 37.4%**
Cleveland	115,897	19.3%
Kansas City	103,618	29.9%
Indianapolis	80,675	(1) 39.9%
Louisville	(16) 41,092	32.6%
Cincinnati	66,574	34.3%

Percent of population that is foreign-born, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

Indicator 1.04: **Race and Ethnicity**

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

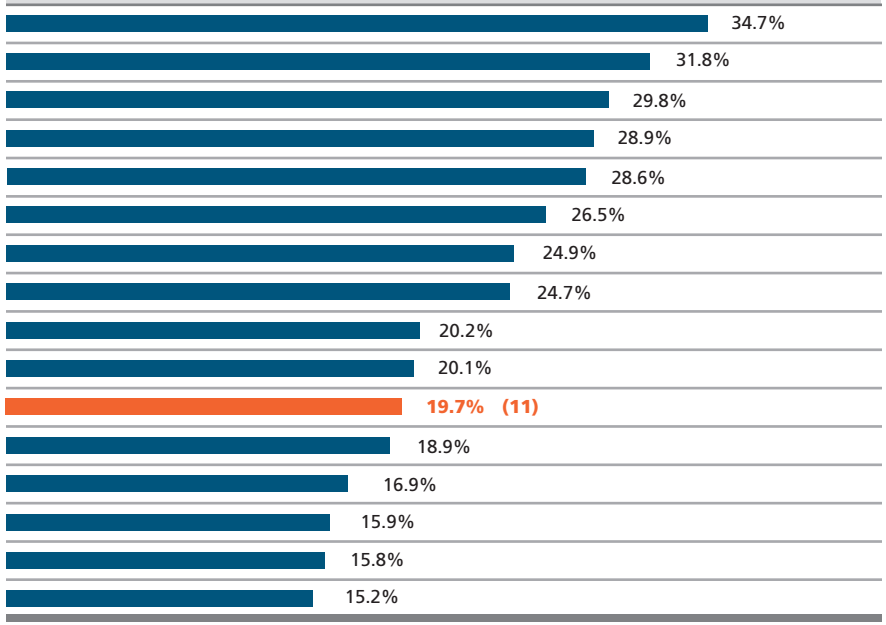
Population race and ethnicity, 2005

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Chicago	(16) 65.3%	17.9%	5.0%	19.0%
San Diego	68.2%	5.0%	(1) 10.5%	(1) 29.9%
Charlotte	70.2%	(1) 22.8%	2.5%	7.6%
Jacksonville	71.1%	22.1%	2.9%	4.9%
Raleigh	71.4%	19.5%	3.7%	7.9%
Austin	73.5%	6.9%	4.3%	29.1%
Milwaukee	75.1%	16.1%	2.6%	7.7%
Cleveland	75.3%	19.5%	1.8%	3.8%
Nashville	79.8%	14.9%	2.1%	4.7%
Indianapolis	79.9%	14.1%	1.7%	4.0%
Columbus	**(6) 80.3%**	**(9) 13.8%**	**(7/T) 2.9%**	**(14) 2.5%**
Kansas City	81.1%	12.1%	2.0%	6.5%
Louisville	83.1%	13.1%	(16) 1.0%	(16) 2.2%
Minneapolis	84.1%	6.2%	5.1%	4.3%
Portland, OR	84.2%	(16) 2.6%	5.4%	9.4%
Cincinnati	(1) 84.8%	11.5%	1.6%	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

Percent minority population, 2005*



*All racial groups except white. Only non-white Hispanics are included.

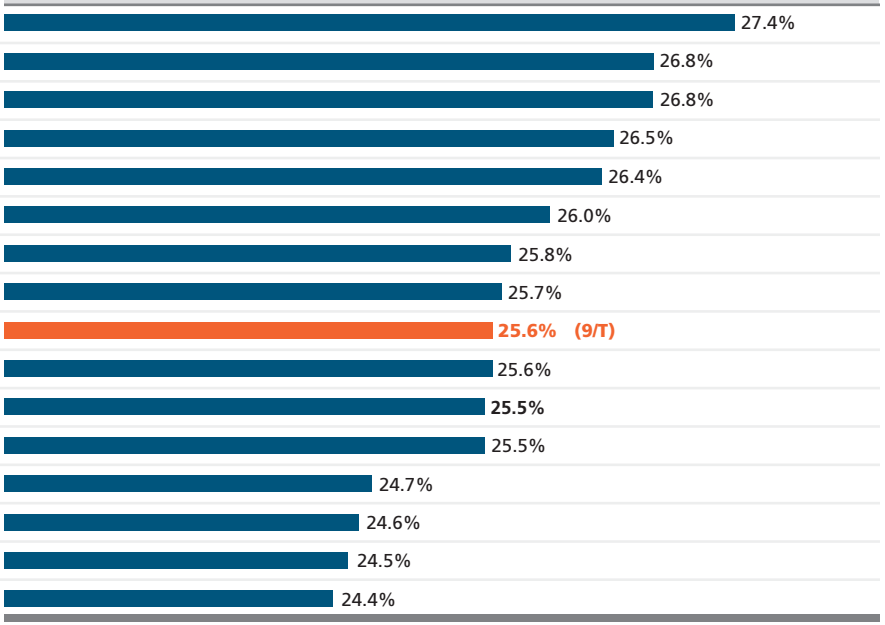
Indicator 1.05: **Youth Population**

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

Population under age 18, 2005

Metro Area	Total population under age 18	Child dependency ratio
Indianapolis	440,731	(1) .438
San Diego	756,977	.431
Chicago	(1) 2,482,005	.426
Charlotte	394,845	.410
Raleigh	(16) 243,981	.402
Jacksonville	318,476	.411
Austin	362,261	.384
Cincinnati	520,340	.407
Columbus	**(9) 427,036**	**(11) .397**
Minneapolis	786,356	.393
Kansas City	487,794	.401
Milwaukee	377,844	.407
Portland, OR	510,501	.379
Cleveland	512,232	.399
Louisville	290,606	.385
Nashville	337,765	(16) .372

Percent population under age 18, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

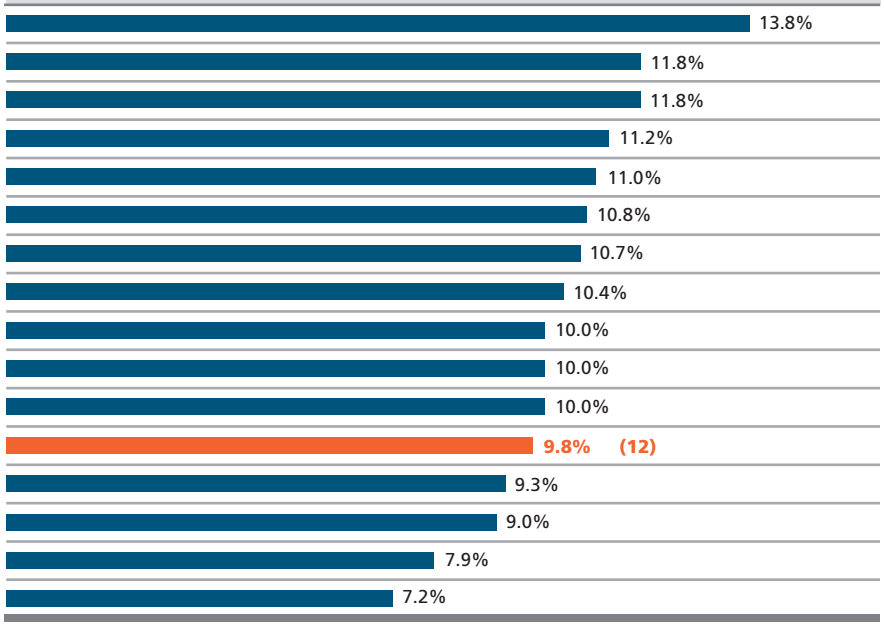
Indicator 1.06: **Senior Population**

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

Population age 65 and older, 2005

Metro Area	Total population age 65 and older	Old-age dependency ratio
Cleveland	287,218	(1) .224
Milwaukee	174,982	.189
Louisville	139,200	.185
Cincinnati	227,194	.178
San Diego	310,836	.177
Kansas City	205,961	.169
Jacksonville	131,278	.170
Chicago	(1) 968,691	.166
Indianapolis	161,561	.161
Portland, OR	206,230	.153
Nashville	138,362	.152
Columbus	**(9) 162,683**	**(12) .151**
Minneapolis	286,999	.143
Charlotte	134,284	.140
Raleigh	(16) 72,912	.120
Austin	100,634	(16) .107

Percent population age 65 and older, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

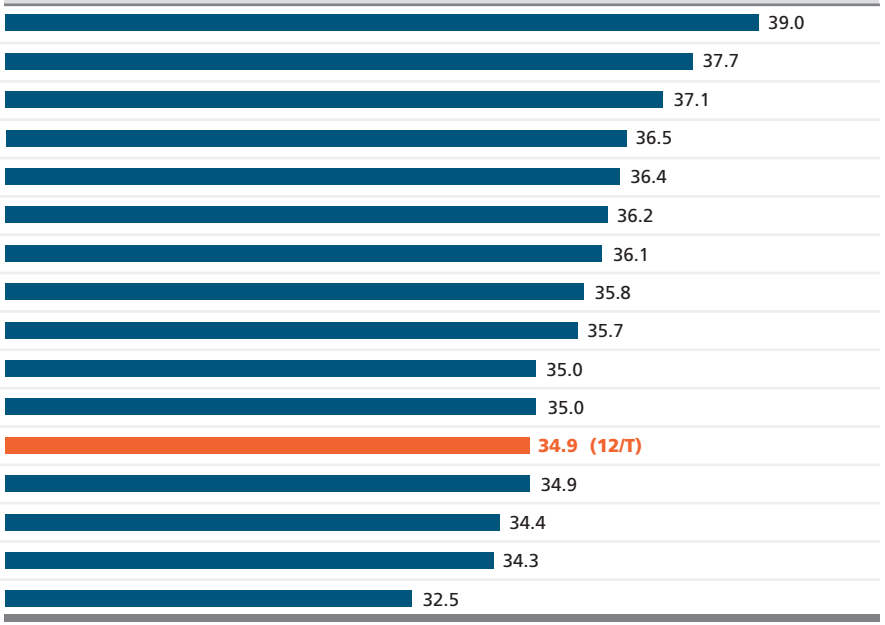
Indicator 1.07: **Median Age**

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

Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2005*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic
Cleveland	(1) 41.1	(1) 33.2	35.1	27.2
Louisville	39.1	32.0	(1) 38.6	26.7
Milwaukee	41.0	27.1	30.8	(16) 25.3
Jacksonville	39.8	29.3	35.2	(1) 28.9
Cincinnati	37.6	31.0	33.5	27.3
Nashville	37.7	30.8	34.1	27.4
Kansas City	37.8	30.8	33.6	26.5
Minneapolis	38.0	(16) 26.0	(16) 28.0	26.7
Portland, OR	37.2	30.3	34.4	25.5
Chicago	38.0	31.5	35.1	26.5
Indianapolis	36.7	30.5	34.5	27.1
Columbus	**(14) 36.5**	**(12) 29.7**	**(13) 31.4**	**(9/T) 26.5**
Charlotte	36.9	31.1	33.8	26.4
San Diego	37.1	28.3	35.1	25.7
Raleigh	36.0	30.8	32.2	25.8
Austin	(16) 34.1	32.1	31.3	26.9

Median age (years) of the total population, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

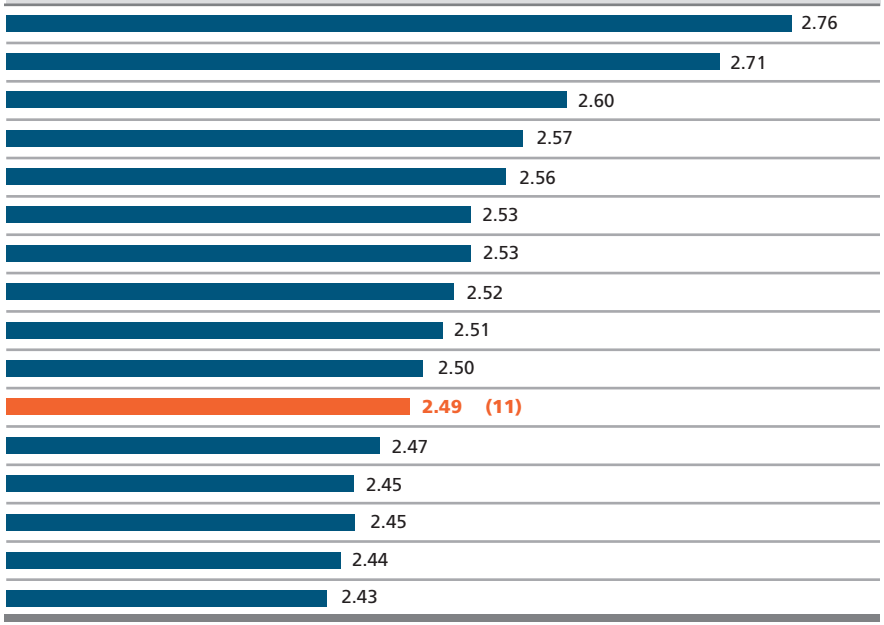
Indicator 1.08: **Households**

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

Number and percent of households by type, 2005

Metro Area	Total households	Married couple households	Persons living alone	Female-headed households with children
Chicago	(1) 3,360,273	49.1%	27.3%	7.6%
San Diego	1,040,538	49.3%	(16) 25.5%	6.8%
Austin	540,685	46.8%	29.0%	(16/T) 6.5%
Portland, OR	803,442	49.0%	28.1%	6.8%
Raleigh	(16) 360,906	50.7%	27.1%	7.8%
Charlotte	590,544	49.2%	27.3%	8.3%
Kansas City	755,954	50.8%	28.0%	7.3%
Minneapolis	1,219,751	(1) 51.4%	27.3%	(16/T) 6.5%
Cincinnati	806,056	49.5%	28.3%	8.1%
Jacksonville	489,797	47.4%	27.5%	8.7%
Columbus	**(8) 669,764**	**(11/T) 48.5%**	**(8/T) 27.5%**	**(8/T) 7.9%**
Indianapolis	650,300	49.8%	27.3%	7.9%
Cleveland	850,175	45.7%	31.0%	(1) 8.8%
Nashville	566,146	48.6%	27.2%	8.6%
Milwaukee	605,678	(16) 45.1%	(1) 31.4%	8.7%
Louisville	486,904	48.5%	29.4%	8.2%

Average persons per household, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

Section 2: Economic Strength

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

Economic Strength Overview

Business Firms

From 1995 to 2002, the number of business firms in the Columbus metro area grew by 4.7%, ranking 12th among the 16 metro areas. The greatest increases in firms (15.0% or more) were in the Raleigh, Austin, San Diego, Charlotte, and Minneapolis metro areas. Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Cleveland had decreases in the number of business firms during this period.

New Business Establishments

Columbus ranked 12th in the number of business establishment births per 1,000 total establishments (107) from 2002 to 2003. The top metro areas, with over 130 establishment births per 1,000 establishments, were Jacksonville, Austin, San Diego and Raleigh. Milwaukee, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Louisville had fewer than 100 establishment births per 1,000.

Venture Capital Investment

From 1996 to 2006, Columbus had $798 million in venture capital investment, ranking 12th among the metro areas in total venture capital investment and 10th in venture capital investment per capita ($467). Total venture capital per capita was highest in the Austin, Raleigh, and San Diego metro areas, with investments that ranged from $3,584 to $5,049 per capita. Kansas City and Milwaukee had investments of under $300 per capita.

Industry Sector Employment

In 2005, the Columbus area ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in the percent of employment in the government sector, 3rd in retail trade, 4th in financial activities, and 5th in employment in professional and business services. Columbus ranked lower in the percent of employment in the wholesale trade (15th) and education and health services (12th) sectors.

Columbus led all metro areas in the percent employment growth from 1996 to 2005 in the transportation, warehousing and utilities sector (34.2% increase), and was 6th in wholesale trade sector growth. During this period, Columbus lost employment in the retail trade and manufacturing sectors, ranking 15th and 13th, respectively, in job growth among the metro areas.

Fortune 1,000 Companies

In 2006, Columbus ranked 5th among the metro areas in the number of Fortune 1,000 companies (15 companies), and 5th in total revenue from Fortune 1,000 companies. The Chicago, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Cincinnati areas had the largest numbers of Fortune 1,000 companies, while Austin, Louisville, Portland, and Raleigh had 4 or fewer of these companies.

Small Business Firms

In 2002, 94.5% of all business firms in the Columbus metro area were small businesses (fewer than 500 employees), ranking Columbus 11th among the metro areas. In the Chicago and Minneapolis metro areas, 97.0% or more of all firms were small businesses, while in Jacksonville and Nashville the figure was below 94.0%. In 2002, 39.0% of the Columbus metro area's total annual business firm payroll was from small business firms, ranking 14th among the metro areas.

High Tech Industries

In 2005, the Columbus area had over 29,000 information technology occupations, ranking 5th among the metro areas. The Columbus area's High Tech Location Quotient of .83 (a measure of an area's high tech concentration in relationship to the figure for the U.S.) ranked it 8th among the metro areas. Austin, San Diego, Raleigh, and Portland had the highest Location Quotients (more than 50.0% above the U.S. figure).

Minority Business Ownership

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

Female Business Ownership

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

Gross Metropolitan Product

In 2004, the Columbus metro area had a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of $69.1 billion, ranking 8th among the metro areas, and a GMP per capita of $40,870, ranking 7th. The metro areas with the highest GMP per capita were Minneapolis, San Diego, and Charlotte (above $46,000). Those with the lowest GMP per capita were Kansas City, Cincinnati, Portland, and Louisville (below $39,000).

Income and Wages

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had a mean hourly wage for a full-time worker of $18.54, ranking 13th among the 14 metro areas for which data were available. The areas with the highest wages ($22.00 or more) were Chicago, Minneapolis, San Diego, and Raleigh.

Per capita income for the Columbus metro area was $26,033 in 2005. When the per capita incomes for the other 15 metro areas were adjusted to the Columbus area cost of living, Columbus ranked 13th. Raleigh and Austin had the highest adjusted per capita income ($30,000 and above), while San Diego had the lowest ($19,790).

Occupations

In 2005, compared to the other 15 metro areas, the Columbus area ranked 3rd in the percent of all jobs in sales and office occupations and 5th in management, professional, and related occupations. The Columbus area's lowest rankings were in the percentages of production, transportation, and material moving occupations (10th), and construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations (14th).

Workforce and Unemployment

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had a 77.7% workforce participation rate, ranking 7th among the metro areas. The highest workforce participation rates (79.0% or more) were in Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Charlotte. Fifty percent of the Columbus area population was of prime working age (22-54) in 2005, the 4th highest of the metro areas.

In November 2006, the Columbus metro area had 42,000 unemployed persons and an unemployment rate of 4.4%, ranking 9th among the metro areas. The areas with the lowest unemployment rates (3.6% and below) were Jacksonville, Minneapolis, and Raleigh. The highest rates (4.9% and above) were in Louisville and Cleveland.

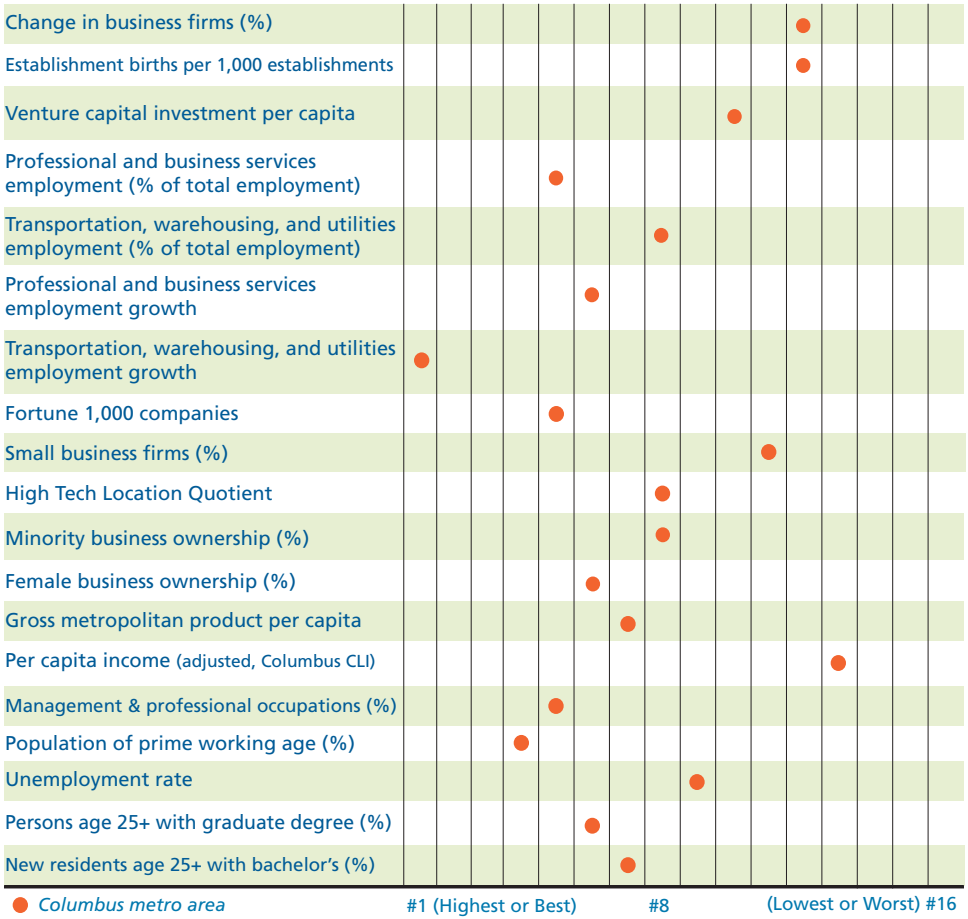
Educational Attainment and Brain Gain

In 2005, 20.7% of the Columbus metro area adult population had a bachelor's degree or higher (7th rank), and 11.3% had a graduate degree (6th rank). The metro areas where over 25.0% of adults had a bachelor's degree or higher were Raleigh, Austin, and Minneapolis. The metro areas with the lowest percentages of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher (below 17.0%) were Louisville, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

In 2005, 42.3% of adults who had moved to the Columbus area from another state in the past year had a bachelor's degree or higher, ranking Columbus 7th in this indicator of "brain gain." The top brain gain areas were Raleigh, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, and Chicago (44.0% and above). The lowest were Charlotte, Cincinnati, and Cleveland (below 38.0%).

