WHERE
WE
STAND

The Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region

5th Edition

EAST-WEST GATEWAY
Council of Governments

Creating Solutions Across Jurisdictional Boundaries

2006

This report is the fifth edition of *Where We Stand: A Strategic Assessment of the St. Louis Region.* East-West Gateway published four earlier editions in 1992, 1996, 1999 and 2002. Each of these described the standing of the St. Louis region among its peers using more than 80 social, economic, fiscal, and physical variables. In preparing the analyses, East-West Gateway staff used the most recent and reliable data available at the time of publication.

The preparation of this document was financed in part by the U.S. Department of Transportation through the Federal Transit Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Missouri Department of Transportation, and Illinois Department of Transportation. The contents of this report reflect the opinions, findings, and conclusions of the author. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the funding agencies.

Table of Contents

WHERE WE STAND

WHERE WE STAND

To The Reader

WHERE WE STAND

You are holding in your hands the fifth edition of *Where We Stand*. Our hope in 1992 when we developed the concept and published the first edition of *Where We Stand* was that community leaders and citizens would use the document to better understand the health of the St. Louis region. Rather than drawing conclusions by anecdote or opinion, *Where We Stand* offers a simple, understandable set of quantitative measures. Over the years, this conceptually simple regional "scorecard" shaped many good public policy discussions. Candidly, its unflinching measurement of our competitive position has not always been greeted warmly, but our objective is not to promote our region, but to make it better. For the most part, *Where We Stand* has come to be recognized as a useful, authoritative tool for self-assessment, even when that might make us uncomfortable.

Rarely a week passes without media coverage of the release of some new economic or social snapshot, together with how we rank nationally. *Where We Stand* takes a longer view, tracking long-term trends using reliable, verified data, an approach that yields more dependable conclusions but fewer headlines. In fact, a principal conclusion from previous editions of *Where We Stand* is that changes in metropolitan ranking change very slowly, even over a period of years. This year's edition, however, shows some areas where long-term downward trends may be slowly reversing. Growth in jobs and population, areas where we consistently tracked at or near the bottom over the last decade, are starting to show some improvement. Declines in population in our region's core have abated. Conversely, however, measures of economic equity and social justice show that the benefits of an improving growth picture are not widely shared.

Where We Stand was conceived as an unbiased scorecard of metropolitan conditions. We drew very few conclusions and provided very little commentary in the document. In this edition, we break with that tradition by offering area academics the opportunity to provide us with interpretive commentary on the state of the region. We have excerpted portions of their statements alongside the measures in each area. In the coming months we will publish their full commentaries as a separate document. Our hope is that the commentary will be used to enrich and enliven the discussion of our standing and our future as a region.

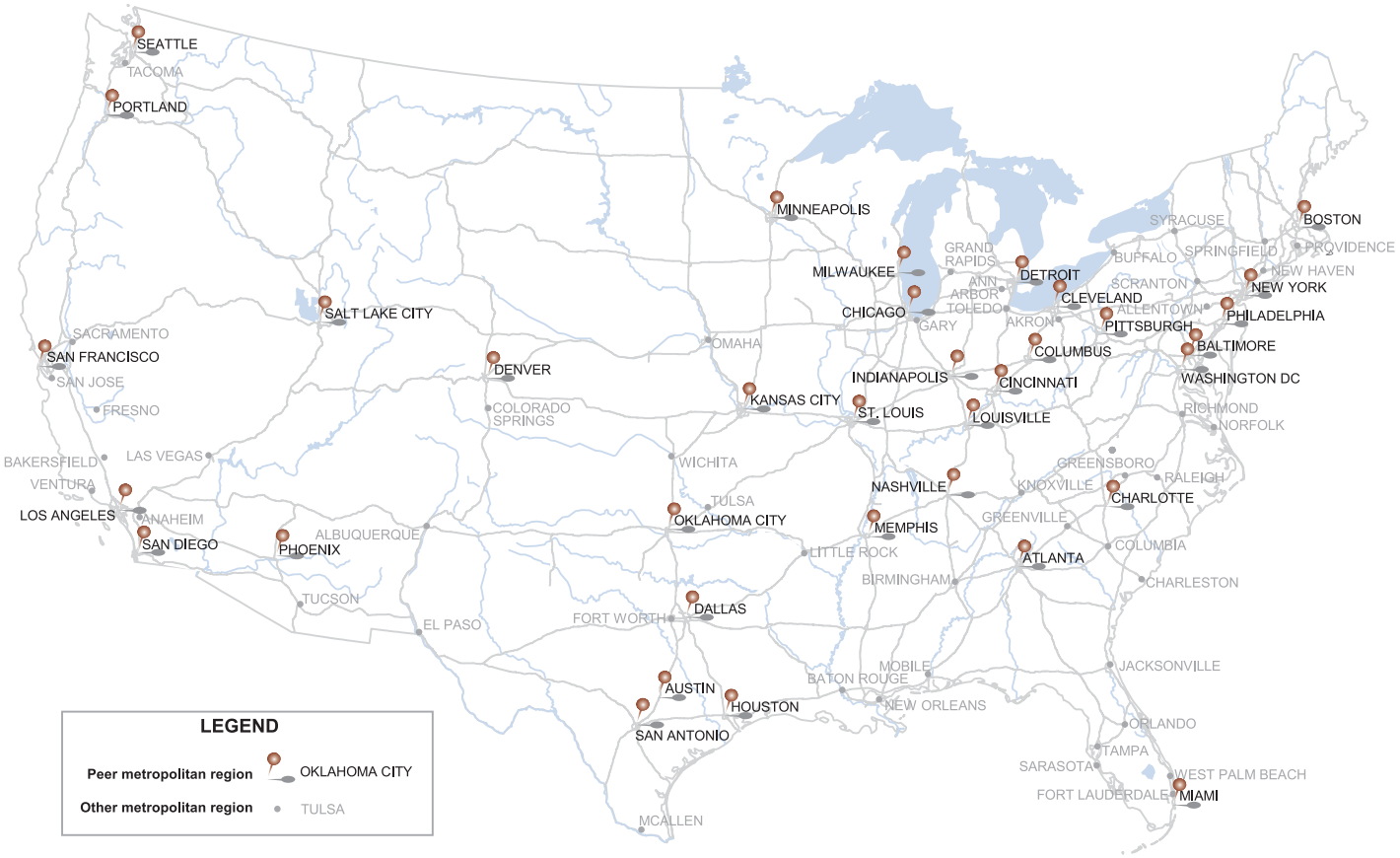
As we note, our region changes very slowly, in both positive and negative ways. While enjoying the incremental progress we've made, we can challenge ourselves to do better. We have an opportunity now to shape the future if we clearly understand where we are today. Now is not the time to be comfortable with incremental change. Rather, we should build more confidently, boldly and aggressively on encouraging signs. That will take frank discussion leading to meaningful action if we are to achieve the kind of excellence necessary to improve our national standing.

