Community Research Partners

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2011

COMMUNITY RESEARCH PARTNERS

with funding from
The Columbus Foundation &
The Columbus Partnership

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and The Columbus Partnership

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United Way of Central Ohio
Franklin County Commissioners
The Ohio State University

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2011 represents the fourth edition of the Benchmarking project, following upon previous reports released in March 2007, March 2008, and March 2009. Benchmarking is a process by which standardized, measurable indicators are used to track and assess how a community is doing in comparison to other communities across the state or nation. In 2005 the Columbus Partnership, a group of business leaders interested in civic improvement, convened a meeting with representatives of organizations involved in diverse policy and program areas to discuss the need for, and feasibility of, a benchmarking effort in Central Ohio. Based on input from that meeting and discussions with potential project funders, the Partnership asked Community Research Partners (CRP) to design and implement a Central Ohio benchmarking project. CRP is a nonprofit research center based in Columbus that strengthens Ohio communities through data, information, and knowledge.

Principles that Guide the Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Indicator Groups

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

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

Format of the Report

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

The indicators are presented in 76 indicator topics, each with a primary indicator and one or more related indicators. Each topic (with two exceptions) is displayed on one page. The indicator pages include data sources and definitions, a table, and a bar graph that provide multiple dimensions of the indicator topic. Where historical data are available, a Columbus Trends

chart presents the data and rank for Columbus on the primary indicator over time.

The trend chart should be considered with certain caveats that affect the comparison of the first year to subsequent years. For example, the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) does not include the population living in group quarters, such as college residence halls, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' dormitories, and homeless shelters. Subsequent ACS data do include group quarters populations, which tend to have different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics than the general public.

About the Rankings

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

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

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

The 2011 Report

The 2011 Benchmarking report, fourth in the Benchmarking Central Ohio series, affirms or clarifies many of the baseline measurements of the first three reports. This report provides the latest data available and continues to build the foundation for tracking trends in the future. Because there was an intervening year between this report and the 2009 report, we have gathered archived data wherever possible to fill in trend data for the missing year.

In April 2011, an Advisory Group meeting and follow-up communications generated feedback on the 2009 report, suggesting enhancements for the Benchmarking 2011. The group offered suggestions for new indicators and modifications of existing indicators. CRP considered these suggestions carefully in light of the standards set by the first edition of Benchmarking Central Ohio. Several of the Advisory Group's suggestions were ultimately implemented in one form or another in the current report (see "What's New in 2011" below).

Using Benchmarking Indicators to Illuminate Community Opportunities and Concerns

The national economy continues to drive trends locally and among the country's metropolitan areas, including the 16 Benchmarking MSAs. Nevertheless, a careful comparison of Columbus with the other Benchmarking cities and with national averages reveals differences among metro areas that cut across this report's indicator groups. By considering the report's multiple indicators and their associated trends in combination, the reader can create a rich and nuanced picture of the central Ohio region that can, in turn, provide a basis for community discussion, research, and action.

Income and Poverty

At $25,577, the metro area's per capita income in 2009 exceeded the U.S. average of $24,722. Per capita income actually declined in Columbus compared to the previous two years. However, due to economic conditions across the Benchmarking metros, Columbus's ranking (based on income adjusted for the Columbus cost of living) increased slightly, from 9th to 8th. Median household income in Columbus in 2009 also declined relative to the previous two years. As with per capita income, the region's median household income exceeded the U.S. median but fell below that of the majority of Benchmarking cities. Columbus also ranks lower (11th) in the percent of

households with income $75,000 or above, although Columbus's rank is trending upward.

Despite exceeding the U.S. numbers for both per capita and median household income, the poverty rate in Columbus (15.6%) exceeded the average of the top 100 U.S. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs; 13.6%) in 2009, placing Columbus in 16th place among the Benchmarking metros. The picture was only slightly better for those earning an income that supports self-sufficiency (200% of poverty or above)—with 30.9% of persons below 200% of poverty, Columbus ranked 10th. The region also ranked in the lower half of the 16 Benchmarking cities in income supports (12.2% of households, 13th) and Earned Income Tax Credits per return ($314; 9th), falling between Cleveland and Cincinnati in the rankings on both measures.

Other measures affecting household and family stability present a mixed picture, with high rankings on owner and rental housing affordability (4th on both measures) but low rankings on household access to a vehicle (9th), which affects a worker's ability to get to a job, and children in families where no parent works (16th).

There are positive dimensions to the Columbus economy, as well. Columbus women owned a higher percentage of businesses (30.8%) in 2007 than in all other Benchmarking metros except Chicago, up from 29.5% in 2002. Columbus ranks 6th in both the participation rate of women ages 16–64 in the workforce (73.4%) and median income for women ($26,039). Although a gender gap still exists between the median income of women and men, the gap is smaller in Columbus (where women's median income is 76.5% of men's) than in all but three Benchmarking cities. In more general terms, the percent of the Columbus population that is of prime working age (22–54 years) ranks third at 49.0%, with a respectable ratio of the working-age population to both the youth and senior populations, who typically are economically inactive, suggesting that the Columbus workforce is well-positioned for long-term stability.

Transportation and Energy

The Columbus commuter has a relatively easy commute compared to workers in other Benchmarking metros. In 2009 Columbus ranked 2nd, behind Milwaukee, in lowest percentage of workers who commute 25 minutes or longer, a ranking Columbus has held in four of the last five years. The metro area ranked 3rd in terms of average commute time by car, truck or van (22.5 minutes) and 5th for commutes by public transportation (40.8 minutes). Also in 2009, Columbus ranked 1st in the hours of annual traffic delay per person (17 hours), a measure of traffic congestion; this was a slight improvement over the 18-hour annual traffic delay in 2006, which placed Columbus 2nd in the 2006 rankings.

The ease with which metro area residents commute is reflected in the transportation modes chosen: 83.3% of Columbus workers in 2009 chose to drive alone to work (rank: 15th), and 7.9% carpooled (rank: 16th). Only 3.5% walked, biked or used public transit (rank: 10th). Despite the high proportion of commuters who chose to drive, Columbus saw an 11.4% rise in public transportation usage from 2006 to 2009, higher than the 8.5% average over the top 100 MSAs and 9th among Benchmarking cities—most likely due to the increased cost of gasoline.

With all of the motor vehicle traffic, it is not surprising that Columbus ranks lower than most Benchmarking MSAs in carbon emissions per capita (2.95 tons, ranking 11th), particularly emissions from cars and trucks (1.18 and 0.48 tons, respectively, ranking 12th on both indicators). What may be surprising is that the city ranks lowest in carbon emissions from residential heating fuels (0.48 tons, ranking 16th), even below chillier cities Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Cleveland, suggesting either a change in home heating practices or an increase in heating efficiency is needed. Unfortunately, Columbus also ranks in the lowest third among Benchmarking cities in LEED-certified project square footage per capita (2.12 sq ft per capita), just over half the average for the top 100 MSAs (4.11 sq ft per capita). On a positive note, Columbus ranks 6th among Benchmarking MSAs in green jobs per 1,000 persons in the workforce [4.1; slightly higher than the number of such jobs per 1,000 among the top 100 MSAs (4.0)].

Other Stories in the Benchmarking Data

The reader is encouraged to spend some time with the Benchmarking indicators. Understand each for its meaning and implications individually, and

then step back to see where collections of indicators can be brought to bear on community topics of interest.

What's New in 2011

Changes in the 2011 report are greater in number than in previous years, which in part reflects an approach toward a broader scope in benchmarking.

New education section

At the suggestion of the Advisory Group, a new section on education was added to the 2011 report called Lifelong Learning. This section includes four existing indicators from other sections in the 2009 report, as well as five new indicators.

New and revised indicators

The scope of work for the Benchmarking 2011 report included the addition of several new indicators. At the suggestion of the Advisory Group, CRP considered a wide range of potential new indicators, specifically on the topics of energy, health, child wellbeing, education, and gender equality. Compared to the addition of one new indicator to the 2009 report, the 2011 report contains 18 new indicators. Where possible, CRP calculated the data and rank for Columbus for the previous years to provide data for the Columbus Trends chart for new indicators.

Four of the exisiting primary indicators were modified for various reasons. The Earned Income Tax Credit (3.10), Charitable Contributions (4.10), and Traffic Congestion (4.17) indicators were revised due to changes in the way their sources reported the data. The Libraries indicator (5.08) was changed due to concerns voiced by the Advisory Group about the relevance of the data. A summary table of changes and other notes related to the indicators is included in Appendix A.

Dropped indicators

Three of the indicator topics from the 2009 report were dropped from the 2011 report for various reasons. The Home Internet Use and Wi-Fi Hotspots indicators from the previous report were removed due to greater Internet access in general. The Venture Capital Investment indicator was dropped due to the use of congressional districts for reporting, which do not align with census MSA geographies.

Data source change

The data source for the Local Government indicator (4.14) was changed from *Demographia* magazine to the Census Bureau's Census of Local Governments, which was the raw data source for *Demographia*.

Online data resource for the top 100 metro areas

In addition to this report, CRP has provided Benchmarking indicators data in an online resource for all of the top 100 Metropolitan Statistical Areas by population (including Columbus and the 15 other Benchmarking MSAs) to enable users to do their own benchmarking comparisons:

http://communityresearchpartners.org/uploads/publications//Benchmarking2011_Top100.xls

The Metro Areas

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

Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. In updating the data, CRP corrected data in three indicators from the 2009 report. These corrections are noted in Appendix A. CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, but it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into future updates of the report.

2003 U.S. Census Bureau Metro Area Descriptions

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

Columbus Benchmarking Trends, 2009 to 2011 Reports

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

1. **Rank going up:** Columbus's rank has moved up in at least one of the last two years of data collection and moved up or at least stayed neutral in the other year.
2. **Rank going down:** Columbus's rank has moved down in at least one of the two years and stayed neutral or moved down in the other year.
3. **Mixed movements:** Columbus's rank has moved up or down in one year and in the other direction the other year.
4. **No change:** Columbus's rank has stayed at the same position for the last three years of data collection.

Some indicators have two years' worth of data, not three, and are therefore categorized on the change in Columbus's rank over two points in time. Indicators for which trending data are unavailable are not included in the table.

The results show Columbus going up in the overall rankings in three of the sections, while going down in the other two. The Population Vitality, Economic Strength, and Personal Prosperity indicators show a clear upward trend, while the Community Wellbeing and Lifelong Learning indicators show a downward trend.

Columbus Benchmarking Trends, 2009 to 2011 Reports*

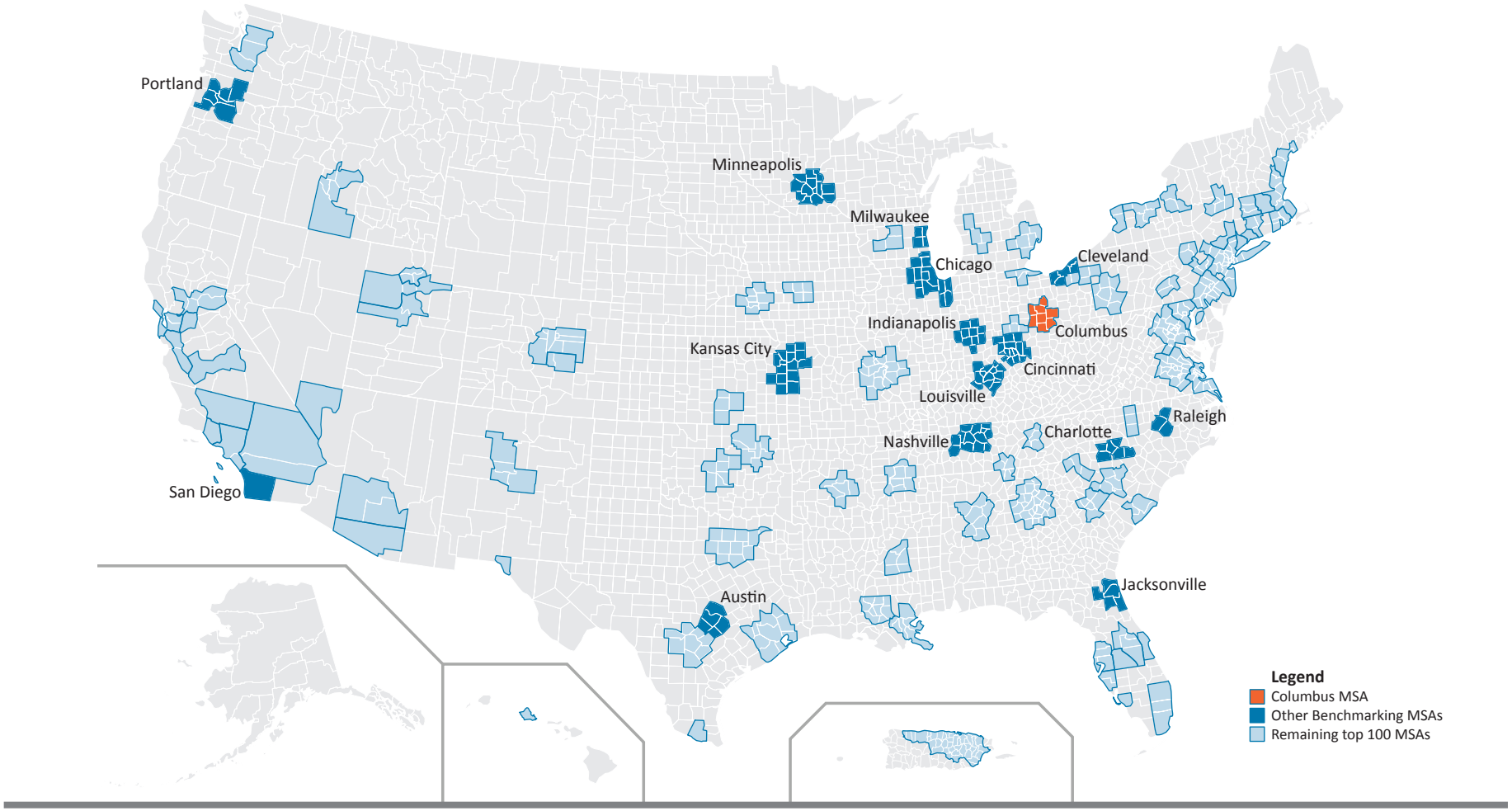
	RANK WENT UP	RANK WENT DOWN	MIXED MOVEMENTS	NO CHANGE
Population Vitality	1.03 Percent of foreign-born population (10)	1.01 Percent population change (9)	1.02 Percent change in birth rate (9)	1.04 Percent minority population (13)
	1.07 Percent of population ages 65 and above (4)		1.06 Percent of population under age 18 (7)	
	1.08 Median age (3)		1.09 Persons per household (11)	
Economic Strength	2.03 Percent professional and business services employment (3)	2.03 Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment (4)	2.01 Percent change in business firms (13)	2.02 Small business establishments per 1,000 establishments (13)
	2.07 High tech location quotient (9)		2.04 Professional and business services employment growth (6)	2.04 Transportation, warehousing, utilities employment growth (1)
	2.08 Percent minority-owned businesses (7)		2.05 Fortune 1,000 companies (4)	2.06 Percent of small business firms (16)
	2.09 Percent female-owned businesses (2)		2.10 GMP per capita (7)	
	2.11 Per capita income (adjusted, Columbus cost of living) (8)		2.14 Unemployment rate (3)	
	2.12 Percent management & professional occupations (4)		2.15 Percent new residents age 25+ with graduate degree (8)	
	2.13 Percent population of prime working age (3)			

Columbus Benchmarking Trends, 2009 to 2011 Reports*

	RANK GOING UP	RANK GOING DOWN	MIXED MOVEMENTS	NO CHANGE
Personal Prosperity	3.03 Percent of households with income $75,000 and above (11)		3.02 Median household income (12)	3.01 Investment income as percent of total income (15)
	3.05 Women's earnings as a percentage of men's earnings (4)		3.06 Percent of population below poverty level (16)	3.04 Income gap ratio (5)
	3.07 Percent of unmarried women 15-19 who had a birth in the past year (9)		3.08 Percent of persons below 200% poverty (10)	3.13 Percent housing affordable to median income buyers (4)
	3.11 Residential building permits per 1,000 housing units (7)		3.09 Percent of households receiving assistance or food stamps (13)	3.16 Percent of households without a vehicle (9)
	3.15 Percent renters spending over 30% on housing (4)		3.12 Percent of owner-occupied housing units (12)	
			3.14 Foreclosure rate (12)	
			3.17 Percent of children in families with no working parents (16)	
Community Wellbeing	4.18 Percent who commute 25 minutes or more (2)	4.03 Percent of adults who have ever had diabetes (14)	4.02 Percent of adults who are obese (14)	4.05 Percent of days with good air quality (5)
	4.22 Arts establishments per 1,000 populations (13)	4.06 Percent of adults who smoke (11)	4.04 Percent of adults who have asthma (2)	4.08 Number of physicians per 100,000 population (10)
		4.12 Voter participation (8)	4.07 Percent of adults without health insurance (7)	4.11 Overall volunteer rate (4)
		4.14 Local government entities per 100,000 population (14)	4.09 Violent crimes per 100,000 population (5)	4.20 Commercial air passenger boardings per capita (15)
		4.19 Percent of workers using alternate transportation (10)	4.16 Percent change in public transit usage (6)	4.23 Community celebrations per 100,000 population (1)
		4.21 Major professional sports teams (7)	4.17 Percent change in traffic delay per person (13)	
		4.25 Carbon emissions per capita (11)	4.24 LEED certified projects, sq ft per capita (11)	
Lifelong Learning	5.03 Percent of teens 16–19 not in school and not high school graduates (2)	5.02 Percent of population age 5+ speaking English less than very well (4)	5.06 Percent of children ages 3–4 enrolled in school (10)	5.08 Public library visits per capita (2)
		5.04 18–24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop. (4)	5.07 Percent of students eligible for free or reduced lunch (3)	
		5.05 Percent of population age 25+ with graduate degree (8)		

*Columbus rankings for the 2011 report are in parentheses. Movement in Columbus's ranking is relative to the performance of the Benchmarking metro areas. In some indicators, Columbus may have moved up in ranking not on the basis of improvement within the region but rather due to worse performance in other regions. For example, the per capita income fell from $27,076 to $26,577 in Columbus but its ranking adjusted for cost of living improved from 10th to 8th.

Top 100 MSAs by Population, 2009*



*CRP has provided Benchmarking indicators data in an online resource for all of the top 100 MSAs by population (including Columbus and the 15 other Benchmarking MSAs) to enable users to do their own benchmarking comparisons: http://communityresearchpartners.org/uploads/publications//Benchmarking2011_Top100.xls

Section 1: Population Vitality

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

The following are the Population Vitality indicator categories:

Population Vitality Overview

Population Growth

In 2009 the 16 metro areas ranged in size from Raleigh, with 1.1 million people, to Chicago, with 9.6 million. The Columbus metro area, with 1.8 million, ranked 8th in population.

The fastest growing metro areas were Raleigh, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which all grew by over 10.0% from 2004 to 2009. Milwaukee was the metro area with the lowest population growth. Cleveland again saw its population decline.

The Columbus population grew by 6.2%, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. This rate was higher than the 5.4% change across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.

Birth Rate

Austin, San Diego, Charlotte, and Raleigh each had a birth rate of over 15.0 births per 1,000 people in 2009. Cleveland had the lowest birth rate with fewer than 13.0 births per 1,000 people. The birth rate in Columbus fell slightly to 14.7.

From 2004 to 2009, the only metro areas with an increase in birth rate were Nashville and San Diego. The steepest drops were in Austin, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Minneapolis. Across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S., there was a decrease of 2.4%. Columbus ranked 9th among the 16 metro areas, with a 2.5% decrease in the birth rate.

Foreign-Born Population

Of the 16 metro areas, San Diego had the largest foreign-born percentage of its population (22.7%). Chicago was the only other Benchmarking metro area to exceed the 16.1% share across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. The lowest percentages of foreign-born residents (below 5.0%) were in Cincinnati and Louisville. Columbus tied with Milwaukee, ranking 10th among the metro areas, with foreign-born residents representing 6.9% of the population. However, Columbus ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in recent arrivals, with 47.0% of immigrants having entered the U.S. since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity

Among the 16 metro areas, San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had the highest percentages of non-white population in 2009 (all at 40.0% or higher). Meanwhile, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Louisville had the lowest rates, each under 20.0%. The percent minority population across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. was 41.9%.

In the group of 16, the highest percentages of black population were in Charlotte, Jacksonville, Raleigh, and Cleveland. The Asian population was proportionately highest in San Diego, Portland, Chicago, and Minneapolis. San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had high percentages of persons of Hispanic origin. The Columbus metro area ranked 13th in overall diversity (22.3% non-white population), but was 8th in the percentage of Asian population and 9th in black population.

Residential Segregation

Of the 16 metro areas, Raleigh was the least segregated over the period 2005–2009, and the only metro area with a Black–White dissimilarity index below 50. Meanwhile, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Cleveland were the most segregated, all with Black–White dissimilarity indices over 75. The Columbus metro area ranked 10th with an index of 61, slightly higher than the index of 58 across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.

The Asian–White dissimilarity index was lowest in Jacksonville, Portland, and Austin. Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites in Jacksonville, Raleigh, and Portland were the least segregated. Columbus had an Asian–White dissimilarity index of 48, ranking 12th, and tied Cincinnati with an Hispanic–White dissimilarity index of 47, ranking 6th.

Youth and Senior Populations

In 2009, 24.6% of the Columbus metro area population was under age 18, just below the 24.7% across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S., tying Cincinnati and Milwaukee for the 7th highest youth population among the 16 metro areas. Raleigh (26.6%) and Charlotte (26.3%) ranked highest, while

Cleveland, Portland, and Louisville ranked lowest, all below 24.0%.

Austin, Raleigh, and Charlotte had the smallest percentage of persons age 65 and over (10.0% or under). Columbus tied with Minneapolis and Nashville, ranking 4th with 10.5%. Cleveland had the largest senior population (14.9%) by a large margin over the next two metro areas, Louisville and Milwaukee (12.7% and 12.5%, respectively). The percentage across the 100 largest metro areas in the nation was 12.0%.

Median Age

The metro areas with the largest senior populations also had the highest median ages. Columbus was among four metro areas with a median age under 35 years, ranking below Austin, Raleigh, and San Diego. Cleveland, Louisville, and Milwaukee had median ages of 37 years or older. Across the 16 metro areas, the white population was the oldest group (ages 34–42), while the Hispanic population was the youngest (ages 22–28), with differences of 7 to 16 years in median age between these groups. The median age in the U.S. was 36.8 years.

Households

In 2009 Columbus ranked 9th, with the 8th highest percentage of households that were female-headed with children (7.9%). Columbus ranked 3rd in one-person households (29.1%) and 14th in married couple households (46.9%). Minneapolis, San Diego, and Portland had the lowest percentages of female-headed households with children (below 6.5%). Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Columbus had the highest percentage of persons living alone (over 29.0%). Raleigh and Minneapolis had the highest percentages of married couple households (greater than 50.0%).

San Diego, Chicago, and Austin had the largest average household size (over the 2.77 average across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.). Cleveland and Louisville had the smallest (below 2.55 persons). Columbus tied with Minneapolis at 11th, with 2.60 persons per household.

Indicator 1.01: **Population Growth**

This indicator includes U.S. Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2004 and 2009 and the increase or decrease in population from 2004 to 2009.

Columbus Trends: Percent population change

Years	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2000–2005	5.5%								●								
2001–2006	5.3%									●							
2002–2007	5.7%								●								
2003–2008	6.0%									●							
2004–2009	6.2%									●							

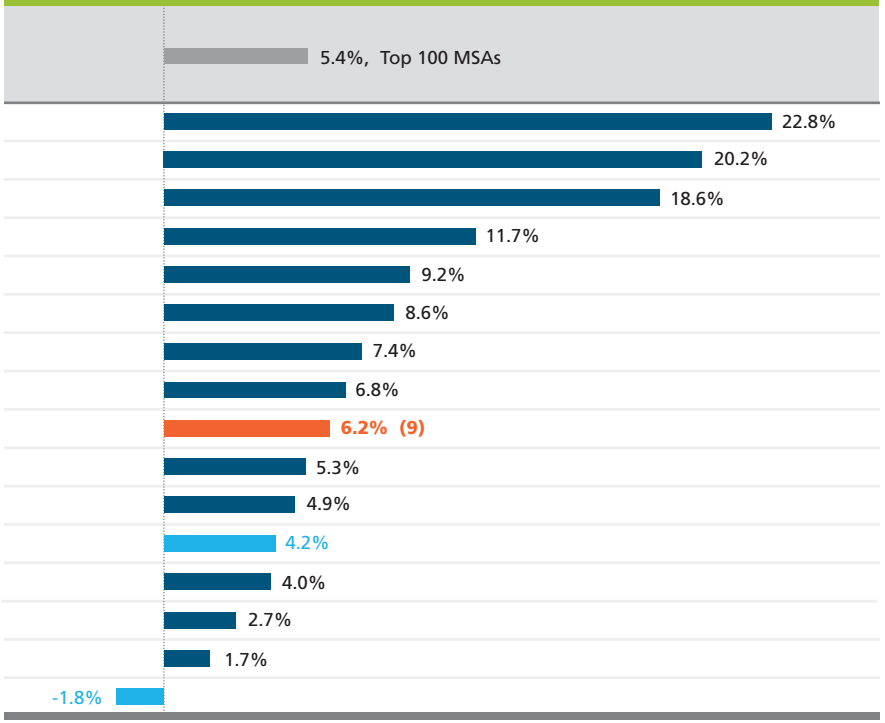
● *Columbus metro area rank* (Highest metro) (Lowest metro)

Total population, 2004 and 2009

Metro Area	Total population 2004		Total population 2009	
Raleigh	(16)	916,790	(16)	1,125,827
Austin		1,418,999		1,705,075
Charlotte		1,471,706		1,745,524
Nashville		1,416,452		1,582,264
Portland		2,052,776		2,241,841
Jacksonville		1,222,731		1,328,144
Indianapolis		1,622,935		1,743,658
Kansas City		1,935,840		2,067,585
Columbus	**(8)**	**1,696,238**	**(8)**	**1,801,848**
Minneapolis		3,106,569		3,269,814
Louisville		1,200,010		1,258,577
Cincinnati		2,083,905		2,171,896
San Diego		2,935,672		3,053,793
Chicago	(1)	9,332,090	(1)	9,580,567
Milwaukee		1,533,932		1,559,667
Cleveland		2,128,958		2,091,286

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Percent population change, 2004–2009



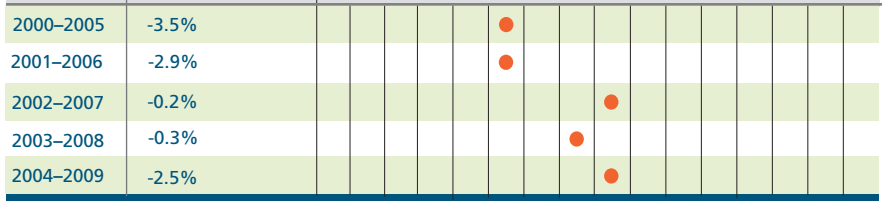
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.02: **Birth Rate**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in birth rate

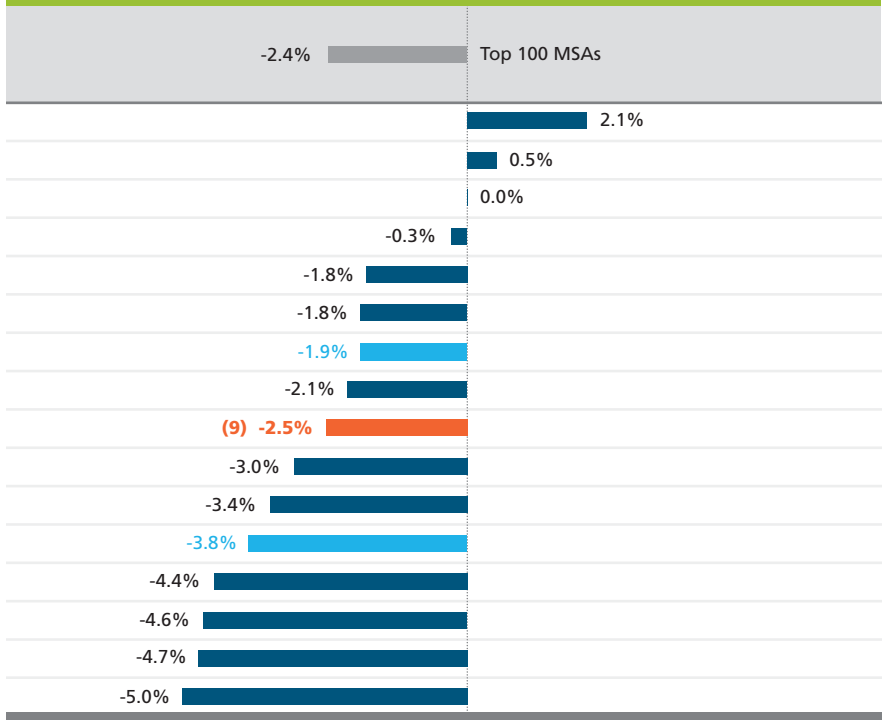
Years	Percent change
2000–2005	-3.5%
2001–2006	-2.9%
2002–2007	-0.2%
2003–2008	-0.3%
2004–2009	-2.5%



Total births and birth rate, 2009

Metro Area		Total births		Birth rate (births per 1,000 population)
Nashville		23,285		14.7
San Diego		47,280		15.5
Jacksonville		18,901		14.2
Charlotte		26,821		15.4
Milwaukee		21,625		13.9
Portland		30,057		13.4
Cincinnati		30,244		13.9
Louisville	(16)	16,571		13.2
Columbus	**(9)**	**26,538**	**(6)**	**14.7**
Kansas City		30,018		14.5
Raleigh		17,261		15.3
Cleveland		25,255	(16)	12.1
Austin		26,750	(1)	15.7
Indianapolis		26,125		15.0
Chicago	(1)	139,860		14.6
Minneapolis		46,181		14.1

Percent change in birth rate, 2004–2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

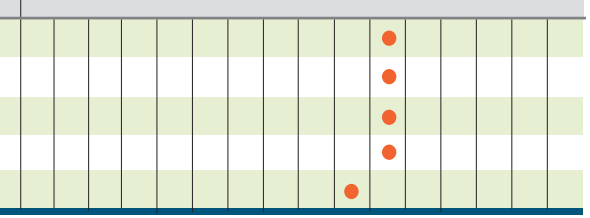
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.03: **Foreign-born Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of population that is foreign-born

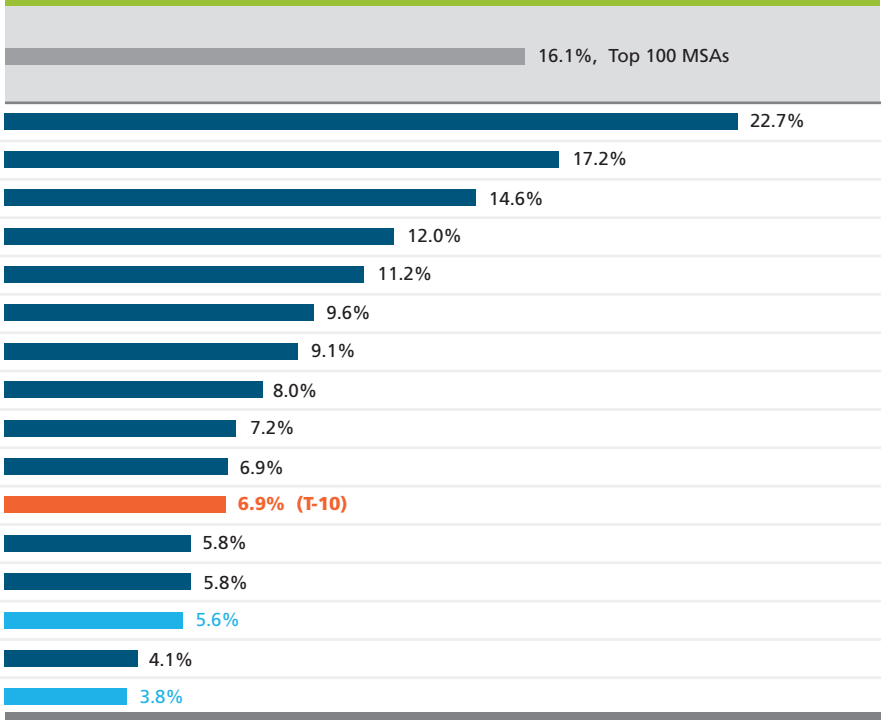
Year	Percent
2005	6.1%
2006	6.0%
2007	6.3%
2008	6.4%
2009	6.9%



Foreign-born population, 2009

Metro Area	Total foreign-born population	Percent entered U.S. 2000 or after
San Diego	694,238	26.9%
Chicago	(1) 1,645,920	27.7%
Austin	249,240	39.9%
Portland	270,099	33.9%
Raleigh	125,920	45.6%
Charlotte	167,423	46.4%
Minneapolis	296,932	41.7%
Jacksonville	106,029	33.6%
Nashville	113,418	44.9%
Milwaukee	107,640	37.9%
Columbus	**(8) 124,083**	**(3) 47.0%**
Indianapolis	101,281	(1) 53.9%
Kansas City	119,152	43.6%
Cleveland	116,192	(16) 24.3%
Louisville	(16) 51,995	49.1%
Cincinnati	81,693	44.7%

Percent of population that is foreign-born, 2009



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

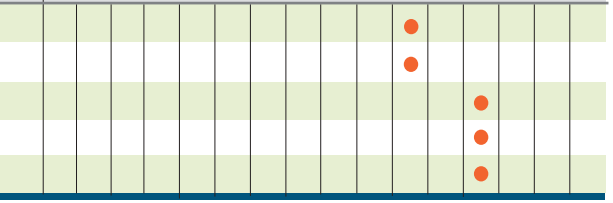
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.04: **Race and Ethnicity**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent minority population

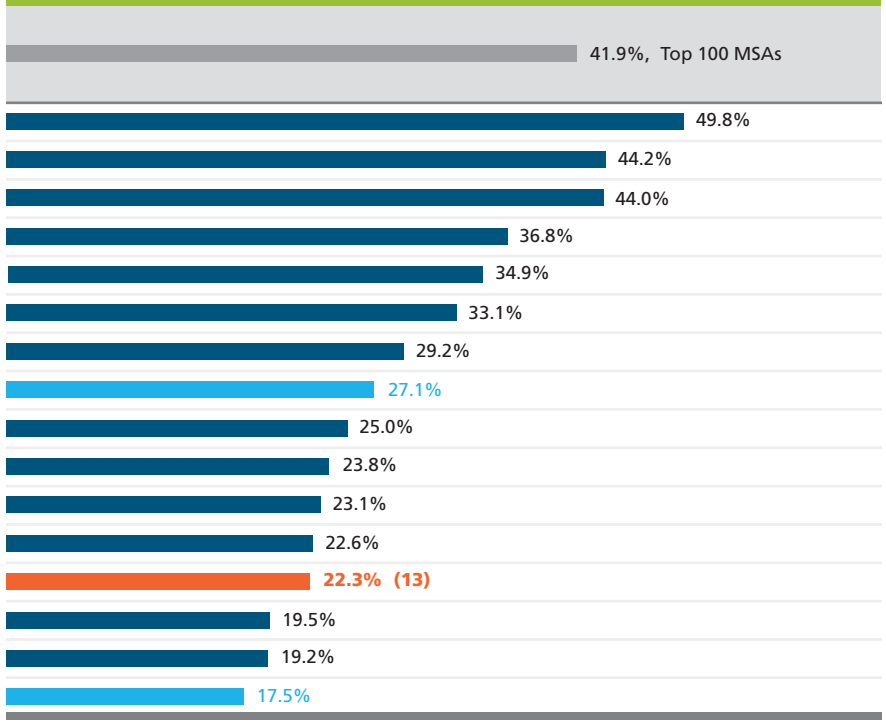
Year	Percent
2005	19.7%
2006	20.0%
2007	21.7%
2008	22.0%
2009	22.3%



Population race and ethnicity, 2009

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
San Diego	73.9%	5.0%	(1) 10.3%	(1) 31.3%
Austin	73.7%	7.5%	4.5%	30.7%
Chicago	(16) 66.2%	17.6%	5.4%	19.9%
Charlotte	68.8%	(1) 22.7%	2.8%	9.2%
Raleigh	70.8%	19.9%	3.8%	9.3%
Jacksonville	71.1%	22.0%	3.3%	6.2%
Milwaukee	77.1%	16.2%	2.7%	8.7%
Cleveland	75.8%	19.6%	1.9%	4.5%
Nashville	78.9%	15.3%	2.2%	6.0%
Kansas City	80.9%	11.6%	2.1%	7.5%
Indianapolis	79.6%	14.4%	2.0%	5.1%
Portland	82.8%	(16) 2.7%	5.4%	10.6%
Columbus	**(6) 79.9%**	**(9) 13.8%**	**(8) 3.0%**	**(14) 3.3%**
Louisville	82.5%	13.0%	(16) 1.3%	3.2%
Minneapolis	83.7%	6.4%	5.3%	4.9%
Cincinnati	(1) 84.0%	11.9%	1.7%	(16) 2.2%

Percent minority population, 2009*



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

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

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

Indicator 1.05: **Residential Segregation**

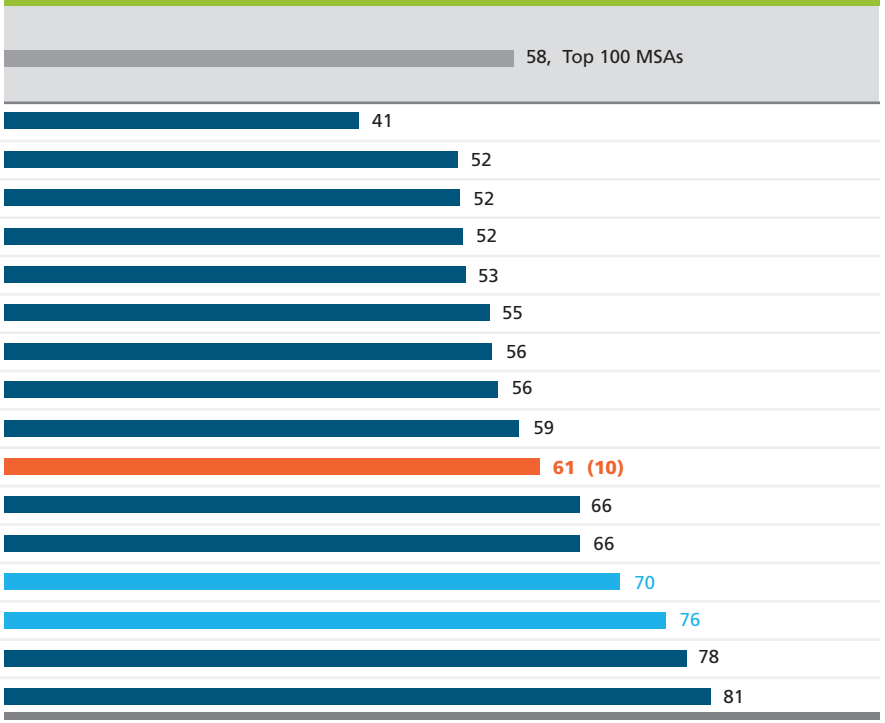
This indicator includes data from the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan. A dissimilarity index can be used to measure racial and ethnic residential segregation in a community. It calculates the evenness with which two groups are distributed across a defined area. An index of 0 means complete integration, and an index of 100 means complete segregation. The study was based on an analysis of 2005–2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Asian–White and Hispanic–White Dissimilarity Indices, 2005–2009

Metro Area	Asian–White dissimilarity index		Hispanic–White dissimilarity index	
Raleigh		46		36
Portland		38		38
Austin		42		43
Charlotte		45		48
Jacksonville	(1)	37	(1)	30
Nashville		47		51
Minneapolis		46		48
San Diego		49		50
Louisville	(16)	56		45
Columbus	**(12)**	**48**	**(T-6)**	**47**
Kansas City		47		49
Indianapolis		46		48
Cincinnati		54		47
Cleveland		51		56
Chicago		47		57
Milwaukee		47	(16)	60

Source: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center

Black–White Dissimilarity Index, 2005–2009



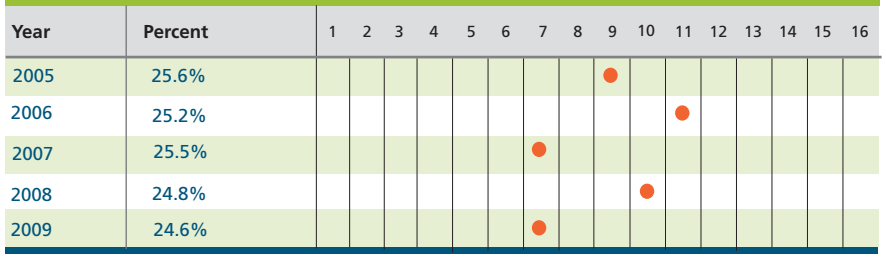
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.06: **Youth Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population under age 18

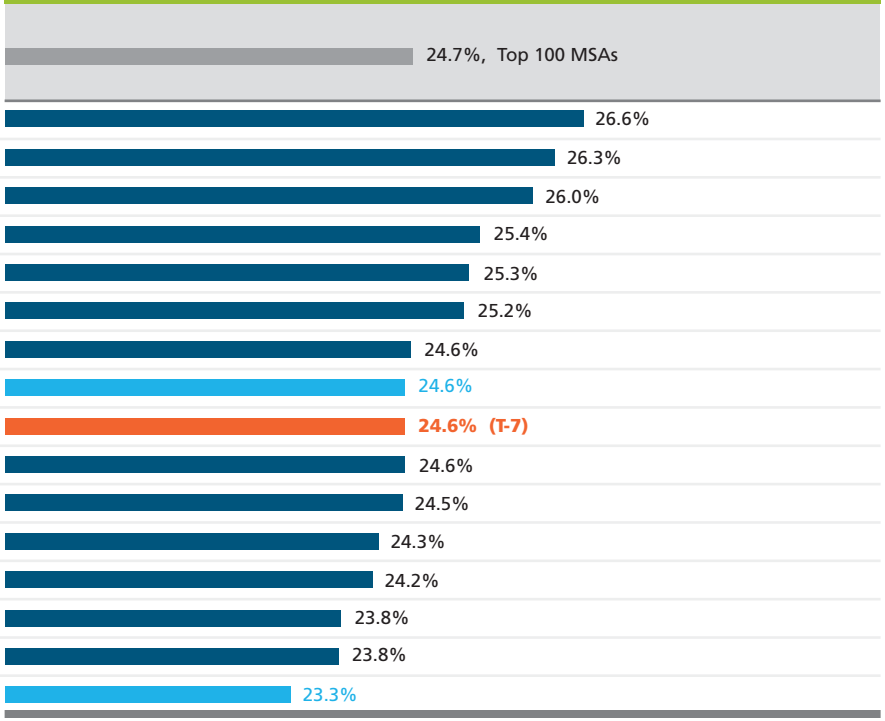
Year	Percent
2005	25.6%
2006	25.2%
2007	25.5%
2008	24.8%
2009	24.6%