Economic Strength: How Columbus Compares

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



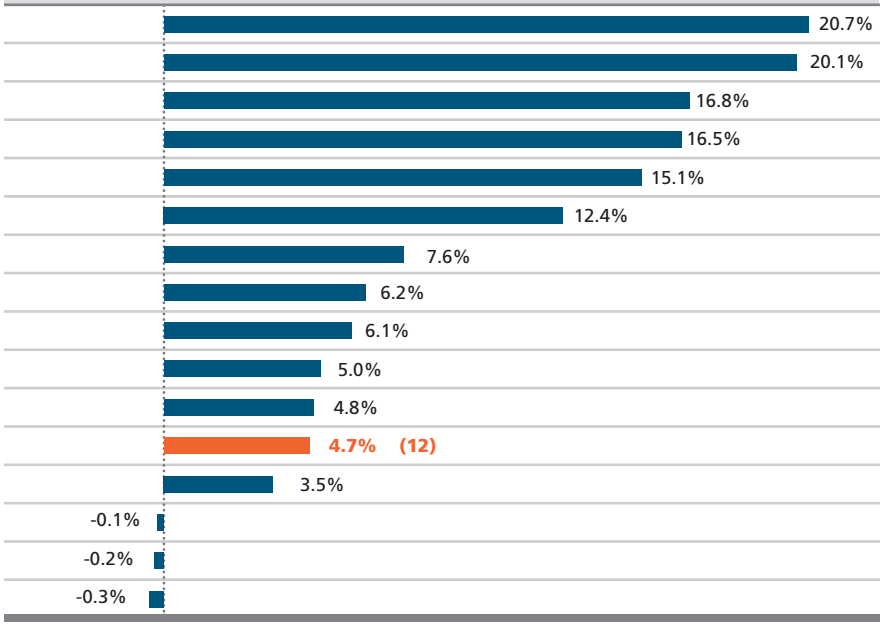
Indicator 2.01: **Business Firms**

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

Employer business firms, 2002, and employment change, 1995-2002

Metro Area	Total employer firms, 2002	Employer firms, employment change, 1995-2002
Raleigh	28,767	24.5%
Austin	27,545	(1) 36.6%
San Diego	59,914	28.3%
Charlotte	35,352	18.5%
Minneapolis	72,304	13.6%
Jacksonville	24,290	17.4%
Portland, OR	47,812	13.4%
Kansas City	39,924	15.0%
Chicago	(1) 176,935	6.6%
Indianapolis	34,005	13.0%
Nashville	26,996	10.8%
Columbus	**(11) 29,865**	**(6) 15.6%**
Louisville	(16) 22,306	7.0%
Milwaukee	32,886	2.9%
Cincinnati	32,117	6.9%
Cleveland	48,299	(16) 1.8%

Percent change in number of employer business firms, 1995-2002



Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy

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

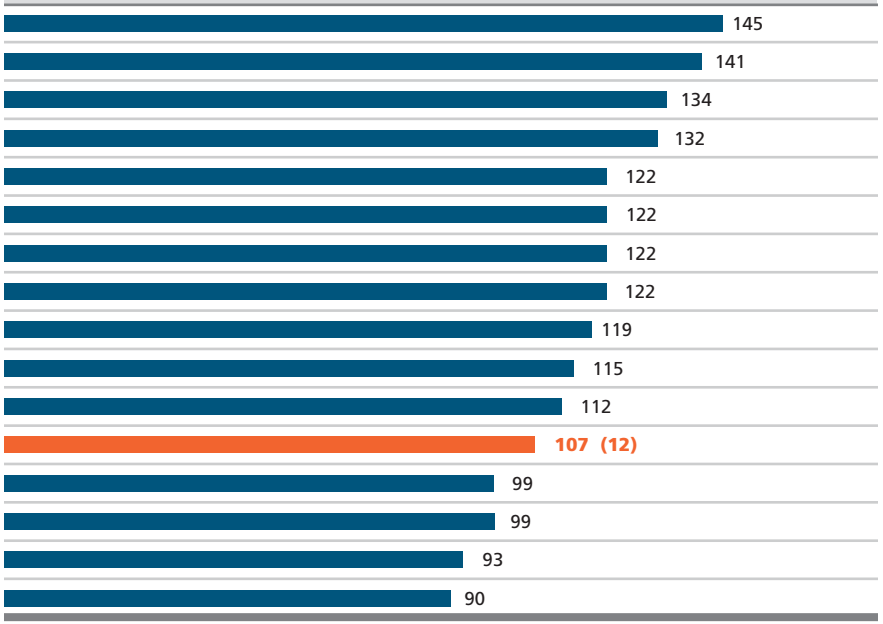
Indicator 2.02: **New Business Establishments**

This indicator includes data on employer business establishment births from the Census Bureau's Statistics of U.S. Businesses, as reported by the Small Business Administration. "Births" are defined as establishments that have zero employment in the first quarter of the initial year and positive employment in the first quarter of the subsequent year.

New business establishments, number and employment, 2002-2003*

Metro Area	Number of new establishments		Employment from new establishments, per 1,000 total employment	
Jacksonville		3,828	(1/T)	67
Austin		4,152		62
San Diego		8,390		58
Raleigh		4,034	(1/T)	67
Kansas City		5,357		50
Portland, OR		6,180		51
Minneapolis		9,200		62
Charlotte		4,735		61
Nashville		3,625		62
Indianapolis		4,392		55
Chicago	(1)	20,795		50
Columbus	**(12)**	**3,733**	**(7/T)**	**61**
Louisville	(16)	2,458		63
Cincinnati		3,631		52
Cleveland		4,876		56
Milwaukee		3,254	(16)	40

Establishment births per 1,000 total establishments, 2002-2003*



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

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

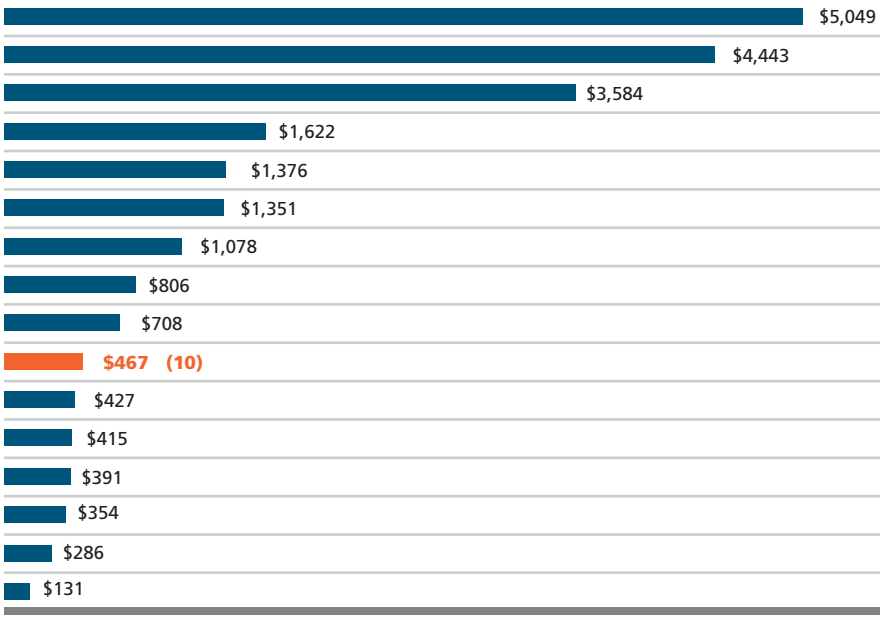
Indicator 2.03: **Venture Capital Investment**

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

Venture capital investment, 1996-2006

Metro Area	Total investments (in $ millions)	
Austin		$ 7,334
Raleigh		4,219
San Diego	(1)	10,513
Jacksonville		2,025
Portland, OR		2,885
Minneapolis		4,247
Nashville		1,533
Charlotte		1,226
Chicago		6,689
Columbus	**(12)**	**798**
Cincinnati		884
Indianapolis		682
Cleveland		831
Louisville		428
Kansas City		558
Milwaukee	(16)	199

Venture capital investment per capita, 1996-2006



Source: PricewaterhouseCoopers, MoneyTree Report

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

Indicator 2.04: **Industry Sector Employment**

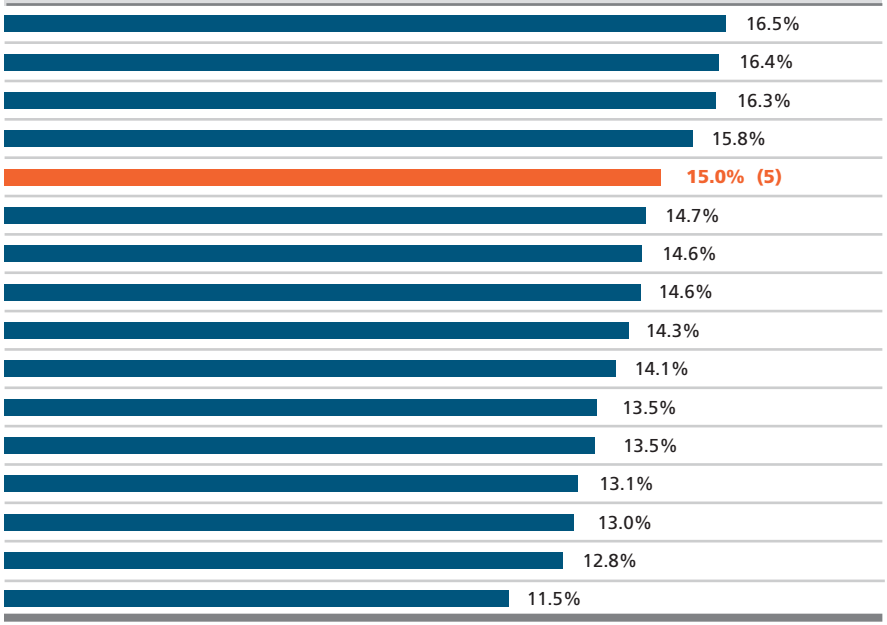
This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the distribution of employment by industry. The BLS uses the North American Industry Classification, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. The following are the descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in Indicators 2.04 and 2.05:

- **Education and health services:** includes the educational services sector (schools, colleges, universities, and training centers), and the health and social assistance sector (health care and social assistance for individuals)
- **Financial activities:** includes the finance and insurance sector and the real estate and rental and leasing sectors
- **Information:** includes publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet services providers and web search portals, data processing, and information services
- **Government:** publicly-owned establishments, including federal, state, and local government, public schools, and public hospitals
- **Professional and business services:** includes professional, scientific, and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and routine support services

Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2005

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Raleigh	9.4%	(16) 5.2%	3.7%	18.8%
San Diego	9.6%	6.5%	2.9%	16.8%
Minneapolis	14.6%	9.4%	2.8%	16.2%
Chicago	12.5%	7.4%	2.1%	12.7%
Columbus	**(12) 11.3%**	**(4) 7.9%**	**(10/T) 2.1%**	**(3) 16.9%**
Cincinnati	13.0%	6.3%	(16) 1.5%	12.8%
Jacksonville	11.8%	(1) 9.9%	2.0%	12.4%
Charlotte	(16) 8.5%	8.9%	3.3%	12.6%
Milwaukee	(1) 17.9%	7.7%	2.4%	(16) 12.2%
Kansas City	11.4%	7.3%	(1) 4.3%	14.7%
Austin	10.3%	5.9%	3.1%	(1) 21.6%
Indianapolis	12.0%	7.1%	1.8%	12.9%
Nashville	13.8%	6.2%	2.7%	13.1%
Portland, OR	12.2%	6.9%	2.3%	14.1%
Cleveland	15.6%	7.4%	1.8%	13.1%
Louisville	12.6%	6.5%	1.7%	12.8%

Percent professional and business services employment, 2005



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

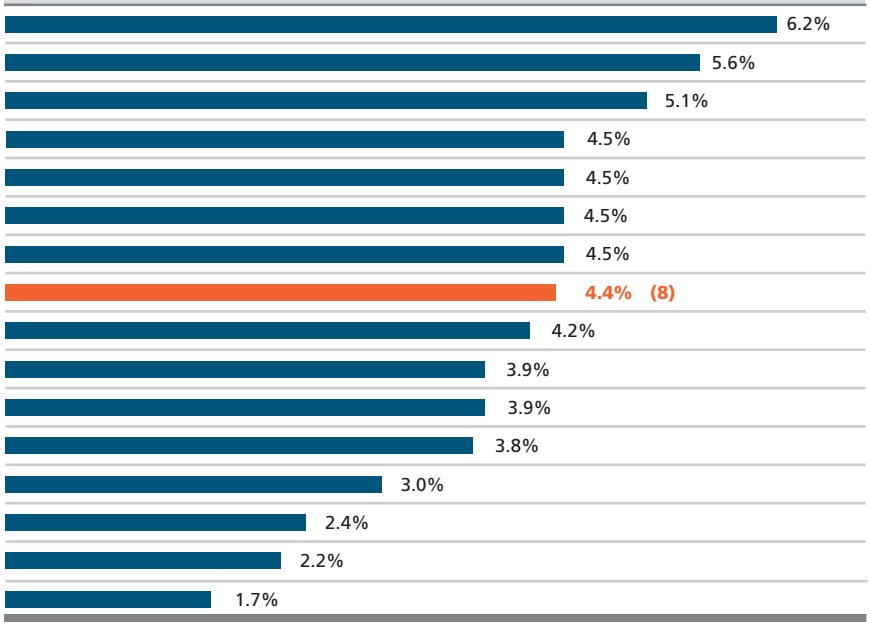
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

- **Manufacturing:** establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products
- **Retail trade:** establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise
- **Wholesale trade:** establishments engaged in selling merchandise for resale, capital or durable nonconsumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production
- **Leisure and hospitality:** includes the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector and the accommodation and food services sector
- **Transportation and warehousing and utilities:** industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, and provision of utility services (electric, gas, water, sewer)

Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2005

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Louisville	12.9%	10.9%	4.9%	9.6%
Indianapolis	11.4%	11.0%	5.3%	9.8%
Jacksonville	(16) 5.6%	12.2%	4.5%	10.0%
Minneapolis	13.5%	(1) 12.3%	5.6%	10.4%
Kansas City	8.5%	11.3%	5.0%	9.5%
Chicago	11.1%	10.5%	5.5%	(15/T) 8.7%
Charlotte	10.5%	10.7%	(1) 5.8%	9.2%
Columbus	**(11/T) 8.5%**	**(3/T) 11.8%**	**(15) 4.1%**	**(8/T) 9.6%**
Cincinnati	11.9%	10.6%	5.6%	10.2%
Milwaukee	(1) 18.0%	11.0%	5.4%	9.2%
Nashville	11.5%	11.7%	4.9%	10.2%
Portland, OR	12.6%	10.6%	5.7%	9.2%
Cleveland	14.0%	(16) 10.3%	5.1%	(15/T) 8.7%
Raleigh	6.7%	11.8%	4.3%	8.9%
San Diego	8.1%	11.5%	(16) 3.4%	(1) 11.7%
Austin	8.3%	10.5%	5.4%	10.0%

Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment, 2005



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
Note: All industry sectors are not included above so total will not add to 100%.

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

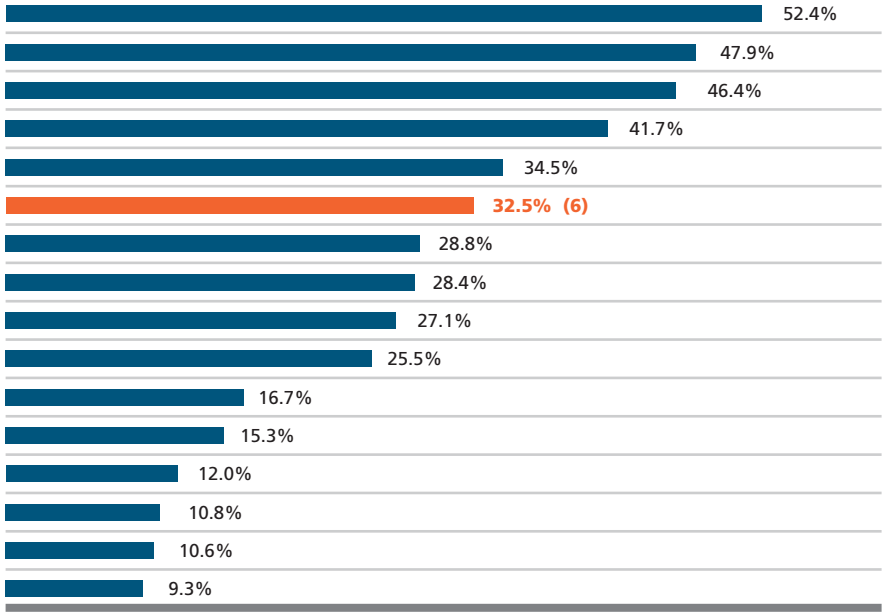
Indicator 2.05: **Employment Change by Industry**

This indicator uses Bureau of Labor Statistics data to measure the percent employment change (increase or decrease in jobs) for selected industry sectors for the period from 1996 to 2005.

Employment change by industry sector, 1996-2005*

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Nashville	30.0%	(16) 4.6%	2.1%	17.9%
Austin	41.8%	33.2%	(1) 43.0%	19.4%
San Diego	24.0%	41.0%	33.2%	13.0%
Indianapolis	30.5%	11.5%	-3.6%	5.6%
Charlotte	44.6%	(1) 63.4%	11.9%	(1) 32.0%
Columbus	**(9) 24.8%**	**(12) 9.2%**	**(7) 1.0%**	**(9) 12.3%**
Cincinnati	20.6%	29.9%	-10.7%	8.7%
Jacksonville	34.0%	23.0%	-3.3%	9.2%
Louisville	19.9%	17.5%	-6.4%	7.6%
Raleigh	(1) 59.6%	32.8%	11.0%	27.3%
Chicago	21.3%	8.1%	-15.9%	5.6%
Portland, OR	31.6%	15.8%	15.2%	20.7%
Kansas City	(16) 15.9%	6.1%	-14.5%	13.3%
Milwaukee	19.7%	6.7%	-4.3%	(16) 2.1%
Cleveland	18.4%	13.2%	(16) -19.5%	4.4%
Minneapolis	32.8%	20.2%	-8.6%	12.4%

Professional & business services employment change, 1996-2005*



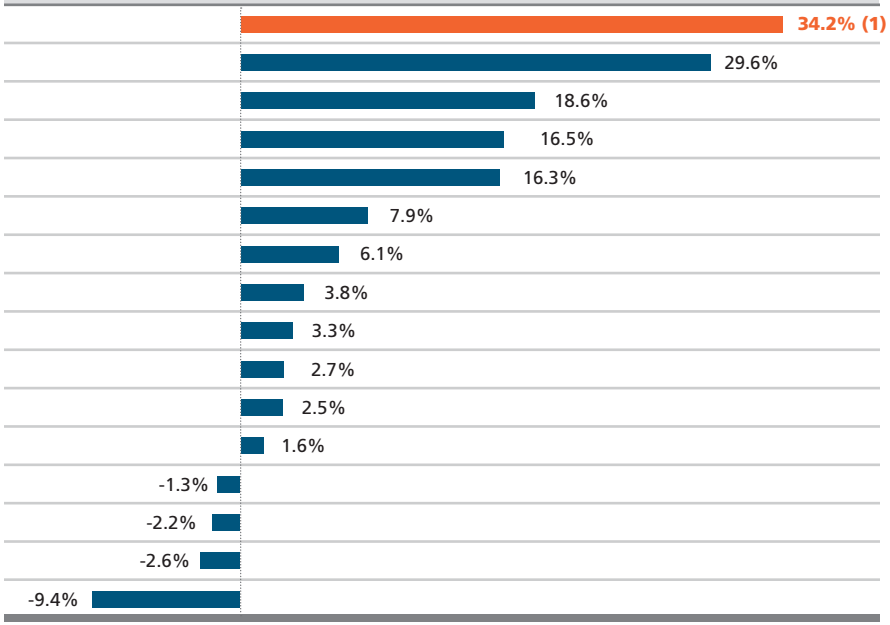
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
*See Indicator 2.04 for descriptions of the industry sectors.