Les Sterman
Executive Director

WHERE WE STAND

The National Marketplace

WHERE WE STAND



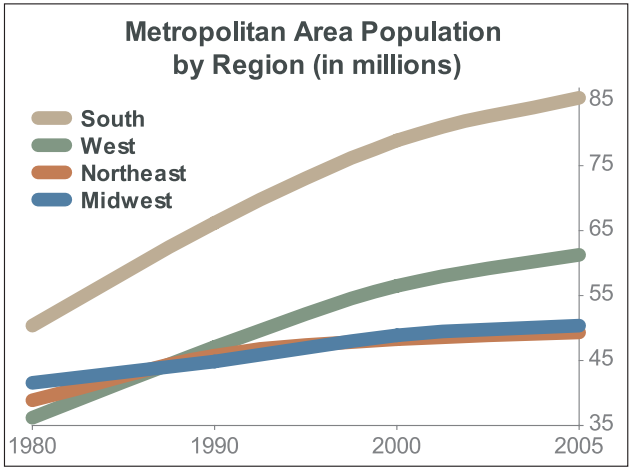
WHERE WE STAND

The National Marketplace

As hubs of population, jobs and wealth, metropolitan regions are centers of knowledge, technology, and economic development. Metros, linked by networks of highways, waterways and airways, both collectively and individually shape the direction of the U.S. economy and the nation's global competitiveness.

As the global marketplace expands, the dynamics of metropolitan growth and inter-regional competition become increasingly complex. In the knowledge-driven economy of the last few decades, the St. Louis region must not only vie with Charlotte, Denver, and Austin, but with Dublin, Singapore, and Bangalore.

Since East-West Gateway Council of Governments issued its last strategic assessment of the St. Louis region in 2002, a number of important trends have continued to influence the national and international marketplace—with the nation's metropolitan areas playing key roles. Following are some of them.



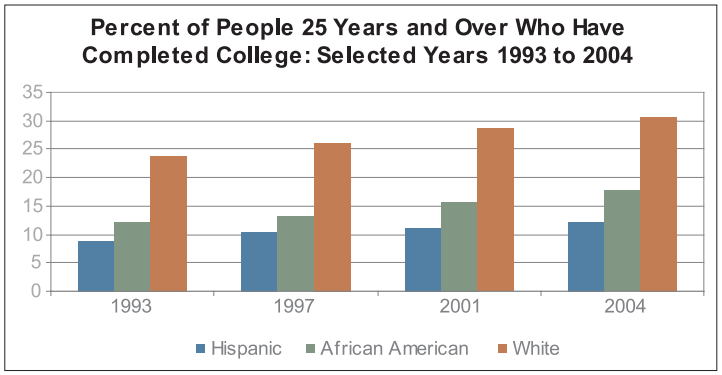
The composition and landscapes of our metro areas are changing dramatically.

- From 1990 to 2005, population in the nation's metropolitan areas increased 21 percent, outpacing total population growth of 19 percent. Metro areas in the southern and western parts of the U.S. experienced the highest levels of growth.[1]
- From 2001 to 2005, 4.9 million people immigrated to the U.S. That accounts for 42 percent of national population growth during that time. For the St. Louis region, 27 percent of population growth during 2001-2005 was attributable to immigration. As of 2005, 33 percent of the nation's population qualified as minority. Latinos and Hispanics are the fastest growing ethnic group, comprising 15 percent of the population.[2]

1 Population and Percent Distribution by Core Based Statistical Area (CBSA) Status for the United States, Regions, and Divisions: 1990, 2000, and 2005, U.S. Census Bureau