Population under age 18, 2009

Metro Area	Total population under age 18	Child dependency ratio
Raleigh	(16) 299,581	0.411
Charlotte	458,533	0.412
Indianapolis	454,458	(1) 0.413
Chicago	(1) 2,436,824	0.402
Austin	431,522	0.379
Kansas City	521,516	0.400
Minneapolis	805,489	0.379
Cincinnati	533,455	0.389
Columbus	**(10) 442,744**	**(T-9) 0.379**
Milwaukee	383,128	0.390
Nashville	388,022	0.377
Jacksonville	322,206	0.380
San Diego	739,625	0.376
Louisville	300,214	0.376
Portland	533,853	(16) 0.364
Cleveland	486,584	0.376

Percent population under age 18, 2009



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

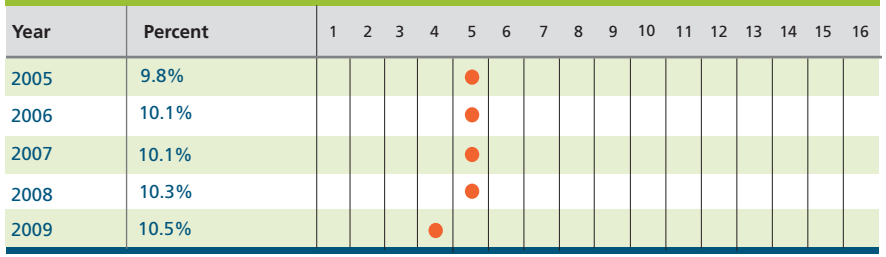
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.07: **Senior Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population age 65 and older

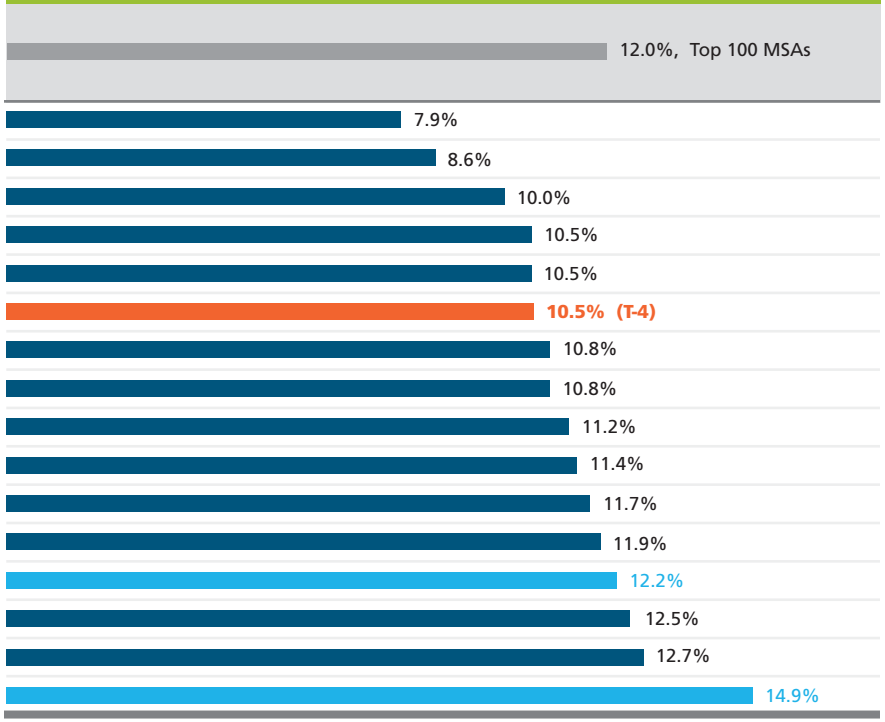
Year	Percent
2005	9.8%
2006	10.1%
2007	10.1%
2008	10.3%
2009	10.5%



Population age 65 and older, 2009

Metro Area	Total population age 65 and older		Old-age dependency ratio	
Austin		134,124	(1)	0.118
Raleigh	(1)	96,597		0.132
Charlotte		173,806		0.156
Minneapolis		341,796		0.161
Nashville		165,867		0.161
Columbus	**(8)**	**189,845**	**(6)**	**0.162**
Portland		242,895		0.166
Indianapolis		189,176		0.172
Chicago	(16)	1,075,063		0.177
San Diego		347,654		0.177
Kansas City		241,109		0.185
Jacksonville		157,353		0.186
Cincinnati		264,882		0.193
Milwaukee		194,502		0.198
Louisville		160,218		0.201
Cleveland		311,323	(16)	0.241

Percent population age 65 and older, 2009



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

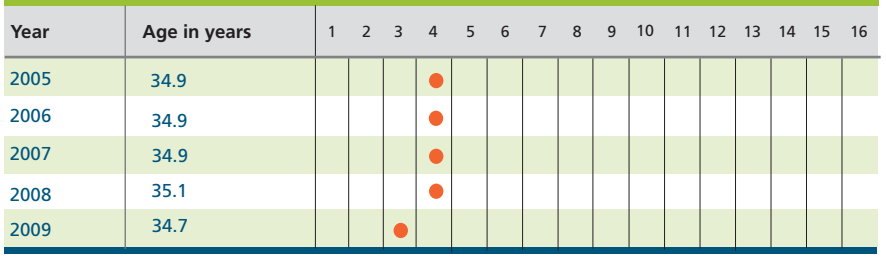
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.08: **Median Age**

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

Columbus Trends: Median age (years) of total population

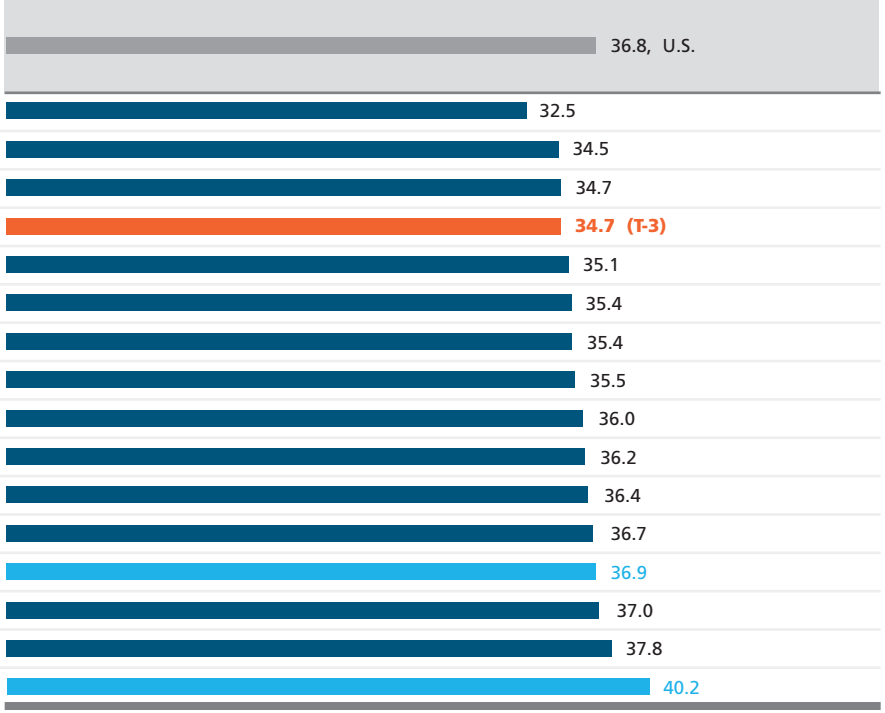
Year	Age in years
2005	34.9
2006	34.9
2007	34.9
2008	35.1
2009	34.7



Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2009*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic
Austin	(1) 34.2	30.3	31.5	27.0
Raleigh	36.4	32.1	33.4	25.0
San Diego	36.2	30.6	(16) 37.2	26.5
Columbus	**(4) 36.5**	**(3) 30.0**	**(4) 33.1**	**(10) 25.8**
Charlotte	37.4	32.0	33.5	25.4
Chicago	38.4	32.6	34.8	26.9
Indianapolis	37.3	31.0	33.4	24.4
Nashville	37.2	30.5	34.4	23.5
Minneapolis	38.5	(1) 26.9	(1) 28.0	24.4
Kansas City	38.1	32.1	33.2	26.4
Portland	38.3	31.9	36.5	24.9
Jacksonville	39.6	30.6	34.8	(16) 28.8
Cincinnati	38.4	32.0	33.8	24.1
Milwaukee	40.4	27.6	28.9	25.1
Louisville	39.4	32.0	33.6	(1) 22.6
Cleveland	(16) 42.5	(16) 34.1	33.5	27.3

Median age (years) of the total population, 2009



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

*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

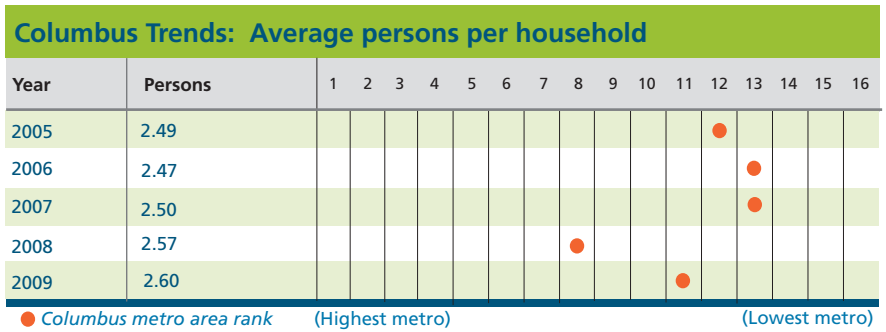
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.09: **Households**

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

Columbus Trends: Average persons per household

Year	Persons
2005	2.49
2006	2.47
2007	2.50
2008	2.57
2009	2.60



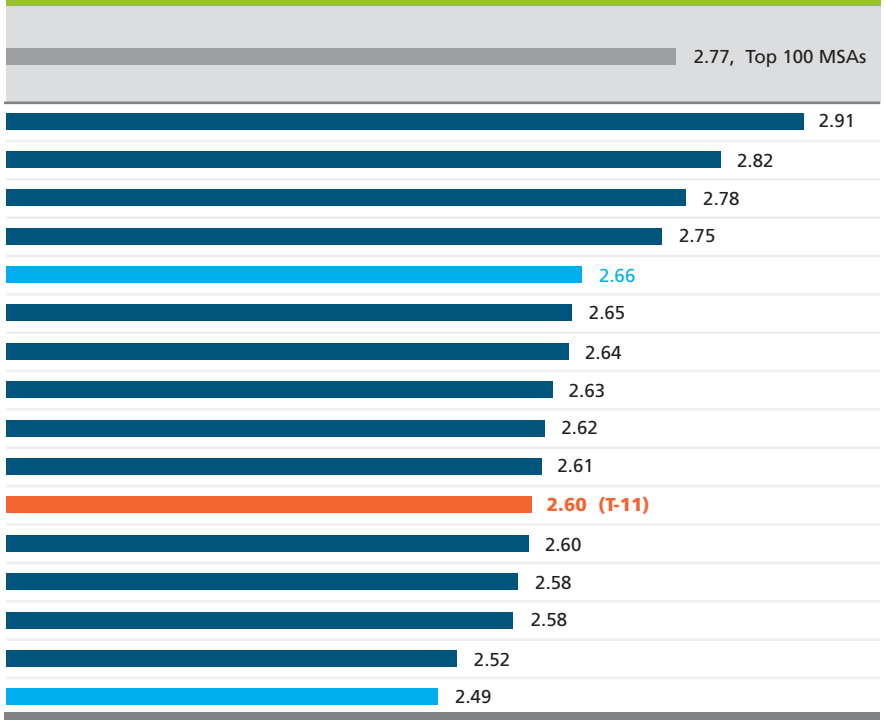
Number and percent of households by type, 2009

Metro Area	Total households	Married couple households	Persons living alone	Female-headed households with children*
San Diego	1,048,975	49.3%	(16) 25.9%	6.4%
Chicago	(1) 3,399,708	48.3%	28.5%	7.2%
Austin	614,047	47.5%	28.3%	6.6%
Raleigh	(16) 409,166	(1) 52.7%	26.8%	7.1%
Cincinnati	816,646	49.3%	28.3%	8.2%
Nashville	598,055	49.6%	27.0%	7.6%
Portland	847,989	49.7%	27.2%	6.4%
Jacksonville	505,657	48.1%	27.0%	8.3%
Kansas City	789,734	49.6%	28.5%	7.8%
Indianapolis	667,555	47.8%	28.9%	8.2%
Columbus	**(8) 693,137**	**(14) 46.9%**	**(3) 29.1%**	**(9) 7.9%**
Minneapolis	1,259,095	50.9%	28.5%	(1) 6.2%
Charlotte	675,535	48.9%	27.0%	8.1%
Milwaukee	604,566	45.6%	29.8%	8.4%
Louisville	500,367	48.3%	28.5%	8.5%
Cleveland	838,323	(16) 43.8%	(1) 31.8%	(16) 8.7%

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

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

Average persons per household, 2009



Section 2: Economic Strength

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

The following are the Economic Strength indicator categories:

Economic Strength Overview

Business Firms

Between 2007 and 2008, the number of business firms in the Columbus metro area decreased 2.3%, tied with Minneapolis, ranking 13th among the 16 metro areas. The only increase in number of firms was in Austin (1.3%). Jacksonville and Cleveland experienced the greatest decreases in the number of business firms during this period, greater than 3.0%. The average change across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. was a decrease of 1.8%.

New Small Business Establishments

From 2006 to 2007, Columbus ranked 13th in the number of new small business establishments (under 20 employees) per 1,000 total establishments (77 births). Jacksonville, Austin, Raleigh, and San Diego had the most small business births per 1,000, all over 110 births, while Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee were at the bottom with fewer than Columbus.

Industry Sector Employment and Growth

In 2009 the Columbus area ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in the percent of employment in the professional and business services sector; 4th in financial activities, government, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities; and tied San Diego for 5th in retail trade. Columbus ranked lower in the percent of employment in the sectors of wholesale trade (14th, tied with Raleigh), manufacturing (13th), education and health services (11th), information (11th, tied with Jacksonville), and leisure and hospitality (11th, tied with Kansas City).

Columbus again led all metro areas in percent employment growth in the transportation, warehousing and utilities sector, with 20.8% growth. Columbus also ranked 6th in the employment change for education and health services as well as professional and business services. However, Columbus ranked last in the retail trade sector, with a 19.8% decline. Columbus also ranked 15th in the financial activities sector and 13th in the manufacturing sector.

Fortune 1,000 Companies

In 2011 there were 15 Fortune 1,000 companies in the Columbus metro area, tied for 4th with Cincinnati. The Chicago, Minneapolis, and Cleveland metro areas had the most companies (18 or more) in the Fortune 1,000, while Austin, Raleigh, Portland, and Louisville had the fewest (5 or fewer).

Small Business Firms

In 2008, 79.5% of all business firms in the Columbus metro area were small businesses (fewer than 20 employees), ranking last among the metro areas. The Chicago, San Diego, and Portland metro areas had the highest shares of small business firms, more than the 84.7% average among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas, while Milwaukee and Cincinnati joined Columbus at the bottom, all at 80.0% or below. Columbus had a high share of firms that were medium-sized, ranking 3rd with 14.7% of all firms. However, it ranked 13th in the share of overall employment that these firms represented, tied with Nashville.

High Tech Industries

In 2009 the Columbus area had 39,560 information technology (IT) jobs, ranking 5th among the metro areas. IT jobs made up 4.5% of all occupations, placing Columbus 3rd among the 16 metro areas. The Columbus area's High Tech Location Quotient of 1.02 (a measure of an area's high tech concentration in relationship to the figure for the U.S.) ranked it 9th among the metro areas. Portland and San Diego had the highest Location Quotients (over 1.90), while Louisville and Cleveland had the lowest (less than 0.80).

Minority and Female Business Ownership

In 2007, 13.1% of Columbus metro businesses were owned by racial minorities or Hispanics, ranking 7th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 6th in the number of businesses owned by racial minorities, but 14th in the number owned by Hispanics. Only San Diego, Chicago, and Austin metro areas, 20.0% or more of all businesses were owned by racial or ethnic

minorities, but only San Diego ranked higher than the 25.9% average among the 100 largest metro areas. Minneapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville ranked lowest (below 10.0%) in percent of minority-owned businesses.

With 46,749 businesses in the metro area owned by women, Columbus ranked 2nd in the percent of female-owned businesses, up from 6th place in 2002. Businesses owned by women represented 30.8% of all businesses in the metro area in 2007, higher than the average of 29.3% among the 100 largest metro areas in the country. Only Portland, with 31.0% female business ownership, ranked higher than Columbus. Nashville and Louisville ranked lowest, both with less than 27.0%.

Gross Metropolitan Product

In 2009 the Columbus metro area had a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of $90.0 billion, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and a GMP per capita of $49,949, ranking 7th, just below the average of $51,522 per capita among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. The metro areas with the highest GMP per capita were Charlotte, Minneapolis, and San Diego (above $55,000), while Jacksonville, Louisville, and Cincinnati ranked the lowest (below $45,000).

Income and Wages

In 2009 the Columbus metro area had a mean hourly wage for a full-time worker of $21.66, ranking 11th among the 16 metro areas. The areas with the highest wages ($25.00 or more) were Minneapolis and Chicago. The areas with the lowest (less than $20.00) were Jacksonville, Louisville, and Indianapolis.

Per capita income for the Columbus metro area was $26,577 in 2009. When the per capita incomes for the other 15 metro areas were adjusted to the Columbus area cost of living, Columbus ranked 8th. Charlotte, Nashville, and Indianapolis had the highest adjusted per capita income (over $28,000), while San Diego and Portland had the lowest (less than $24,000). Adjusted to the Columbus cost of living, the U.S. per capita income was $24,772.

Occupations

In 2009, compared to the other 15 metro areas, the Columbus area ranked 4th in the percent of all jobs in management, professional, and related occupations, tying with San Diego. Meanwhile Columbus ranked 8th for percent of jobs in service occupations, tied Portland for 9th in production, transportation, and material moving jobs, and ranked 10th for sales and office occupations. The Columbus area ranked last in the percent of jobs in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations.

Workforce

In 2009 the Columbus metro area had a 76.8% workforce participation rate, tied with Cincinnati and ranking 11th among the metro areas. The highest workforce participation rate was in Minneapolis (82.4%), and the lowest was in San Diego (74.7%). Columbus ranked 3rd in the percent of the population that was of prime working age (22–54) at 49.0%, well above the average of 46.9% among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Only Austin and Raleigh ranked higher. Cleveland ranked the lowest with 44.3%.

Columbus had the 6th highest workforce entry to exit populations ratio (1.27), meaning for every person in the workforce set to retire (age 55–64), there are 1.27 young workers (age 15–24) joining the workforce. Austin had the highest ratio (1.55), while Cleveland had the lowest (1.04).

Unemployment

In March 2011, the Columbus metro area had 73,000 unemployed persons and an unemployment rate of 7.6%, lower than the median unemployment rate of 8.6% among the 100 largest metro areas and ranking 3rd among the 16 metro areas. Only Austin and Minneapolis had lower unemployment rates, both at 6.8%. The highest rates (above 10.0%) were in Charlotte, Jacksonville, Louisville, and San Diego.

Brain Gain

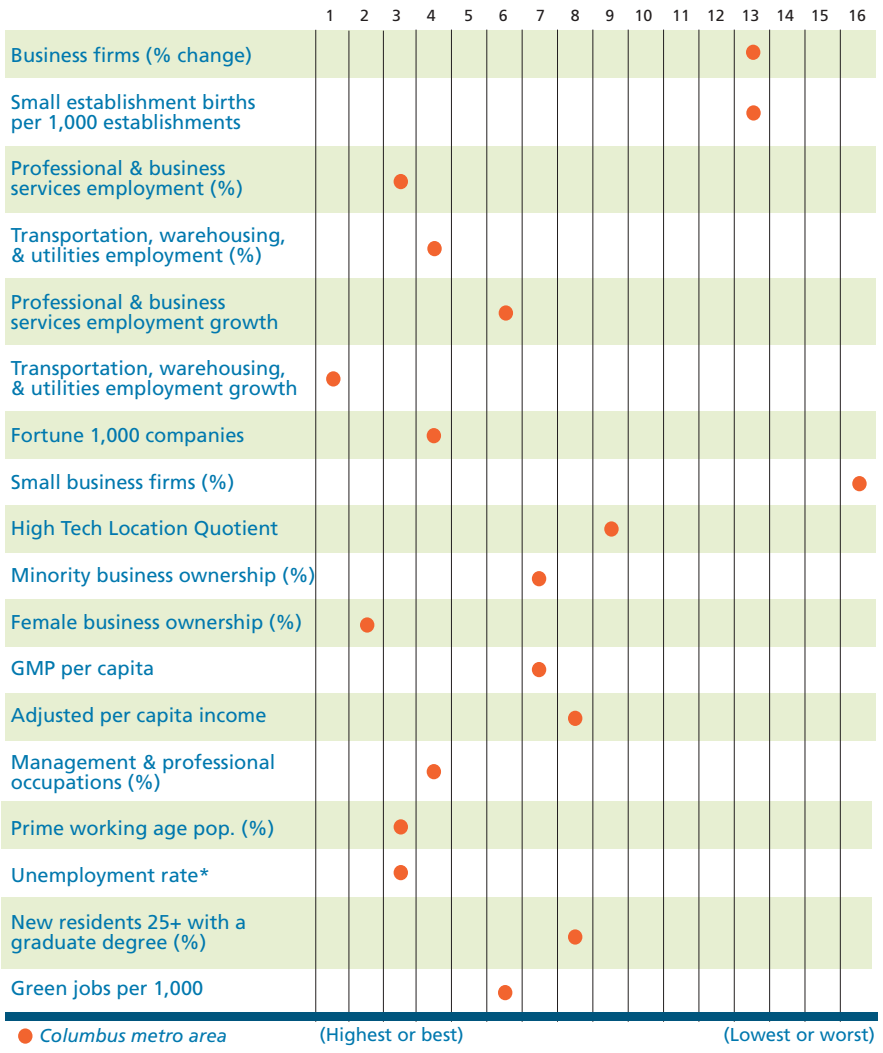
In 2009, 25.2% of those persons age 25 and older who had recently (within 12 months) moved to the Columbus area from another state or abroad had a bachelor's degree (ranking 13th). Meanwhile 17.6% of these new residents had a graduate or professional degree, ranking 8th among the 16 metro areas, just below the 18.1% average among the 100 largest metro areas. Milwaukee had the highest percentage of newcomers with graduate degrees at 22.2%, while Kansas City had the lowest (9.7%).

Green Jobs

In 2006 there were 3,938 green jobs in the Columbus area, ranking 8th among the 16 metro areas by number. Columbus ranked 6th in the number of green jobs per 1,000 people in the workforce at 4.1, just above the 4.0 average among the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. Indianapolis, San Diego, and Austin had the most green jobs, all with over 6.0 per 1,000, while Charlotte, Kansas City, and Milwaukee had the fewest, with less than 2.5 per 1,000.

Economic Strength: How Columbus Compares

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



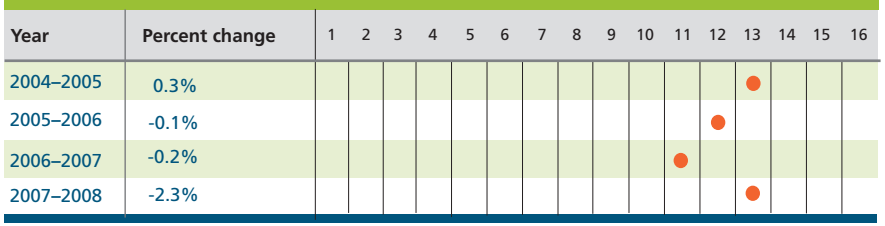
*These indicators are ranked from lowest (#1) to highest (#16).

Indicator 2.01: **Business Firms**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in number of business firms

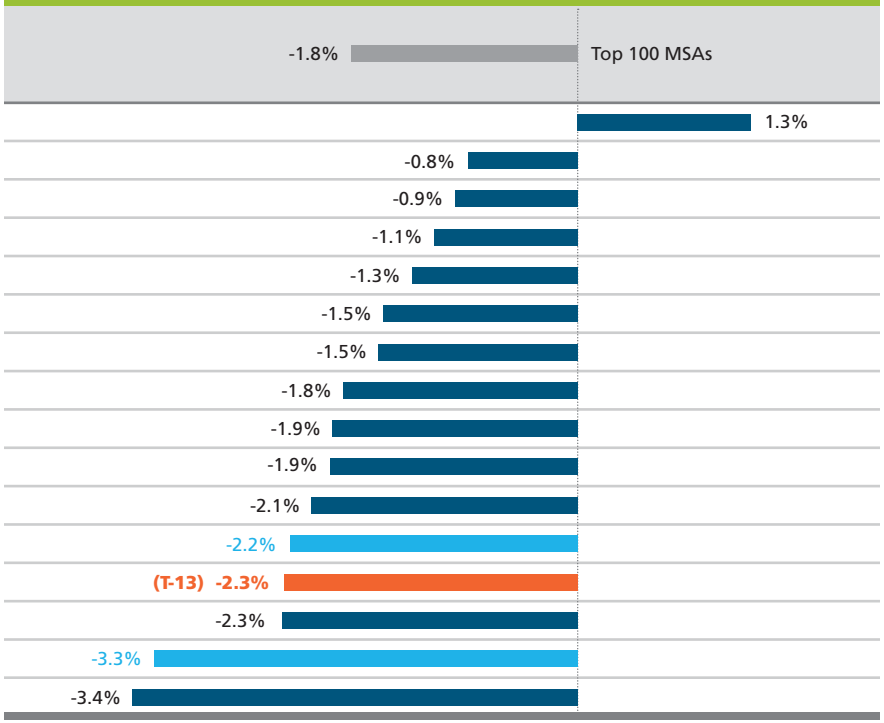
Year	Percent change
2004–2005	0.3%
2005–2006	-0.1%
2006–2007	-0.2%
2007–2008	-2.3%



Employer business firms and employment change, 2008

Metro Area	Total employer firms, 2008		Employer firms, employment change, 2007–2008	
Austin		32,655	(1)	2.5%
Charlotte		36,266		0.4%
Raleigh	(16)	24,333		1.7%
Portland		53,171		1.4%
Nashville		30,462		1.9%
Chicago	(1)	199,427		1.2%
San Diego		65,530		-0.7%
Louisville		24,417		1.8%
Indianapolis		33,970		0.7%
Kansas City		41,649		1.1%
Milwaukee		32,286		0.2%
Cincinnati		37,083		2.3%
Columbus	**(12)**	**30,822**	**(13)**	**-0.1%**
Minneapolis		74,968		-0.8%
Cleveland		43,881	(16)	-1.4%
Jacksonville		28,540		0.5%

Percent change in number of employer business firms, 2007–2008



Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy

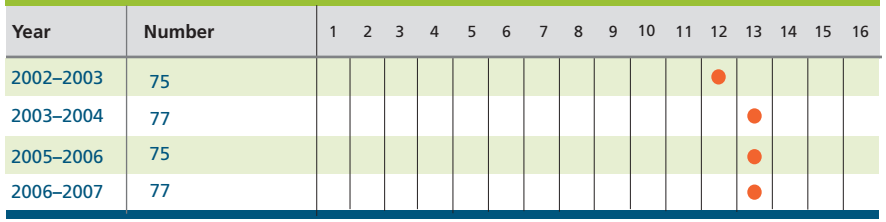
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.02: **New Small Business Establishments**

This indicator includes data on employer business establishment births from the 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. For the purposes of this report, a small business establishment is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees. This varies from SBA standards, which label such establishments as "very small" and applies the "small" label to establishments with fewer than 500 employees. Data from 2007 to 2008 were not available for the 2011 report (see Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Small establishment births

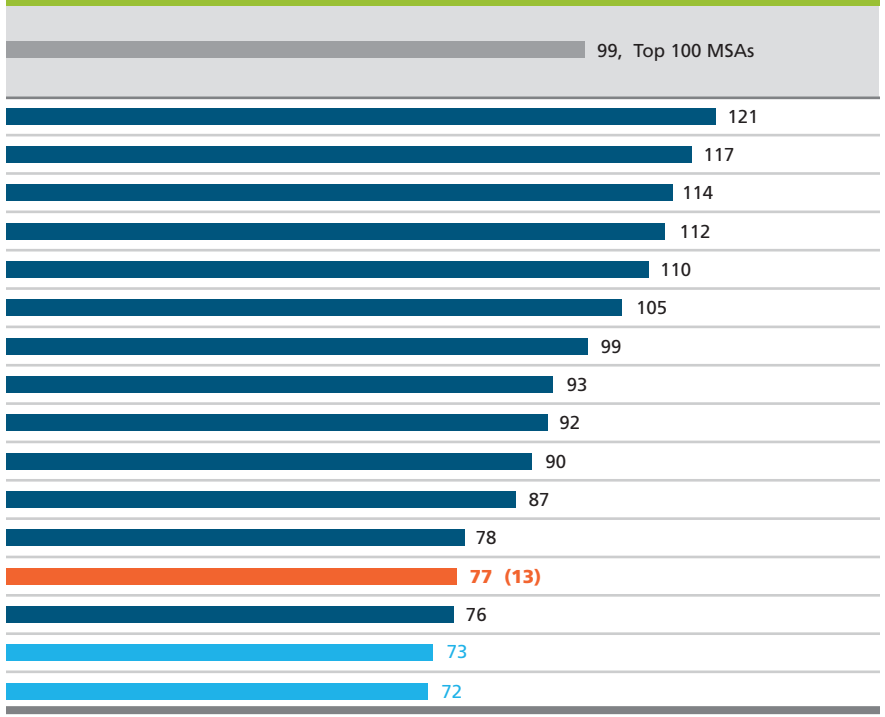
Year	Number
2002–2003	75
2003–2004	77
2005–2006	75
2006–2007	77



New business establishments, number and employment, 2006–2007*

Metro Area	Number of new establishments	Employment from new establishments, per 1,000 total employment	Establishment birth to death ratio
Jacksonville	5,265	76	1.31
Austin	5,813	(1) 84	(1) 1.54
Raleigh	3,969	81	1.42
San Diego	10,059	66	1.13
Portland	8,160	59	1.35
Charlotte	6,589	81	1.48
Nashville	5,094	71	1.37
Minneapolis	10,559	60	1.10
Chicago	(1) 27,302	64	1.18
Indianapolis	5,381	55	1.24
Kansas City	6,058	62	1.11
Louisville	(16) 3,303	69	1.12
Columbus	**(13) 4,814**	**(T-5) 71**	**(12) 1.11**
Milwaukee	4,067	(16) 50	1.11
Cincinnati	5,373	65	1.15
Cleveland	5,411	51	(16) 1.02

Small establishment births per 1,000 establishments, 2006–2007*



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: **Industry Sector Employment** (1 of 2)

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

Columbus Trends: Percent professional and business services

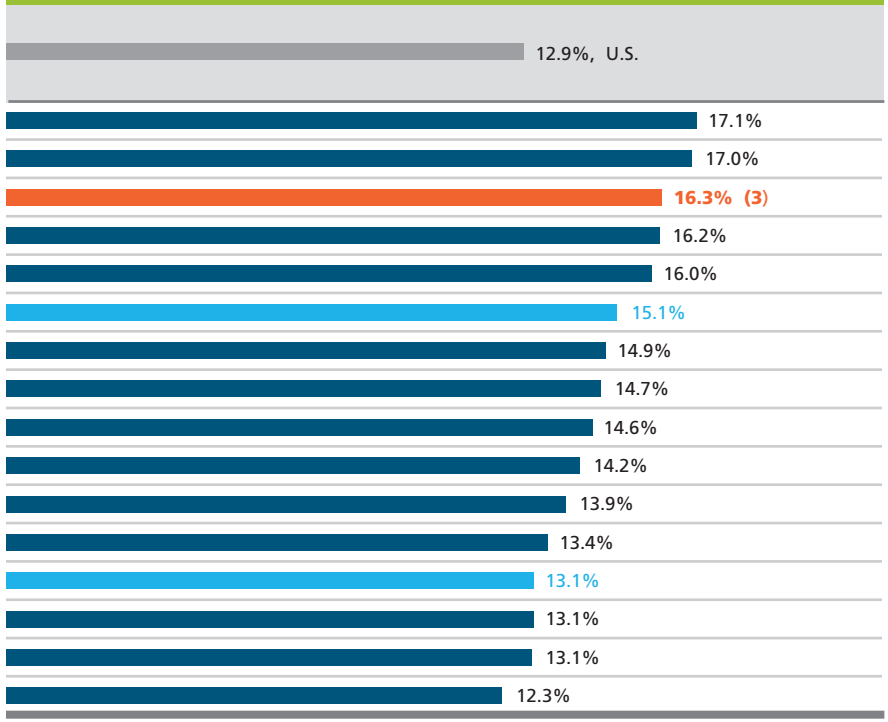
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	15.3%				●												
2007	15.8%				●												
2008	16.3%			●													
2009	16.1%			●													
2010	16.3%			●													

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

Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2010

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Raleigh	12.3%	(16) 5.4%	(T-1) 3.3%	18.1%
San Diego	12.1%	5.5%	2.1%	18.5%
Columbus	**(11) 13.8%**	**(4) 7.5%**	**(T-11) 1.8%**	**(4) 17.5%**
Charlotte	(16) 10.1%	8.7%	2.6%	14.4%
Chicago	15.0%	6.8%	1.9%	(16) 9.3%
Cincinnati	15.0%	6.3%	(16) 1.4%	13.2%
Minneapolis	15.8%	8.0%	2.3%	14.1%
Jacksonville	14.7%	(1) 9.5%	1.8%	13.2%
Kansas City	13.4%	7.4%	(T-1) 3.3%	16.0%
Austin	11.4%	5.5%	2.5%	(1) 22.2%
Indianapolis	14.6%	6.6%	1.7%	14.1%
Nashville	16.1%	6.2%	2.6%	14.5%
Cleveland	(1) 19.0%	6.4%	1.6%	14.1%
Portland	14.4%	6.4%	2.3%	15.3%
Milwaukee	18.3%	6.9%	1.9%	11.3%
Louisville	14.1%	6.9%	1.6%	14.0%

Percent professional and business services employment, 2010



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

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

Indicator 2.03: **Industry Sector Employment** (2 of 2)

Columbus Trends: Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities

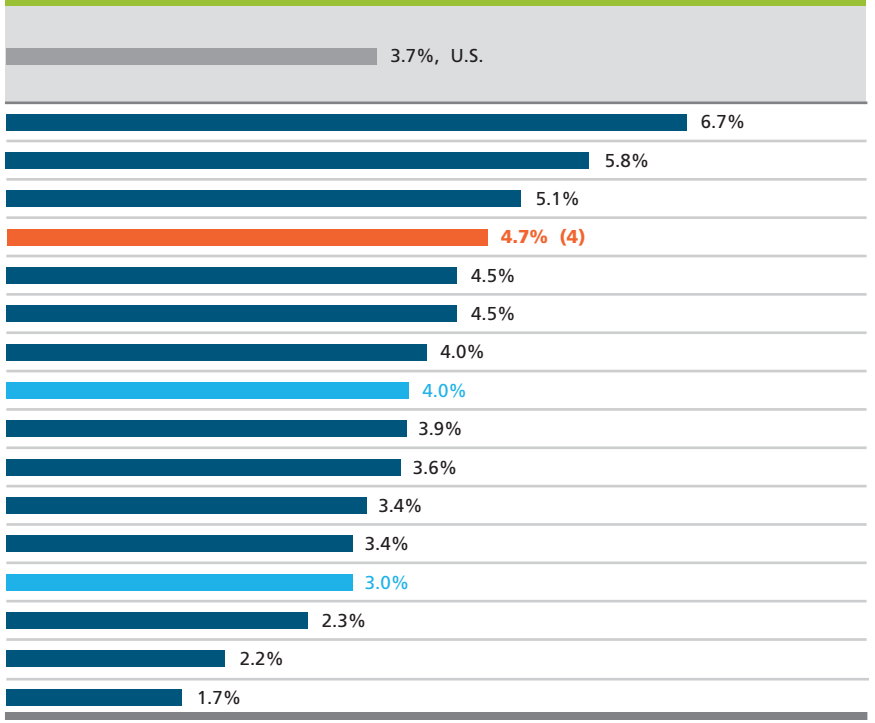
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	4.8%				●												
2007	5.3%			●													
2008	5.2%			●													
2009	4.9%				●												
2010	4.7%				●												

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

Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2010

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Louisville	10.7%	10.3%	4.7%	9.9%
Indianapolis	9.5%	10.3%	5.1%	9.9%
Jacksonville	(16) 4.6%	(1) 11.9%	4.4%	11.1%
Columbus	**(13) 7.0%**	**(T-5) 10.7%**	**(T-14) 4.1%**	**(T-11) 9.6%**
Kansas City	7.6%	10.6%	4.9%	9.6%
Chicago	9.5%	10.3%	5.4%	9.3%
Charlotte	8.2%	11.1%	5.5%	10.7%
Cincinnati	10.5%	10.3%	(1) 5.7%	10.4%
Nashville	8.2%	11.3%	4.8%	10.5%
Minneapolis	10.2%	10.0%	4.6%	9.1%
Milwaukee	(1) 14.0%	(16) 9.3%	4.4%	(16) 8.5%
Portland	11.1%	10.5%	5.4%	9.7%
Cleveland	11.7%	10.1%	4.9%	8.8%
San Diego	7.6%	10.7%	(16) 3.2%	(1) 12.7%
Raleigh	5.5%	11.4%	4.1%	10.2%
Austin	6.2%	10.7%	5.2%	10.9%

Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment, 2010



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

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

Indicator 2.04: **Employment Change by Industry** (1 of 2)

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 2001 to 2010. Descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in this indicator are in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Professional & business employment change

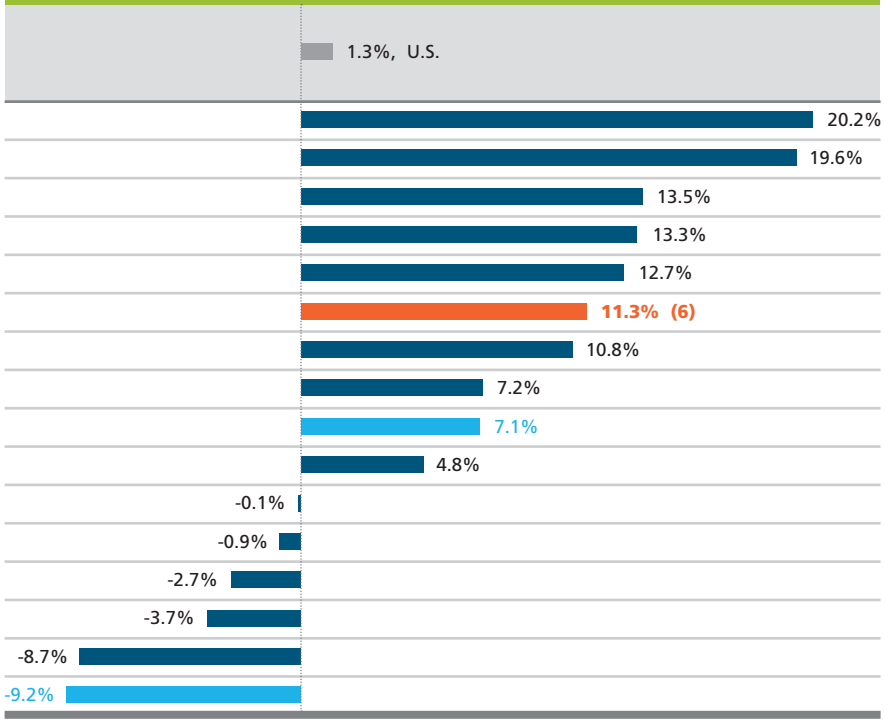
Years	Percent change	Rank (1–16)
1997–2006	27.9%	7
1998–2007	27.1%	6
1999–2008	23.2%	4
2000–2009	12.4%	3
2001–2010	11.3%	6

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

Employment change by industry sector, 2001–2010*

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Raleigh	(1) 76.4%	(1) 21.4%	(1) -9.3%	12.8%
Austin	37.9%	16.2%	-16.7%	21.4%
Nashville	37.4%	3.6%	-16.7%	16.0%
Indianapolis	33.8%	-7.7%	-12.3%	12.2%
Louisville	23.7%	8.2%	-21.0%	7.8%
Columbus	**(6) 37.8%**	**(15) -11.6%**	**(10) -26.2%**	**(10) 6.5%**
Charlotte	43.8%	16.8%	-9.4%	(1) 27.1%
Kansas City	25.5%	0.4%	(16) -40.0%	10.5%
Cincinnati	21.5%	2.1%	-27.3%	1.3%
San Diego	26.8%	-6.9%	-35.1%	5.7%
Milwaukee	(16) 18.8%	-4.6%	-21.6%	-2.4%
Portland	30.5%	-4.9%	-13.9%	12.4%
Minneapolis	39.0%	-0.7%	-22.0%	1.1%
Chicago	23.2%	-11.3%	-31.3%	(16) -29.4%
Jacksonville	39.6%	-4.8%	-29.2%	9.5%
Cleveland	21.1%	(16) -16.5%	-34.6%	-2.7%

Professional & business services employment change, 2001–2010*



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 2.04: **Employment Change by Industry** (2 of 2)

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

Years	Percent change
1997–2006	48.5%
1998–2007	57.4%
1999–2008	47.4%
2000–2009	27.8%
2001–2010	20.8%

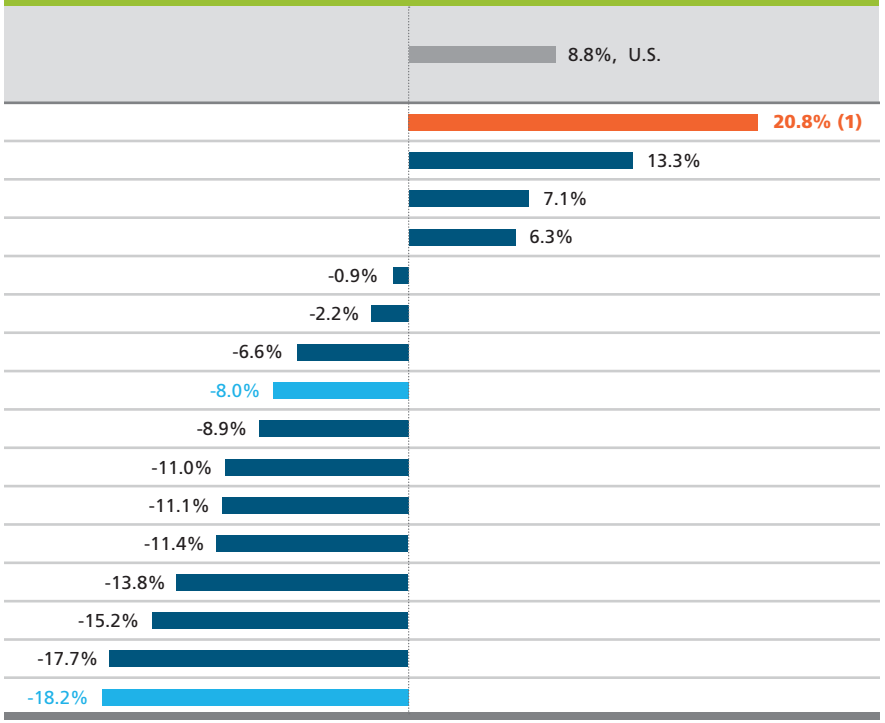
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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