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

Employment change by industry sector, 1996-2005*

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Columbus	(13) **-18.8%**	(15) **-3.9%**	(6) **12.0%**	(7) **23.1%**
Indianapolis	-10.5%	8.2%	12.2%	18.3%
Austin	-18.3%	(1) 27.3%	(1) 80.7%	(1) 41.2%
Nashville	-10.9%	19.5%	10.7%	22.7%
Cincinnati	-16.3%	-2.6%	6.2%	23.4%
Charlotte	(16) -28.4%	17.7%	14.9%	34.4%
Jacksonville	(1) -5.5%	14.0%	23.3%	30.8%
Cleveland	-25.7%	(16) -9.7%	(16) -1.6%	7.6%
San Diego	-5.6%	23.4%	37.0%	31.5%
Louisville	-16.0%	-2.8%	5.0%	(16) 5.8%
Portland, OR	-11.5%	8.2%	10.8%	13.7%
Minneapolis	-12.0%	7.4%	5.0%	20.0%
Chicago	-25.4%	-0.2%	0.7%	14.8%
Kansas City	-9.8%	4.2%	6.7%	8.3%
Raleigh	-12.1%	25.2%	10.5%	32.8%
Milwaukee	-17.5%	1.1%	-0.2%	15.2%

Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment change, 1996-2005*



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

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

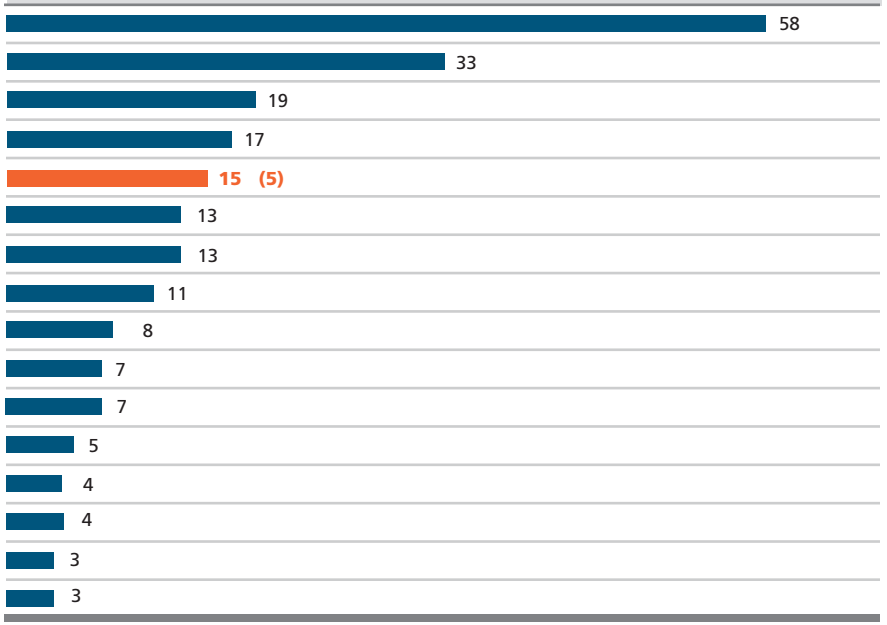
Indicator 2.06: **Fortune 1,000 Companies**

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

Fortune 1,000 companies by total revenues, 2006

Metro Area	Total revenues (in $ millions)
Chicago	(1) $554,221
Minneapolis	330,117
Cleveland	87,309
Cincinnati	202,670
Columbus	**(5) 149,975**
Charlotte	229,138
Milwaukee	107,083
Nashville	84,461
Jacksonville	37,306
Indianapolis	74,846
Kansas City	24,126
San Diego	29,935
Austin	71,362
Louisville	30,058
Portland, OR	19,289
Raleigh	(16) 14,315

Number of Fortune 1,000 companies, 2006



Source: CNN Money.com

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

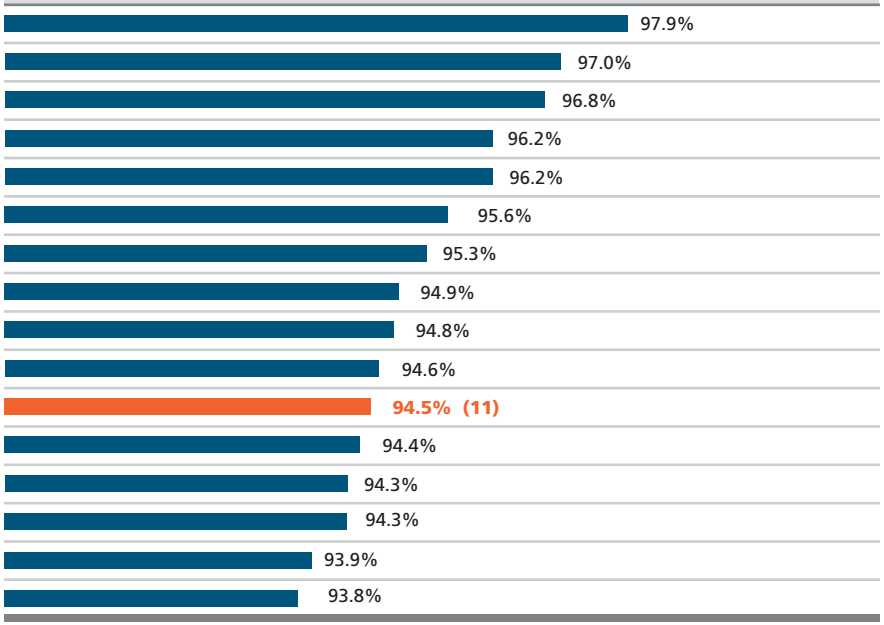
Indicator 2.07: **Small Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the Small Business Administration on small business firms. The data include information on employer business firms and their employment and annual payroll, by firm size. A small business firm is one with fewer than 500 employees.

Small firm employment and payroll, percent of total, 2002*

Metro Area	Small firm employment as a percent of total firm employment*		Small firm payroll as a percent of total firm annual payroll*	
Chicago		48.1%		44.3%
Minneapolis		48.0%		43.0%
San Diego	(1)	53.2%	(1)	49.8%
Portland, OR		49.9%		44.4%
Cleveland		49.9%		45.1%
Milwaukee		50.3%		45.8%
Kansas City		46.0%		42.2%
Indianapolis		45.4%		41.2%
Cincinnati		46.3%		42.2%
Raleigh		44.0%		39.0%
Columbus	**(13)**	**42.3%**	**(14/T)**	**39.0%**
Charlotte		41.2%	(16)	36.8%
Austin		46.8%		41.9%
Louisville		48.1%		43.3%
Jacksonville	(16)	40.9%		39.4%
Nashville		42.2%		40.8%

Small firms as a percent of all firms, 2002*



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

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

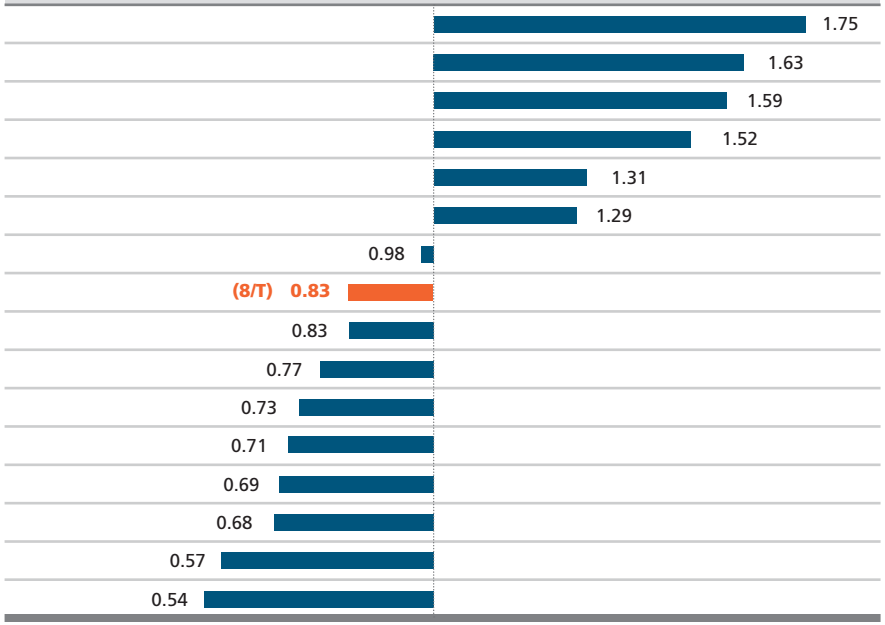
Indicator 2.08: **High Tech Industries**

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

Concentration of information technology occupations, 2005

Metro Area	Total IT occupations	IT occupations as a percent of all occupations
Austin	26,510	3.9%
San Diego	36,450	2.9%
Raleigh	20,760 (1)	4.5%
Portland, OR	26,400	2.8%
Indianapolis	18,290	2.1%
Kansas City	32,740	3.4%
Minneapolis	62,810	3.6%
Columbus	**(5) 29,060**	**(5) 3.2%**
Chicago	(1) 105,600	2.9%
Milwaukee	19,630	2.4%
Nashville	15,210	2.1%
Cincinnati	24,740	2.4%
Charlotte	22,920	2.9%
Jacksonville	12,030	2.1%
Cleveland	21,970	2.1%
Louisville	(16) 11,070	(16) 1.9%

High-Tech GDP Location Quotient, 2004*



Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities, 2005
*Location Quotient for the U.S. is 1.0

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

Indicator 2.09: **Minority Business Ownership**

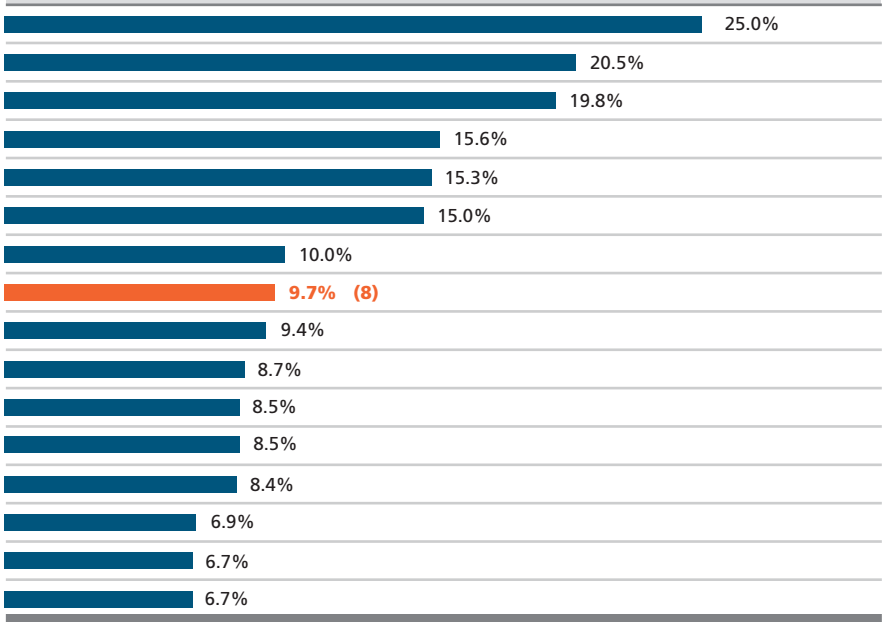
This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, which is conducted every five years, on minority business ownership. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/ Alaska Native. Because a business owner may be both a racial minority and of Hispanic ethnicity, there may be some duplication in totals. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies.

Number of businesses by race and ethnicity of owner, 2002

Metro Area	Number of Hispanic-owned businesses		Number of racial minority-owned businesses	
San Diego		32,761		28,361
Chicago	(1)	38,623	(1)	108,722
Austin		13,889		9,709
Raleigh		1,592		10,074
Charlotte		2,657		15,117
Jacksonville		2,979		9,942
Cleveland		1,766		14,337
Columbus	**(14)**	**1,102**	**(6)**	**11,612**
Milwaukee		1,784		7,760
Portland, OR		3,405		11,175
Kansas City		2,252		10,605
Nashville		1,544		9,165
Indianapolis		1,261		8,947
Louisville	(15)	768	(16)	5,592
Minneapolis		2,966		15,328
Cincinnati		N/A		9,833

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners, 2002

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



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

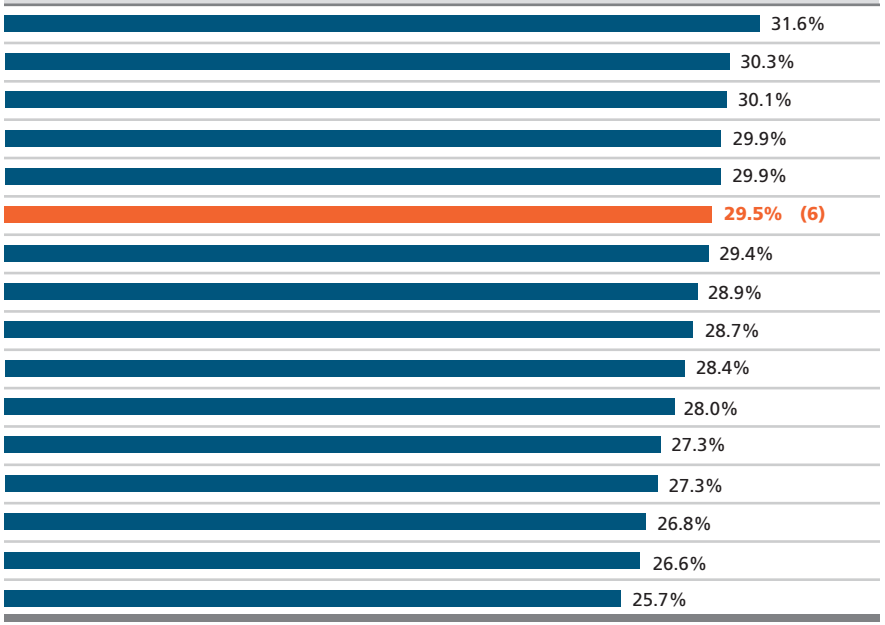
Indicator 2.10: **Female Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners, which is conducted every five years, on the number and percent of businesses in the metro areas owned by females. Female-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is female. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies.

Number of female-owned businesses, 2002

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

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners, 2002

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

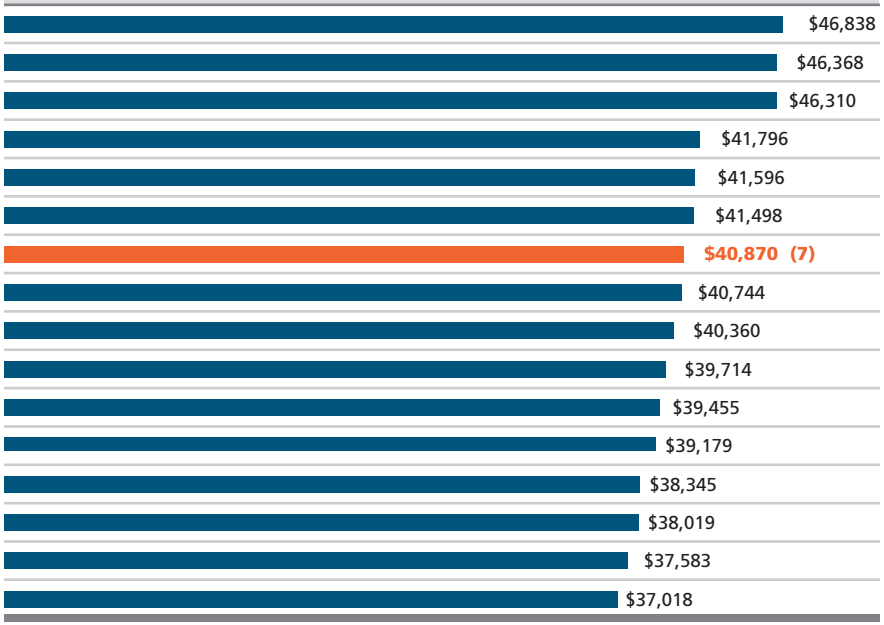
Indicator 2.11: **Gross Metropolitan Product**

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

Gross metropolitan product, 2004

Metro Area	2004 GMP (in $ billions)	Average annual growth rate 1994-2004
Minneapolis	$145.8	5.8%
San Diego	136.1	6.8%
Charlotte	68.3	7.3%
Chicago	(1) 392.6	4.2%
Austin	58.7	(1) 7.9%
Milwaukee	62.8	4.1%
Columbus	**(8) 69.1**	**(10) 5.0%**
Indianapolis	65.9	5.6%
Nashville	56.3	6.0%
Jacksonville	48.6	5.8%
Raleigh	(16) 36.1	7.6%
Cleveland	83.6	(16) 3.6%
Kansas City	73.9	4.7%
Cincinnati	78.2	4.5%
Portland, OR	77.5	5.8%
Louisville	44.4	4.1%

Gross metropolitan product per capita, 2004



Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies, 2006

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

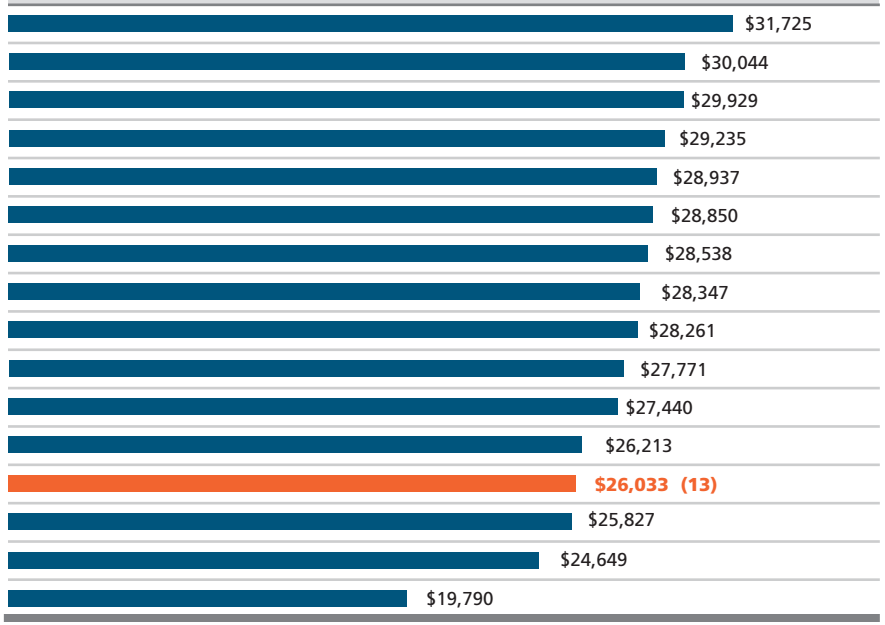
Indicator 2.12: **Income and Wages**

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

Mean hourly wages and per capita income, 2005

Metro Area	Mean hourly wage full-time worker (unadjusted)	Per capita income (unadjusted)
Raleigh	$22.34	$28,335
Austin	20.43	27,695
Charlotte	20.27	26,221
Minneapolis	23.28	(1) 30,363
Kansas City	20.97	26,251
Jacksonville	N/A	25,420
Cincinnati	21.08	25,156
Chicago	(1) 23.44	27,829
Nashville	N/A	25,994
Milwaukee	21.24	26,467
Indianapolis	18.80	25,569
Louisville	(14) 16.95	(16) 23,827
Columbus	**(13) 18.54**	**(10) 26,033**
Cleveland	20.03	24,809
Portland, OR	20.32	26,396
San Diego	22.81	28,329

Per capita income 2005, adjusted for Columbus cost of living*



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005; National Compensation Survey, 2005
*ACCRA Cost of Living Index, Q3 2005, used to adjust to Columbus $; Q3 2004 data used to adjust Minneapolis per capita income

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

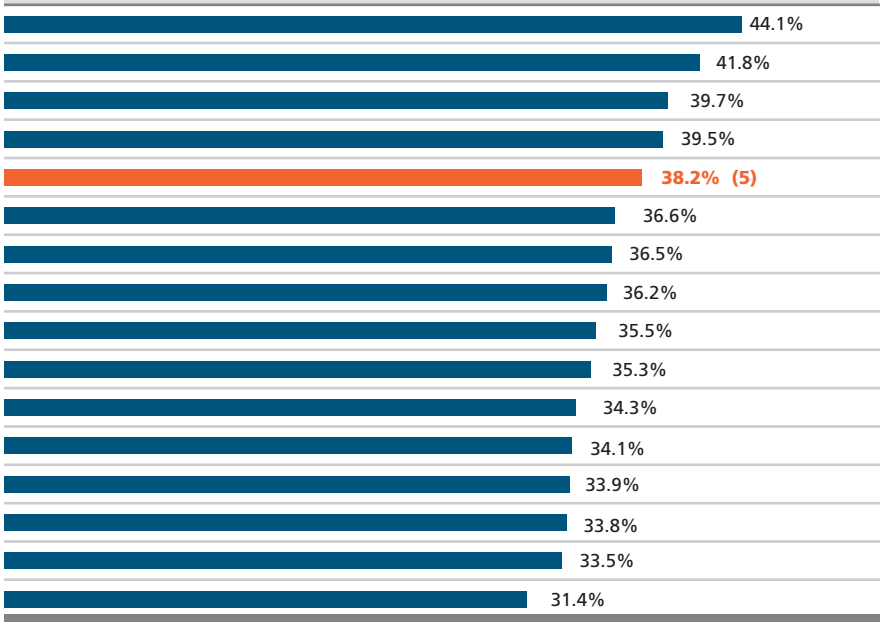
Indicator 2.13: **Occupations**

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

Percent of total employment by occupational categories, 2005

Metro Area	Service	Sales and office	Construction, extraction, maintenance, repair	Production, transportation, material moving
Raleigh	(16) 12.6%	25.0%	10.4%	(15/T) 7.5%
Austin	14.3%	(16) 24.8%	(1/T) 1.5%	(15/T) 7.5%
Minneapolis	14.4%	27.0%	7.7%	11.0%
San Diego	(1/T) 17.0%	25.6%	9.2%	8.0%
Columbus	**(7) 14.8%**	**(3) 27.8%**	**(14/T) 7.4%**	**(10) 11.6%**
Portland, OR	14.7%	26.9%	8.9%	12.0%
Milwaukee	14.4%	26.3%	7.4%	15.2%
Kansas City	14.5%	28.2%	9.5%	11.4%
Chicago	15.3%	27.1%	8.3%	13.7%
Indianapolis	14.7%	27.1%	9.1%	13.5%
Charlotte	14.1%	27.5%	9.9%	13.9%
Nashville	15.0%	26.8%	10.2%	13.6%
Cleveland	(1/T) 17.0%	27.2%	(16) 7.2%	14.5%
Cincinnati	15.4%	27.5%	8.9%	14.3%
Jacksonville	14.8%	(1) 29.2%	(1/T) 11.5%	10.9%
Louisville	15.4%	26.8%	9.7%	(1) 16.3%

Percent management, professional, and related occupations, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
Note: Does not include all occupations, so percentages do not total 100%.