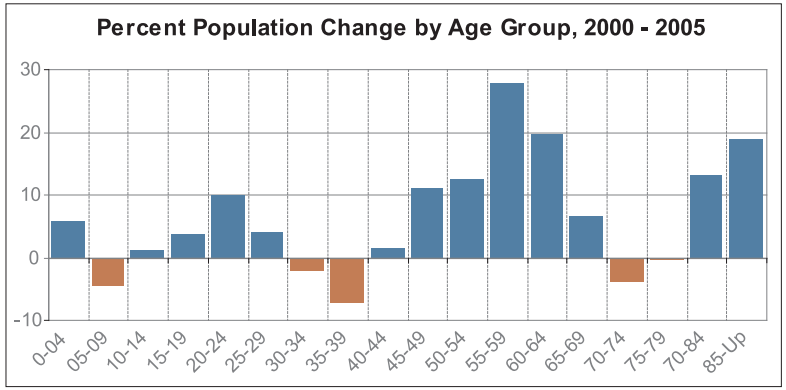
2 U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates

The National Marketplace



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

- Educational attainment in the U.S., which is the primary determinant of skilled labor, continues to rise. In 2005, 27.2 percent of the U.S. population had completed college, a 7 percent increase from 15 years earlier.[3] Despite the continued increase in attainment rates across all racial/ethnic groups and all educational levels, gaps between whites and African American and Hispanic populations persist.
- The size of the available workforce in many of the nation's metros is shrinking as the baby boom generation (persons born between 1946 and 1964) continues to age. At 36.4, the median age of the U.S. population reached its highest point in 2005, up from 32.9 in 1990.[4]
- Metropolitan areas continue to grow in land area. Between 1982 and 2001, about 34 million acres of land was converted to developed uses, increasing the total developed area in the U.S. by 47.2 percent, to slightly more than 106 million acres. Between 1997 and 2001, almost 9 million acres were developed—an average of 2.2 million acres per year. Of the newly developed land, 46 percent came from forest land, 20 percent from cropland, and 16 percent from pastureland.[5]
- Traffic congestion continues to worsen in metropolitan areas. In 2003, congestion caused 3.7 billion hours of travel delay and 2.3 billion gallons of wasted fuel for the nation's drivers. This represents an increase of 79 million hours and 69 million gallons from 2002, for a total cost of more than $63 million.[6]



Source: Annual Estimates of the Population, U.S. Census Bureau

3 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

4 Annual Estimates of the Population, U.S. Census Bureau

5 "Urbanization and Development of Rural Land." National Resources Inventory 2001 Annual NRI. July 2003.

6 "2005 Urban Mobility Study," Texas Transportation Institute.

The National Marketplace

- Despite worsening congestion and increases in vehicle miles traveled of 178 percent, the EPA reports that between 1970 and 2005 total emissions of air pollutants dropped by 53 percent. From 1990 to 2002, toxic air emissions declined by 42 percent.[7]

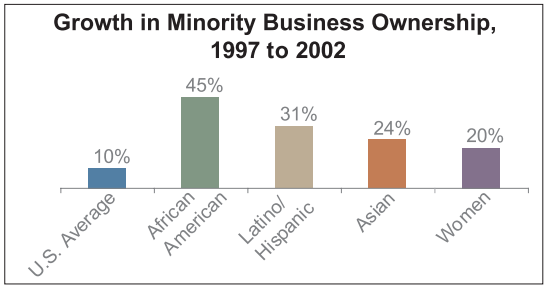
Our communities and our economy continue to become global.

The world population is connected.

- The availability of real-time information via the Internet, satellite and transoceanic communications allows businesses to operate around the globe.
- Worldwide, more than one billion people are using the Internet. In 2003, 55 percent of all U.S. households are connected to the Internet, up from 26 percent five years earlier.[8]
- People in the U.S. received more than 14.8 billion minutes of international calls in 2003, up 37 percent from five years earlier.[9]

Our communities continue to become more diverse:

- Business ownership by minority groups and women is increasing at a much higher rate than the national average. While the number of U.S. businesses increased by 10 percent between 1997 and 2002, the rate of growth for minority- and women-owned businesses was far higher, as the graph indicates. Receipts from minority and women owned businesses totaled more than $1.6 trillion in 2002, the most recent year for which data are available.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Companies are doing business on an international scale:

- Foreign trade continues to expand. The share of imported goods used in U.S. manufacturing almost doubled from 1987 and 2002—from 12.4 percent to 22.1 percent.[10]
- U.S. multinational companies employed 8.3 million people abroad in 2004, up nearly 75 percent since 1988. Employment for U.S. affiliates of foreign companies totaled 5.1 million in 2004, an increase of 65 percent during the same time period.
- U.S. businesses invested two trillion dollars abroad in 2004—an increase of 56 percent since 2000 and 380 percent since 1990—leading to total U.S.-owned assets abroad approaching $10 trillion.[11] Foreign investment to acquire or establish businesses in the U.S. exceeded $12 trillion by 2004.[12]

7 "Air Emissions Trends – Continued Progress Through 2005", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

8 U.S. Census Bureau

9 A.T. Kearney/FOREIGN POLICY Globalization Index, 2005

10 "Rising Foreign Outsourcing and Employment Losses in U.S. Manufacturing, 1987–2002." Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, 2004.

11 Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, July 2005.

12 Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2006.

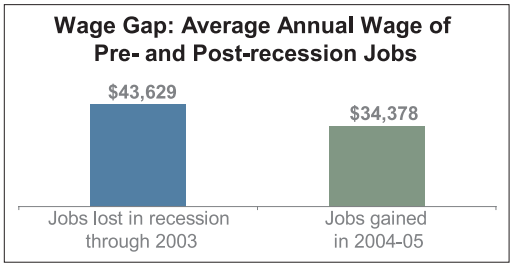
The National Marketplace

Metro economies play increasingly important roles in the competitiveness and strength of our national and international economy.