Employment change by industry sector, 2001–2010*

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Columbus	(13) **-33.6%**	(16) **-19.8%**	(8) **-6.0%**	(10) **6.3%**
Austin	(16) -38.0%	(1) 17.2%	(1) 11.5%	(1) 35.6%
Nashville	-32.3%	4.7%	-1.4%	12.0%
Indianapolis	-24.5%	-9.0%	-9.2%	3.6%
Raleigh	-27.9%	6.2%	-4.3%	34.5%
Louisville	-30.5%	-11.5%	-8.5%	3.4%
Jacksonville	-25.7%	2.1%	-2.7%	26.2%
Cincinnati	-25.8%	-11.7%	-5.6%	6.6%
Kansas City	(1) -19.5%	-7.3%	-3.1%	3.2%
San Diego	-22.4%	-4.6%	-5.5%	17.6%
Chicago	-32.3%	-9.3%	-11.4%	7.2%
Charlotte	-36.7%	6.2%	-9.7%	31.5%
Portland	-21.5%	-2.2%	-6.7%	9.8%
Milwaukee	-26.8%	-11.1%	(16) -16.3%	5.9%
Minneapolis	-23.8%	-11.0%	-9.2%	4.7%
Cleveland	-35.4%	-16.6%	-15.1%	(16) -5.7%

Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment change, 2001–2010*



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 2.05: **Fortune 1,000 Companies**

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

Columbus Trends: Fortune 1,000 companies

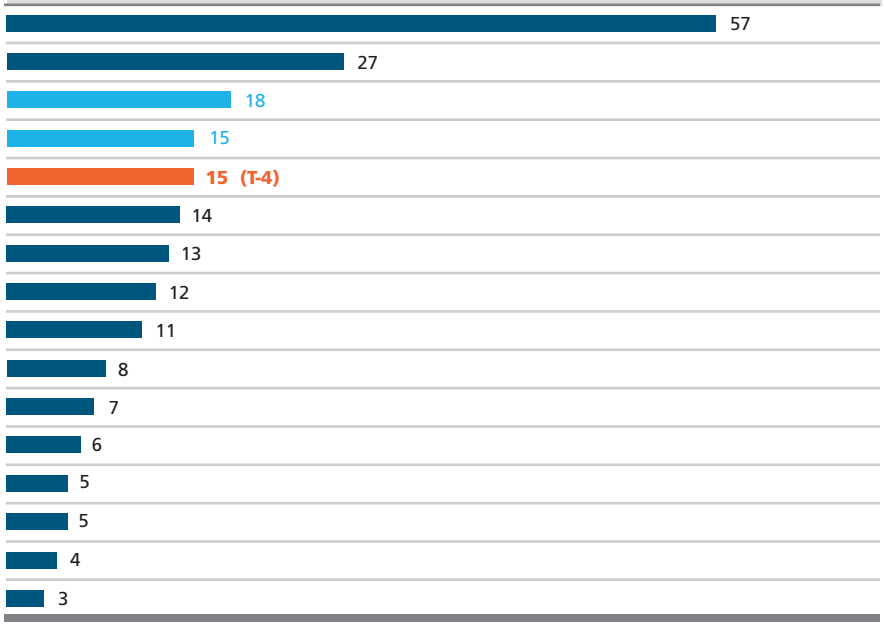
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2007	15					●											
2008	15				●												
2009	14						●										
2010	14					●											
2011	15				●												

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

Fortune 1,000 companies by total revenues, 2011

Metro Area		Total revenues (in $ millions)
Chicago	(1)	611,429
Minneapolis		451,428
Cleveland		92,606
Cincinnati		244,486
Columbus	**(5)**	**175,672**
Milwaukee		130,885
Charlotte		212,487
Nashville		80,744
Kansas City		59,904
Indianapolis		100,173
Jacksonville		35,867
San Diego		32,671
Louisville		53,901
Portland		31,413
Raleigh	(16)	20,649
Austin		74,299

Number of Fortune 1,000 companies, 2011



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

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

Indicator 2.06: **Small Business Firms**

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

Columbus Trends: Small business firms

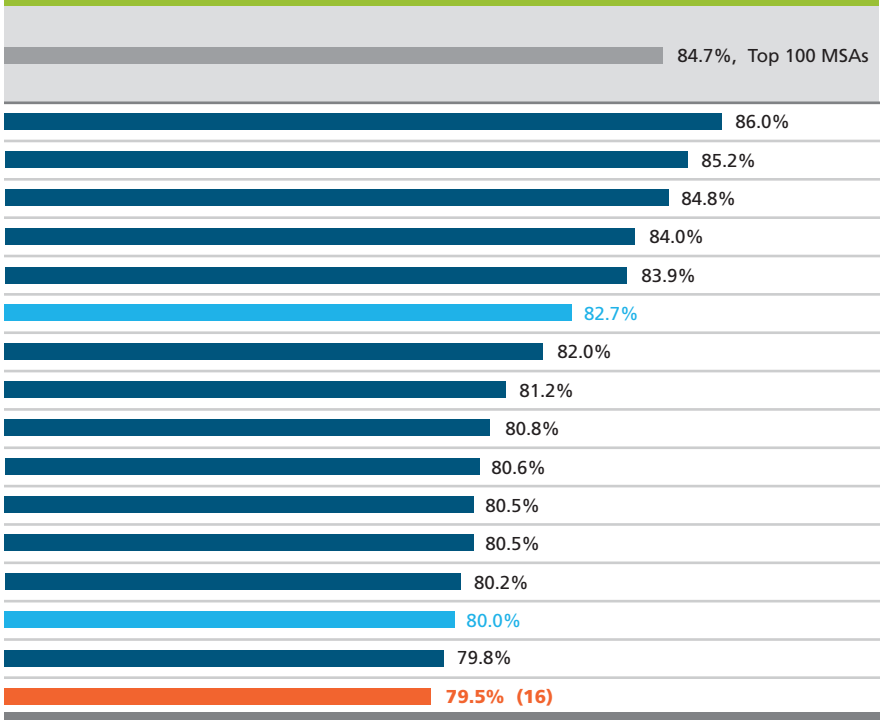
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2002	79.6%																●
2005	80.5%																●
2006	80.3%																●
2007	79.9%																●
2008	79.5%																●

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

Firm employment and payroll, percent of total, 2008*

Metro Area	Medium-sized firms (20-499) as percent of all firms*		Medium-sized firms (20-499) employment as a percent of total employment*		Small firms (<20) employment as a percent of total employment*	
Chicago		12.0%		31.4%		15.7%
San Diego		11.6%		33.1%		18.1%
Portland		11.6%		32.8%	(1)	19.1%
Minneapolis		13.0%		32.8%		14.2%
Jacksonville	(16)	10.6%	(16)	26.3%		16.1%
Cleveland		13.2%		31.9%		16.4%
Kansas City		13.4%		30.6%		15.3%
Austin		13.4%		31.7%		16.4%
Raleigh		13.2%		32.8%		18.0%
Charlotte		13.6%		28.3%		14.5%
Indianapolis		14.1%		31.0%		14.4%
Nashville		13.6%		28.6%		14.8%
Louisville		14.0%		31.9%		15.2%
Cincinnati		14.8%		31.2%		13.9%
Milwaukee	(1)	15.5%	(1)	34.0%		14.5%
Columbus	**(3)**	**14.7%**	**(T-13)**	**28.6%**	**(16)**	**13.5%**

Small firms as a percent of all firms, 2008*



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

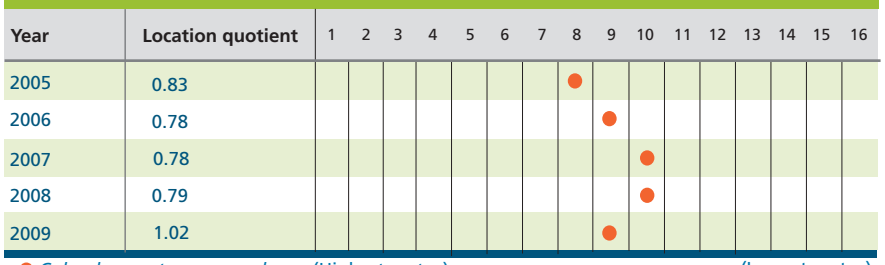
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.07: **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. The LQ is a measure of the extent to which a metro area's high tech concentration is above or below the U.S. concentration (LQ = 1.0).

Columbus Trends: High-tech GDP location quotient

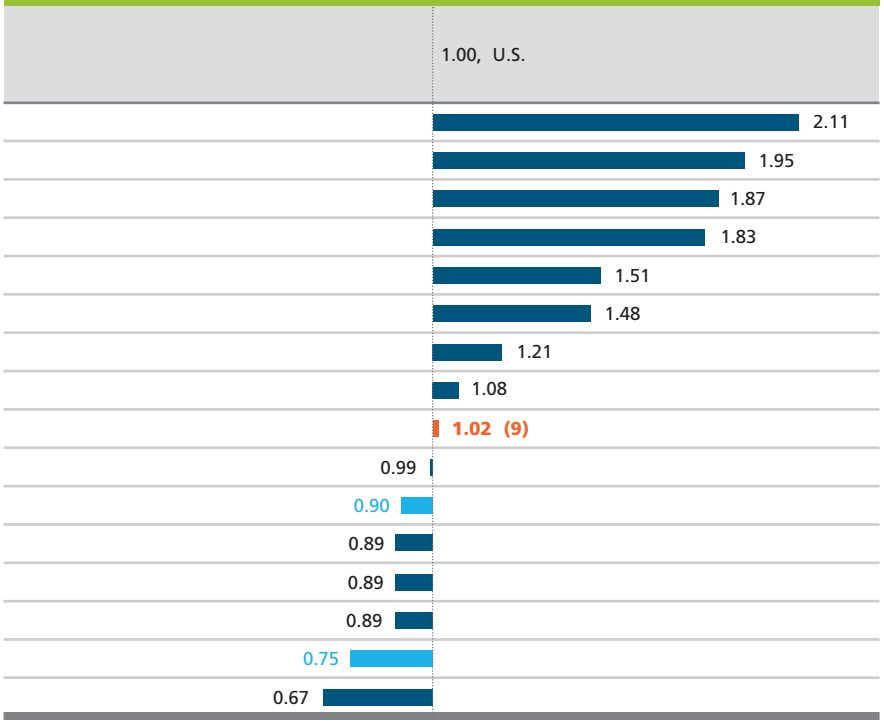
Year	Location quotient
2005	0.83
2006	0.78
2007	0.78
2008	0.79
2009	1.02



Concentration of information technology occupations, 2009

Metro Area	Total IT occupations		IT occupations as a percent of all occupations	
Portland		30,250		3.1%
San Diego		40,880		3.3%
Austin		44,070	(1)	5.8%
Raleigh		25,410		5.2%
Kansas City		33,350		3.5%
Indianapolis		23,650		2.8%
Minneapolis		72,740		4.3%
Milwaukee		24,700		3.1%
Columbus	**(5)**	**39,560**	**(3)**	**4.5%**
Chicago	(1)	113,540		2.7%
Cincinnati		28,280		2.9%
Charlotte		27,590		3.4%
Jacksonville		15,840		2.8%
Nashville		15,410		2.2%
Cleveland		23,500		2.4%
Louisville	(16)	11,510	(16)	2.0%

High-Tech GDP Location Quotient, 2009



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

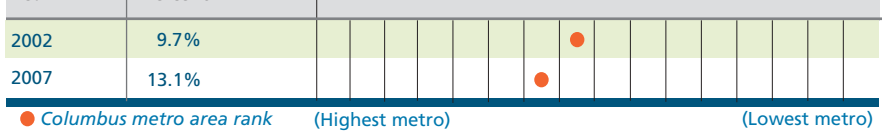
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.08: **Minority Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data on minority business ownership from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners. 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. These data are collected every five years; the most recent data are from 2007.

Columbus Trends: Percent minority-owned businesses

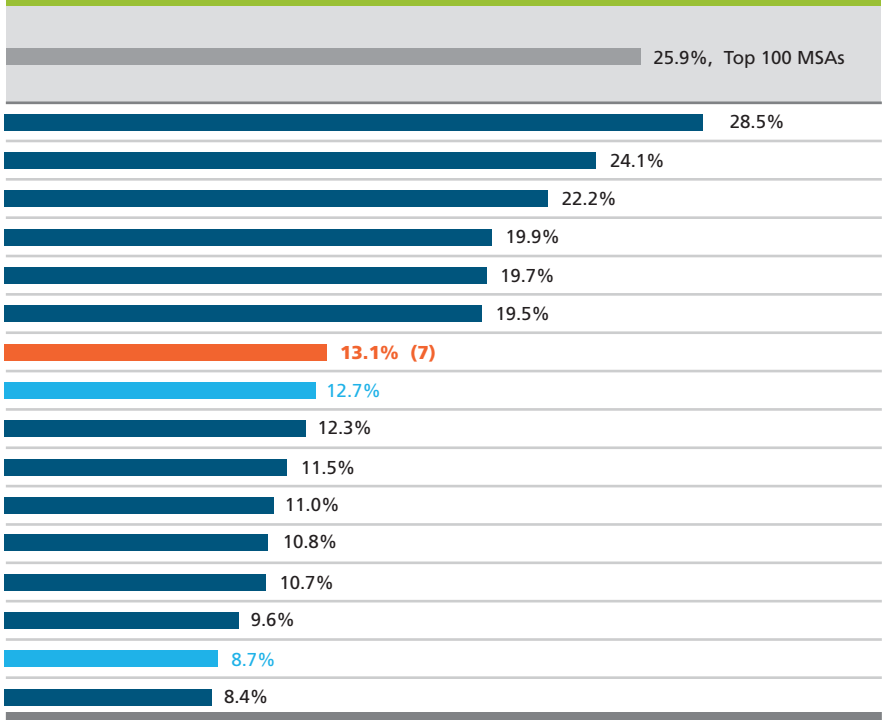
Year	Percent
2002	9.7%
2007	13.1%



Number of businesses by race and ethnicity of owner, 2007

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

Minority-owned businesses as a percent of all businesses, 2007



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

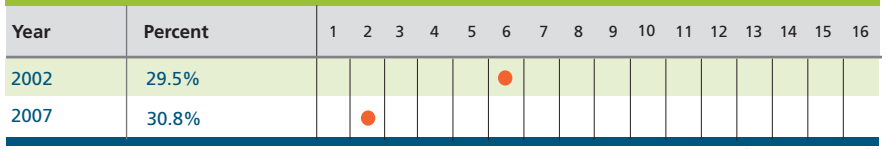
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.09: **Female Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data on the number and percent of businesses in the metro areas owned by females from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners. Female-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is female. These data are collected every five years; the most recent data are from 2007.

Columbus Trends: Percent female-owned businesses

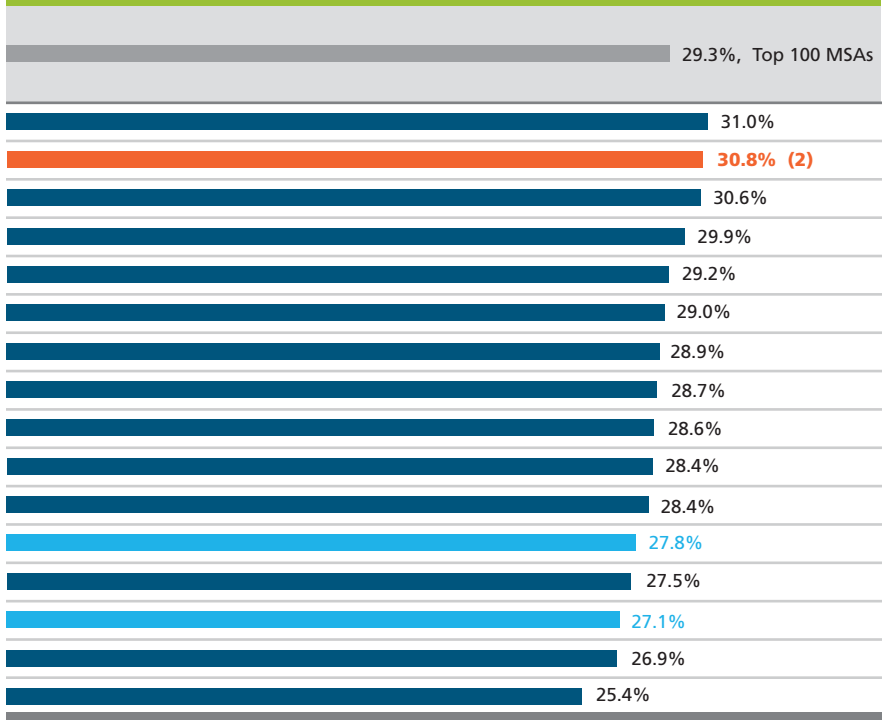
Year	Percent
2002	29.5%
2007	30.8%



Number of female-owned businesses, 2007

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

Female-owned businesses as a percent of all businesses, 2007



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

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

Indicator 2.10: **Gross Metropolitan Product**

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

Columbus Trends: Gross metropolitan product per capita

Year	GMP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	$48,214						●										
2006	$49,753						●										
2007	$51,529						●										
2008	$50,645									●							
2009	$49,949							●									

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

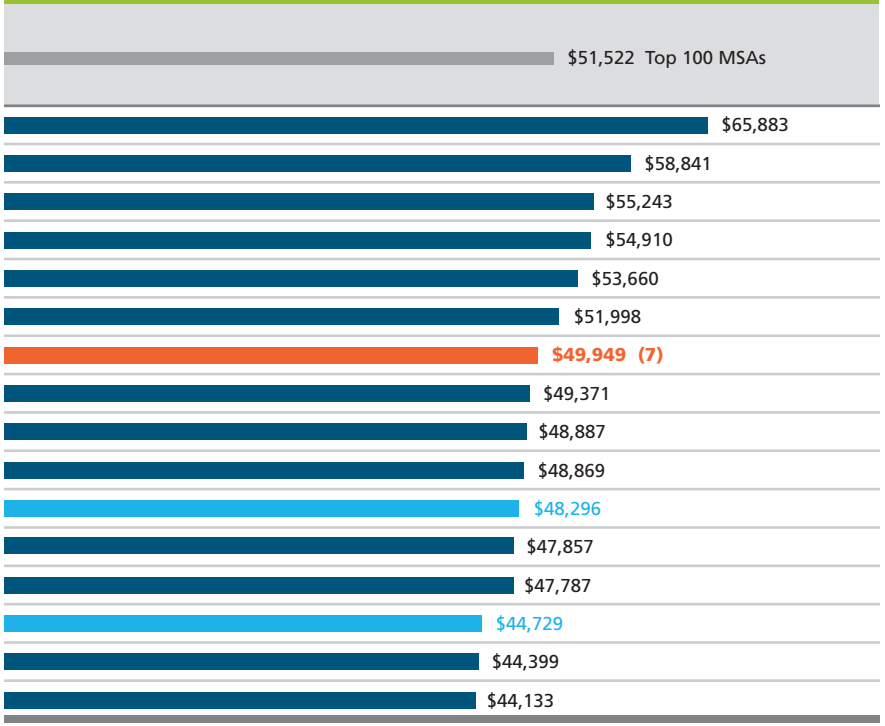
Gross metropolitan product, 2009

Metro Area	2009 GMP (in $ billions)		Average annual growth rate 2006–2009	
Charlotte		115.0		0.5%
Minneapolis		192.4		2.5%
San Diego		168.7		2.8%
Indianapolis		95.8		2.1%
Chicago	(1)	514.1		1.8%
Milwaukee		81.1		1.3%
Columbus	**(10)**	**90.0**	**(T-7)**	**2.1%**
Nashville		78.1		2.3%
Portland		109.6		1.7%
Kansas City		101.0		0.3%
Cleveland		101.0		0.3%
Austin		81.6	(1)	4.7%
Raleigh	(16)	53.8		3.9%
Cincinnati		97.1		1.6%
Louisville		55.9		1.7%
Jacksonville		58.6	(16)	0.2%

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

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

Gross metropolitan product per capita, 2009



Indicator 2.11: **Income and Wages**

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

Columbus Trends: Per capita income

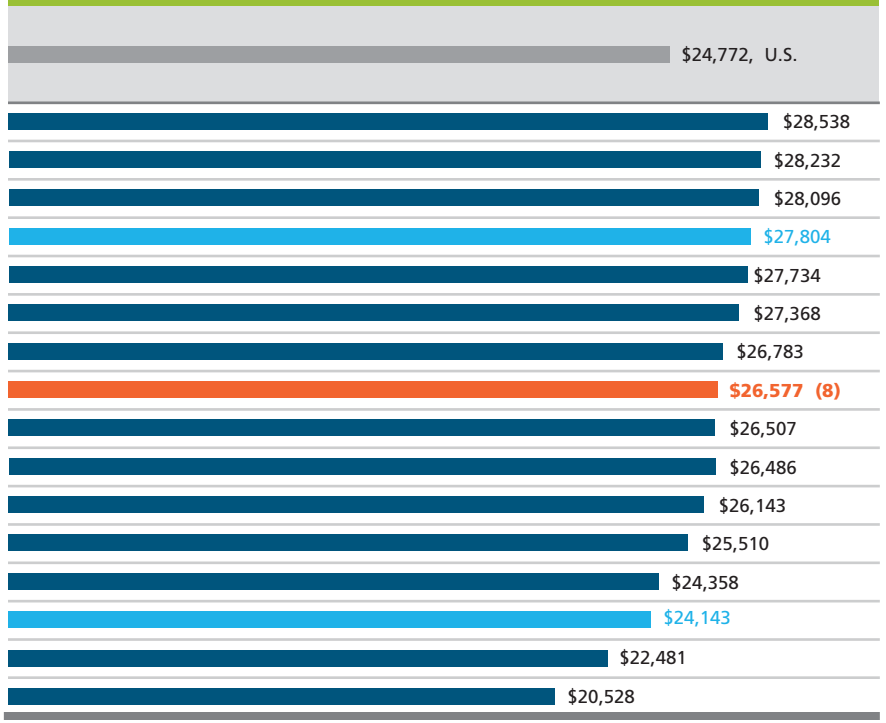
Year	Per capita income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	$26,033													●			
2006	$26,295											●					
2007	$27,076										●						
2008	$28,231									●							
2009	$26,577								●								

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

Mean hourly wages and per capita income, 2009

Metro Area	Mean hourly wage full-time worker (in unadjusted $)		Per capita income (in unadjusted $)	
Charlotte		22.60		28,386
Nashville		20.47		26,637
Indianapolis		19.88		26,598
Cincinnati		22.76		27,004
Austin		22.02		28,532
Kansas City		22.90		27,922
Raleigh		23.14		28,924
Columbus	**(11)**	**21.66**	**(13)**	**26,577**
Minneapolis	(1)	25.71	(1)	31,848
Louisville		19.38	(16)	25,300
Jacksonville	(16)	19.27		26,143
Milwaukee		22.59		27,523
Chicago		25.23		29,396
Cleveland		21.34		25,636
Portland		22.13		27,922
San Diego		24.04		29,217

Per capita income adjusted for Columbus cost of living,* 2009



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey; Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Compensation Survey (months of data collection/release vary by place)
*ACCRA Cost of Living Index, 2007 Q1-Q4 average, used to adjust to Columbus $

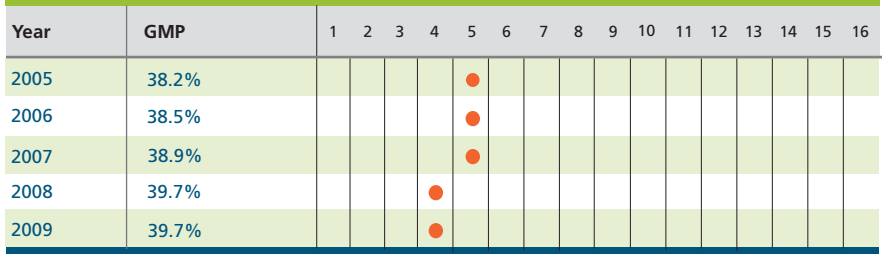
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.12: **Occupations**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent management, professional occupations

Year	GMP
2005	38.2%
2006	38.5%
2007	38.9%
2008	39.7%
2009	39.7%



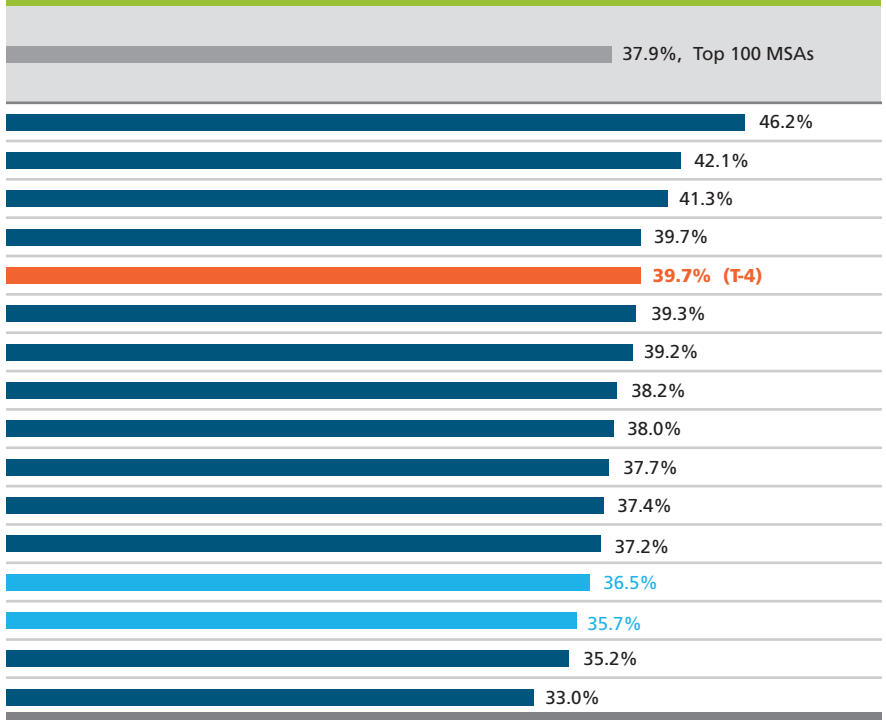
Percent of total employment by occupational categories, 2009

Metro Area	Service	Sales and office	Construction, extraction, maintenance, repair	Production, transportation, material moving
Raleigh	(16) 13.4%	(16) 24.7%	8.2%	7.4%
Austin	16.1%	25.2%	(1) 9.5%	(16) 6.8%
Minneapolis	15.2%	26.0%	6.7%	10.6%
San Diego	(1) 19.1%	25.4%	7.4%	8.0%
Columbus	**(8) 16.3%**	**(10) 25.8%**	**(16) 6.4%**	**(T-9) 11.5%**
Portland	16.1%	25.2%	7.0%	11.5%
Charlotte	15.2%	26.0%	7.7%	11.6%
Indianapolis	16.1%	25.9%	7.8%	11.7%
Nashville	15.7%	27.4%	8.0%	10.8%
Kansas City	15.5%	26.3%	8.2%	11.9%
Chicago	16.6%	26.0%	7.2%	12.6%
Milwaukee	16.5%	25.7%	6.6%	13.5%
Cincinnati	16.8%	26.5%	7.4%	12.7%
Cleveland	18.2%	26.1%	6.6%	13.3%
Jacksonville	18.2%	(1) 28.6%	8.3%	9.3%
Louisville	17.3%	25.4%	8.5%	(1) 15.4%

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

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

Percent management, professional, and related occupations, 2009

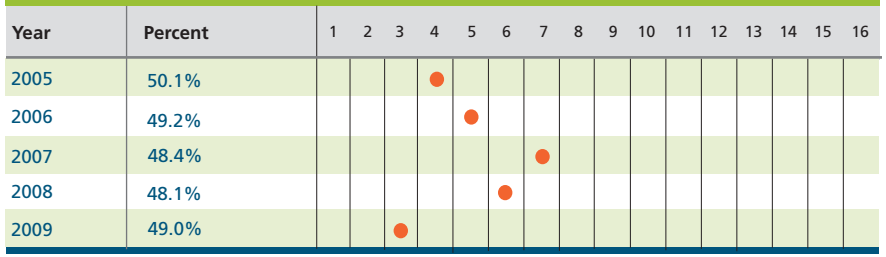


Indicator 2.13: **Workforce**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population of prime working age

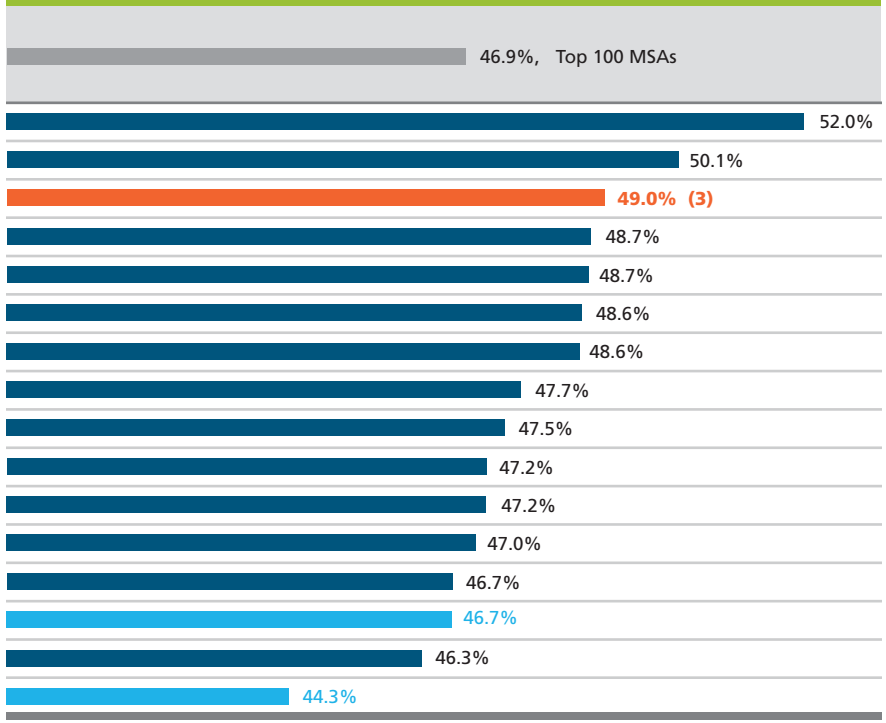
Year	Percent
2005	50.1%
2006	49.2%
2007	48.4%
2008	48.1%
2009	49.0%



Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2009

Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (age 15–24) to exit (age 55–64) populations		Workforce participation rate (persons age 16–64)		Percent of population age 25–34	
Austin	(1)	1.55		78.9%	(1)	18.9%
Raleigh		1.32		78.3%		15.5%
Columbus	**(6)**	**1.27**	**(T-11)**	**76.8%**	**(2)**	**16.7%**
Minneapolis		1.22	(1)	82.4%		14.9%
Portland		1.05		77.9%		15.7%
Nashville		1.23		77.1%		15.4%
Charlotte		1.28		78.8%		14.8%
Indianapolis		1.24		78.2%		14.7%
San Diego		1.45	(16)	74.7%		15.2%
Chicago		1.30		77.2%		14.4%
Kansas City		1.13		79.1%		14.6%
Jacksonville		1.17		76.4%		13.8%
Louisville		1.04		76.5%		14.0%
Cincinnati		1.19		76.8%		13.8%
Milwaukee		1.19		78.9%		13.9%
Cleveland	(16)	1.04		76.8%	(16)	11.5%

Percent population of prime working age (22–54 years), 2009



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

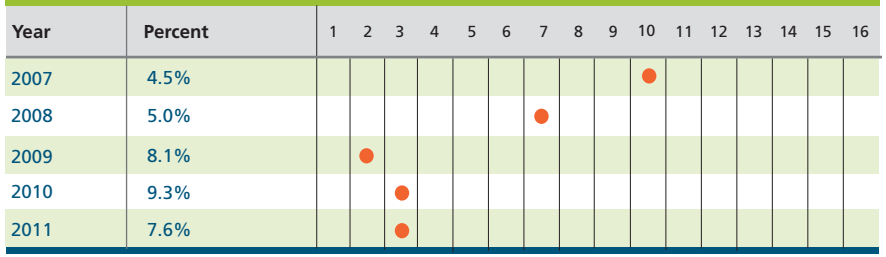
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.14: **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. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Unemployment rate

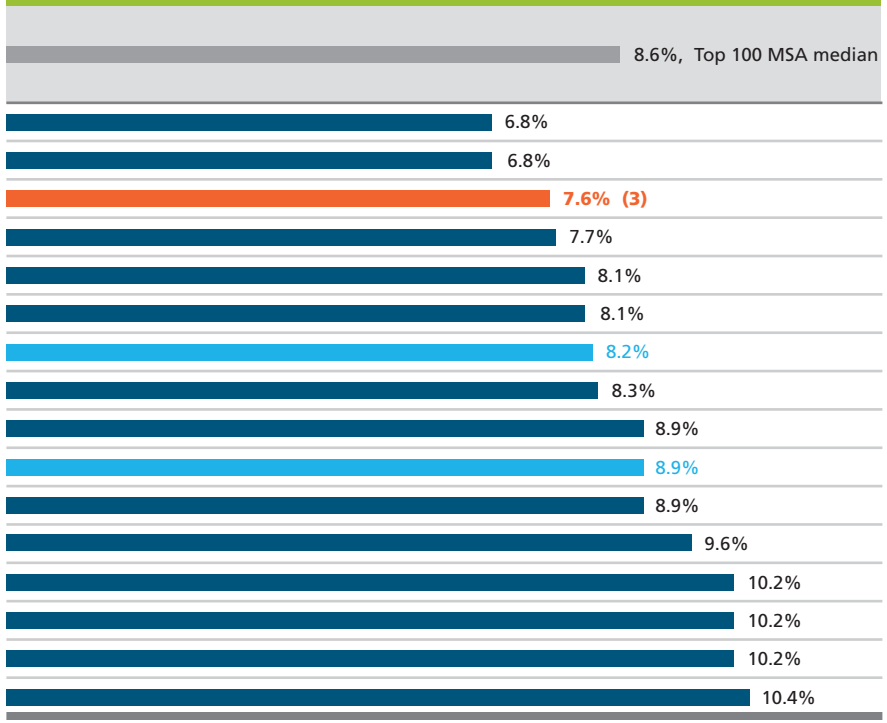
Year	Percent
2007	4.5%
2008	5.0%
2009	8.1%
2010	9.3%
2011	7.6%



Number in workforce and unemployed, March 2011

Metro Area	Number in the workforce*	Number unemployed
Austin	913,400	62,500
Minneapolis	1,840,500	125,200
Columbus	(8) **959,100**	(8) **73,000**
Raleigh	(16) 562,700	(1) 43,500
Indianapolis	876,300	71,100
Milwaukee	803,500	64,900
Cleveland	1,072,200	88,500
Nashville	826,800	69,000
Kansas City	1,034,100	91,700
Cincinnati	1,113,800	99,200
Chicago	(1) 4,857,300	(16) 429,100
Portland	1,194,500	114,900
San Diego	1,563,000	159,000
Louisville	641,800	65,300
Jacksonville	679,900	69,100
Charlotte	851,600	88,400

Unemployment rate, March 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

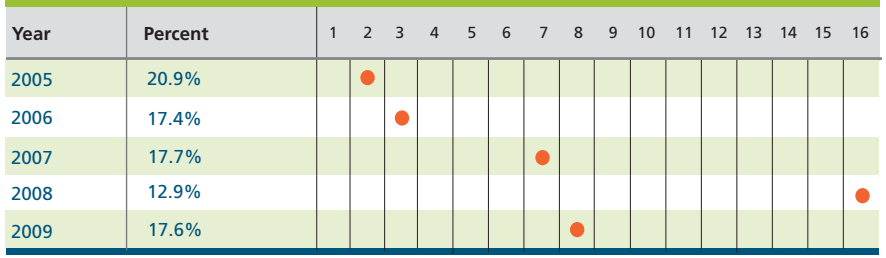
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (*) ranked highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.15: **Brain Gain**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent new residents with graduate degree

Year	Percent
2005	20.9%
2006	17.4%
2007	17.7%
2008	12.9%
2009	17.6%



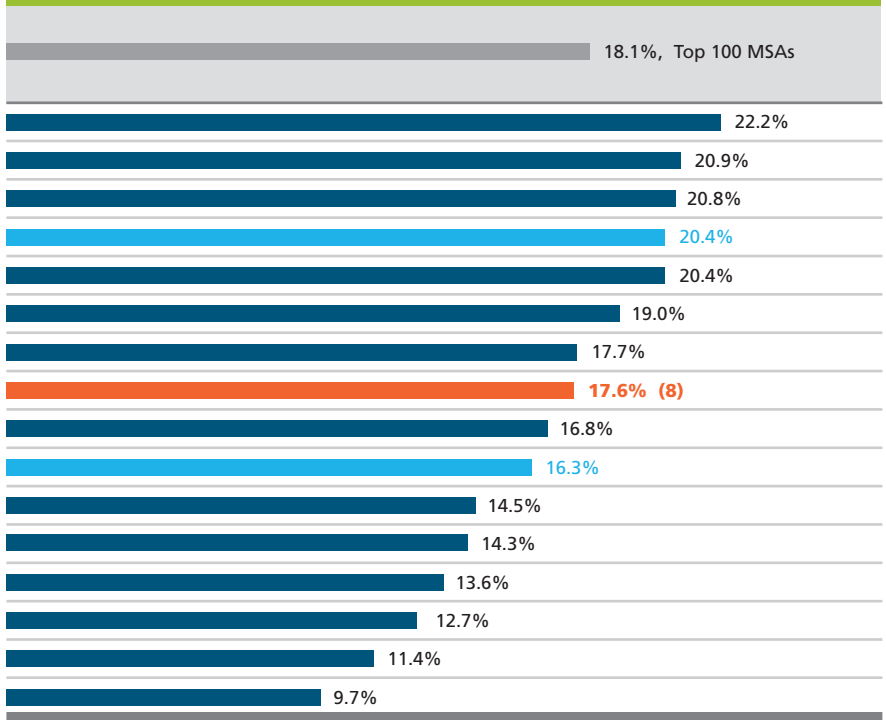
Level of education among new residents age 25 years and older, 2009

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*	Percent with high school diploma only*	Percent with bachelor's degree
Milwaukee	8.1%	14.1%	(1) 34.0%
Minneapolis	10.0%	17.4%	29.9%
Raleigh	7.3%	14.5%	32.9%
Cleveland	7.1%	22.8%	24.7%
Chicago	9.9%	18.7%	28.5%
Austin	(1) 6.7%	19.9%	27.0%
San Diego	8.7%	(1) 13.0%	30.1%
Columbus	**(T-9) 10.0%**	**(6) 18.3%**	**(13) 25.2%**
Portland	9.5%	18.9%	23.2%
Cincinnati	12.3%	19.1%	25.8%
Charlotte	12.1%	22.1%	26.9%
Nashville	9.9%	19.6%	29.0%
Indianapolis	(16) 14.2%	16.2%	29.4%
Louisville	11.4%	(16) 24.7%	(16) 20.8%
Jacksonville	10.4%	19.8%	26.0%
Kansas City	10.9%	18.8%	29.7%

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

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

Percent new residents age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2009



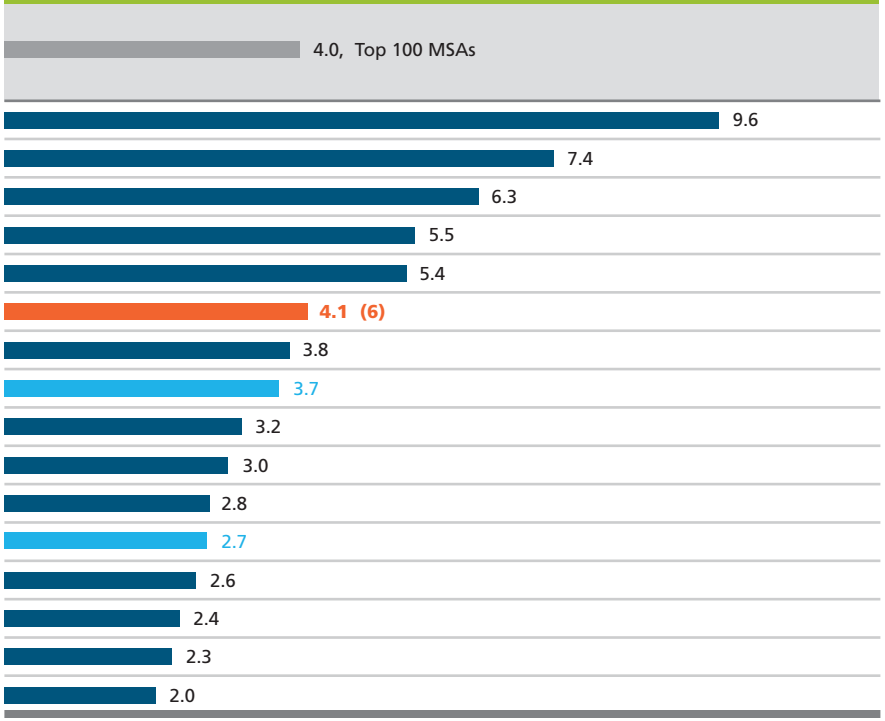
Indicator 2.16: **Green Jobs**

This indicator uses data from the American Community Survey on the size of the workforce and data compiled for the U.S. Conference of Mayors that measure the number of workers engaged in "green activities." These include agriculture for transportation fuel, manufacturing using renewable energy, wholesale specializing in renewable energy and energy-efficiency products, construction using green building technology, government administration in environmental programs, and other jobs in environmental law, research, engineering, and consulting. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Green jobs, 2006

Metro Area		Number of green jobs
Indianapolis		8,909
San Diego		11,663
Austin		6,059
Portland		6,714
Raleigh		3,315
Columbus	**(8)**	**3,938**
Nashville		3,250
Cincinnati		4,221
Chicago	(1)	16,120
Jacksonville		2,091
Louisville	(16)	1,827
Cleveland		2,952
Minneapolis		4,811
Milwaukee		1,979
Kansas City		2,522
Charlotte		1,932

Green jobs per 1,000 people in the workforce, 2006



Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

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

Section 3: Personal Prosperity

This section includes indicators of income, economic equity and hardship, homeownership, housing affordability, and vehicle 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 $68.5 billion in 2009, ranking 8th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 5th in the percent of total personal income from net earnings (70.1%), 5th in the percent from transfer receipts (16.5%), and 15th in percent from investment income (13.4%).