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

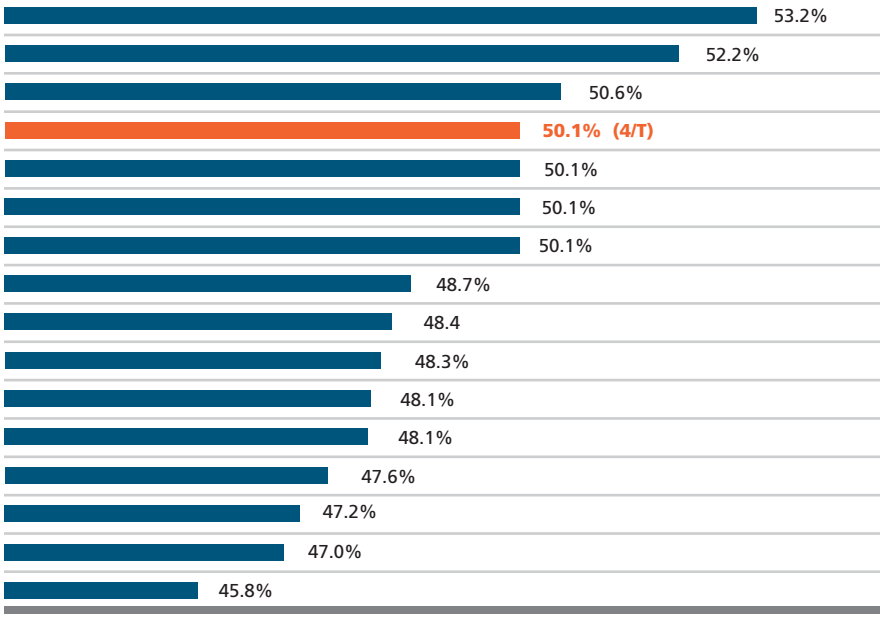
Indicator 2.14: **Workforce**

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey to describe the working age population. The entry and exit ratio compares the size of the population in the age group entering the workforce to those in the exit age group. The workforce participation rate is the proportion of the population in the labor force, including persons who are employed and those unemployed and looking for work. Persons age 22 to 54 are considered to be of prime working age.

Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2005

Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (age 15-24) to exit (age 55-64) populations	Workforce participation rate (persons age 16-64)
Austin	(1) 1.8	78.5%
Raleigh	1.4	78.9%
Minneapolis	1.4	(1) 82.4%
Columbus	**(3/T) 1.4**	**(7) 77.7%**
Portland, OR	1.2	77.6%
Charlotte	1.3	79.2%
Nashville	1.3	76.8%
Indianapolis	1.3	79.2%
Kansas City	1.3	79.3%
Louisville	1.2	76.3%
Chicago	1.4	76.4%
San Diego	1.5	(16) 74.7%
Cincinnati	1.3	77.2%
Milwaukee	1.3	77.4%
Jacksonville	1.2	75.1%
Cleveland	(16) 1.1	76.4%

Percent population of prime working age (22-54 years), 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

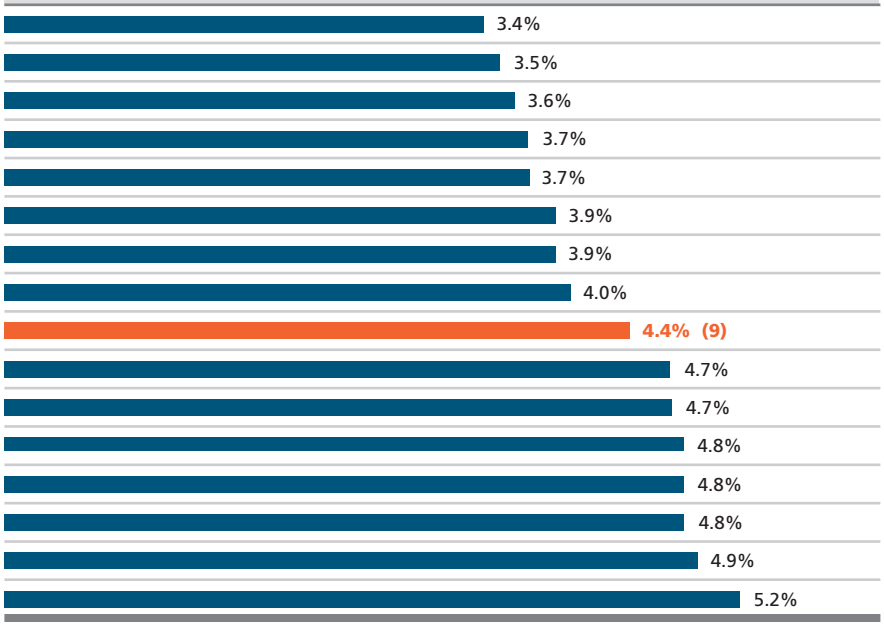
Indicator 2.15: **Unemployment**

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

Number in workforce and unemployed, November 2006

Metro Area	Number in the workforce	Number unemployed
Jacksonville	655,300	22,100
Minneapolis	1,879,200	66,000
Raleigh	(16) 539,800	(16) 19,500
Austin	844,800	31,000
Chicago	(1) 4,874,900	(1) 182,200
San Diego	1,525,100	59,400
Nashville	793,700	31,300
Indianapolis	893,200	35,400
Columbus	**(8) 943,400**	**(8) 42,000**
Milwaukee	794,000	37,300
Portland	1,138,600	53,800
Kansas City	1,049,200	50,900
Cincinnati	1,127,900	54,500
Charlotte	828,900	39,700
Cleveland	1,101,700	54,500
Louisville	630,200	32,800

Unemployment rate, November 2006



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Nov. 2006

(#) Number in workforce ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); unemployment data ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

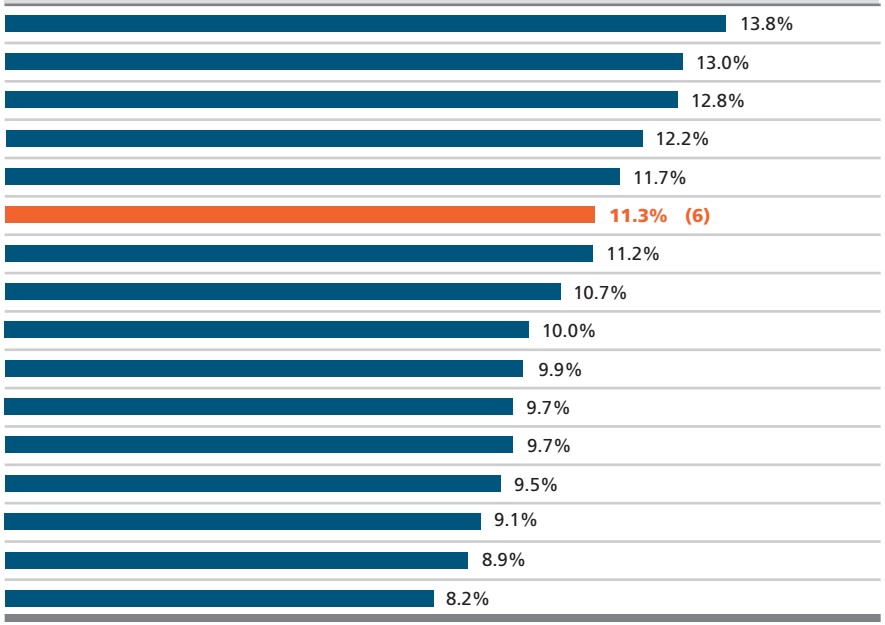
Indicator 2.16: **Educational Attainment**

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

Years of schooling completed, persons 25 years and older, 2005

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma	Percent with high school diploma	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher
Raleigh	10.6%	21.3%	(1) 27.9%
Austin	13.0%	20.8%	26.1%
San Diego	15.3%	(16) 20.0%	21.1%
Chicago	15.0%	25.9%	19.9%
Minneapolis	(1) 7.7%	24.3%	25.2%
Columbus	**(5) 11.3%**	**(7) 30.6%**	**(7/T) 20.7%**
Portland, OR	10.5%	24.0%	20.7%
Kansas City	10.6%	28.8%	21.3%
Cleveland	13.3%	32.7%	16.6%
Indianapolis	12.5%	30.7%	19.3%
Milwaukee	11.4%	29.9%	20.4%
Nashville	(16) 15.4%	31.1%	18.6%
Cincinnati	13.9%	(1) 34.5%	16.9%
Louisville	15.2%	32.8%	(16) 14.2%
Charlotte	14.5%	26.5%	21.5%
Jacksonville	11.5%	31.6%	18.0%

Population 25 years and older with a graduate degree, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

(#) Percent without high school diploma, is ranked lowest (1) to highest (16); all other data ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

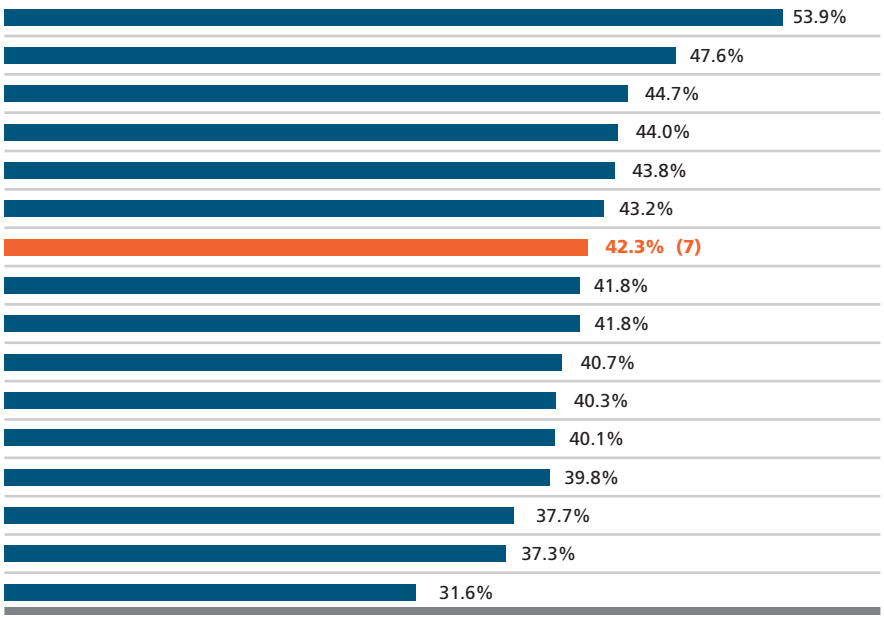
Indicator 2.17: **Brain Gain**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on persons age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher who moved into a metro area from a different state in the past year. These data are used as an indicator of an area's "brain gain."

New residents age 25+ with bachelor's degree or higher, by race, 2005

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic
Raleigh	(1) 45.2%	(1) 26.9%	64.9%	17.6%
Minneapolis	38.4%	21.2%	(16) 39.7%	14.6%
Milwaukee	33.1%	13.7%	54.7%	12.0%
Chicago	35.7%	18.8%	61.5%	11.1%
Austin	42.5%	23.8%	65.2%	17.8%
Kansas City	34.1%	16.8%	54.7%	13.9%
Columbus	**(9) 32.8%**	**(6) 19.1%**	**(1) 66.2%**	**(3) 23.7%**
Portland, OR	32.5%	18.6%	46.4%	(16) 10.6%
Indianapolis	31.0%	17.5%	60.0%	12.1%
Jacksonville	28.2%	16.6%	46.4%	24.7%
Louisville	(16) 24.2%	13.5%	65.2%	20.5%
Nashville	30.1%	18.0%	43.0%	15.0%
San Diego	36.9%	22.5%	41.9%	13.2%
Charlotte	33.8%	19.2%	41.9%	13.7%
Cincinnati	27.1%	14.8%	65.2%	(1) 25.1%
Cleveland	29.5%	(16) 12.1%	57.0%	13.1%

Percent new residents age 25+ with bachelor's or higher, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

Section 3: Personal Prosperity

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

The following are the Personal Prosperity indicator categories:

Personal Prosperity Overview

Total Personal Income

Total personal income for the Columbus metro area was $57.7 billion in 2004, ranking 8th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 5th in the percent of total personal income from net earnings (74.3%), 6th in the percent from transfer payments (12.7%), and 15th in the percent from investment income (13.0%). The metro areas with the highest percent of total personal income from investment income (16.9%) were Minneapolis, Portland, and San Diego. Cleveland, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Jacksonville had the highest percent of total income from transfer payments (13.6% and above).

Household Income

In 2005, median household income for the 16 metro areas ranged from a high of $59,691 in Minneapolis, to a low of $43,344 in Louisville. The Columbus metro area, with a median household income of $48,475, ranked 9th among the metro areas.

In all of the metro areas, the median income of black and Hispanic households was well below that of white and Asian households. The median income for white households ranged from $62,733 in Minneapolis to $46,416 in Louisville, with the Columbus metro area ranking 10th, at $52,229. The range for black households ranged from $44,702 in San Diego to $24,587 in Cleveland, with Columbus ranking 5th, at $32,347. Columbus ranked 14th in income for Asian households and 7th in Hispanic household income.

Income $75,000 and Above

In 2005, 29.7% of all households in the Columbus metro area had an annual income of $75,000 or more, ranking Columbus 7th among the metro areas. The areas with the highest percentages (over 34.0%) of households in this income group were Minneapolis, San Diego, Chicago, and Raleigh. Louisville, Cleveland, Nashville, and Jacksonville had fewer than 27.0% of all households in the $75,000 and above income group.

Income Gap

The 2005 income gap, which measures the disparity between the income of a metro area's lowest income residents (incomes in the 10th percentile) and the highest income residents (incomes in the 90th percentile), ranged from a high of 7.13 in Chicago to a low of 4.65 in Minneapolis. Columbus, at 5.87, had the 5th smallest income gap among the metro areas.

Poverty

The 2005 Columbus poverty rate of 12.1% ranked 12th among the 16 metro areas. Cleveland and Austin had the highest poverty rates (above 13.0%). The areas with the lowest poverty rates (below 11.0%) were Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, and Raleigh.

Columbus also ranked 12th in the poverty rate for both the white (9.3%) and black (28.1%) populations. The relatively low poverty rate for the Hispanic population (15.6%) ranked Columbus 2nd among the metro areas. The lowest poverty rates for blacks were in the Austin, Jacksonville, Charlotte, San Diego, and Raleigh areas. Jacksonville, Columbus, Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis had the lowest poverty rates for Hispanics.

Self-sufficiency Income

In 2005, the number of persons with incomes below the self-sufficiency level of 200% of poverty ranged from 226,271 in Raleigh to 2,466,277 in Chicago. Columbus had 453,104 persons below the self-sufficiency level in 2005. Cleveland, San Diego, Louisville, Austin, and Charlotte had the highest percentages of residents below the self-sufficiency level (29.0% or more). The Minneapolis and Raleigh metro areas had fewer than 25.0% of residents below the self-sufficiency level. Columbus ranked 7th, with 27.3% of area residents below 200% of poverty.

Income Supports

In 2005, 58,276 Columbus metro area residents (8.7%) were receiving public assistance or food stamps, ranking Columbus 11th among the 16 metro areas in the percent of residents receiving these income supports. San Diego, Minneapolis, Jacksonville, and Raleigh had the lowest percentages of residents receiving public assistance and food stamps (below 6.0%). Portland and Cleveland had the highest percentages (over 10.0%) of public assistance and food stamps recipients.

Earned Income Tax Credit

In 2002, 101,748 Columbus metro area residents claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit on their income tax returns (13.3%), ranking the area 11th among the 16 metro areas in the percent of returns with EITC claims. Jacksonville, Charlotte, and Louisville had the highest percentages of EITC claims (16.0% and higher). Minneapolis, Portland, and Milwaukee had fewer than 12.0% of returns with EITC claims.

New Housing Starts

In 2005, the number of new housing starts per 1,000 total housing units ranged from a high of 46.0 in Jacksonville to a low of 6.9 per 1,000 housing units in Cleveland. Columbus ranked 10th with 16.3 per 1,000. Jacksonville, Austin, Raleigh, and Charlotte had more than 33 building permits per 1,000 housing units, while Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Diego, and Louisville had fewer than 14 permits per 1,000.

Homeownership Rates

In 2005, homeownership rates in the metro areas ranged from a high of 74.4% in Minneapolis to a low of 58.2% in San Diego. Columbus ranked 12th, with 66.1% of all units owner-occupied. San Diego, Austin, Portland, and Milwaukee had the lowest homeownership rates (below 65.0%). Minneapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati had homeownership rates of 69.0% or higher.

Owner Housing Affordability

The percent of housing affordable to a median income buyer in 2006 ranged from a high of 87.9% in the Kansas City metro area, to only 4.9% in San Diego. Among the 16 metro areas, Columbus ranked 7th in affordability, with 71.8% of housing affordable to a median income household.

In the Kansas City, Indianapolis, Nashville, Louisville, and Cleveland metro areas, more than 75.0% of all housing was affordably priced. In San Diego, Portland, Chicago, and Jacksonville fewer than 50.0% of all homes were in the affordable price range.

Foreclosures

There were 4,602 properties in some stage of foreclosure in the Columbus metro area in the first quarter of 2006. Columbus had a foreclosure rate of 148 households per foreclosure, ranking 14th among the 16 metro areas. Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Columbus, Austin, and Cleveland had the highest foreclosure rates among the metro areas (less than 200 households per foreclosure). Minneapolis had a rate of 1,232 households per foreclosure, far lower than any of the other metro areas. Portland, Milwaukee, and Louisville, had relatively low foreclosure rates (above 450 households per foreclosure).

Rental Housing Affordability

In 2005, 42.6% of all renters in the Columbus metro area were paying more than 30.0% of their income for housing; however, this was the second lowest percentage of cost-burdened renters among the 16 metro areas. The percentage of cost-burdened renters ranged from a low of 39.9% in Raleigh to a high of 54.9% in San Diego. The highest percentages of renters with cost-burden (more than 48.0%) were in San Diego, Portland, Cleveland, and Chicago.

Households without a Vehicle

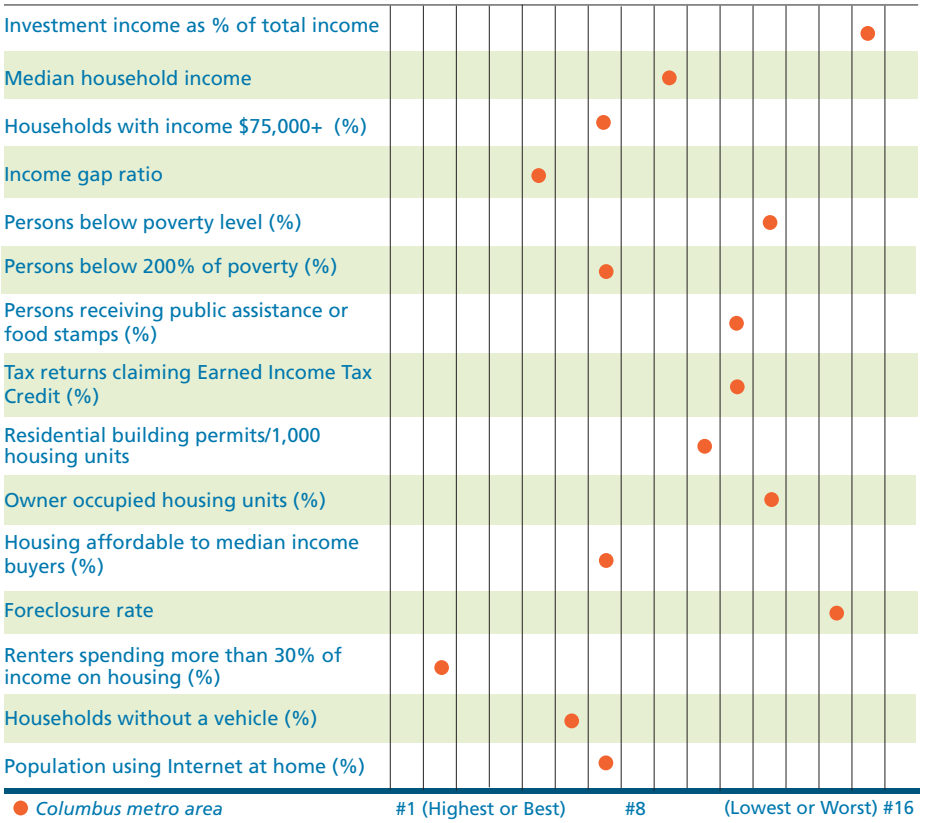
In 2005, over 40,000 Columbus metro area households (6.0%) did not have access to a vehicle, ranking 6th lowest among the metro areas. Raleigh and Nashville had the lowest percentages of households without a vehicle (5.0% and under). Chicago, Cleveland, and Milwaukee, had the highest percentages, with over 9.0% of households without access to a vehicle.

Internet Use

In 2003, 64.2% of Columbus metro area residents surveyed reported having access to the Internet at home, ranking 7th among the metro areas. Minneapolis, Portland, and Austin had the highest percentages of home Internet usage (over 70.0%). Cleveland, Jacksonville, Chicago, and Charlotte residents reported the lowest Internet use rates (below 59.0%).