- Although comprising only 26 percent of its land area, the nation's 361 metros account for 82 percent of America's population and more than 85 percent of its employment, income and production of goods and services.[13]
- Metro economies are getting bigger and they are leading U.S. economic growth. Metro areas made up 86.3 percent of U.S. gross domestic product in 2005, producing goods and services with a total value of $10.7 trillion. The metro share of the U.S. economy is projected to grow to 88.5 percent by 2015, and 91 percent by 2030.[14]
- When sizing up metros compared to nations in the world economy, 42 U.S. metro areas rank in the top 100 economies in the world. Trade liberalization and economic integration are reducing the effect of political boundaries on economic activity. Consequently, metro area economies, both in the U.S. and abroad, compete with similar size regions throughout the world.[15]
- During the recent recession, metro areas outpaced the national economy, helping drive economic recovery. Gross metro product, or GMP—the economic output of metropolitan statistical areas—grew 3.7 percent in 2005, outpacing total growth in the U.S. gross domestic product of 3.6 percent. In addition, approximately 70 percent of U.S. metro areas had regained all of their recession-driven job losses by early 2006.[16]

Competition among metro regions on the national and international landscape is growing increasingly complex.

- Although metro areas as a whole have regained the jobs lost during the 2001 recession, labor markets across the country have not regained jobs uniformly. Metros in the southwest and Florida, which have had stronger growth in "new economy" industries such as high technology and communications, are leading the nation in job growth while old manufacturing economies in the Midwest and northern U.S. have not yet recovered their lost jobs.[17]



Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors

- Although employment levels are returning, many of the gains have been in low-wage sectors. There is a wage gap of 21 percent between the average wage in sectors that lost jobs though 2003, and the leading sectors that have added jobs. Many higher-paying jobs in the manufacturing and information sectors have been eliminated or outsourced abroad, while the number of service sector jobs have increased.[18]

13 U.S. Metro Economies, U.S. Conference of Mayors, January 2006

14 Ibid.

15 Ibid.

16 Ibid.

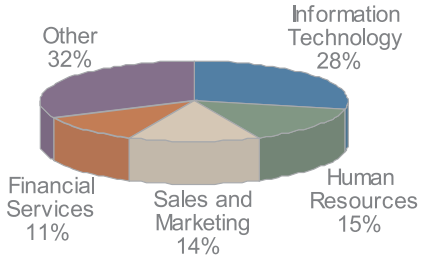
17 "U.S. Metro Economies: Types of Jobs Lost and Gained 2001-2005." U.S. Conference of Mayors, November 2003.

18 Ibid.

The National Marketplace

- Industry experts estimate that 400,000 service jobs have been lost to locations abroad since 2000, with jobs leaving at a rate of 12,000 to 15,000 per month. The most popular destinations for outsourcing are India, China and the Philippines.[19] Industry estimates suggest that 3.3 million U.S. jobs and $136 billion in wages could be moved to such countries as India, China, and Russia by 2015.[20]

Composition of Services Outsourced by U.S. Companies



Source: go4customer.com

Despite globalization and technological developments that allow individuals and businesses to interact instantaneously around the world, location still matters in economic competition. In fact, globalization has made industry clusters and local advantages even more important.[21] A key element behind the economic development and success of metro areas is the close proximity of business clusters and skilled labor.

A challenge for achieving successful economic development of metro areas is the availability of a large skilled labor pool. In addition, as the foreign-born population grows and the economy continues to globalize, businesses must be able to serve multiple cultures, understand cultural differences and focus on niche markets. U.S. Commerce Department surveys have shown that the most frequent reason cited by companies for not exporting was a lack of the background knowledge and language skills required to understand foreign markets.

This edition of *Where We Stand* lends insight into how well prepared St. Louis and its peer are to meet social, fiscal, economic and infrastructure challenges in the years to come. No simple answers emerge from the data—each metro's future will be dependent on a complex mix of strengths and weaknesses. The challenge to community leaders and citizens will be to build more strategically on their assets and to strengthen and promote their local advantages.