The metro areas with the highest percent of total personal income from investment income were Jacksonville, San Diego, and Portland (over 19.0%), while Nashville, Columbus, and Indianapolis had the lowest (below 15.0%). The average among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas was 18.0%.

Household Income

In 2009 median household income for the 16 metro areas ranged from a high of $63,114 in Minneapolis to a low of $45,395 in Cleveland. The Columbus metro area, with a median household income of $50,773, ranked 12th among the metro areas, just above the $50,221 median household income for the U.S.

In all of the metro areas, the median income of black and Hispanic households was well below that of white and Asian households. The median income for white households ranged from $67,411 in Chicago to $49,708 in Louisville, with the Columbus metro area ranking 14th, at $53,785. The level for black households ranged from $48,278 in San Diego to $24,511 in Cleveland, with Columbus ranking 9th at $31,629. Columbus ranked 12th in income for Asian households ($65,003) and 10th for Hispanic households ($37,607).

Income $75,000 and Above

In 2007, 31.5% of all households in the Columbus metro area had an annual income of $75,000 or more, ranking Columbus 11th among the metro areas. In Columbus, racial/ethnic disparities were evident. At least 34.1% of white and Asian households had income $75,000 and over, while black and Hispanic households had less than 19.5% at this income level. The areas with the highest percentages (over 40.0%) of households in this income group were Minneapolis and San Diego. Louisville and Cleveland had fewer than 30.0% of all households in the $75,000 and above income group.

Income Gap

The 2009 income gap, which measures the disparity between the income of a metro area's lowest income residents (incomes in the 10th percentile) and that of the highest income residents (incomes in the 90th percentile), ranged from a low income gap ratio of 4.66 in Minneapolis to a high of 7.04 in San Diego. Columbus, at 5.75, had the 5th smallest income gap, below the average of 6.29 among the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.

Gender Equality in the Workforce

In 2009, 73.4% of women age 16–64 in the Columbus area were in the workforce, ranking 6th among the 16 metro areas. Minneapolis had the highest percentage (78.6%) and San Diego the lowest (68.4%).

Columbus women earned a median income of $26,039 in 2009, ranking 6th among the 16 metros. Minneapolis had the highest median income among women ($29,032) and Cleveland the lowest ($23,374). When compared to men, women in Columbus earned a median income that was 76.5% of that for men in the metro area, ranking 4th, above the 70.7% average among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Only Austin, Nashville, and Jacksonville had higher percentages. Women in Portland, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis had the lowest median incomes as a percentage of men's median incomes in those metros, all below 68.0%.

Poverty

The 2009 Columbus poverty rate of 15.6% ranked 16th among the 16 metro areas, well below the 13.6% average among the 100 largest U.S. metros. Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Raleigh had the lowest rates, all lower than 12.0%. Columbus and Cleveland had the highest, both above 15.0%.

Columbus ranked 16th in poverty rate for the white population (12.8%), 12th for blacks (30.4%), 12th for Asians (11.6%), and 15th for Hispanics (33.8%). The lowest poverty rate for blacks was in San Diego (17.0%), while

the highest was in Milwaukee (36.6%). Jacksonville had the lowest poverty rate for Hispanics (17.9%), while Indianapolis had the highest (33.9%).

Births to Teens

Of the 58,052 women age 15–19 in the Columbus metro area in 2009, 1,455 (2.5%) were unmarried and had given birth in the past year. With a rate slightly higher than the average across the 100 largest U.S. metro areas (2.3%), Columbus ranked 9th. Jacksonville, San Diego, Portland, and Minneapolis had the lowest percentages (below 1.5%), while Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charlotte had the highest (3.0% or above).

Self-sufficiency Income

In 2009 Columbus had 542,755 persons (30.9%) below the self-sufficiency level of 200% of poverty, tied with Jacksonville and ranking 10th among the 16 metro areas. Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Raleigh had the lowest percentages, all below 28.0%, while Cleveland, Louisville, and Austin had the highest percentages of residents below the self-sufficiency level (more than 31.0%).

Income Supports

In 2009, 20,427 Columbus metro area households received Supplemental Security Income (SSI), ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. At the same time, 19,486 households in Columbus received cash public assistance (ranking 10th), and 80,498 household received food stamps (ranking 12th).

Overall, 12.2% of all Columbus households received some form of public assistance, ranking 13th, higher than the average of 10.3% among the 100 largest metro areas. San Diego, Raleigh, and Minneapolis had the lowest percentages of residents receiving public assistance (below 8.0%). Only Cleveland, Portland, and Louisville had higher percentages than Columbus.

Earned Income Tax Credit

In 2008 Columbus metro area residents claimed $270 million in the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) on their income tax returns, tied with Indianapolis and ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. The average Columbus tax return claimed $314 of the EITC, ranking 9th, below the $338 average across the 100 largest metro areas. Minneapolis and Portland claimed the lowest amount per tax return (less than $250), while Jacksonville and Charlotte claimed the most (over $400).

New Housing Starts

In 2010 Columbus saw 4,444 new permitted residential units, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. Austin had the most (8,786) and Milwaukee had the fewest (1,929). Of the 4,444 new units in the Columbus metro area, 35.0% of them were found in multiunit structures, ranking 4th. Milwaukee had the highest percent in multiunit structures (50.5%), while Cleveland had the lowest (4.5%).

Columbus permitted 5.6 new residential units per 1,000 housing units in 2010, ranking 7th, above the average of 4.5 across the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Austin and Raleigh had the most new permitted units per 1,000 (over 10.0), while Chicago and Cleveland had the fewest (2.0 or less).

Homeownership Rates

In 2009 there were 438,253 owner-occupied housing units in the Columbus metro area. This accounted for 63.2% of all occupied housing units, ranking 12th among the 16 metro areas, just below the 63.9% average across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. Homeownership rates in the 16 metro areas ranged from a high of 72.4% in Minneapolis to a low of 55.2% in San Diego.

Owner Housing Affordability

In the 3rd quarter of 2010, the median sale price of a home in the Columbus metro area was $129,000, ranking 3rd among the 16 metro areas and tied with Cincinnati. The lowest median home price was in Indianapolis ($109,000), and the highest was in San Diego ($325,000).

The percent of housing affordable to a median income buyer ranged from a high of 93.3% in Indianapolis to 51.1% in San Diego. The rate

across the nation was 72.1%. Among the 16 metro areas, Columbus tied with Jacksonville and Louisville, ranking 4th in affordability, with 84.1% of housing affordable to a median income household.

Foreclosures

There were 19,958 housing units in some stage of foreclosure in the Columbus metro area in the third quarter of 2010. Columbus had a foreclosure rate of 39 housing units per foreclosure, ranking 12th among the 16 metro areas. Raleigh and Louisville had the best foreclosure rates, both with over 70 housing units per foreclosure. Jacksonville, Chicago, and San Diego had the worst rates, with less than 30 housing units per foreclosure.

Rental Housing Affordability

In 2009, 44.3% of all renters in the Columbus metro area were paying more than 30% of their income for housing, ranking 4th among the 16 metro areas, lower than the 49.0% average across the 100 largest metro areas. The lowest percentages of cost-burdened renters were in Kansas City and Louisville (below 44.0%), while the highest were in San Diego and Jacksonville (over 50.0%).

Households Without a Vehicle

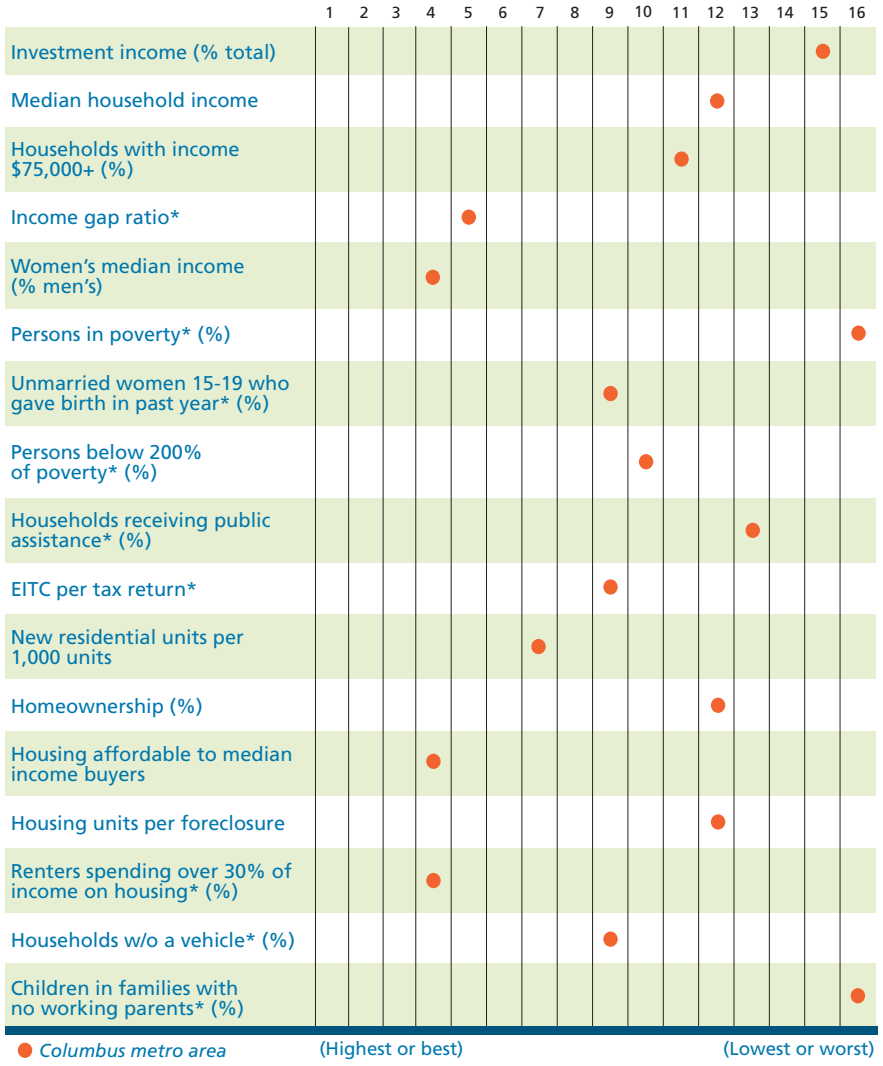
In 2009, 46,830 Columbus metro area households (6.8%) did not have access to a vehicle, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. Raleigh and Austin had the lowest percentages of households without a vehicle (under 5.0%), while Chicago and Cleveland had the highest rates (over 10.0%).

Parental Employment

In 2009 there were 36,225 (8.5%) children living in families in which no parent worked, ranking 16th among the 16 metro areas, higher than the 7.5% average across the 100 largest metro areas. Meanwhile, Raleigh had the fewest children living in such households (3.6%).

Personal Prosperity: How Columbus Compares

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



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

Indicator 3.01: **Total Personal Income**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis on aggregate personal income for the metro areas. Personal income includes that which is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in a metro area. All dollar estimates are in 2009 dollars. The BEA divides total personal income into three components—net earnings, investment income, and transfer receipts—which are described in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Investment income as percent of total

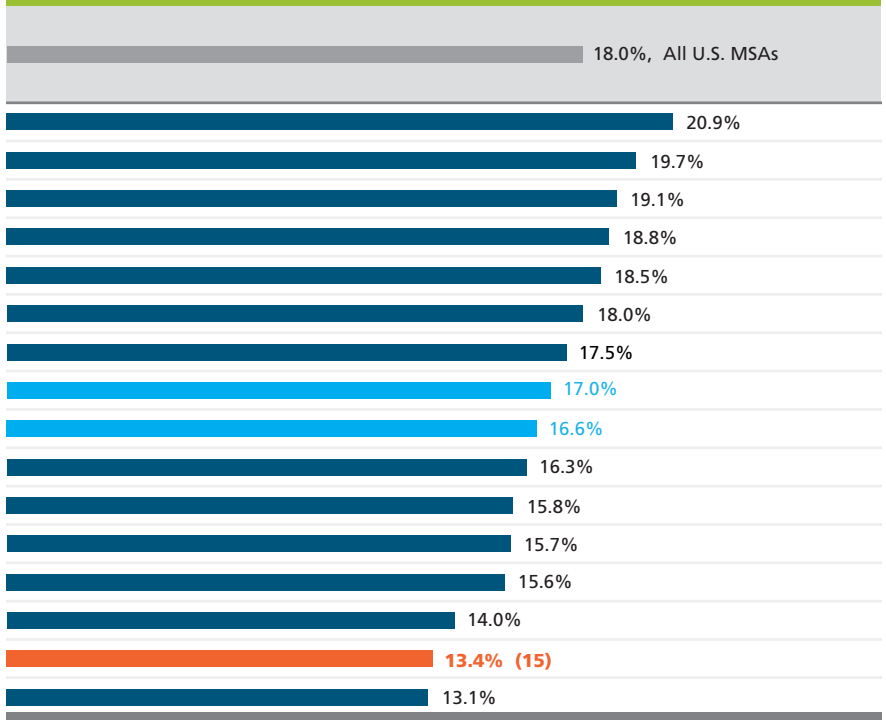
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	13.0%															●	
2006	12.5%															●	
2007	13.6%															●	
2008	14.2%															●	
2009	13.4%															●	

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

MSA total personal income, 2009

Metro Area	MSA total personal income (in $ thousands)	Net earnings as percent of MSA total personal income	Transfer receipts as percent of MSA total personal income
Jacksonville	52,297,454	(16) 62.7%	16.5%
San Diego	139,577,195	67.0%	13.3%
Portland	87,893,727	65.3%	15.6%
Austin	64,014,645	70.3%	(16) 10.8%
Chicago	(1) 425,178,299	67.1%	14.4%
Minneapolis	149,794,725	68.6%	13.4%
Milwaukee	65,978,256	64.7%	17.7%
Cleveland	82,502,995	62.9%	(1) 20.1%
Cincinnati	82,459,618	66.1%	17.3%
Kansas City	83,609,571	68.6%	15.2%
Louisville	47,433,477	65.3%	18.9%
Raleigh	(16) 42,789,194	71.3%	12.9%
Charlotte	66,389,252	69.2%	15.2%
Indianapolis	67,186,598	70.3%	15.7%
Columbus	**(8) 68,469,061**	**(5) 70.1%**	**(5) 16.5%**
Nashville	61,164,279	(1) 71.8%	15.1%

Investment income as percent of MSA total personal income, 2009



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

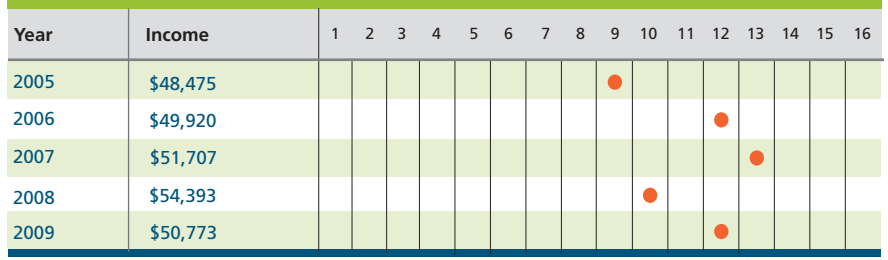
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.02: **Household Income**

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

Columbus Trends: Median household income

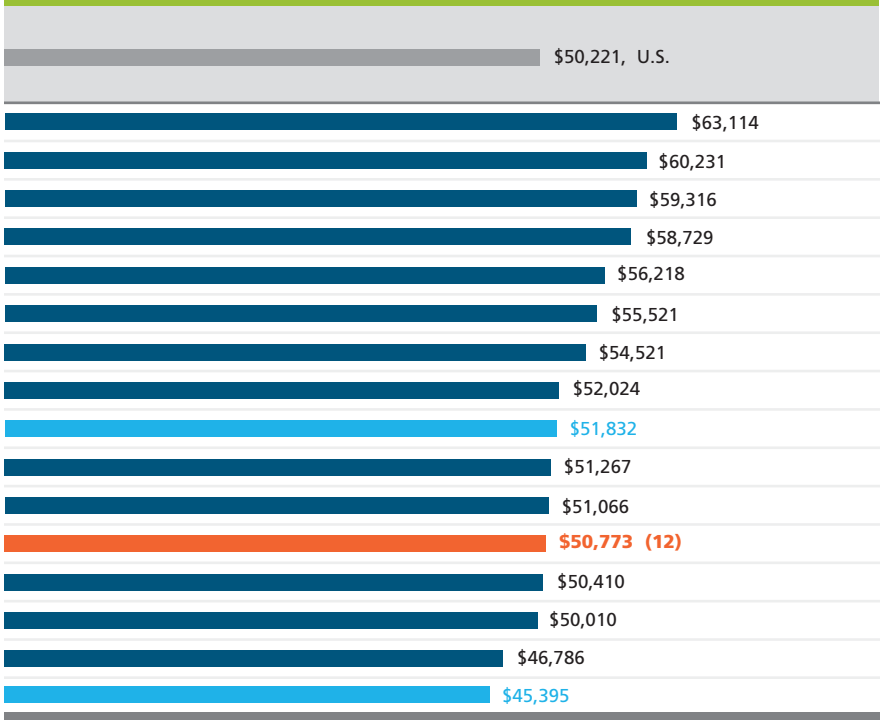
Year	Income
2005	$48,475
2006	$49,920
2007	$51,707
2008	$54,393
2009	$50,773



Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2009*

Metro Area	White ($)	Black or African American ($)	Asian ($)	Hispanic ($)
Minneapolis	66,723	27,459	61,775	39,971
San Diego	60,364	(1) 48,278	75,520	43,692
Raleigh	(1) 67,411	40,190	(1) 91,227	34,380
Chicago	66,257	34,651	74,503	(1) 46,354
Austin	61,106	38,304	65,292	41,366
Portland	57,081	33,468	63,125	39,126
Kansas City	58,746	30,175	65,627	38,758
Milwaukee	57,832	26,031	69,980	35,399
Cincinnati	55,212	29,066	68,696	42,777
Charlotte	58,750	36,318	71,063	35,253
Nashville	54,316	34,878	66,167	35,454
Columbus	**(14) 53,785**	**(9) 31,629**	**(12) 65,003**	**(10) 37,607**
Indianapolis	54,708	30,484	(16) 54,737	31,664
Jacksonville	55,591	33,792	66,063	39,321
Louisville	(16) 49,708	28,440	68,395	38,257
Cleveland	52,485	(16) 24,511	58,788	(16) 29,315

Median household income, 2009



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

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

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

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

Columbus Trends: Income $75,000 and above

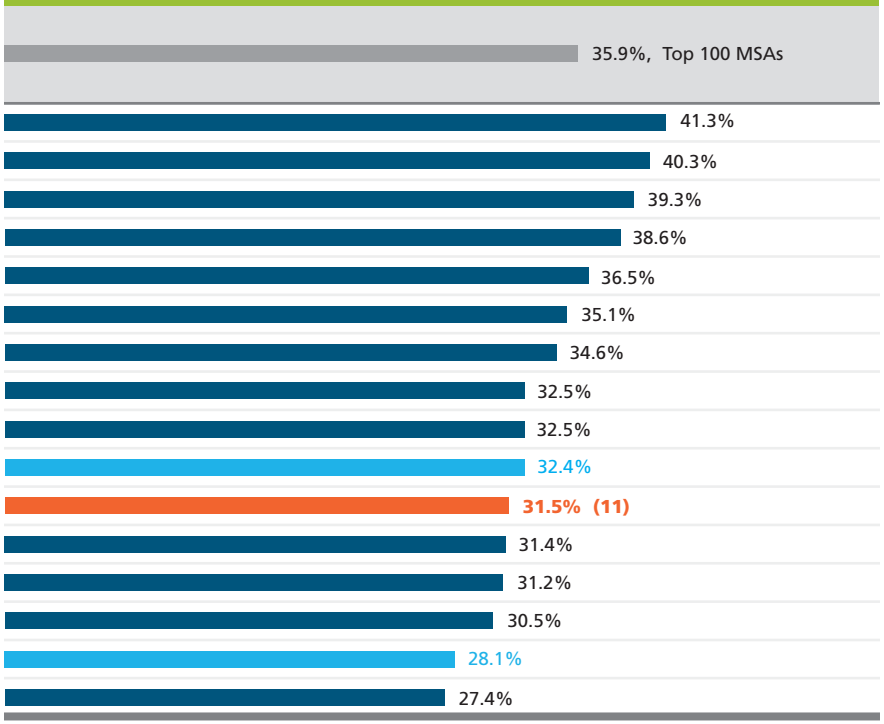
Year	Income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	29.7%					●											
2006	30.3%												●				
2007	31.7%												●				
2008	34.4%												●				
2009	31.5%											●					

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

Household income $75,000 and above by race and ethnicity, 2009*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic
Minneapolis	43.7%	13.9%	38.8%	18.7%
San Diego	40.6%	(1) 27.8%	50.3%	23.9%
Raleigh	(1) 44.5%	19.5%	(1) 60.4%	15.4%
Chicago	43.8%	20.2%	49.7%	25.3%
Austin	40.3%	17.4%	45.0%	21.1%
Portland	36.2%	16.9%	42.3%	22.2%
Kansas City	37.6%	15.4%	42.6%	18.9%
Charlotte	37.9%	17.0%	46.7%	18.2%
Milwaukee	36.6%	(16) 10.7%	42.7%	15.5%
Cincinnati	35.1%	12.5%	44.8%	(1) 27.2%
Columbus	**(14) 34.1%**	**(8) 15.5%**	**(8) 43.1%**	**(6) 19.5%**
Indianapolis	34.8%	14.3%	(16) 36.0%	(16) 14.7%
Nashville	34.1%	15.8%	43.2%	15.5%
Jacksonville	34.7%	15.3%	42.2%	18.5%
Cleveland	32.6%	10.8%	39.0%	15.2%
Louisville	(16) 30.0%	11.9%	37.4%	16.1%

Percent of households with income $75,000 and above, 2009



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

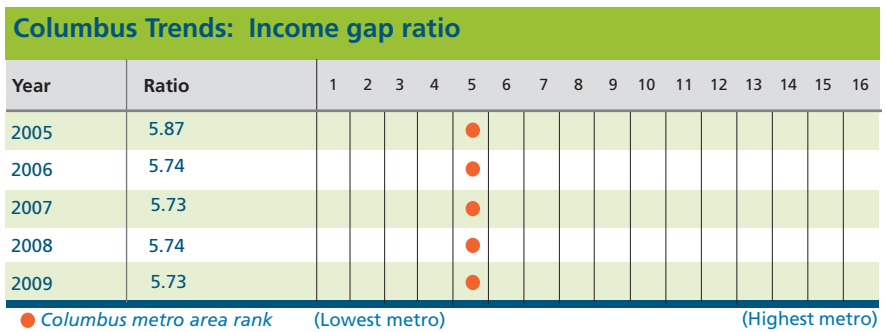
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.04: **Income Gap**

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

Columbus Trends: Income gap ratio

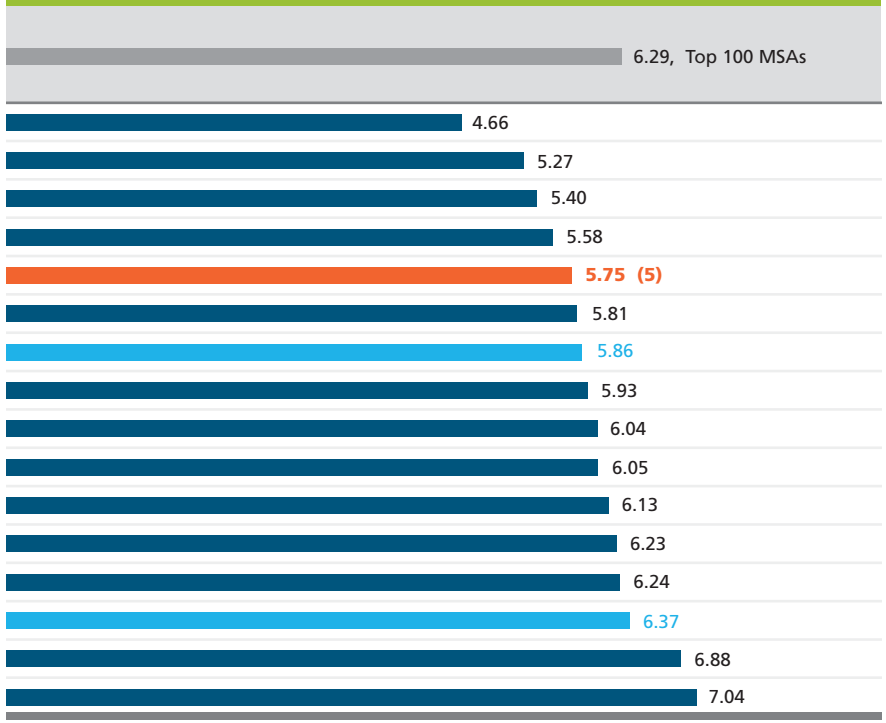
Year	Ratio
2005	5.87
2006	5.74
2007	5.73
2008	5.74
2009	5.73



Household incomes at 10th and 90th percentiles, 2009

Metro Area	Income level 10th percentile ($)		Income level 90th percentile ($)	
Minneapolis	(1)	30,900		174,800
Kansas City		24,300		152,400
Portland		24,400		156,100
Indianapolis		22,800		150,100
Columbus	**(9)**	**22,100**	**(12)**	**149,200**
Raleigh		25,100		171,000
Cincinnati		22,300		153,000
Milwaukee		21,800		151,000
Jacksonville		21,000		147,900
Charlotte		21,800		153,600
Nashville		20,700		147,600
Louisville	(16)	19,200	(16)	138,900
Austin		23,400		169,400
Cleveland		19,700		145,100
Chicago		21,900		172,600
San Diego		22,900	(1)	184,200

Income gap ratio, 90th and 10th percentiles, 2009*



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

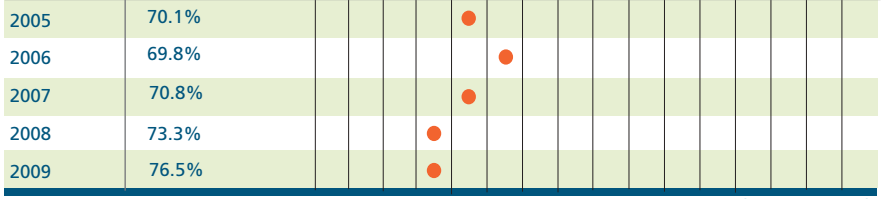
(#) Income levels ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); income gap ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.05: **Gender Equality in the Workforce**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey. It measures equality in the workforce by looking at disparities in employment and income between men and women. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Women's median income as a percentage of men's

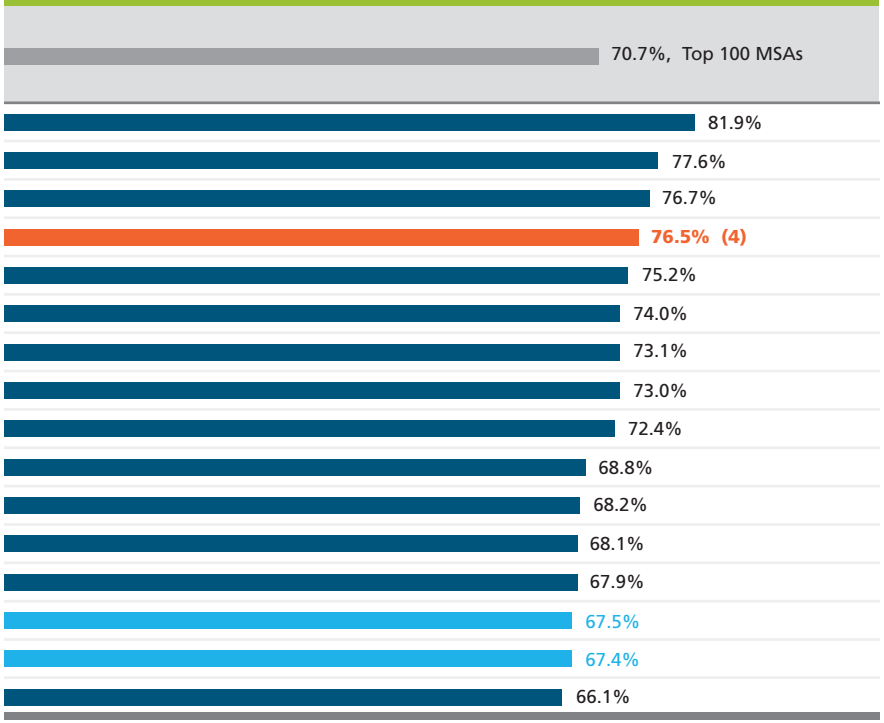
Year	Percent
2005	70.1%
2006	69.8%
2007	70.8%
2008	73.3%
2009	76.5%



Women's median income and workforce partipation, 2009

Metro Area	Partipation rate of women ages 16–64 in the workforce		Median income for women ($)	
Austin		73.3%		26,955
Nashville		72.1%		25,337
Jacksonville		71.6%		24,903
Columbus	**(6)**	**73.4%**	**(6)**	**26,039**
Raleigh		72.8%		28,535
Charlotte		73.0%		25,681
Minneapolis	(1)	78.6%	(1)	29,032
Louisville		72.9%		23,641
San Diego	(16)	68.4%		26,509
Chicago		72.3%		26,286
Milwaukee		76.3%		24,984
Kansas City		75.0%		25,579
Indianapolis		74.1%		24,469
Cincinnati		72.8%		24,136
Cleveland		74.1%	(16)	23,374
Portland		73.0%		23,774

Women's median income as a percentage of men's, 2009



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

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

Indicator 3.06: **Poverty**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of population below poverty level

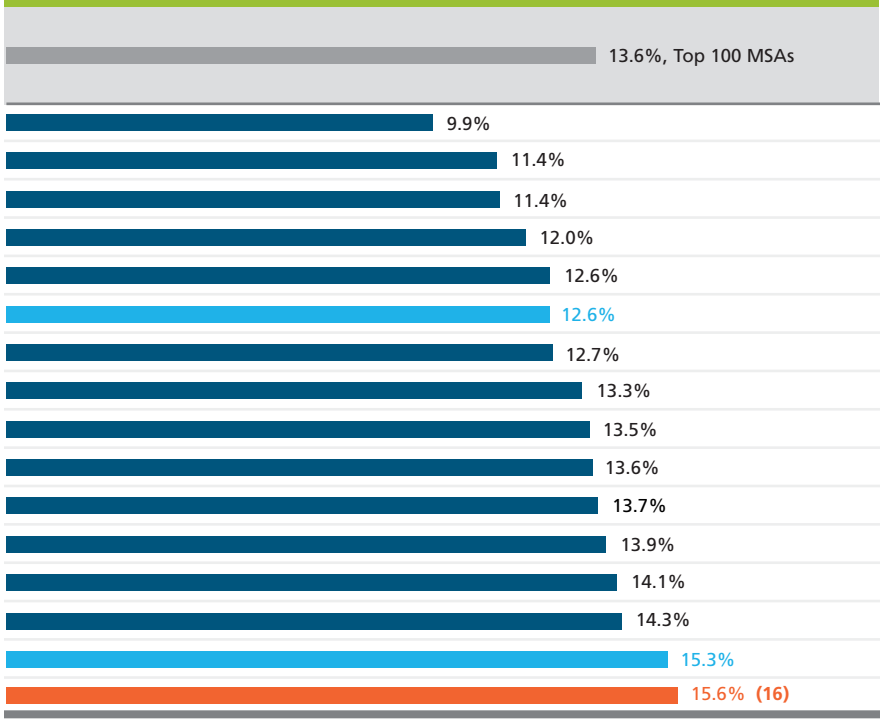
Year	Percent	Columbus metro area rank
2005	12.1%	12
2006	13.1%	15
2007	13.4%	16
2008	12.7%	13
2009	15.6%	16

(Lowest metro) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 (Highest metro)

Percent below poverty level by race and ethnicity, 2009*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis	(1) 6.9%	34.3%	17.9%	24.5%
Kansas City	8.9%	23.1%	8.2%	27.3%
Raleigh	8.1%	18.9%	8.4%	31.9%
Portland	11.0%	21.8%	12.0%	21.9%
San Diego	12.3%	(1) 17.0%	8.6%	19.7%
Cincinnati	10.2%	29.0%	(1) 6.6%	29.9%
Chicago	8.1%	27.0%	10.0%	19.1%
Nashville	11.1%	23.2%	7.5%	31.9%
Jacksonville	9.9%	25.9%	7.6%	(1) 17.9%
Charlotte	10.1%	19.8%	8.5%	33.0%
Indianapolis	10.1%	28.1%	(16) 18.4%	(16) 33.9%
Austin	11.7%	18.3%	10.4%	23.6%
Louisville	11.0%	30.8%	7.7%	29.2%
Milwaukee	9.0%	(16) 36.6%	14.1%	27.1%
Cleveland	9.8%	35.1%	10.8%	33.2%
Columbus	**(16) 12.8%**	**(12) 30.4%**	**(12) 11.6%**	**(15) 33.8%**

Percent of population below poverty level, 2009*



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

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

Indicator 3.07: **Births to Teens**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of unmarried teens who had a birth

Year	Percent	Columbus metro area rank
2005	3.0%	10
2006	2.3%	10
2007	3.6%	15
2008	3.3%	15
2009	2.5%	9

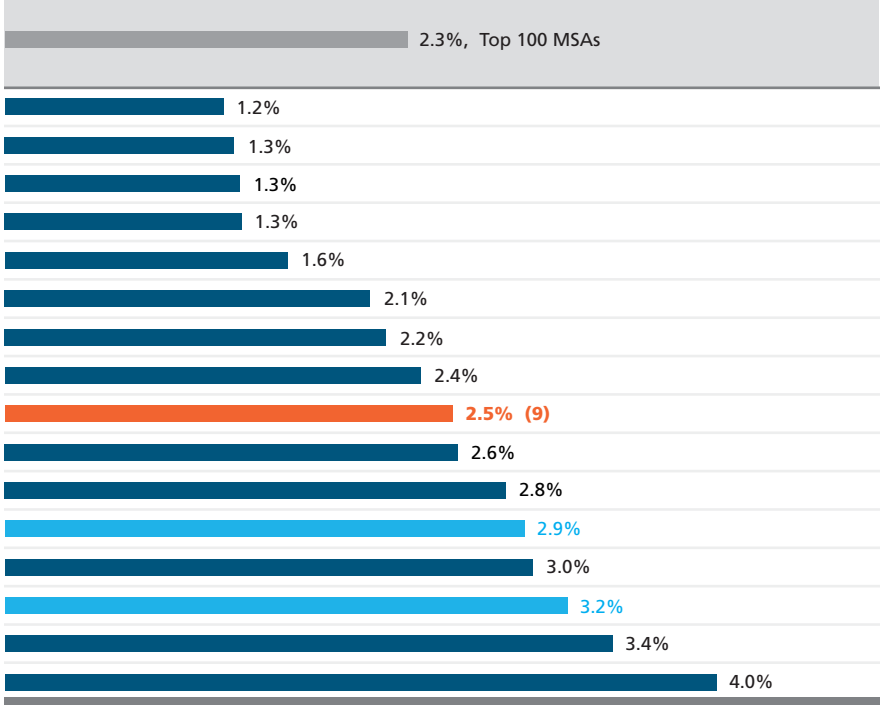
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

(Lowest metro) (Highest metro)

Number of unmarried women age 15–19 who had a birth, 2009

Metro Area	Number of unmarried women age 15–19 who gave birth in last 12 months		Total number of women age 15–19*	
Jacksonville	(1)	517		41,821
San Diego		1,283		101,299
Portland		913		69,559
Minneapolis		1,438		107,850
Raleigh		584	(16)	36,615
Indianapolis		1,192		58,322
Austin		1,136		54,052
Milwaukee		1,268		54,361
Columbus	**(10)**	**1,455**	**(9)**	**58,052**
Chicago	(16)	8,442	(1)	333,834
Kansas City		1,837		65,970
Cleveland		2,078		71,059
Charlotte		1,713		57,702
Cincinnati		2,354		74,627
Louisville		1,330		39,170
Nashville		2,054		51,670

Percent of unmarried women age 15–19 who had a birth, 2009



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

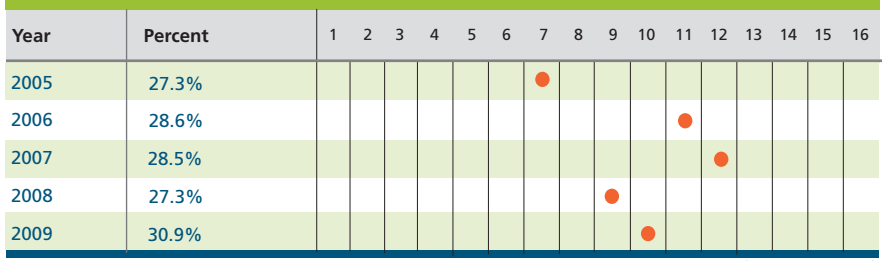
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)
except (*) ranked highest to lowest

Indicator 3.08: **Self-sufficiency Income**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of persons below 200% of poverty

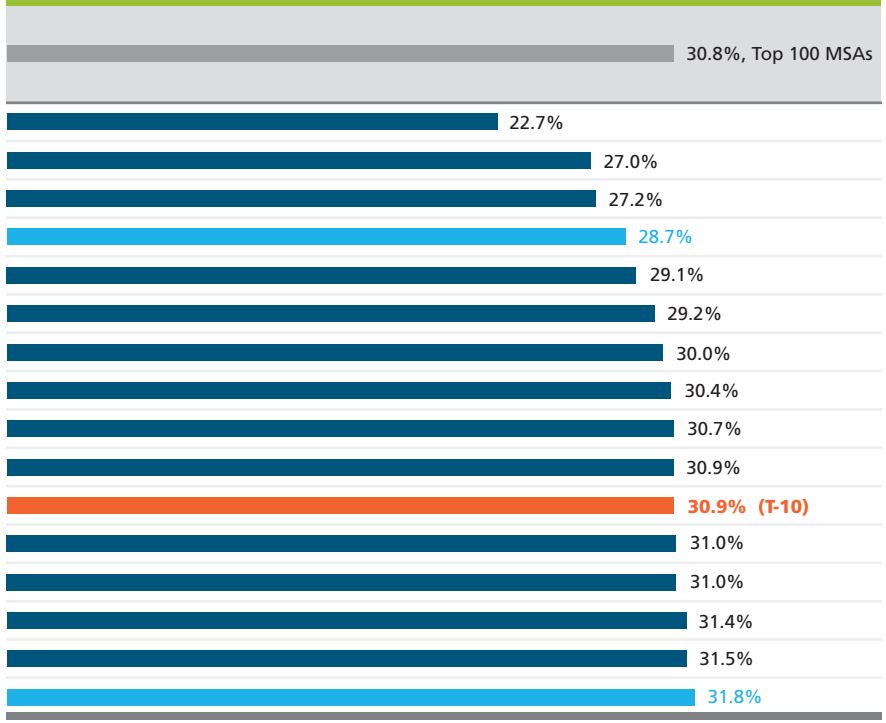
Year	Percent
2005	27.3%
2006	28.6%
2007	28.5%
2008	27.3%
2009	30.9%



Persons with income below 200% of the poverty level, 2009

Metro Area	Population for whom poverty status is determined*	Number of persons below 200% of poverty level
Minneapolis	3,209,229	727,858
Kansas City	2,031,048	548,016
Raleigh	(16) 1,100,661	(1) 299,930
Cincinnati	2,117,687	607,763
Portland	2,209,945	643,259
Chicago	(1) 9,420,119	(16) 2,747,482
San Diego	2,968,383	889,575
Indianapolis	1,710,951	520,020
Milwaukee	1,527,262	469,404
Jacksonville	1,305,970	403,194
Columbus	**(8) 1,757,793**	**(9) 542,755**
Nashville	1,547,869	479,551
Charlotte	1,716,203	532,776
Austin	1,675,803	526,980
Louisville	1,231,569	388,125
Cleveland	2,043,917	650,126

Percent of persons with income below 200% of poverty, 2009



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

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

Indicator 3.09: **Income Supports**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of households receiving assistance

Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	8.7%											●					
2006	9.7%													●			
2007	9.3%														●		
2008	9.6%												●				
2009	12.2%													●			

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

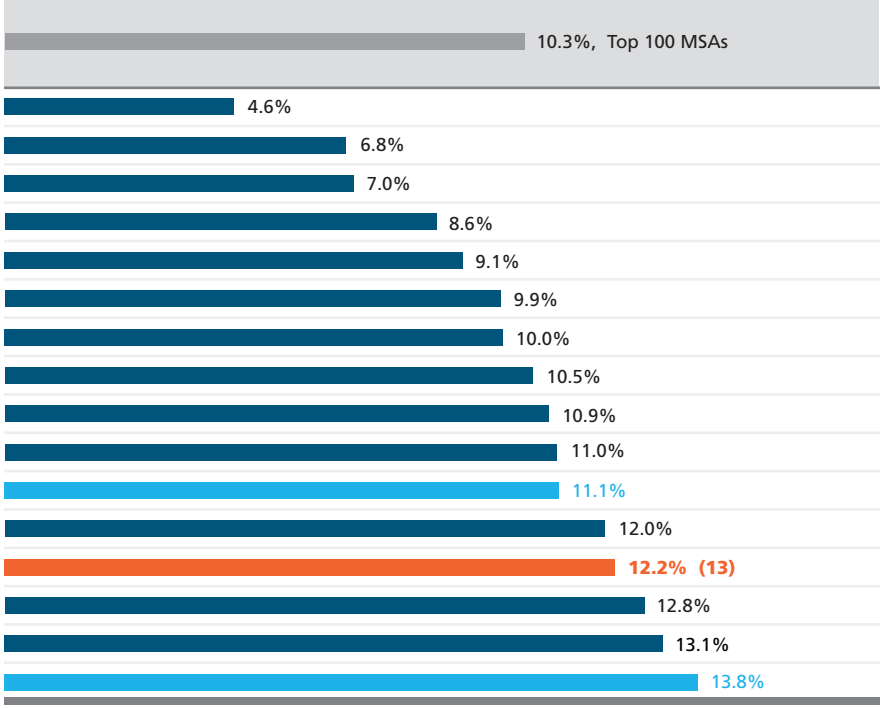
Households receiving SSI, cash assistance, and food stamps, 2009

Metro Area	Number receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Number receiving cash public assistance	Number receiving food stamps
San Diego	34,748	24,639	36,030
Raleigh	(1) 7,935	(1) 4,396	(1) 26,300
Minneapolis	32,091	39,730	76,264
Austin	12,452	9,013	49,746
Kansas City	19,397	16,811	67,236
Milwaukee	21,169	12,131	55,703
Jacksonville	13,925	7,560	47,482
Indianapolis	16,019	18,104	65,698
Chicago	(16) 96,088	(16) 92,550	(16) 339,947
Charlotte	14,898	12,164	69,385
Cincinnati	28,334	23,288	84,718
Nashville	16,621	12,479	69,348
Columbus	**(9) 20,427**	**(10) 19,486**	**(12) 80,498**
Louisville	19,393	14,051	59,452
Portland	20,604	32,892	102,895
Cleveland	36,654	28,625	108,039

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

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

Percent of households receiving public assistance, 2009



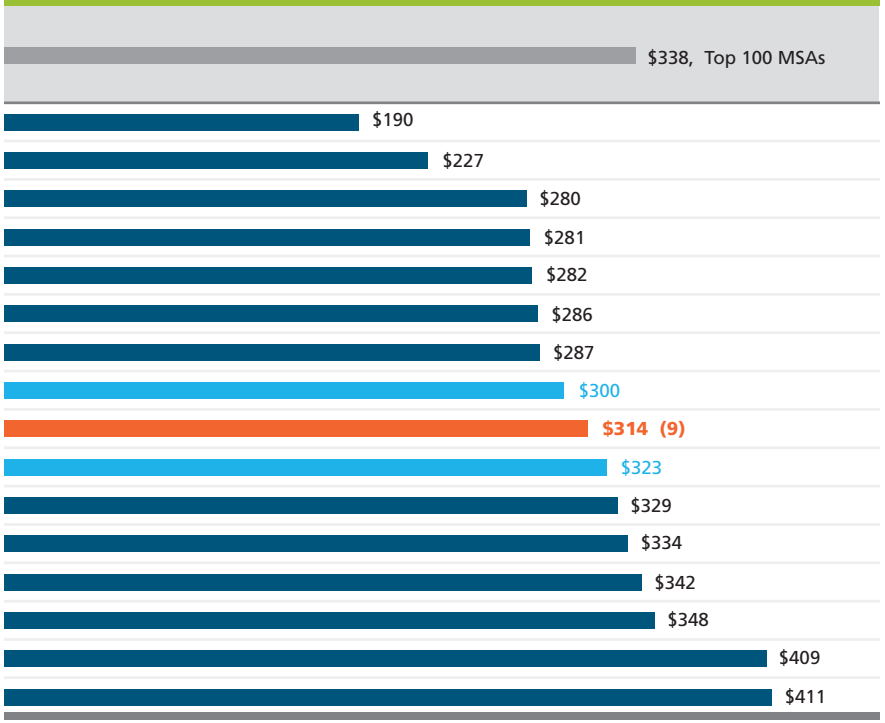
Indicator 3.10: **Earned Income Tax Credit**

This indicator includes data from the Internal Revenue Service on tax returns claiming the Earned Income Tax Credit. 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. This indicator has been modified from the 2009 Benchmarking report (See Appendix A).