Personal Prosperity: How Columbus Compares

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



Indicator 3.01: **Total Personal Income**

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

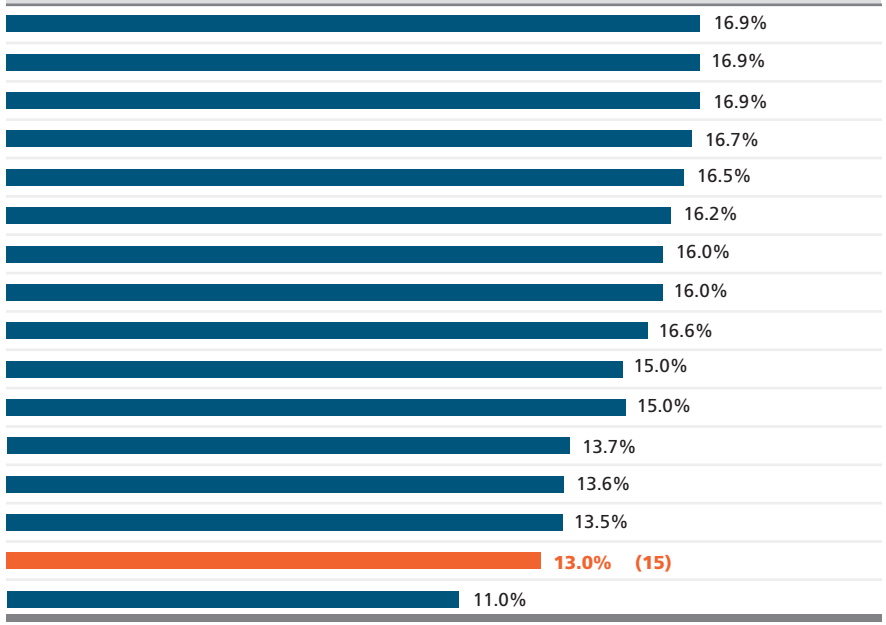
- **Net earnings:** wages and salaries (minus contributions for government social insurance), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income
- **Investment income:** personal dividend, interest, and rental income (includes rental of real property and royalties from patents and copyrights)
- **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

MSA total personal income, 2004

Metro Area	MSA total personal income (in $1,000's)	Net earnings as percent of MSA total personal income	Transfer receipts as percent of MSA total personal income
Minneapolis	$127,364,797	73.3%	9.9%
Portland, OR	69,853,340	71.0%	12.1%
San Diego	111,434,714	71.7%	11.4%
Milwaukee	55,217,436	70.1%	13.2%
Louisville	39,650,048	68.9%	14.5%
Cincinnati	70,689,075	70.3%	13.6%
Chicago	(1) 349,140,546	72.5%	11.5%
Jacksonville	39,505,485	70.4%	13.6%
Cleveland	73,110,833	(16) 68.1%	(1) 16.3%
Indianapolis	57,040,094	73.5%	11.5%
Kansas City	66,654,401	72.5%	12.4%
Raleigh	(16) 31,564,379	76.7%	9.6%
Austin	45,854,868	(1) 77.9%	(16) 8.5%
Charlotte	51,348,612	75.1%	11.4%
Columbus	**(8) 57,700,319**	**(5) 74.3%**	**(6) 12.7%**
Nashville	48,689,574	76.6%	12.3%

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

Investment income as percent of MSA total personal income, 2004



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

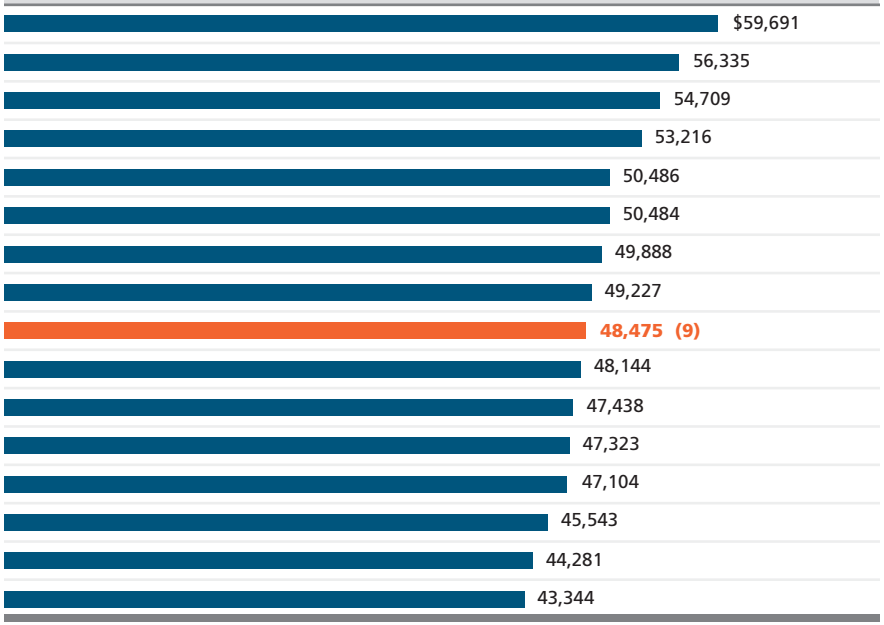
Indicator 3.02: **Household Income**

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

Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2005*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis	(1) $62,733	$25,077	$56,759	$37,755
San Diego	58,654	(1) 44,702	65,205	41,301
Chicago	62,056	33,230	(1) 68,348	(1) 42,331
Raleigh	61,970	33,824	66,906	28,948
Kansas City	54,379	29,518	58,363	38,310
Austin	55,429	35,476	(16) 51,807	36,838
Indianapolis	54,127	29,877	66,001	28,726
Portland, OR	50,639	31,166	53,150	32,869
Columbus	**(10) 52,229**	**(5) 32,347**	**(14) 54,694**	**(7) 37,739**
Cincinnati	51,866	26,895	60,261	37,779
Milwaukee	53,892	25,348	56,848	30,408
Jacksonville	52,078	32,246	60,906	41,309
Charlotte	54,944	30,781	59,058	36,313
Nashville	50,333	27,153	57,678	33,376
Cleveland	50,869	(16) 24,587	61,192	(16) 27,994
Louisville	(16) 46,416	27,121	57,347	32,677

Median household income, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

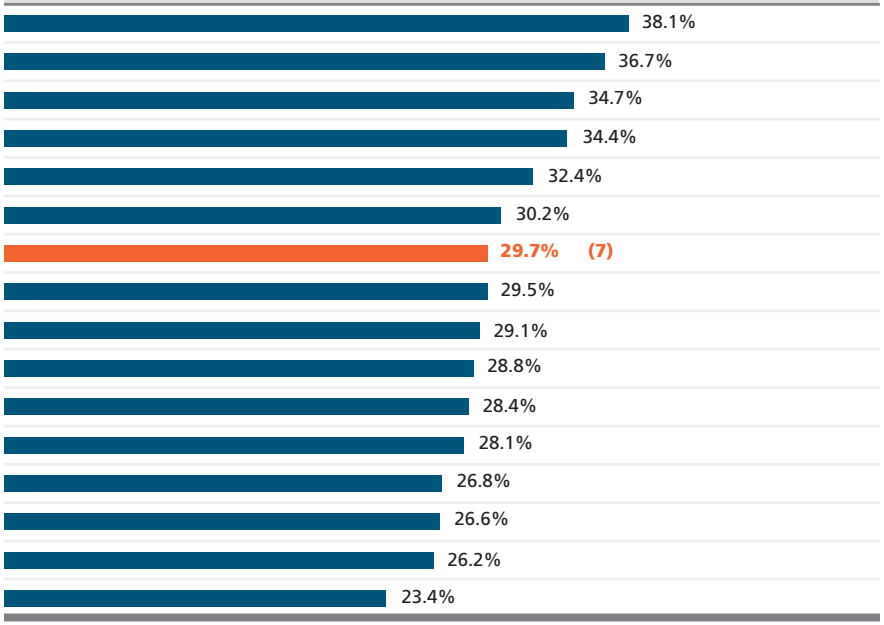
Indicator 3.03: **Income $75,000 and Above**

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

Household income $75,000 and above by race and ethnicity, 2005*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis	40.6%	11.8%	33.1%	20.3%
San Diego	38.4%	(1) 29.2%	43.1%	20.9%
Chicago	40.4%	17.0%	(1) 45.8%	20.3%
Raleigh	(1) 40.8%	13.7%	44.1%	13.3%
Austin	36.0%	17.3%	36.5%	17.2%
Kansas City	33.1%	14.1%	32.4%	17.8%
Columbus	**(10) 32.3%**	**(4) 15.0%**	**(11) 35.4%**	**(8/T) 17.0%**
Indianapolis	32.4%	14.5%	43.3%	17.0%
Portland, OR	30.3%	14.0%	(16) 31.7%	13.9%
Milwaukee	33.4%	8.8%	33.9%	14.9%
Charlotte	34.5%	10.5%	34.8%	16.7%
Cincinnati	30.7%	10.8%	43.0%	(1) 24.8%
Jacksonville	30.8%	13.4%	37.4%	18.7%
Nashville	29.6%	12.3%	35.5%	15.6%
Cleveland	30.6%	10.1%	38.6%	14.6%
Louisville	(16) 25.9%	(16) 8.2%	39.5%	(16) 12.2%

Percent of households with income $75,000 and above, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

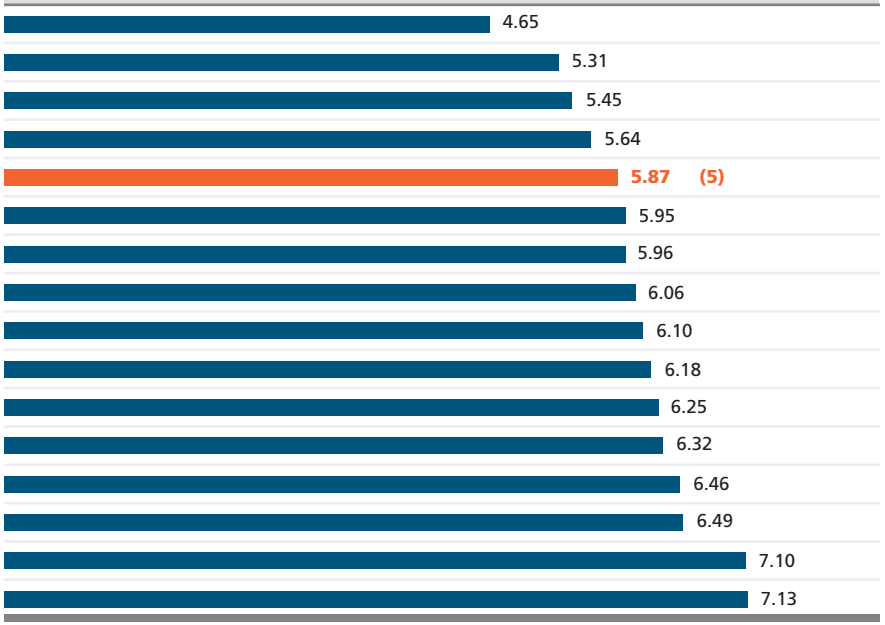
Indicator 3.04: **Income Gap**

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

Household incomes at 10th and 90th percentiles, 2005

Metro Area	Income level 10th percentile ($)	Income level 90th percentile ($)
Minneapolis	(1) $28,350	$160,300
Kansas City	23,500	148,400
Portland, OR	23,100	149,100
Indianapolis	21,100	140,100
Columbus	**(7) 20,400**	**(10/T) 140,100**
Milwaukee	19,950	138,600
Charlotte	20,200	140,500
Jacksonville	18,450	(16) 130,200
Nashville	19,450	138,100
Cincinnati	20,150	144,700
Austin	21,300	154,450
Cleveland	18,400	134,750
Raleigh	21,500	160,400
Louisville	(16) 18,000	134,800
San Diego	19,100	154,700
Chicago	20,100	(1) 163,350

Income gap ratio, 90th and 10th percentiles, 2005



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

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

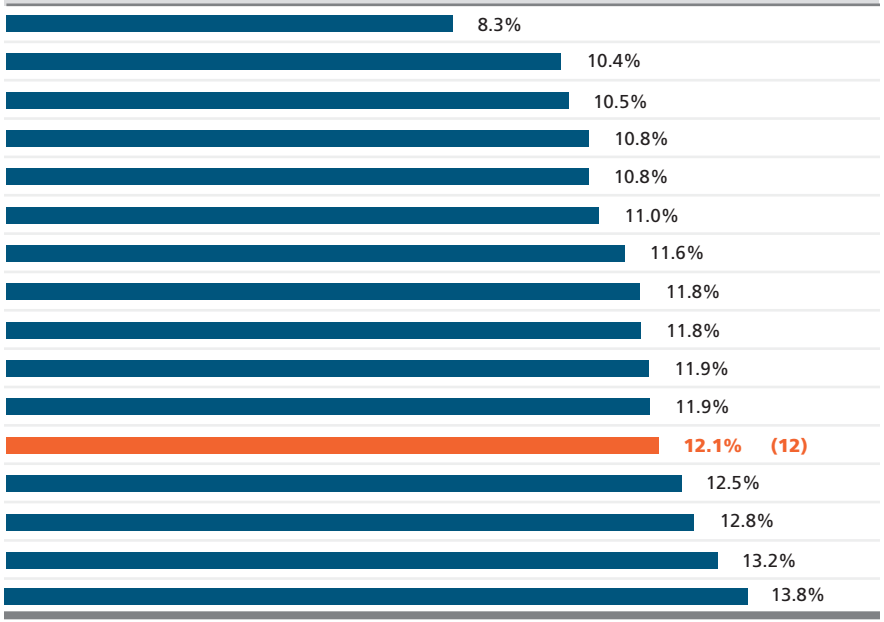
Indicator 3.05: **Poverty**

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

Percent below poverty level by race and ethnicity, 2005*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis	(1) 5.4%	33.8%	17.1%	19.1%
Kansas City	7.5%	27.8%	10.3%	18.1%
Indianapolis	7.4%	24.4%	NA	27.7%
Jacksonville	7.5%	20.2%	(1) 6.8%	(1) 14.0%
Raleigh	6.9%	21.4%	10.7%	29.2%
San Diego	9.1%	21.3%	7.9%	19.0%
Cincinnati	9.2%	28.4%	9.1%	23.1%
Chicago	6.6%	27.1%	7.5%	17.2%
Nashville	9.4%	23.3%	NA	19.2%
Charlotte	8.1%	21.2%	16.9%	23.5%
Louisville	9.8%	23.9%	NA	20.9%
Columbus	**(12) 9.3%**	**(12) 28.1%**	**(7) 10.4%**	**(2) 15.6%**
Milwaukee	6.9%	(16) 34.4%	10.2%	28.6%
Portland, OR	(16) 11.4%	25.9%	16.3%	23.0%
Austin	10.8%	(1) 20.0%	17.6%	21.2%
Cleveland	8.4%	31.3%	(14) 17.9%	(16) 31.8%

Percent of population below poverty level, 2005*



Source: American Community Survey, 2005
* Population for whom poverty status is determined;
See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

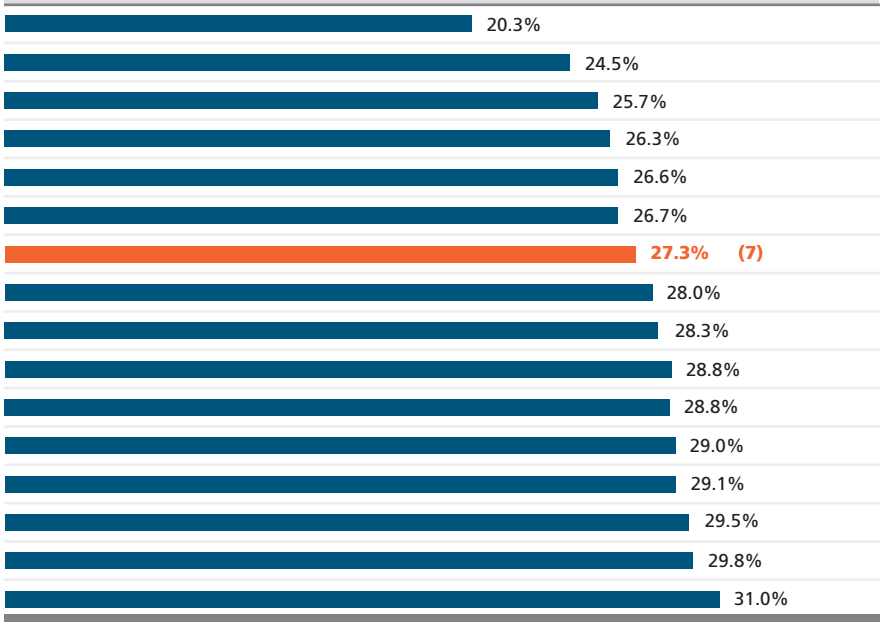
Indicator 3.06: **Self-sufficiency Income**

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

Persons with income below 200% of the poverty level, 2005

Metro Area	Population for whom poverty status is determined	Number of persons below 200% of poverty level
Minneapolis	3,066,208	623,335
Raleigh	(1) 922,626	(1) 226,271
Kansas City	1,901,488	488,420
Cincinnati	2,019,189	530,538
Indianapolis	1,599,323	424,742
Chicago	(16) 9,245,473	(16) 2,466,277
Columbus	**(9) 1,658,414**	**(8) 453,104**
Milwaukee	1,474,685	413,500
Jacksonville	1,217,180	344,647
Nashville	1,380,198	397,876
Portland, OR	2,054,080	592,149
Cleveland	2,076,516	601,949
San Diego	2,812,798	818,204
Louisville	1,177,420	347,363
Austin	1,400,773	417,827
Charlotte	1,488,362	460,765

Percent of persons with income below 200% of poverty, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

Indicator 3.07: **Income Supports**

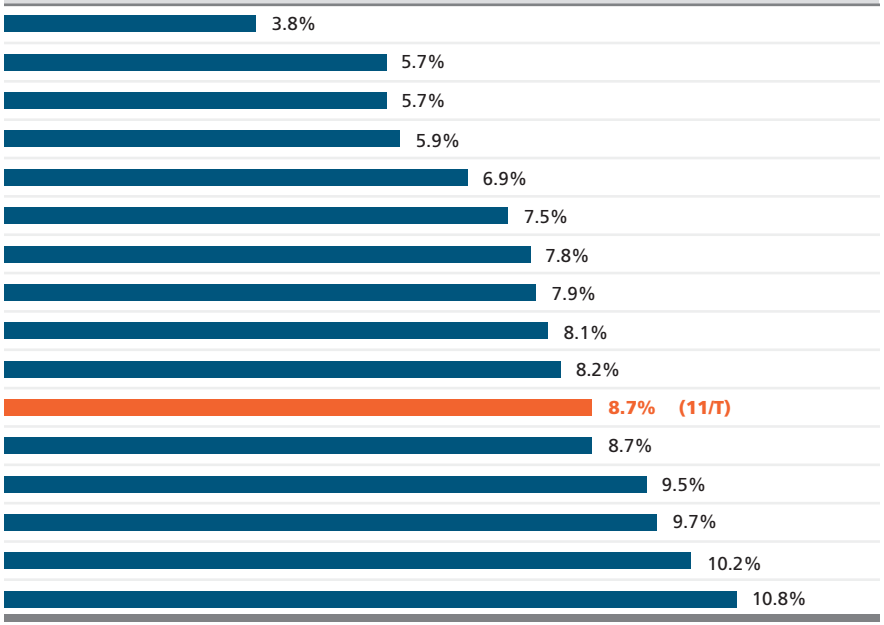
This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on households that received government income supports in the previous 12 months. This includes public assistance payments from state or local government, food stamps, and Supplemental Security Income.

Households receiving SSI, cash assistance, and food stamps, 2005

Metro Area	Number receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Number receiving cash public assistance	Number receiving Food Stamps
San Diego	39,270	24,338	(1) 14,928
Minneapolis	30,711	35,658	33,584
Jacksonville	13,839	5,923	21,940
Raleigh	(1) 9,049	(1) 4,296	17,024
Austin	11,355	8,194	29,012
Milwaukee	21,616	11,510	33,899
Cincinnati	32,569	17,548	45,439
Kansas City	20,102	20,672	38,979
Charlotte	13,219	10,406	37,305
Chicago	(16) 109,991	(16) 86,675	(16) 190,222
Columbus	**(11) 25,323**	**(8) 14,497**	**(12) 43,779**
Indianapolis	17,683	16,408	40,475
Louisville	18,889	8,804	37,559
Nashville	17,963	12,338	42,316
Cleveland	32,338	25,678	60,766
Portland, OR	23,922	23,312	63,813

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

Percent of households receiving public assistance or food stamps



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

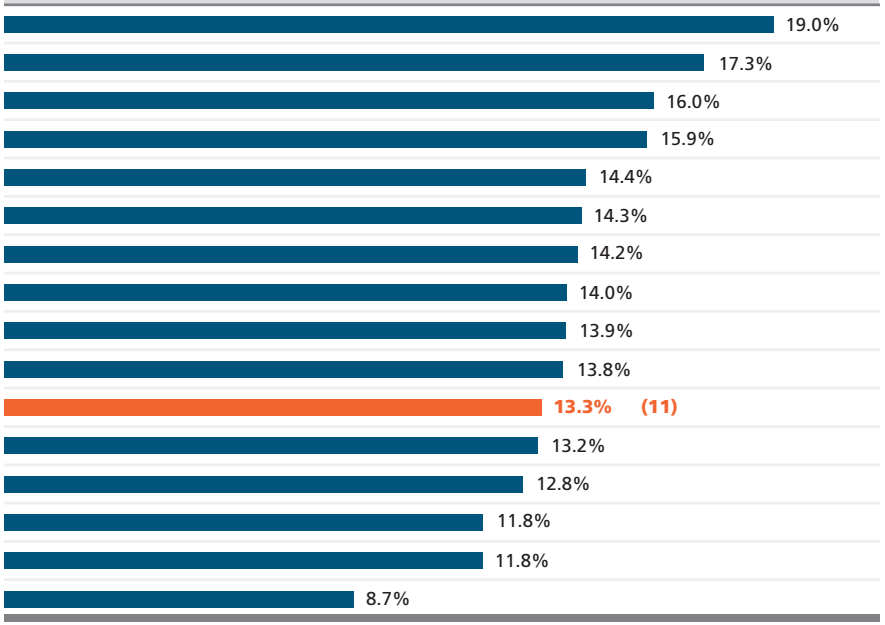
Indicator 3.08: **Earned Income Tax Credit**

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

Income tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2002

Metro Area	Number of tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit		Total number of tax returns	
Jacksonville		101,347		533,519
Charlotte		119,980		693,246
Louisville		77,589	(16)	483,616
Nashville		91,997		577,793
Indianapolis		109,926		762,163
Chicago	(1)	528,544	(1)	3,698,115
San Diego		179,756		1,265,105
Cleveland		149,162		1,067,665
Austin		80,858		582,057
Raleigh	(16)	75,345		546,243
Columbus	**(10)**	**101,748**	**(8)**	**766,606**
Cincinnati		104,293		791,716
Kansas City		105,825		826,997
Milwaukee		83,724		707,960
Portland, OR		102,933		872,823
Minneapolis		123,961		1,432,147

Percent returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2002



Source: Internal Revenue Service data from DataPlace

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

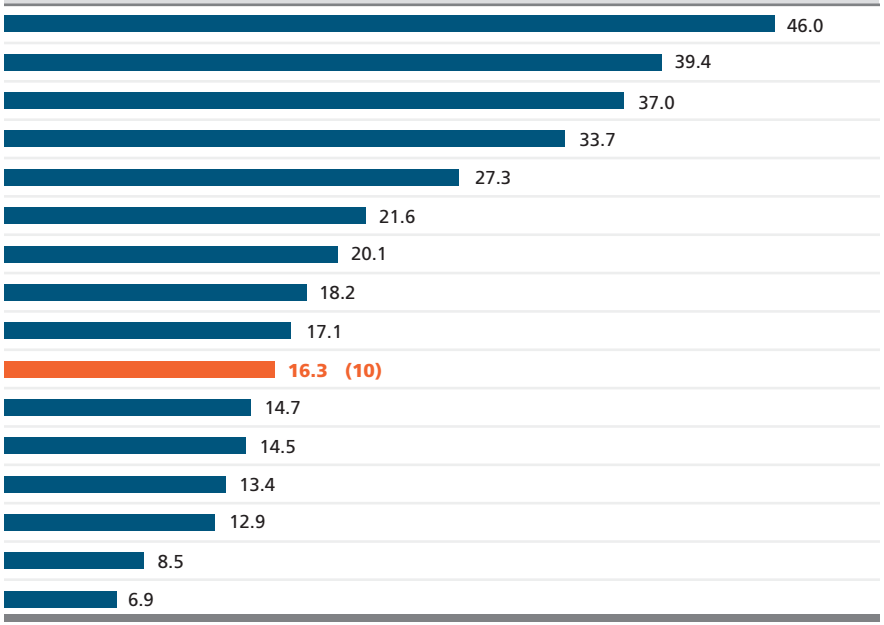
Indicator 3.09: **New Housing Starts**

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. Residential building permits include those for single-family and multiple-unit residential buildings.