19 http://www.go4customer.com/outsourcing-statistics.htm

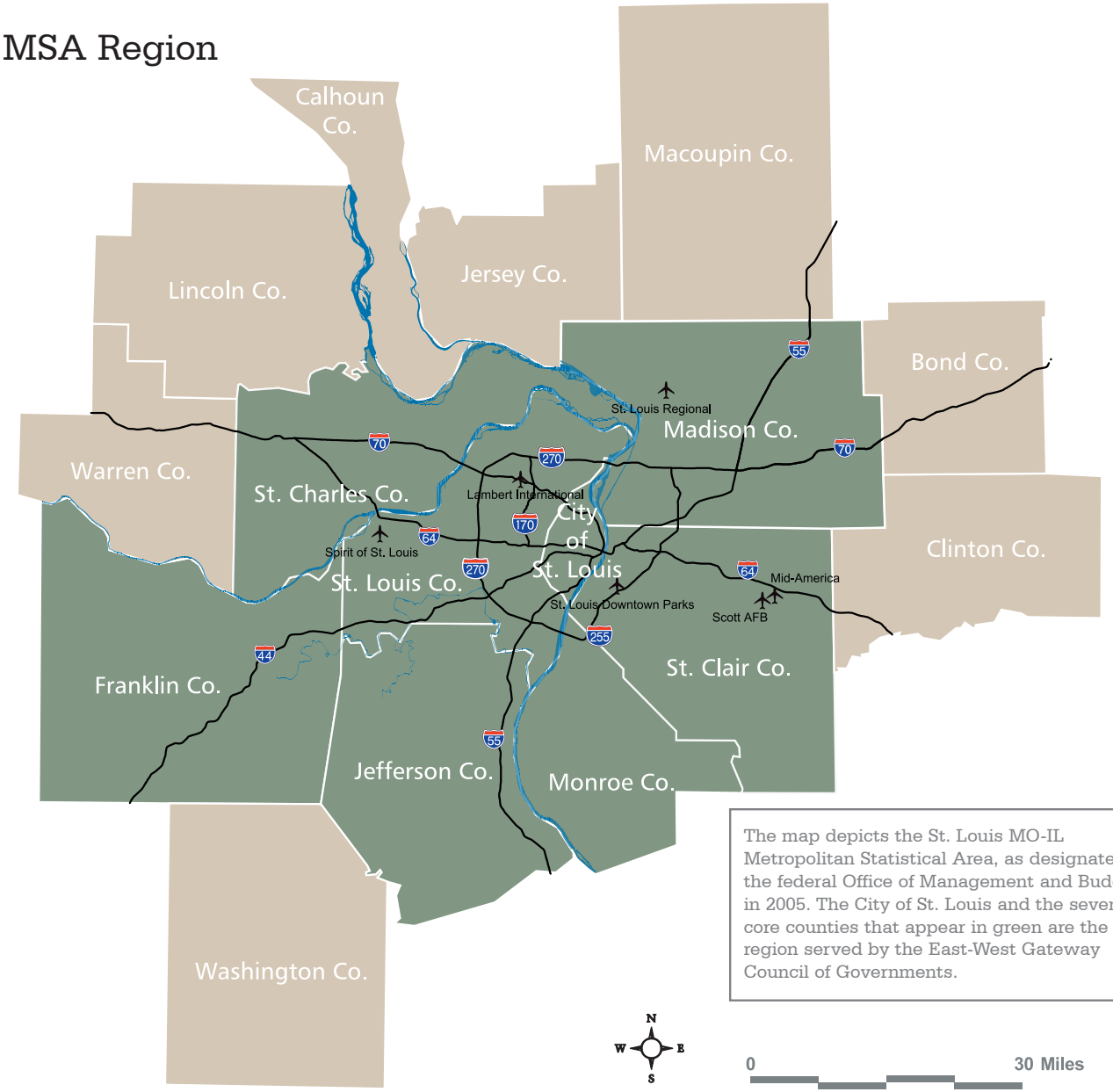
20 Forrester Research

21 Business Week Online, "Q&A with Michael Porter", August 21, 2006.

Redefining Metropolitan Regions

WHERE WE STAND

16 County MSA Region



The map depicts the St. Louis MO-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area, as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget in 2005. The City of St. Louis and the seven core counties that appear in green are the region served by the East-West Gateway Council of Governments.

Redefining Metropolitan Regions

Redefining Metropolitan Regions

The boundaries of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, or MSAs, are established by the Office of Management and Budget to describe hubs of population and economic activity in an area, as well as the neighboring communities that are economically and socially connected to that core. In 2003, the OMB redefined MSAs to reflect updated commuting patterns in the 2000 Decennial Census. Specifically, a county is included in a metro area if more than 25 percent of the people who live in that county and commute to work, commute to a workplace that is outside their county and within the boundaries of an existing MSA.

The charts at the right describe the effects of the new MSA definitions. As the charts illustrate, the new MSA boundaries result in a significant increase in both population and land area for the St. Louis MSA. The MSA increased from 12 to 16 counties to include Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe and St. Clair counties in Illinois and Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, Warren and Washington counties and the City of St. Louis in Missouri. The area is depicted in the map on page 9. The new boundaries result in a 35 percent increase in land area and a 4 percent population increase for the St. Louis MSA.

The process of redefining MSA boundaries affects the rankings of various *Where We Stand* indicators. As a result, evaluating changes in the MSAs and comparing peer regions across time is more challenging. Updated rankings reflect actual social, economic and fiscal changes within a MSA, but also changes to its physical boundaries. Although the rankings continue to represent a meaningful comparison of St. Louis to its peer regions, users should be cautious in comparing data for these statistical areas across time.[22] In this edition, we use updated MSA boundaries whenever possible. However, when an individual chart shows change across time, MSA boundaries were adjusted to ensure a consistent comparison.

22 Due to the timing of the redefinitions, some of the agencies that we used as sources were not able to present their data in accordance with OMB changes. We will indicate in the appendix when previous MSA definitions were used.