Earned Income Tax Credit, 2008

Metro Area	Total Earned Income Tax Credit claimed (in $ millions)		Total tax returns*	
Minneapolis		299		1,575,136
Portland		228		1,003,913
Kansas City		261		931,857
San Diego		381		1,356,221
Milwaukee		211		746,013
Raleigh	(1)	141	(16)	494,185
Austin		212		736,551
Cincinnati		293		976,388
Columbus	**(T-9)**	**270**	**(8)**	**862,371**
Cleveland		330		1,021,065
Chicago	(16)	1,451	(1)	4,407,806
Indianapolis		270		809,775
Nashville		243		709,981
Louisville		203		584,128
Charlotte		314		769,104
Jacksonville		255		620,023

Earned Income Tax Credit per tax return, 2008



Source: Internal Revenue Service, Tax Stats
* Metro area based on zip codes with majority land area in MSA

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

Indicator 3.11: **New Housing Starts**

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

Columbus Trends: New permitted units per 1,000 units

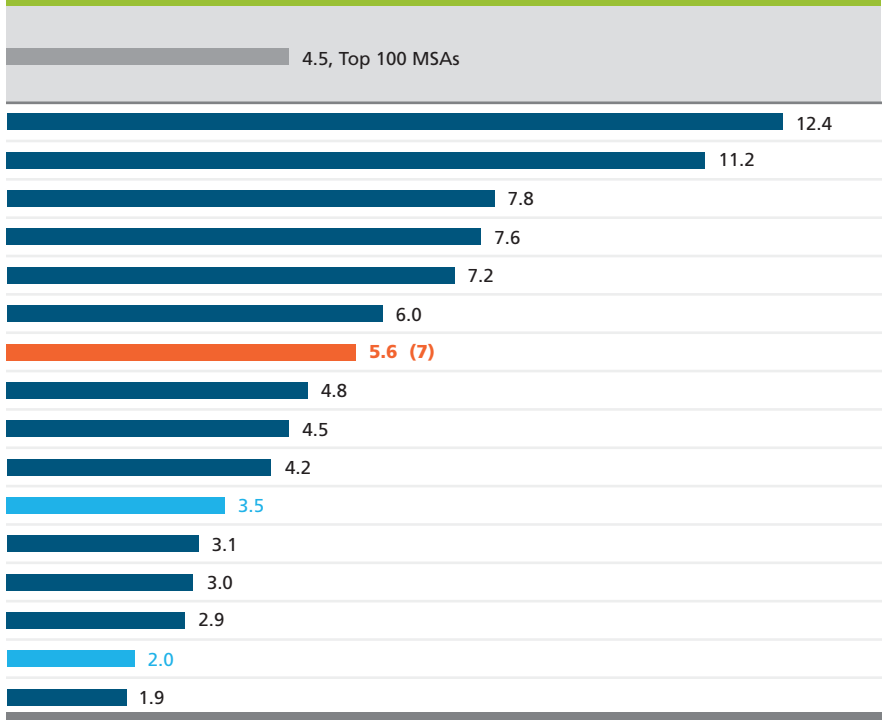
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	10.3													●			
2007	8.3											●					
2008	5.7										●						
2009	5.2							●									
2010	5.6							●									

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

New housing starts, 2010

Metro Area	Number of new permitted residential units	Percent of new permitted units within multiunit structures	Total number of housing units
Austin	(1) 8,786	29.4%	706,505
Raleigh	5,213	10.7%	(16) 466,095
Indianapolis	5,921	35.9%	757,441
Nashville	5,092	22.7%	667,655
Charlotte	5,288	18.0%	737,775
Jacksonville	3,606	6.1%	598,490
Columbus	**(9) 4,444**	**(4) 35.0%**	**(8) 792,340**
Portland	4,476	25.0%	925,076
Louisville	2,525	20.4%	559,837
Minneapolis	5,726	33.5%	1,354,973
Cincinnati	3,206	11.9%	917,396
Kansas City	2,714	20.6%	883,099
San Diego	3,494	35.0%	1,164,786
Milwaukee	(16) 1,929	(1) 50.5%	669,879
Cleveland	1,941	(16) 4.5%	955,756
Chicago	7,267	41.6%	(1) 3,797,247

New permitted units per 1,000 housing units, 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing Mining & Construction Statistics

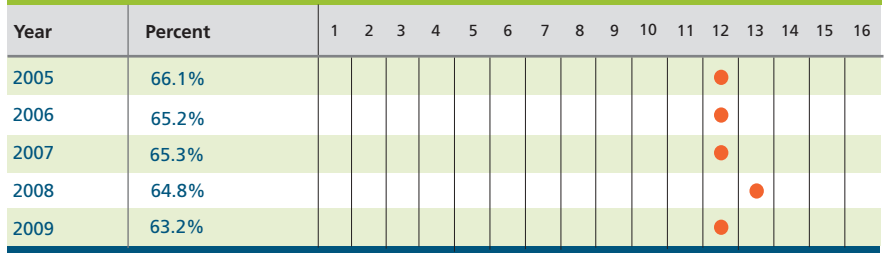
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.12: **Homeownership**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent housing units that are owner-occupied

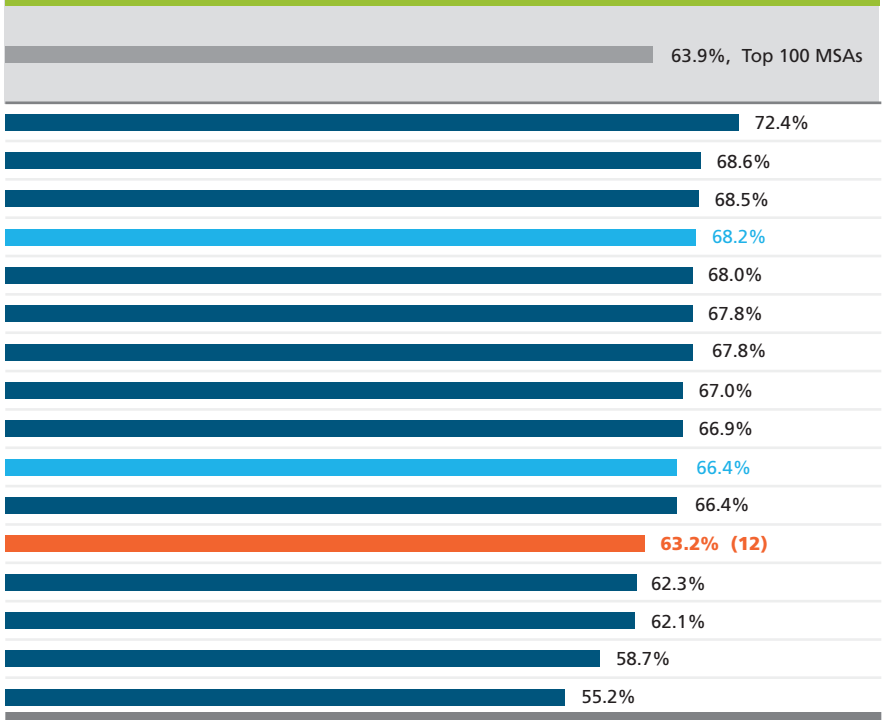
Year	Percent
2005	66.1%
2006	65.2%
2007	65.3%
2008	64.8%
2009	63.2%



Owner-occupied housing units, 2009

Metro Area	Total occupied housing units	Total owner-occupied housing units
Minneapolis	1,259,095	911,984
Louisville	500,367	343,016
Raleigh	(16) 409,166	(16) 280,347
Cincinnati	816,646	557,021
Kansas City	789,734	536,634
Jacksonville	505,657	343,017
Nashville	598,055	405,269
Chicago	(1) 3,399,708	(1) 2,276,724
Charlotte	675,535	451,990
Cleveland	838,323	556,535
Indianapolis	667,555	443,080
Columbus	**(8) 693,137**	**(10) 438,253**
Milwaukee	604,566	376,925
Portland	847,989	526,468
Austin	614,047	360,198
San Diego	1,048,975	578,787

Percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied, 2009



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

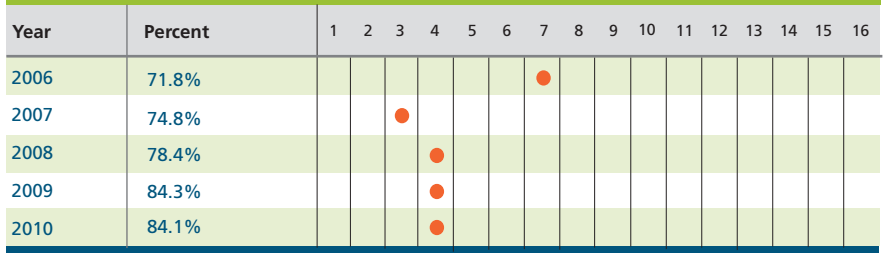
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.13: **Owner Housing Affordability**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent housing affordable to median income

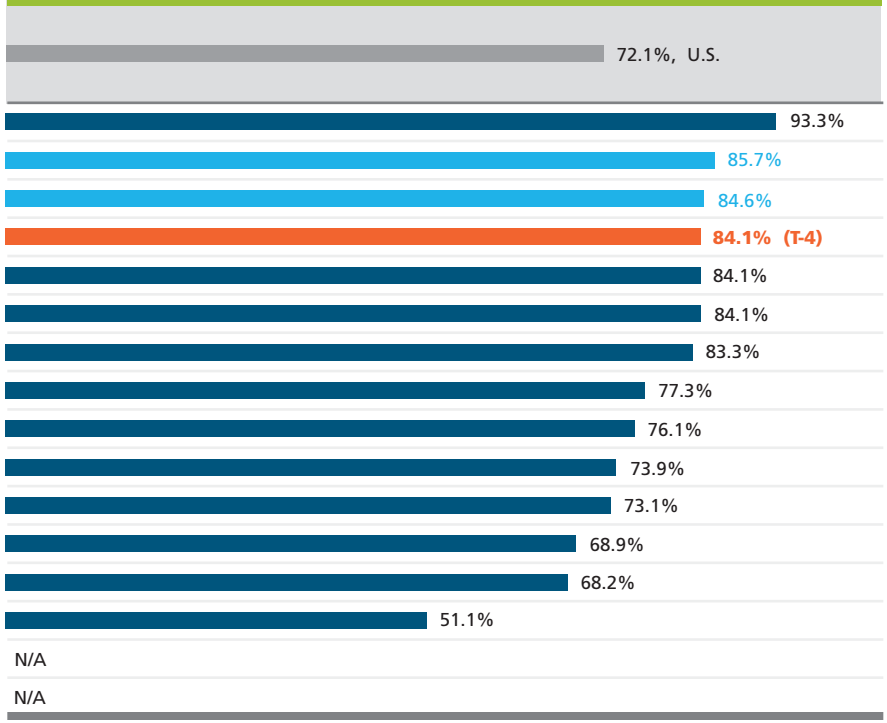
Year	Percent
2006	71.8%
2007	74.8%
2008	78.4%
2009	84.3%
2010	84.1%



Median sales price and housing affordability ranking, 3rd quarter 2010

Metro Area	Median sale price ($)	National affordability ranking*
Indianapolis	(1) 109,000	(1) 9
Cleveland	110,000	49
Cincinnati	129,000	57
Columbus	**(T-3) 129,000**	**(T-4) 61**
Jacksonville	133,000	61
Louisville	133,000	61
Minneapolis	181,000	69
Milwaukee	159,000	130
Charlotte	158,000	145
Austin	183,000	157
Raleigh	210,000	159
Portland	230,000	181
Chicago**	210,000	185
San Diego	(14) 325,000	(14) 215
Kansas City	N/A	N/A
Nashville	N/A	N/A

Percent housing affordable to median income buyer, 3rd quarter 2010



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

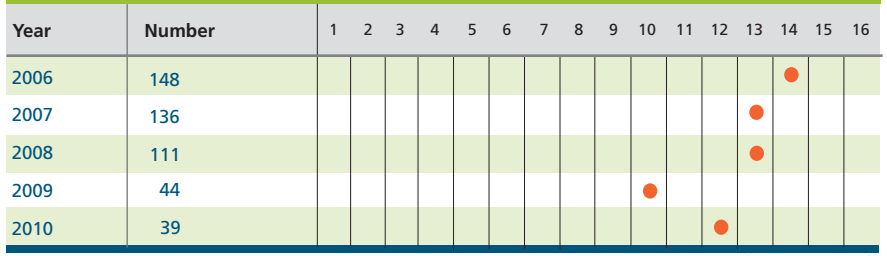
(#) Except ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14); percent housing affordable ranked from highest (1) to lowest (14)

Indicator 3.14: **Foreclosures**

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

Columbus Trends: Number of housing units per foreclosure

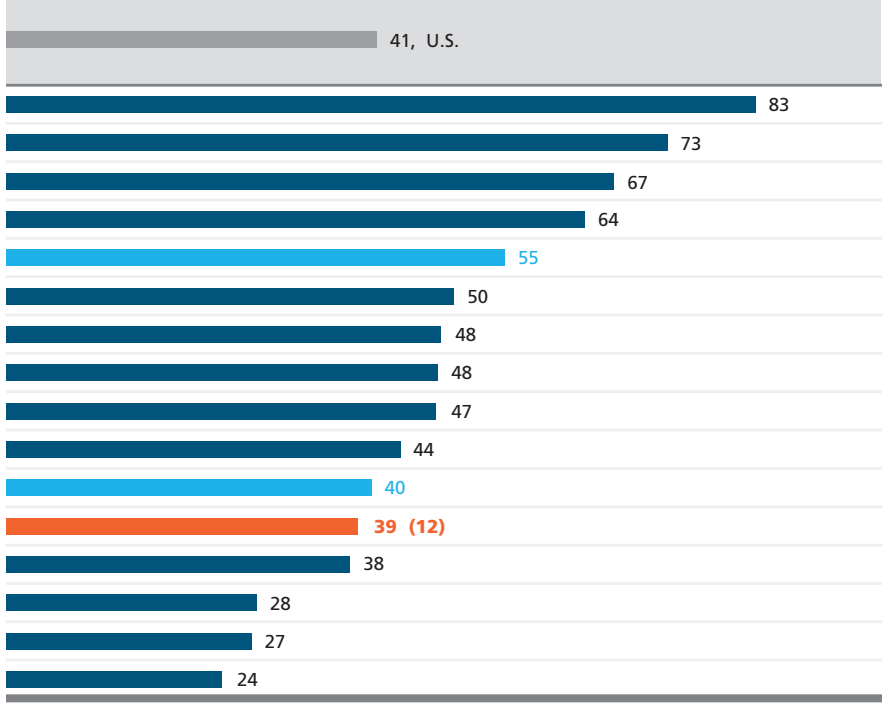
Year	Number
2006	148
2007	136
2008	111
2009	44
2010	39



Housing units in any phase of foreclosure, 3rd quarter 2010

Metro Area	Number of foreclosures	Change in number of foreclosures from 2009 Q3	National rank* foreclosures as percent of housing units
Raleigh	(1) 5,359	24.6%	(1) 137
Louisville	7,540	19.6%	121
Austin	9,809	22.6%	113
Nashville	10,277	11.1%	107
Cincinnati	16,654	1.8%	90
Charlotte	14,732	(16) 37.3%	81
Minneapolis	27,994	-3.9%	76
Kansas City	18,200	20.8%	74
Milwaukee	13,827	9.9%	73
Portland	20,588	2.9%	63
Cleveland	23,531	4.9%	60
Columbus	**(10) 19,958**	**(10) 12.9%**	**(12) 56**
Indianapolis	19,917	8.2%	51
San Diego	40,983	(1) -16.6%	37
Chicago	(16) 138,913	16.1%	35
Jacksonville	24,963	-5.9%	(16) 27

Number of housing units per foreclosure, 3rd quarter 2010**



Source: RealtyTrac: U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report
*The national foreclosure ranking included 206 metros.

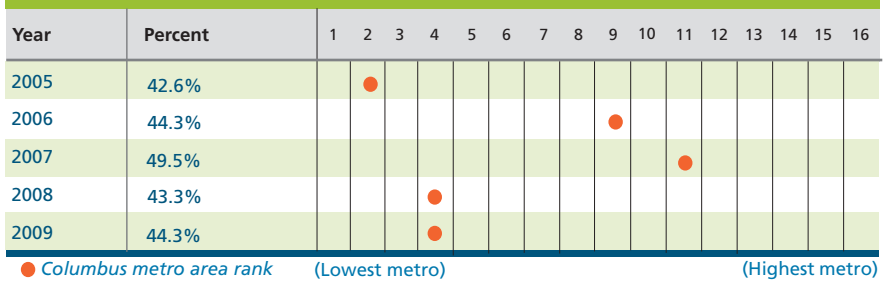
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16), except (**) ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.15: **Rental Housing Affordability**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent renters spending over 30% on housing

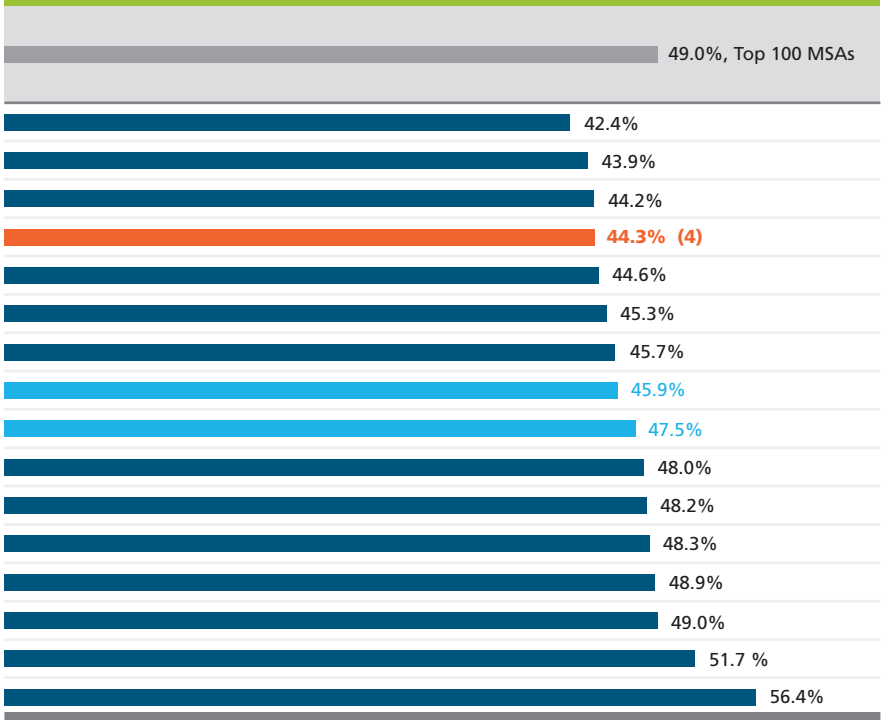
Year	Percent
2005	42.6%
2006	44.3%
2007	49.5%
2008	43.3%
2009	44.3%



Renter-occupied housing units and housing cost burden, 2009

Metro Area		Total renter-occupied housing units*		Number of renters spending over 30% of income on housing
Kansas City		253,100		107,333
Louisville		157,351		69,015
Nashville		192,786		85,248
Columbus	(7)	**254,884**	(9)	**112,857**
Raleigh	(16)	128,819	(1)	57,505
Charlotte		223,545		101,157
Indianapolis		224,475		102,668
Cincinnati		259,625		119,288
Cleveland		281,788		133,824
Austin		253,849		121,897
Minneapolis		347,111		167,275
Milwaukee		227,641		109,988
Portland		321,521		157,068
Chicago	(1)	1,122,984	(16)	550,198
Jacksonville		162,640		84,156
San Diego		470,188		265,323

Percent of renters spending over 30% of income on housing, 2009



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

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

Indicator 3.16 : **Households Without a Vehicle**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of households without a vehicle

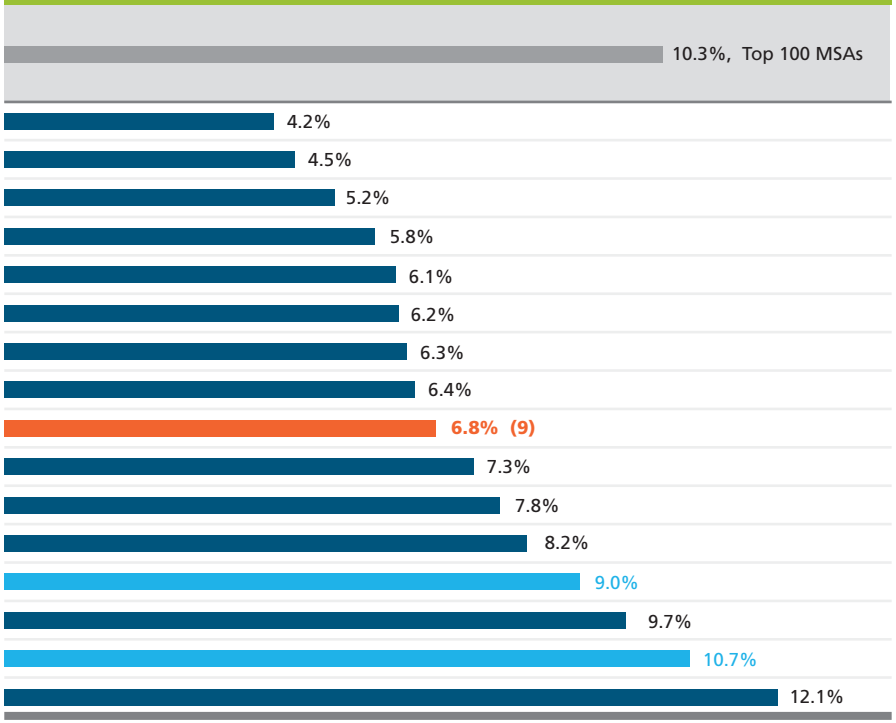
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	6.0%						●										
2006	6.7%									●							
2007	6.9%									●							
2008	7.0%									●							
2009	6.8%									●							

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

Number of households without access to a vehicle, 2009

Metro Area	Households without access to a vehicle	
Raleigh	(1)	17,260
Austin		27,879
Nashville		30,946
Charlotte		39,147
Kansas City		48,500
San Diego		64,648
Indianapolis		42,018
Jacksonville		32,512
Columbus	**(8)**	**46,830**
Minneapolis		92,243
Portland		65,740
Louisville		40,816
Cincinnati		73,660
Milwaukee		58,779
Cleveland		89,914
Chicago	(16)	410,706

Percent of households without access to a vehicle, 2009



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

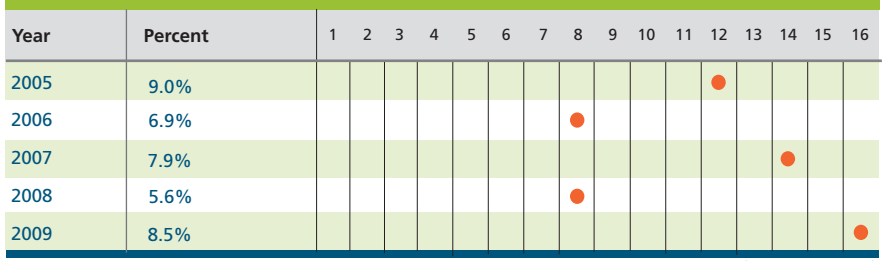
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.17: **Parental Employment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on families in which no parent is working. It is a measure of security and stability for children. Children whose parents lack employment are economically vulnerable. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent under 18 with no working parents

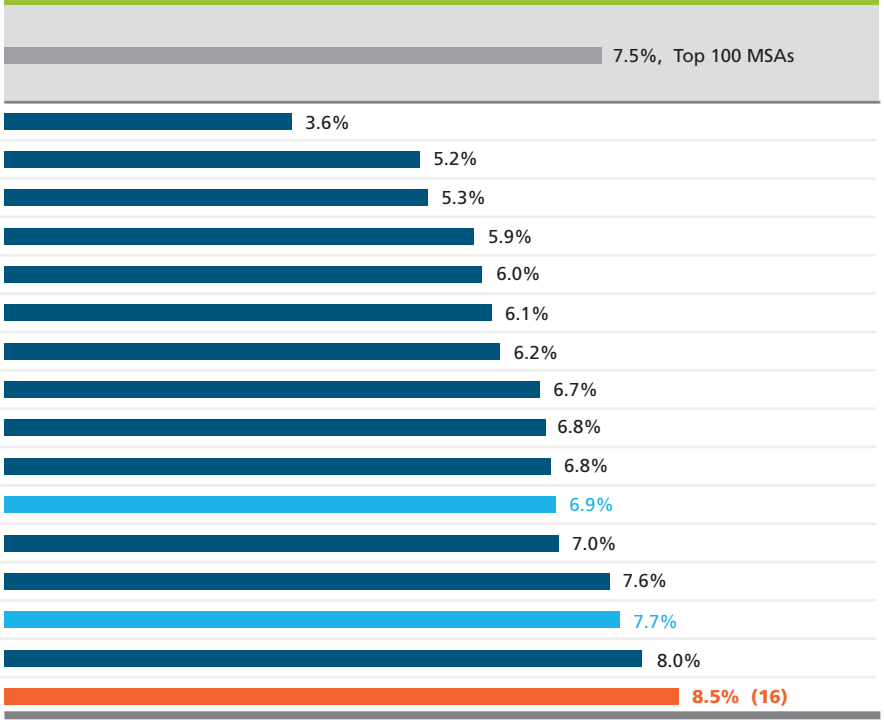
Year	Percent
2005	9.0%
2006	6.9%
2007	7.9%
2008	5.6%
2009	8.5%



Children under 18 in families where no parent works, 2009

Metro Area	Population under 18 living in families in which no parent is working	
Raleigh	(1)	10,446
Austin		21,871
Minneapolis		41,531
Kansas City		29,391
Portland		30,698
Milwaukee		22,415
Charlotte		27,435
Jacksonville		20,533
Indianapolis		29,704
Chicago	(16)	160,821
Cleveland		32,074
Nashville		25,848
Louisville		21,269
Cincinnati		39,213
San Diego		57,039
Columbus	**(12)**	**36,225**

Percent under 18 in families where no parent works, 2009



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

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

Section 4: Community Wellbeing

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

The following are the Community Wellbeing indicator categories:

Community Wellbeing Overview

Local Foods

Of the 7,044 farms in Central Ohio, 675 (9.6%) of them sold goods directly to final consumers in 2007, ranking Columbus 6th among the 16 metro areas, above the 8.7% average across the 100 largest metro areas in the country. Portland and Cleveland had by far the highest percentage of local farms selling directly to final consumers (both above 19.0%), while Nashville, Louisville, and Kansas City had the least (less than 5.5%).

Obesity

In 2009, 28.9% of Columbus metro area adults reported being obese, ranking Columbus 14th among the metro areas, higher than the U.S. rate (26.9%). Only Louisville and Cleveland had higher obesity rates. The lowest rates of obesity (24.0% or lower) were in San Diego, Minneapolis, and Portland.

Diabetes

Columbus adults reported 10.5% having ever been diagnosed with diabetes in 2009, higher than the U.S. rate (8.3%). Columbus tied with Cleveland, ranking 14th among the 16 metro areas. Only Louisville had a higher rate of diabetes. The lowest percentages of adults who had ever been diagnosed with diabetes (less than 6.0%) were in Minneapolis and Austin.

Asthma

In 2009, 6.8% of Columbus metro area adults reported currently having asthma, ranking 2nd lowest among the metro areas, below the U.S. rate (8.8%). Only Nashville had a lower asthma rate. The worst asthma rates were in Cleveland, Louisville, and Portland (all above 9.5%).

Air Quality

Columbus ranked 5th in the percentage of days in 2009 with good air quality, with 72.9%. Jacksonville, Portland, and Milwaukee had the most days of good air quality (over 80.0%), while San Diego and Chicago had the fewest (less than 50.0%).

Smoking

In 2009, 20.1% of Columbus metro area adults reported that they were currently smokers, ranking Columbus 11th among the metro areas, above the U.S. rate of 17.9%. San Diego, Austin, Minneapolis and Portland had the lowest percentage of adult smokers (less than 16.0%). Areas with more than 21.0% of adult smokers were Louisville, Nashville, Indianapolis, and Jacksonville.

Health Insurance

Columbus area adults reported 12.1% being without health insurance in 2009, ranking Columbus 7th among the metro areas, below the U.S. rate of 14.4%. Areas with uninsured rates below 10.0% were Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Cleveland. The areas with 16.0% or more uninsured adults were Raleigh, Austin, San Diego, and Indianapolis.

Hospitals and Physicians

There were 334 physicians for every 100,000 people in the Columbus metro area in 2009, ranking 10th among the 16 metros. This was below the average of 358 per 100,000 across the 100 largest metro areas in the nation. The most doctors per 100,000 were found in Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Indianapolis (over 400) and the fewest were found in Raleigh, Austin, and Charlotte (less than 300).

Crime

In 2009 Columbus had 6,658 violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault), or 370 per 100,000 population, giving it the 5th lowest rate (tied with Louisville) among the metro areas, below the U.S. rate of 429 per 100,000. Portland and Raleigh had the lowest rates (fewer than 300 violent crimes per 100,000 population), while Jacksonville, Nashville, and Indianapolis had the most (over 600 per 100,000). Chicago and Minneapolis numbers were not reported.

Charitable Contributions

In 2008 Columbus metro area residents claimed $830 million in charitable contributions on their income tax returns, ranking 13th among the 16 metro areas. The average Columbus tax return claimed $962 of charitable contributions, ranking 15th, below the $1,262 average across the 100 largest metro areas. Only Cleveland claimed less per tax return. Charlotte and Raleigh claimed the highest amount per tax return (over $1,500).

Volunteering

In the period 2007–2009, the overall volunteer rate for Columbus was 31.9%, ranking 4th among the metro areas, higher than the U.S. volunteer rate of 26.5%. Minneapolis and Portland had the highest volunteer rates (over 37.0%), while Raleigh and Chicago had the lowest (less than 25.0%).

Voter Participation

In the 2008 U.S. Presidential Election, 61.0% of Columbus area residents over 18 voted, ranking 8th (tied with Cincinnati) among the 16 metro areas, higher than the 54.4% average across the 100 largest metro areas. Minneapolis and Milwaukee residents had the highest voter participation (over 70.0%), while San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had the lowest (less than 55.0%).

Women in Politics

There were 22 major public officials (including governors, members of Congress, and mayors of cities of over 30,000 residents) serving the Columbus metro area in 2011. Only two of them (the mayors of Gahanna and Westerville) were women, or 11.1%. Columbus ranks 12th among the metro areas by percentage of major public officials who are women, below the national figure of 16.5%. Charlotte and Raleigh have the most women in major public office (over 30.0%), while Indianapolis and Louisville have none.

Local Government

In 2007 the Columbus metro area had 226 units of local government, ranking 12th among the metro areas, and 14th in the number of local government entities per 100,000 population (12.88), almost triple the 4.72 average across the 100 largest metro areas. Only Louisville and Kansas City had more government entities per 100,000. San Diego and Jacksonville had the fewest (less than 2.00).

Bridges

The Columbus area had 311 structurally deficient bridges and 336 functionally obsolete bridges on Federal-aid highways in 2009. Overall these account for 22.3% of Columbus interstate and U.S. highway bridges, ranking 6th best among the metro areas, less than the 28.7% average across the 100 largest metro areas. Minneapolis, Jacksonville, and Austin had the fewest bridges rated structurally deficient or functionally obsolete (less than 17.0%). Cleveland and Portland had the most (over 30.0%)

Public Transportation

In 2009 urban areas in the Columbus metro had a total of 68 million passenger miles on public transportation, ranking 11th among the metro areas. From 2006 to 2009, the Columbus area had an 11.4% increase in passenger miles, ranking 6th, higher than the 8.5% increase across the 100 largest metro areas. Nashville and Raleigh saw the largest increases in public transportation (over 50.0% increase), while Cleveland and Indianapolis saw the largest decreases (over 20.0% decrease).

Traffic Congestion

In 2009 drivers in the urban areas of the Columbus metro spent an average of 17 extra hours traveling as a result of traffic congestion. This was the lowest traffic congestion delay time among the metro areas. Between 2006 and 2009, travel congestion delay time decreased by 5.6% in Columbus, ranking 13th, less than the 13.6% decrease across the 100 largest metro areas. Kansas City and Cincinnati had the biggest decreases in traffic congestion (over 30.0% decrease), while Cleveland was the only metro to see an increase in traffic congestion.

Commute Time

In 2009, 37.2% of commuters in the Columbus metro had a commute to work of 25 minutes or longer, the 2nd lowest figure among the metro areas, lower than the 46.2% average across the 100 largest metro areas. Only Milwaukee had a lower percentage with 35.8%, while Chicago commuters had the highest percentage of long commutes with 55.2% traveling for more than 25 minutes.

Alternative Transportation Modes

In 2009, 3.5% of Columbus commuters usually walked, bicycled, or used public transportation to get to work, ranking 10th among the 16 metro areas, tied with Charlotte. The rate for the 100 largest U.S. metro areas was 11.5%. Chicago and Portland ranked highest with over 9.0%, while Nashville and Raleigh were the lowest at 2.5% or lower.

Airports

The two commercial airports in the Columbus metro area (Port Columbus International and Rickenbacker International) generated a combined total of 3,138,282 commercial air passenger boardings in 2010, ranking 14th among the 16 metro areas by number, and 15th by boardings per capita (1.7). This is just over half the average of 3.2 per capita across the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Only Louisville had fewer than Columbus. Charlotte had by far the most per capita (10.6).

Professional Sports

Columbus had two major league professional sports teams in 2011 (the Columbus Blue Jackets professional ice hockey team and the Columbus Crew professional soccer team)—ranking 7th, tied with Cincinnati, San Diego, Nashville, Charlotte, and Jacksonville. Chicago and Minneapolis had the most (8 and 6, respectively), while Austin and Louisville both had none.

Arts Establishments

In 2009 the Columbus metro area had 1,403 arts establishments and ranked 13th among the 16 metro areas with 0.779 establishments per 1,000 people, well below the 1.059 average across the 100 largest metro areas. Nashville and Chicago had the most (over 1.250) and Cincinnati and Milwaukee had the fewest (less than 0.750).

Community Celebrations

There were 15 nonprofit community celebrations in the Columbus metro area in 2008, ranking 2nd and tied with Minneapolis. However Columbus ranked 1st among the metro areas with the highest number of nonprofit community celebrations per million people (8.46 per million), higher than the 3.59 average across the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. After Columbus, Kansas City and Nashville had the most (both over 5.00 per million). Cleveland, Charlotte, and Raleigh had the fewest (under 2.00).

Green Building

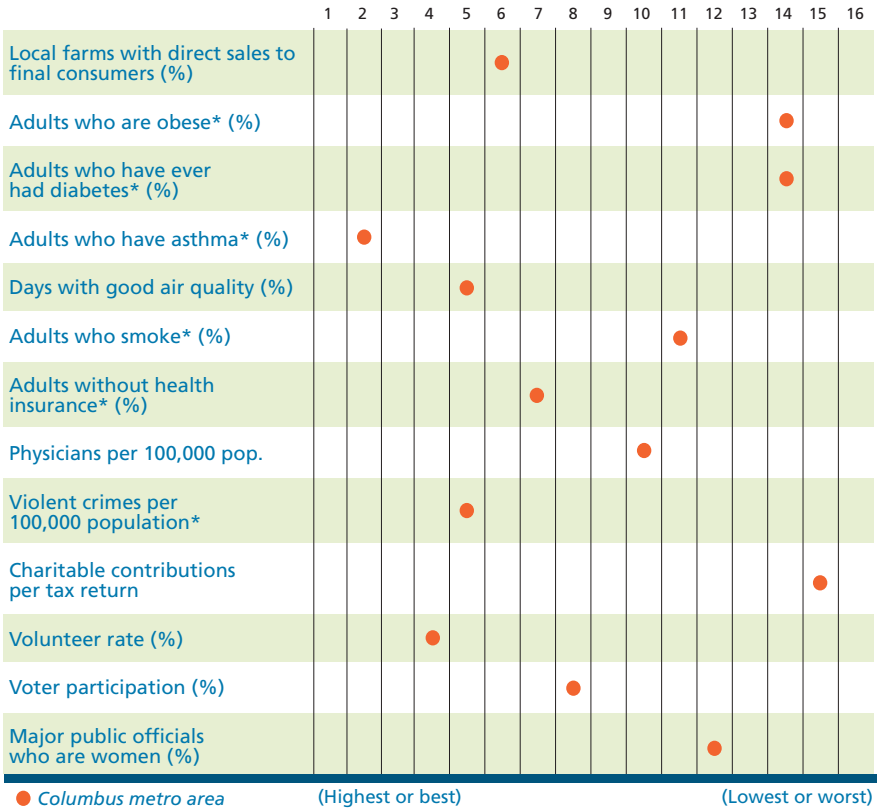
The Columbus metro area had 3,897,584 square feet in 28 LEED-certified green buildings in 2010, ranking 12th among the metro areas in both square footage and number of projects. This amounts to 2.12 square feet per capita, ranking Columbus 11th among the 16, with just more than half the 4.11 average across the 100 largest U.S. metros. Portland and Austin had the most (over 10.00 square feet per capita), while Louisville and Indianapolis had the least (under 1.00 square foot per capita).

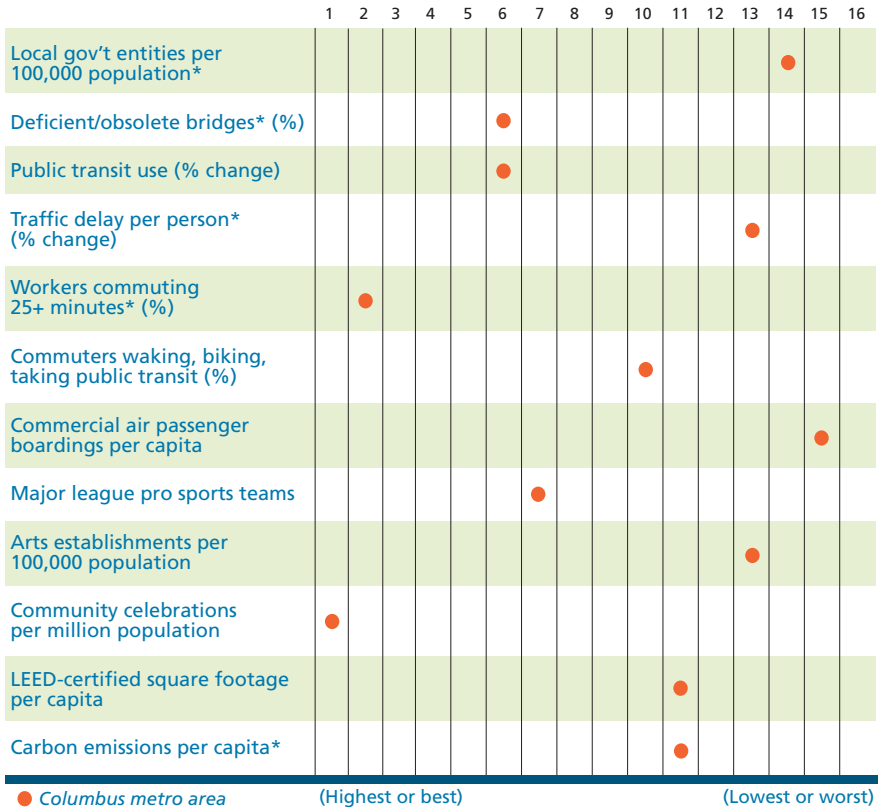
Energy Use

The Columbus metro area had a carbon footprint of 2.95 tons per capita in 2005, ranking 11th among the metro areas, worse than the 2.24 tons per capita among the 100 largest metro areas. Portland, San Diego, and Chicago had the smallest carbon footprint (below 2.00), while Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville had the biggest (above 3.00).

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.