New housing starts, 2005

Metro Area	Number of new residential building permits		Total number of housing units	
Jacksonville		25,088		544,981
Austin		23,241		590,543
Raleigh		14,614	(16)	394,796
Charlotte		22,027		653,783
Nashville		16,654		611,143
Indianapolis		15,619		722,342
Portland, OR		17,251		857,645
Kansas City		15,218		834,315
Minneapolis		22,069		1,291,052
Columbus	**(13)**	**12,263**	**(8)**	**754,434**
Chicago	(1)	53,908	(1)	3,667,517
Cincinnati		12,917		893,319
Louisville		7,134		531,688
San Diego		14,306		1,113,207
Milwaukee	(16)	5,444		642,157
Cleveland		6,438		936,861

Residential building permits per 1,000 housing units, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Residential Construction Branch, 2005

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

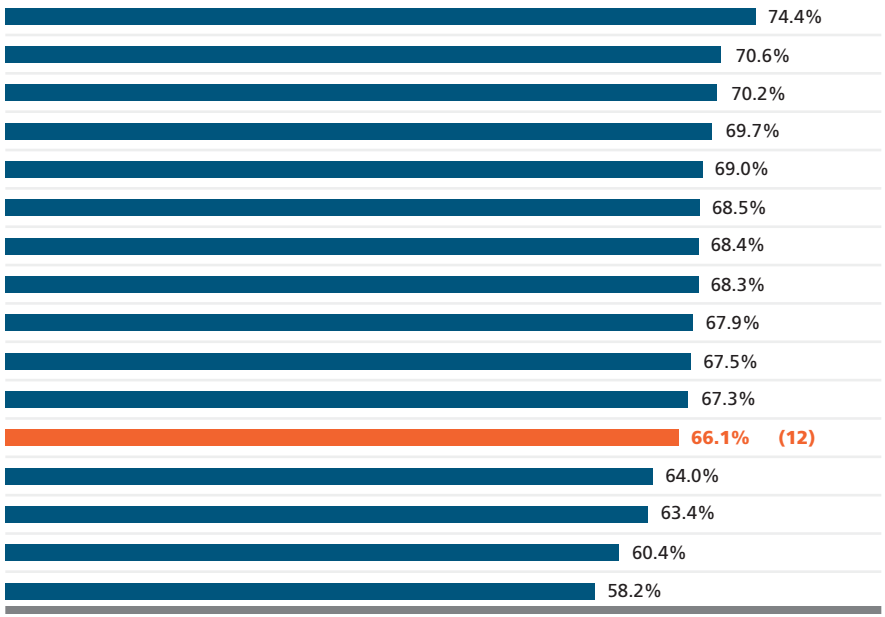
Indicator 3.10: **Homeownership**

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.

Owner-occupied housing units, 2005

Metro Area	Total occupied housing units	Total owner-occupied housing units
Minneapolis	1,219,751	907,051
Louisville	486,904	343,928
Kansas City	755,954	530,304
Indianapolis	650,300	453,294
Cincinnati	806,056	556,534
Cleveland	850,175	582,015
Chicago	(1) 3,360,273	(1) 2,298,686
Jacksonville	489,797	334,345
Charlotte	590,544	401,002
Nashville	566,146	382,303
Raleigh	(16) 360,906	(16) 242,875
Columbus	**(8) 669,764**	**(9) 442,580**
Milwaukee	605,678	387,406
Portland, OR	803,442	509,371
Austin	540,685	326,484
San Diego	1,040,538	605,855

Percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

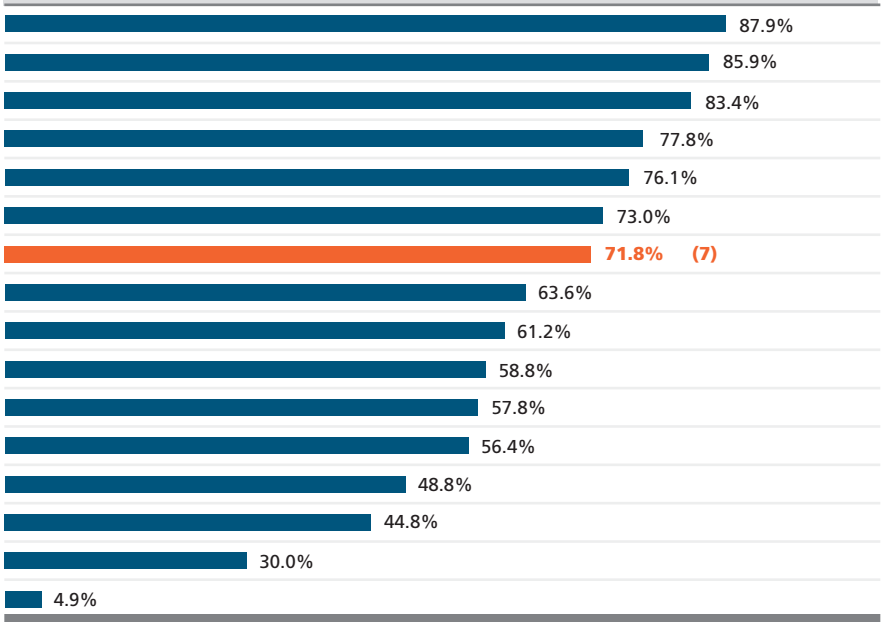
Indicator 3.11: **Owner Housing Affordability**

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

Median sale price and housing affordability ranking, 3rd quarter 2006

Metro Area		Median sale price ($)		National affordability ranking*
Kansas City	(1)	$119,000		11
Indianapolis		122,000	(1)	8
Nashville		123,000		24
Louisville		124,000		65
Cleveland		129,000		34
Cincinnati		145,000		40
Columbus	**(6/T)**	**145,000**	**(6)**	**45**
Charlotte		175,000		56
Raleigh		206,000		62
Milwaukee		179,000		66
Austin		197,000		71
Minneapolis		242,000		76
Jacksonville		200,000		96
Chicago		254,000		107
Portland, OR		270,000		132
San Diego	(16)	477,000	(16)	195

Percent housing affordable to median income buyer, 3rd quarter 2006



Source: National Association of Home Builders
*The national affordability ranking included 203 metro areas.

(#) Median price and affordability ranking ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16); percent housing affordable ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

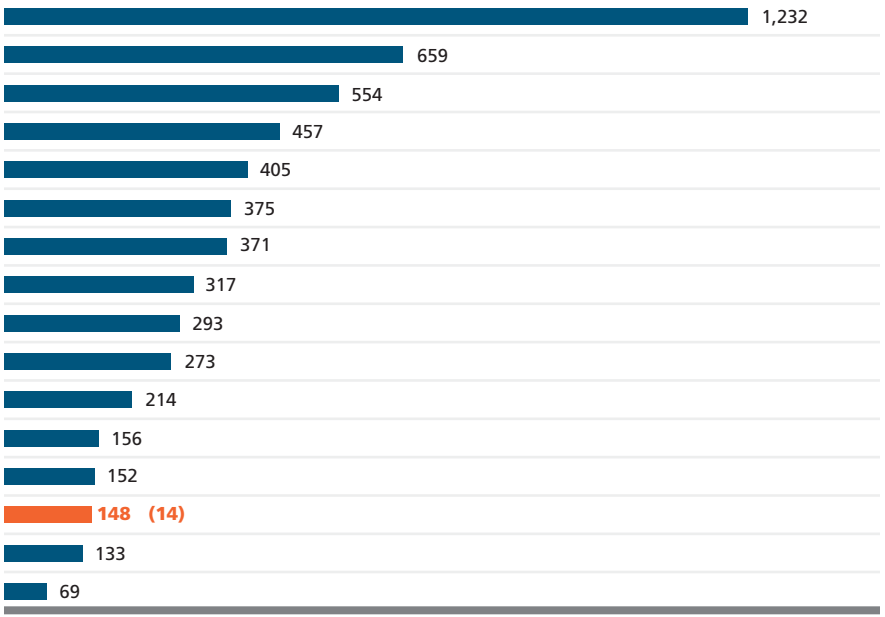
Indicator 3.12: **Foreclosures**

This indicator provides data on home foreclosures from the RealtyTrac 2006 U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report. The report includes the total number of properties in some stage of foreclosure in the nation's 100 largest MSAs, and ranks the MSAs on the number of households per foreclosure (a measure of foreclosure rate). Areas with the ***lowest number and rank*** of households per foreclosure have the ***highest foreclosure rates***. RealtyTrac's report includes properties in all three phases of foreclosure: Pre-foreclosures, Foreclosures, and Real Estate Owned properties (that have been re-purchased by a bank).

Homes in any phase of foreclosure, first quarter 2006

Metro Area	Number of foreclosures,		National rank, households per foreclosure (out of 100 metro areas)	
Minneapolis		1,011	(1)	83
Portland, OR		1,365		72
Milwaukee		1,250		68
Louisville	(1)	926		63
Kansas City		1,942		56
Cincinnati		2,224		53
San Diego		2,805		52
Chicago	(16)	10,913		48
Raleigh		1,692		40
Nashville		2,098		36
Charlotte		2,925		31
Cleveland		7,967		14
Austin		3,268		12
Columbus	**(13)**	**4,602**	**(14)**	**11**
Jacksonville		3,579		7
Indianapolis		10,120	(16)	1

Number of households per foreclosure, first quarter 2006



Source: RealtyTrac: U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report, 2006

(#) Number of foreclosures ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16); households per foreclosure ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

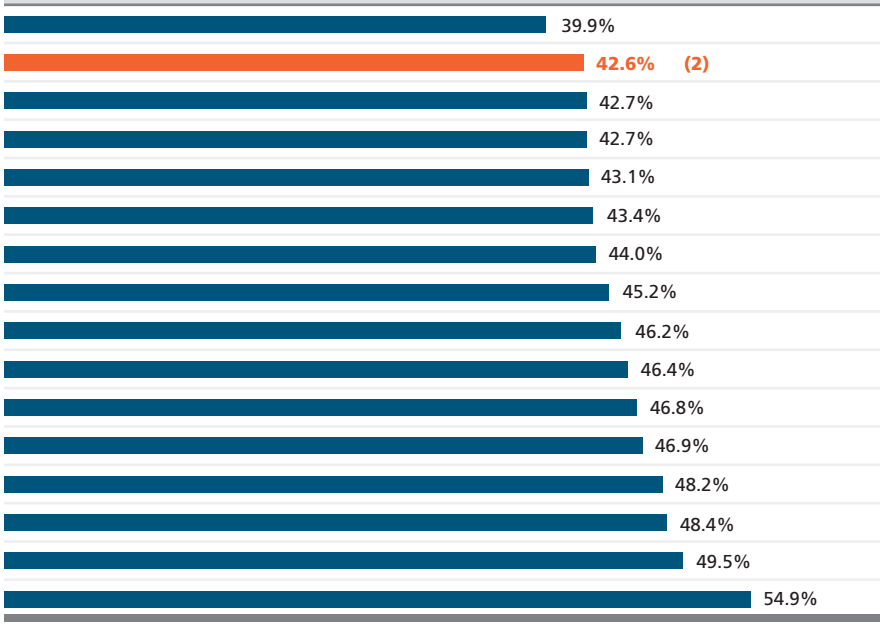
Indicator 3.13: **Renter Housing Affordability**

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

Renter-occupied housing units and housing cost burden, 2005

Metro Area		Total renter-occupied housing units		Number of renters spending over 30% of income on housing
Raleigh	(16)	118,031	(1)	47,149
Columbus	**(7)**	**227,184**	**(8)**	**96,702**
Cincinnati		249,522		106,487
Kansas City		225,650		96,302
Nashville		183,843		79,210
Louisville		142,976		62,104
Charlotte		189,542		83,320
Indianapolis		197,006		89,048
Jacksonville		155,452		71,870
Milwaukee		218,272		101,271
Minneapolis		312,700		146,337
Austin		214,201		100,540
Chicago	(1)	1,061,587	(16)	511,677
Cleveland		268,160		129,684
Portland, OR		294,071		145,440
San Diego		434,683		238,433

Percent of renters spending over 30% of income on housing, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

(#) Number of renter-occupied units ranked highest (1) to lowest (16); Cost burden ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

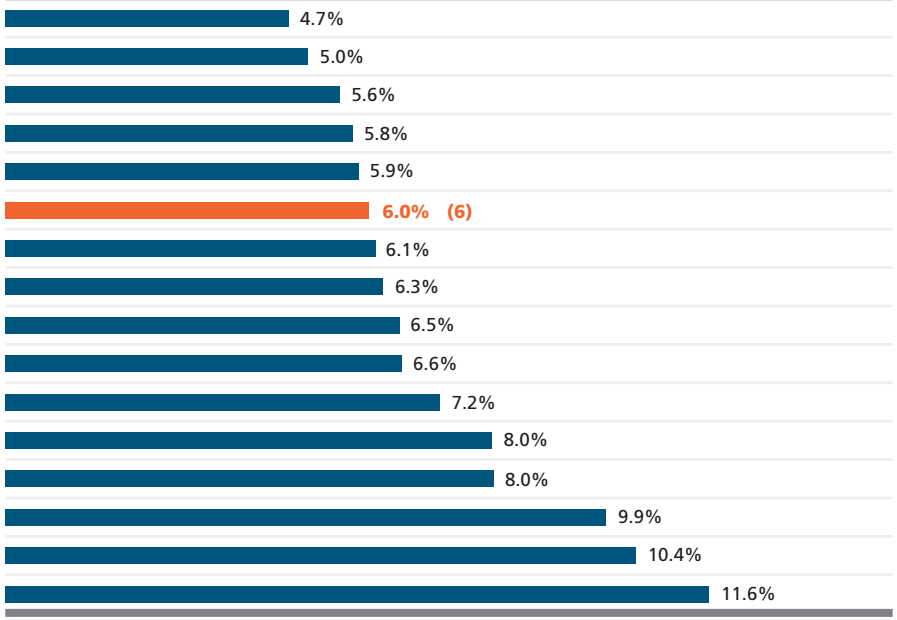
Indicator 3.14: **Households without a Vehicle**

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

Number of households without access to a vehicle, 2005

Metro Area	Households without access to a vehicle
Raleigh	(1) 16,892
Nashville	28,332
Austin	30,036
Kansas City	43,576
San Diego	61,169
Columbus	**(7) 40,475**
Charlotte	35,987
Indianapolis	40,658
Jacksonville	31,997
Minneapolis	79,958
Louisville	35,070
Cincinnati	64,712
Portland, OR	64,629
Milwaukee	60,251
Cleveland	88,304
Chicago	(16) 390,275

Percent of households without access to a vehicle, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

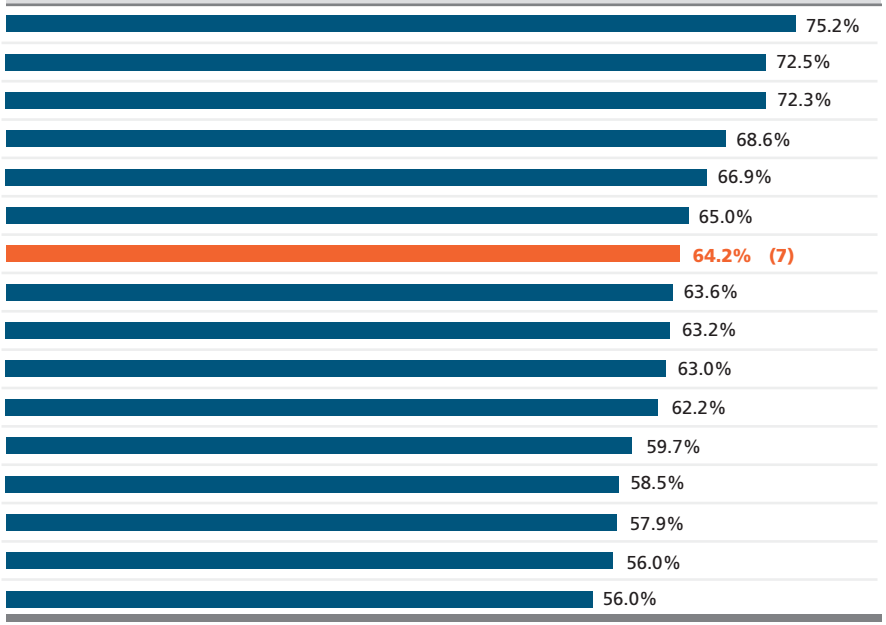
Indicator 3.15: **Home Internet Use**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' October 2003 Current Population Survey, compiled by the Census Bureau. Respondents surveyed in October 2003 were asked if and how they accessed the Internet at home.

Number of individuals using the Internet at home, 2003

Metro Area	Access Internet using dial-up connection	Access Internet using high-speed connection
Minneapolis	1,479,535	912,587
Portland, OR	977,898	547,976
Austin	438,970	534,159
Kansas City	683,670	663,628
Indianapolis	734,261	359,254
Cincinnati	540,964	634,079
Columbus	**(14) 492,267**	**(9) 439,002**
Nashville	(16) 365,699	383,850
Louisville	531,766	(16) 205,178
Raleigh	496,648	416,486
San Diego	583,618	1,207,983
Milwaukee	546,783	399,362
Charlotte	604,280	394,136
Chicago	(1) 3,112,762	(1) 1,845,971
Jacksonville	501,679	225,045
Cleveland	852,591	525,480

Percent of population using Internet at home, 2003



Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2003

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

Section 4: Community Wellbeing

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

The following are the Community Wellbeing indicator categories:

Community Wellbeing Overview

Obesity

In 2005, 25.6% of Columbus metro area adults reported being obese, ranking Columbus 12th among the metro areas. The rates for percent of adults who were obese ranged from a low of 17.2% in Austin to a high of 29.1% in Louisville. Areas with more than 25.0% obese adults were Kansas City, Nashville, and Louisville. Areas with the lowest percentage of obesity (20.0% or lower) were Austin, Milwaukee, and San Diego.

Smoking

In 2005, 20.7% of Columbus metro area adults reported that they were currently smokers, ranking Columbus 9th among the metro areas. The percentages of adult smokers ranged from a low of 17.0% in San Diego to a high of 27.0% in Louisville. Areas with more than 24.0% of adult smokers were Indianapolis, Nashville, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Areas with fewer than 19.0% adult smokers were San Diego, Portland, Raleigh, and Austin.

Health Insurance

In 2005, 10.1% of Columbus area adults were without health insurance, ranking Columbus 3rd among the metro areas. The percent of uninsured adults ranged from a low of 5.8% in Minneapolis to a high of 23.0% in Austin. Areas with uninsured rates at or below 11.0% were Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Columbus, and Cleveland. The areas with 15.0% or more uninsured adults were Charlotte, Portland, San Diego, and Austin.

Hospitals and Physicians

In 2003, Columbus had 300 physicians per 100,000 population, ranking 12th among the metro areas, and 275 hospital beds per 100,000, ranking 7th. Cleveland had both the highest number of hospital beds (345) per 100,000 population and the highest number of physicians (432) per 100,000 population. Portland had the fewest hospital beds (166) per capita, and Raleigh had the fewest physicians (229) per 100,000.

Crime

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had an estimated 441.5 violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) per 100,000 population, giving it the 6th lowest rate among the metro areas. Portland has the lowest violent crime rate at 327.3, while Nashville had the highest rate, at 894.1. The areas with the lowest violent crime rate (under 400.0 per 100,000), were Portland, Raleigh, Austin, and Cincinnati. The highest violent crime rates (above 600.0 per 100,000) were in Nashville, Charlotte, Jacksonville, and Kansas City. Data were not available for Chicago, Cleveland, and Minneapolis.

Charitable Contributions

In 2002, 35.1% of all federal income tax returns filed by persons in the Columbus metro area included deductions for charitable contributions, ranking Columbus 9th among the metro areas. Minneapolis had the highest percentage of tax returns claiming charitable contributions, at 45.3%, and Jacksonville had the lowest at 25.5%. The Minneapolis, Raleigh, and Charlotte metro areas had over 40.0% of returns with charitable contribution deductions. The lowest percentages were in Jacksonville, Nashville, and Austin, with under 30.0% of filers claiming deductions.