Redefining Metropolitan Regions

WHERE WE STAND

POPULATION
(Old MSA boundaries)
2000

1	**Los Angeles**	**9,519,338**
2	New York	9,314,235
3	Chicago	8,272,768
4	Philadelphia	5,100,931
5	Washington DC	4,923,153
6	Detroit	4,441,551
7	Houston	4,177,646
8	Atlanta	4,112,198
9	Dallas	3,519,176
10	Boston	3,406,829
11	Phoenix	3,251,876
Average		**2,978,201**
12	Minneapolis	2,968,806
13	San Diego	2,813,833
14	**St. Louis**	**2,603,607**
15	Baltimore	2,552,994
16	Seattle	2,414,616
17	Pittsburgh	2,358,695
18	Miami	2,253,362
19	Cleveland	2,250,871
20	Denver	2,109,282
21	Portland	1,918,009
22	Kansas City	1,776,062
23	San Francisco	1,731,183
24	Cincinnati	1,646,395
25	Indianapolis	1,607,486
26	San Antonio	1,592,383
27	Columbus	1,540,157
28	Milwaukee	1,500,741
29	Charlotte	1,499,293
30	Salt Lake City	1,333,914
31	Austin	1,249,763
32	Nashville	1,231,311
33	Memphis	1,135,614
34	Oklahoma City	1,083,346
35	**Louisville**	**1,025,598**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

POPULATION
(New MSA boundaries)
2000

1	**New York**	**18,323,002**
2	Los Angeles	12,365,627
3	Chicago	9,098,316
4	Philadelphia	5,687,147
5	Dallas	5,161,544
6	Miami	5,007,564
7	Washington DC	4,796,183
8	Houston	4,715,407
9	Detroit	4,452,557
10	Boston	4,391,344
11	Atlanta	4,247,981
12	San Francisco	4,123,740
Average		**3,625,278**
13	Phoenix	3,251,876
14	Seattle	3,043,878
15	Minneapolis	2,968,806
16	San Diego	2,813,833
17	**St. Louis**	**2,698,687**
18	Baltimore	2,552,994
19	Pittsburgh	2,431,087
20	Denver	2,157,756
21	Cleveland	2,148,143
22	Cincinnati	2,009,632
23	Portland	1,927,881
24	Kansas City	1,836,038
25	San Antonio	1,711,703
26	Columbus	1,612,694
27	Indianapolis	1,525,104
28	Milwaukee	1,500,741
29	Charlotte	1,330,448
30	Nashville	1,311,789
31	Austin	1,249,763
32	Memphis	1,205,204
33	Louisville	1,161,975
34	Oklahoma City	1,095,421
35	**Salt Lake City**	**968,858**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

LAND AREA
(Old MSA boundaries)
In square miles, 2002

1	**Phoenix**	**14,573**
2	Washington DC	6,509
3	**St. Louis**	**6,392**
4	Dallas	6,186
5	Atlanta	6,124
6	Minneapolis	6,063
7	Houston	5,920
8	Kansas City	5,406
9	Chicago	5,062
10	Portland	5,028
11	Pittsburgh	4,626
12	Seattle	4,424
13	Oklahoma City	4,247
14	Austin	4,224
15	San Diego	4,200
Average		**4,141**
16	Nashville	4,073
17	Los Angeles	4,061
18	Detroit	3,897
19	Philadelphia	3,855
20	Denver	3,761
21	Indianapolis	3,523
22	Charlotte	3,377
23	Cincinnati	3,342
24	San Antonio	3,326
25	Columbus	3,141
26	Memphis	3,006
27	Cleveland	2,706
28	Baltimore	2,609
29	Louisville	2,072
30	Boston	2,022
31	Miami	1,946
32	Salt Lake City	1,617
33	Milwaukee	1,460
34	New York	1,142
35	**San Francisco**	**1,016**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, OMB, 2003

LAND AREA
(New MSA boundaries)
In square miles, 2003

1	**Phoenix**	**14,573**
2	Salt Lake City	9,539
3	Dallas	8,990
4	Houston	8,928
5	**St. Louis**	**8,649**
6	Denver	8,385
7	Atlanta	8,376
8	Kansas City	7,858
9	San Antonio	7,341
10	Chicago	7,212
11	New York	6,726
12	Portland	6,684
13	Minneapolis	6,063
14	Seattle	5,894
Average		**5,725**
15	Nashville	5,687
16	Washington DC	5,626
17	Oklahoma City	5,518
18	Pittsburgh	5,280
19	Miami	5,126
20	Los Angeles	4,851
21	Philadelphia	4,630
22	Memphis	4,572
23	Cincinnati	4,398
24	Austin	4,224
25	San Diego	4,200
26	Louisville	4,135
27	Columbus	3,984
28	Detroit	3,914
29	Indianapolis	3,864
30	Boston	3,507
31	Charlotte	3,099
32	Baltimore	2,609
33	San Francisco	2,473
34	Cleveland	2,004
35	**Milwaukee**	**1,460**

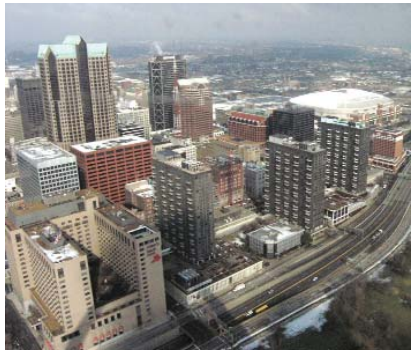
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, OMB, 2003

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions



St. Louis and Our Peer Regions

Where does the St. Louis metropolitan area stand in the competitive and global marketplace of 2006? To address that question, indicators of economic, social, fiscal, and physical well-being used in earlier editions of the *Where We Stand* strategic assessment have been updated to the most recent year available. A few new indicators have been added, as well, in response to the growing importance of selected 21st Century trends.