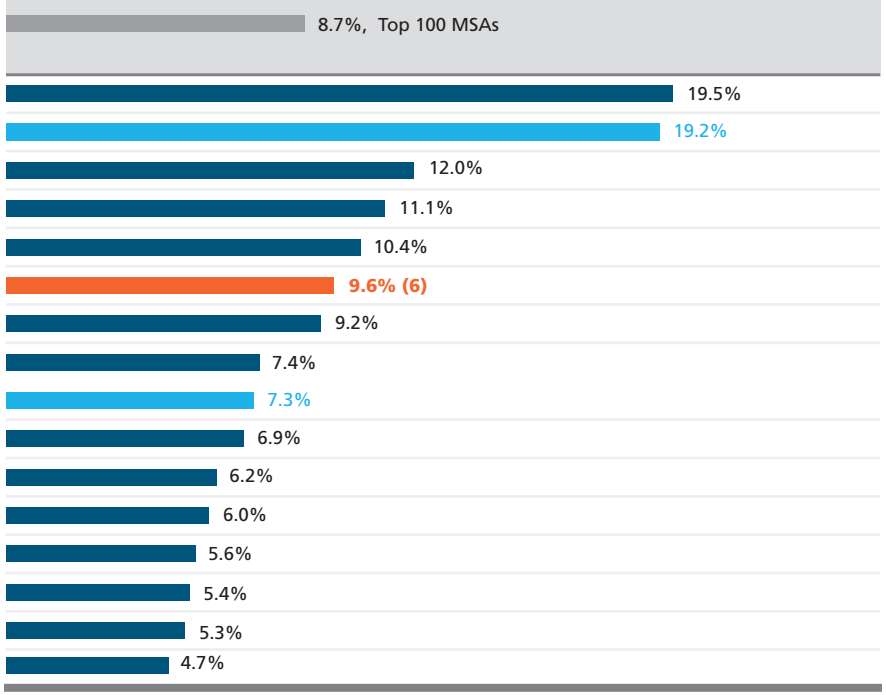
Indicator 4.01: **Local Foods**

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Environment Atlas on farms and farmers' markets, and data from the U.S. Geological Survey's Gap Analysis Program on agricultural land. The percent of local farms selling goods directly to final consumers—whether at rural farm stands or urban farmers' markets—is a measure of sustainability in local food economies. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Farms, agriculture and local foods

Metro Area	Number of farms, 2010	Percent of land area in agriculture, 2011	Number of farmers' markets per 1,000,000 population, 2010	Number of farms with direct sales to final consumers, 2007
Portland	11,457	13.9%	24.7	(1) 2,237
Cleveland	3,101	28.6%	22.1	594
Milwaukee	2,119	47.5%	23.1	254
Minneapolis	11,672	45.3%	25.0	1,297
San Diego	6,683	(16) 2.1%	17.1	695
Columbus	**(9) 7,044**	**(2) 66.1%**	**(8) 19.1**	**(6) 675**
Raleigh	2,664	26.5%	11.5	246
Jacksonville	(16) 1,730	4.0%	(16) 8.9	(16) 128
Cincinnati	10,377	36.9%	19.2	757
Chicago	7,707	55.7%	18.0	533
Indianapolis	5,743	62.0%	14.8	356
Austin	8,704	21.7%	11.7	518
Charlotte	3,996	23.3%	11.4	223
Kansas City	(1) 15,522	(1) 66.7%	21.1	842
Louisville	10,322	39.8%	(1) 29.6	542
Nashville	14,079	32.9%	10.1	667

Percent of farms with direct sales to final consumers, 2007



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Environment Atlas; U.S. Geological Survey, Gap Analysis Program, accessed 6.3.11

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

Indicator 4.02: **Obesity**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults who are obese

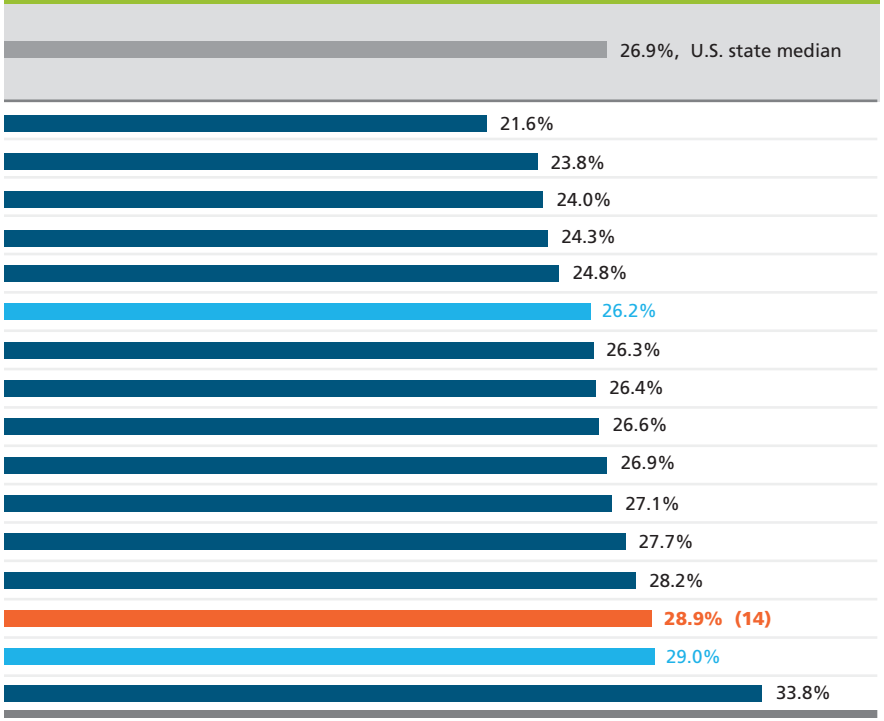
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	25.6%												●				
2006	N/A																
2007	29.9%																●
2008	27.9%													●			
2009	28.9%														●		

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

Percent of adults who are obese, 2006–2008

Metro Area	2006	2007	2008
San Diego	26.7%	23.1%	23.5%
Minneapolis	23.6%	25.5%	23.9%
Portland	24.2%	25.6%	23.9%
Milwaukee	25.4%	25.0%	25.1%
Jacksonville	(15) 29.8%	26.1%	25.2%
Cincinnati	26.3%	25.8%	27.5%
Charlotte	23.3%	28.1%	27.2%
Raleigh	24.5%	28.7%	(16) 32.9%
Austin	24.9%	(1) 21.3%	(1) 22.5%
Kansas City	26.9%	28.2%	28.2%
Nashville	28.8%	26.7%	26.1%
Chicago	24.2%	24.9%	26.3%
Indianapolis	26.0%	27.3%	28.6%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(16) 29.9%**	**(13) 27.9%**
Cleveland	(1) 22.2%	27.1%	26.2%
Louisville	24.8%	26.2%	27.8%

Percent of adults who are obese, 2009



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

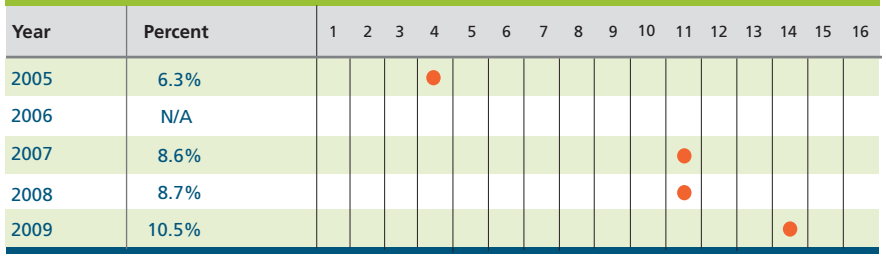
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.03: **Diabetes**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey that they have ever been diagnosed with diabetes. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This indicators is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes

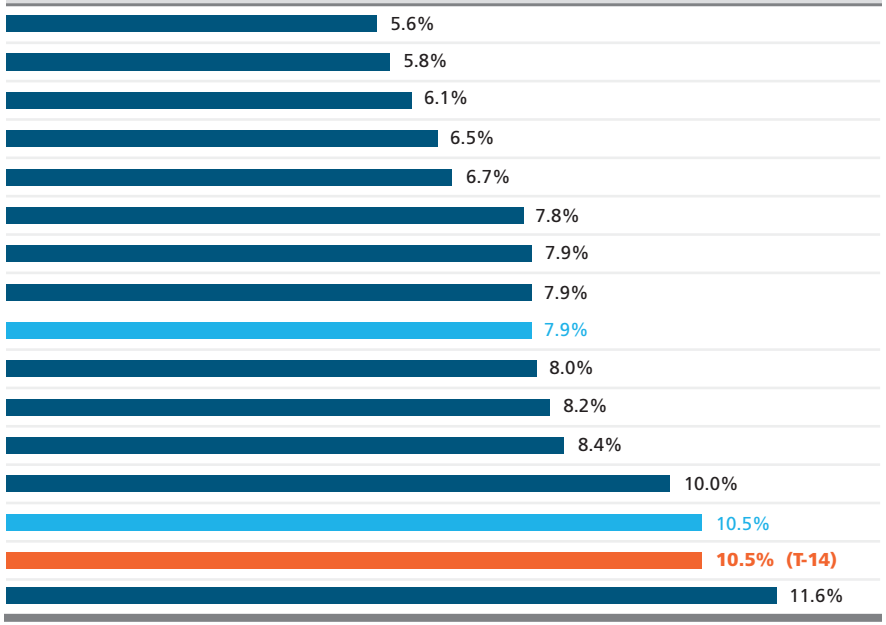
Year	Percent
2005	6.3%
2006	N/A
2007	8.6%
2008	8.7%
2009	10.5%



Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes, 2006–2008

Metro Area	2006	2007	2008
Minneapolis	4.9%	5.7%	(1) 5.3%
Austin	6.7%	6.8%	6.2%
Raleigh	7.4%	6.6%	9.2%
Nashville	9.6%	9.0%	7.9%
Portland	5.9%	6.8%	6.3%
Kansas City	6.5%	7.5%	8.3%
Charlotte	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%
Chicago	7.6%	8.7%	8.3%
Cincinnati	(1) 4.3%	8.8%	8.8%
Milwaukee	4.6%	(1) 5.1%	6.6%
San Diego	6.8%	7.8%	8.0%
Indianapolis	7.0%	7.8%	(16) 10.9%
Jacksonville	9.4%	9.4%	9.9%
Cleveland	6.3%	8.5%	8.6%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(11) 8.6%**	**(11) 8.7%**
Louisville	(15) 9.8%	(16) 10.2%	9.5%

Percent of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes, 2009



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

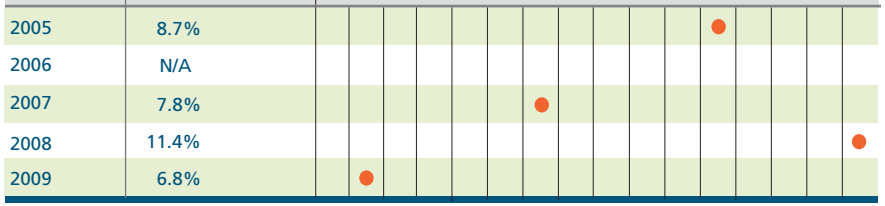
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.04: **Asthma**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey that they currently have asthma, as diagnosed by a physician. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This indicators is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults who currently have asthma

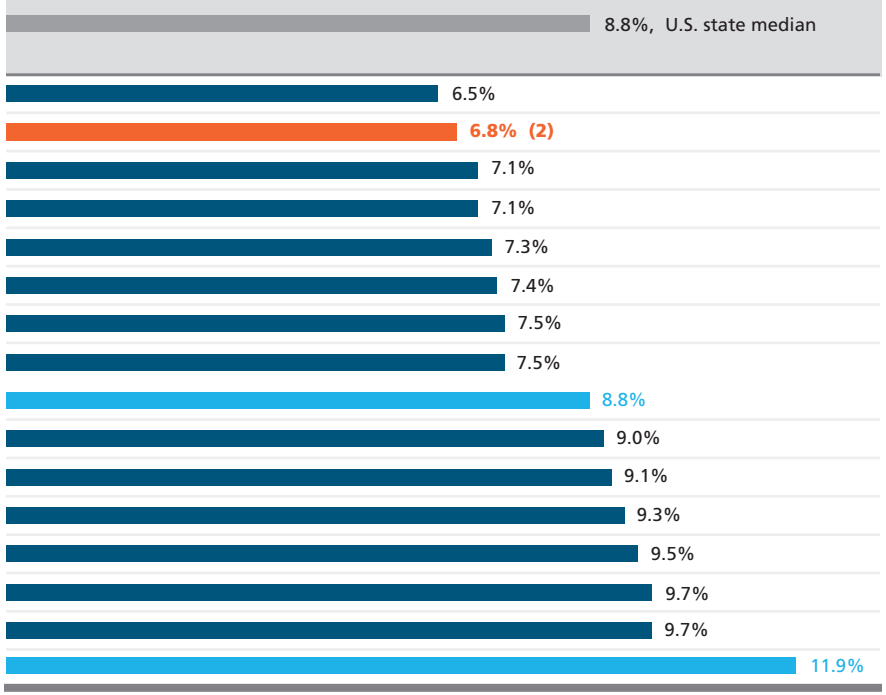
Year	Percent
2005	8.7%
2006	N/A
2007	7.8%
2008	11.4%
2009	6.8%



Percent of adults who currently have asthma, 2006–2008

Metro Area	2006	2007	2008
Nashville	6.8%	9.5%	9.0%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(7) 7.8%**	**(16) 11.4%**
Charlotte	(1) 5.3%	6.6%	7.4%
San Diego	7.1%	9.1%	8.1%
Austin	7.1%	(1) 6.5%	5.7%
Raleigh	5.4%	6.6%	(1) 4.4%
Minneapolis	8.9%	7.7%	8.4%
Milwaukee	8.8%	(16) 12.0%	10.3%
Cincinnati	9.8%	8.0%	9.0%
Kansas City	7.7%	8.2%	9.1%
Chicago	8.3%	9.0%	7.6%
Jacksonville	8.7%	6.7%	10.4%
Indianapolis	7.7%	9.5%	11.1%
Portland	(15) 10.9%	9.2%	8.2%
Louisville	7.7%	7.2%	9.1%
Cleveland	9.9%	8.6%	10.4%

Percent of adults who currently have asthma, 2009



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

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

Indicator 4.05: **Air Quality**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of days with good air quality

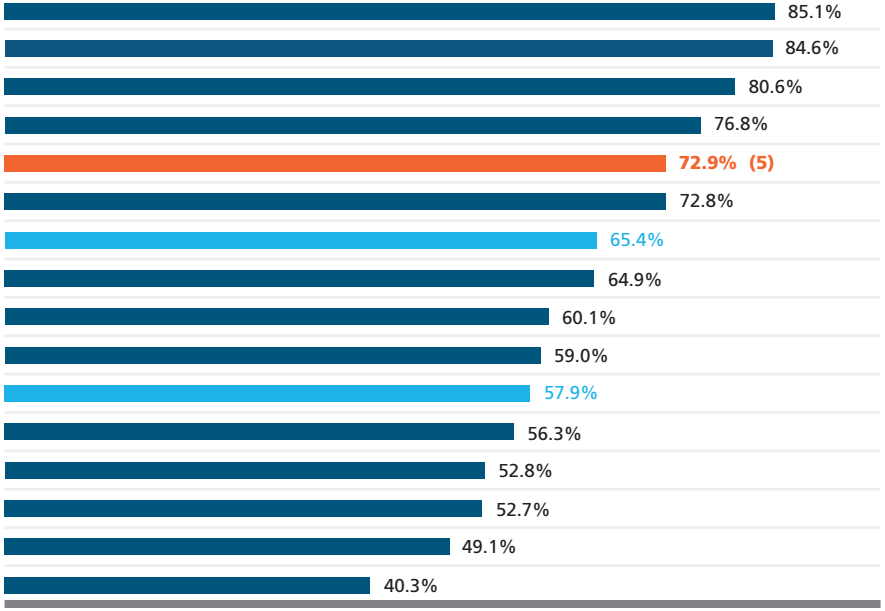
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	61.9%					●											
2006	72.6%			●													
2007	64.9%					●											
2008	72.9%					●											

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

Days with good and unhealthy air quality, 2008

Metro Area	Number of days with good air quality		Number of days with unhealthy air quality for sensitive groups		Number of days with unhealthy air quality for anyone	
Jacksonville		234	(1)	0		0
Portland		258		6		0
Milwaukee	(1)	270		3		1
Austin		235		2		0
Columbus	**(6)**	**223**	**(10)**	**10**	**(T-1)**	**0**
Minneapolis		244		2		0
Cleveland		200		14		0
Kansas City		198		3		0
Raleigh		202		11		1
Nashville		216		11		0
Cincinnati		183		16		0
Indianapolis		206		5		0
Louisville		167		9		0
Charlotte		177		26		3
Chicago**		165		1		0
San Diego	(16)	124	(16)	29	(16)	4

Percent days with good air quality, 2008



Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
**Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL Metropolitan Division (not whole MSA)

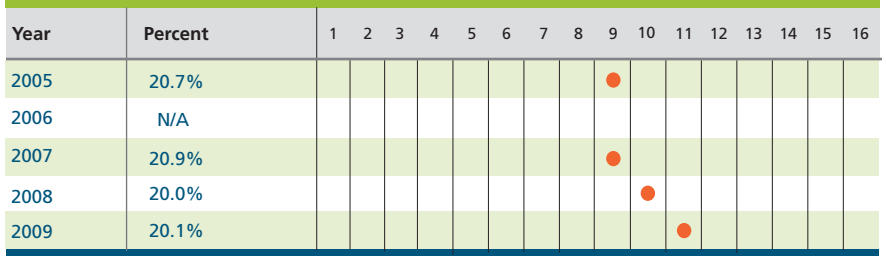
(#) Good days ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); unhealthy days ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.06: **Smoking**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults who currently smoke

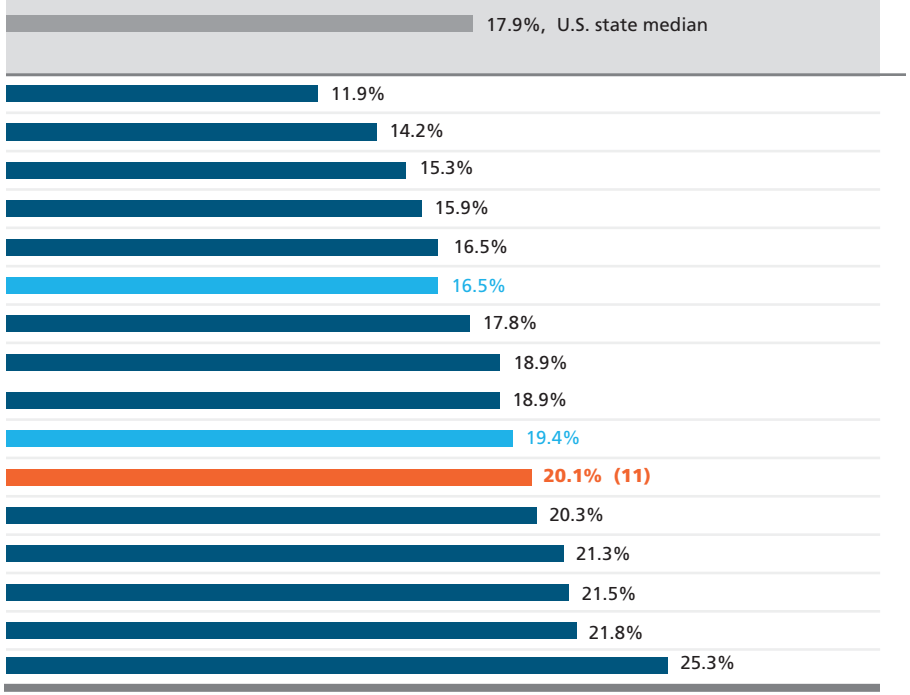
Year	Percent
2005	20.7%
2006	N/A
2007	20.9%
2008	20.0%
2009	20.1%



Percent of adults who currently smoke, 2006–2008

Metro Area	2006	2007	2008
San Diego	(1) 9.7%	15.0%	(1) 14.5%
Austin	19.2%	17.7%	17.8%
Minneapolis	16.8%	16.0%	17.6%
Portland	16.9%	(1) 13.5%	15.2%
Chicago	19.1%	19.9%	20.7%
Cleveland	19.5%	20.9%	17.7%
Raleigh	14.9%	19.1%	15.2%
Milwaukee	19.1%	21.3%	18.2%
Charlotte	19.3%	19.3%	18.7%
Cincinnati	25.6%	(16) 25.4%	21.6%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(T-9) 20.9%**	**(10) 20.0%**
Kansas City	18.8%	19.7%	21.2%
Jacksonville	22.1%	21.5%	23.1%
Indianapolis	22.5%	22.8%	23.5%
Nashville	21.4%	21.4%	19.6%
Louisville	(15) 27.4%	25.0%	(16) 27.5%

Percent of adults who currently smoke, 2009



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

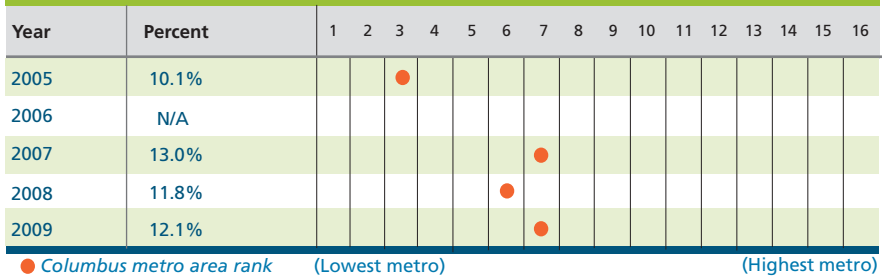
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14-15)

Indicator 4.07: **Health Insurance**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of adults without health insurance

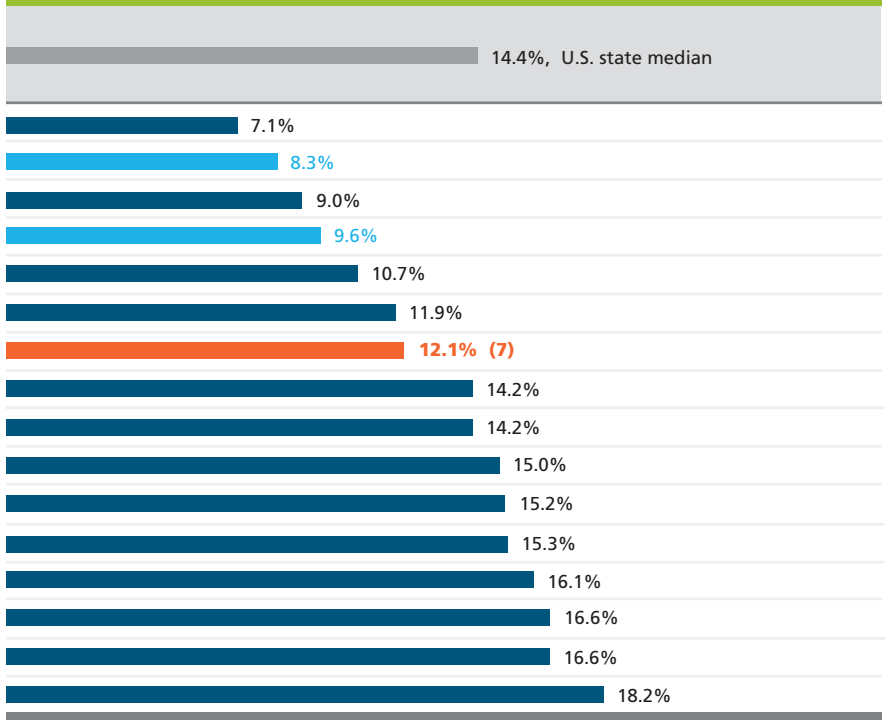
Year	Percent
2005	10.1%
2006	N/A
2007	13.0%
2008	11.8%
2009	12.1%



Percent of adults without health insurance, 2006–2008

Metro Area	2006	2007	2008
Minneapolis	(1) 7.3%	8.3%	(1) 7.2%
Cincinnati	14.0%	11.6%	10.1%
Milwaukee	10.6%	(1) 8.1%	8.1%
Cleveland	11.4%	10.4%	10.9%
Kansas City	12.6%	12.5%	11.2%
Louisville	12.7%	11.0%	12.5%
Columbus	**N/A**	**(7) 13.0%**	**(6) 11.8%**
Portland	14.0%	13.4%	13.5%
Chicago	16.4%	15.4%	15.5%
Charlotte	15.9%	15.9%	16.9%
Jacksonville	15.0%	14.2%	12.3%
Nashville	10.6%	14.8%	13.2%
Indianapolis	14.8%	13.1%	13.2%
San Diego	18.3%	14.5%	16.7%
Austin	(15) 20.0%	(16) 19.1%	17.3%
Raleigh	12.4%	15.5%	(16) 18.5%

Percent of adults without health insurance, 2009



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

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

Indicator 4.08: **Hospitals and Physicians**

This indicator includes data on the number of hospitals and hospital beds from the American Hospital Association and the number of physicians from the American Medical Association. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Number of physicians per 100,000 population

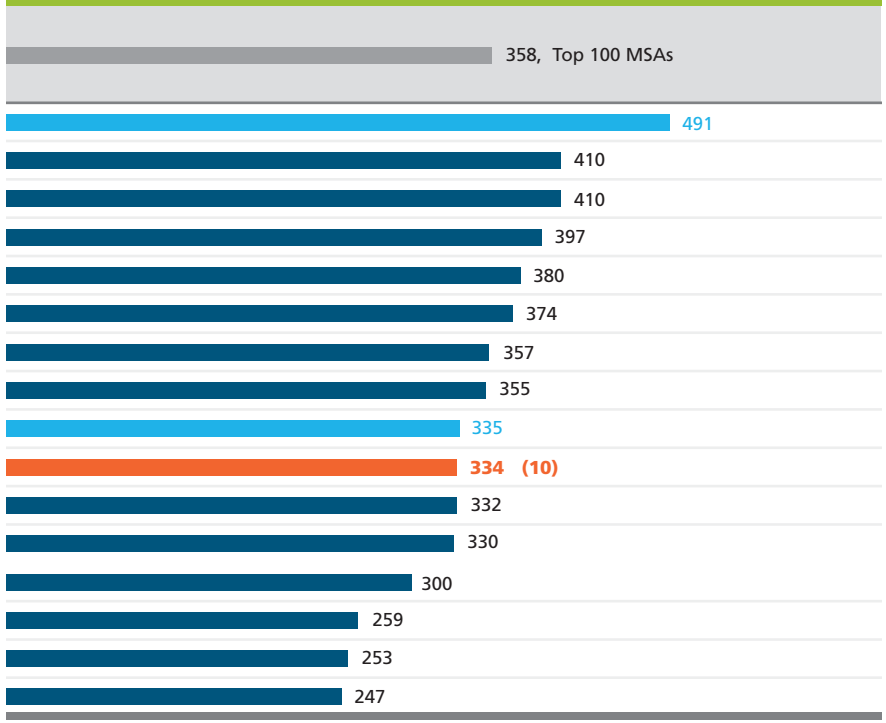
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2008	329										●						
2009	334										●						

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

Numbers of hospitals and beds, 2009

Metro Area	Number of hospital beds per 100,000		Number of hospitals	
Cleveland	(1)	363		30
Milwaukee		254		21
Indianapolis		289		24
Nashville		310		28
Portland		175		17
San Diego		172		20
Louisville		295		18
Chicago		258	(1)	97
Cincinnati		249		25
Columbus	**(6)**	**285**	**(11)**	**19**
Jacksonville		279		13
Minneapolis		200		34
Kansas City		293		38
Charlotte		212		15
Austin		165		22
Raleigh	(16)	162	(16)	6

Number of physicians per 100,000 population, 2009



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

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

Indicator 4.09: **Crime**

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

Columbus Trends: Violent crimes per 100,000 population

Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	441.5						●										
2006	426.3						●										
2007	445.2							●									
2008	407.7				●												
2009	370.4					●											

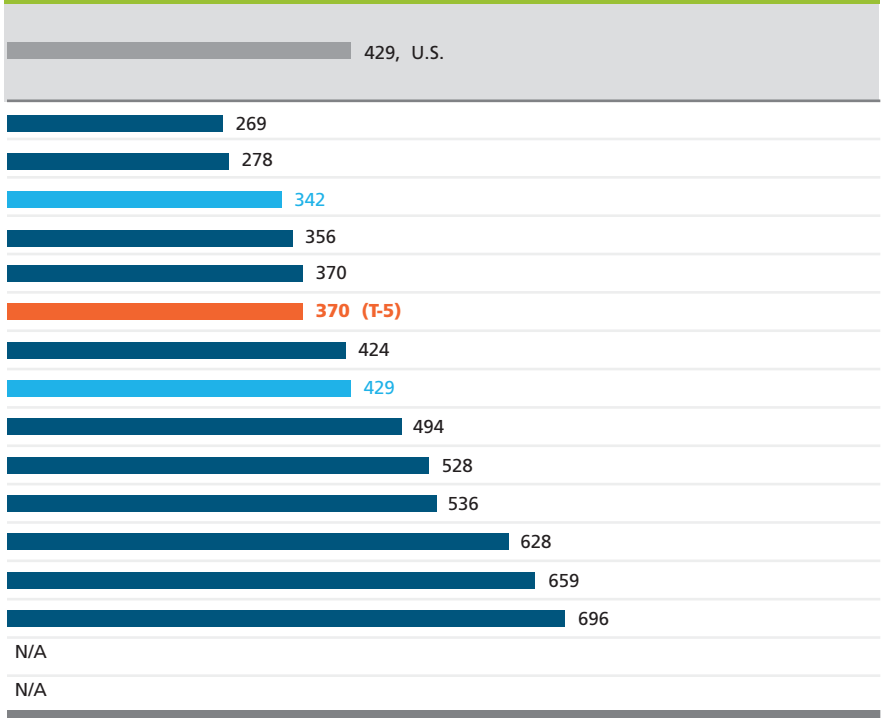
● *Columbus metro area rank* (Lowest metro) (Highest metro)

Property crime and violent crime, 2009

Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes
Portland	65,588	2,929	6,012
Raleigh	(1) 29,720	2,635	(1) 3,138
Cincinnati	71,996	3,305	7,444
Austin	68,644	4,025	6,074
Louisville	41,798	3,327	4,653
Columbus	**(13) 77,126**	**(13) 4,291**	**(5) 6,658**
San Diego	69,738	(1) 2,316	(14) 12,775
Cleveland	59,408	2,838	8,973
Milwaukee	56,378	3,628	7,679
Charlotte	68,374	3,902	9,255
Kansas City	N/A	N/A	11,044
Indianapolis	66,672	3,827	10,938
Nashville	53,143	3,354	10,450
Jacksonville	57,086	(14) 4,308	9,218
Minneapolis	(14) 97,445	2,983	N/A
Chicago	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Violent crimes per 100,000 population, 2009



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

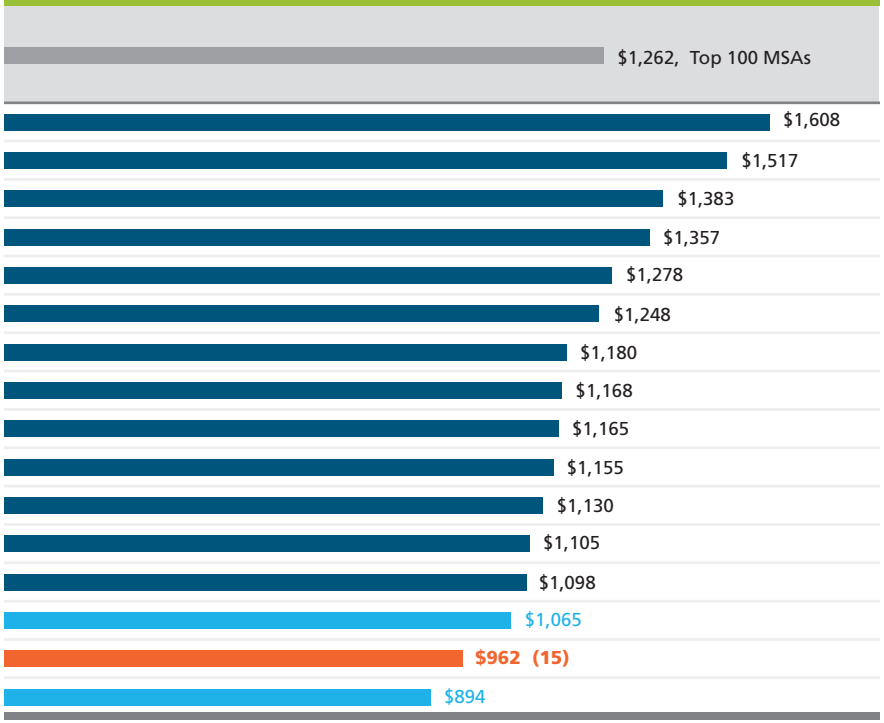
Indicator 4.10: **Charitable Contributions**

This indicator includes data from the Internal Revenue Service on tax returns claiming deductions for charitable contributions. These figures do not represent all charitable contributions since filers who use standard deductions do not report their donations. In previous reports the primary indicator for this category was the percent of returns claiming charitable contributions. This indicator has been modified from the 2009 Benchmarking report (See Appendix A).

Charitable contributions, 2008

Metro Area	Total charitable contributions claimed (in $ millions)	Total tax returns
Charlotte	1,237	769,104
Raleigh	750	(16) 494,185
Minneapolis	2,179	1,575,136
Nashville	964	709,981
Chicago	(1) 5,635	(1) 4,407,806
Kansas City	1,163	931,857
Austin	869	736,551
Portland	1,173	1,003,913
Indianapolis	943	809,775
Jacksonville	716	620,023
Milwaukee	843	746,013
San Diego	1,498	1,356,221
Louisville	(16) 642	584,128
Cincinnati	1,040	976,388
Columbus	**(13) 830**	**(8) 862,371**
Cleveland	913	1,021,065

Charitable contributions per tax return, 2008



Source: Internal Revenue Service, Tax Stats
* Metro area based on zip codes with majority land area in MSA

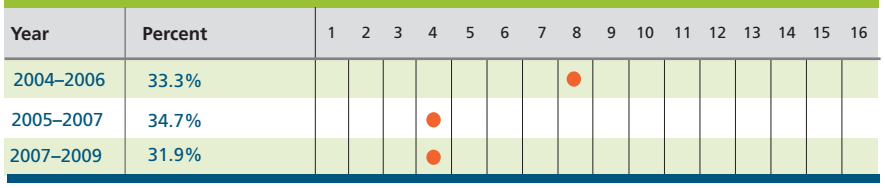
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.11: **Volunteering**

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

Columbus Trends: Overall volunteer rate

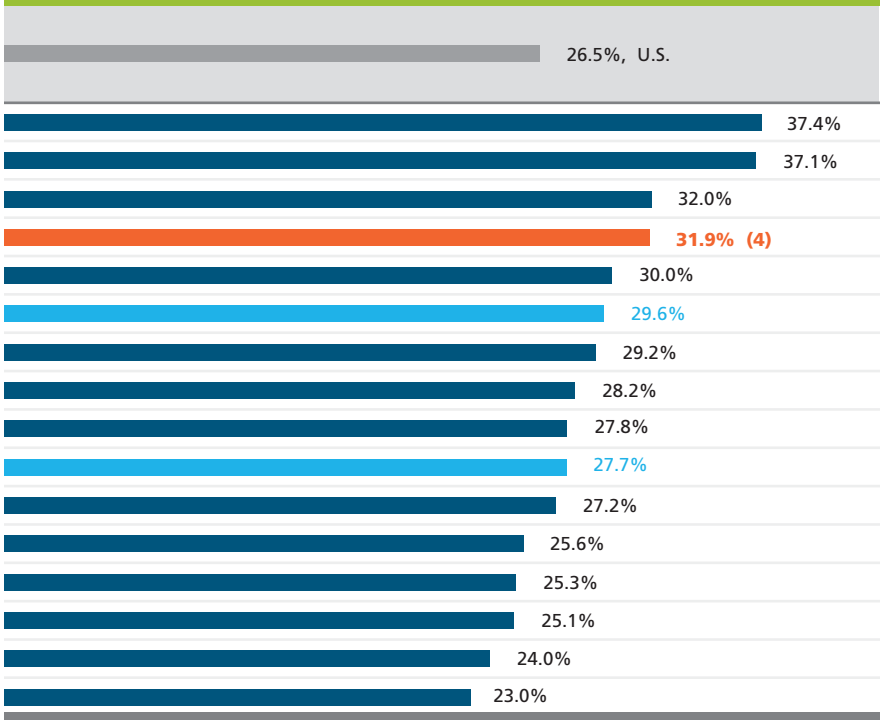
Year	Percent
2004–2006	33.3%
2005–2007	34.7%
2007–2009	31.9%



Volunteer rates and average annual hours, 2007–2009 average

Metro Area	Average annual volunteer hours per resident		Volunteer retention rate	
Minneapolis		43.9	(1)	75.4%
Portland	(1)	48.2		73.0%
Kansas City		34.8		62.9%
Columbus	**(3)**	**43.4**	**(2)**	**74.9%**
Milwaukee		34.5		72.6%
Cincinnati		25.9		66.6%
Indianapolis		40.9		60.2%
Charlotte		32.4		60.6%
Louisville		28.2		74.4%
Cleveland		28.4		70.7%
San Diego		38.6		60.4%
Jacksonville		30.9		N/A
Austin		31.0	(14)	57.3%
Nashville		31.4		62.4%
Chicago		27.9		59.2%
Raleigh	(16)	24.0		N/A

Overall volunteer rate, 2007–2009



Source: Corporation for National & Community Service, Volunteering in America, Website accessed 5.6.11

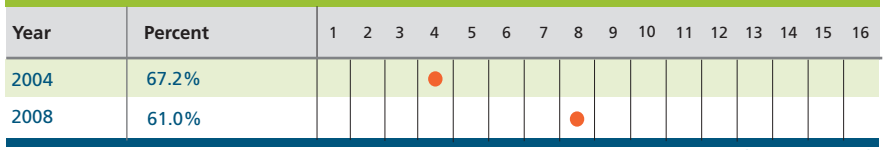
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.12: **Voter Participation**

This indicator includes data compiled by the New York Times on the results of the last U.S. Presidential Election in 2008 and data from the American Community Survey on the population age 18 and over. Voter participation is measured by comparing the total votes cast to the voting-age population. It is important to note that while the voting-age population is not the same as the voting-eligible population, the latter is far more difficult to calculate and both have been shown to yield relatively similar statistics. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Voter participation in presidential elections

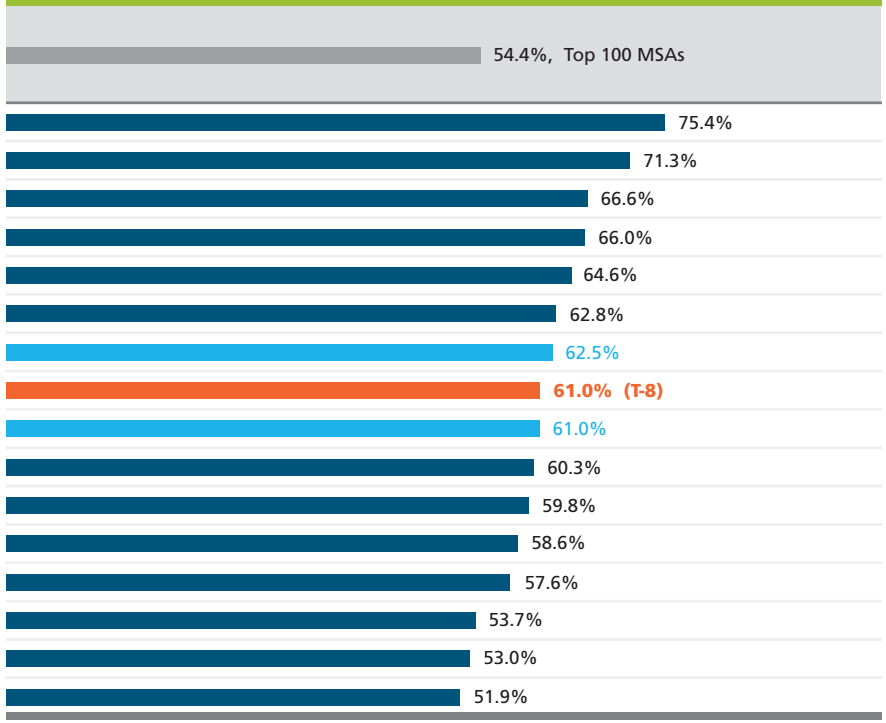
Year	Percent
2004	67.2%
2008	61.0%



Voting age population and presidential election results, 2008

Metro Area	Total votes cast for president	Percent of votes cast for Obama (D)	Percent of votes cast for McCain (R)	Voting age population (18 and over)
Minneapolis	1,823,201	56.3%	42.1%	2,419,179
Milwaukee	829,152	54.1%	44.9%	1,163,530
Kansas City	990,457	51.9%	46.8%	1,487,521
Raleigh	(16) 530,502	54.2%	45.2%	(16) 803,509
Jacksonville	640,351	(16) 41.7%	(1) 57.6%	991,487
Louisville	593,365	49.2%	49.7%	944,724
Cleveland	998,217	62.0%	36.7%	1,597,543
Columbus	**(9) 807,384**	**(10) 51.8%**	**(7) 46.9%**	**(8) 1,322,748**
Cincinnati	985,646	42.0%	56.7%	1,616,353
Charlotte	756,771	51.5%	47.9%	1,255,928
Indianapolis	753,560	50.7%	48.4%	1,259,147
Portland	981,023	63.0%	35.1%	1,675,464
Nashville	672,092	44.3%	54.4%	1,167,702
Chicago	(1) 3,820,786	(1) 67.2%	(16) 31.7%	(1) 7,119,800
Austin	648,214	56.5%	42.3%	1,222,925
San Diego	1,172,051	53.9%	44.4%	2,256,806

Voter participation in the 2008 U.S. Presidential Election



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

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

Indicator 4.13: **Women in Politics**

This indicator includes data from the Center for American Women in Politics at Rutgers University. It is a measure of female representation in government. Major public officeholders include governors, members of Congress (Senators and Representatives), and mayors of cities and towns with a population of 30,000 or more (threshold for membership to the U.S. Conference of Mayors) currently serving at least part of the community. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

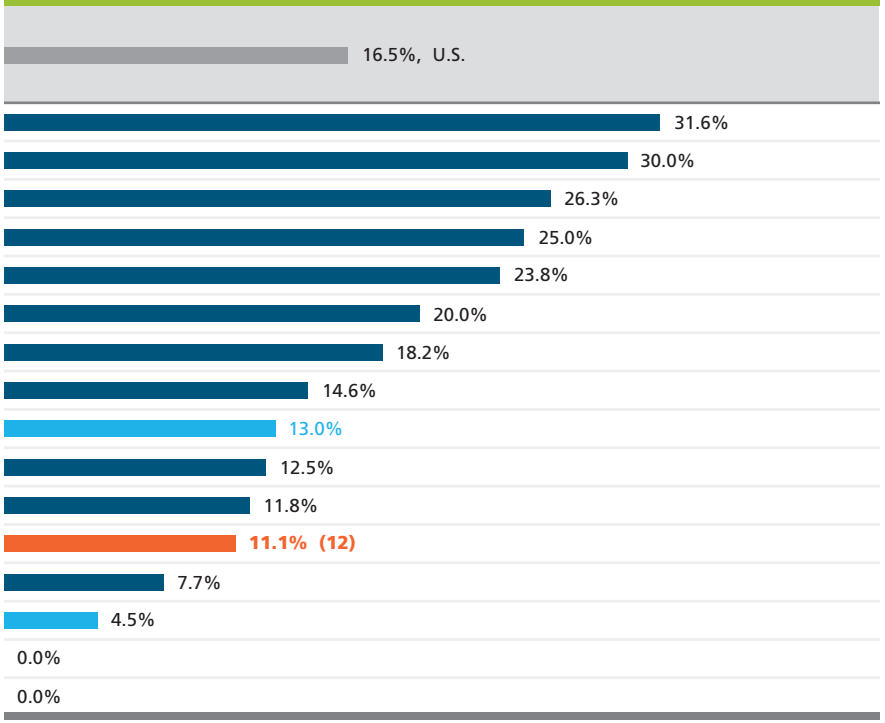
Major female public officials serving the metro area by office, 2011

Metro Area	Female governors	Female U.S. Senators	Female members of Congress	Female mayors (cities over 30,000)	Total major female public officials	Total major public officials
Charlotte	2	1	1	2	6	19
Raleigh	1	1	1		3	10
Minneapolis		1	2	7	10	38
Nashville			2	2	4	16
San Diego		2	1	2	5	21
Portland	1	2	1		4	20
Kansas City		1	2	1	4	22
Chicago			2	10	(1) 12	(1) 82
Cleveland			3		3	23
Jacksonville			1		1	(16) 8
Milwaukee			1	1	2	17
Columbus				**2**	**(T-10) 2**	**(9) 18**
Austin		1			1	13
Cincinnati			1		1	22
Indianapolis					(T-15) 0	15
Louisville					(T-15) 0	13

Source: Rutgers University, Center for American Women in Politics

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

Percent of major public officials who are women, 2011

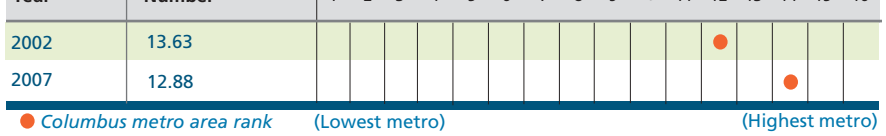


Indicator 4.14: **Local Government**

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau on local government entities. A local government entity is one that has a clearly defined territory and population at the local level, such as a city, town, village, township or county. The presence of many government entities within a metro area may result in competition among jurisdictions and pose challenges to efficient governance and addressing regional issues. The data are collected every five years; the most recent data are from 2007. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Local government entities per 100,000 pop.