Local Government

In 2002, the Columbus metro area had 227 different general purpose governmental units, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and 12th in the number of governmental units (13.63) per 100,000 population. The rates of local government units per 100,000 ranged from a low of .67 per 100,000 population in the San Diego metro area, to 17.48 in Louisville. San Diego, Jacksonville, Portland and Austin had fewer than 4.00 units of local government per 100,000 population, while Louisville, Indianapolis, and Kansas City had more than 14.00.

Public Transportation

In 2003, urban areas in the Columbus metro area had a total of 60 million passenger miles on public transportation, ranking 12th among the metro areas. The communities with the highest numbers of passenger miles were Chicago, Portland, and San Diego. The metro areas with the fewest passenger miles were Nashville, Louisville, Raleigh, and Kansas City.

From 2000 to 2003, the Columbus area had a 21.1% decrease in passenger miles, ranking Columbus last among the 16 metro areas in the percent change in public transportation usage. Other areas with greater than 15.0% decreases were San Diego, Louisville, and Milwaukee. Charlotte and Jacksonville had the largest increases in public transportation usage.

Traffic Congestion

In 2003, drivers in the urban areas of the Columbus metro area spent an average of 13 extra hours traveling as a result of traffic congestion This was the 3rd lowest traffic congestion delay time among the metro areas. Between 2000 and 2003, travel congestion delay time decreased by 7.1% in Columbus, one of only two metro areas with a decrease. Cleveland had a 25.0% decrease. Nashville, Austin, Louisville, and San Diego had increases in traffic delays of 24.0% or more.

Commute Time

In 2005, 36.7% of commuters in the Columbus metro area had a commute to work of 25 minutes or longer, the 2nd lowest figure among the metro areas. Chicago commuters had the longest trip to work, with 54.6% traveling for more than 25 minutes. Metro areas with 45.0% percent or more of commuters traveling 25 minutes or more were Chicago, Jacksonville and Raleigh. Commuters in Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville, and Kansas City had the shortest commute times.

Libraries

In 2004, Columbus ranked 2nd among the 16 metro areas in library circulation per capita (17.5). Cleveland and Portland also had circulation figures above 17.0 per capita. The lowest circulation rates (under 7.0 per capita) were in Austin, Nashville, Louisville, San Diego, and Jacksonville.

Professional Sports

In 2006, the Columbus metro area had three professional sports teams, ranking 4th among the metro areas, tied with Cleveland, Charlotte, Indianapolis, and Nashville. Chicago had the largest number of professional sports teams with nine, while Louisville had none. Austin, Jacksonville, Raleigh, each had one professional sports team.

Arts Establishments

In 2003, the Columbus metro area had 388 arts establishments, ranking 14th among the 16 metro areas, and .251 establishments per 1,000 population, ranking 15th. Chicago had the greatest number of establishments (2,516), while Nashville had the greatest number of arts establishments per 1,000 population (.67). The fewest number of establishments were in Louisville (302), and the fewest establishments per 1,000 population (.249) were in the Cleveland area.

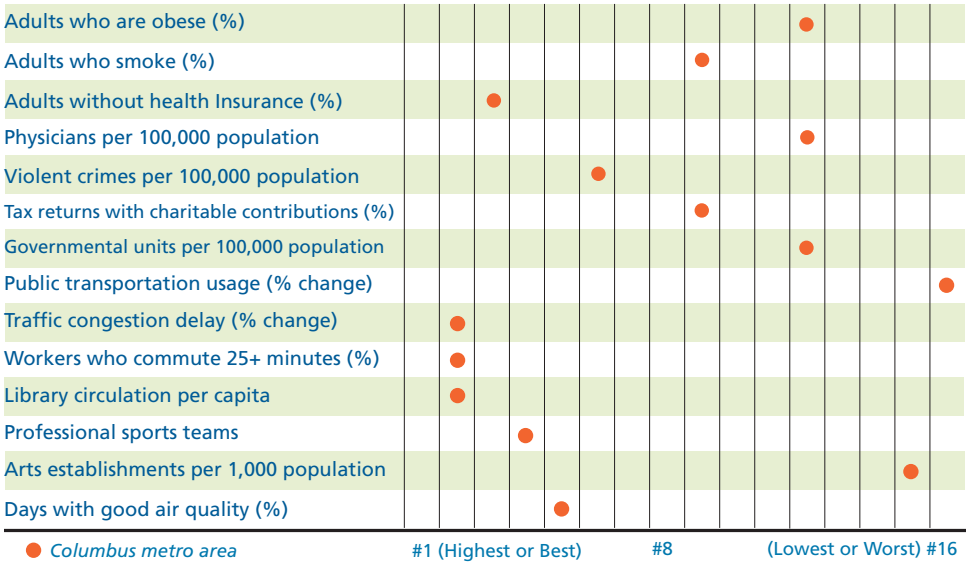
Air Quality

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had 244 days with good air quality, ranking 5th among the 16 metro areas. Austin, Jacksonville, Portland, and Milwaukee had the most days with good air quality (over 250). Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Charlotte had fewer than 170 good air quality days.

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had 13 days with unhealthy air quality, tied for 6th least among the metro areas. Austin and Jacksonville had the fewest unhealthy air quality days, while Cleveland, Chicago, and Indianapolis had the most.

Community Wellbeing: How Columbus Compares

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



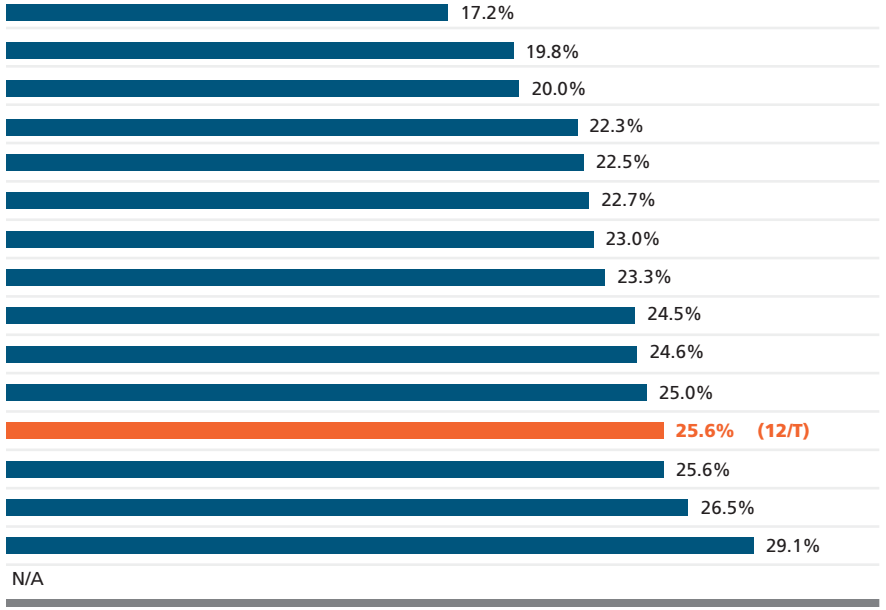
Indicator 4.01: **Obesity**

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

Percent of adults who are obese, 2002-2004

Metro Area	2002	2003	2004
Austin	N/A	N/A	20.8%
Milwaukee	(1) 18.8%	21.5%	21.3%
San Diego	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cincinnati	N/A	24.5%	N/A
Minneapolis	22.5%	22.1%	20.8%
Raleigh	N/A	(1) 19.4%	(1) 20.1%
Portland, OR	20.2%	21.3%	21.0%
Cleveland	N/A	24.3%	25.6%
Charlotte	24.3%	21.5%	23.0%
Chicago	20.7%	22.6%	22.0%
Indianapolis	24.1%	23.9%	24.0%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(9) 23.4%**	**(10) 24.3%**
Kansas City	24.5%	22.7%	23.1%
Nashville	21.1%	N/A	N/A
Louisville	(11) 25.7%	(13) 24.9%	(12) 26.0%
Jacksonville	21.7%	N/A	N/A

Percent of adults who are obese, 2005



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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (11-15)

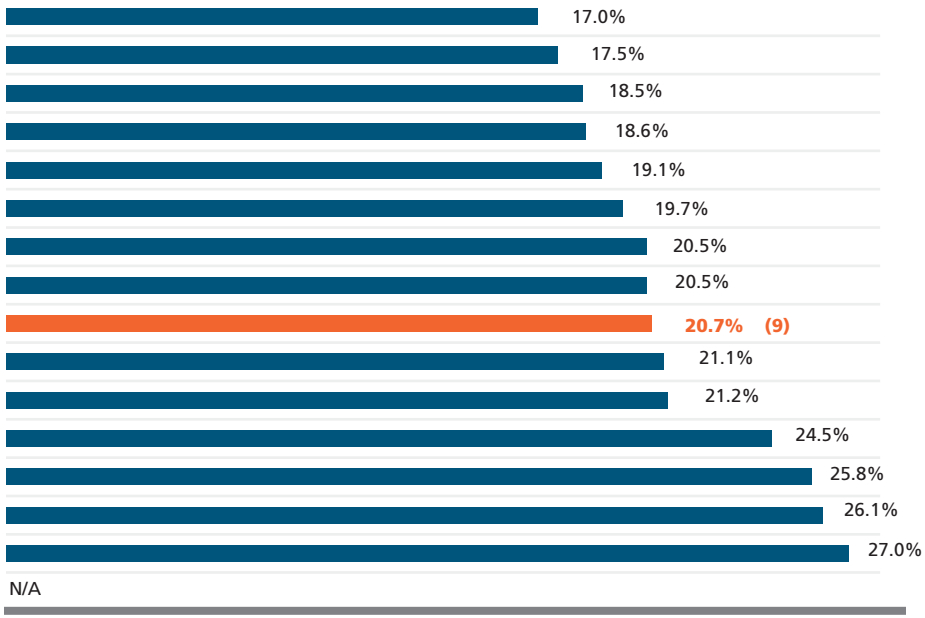
Indicator 4.02: **Smoking**

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

Percent adults who currently smoke, 2002-2004

Metro Area	2002	2003	2004
San Diego	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portland, OR	21.6%	19.8%	19.8%
Raleigh	N/A	(1) 18.5%	(1) 17.0%
Austin	N/A	N/A	18.3%
Chicago	22.2%	22.7%	22.1%
Milwaukee	23.7%	22.8%	23.5%
Cleveland	N/A	24.9%	24.8%
Minneapolis	(1) 21.4%	20.5%	19.6%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(2) 19.2%**	**(12) 26.2%**
Kansas City	23.8%	25.7%	20.5%
Charlotte	22.9%	23.6%	20.3%
Indianapolis	24.9%	24.4%	24.5%
Nashville	26.3%	25.3%	(14) 27.1%
Cincinnati	28.0%	26.6%	24.2%
Louisville	(11) 31.4%	(13) 28.9%	26.5%
Jacksonville	24.8%	N/A	N/A

Percent adults who currently smoke, 2005



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
N/A = data not available

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (11-15)

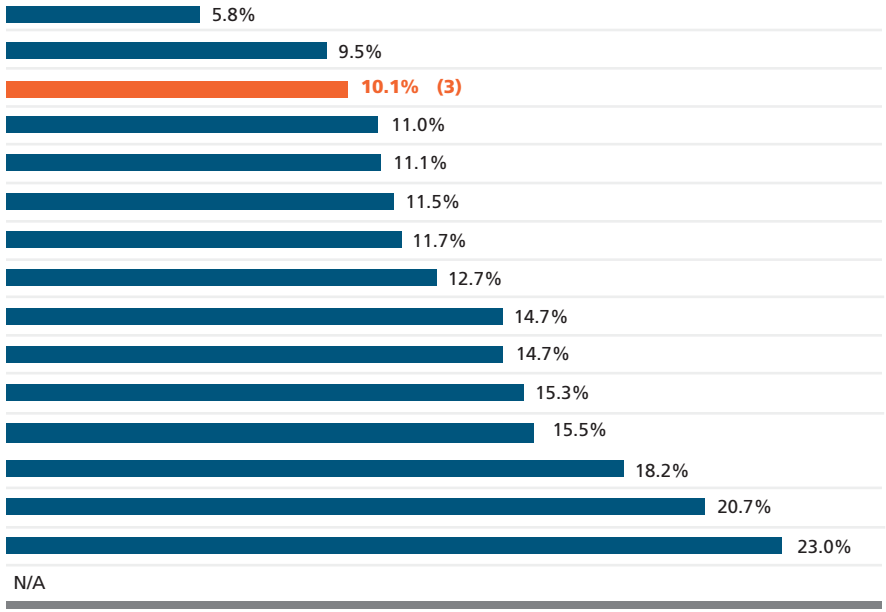
Indicator 4.03: **Health Insurance**

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

Percent adults without health insurance, 2002-2004

Metro Area	2002	2003	2004
Minneapolis	(1) 5.7%	(1) 6.7%	(1) 7.6%
Milwaukee	11.3%	8.4%	11.3%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(5) 10.2%**	**(5) 11.2%**
Cleveland	N/A	11.3%	11.1%
Nashville	12.3%	10.4%	13.0%
Cincinnati	11.0%	10.0%	11.0%
Louisville	13.3%	12.9%	13.3%
Kansas City	10.1%	9.6%	11.0%
Indianapolis	13.7%	11.3%	15.7%
Raleigh	N/A	(13) 19.4%	16.5%
Chicago	14.9%	14.7%	14.6%
Charlotte	13.9%	16.5%	17.0%
Portland, OR	13.1%	15.8%	16.1%
San Diego	N/A	N/A	N/A
Austin	N/A	N/A	(14) 20.0%
Jacksonville	(11) 17.0%	N/A	N/A

Percent adults without health insurance, 2005



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

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (11-15)

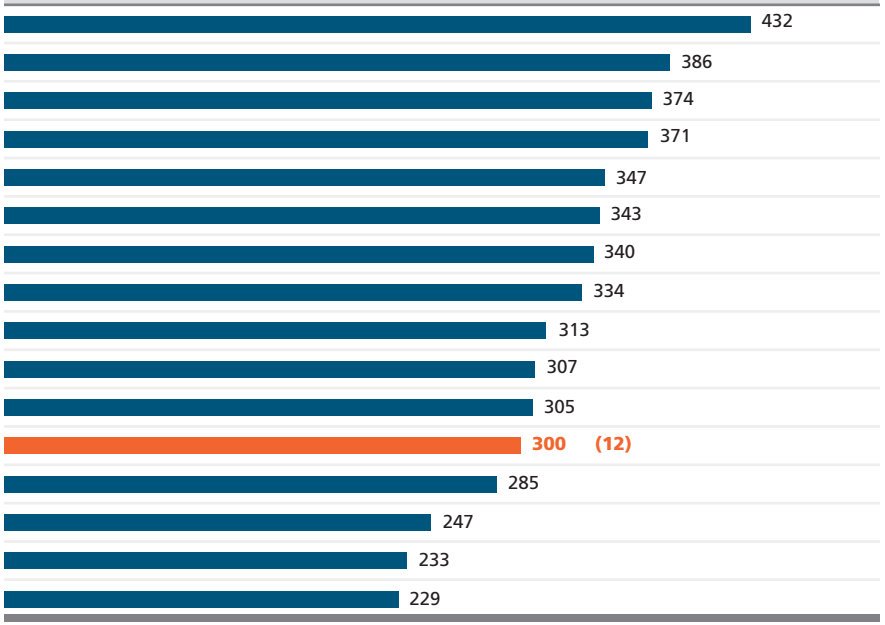
Indicator 4.04: **Hospitals and Physicians**

This indicator includes data from the American Medical Association (AMA) and compiled by the Census Bureau on the number of hospitals and physicians. Community hospitals includes nonfederal, short-term general, and other special hospitals, except hospital units of institutions as classified by the AMA. The physicians indicator includes active, nonfederal physicians as of December 31, as classified by the AMA.

Numbers of hospitals and beds, 2003

Metro Area	Number of hospital beds per 100,000		Number of hospitals	
Cleveland	(1)	345		27
Indianapolis		312		18
Milwaukee		280		19
Nashville		328		23
San Diego		200		19
Portland, OR	(16)	166		16
Louisville		328		18
Chicago		260	(1)	96
Jacksonville		264		12
Cincinnati		239		23
Minneapolis		200		32
Columbus	**(7)**	**275**	**(11/T)**	**16**
Kansas City		310		37
Charlotte		229		12
Austin		178		16
Raleigh		196	(16)	6

Number of physicians per 100,000 population, 2003



Source: American Medical Association, Metro Data Book
Compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau

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

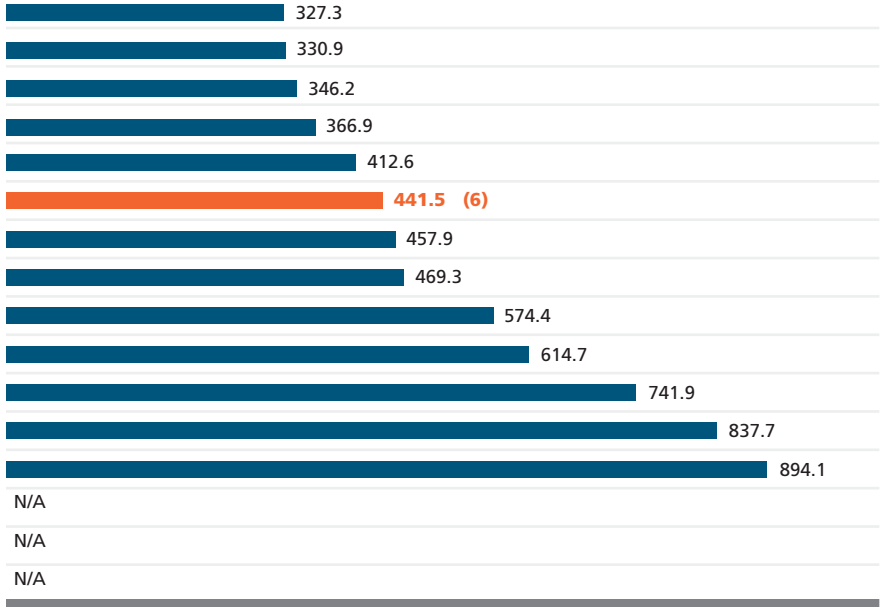
Indicator 4.05: **Crime**

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

Property crime and violent crime, 2005

Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes
Portland, OR	92,175	4,408	6,845
Raleigh	(1) 27,136	(1) 2,918	(1) 3,077
Austin*	59,347	4,134	4,970
Cincinnati	75,796	3,676	7,566
Louisville	42,168	3,489	4,987
Columbus	**(10) 81,790**	**(12) 4,826**	**(6) 7,482**
Milwaukee	53,640	3,522	6,975
San Diego	(13) 97,623	3,308	(13) 13,849
Indianapolis	68,888	4,225	9,366
Kansas City	90,587	4,677	11,907
Jacksonville	56,536	4,512	9,296
Charlotte	77,492	(13) 5,171	12,554
Nashville*	58,333	4,136	12,611
Chicago	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cleveland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minneapolis	N/A	N/A	N/A

Violent crimes per 100,000 population, 2005



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

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

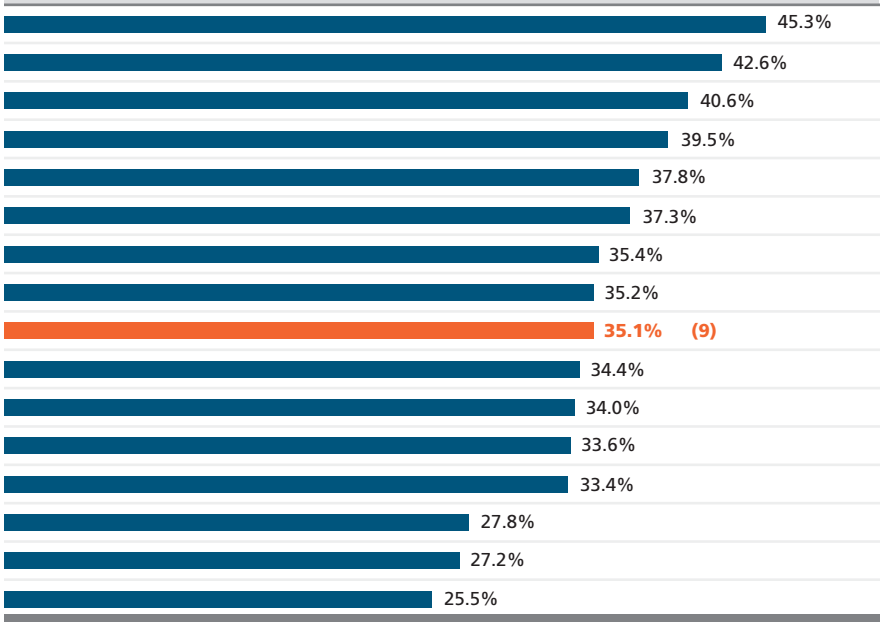
Indicator 4.06: **Charitable Contributions**

This indicator includes data from the Internal Revenue Service on the number of tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service claiming deduction for charitable contributions. These figures do not represent all charitable contributions, since filers who use standard deductions do not report their donations.

Tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2002

Metro Area	Number of tax returns claiming charitable contributions	Total number of tax returns
Minneapolis	649,059	1,432,147
Raleigh	232,864	546,243
Charlotte	281,764	693,246
Portland, OR	344,881	872,823
Chicago	(1) 1,397,108	(1) 3,698,115
Milwaukee	264,077	707,960
Kansas City	292,869	826,997
Louisville	170,237	(16) 483,616
Columbus	**(9) 269,135**	**(8) 766,606**
Cincinnati	272,437	791,716
San Diego	430,495	1,265,105
Indianapolis	256,444	762,163
Cleveland	357,098	1,067,665
Austin	161,586	582,057
Nashville	157,275	577,793
Jacksonville	(16) 136,281	533,519

Percent of tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2002



Source: DataPlace, KnowledgePlex (from Internal Revenue Service data)

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

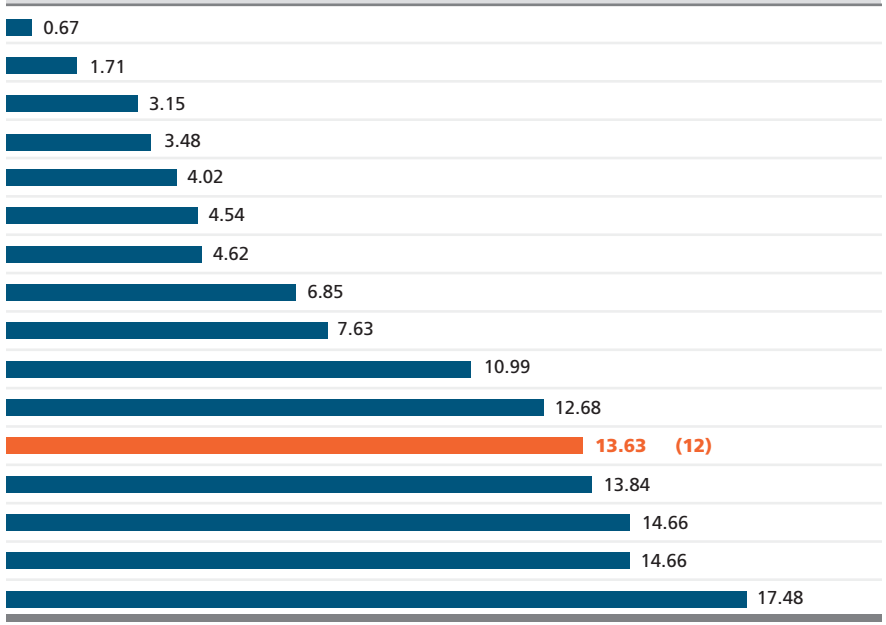
Indicator 4.07: **Local Government**

This indicator includes data from Demographia Magazine on the number of general purpose local governments in metro areas, based on data from the American Community Survey. A "general purpose" governmental unit is one that has a clearly defined territory and its population, such as a city, town, village, township or county. Many units of local government within a metro area may result in competition among jurisdictions and pose challenges to efficient governance and comprehensively addressing regional issues.

Units of local government, 2002

Metro Area	Number of governmental units	
San Diego	(1)	19
Jacksonville		21
Portland, OR		65
Austin		49
Charlotte		60
Raleigh		42
Nashville		64
Chicago	(16)	636
Milwaukee		113
Cleveland		229
Cincinnati		257
Columbus	**(10)**	**227**
Minneapolis		426
Kansas City		280
Indianapolis		236
Louisville		207

Units of local government per 100,000 population*



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

Sources: Demographia, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*Population figures from 2005

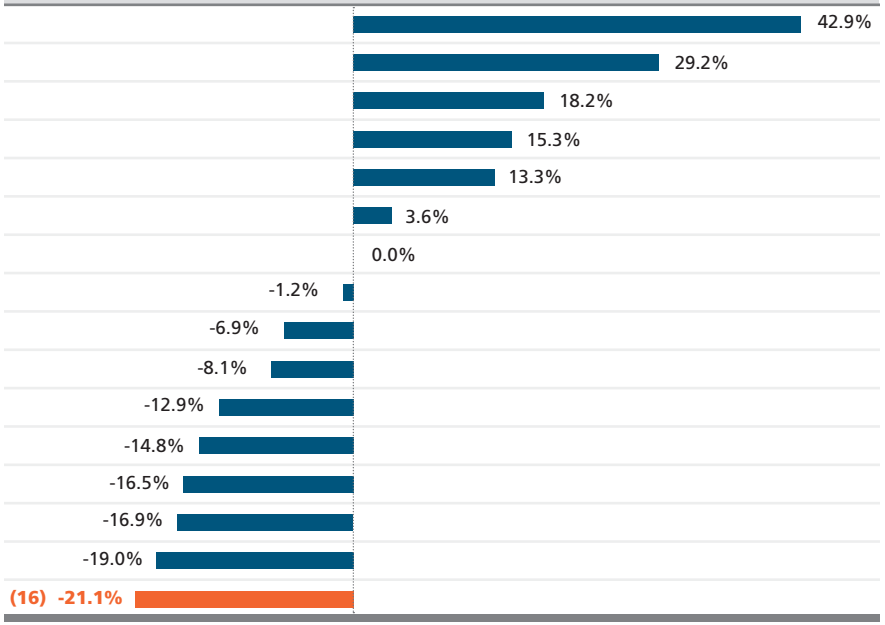
Indicator 4.08: **Public Transportation**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics on the use of public transportation. Passenger miles are the total number of miles traveled by transit passengers (e.g., a bus that carries 5 passengers for a distance of 3 miles incurs 15 passenger miles). The value, in millions of miles, is determined by multiplying the number of passenger trips by the average length of their trips. These data are for urban areas within the metro areas.

Passenger miles on public transportation, 2000 and 2003

Metro Area	Passenger miles, 2000 (millions)	Passenger miles, 2003 (millions)
Charlotte	70	100
Jacksonville	48	62
Raleigh	44	52
Portland, OR	393	453
Nashville	(16) 30	(16) 34
Indianapolis	55	57
Austin	124	124
Chicago	(1) 3,720	(1) 3,677
Cleveland	290	270
Minneapolis	360	331
Kansas City	62	54
Cincinnati	155	132
Milwaukee	206	172
Louisville	59	49
San Diego	553	448
Columbus	**(9) 76**	**(12) 60**

Percent change in public transportation usage, 2000-2003



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

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

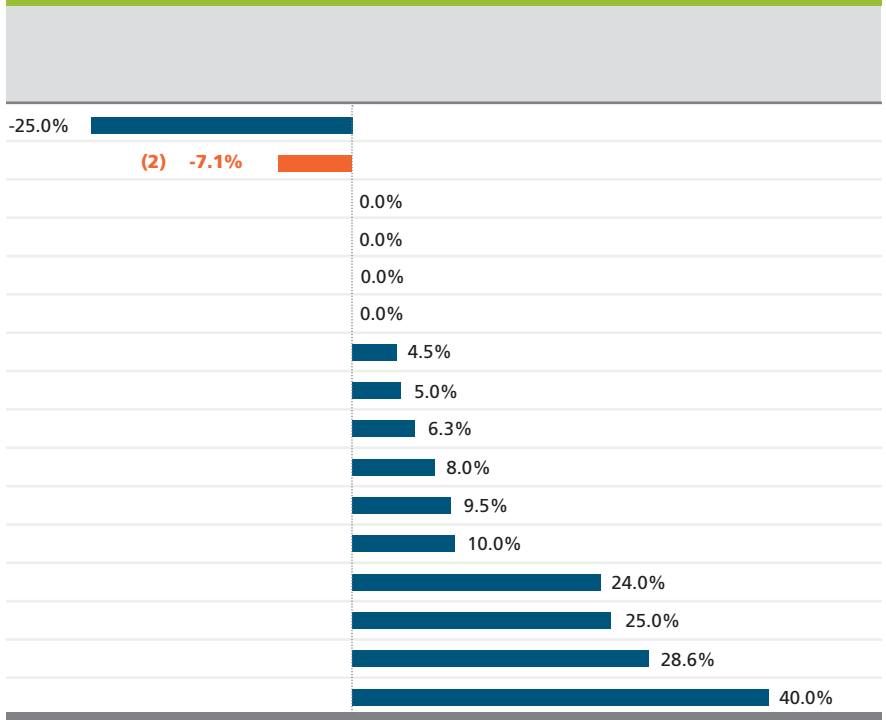
Indicator 4.09: **Traffic Congestion**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics on traffic congestion delay. This is the sum of all extra travel time during the year that would occur for the average traveler as a result of traffic congestion. This is measured by calculating "annual person-hours of highway traffic delay per person," which is the extra travel time for peak period travel during the year divided by the number of travelers who begin a trip during the peak period (6 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.). These data are for urban areas within the metro areas.

Hours of traffic delay per person, 2000 and 2003

Metro Area	Hours of traffic delay per person, 2000		Hours of traffic delay per person, 2003	
Cleveland	(1)	8	(1)	6
Columbus	**(4/T)**	**14**	**(3)**	**13**
Kansas City		20		20
Raleigh		20		20
Milwaukee		16		16
Charlotte		9		9
Indianapolis		22		23
Cincinnati		20		21
Minneapolis		16		17
Chicago	(16/T)	25		27
Portland, OR		21		23
Jacksonville		20		22
San Diego	(16/T)	25	(16)	31
Louisville		12		15
Austin		14		18
Nashville		20		28

Percent change in traffic delay per person, 2000-2003



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

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

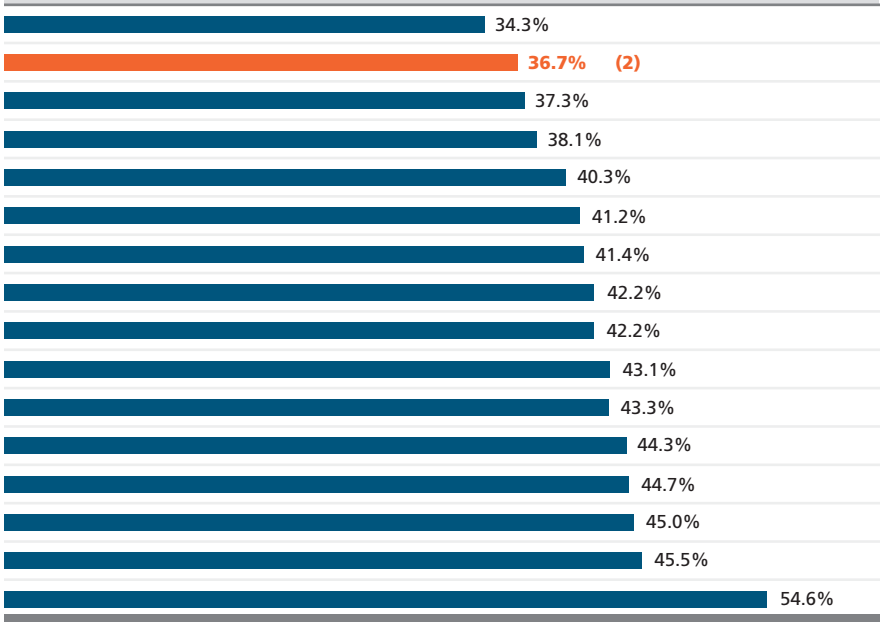
Indicator 4.10: **Commute Time**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on travel to work times. Commute time is reported for persons who travel by "car, truck, or van," which includes a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat.

Average commute time, 2005

Metro Area	Average commute time by car, truck or van (minutes)		Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)	
Milwaukee	(1)	21.0		37.5
Columbus	**(3/T)**	**22.4**	**(1)**	**35.4**
Louisville		22.4		42.4
Kansas City		22.3		36.3
Cincinnati		23.3		37.8
Indianapolis		23.7		39.8
Cleveland		23.2		43.0
Minneapolis		23.8		36.9
Portland, OR		23.3		41.3
San Diego		24.7	(16)	50.8
Austin		24.9	(1)	35.4
Charlotte		25.0		40.8
Nashville		25.4		38.0
Raleigh		24.8		40.1
Jacksonville		25.3		46.7
Chicago	(16)	29.1		50.0

Percent of workers who commute 25 minutes or longer, 2005



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005

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

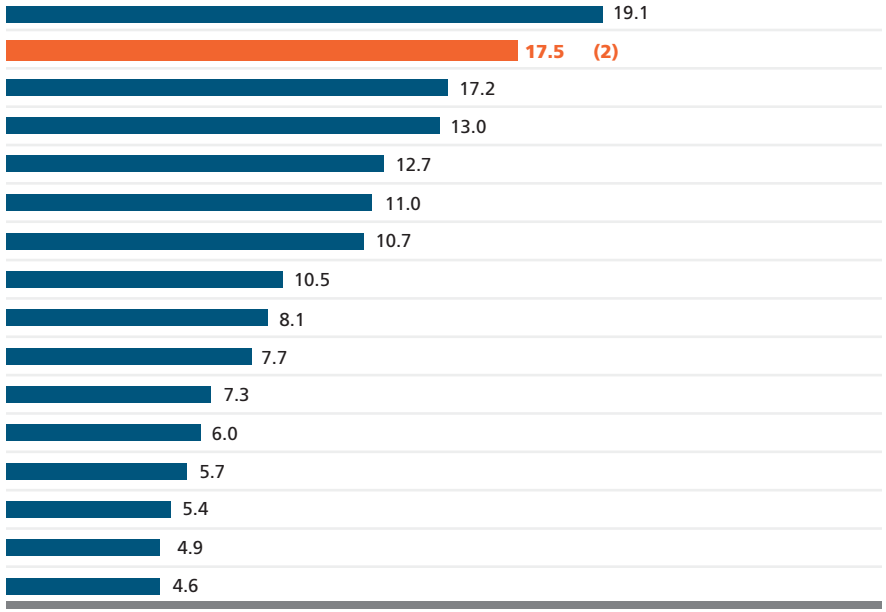
Indicator 4.11: **Libraries**

This indicator includes data from the National Center for Education Statistics on public library collections per capita and library circulation per capita. A public library is a library which is accessible by the public and is generally funded from public sources. Collections includes items the library has acquired as part of its collection and cataloged. Circulation includes all library materials of all types and formats that are charged out for use outside the library, and counts the total number of times these items circulate during the year.

Library collections per capita, 2004

Metro Area	Collection per capita	
Cleveland	(1)	6.3
Columbus	**(3)**	**4.3**
Portland, OR		2.5
Cincinnati		4.2
Indianapolis		3.1
Minneapolis		3.5
Milwaukee		4.9
Kansas City		4.1
Chicago		3.7
Raleigh		1.9
Charlotte		2.2
Jacksonville		3.2
San Diego		3.0
Louisville		2.1
Nashville		1.9
Austin	(16)	1.8

Library circulation per capita, 2004



Source: National Center for Educations Statistics, Library Statistics Program, Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2004

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

Indicator 4.12: **Professional Sports**

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

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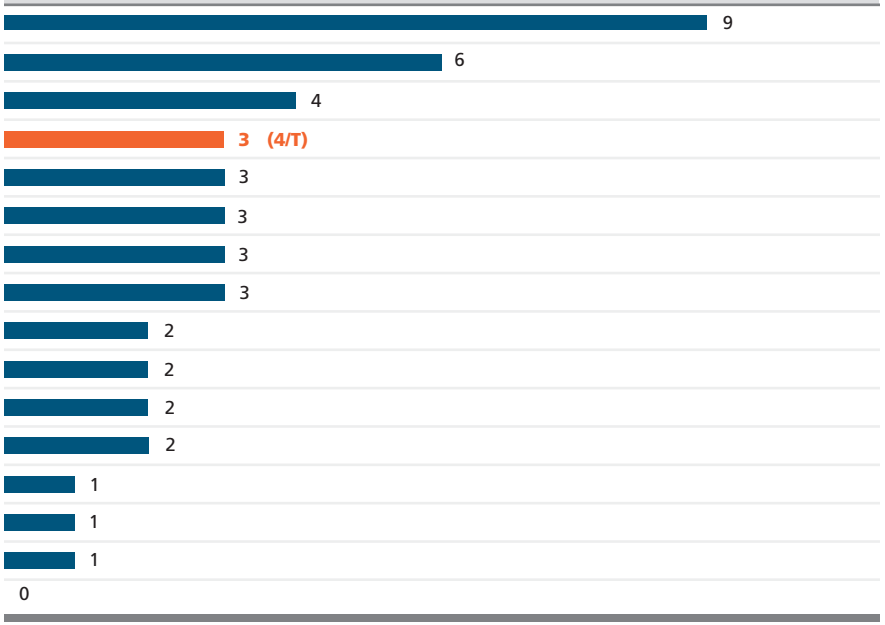
Professional sports teams by league, 2006

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

Total professional sports teams, 2006



Source: Wikipedia, 2006

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

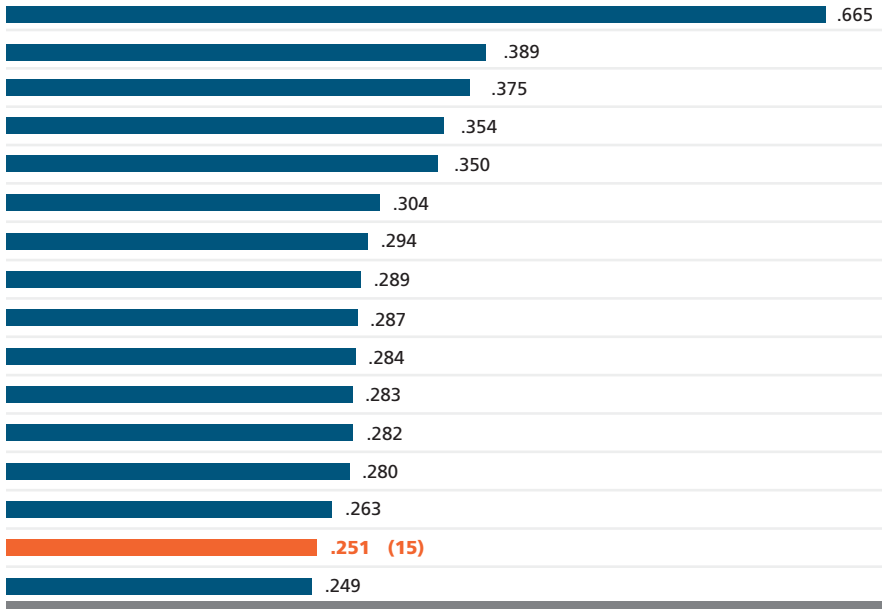
Indicator 4.13: **Arts Establishments**

This indicator includes data from the Urban Institute's Cultural Vitality report. The report counts the number of arts organizations in the top 100 metro areas in the U.S. "Arts organizations" is broadly defined and includes theater companies and dinner theaters, dance companies, musical groups and artists, other performing arts companies, motion picture theaters, museums, historical sites, zoos and botanical gardens, nature parks, arts schools, independent artists, ancillary art participation venues (bookstores, music stores, video rental stores) and retail art dealerships. The report uses 1999 Census MSA geography.

Arts establishments, 2003

Metro Area	Number of arts establishments
Nashville	819
Minneapolis	1,155
Portland, OR	721
Austin	443
Raleigh	416
Chicago	(1) 2,516
Louisville	(16) 302
San Diego	813
Jacksonville	316
Indianapolis	458
Kansas City	503
Charlotte	423
Milwaukee	421
Cincinnati	433
Columbus	**(14) 388**
Cleveland	562

Arts establishments per 1,000 population, 2003



Source: Urban Institute, Cultural Vitality

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

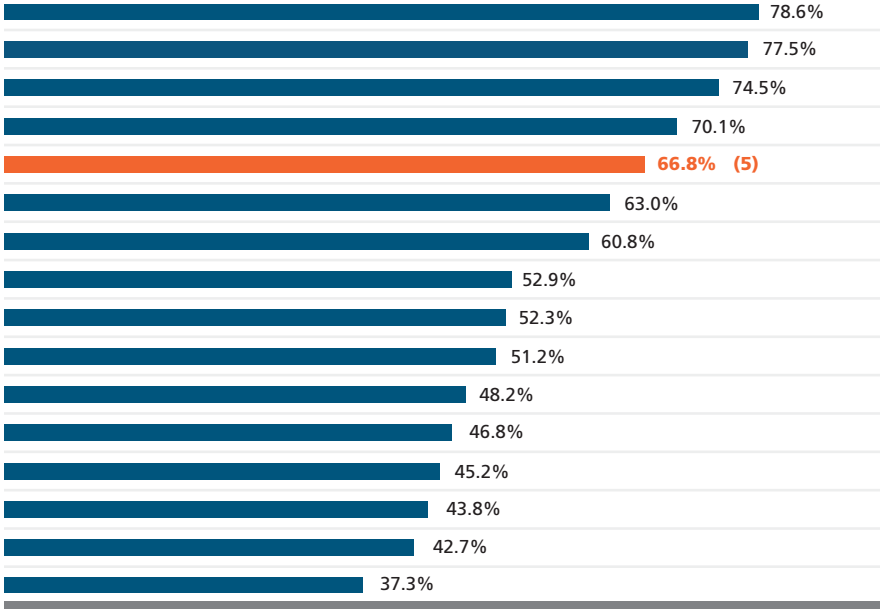
Indicator 4.14: **Air Quality**

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, particile pollution, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. An AQI between 0 and 50 is considered good air quality. A value between 101 and 150 is unhealthy for sensitive groups, 151 and 200 is considered unhealthy, and 201 and 300 is considered very unhealthy. These last three categories were combined to create the "unhealthy" category in this indicator. In addition to the unhealthy and good categories, there are days that have moderate pollution levels (51-100).

Days with good and unhealthy air quality, 2005

Metro Area	Number of days with good air quality	Number of days with unhealthy air quality
Austin	(1) 287	(1) 3
Jacksonville	283	5
Portland, OR	272	8
Milwaukee	256	18
Columbus	**(5) 244**	**(6/T) 13**
Minneapolis	230	8
Cincinnati	222	20
San Diego	193	9
Cleveland	191	(16) 28
Raleigh	187	10
Nashville	176	13
Kansas City	171	20
Charlotte	165	20
Louisville	160	17
Indianapolis	156	21
Chicago	(16) 136	23

Percent days with good air quality, 2005



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Reports, 2005

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

Data Sources

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

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

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

Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities, 2005
http://www.milkeninstitute.org/pdf/best_perf_cities2005.pdf (requires login)

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

National Center for Educational Statistics, Library Statistics Program
http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/libraries/

PricewaterhouseCoopers, MoneyTree Report
http://www.pwcmoneytree.com/moneytree/index.jsp

RealtyTrac, U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report, 2006
http://www.realtytrac.com/news/press/pressRelease.asp?PressReleaseID=112

The Urban Institute, Cultural Vitality in Communities: Interpretation and Indicators
http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311392_Cultural_Vitality.pdf

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=datasets_2&_lang=en

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

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

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

U.S. Census Bureau, State and Metropolitan Area Data Book: 2006
http://www.census.gov/compendia/smadb/SMADBmetro.html

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD User Data Sets
http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il/il05/index.html

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program
http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/05cius/

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics
http://www.bts.gov/publications/national_transportation_statistics/2002/index.html

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, DataPlace
http://www.dataplace.org/charttable/

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

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