The 35 metropolitan areas that have made up the rankings since the 1996 edition have been continued into this 2006 update. These areas are our domestic "competition" and remain as a consistent yardstick to gauge "Where We Stand." These metropolitan areas compete for firms and workers, families and retirees, new and mature talent, and quality of life. Each of the metro areas depicted in the map on page 9 meet the following selection criteria:

- the area has a population of 950,000 or more
- and is within 500 miles of St. Louis,
- or the area has an economic function similar to that of the St. Louis region.

Unless otherwise noted, the terms "regions," "peer regions," and "metro areas" are used interchangeably throughout this report to indicate Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). For consistency, all data in the charts is presented from highest to lowest numeric value. The ordering of the data is not meant to suggest any positive or negative judgment associated with a given indicator.

The 35 peer regions range from a population high of 18.7 million (the New York MSA) to a population low of just over 1 million (the Salt Lake City MSA). With 2.8 million people in 2005, the St. Louis MSA ranks 17th—below the average in our group of peer regions. St. Louis is the fifth largest in land area, but, because our population is slightly less than average, we rank relatively low (25th) in population per square mile. Low population density reflects both the above-average proportion of the region's population living in less dense rural areas and patterns of spread out development. At opposite ends of the density scale are the highly-concentrated New York MSA (2,787 persons per square mile) and the sparsely-populated Salt Lake City MSA (108 persons per square mile).

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions

WHERE WE STAND

METRO AREA POPULATION
2005

1	**New York**	**18,747,320**
2	Los Angeles	12,923,547
3	Chicago	9,443,356
4	Philadelphia	5,823,233
5	Dallas	5,819,475
6	Miami	5,422,200
7	Houston	5,280,077
8	Washington DC	5,214,666
9	Atlanta	4,917,717
10	Detroit	4,488,335
11	Boston	4,411,835
12	San Francisco	4,152,688
13	Phoenix	3,865,077
Average		**3,829,101**
14	Seattle	3,203,314
15	Minneapolis	3,142,779
16	San Diego	2,933,462
17	**St. Louis**	**2,778,518**
18	Baltimore	2,655,675
19	Pittsburgh	2,386,074
20	Denver	2,359,994
21	Cleveland	2,126,318
22	Portland	2,095,861
23	Cincinnati	2,070,441
24	Kansas City	1,947,694
25	San Antonio	1,889,797
26	Columbus	1,708,625
27	Indianapolis	1,640,591
28	Charlotte	1,521,278
29	Milwaukee	1,512,855
30	Austin	1,452,529
31	Nashville	1,422,544
32	Memphis	1,260,905
33	Louisville	1,208,452
34	Oklahoma City	1,156,812
35	**Salt Lake City**	**1,034,484**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

LAND AREA
In square miles, 2000
New MSA definitions

1	**Phoenix**	**14,573**
2	Salt Lake City	9,539
3	Dallas	8,990
4	Houston	8,928
5	**St. Louis**	**8,649**
6	Denver	8,385
7	Atlanta	8,376
8	Kansas City	7,858
9	San Antonio	7,341
10	Chicago	7,212
11	New York	6,726
12	Portland	6,684
13	Minneapolis	6,063
14	Seattle	5,894
Average		**5,725**
15	Nashville	5,687
16	Washington DC	5,626
17	Oklahoma City	5,518
18	Pittsburgh	5,280
19	Miami	5,126
20	Los Angeles	4,851
21	Philadelphia	4,630
22	Memphis	4,572
23	Cincinnati	4,398
24	Austin	4,224
25	San Diego	4,200
26	Louisville	4,135
27	Columbus	3,984
28	Detroit	3,914
29	Indianapolis	3,864
30	Boston	3,507
31	Charlotte	3,099
32	Baltimore	2,609
33	San Francisco	2,473
34	Cleveland	2,004
35	**Milwaukee**	**1,460**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

LAND AREA CHANGE
In square miles, 2000
Resulting from MSA redefinitions

1	**Salt Lake City**	**7,922**
2	New York	5,584
3	Denver	4,624
4	San Antonio	4,015
5	Miami	3,180
6	Houston	3,008
7	Dallas	2,804
8	Kansas City	2,452
9	**St. Louis**	**2,257**
10	Atlanta	2,252
11	Chicago	2,150
12	Louisville	2,063
13	Portland	1,656
14	Nashville	1,614
Average		**1,584**
15	Memphis	1,566
16	Boston	1,485
17	Seattle	1,470
18	San Francisco	1,457
19	Oklahoma City	1,271
20	Cincinnati	1,056
21	Columbus	843
22	Los Angeles	790
23	Philadelphia	775
24	Pittsburgh	654
25	Indianapolis	341
26	Detroit	17
27	Phoenix	0
27	Minneapolis	0
27	Austin	0
27	San Diego	0
27	Baltimore	0
27	Milwaukee	0
33	Charlotte	-278
34	Cleveland	-702
35	**Washington DC**	**-883**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POPULATION DENSITY
Persons per square mile, 2005

1	**New York**	**2,787**
2	Los Angeles	2,664
3	San Francisco	1,679
4	Chicago	1,309
5	Boston	1,258
5	Philadelphia	1,258
7	Detroit	1,147
8	Cleveland	1,061
9	Miami	1,058
10	Milwaukee	1,036
11	Baltimore	1,018
12	Washington DC	927
Average		**749**
13	San Diego	698
14	Dallas	647
15	Houston	591
16	Atlanta	587
17	Seattle	543
18	Minneapolis	518
19	Charlotte	491
20	Cincinnati	471
21	Pittsburgh	452
22	Columbus	429
23	Indianapolis	425
24	Austin	344
25	**St. Louis**	**321**
26	Portland	314
27	Louisville	292
28	Denver	281
29	Memphis	276
30	Phoenix	265
31	San Antonio	257
32	Nashville	250
33	Kansas City	248
34	Oklahoma City	210
35	**Salt Lake City**	**108**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