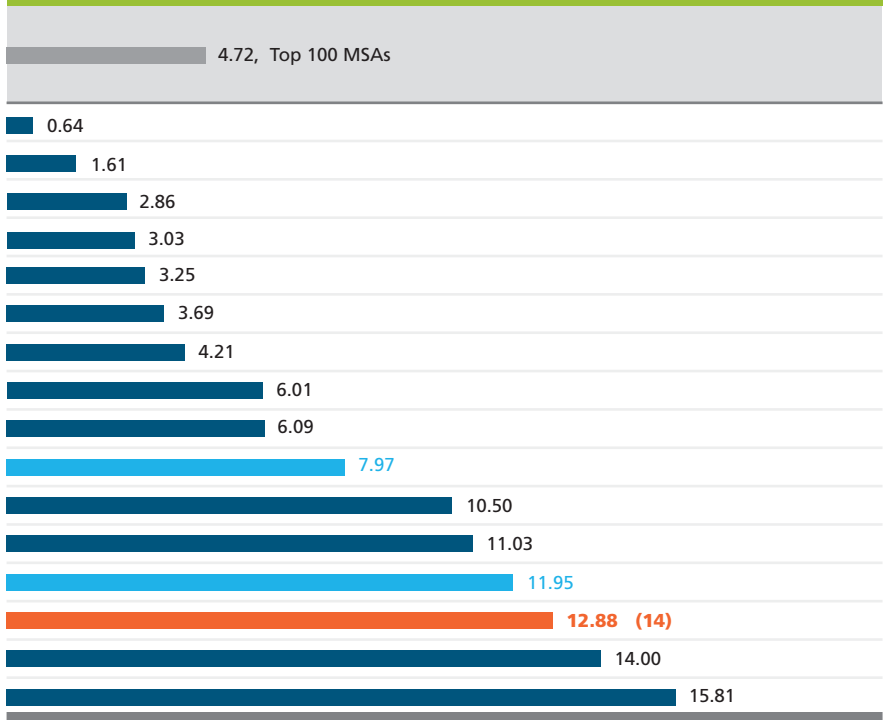
Year	Number
2002	13.63
2007	12.88



Local government entities, 2007

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

Local government entities per 100,000 population, 2007



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments, 2007
*Other local government entities include minor civil divisions such as townships, which are not found in all states.

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

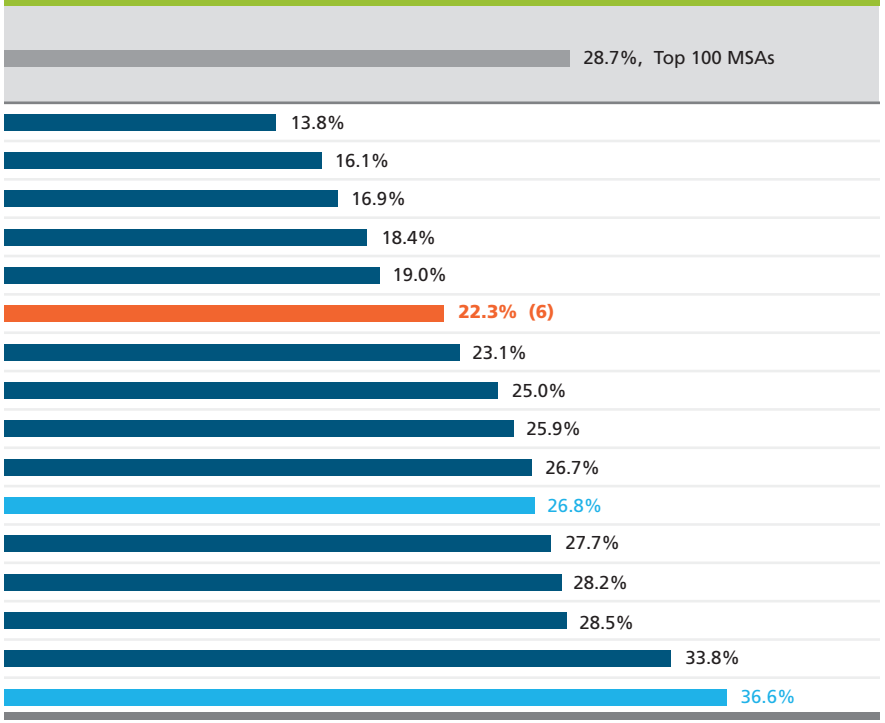
Indicator 4.15: **Bridges**

This indicator includes data from the Federal Highway Administration's National Bridge Inventory on the condition and functionality of bridges both on and off of Federal-aid highways. It is a measure of aging infrastructure. Bridges are considered "structurally deficient" if their physical condition poses serious safety concerns such as the threat of collapse. Bridges are considered "functionally obsolete" if their roadway alignment, width, or under-clearances fail to meet current standards based on their present use. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Structurally deficient,functionally obsolete highway bridges, 2009

Metro Area	Total bridges on and off of Federal-aid highways*		Number of bridges rated structurally deficient		Number of bridges rated functionally obsolete	
Minneapolis		2,631		168		196
Jacksonville		1,078		48	(1)	126
Austin		2,643	(1)	36		411
Nashville		3,901		150		567
San Diego		1,431		91		181
Columbus	**(6)**	**2,904**	**(13)**	**311**	**(7)**	**336**
Raleigh	(16)	1,069		115		132
Milwaukee		1,451		134		229
Indianapolis		3,169		356		464
Kansas City	(1)	5,130	(16)	652		720
Cincinnati		3,123		224		614
Charlotte		1,763		225		263
Chicago		5,061		494	(16)	933
Louisville		1,929		183		366
Portland		1,610		89		455
Cleveland		1,872		210		475

Percent of highway bridges rated deficient or obsolete, 2009



Source: Federal Highway Administration, National Bridge Inventory

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

Indicator 4.16: **Public Transportation**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in public transit usage

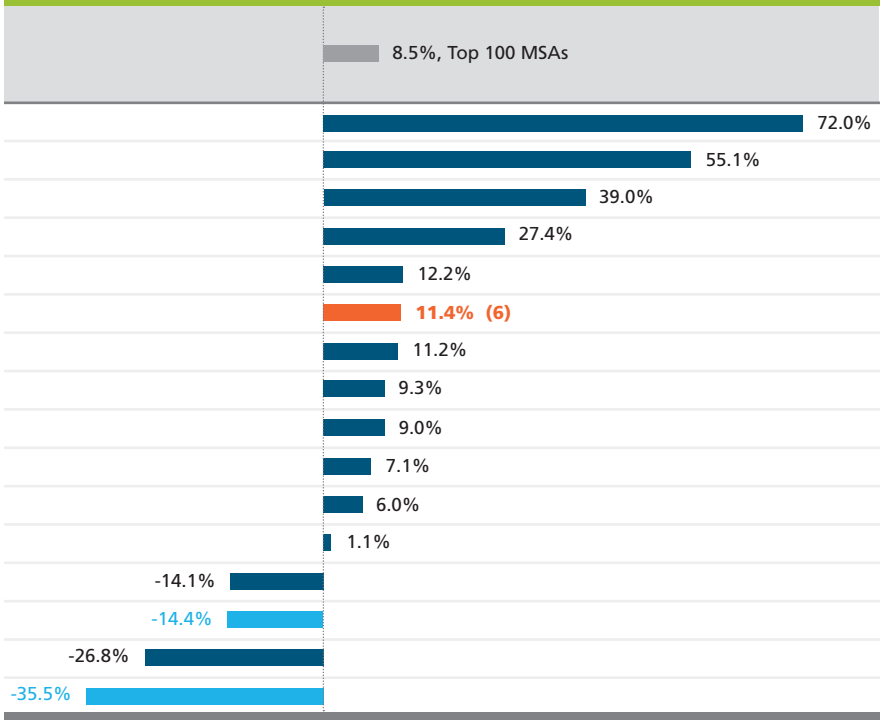
Year	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2003–2006	1.7%														●		
2004–2007	15.9%						●										
2005–2008	5.1%												●				
2006–2009	11.4%						●										

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

Passenger miles on public transportation, 2006 and 2009

Metro Area	Passenger miles, 2006 (millions)		Passenger miles, 2009 (millions)	
Nashville		38		65
Raleigh	(16)	18	(16)	28
Austin		132		183
Charlotte		107		136
Louisville		57		64
Columbus	**(12)**	**61**	**(11)**	**68**
San Diego		568		631
Kansas City		64		70
Portland		470		512
Minneapolis		403		432
Milwaukee		155		164
Chicago	(1)	3,943	(1)	3,986
Jacksonville		68		58
Cincinnati		152		130
Indianapolis		51		37
Cleveland		297		192

Percent change in public transportation usage, 2006–2009



Source: American Public Transportation Association

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

Indicator 4.17: **Traffic Congestion**

This indicator includes data from the Texas Transportation Institute on traffic congestion delay. This is the sum of all extra travel time during the year that would occur for the average traveler as a result of traffic congestion. This is measured by calculating "annual person-hours of highway traffic delay per person," which is the extra travel time during the year divided by the number of travelers. These data are for urban areas within the metro areas. This indicator has been modified from the 2009 Benchmarking report (see Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Percent change in traffic delay per person

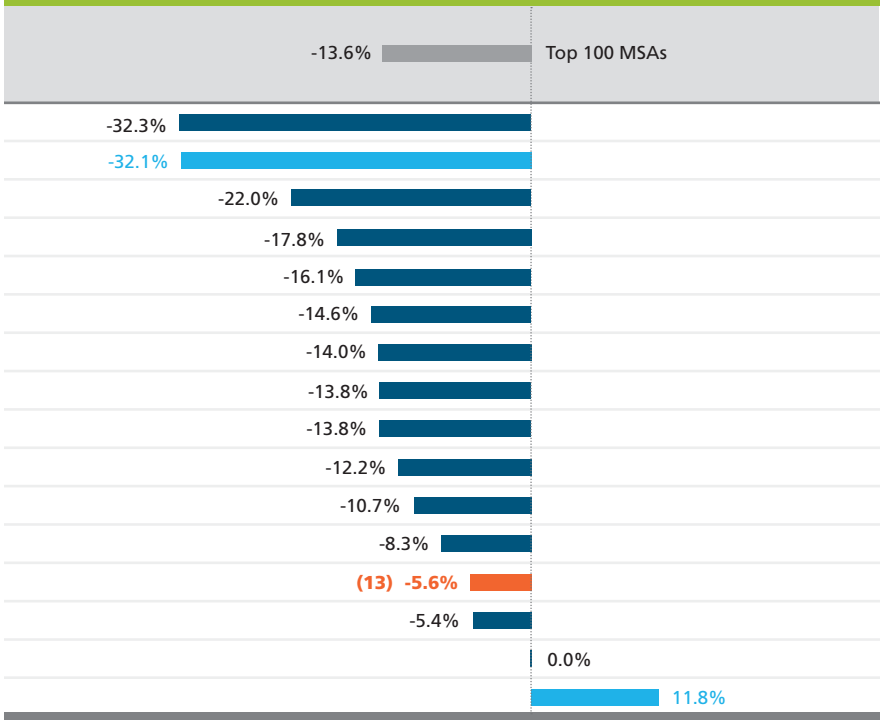
Year	Percent change	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2003–2006	5.9%											●					
2004–2007	-10.5%				●												
2005–2008	0.0%														●		
2006–2009	-5.6%													●			

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

Hours of traffic delay per person, 2006 and 2009

Metro Area	Hours of traffic delay per person, 2006		Hours of traffic delay per person, 2009	
Kansas City		31		21
Cincinnati		28		19
Austin		50		39
San Diego		45		37
Jacksonville		31		26
Nashville		41		35
Minneapolis		50		43
Raleigh		29		25
Indianapolis		29		25
Portland		41		36
Milwaukee		28		25
Louisville		24		22
Columbus	(2)	**18**	(1)	**17**
Chicago	(16)	74	(16)	70
Charlotte		26		26
Cleveland	(1)	17		19

Percent change in traffic delay per person, 2006-2009



Source: Texas Transportation Institute

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

Indicator 4.18: **Commute Time**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent who commute 25 minutes or longer

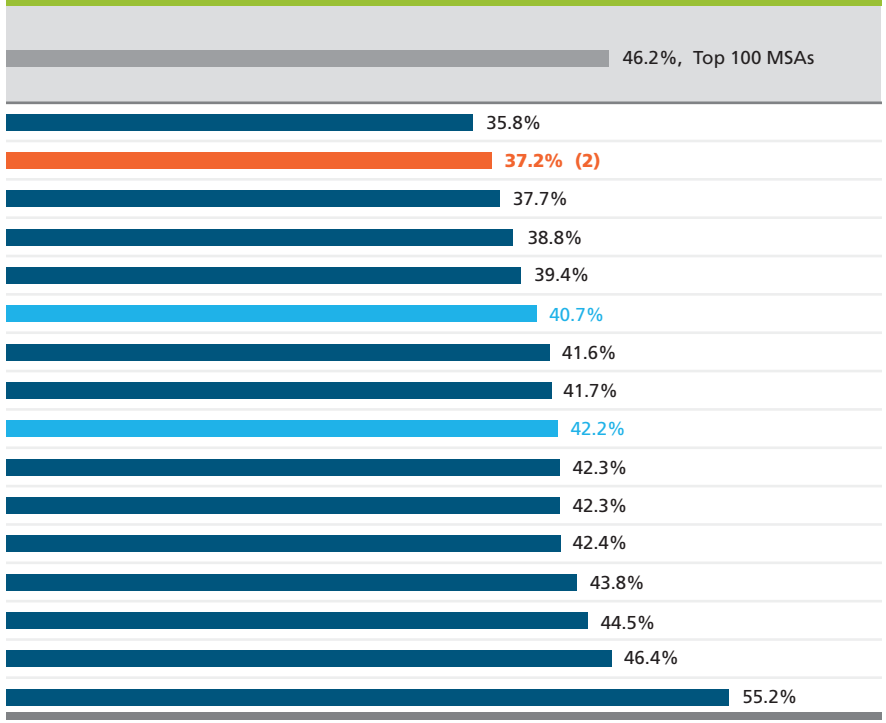
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	36.7%		●														
2006	37.4%		●														
2007	37.9%			●													
2008	38.2%		●														
2009	37.2%		●														

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

Average commute time, 2009

Metro Area	Average commute time by car, truck or van (minutes)		Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)	
Milwaukee	(1)	21.8		41.5
Columbus	**(3)**	**22.5**	**(5)**	**40.8**
Kansas City		22.5		40.9
Louisville		22.8		42.4
San Diego		23.2		51.0
Cincinnati		23.7		42.7
Austin		24.7	(1)	36.2
Raleigh		24.0		44.4
Cleveland		23.7		45.5
Portland		23.7		42.6
Indianapolis		24.4		38.1
Minneapolis		23.7		39.3
Charlotte		24.7		45.9
Jacksonville		25.1	(16)	56.9
Nashville		25.6		37.3
Chicago	(16)	28.8		49.3

Percent of workers who commute 25 minutes or longer, 2009



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

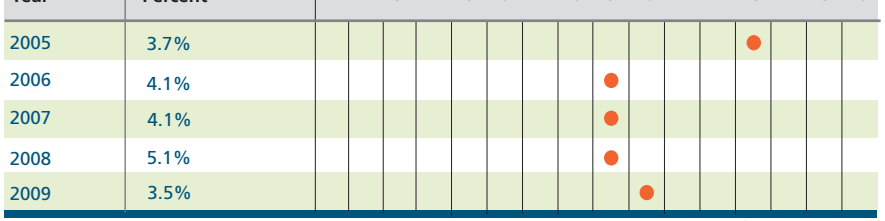
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.19: **Commute Transportation Mode**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent using alternate transportation

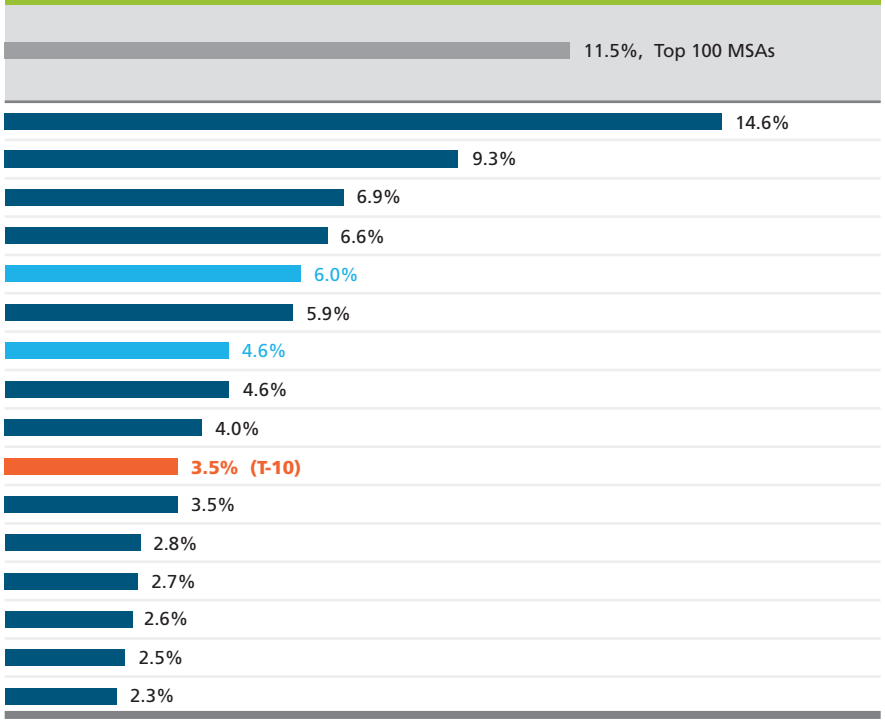
Year	Percent
2005	3.7%
2006	4.1%
2007	4.1%
2008	5.1%
2009	3.5%



Usual means of commute for workers age 16 and over, 2009

Metro Area	Drove alone*	Carpooled	Public transportation	Walked or biked	Worked from home
Chicago	(1) 70.9%	8.8%	(1) 11.5%	(T-1) 3.2%	4.0%
Portland	71.6%	9.9%	6.1%	(T-1) 3.2%	6.1%
Minneapolis	78.1%	8.8%	4.7%	2.3%	4.6%
Milwaukee	79.7%	9.3%	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%
Cleveland	81.5%	8.2%	3.8%	2.3%	3.4%
San Diego	75.8%	9.9%	3.1%	2.8%	(1) 6.6%
Cincinnati	81.1%	9.6%	2.4%	2.2%	3.8%
Austin	76.0%	10.5%	2.8%	1.8%	5.9%
Louisville	82.1%	9.6%	2.4%	1.7%	(16) 3.1%
Columbus	**(15) 83.3%**	**(16) 7.9%**	**(11) 1.4%**	**(8) 2.1%**	**(9) 4.1%**
Charlotte	79.5%	10.9%	1.9%	1.6%	5.4%
Jacksonville	79.7%	(1) 11.3%	1.2%	1.6%	4.0%
Kansas City	82.5%	8.9%	1.2%	1.5%	4.3%
Indianapolis	(16) 83.8%	8.7%	(T-15) 1.0%	1.6%	3.7%
Raleigh	80.0%	10.2%	(T-15) 1.0%	1.5%	6.0%
Nashville	82.1%	10.3%	1.2%	(16) 1.1%	4.3%

Percent of workers walking, biking, or using public transit, 2009



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

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

Indicator 4.20: **Airports**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Transportation Statistics on air travel and air cargo. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Commercial air passenger boardings per capita

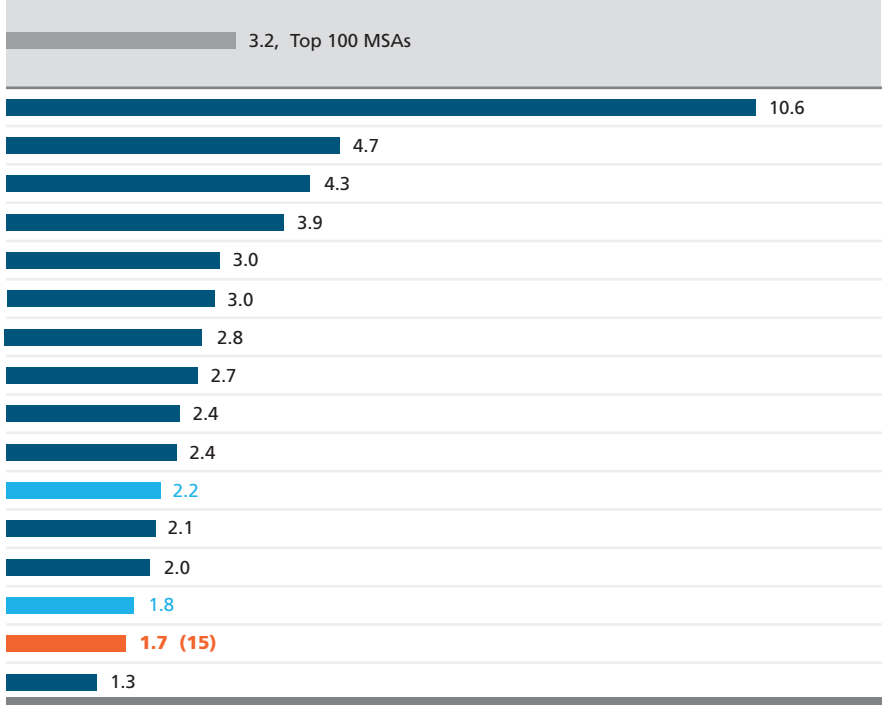
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	1.9															●	
2007	2.2															●	
2008	1.9															●	
2009	1.7															●	
2010	1.7															●	

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

Commercial airports, boardings, air cargo, and airline hubs, 2010

Metro Area	Number of commercial airports	Domestic air cargo (in metric tons)	Major airlines with hub*	Total commercial air passenger boardings	Percent of boardings to international destinations
Charlotte	1	100,697	1	18,614,529	7.11%
Minneapolis	1	198,220	1	15,488,777	7.31%
Chicago	2	419,119	3	(1) 40,651,066	(1) 12.79%
Raleigh	1	83,007		4,446,725	1.97%
Milwaukee	1	81,647	2	4,719,681	0.19%
Portland	1	192,323	1	6,576,257	3.60%
Nashville	1	(16) 41,277	1	4,419,114	0.47%
San Diego	3	124,284	1	8,444,674	1.50%
Austin	1	75,750	1	4,188,143	0.13%
Kansas City	1	86,182	1	4,935,427	0.44%
Cleveland	1	77,111	1	4,576,239	2.83%
Indianapolis	1	874,525		3,696,137	0.49%
Jacksonville	1	73,028		2,746,404	(16) 0.01%
Cincinnati	1	313,886	1	3,897,715	3.42%
Columbus	**2**	**(9) 94,801**		**(14) 3,138,282**	**(9) 0.56%**
Louisville	1	(1) 2,057,040		(16) 1,640,877	0.05%

Commercial air passenger boardings per capita, 2010



Source: Research and Innovation Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics
*Includes airline "focus cities" (see Appendix A for definitions)

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

Indicator 4.21 **Professional Sports**

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

Columbus Trends: Number of major league pro sports teams

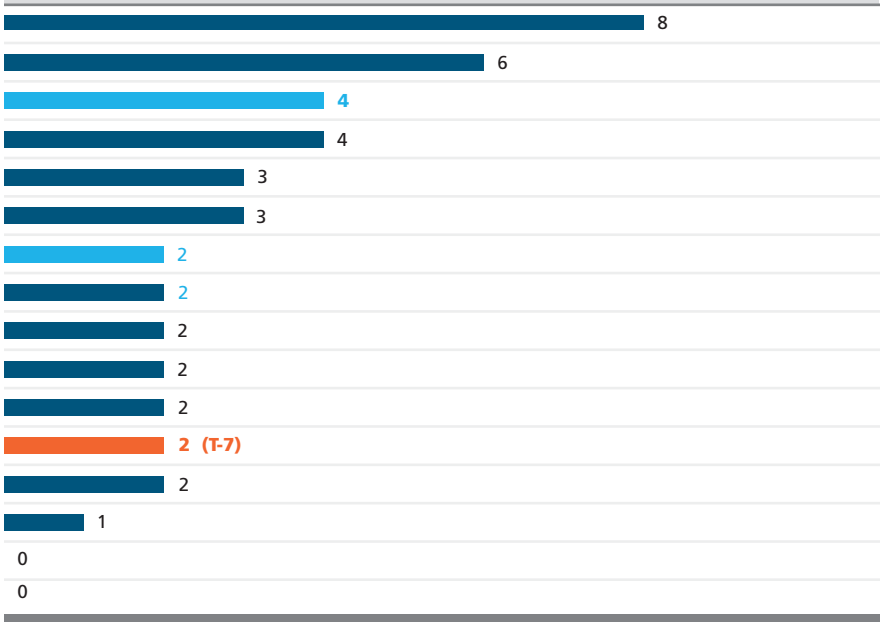
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2007	3				●												
2008	3					●											
2009	2						●										
2010	2							●									
2011	2							●									

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

Major league professional sports teams by league, 2011

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

Total major league professional sports teams, 2011



Source: Wikipedia
*Other includes teams from WPS, AFL, UFL, NLL, and MLL

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

Indicator 4.22: **Arts Establishments**

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

Columbus Trends: Number of arts establishments per 1,000

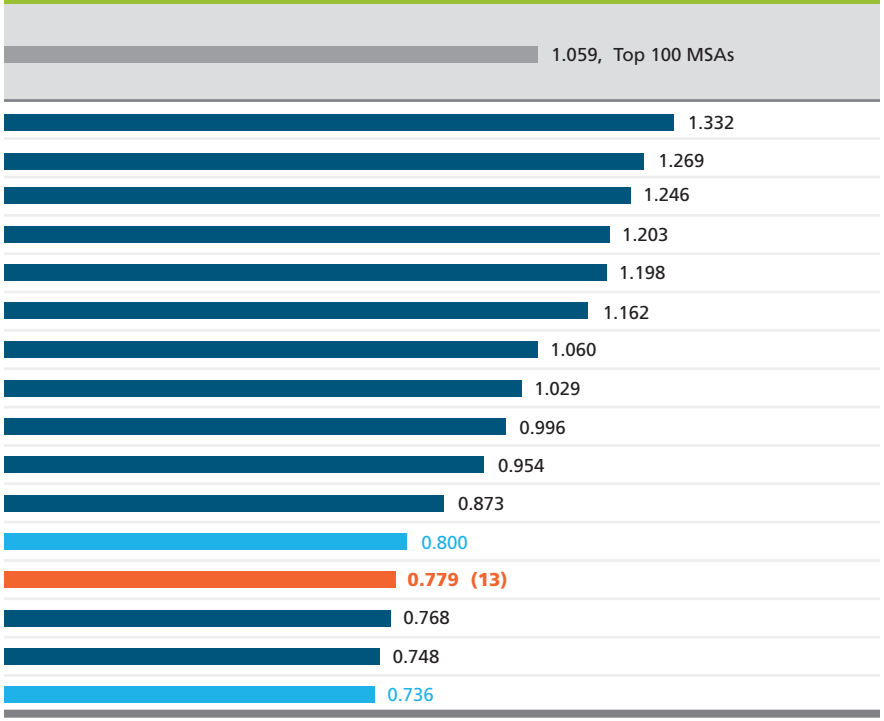
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	0.768														●		
2006	0.778														●		
2007	0.800															●	
2008	0.805														●		
2009	0.779													●			

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

Count of arts establishments, 2009

Metro Area	Performing arts companies	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions	All arts establishments
Nashville	281	25	2,107
Chicago	(1) 370	(1) 83	(1) 12,159
Portland	69	34	2,794
Raleigh	(16) 16	(T-15) 11	1,354
Minneapolis	158	52	3,917
Austin	59	20	1,981
Charlotte	19	25	1,850
Jacksonville	33	27	1,366
Kansas City	34	12	2,059
San Diego	73	61	2,914
Indianapolis	36	(T-15) 11	1,523
Cleveland	42	28	1,674
Columbus	**(T-13) 24**	**(13) 19**	**(12) 1,403**
Louisville	24	20	(16) 967
Milwaukee	40	20	1,167
Cincinnati	34	21	1,598

Arts establishments per 1,000 population, 2009



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

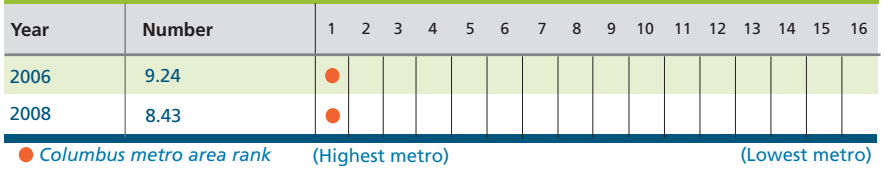
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.23: **Community Celebrations**

This includes data from the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics on nonprofit community celebrations. Based on their definition, community celebrations are "organizations that are engaged in the promotion, production or performance of community and public celebratory events." They include nonprofit arts and street fairs, First Night or New Year's Eve events, and multidiscipline arts festivals. They do not include state or county fairs, ethnic fairs or festivals, historical or commemorative events, music festivals, or theater productions. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Nonprofit community celebrations per 1,000,000

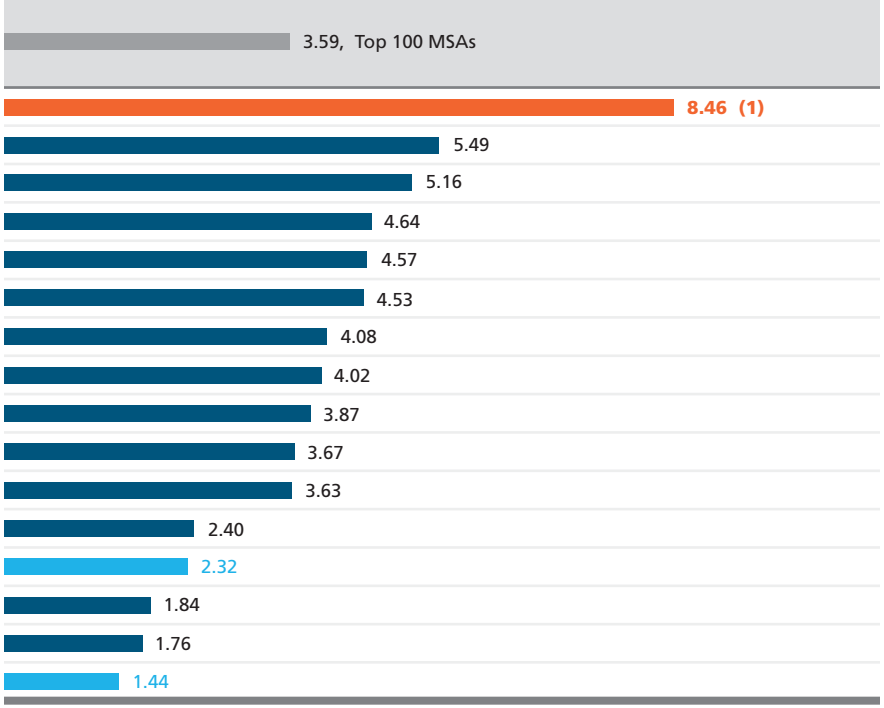
Year	Number
2006	9.24
2008	8.43



Nonprofit community celebrations, 2006, 2008

Metro Area	2006		2008	
Columbus	(3)	16	(T-2)	15
Kansas City		11		11
Nashville		8		8
Minneapolis		20		15
Jacksonville		6		6
Portland		14		10
Indianapolis		9		7
Louisville		7		5
Milwaukee		9		6
San Diego		13		11
Austin		8		6
Chicago	(1)	24	(1)	23
Cincinnati		12		5
Raleigh	(T-15)	4	(16)	2
Charlotte		5		3
Cleveland	(T-15)	4		3

Nonprofit community celebrations per 1,000,000 pop., 2008



Source: Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics

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

Indicator 4.24: **Green Building**

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

Columbus Trends: LEED-certified projects square footage per capita

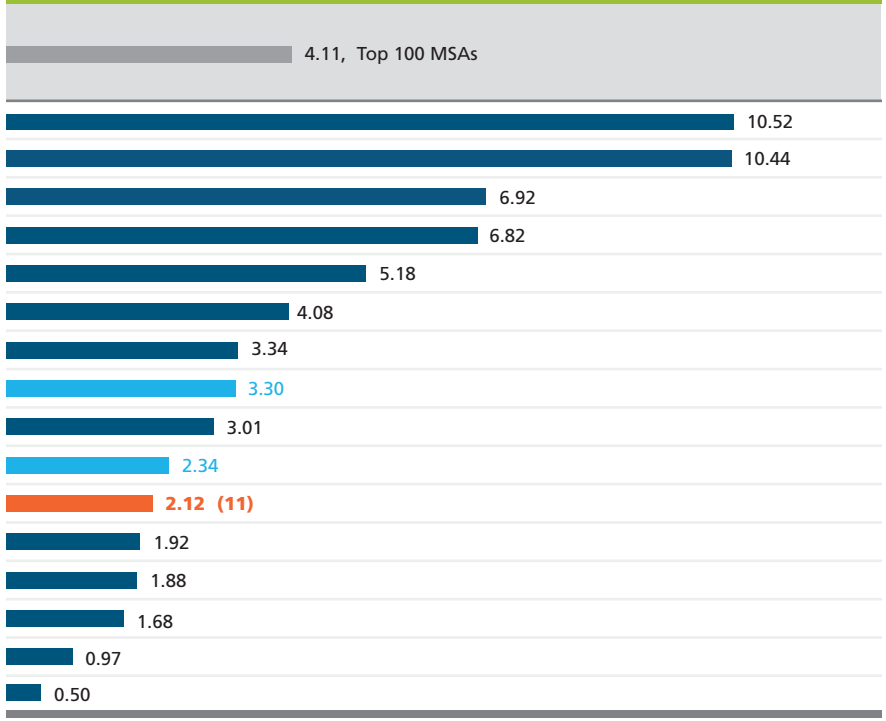
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2006	0.03															●	
2007	0.45						●										
2008	0.71								●								
2009	1.17												●				
2010	2.12											●					

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

LEED certified projects and square footage, 2010

Metro Area	Total number of projects certified		Total number of projects certified Gold or above		Square footage of all certified projects	
Portland		180		115		23,411,389
Austin		50		21		17,923,648
Minneapolis		91		33		22,709,418
Chicago	(1)	268	(1)	130	(1)	64,504,310
Charlotte		59		30		9,101,392
Nashville		30		9		6,494,057
Milwaukee		45		18		5,190,685
Cleveland		35		8		6,844,973
San Diego		93		45		9,326,214
Cincinnati		49		18		4,979,134
Columbus	**(12)**	**28**	**(T-11)**	**11**	**(12)**	**3,897,584**
Kansas City		36		11		3,916,290
Jacksonville		23	(T-15)	6		2,529,565
Raleigh		21		14		1,896,077
Indianapolis		19		13		1,708,356
Louisville	(16)	15	(T-15)	6	(16)	645,657

LEED-certified projects square footage per capita, 2010



Source: U.S. Green Building Council, Website accessed 5.16.11

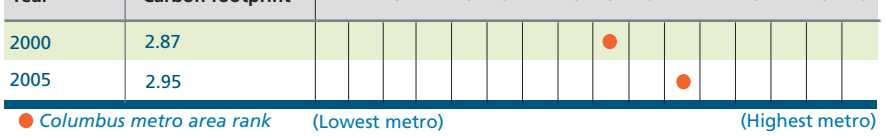
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.25: **Energy Use**

This indicator includes data compiled by the Brookings Institution on the metropolitan carbon footprint from residential and transportation uses. It measures the environmental impact of a growing population, an expanding economy, and the consumption of fossil fuels, all of which leads to an increased amount of greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas which contributes to global warming. This indicator is new the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Carbon emissions per capita

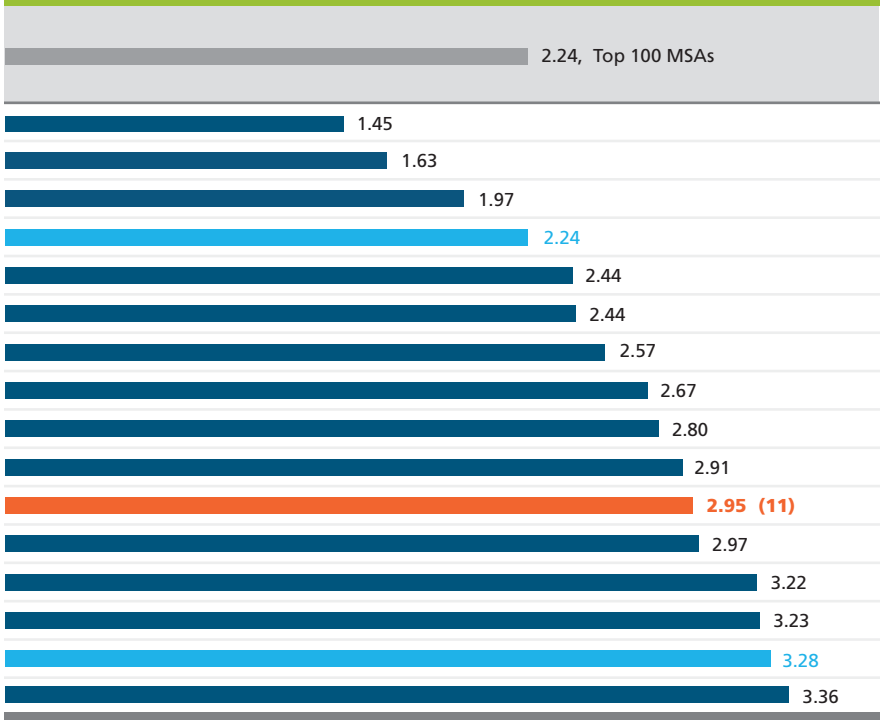
Year	Carbon footprint
2000	2.87
2005	2.95



Carbon emissions per capita (in tons) by use, 2005

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

Carbon emissions per capita (in tons), 2005



Source: Brookings Institution

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

Section 5: Lifelong Learning

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

The following are the Lifelong Learning indicator categories:

Lifelong Learning Overview

Adult Literacy

In 2003 the Columbus metro area had an adult literacy rate of 88.9%. With a rate higher than the average across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. (83.7%), Columbus tied Jacksonville and Charlotte, ranking 10th.

The metro areas with the highest adult literacy rates were Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Indianapolis, with rates above 93.0%. The lowest adult literacy rates were in San Diego, Chicago, and Raleigh, all below 88.0%.

English Language

Of the 16 metro areas, Cincinnati and Louisville had the smallest percentage of their population age 5 and over speaking English less than "very well" (below 3.0%), according to the American Community Survey. The highest percentages were found in San Diego and Chicago, both over the 11.8% average across the 100 largest metro areas. Columbus tied Indianapolis with 3.7%, ranking 4th lowest.

Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville had the lowest percentage of households in linguistic isolation, meaning no one 14 or over spoke English "very well" (less than 2.0%). San Diego, Chicago, and Austin had the highest percentages, over 5.0%. Columbus tied Kansas City with 2.4%, ranking 7th lowest.

In the group of 16 metro areas, Cincinnati, Jacksonville, and Cleveland had the fewest number of students (K–12) enrolled in Limited English Proficiency programs (fewer than 3.0%). San Diego, Austin, Chicago, and Portland had the most, over 10.0%. Columbus tied Nashville with 4.9%, ranking 6th lowest.

High School Attendance

In 2009 Milwaukee and Columbus had the lowest status drop-out rates, with fewer than 4.0% of teens age 16–19 neither attending school nor having a high school diploma. Indianapolis and Louisville had the highest rates (7.0% or higher). With 3.9%, Columbus ranked 2nd lowest, below the 5.8% average across the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.

Raleigh, Minneapolis, and Columbus had the smallest percentage of teens age 16–19 neither in school nor working (less than 4.0%). Jacksonville, Louisville, Austin, and Indianapolis had the highest percentage of idle teens, over 6.0%). Columbus ranked 3rd lowest, with 3.6%.

Higher Education Enrollment

In 2009 the Columbus metro area had 112,624 people enrolled in college (ranking 7th) and another 29,919 people enrolled in graduate or professional school (6th). With 74,028, Columbus ranked 4th in the number of 18–24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 population (41), tying Milwaukee. This was just above the average among the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. (40). San Diego was 1st among the 16 metro areas with 49 per 1,000. Louisville and Indianapolis tied for last with 29 per 1,000 each.

Educational Attainment

In 2009, 22.3% of the Columbus metro area population age 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree (ranking 5th) and 11.0% had a graduate degree (8th). Raleigh and Austin represented the top two for both of these education levels, while Louisville and Cleveland had the lowest percentages for those with a bachelor's degree, and Jacksonville and Louisville had the lowest percentages for those with a graduate degree.

Among adults 25 and over, 10.2% in the Columbus metro area lack a high school diploma (ranking 4th lowest), while for 29.3% a high school diploma was their highest level of educational achievement (ranking 13th). Minneapolis had the smallest percentage without a high school diploma, while San Diego had the highest percentage. Meanwhile, San Diego had the lowest percentage with only a high school diploma, and Louisville had the highest.

Pre-K Enrollment

In 2009 the Columbus area had 12,479 children ages 3 to 4 in public school and 13,056 from the same age group in private school. Overall, 48.2%

of Columbus children age 3 to 4 were enrolled in school, below the 50.5% across the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Columbus ranked 10th in percent of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, compared to the other 15 metro areas. Charlotte and Cleveland ranked the highest, both over 55.0%, while Portland and Austin ranked lowest, both below 46.0%

School Nutrition Assistance

In the 2009–2010 school year, the Columbus metro area had 108,597 students K-12 eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, or 36.4%. Columbus ranked 3rd, below the average of 43.0% among the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S.

Among the 16 metro areas, only Minneapolis and Raleigh had a smaller percentage of school-age children eligible for free or reduced lunch. Louisville, San Diego, and Austin have the highest percentages, at 47.0% or higher.

Libraries

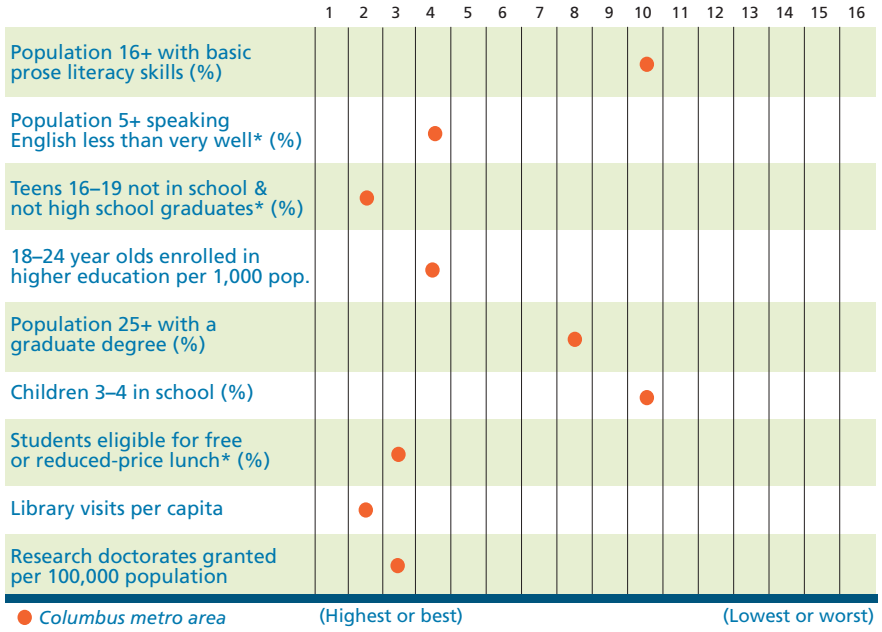
In 2009 there were 16,952,364 public library visits in the Columbus metro area (4th highest among the 16 metro areas). Columbus ranked 2nd among the 16 metro areas in library visits per capita (9.4), well above the average of 5.4 per capita among the 100 largest metro areas in the U.S. Cleveland and Columbus had the highest number of library visits per capita, both above 9.0. The lowest numbers (below 4.5) were in Austin and Nashville.

Research Universities

In 2009 there were 687 research doctoral degrees granted in the Columbus metro area (4th highest among the 16 metro areas), all at one institution—The Ohio State University. Columbus ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in research doctoral degrees granted per 100,000 people, with 38.1, more than double the average of 17.5 among the 100 largest U.S. metro areas. Minneapolis and Austin ranked highest, ahead of Columbus, while Jacksonville, Kansas City, and Indianapolis ranked lowest with less than 3.0.

Lifelong Learning: How Columbus Compares

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



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

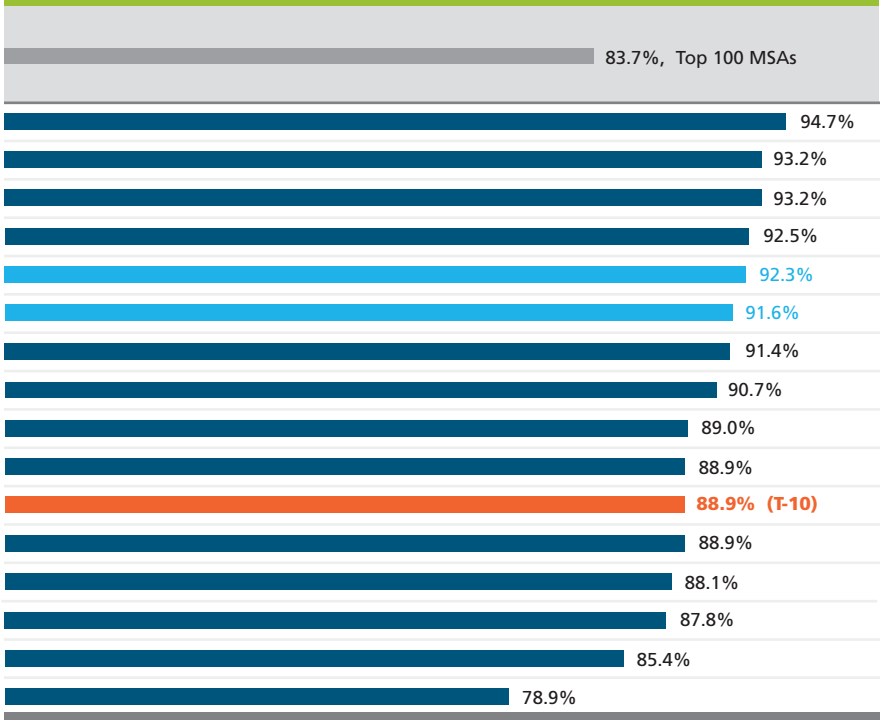
Indicator 5.01: **Adult Literacy**

This indicator includes data from the National Center for Education Statistics on the literacy rate. The most current data are from 2003; these data are collected every ten years. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Adult literacy, 2003

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

Percent of population 16 and over with basic literacy skills, 2003



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

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

Indicator 5.02: **English Language**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on English language abilities. Persons lacking the ability to speak English well can have difficulty functioning in U.S. society. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent age 5+ speaking English less than "very well"

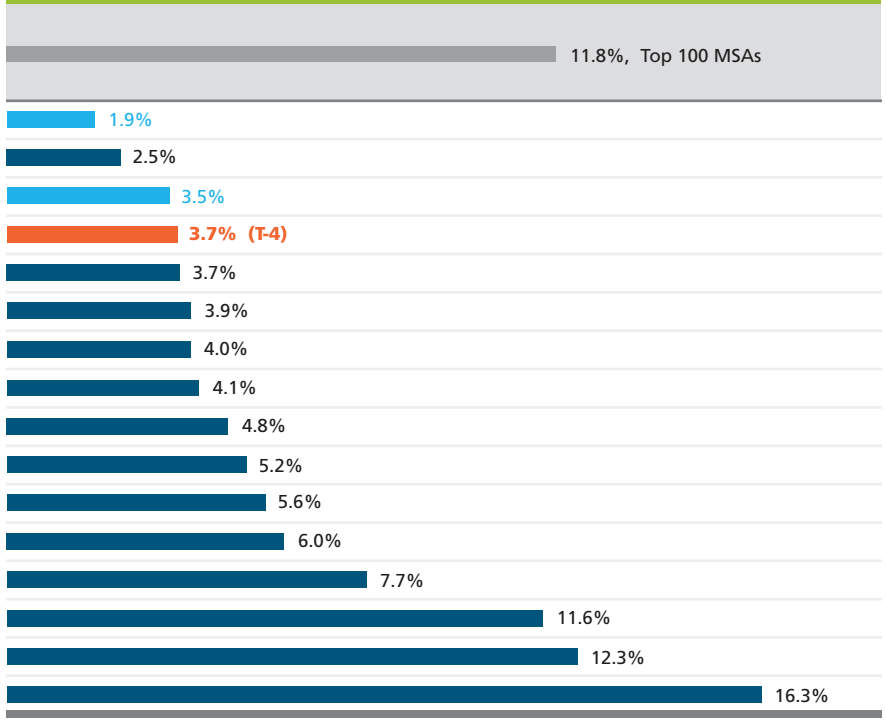
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	3.3%			●													
2006	3.4%			●													
2007	3.1%			●													
2008	3.3%			●													
2009	3.7%				●												

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

Limited English Proficiency and Linguistic Isolation, 2009

Metro Area	Percent of students K–12 enrolled in Limited English Proficiency programs		Percent of households in which all persons age 14+ speak English less than "very well"	
Cincinnati	(T-1)	2.1%	(1)	1.1%
Louisville		3.6%		1.5%
Cleveland		2.5%		2.1%
Columbus	**(T-6)**	**4.9%**	**(T-7)**	**2.4%**
Indianapolis		5.2%		2.0%
Kansas City		4.6%		2.4%
Jacksonville	(T-1)	2.1%		2.2%
Nashville		4.9%		1.9%
Milwaukee		5.2%		2.6%
Minneapolis		9.7%		2.9%
Charlotte		9.1%		3.3%
Raleigh		9.8%		3.1%
Portland		11.8%		3.9%
Austin		14.2%		6.4%
Chicago		12.4%		6.8%
San Diego	(16)	24.8%	(16)	8.3%

Percent pop. age 5+ speaking English less than "very well," 2009



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

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

Indicator 5.03: **High School Attendance**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on high school attendance. It measures the percent of teens aged 16 to 19 who neither are currently enrolled in school nor hold a high school diploma. This is known as the status drop-out rate. High school drop-outs are less likely to have the minimum skills and credentials needed to function in society and are more likely to live in poverty and require government assistance. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: 16–19 year olds not in school, not high school grads

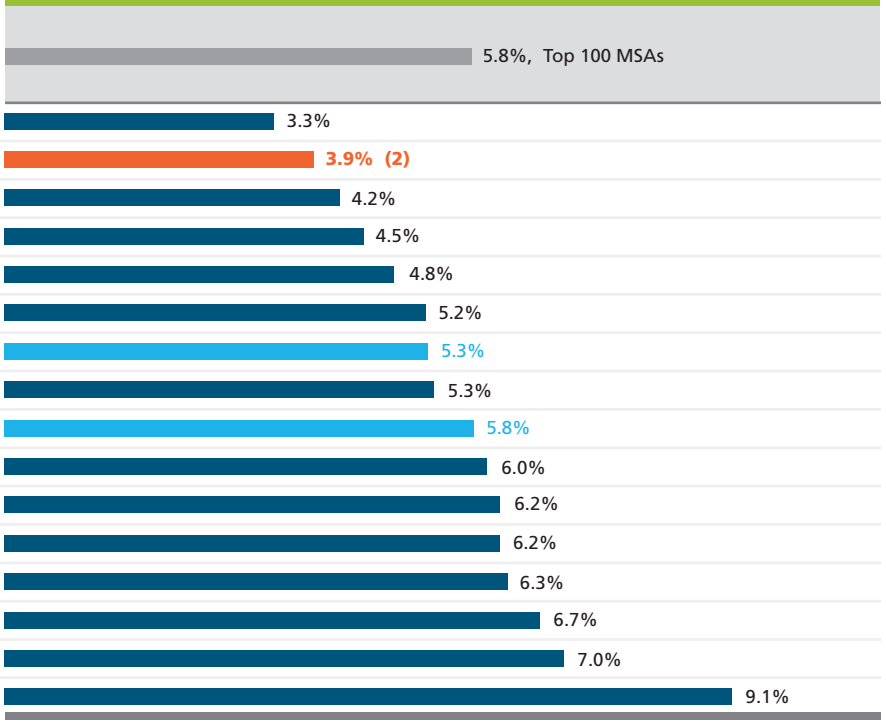
Year	Percent	Columbus metro area rank
2005	6.1%	5
2006	4.3%	2
2007	4.3%	3
2008	3.8%	2
2009	3.9%	2

(Lowest metro) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 (Highest metro)

Idle teens, ages 16–19, 2009

Metro Area		Percent of population ages 16–19 not in school and not in the labor force
Minneapolis		3.2%
Columbus	(3)	**3.6%**
Milwaukee		4.0%
San Diego		5.1%
Raleigh	(1)	2.0%
Nashville		5.6%
Cincinnati		4.1%
Austin		6.3%
Cleveland		4.6%
Chicago		5.9%
Portland		5.1%
Jacksonville	(16)	7.7%
Kansas City		5.1%
Charlotte		5.3%
Louisville		6.3%
Indianapolis		6.1%

Percent ages 16–19 not in school and not high school graduates, 2009



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

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

Indicator 5.04: **Higher Education Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on enrollment in college and graduate school. The ACS includes people living in student housing at the time of the survey if they have been there, or will be there, more than 2 months.

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

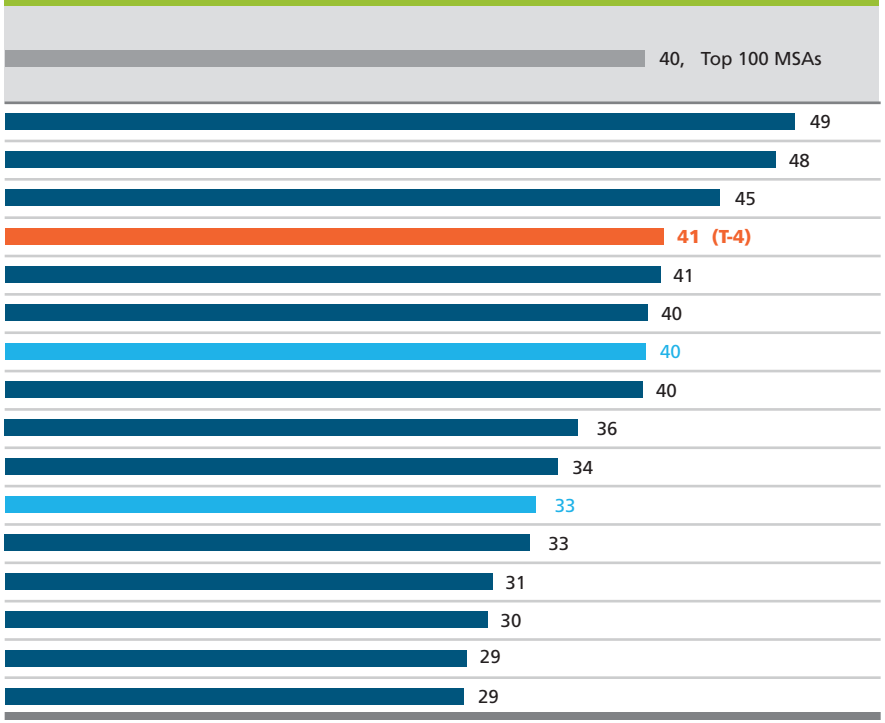
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	33			●													
2006	44				●												
2007	46			●													
2008	44				●												
2009	41				●												

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

Number and age of persons enrolled in higher education, 2009

Metro Area	Number of persons enrolled in college	Number enrolled in graduate or professional school	Number of 18–24 year olds enrolled in higher education
San Diego	226,792	47,945	150,753
Austin	116,675	31,654	82,092
Raleigh	72,876	17,991	50,320
Columbus	**(7) 112,624**	**(6) 29,919**	**(6) 74,028**
Milwaukee	92,133	21,789	63,920
Minneapolis	189,585	53,054	131,450
Cincinnati	126,836	27,632	87,005
Chicago	(1) 540,596	(1) 165,682	(1) 380,972
Nashville	82,051	21,823	56,631
Jacksonville	78,528	(16) 13,971	45,784
Cleveland	106,622	27,997	70,028
Charlotte	95,199	18,921	56,845
Kansas City	102,723	28,029	63,140
Portland	117,157	29,926	67,772
Indianapolis	82,063	21,261	50,194
Louisville	(16) 57,114	14,450	(16) 36,053

18–24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop., 2009



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

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

Indicator 5.05: **Educational Attainment**

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

Columbus Trends: Population 25 yrs. + with graduate degree

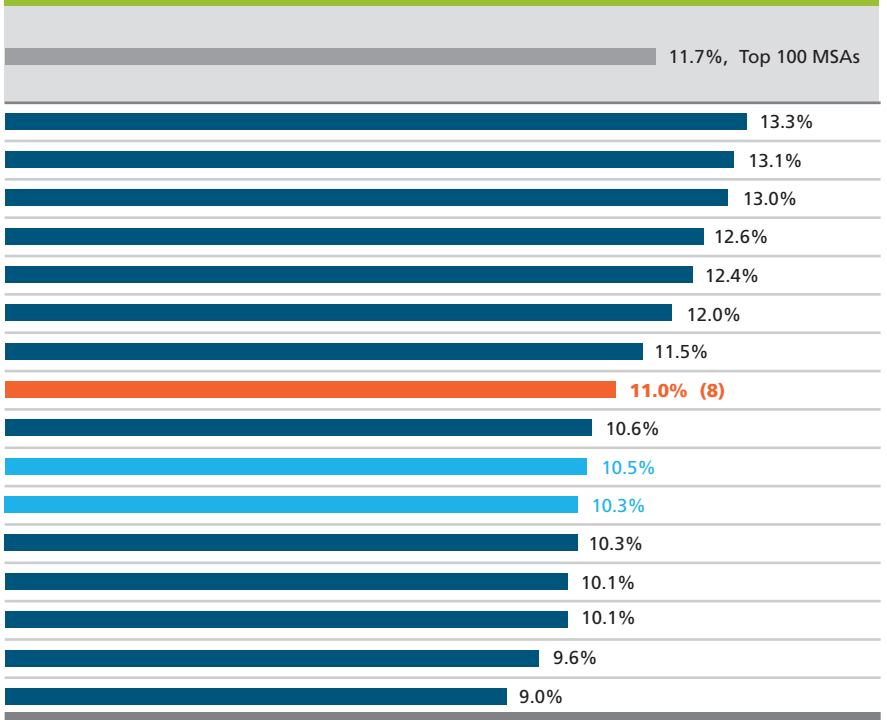
Year	Percent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	11.3%						●										
2006	10.9%							●									
2007	11.2%							●									
2008	11.4%							●									
2009	11.0%								●								

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

Years of schooling completed, persons 25 years and older, 2009

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*	Percent with high school diploma only*	Percent with some college, incl. associates's degree	Percent with bachelor's degree
Raleigh	10.6%	19.5%	27.6%	(1) 28.9%
Austin	13.4%	20.0%	27.9%	25.6%
Chicago	14.1%	25.2%	27.2%	20.5%
San Diego	(16) 14.6%	(1) 19.3%	31.6%	22.0%
Minneapolis	(1) 7.5%	24.1%	30.8%	25.2%
Portland	9.9%	22.3%	(1) 33.9%	21.9%
Kansas City	10.0%	27.7%	29.5%	21.3%
Columbus	**(4) 10.2%**	**(13) 29.3%**	**(16) 27.2%**	**(5) 22.3%**
Milwaukee	11.2%	29.2%	28.8%	20.3%
Cincinnati	12.4%	31.6%	27.4%	18.0%
Cleveland	12.3%	31.3%	29.5%	16.6%
Indianapolis	12.4%	28.9%	27.5%	20.8%
Nashville	13.1%	28.2%	27.7%	20.8%
Charlotte	13.3%	23.3%	31.0%	22.3%
Louisville	13.2%	(16) 32.5%	29.5%	(16) 15.3%
Jacksonville	11.8%	28.0%	32.8%	18.3%

Population 25 years and older with a graduate degree, 2009



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

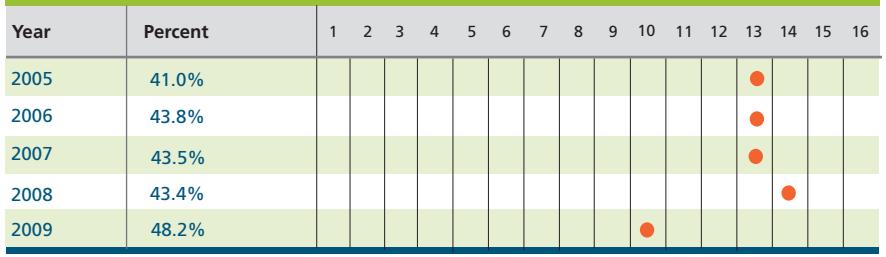
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16);
except (*) ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 5.06: **Pre-K Enrollment**

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

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

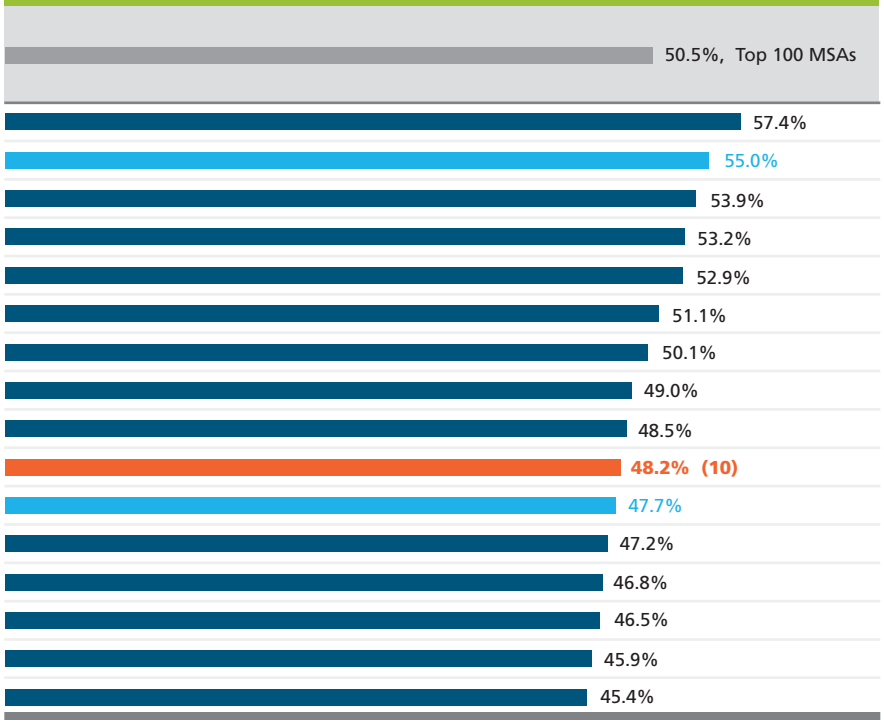
Year	Percent
2005	41.0%
2006	43.8%
2007	43.5%
2008	43.4%
2009	48.2%



Number of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2009

Metro Area	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in public school	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in private school
Charlotte	14,636	15,325
Cleveland	14,296	13,080
Chicago	(1) 82,530	(1) 67,018
Raleigh	(16) 5,620	14,126
Milwaukee	13,873	9,999
San Diego	25,710	19,980
Jacksonville	8,025	12,060
Minneapolis	24,284	21,795
Louisville	9,253	(16) 7,228
Columbus	**(9) 12,479**	**(12) 13,056**
Cincinnati	15,058	13,914
Kansas City	16,816	13,122
Indianapolis	9,490	14,758
Nashville	8,336	12,240
Austin	11,659	13,462
Portland	12,127	15,929

Percent of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2009



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

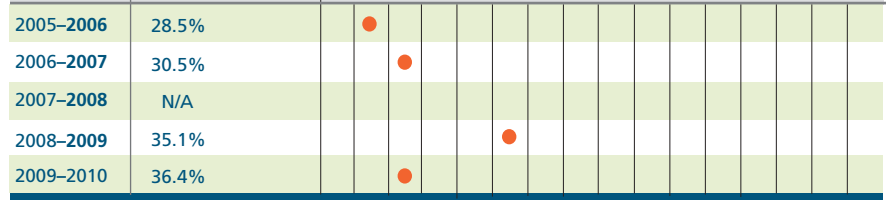
(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 5.07: **School Nutrition Assistance**

This indicator includes data from the National Center for Education Statistics on students K–12 who are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch

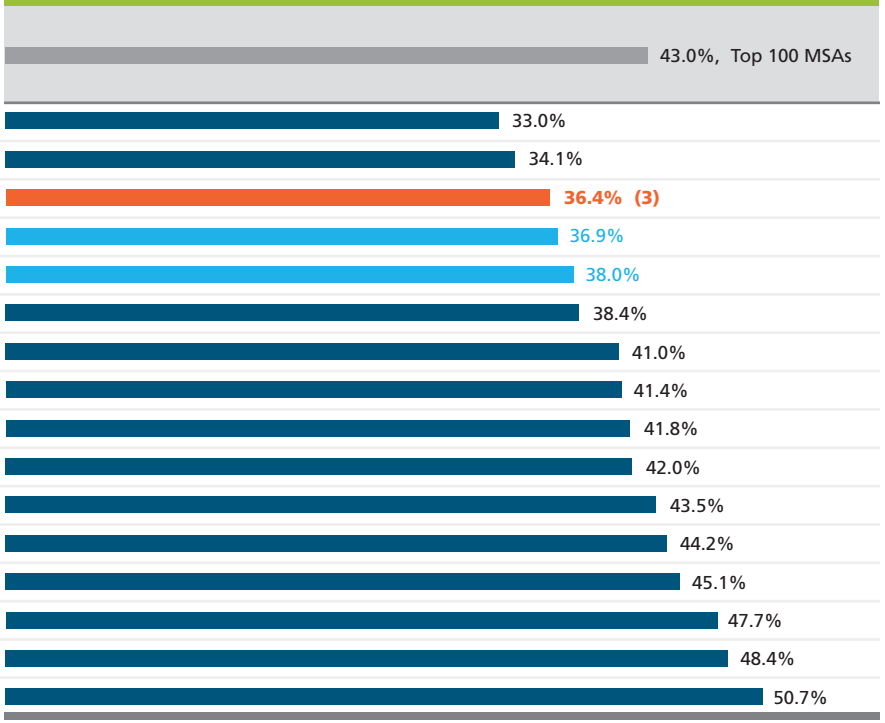
Year	Percent
2005–2006	28.5%
2006–2007	30.5%
2007–2008	N/A
2008–2009	35.1%
2009–2010	36.4%



Students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, 2009–2010

Metro Area	Number of students K–12 eligible for free or reduced lunch	
Minneapolis		176,315
Raleigh	(1)	63,945
Columbus	**(6)**	**108,597**
Cincinnati		119,152
Cleveland		115,746
Kansas City		129,939
Milwaukee		97,294
Jacksonville		85,093
Indianapolis		124,832
Portland		139,531
Chicago	(16)	692,667
Nashville		106,794
Charlotte		130,935
Austin		140,013
San Diego		240,086
Louisville		96,146

Percent students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, 2009–2010



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

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

Indicator 5.08: **Libraries**

This indicator includes data from the Institute of Museum and Library Services on public library statistics. A public library is a library accessible by the public and generally funded from public sources. This indicator has been modified from the 2009 Benchmarking report (See Appendix A).

Columbus Trends: Public library visits per capita

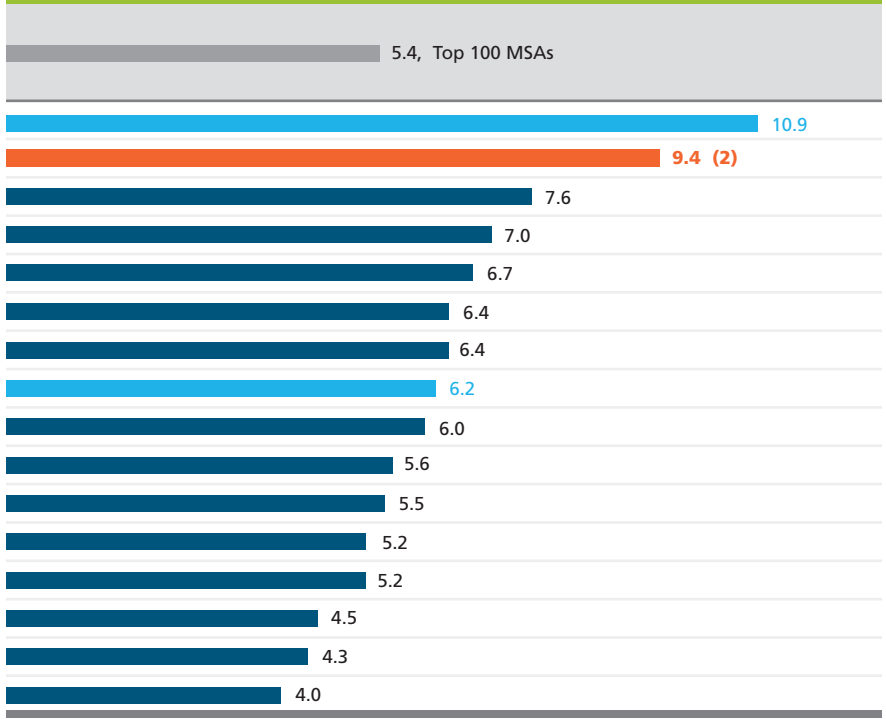
Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2005	9.7	●															
2006	10.0	●															
2007	9.6		●														
2008	10.0		●														
2009	9.4		●														

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

Circulation, program attendance, library cards, and library visits, 2009

Metro Area	Total annual circulation	Total annual attendance for library programs	Total registered borrowers	Total annual public library visits
Cleveland	52,204,038	1,393,618	1,851,421	22,693,060
Columbus	**(5) 32,828,928**	**(7) 772,039**	**(8) 1,182,874**	**(4) 16,952,364**
Raleigh	11,675,431	(16) 340,244	(16) 518,777	8,533,695
Chicago	(1) 93,072,607	(1) 2,969,743	(1) 4,524,074	(1) 67,169,226
Portland	42,200,406	828,993	1,230,261	15,124,455
Kansas City	23,761,338	723,110	1,319,311	13,223,437
Indianapolis	27,284,742	798,430	1,074,735	11,141,110
Cincinnati	30,976,173	841,096	1,183,836	13,427,740
Milwaukee	15,932,909	412,414	1,066,515	9,435,426
Jacksonville	11,909,046	404,561	902,238	7,413,890
Minneapolis	41,097,383	676,736	3,277,425	17,885,953
San Diego	20,438,646	1,065,079	1,850,566	15,901,982
Charlotte	11,681,896	620,594	1,142,397	9,045,730
Louisville	(16) 7,321,827	384,708	750,032	(16) 5,655,371
Nashville	8,633,128	431,767	792,008	6,864,831
Austin	9,264,001	387,246	893,347	6,778,823

Public library visits per capita, 2009



Source: Institute of Museum and Library Services, Public Libraries Survey

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

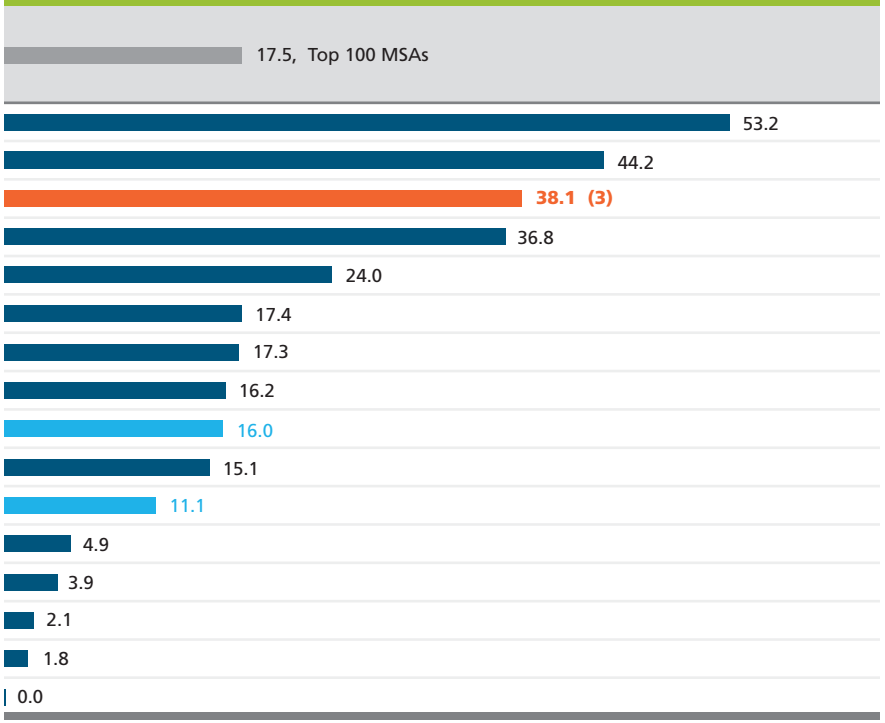
Indicator 5.09: **Research Universities**

This indicator includes data from the National Science Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and the National Center for Education Statistics. It measures the annual number of research doctoral degrees (excluding medical and law degrees) awarded at area institutions granting these degrees. This indicator is new to the 2011 Benchmarking report.

Research universities and research doctoral degrees, 2009

Metro Area	Number of institutions granting research doctoral degrees	Number of research doctoral degrees awarded
Minneapolis	6	(1) 1,741
Austin	2	753
Columbus	**(T-12) 1**	**(4) 687**
Raleigh	2	414
Nashville	5	380
San Diego	5	532
Louisville	3	218
Chicago	(1) 17	1,550
Cincinnati	4	348
Milwaukee	4	236
Cleveland	2	233
Portland	2	109
Charlotte	1	68
Indianapolis	1	36
Kansas City	1	37
Jacksonville	(16) 0	(16) 0

Research doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 population, 2009



Source: National Science Foundation; Carnegie Foundation; National Center for Education Statistics

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

Data Sources

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

American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics 2010*
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

American Medical Association, *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. 2011*
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

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

Brookings Institution, "Shrinking the Carbon Footprint in America," *Blueprint for American Prosperity*, May 2008
http://www.brookings.edu/reports/2008/05_carbon_footprint_sarzynski.aspx

Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, The Carnegie Classification of Institutions of Higher Education
http://classifications.carnegiefoundation.org/

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

CNNMoney.com, Fortune 500+ Web Application
http://money.cnn.com/services/500plus/ (requires subscription)

Council for Community and Economic Research, ACCRA Cost of Living Index
http://www.coli.org/ (requires subscription)

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

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

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

National Science Foundation, National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics
http://www.nsf.gov/statistics/

New York Times, Election Results, 2008
http://elections.nytimes.com/2008/results/president/map.html

RealtyTrac, U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report
http://www.realtytrac.com/ContentManagement
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Center for American Women in Politics
http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/levels_of_office/index.php

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

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

U.S. Conference of Mayors, "Current and Potential Green Jobs in the U.S. Economy," *U.S. Metro Economies*, October 2008
http://www.usmayors.org/pressreleases/uploads/greenjobsreport.pdf

U.S. Conference of Mayors, "Pace of Economic Recovery: GMP and Jobs," *U.S. Metro Economies*, January 2010
http://www.usmayors.org/metroeconomies/0110/report.pdf

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Food Environment Atlas
http://maps.ers.usda.gov/FoodAtlas/foodenv5.aspx

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

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

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

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

Data Sources

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics, College Navigator
http://nces.ed.gov/collegenavigator/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, National Bridge Inventory
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/nbi/county09b.cfm#oh

U.S. Department of Transportation, Research and Innovation Technology Administration, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, TranStats
http://www.transtats.bts.gov/airports.asp

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, AirData
http://www.epa.gov/air/data/geosel.html

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

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

Urban Institute, National Center for Charitable Statistics
http://www.nccs.urban.org/tools/index.cfm

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

Appendix A: Indicator Changes and Caveats

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
	Section 1: Population Vitality	
1.01	Population Growth	
1.02	Birth Rate	
1.03	Foreign-born Population*	
1.04	Racial and Ethnic Diversity*	
1.05	Residential Segregation	New indicator.
1.06	Youth Population*	
1.07	Senior Population*	
1.08	Median Age*	
1.09	Households	
	Section 2: Economic Strength	
2.01	Business Firms	
2.02	New Small Business Establishments	While 2006–2007 data were available to update the indicator for the 2011 report, 2007–2008 data were not.
2.03	Industry Sector Employment	
2.04	Employment Change by Industry	
2.05	Fortune 1,000 Companies	
2.06	Small Business	
2.07	High Tech Industries	
2.08	Minority Business Ownership	
2.09	Female Business Ownership	
2.10	Gross Metropolitan Product	
2.11	Income and Wages*	
2.12	Occupations*	
2.13	Workforce*	
2.14	Unemployment	In previous reports, November unemployment figures were used. However, due to the timing of the 2011 report, March unemployment figures were used instead. For consistency, the trending data were also changed from November to March figures.
2.15	Brain Gain*	
2.16	Green Jobs*	New indicator.
	Section 3: Personal Prosperity	
3.01	Total Personal Income	
3.02	Household Income	
3.03	Income $75,000 and Above	
3.04	Income Gap	
3.05	Gender Equality in the Workforce	New indicator.
3.06	Poverty*	
3.07	Births to Teens*	
3.08	Self-sufficiency Income*	
3.09	Income Supports	

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

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
3.10	Earned Income Tax Credit	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this category was the percent of returns claiming the EITC. However, due to privacy concerns, the IRS no longer reports the number of returns claiming this tax credit. The primary indicator was changed to the average dollar amount of EITC claimed per tax return.
3.11	New Housing Starts	
3.12	Homeownership	
3.13	Owner Housing Affordability	
3.14	Foreclosures	
3.15	Renter Housing Affordability	
3.16	Households without a Vehicle	
3.17	Parental Employment	New indicator.
	Section 4: Community Wellbeing	
4.01	Local Foods	New indicator.
4.02	Obesity	
4.03	Diabetes	New indicator.
4.04	Asthma	New indicator.
4.05	Air Quality	
4.06	Smoking	
4.07	Health Insurance	
4.08	Hospitals and Physicians	2007, 2008, 2009 report revisions: Due to discrepancies between Census MSA definitions used for metro population figures and the metro area definitions used for physician counts in the American Medical Association's (AMA) 2007, 2008, and 2009 *Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S.* reports, all calculations for number of physicians per 100,000 population for 2005, 2006, and 2007 are incorrect. Metro area definitions in the 2010 and 2011 AMA reports now match Census MSA definitions, and so only those data are reported in the 2011 Benchmarking report.
4.09	Crime	
4.10	Charitable Contributions	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this category was the percent of returns claiming charitable contributions. However, due to privacy concerns, the Internal Revenue Service no longer reports the number of returns claiming charitable contributions. The primary indicator was changed to the average dollar amount of charitable contributions claimed per tax return.
4.11	Volunteering	
4.12	Voter Participation	New indicator.
4.13	Women in Politics	New indicator.
4.14	Local Government	Data source was changed in 2011 from *Demographia* magazine to the Census Bureau's Census of Local Governments, which was the raw data source for *Demographia*.
4.15	Bridges	New indicator.
4.16	Public Transportation	
4.17	Traffic Congestion	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this category was measured for peak hours only. However, the Texas Transportation Institute no longer measures hours of delay at just rush hour. The primary indicator was changed to measure hours of delay for all times of day.
4.18	Commute Time*	
4.19	Commute Transportation Mode*	
4.20	Airports	New indicator. In the airline industry, a hub is an airport that an airline uses as a transfer point to its many destinations. Most major airlines use a "hub-and-spoke" model for connecting destinations. A "focus city" functions much like a hub, acting as a transfer point to multiple destinations, but is used by low-cost airlines (e.g. Southwest Airlines) that fly primarily "point-to-point" and do not use a "hub-and-spoke" model.

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

Appendix A

No.	Indicator	Description of changes and caveats
4.21	Professional Sports	
4.22	Arts Establishments	
4.23	Community Celebrations	New indicator.
4.24	Green Building	2007, 2008, 2009 report revisions: The U.S. Green Building Council regularly adds and updates data on past projects, often changing the number of projects and the square footage for years past. The 2011 Benchmarking report reflects the corrected project totals and square footage for 2006, 2007, and 2008. As such, in 2006 Columbus ranked 15th, not 13th; and in 2008 Columbus ranked 8th, not 6th.
4.25	Energy Use	New indicator.
	Section 5: Lifelong Learning	
5.01	Adult Literacy	New indicator.
5.02	English Language	New indicator.
5.03	High School Attendance	New indicator.
5.04	Higher Education Enrollment*	This indicator was previously in the Economic Strength section of the 2009 Benchmarking report.
5.05	Educational Attainment*	This indicator was previously in the Economic Strength section of the 2009 Benchmarking report.
5.06	Pre-K Enrollment*	This indicator was previously in the Personal Prosperity section of the 2009 Benchmarking report.
5.07	School Nutrition Assistance	New indicator.
5.08	Libraries	Modified indicator. In previous reports the primary indicator for this category was circulation per capita. However, due to concerns about the relevance of circulation data, the primary indicator was changed to visits per capita for this report. Library visits include the total number of persons entering the library for whatever purpose during the year. Visits captures not just circulation but also attendance to library programs and public computer use. This indicator was previously in the Community Wellbeing section of the 2009 Benchmarking report.
5.09	Research Universities	New indicator.

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

Appendix B: Notes for Indicators 2.03, 2.04, and 3.01

The following are descriptions for industry sectors used in Indicators 2.03 and 2.04.

- **Education and health services:** includes the educational services sector (schools, colleges, universities, and training centers) and the health and social assistance sector (health care and social assistance for individuals)
- **Financial activities:** includes the finance and insurance sector and the real estate and rental and leasing sectors
- **Information:** includes publishing, motion picture and sound recording, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet services providers and web search portals, data processing, and information services
- **Government:** publicly-owned establishments, including federal, state, and local government, public schools, and public hospitals
- **Professional and business services:** includes professional, scientific, and technical services, management of companies and enterprises, and administrative and routine support services
- **Manufacturing:** establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products
- **Retail trade:** establishments engaged in retailing merchandise and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise
- **Wholesale trade:** establishments engaged in selling merchandise for resale, capital or durable non-consumer goods, and raw and intermediate materials and supplies used in production
- **Leisure and hospitality:** includes the arts, entertainment, and recreation sector and the accommodation and food services sector
- **Transportation and warehousing and utilities:** industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage of goods, and provision of utility services (electric, gas, water, sewer)

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

- **Net earnings:** wages and salaries (minus contributions for government social insurance), supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietor's income
- **Investment income:** personal dividend, interest, and rental income (includes rental of real property and royalties from patents and copyrights)
- **Transfer receipts:** government retirement, disability, medical, income maintenance, unemployment, and veterans benefits, and student loans; business liability payments to individuals; and payments to nonprofit institutions from government and corporations

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