RURAL POPULATION
Percent of population living in rural areas, 2003

1	**Nashville**	**27.2**
2	Louisville	20.5
3	Oklahoma City	19.2
4	Pittsburgh	18.5
5	Charlotte	18.3
6	Cincinnati	16.2
7	Columbus	15.9
8	Memphis	15.7
9	Austin	15.4
10	San Antonio	15.1
11	Indianapolis	14.6
12	**St. Louis**	**14.0**
13	Kansas City	13.9
14	Atlanta	13.8
15	Minneapolis	12.1
16	Portland	11.9
Average		**10.4**
17	Baltimore	9.6
18	Dallas	8.7
18	Houston	8.7
20	Cleveland	8.5
21	Washington DC	8.2
22	Milwaukee	7.2
23	Detroit	6.5
24	Boston	6.2
24	Denver	6.2
26	Seattle	6.1
27	Philadelphia	5.9
28	Phoenix	4.7
29	San Diego	3.9
30	Salt Lake City	3.7
31	Chicago	2.8
32	New York	2.1
33	San Francisco	1.3
34	Miami	0.7
35	**Los Angeles**	**0.6**

HIGHER
AVERAGE
LOWER

Source: 2005 County and City Extra, 13th Ed.

St. Louis and Our Peer Regions

Sources and Notes

Metro Area Population and Land Area, and Population Density: Population includes all people male and female, child and adults, living in a metropolitan area. Total land area is all land within a MSA boundary. To calculate Land Area Change, the difference was taken between the amount of land area associated with the 2003 and 1993 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) boundaries. This indicator illustrates the land area effects of the new MSA definitions. Population Density is expressed as persons per square mile of land area. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau; 2000 U.S. Census; Office of Management and Budget 2000 and 2003 MSA definitions. Data for Rural Population was obtained from the 2005 City and County Extra, 13th Edition.

Demographics

Demographics

Population Change

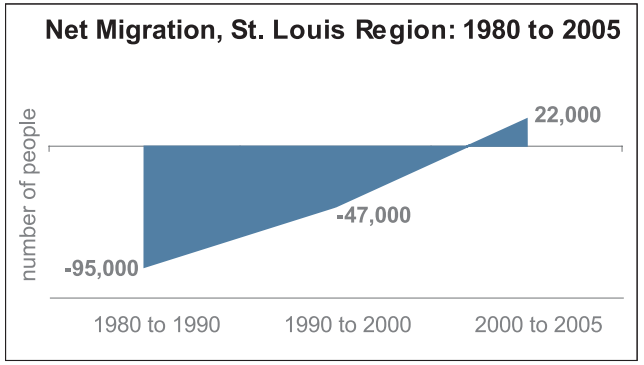
Constrained city boundaries and population declines cause the St. Louis region to rank near the bottom in percent of its population living in the urban core.

- As a share of the total regional population, population in the central city has inched downward to 12.4 percent in 2005 from 14.5 percent in 1994.

- Nevertheless, with a land area of 62 square miles, St. Louis City makes up approximately one percent of the region's total land area, yet the city accounts for 12.4 percent of the region's population.

The majority of the increase in net migration in the St. Louis region is attributable to an influx of international immigrants.

- Net migration represents the number of people moving in and out of the region. St. Louis enjoyed a positive, although modest, increase of 0.8 percent in net migration in 2005, a figure that bodes far better than the loss of 47,000 people between 1990 and 2000.



Central city population losses in St. Louis have all but stopped.

- From 2000 to 2005, there was only a 0.7 percent decrease in central city population and recent estimates show an increase in population beginning in 2003. As a result, the St. Louis region now ranks 21st in central city population loss, as compared to its previous status at the very bottom of all peer regions.

Population density, a measure of persons per square mile, has been going down in St. Louis as the population spreads out and moves farther from the urban core.

- Because St. Louis ranks below average in population and above average in land area, the city has a population density just below average with 5,561 persons per square.

POPULATION CHANGE
By percent, 2000 - 2005

1	**Phoenix**	**18.9**
2	Austin	16.2
3	Atlanta	15.8
4	Charlotte	14.3
5	Dallas	12.7
6	Houston	12.0
7	San Antonio	10.4
8	Portland	8.7
8	Washington DC	8.7
10	Nashville	8.4
11	Denver	8.3
11	Miami	8.3
13	Indianapolis	7.6
14	Salt Lake City	6.8
Average		**6.3**
15	Kansas City	6.1
16	Columbus	5.9
16	Minneapolis	5.9
18	Oklahoma City	5.6
19	Seattle	5.2
20	Memphis	4.6
21	Los Angeles	4.5
22	San Diego	4.3
23	Baltimore	4.0
23	Louisville	4.0
25	Chicago	3.8
26	Cincinnati	3.0
26	**St. Louis**	**3.0**
28	Philadelphia	2.4
29	New York	2.3
30	Detroit	0.8
30	Milwaukee	0.8
32	San Francisco	0.7
33	Boston	0.4
34	Cleveland	-1.0
35	**Pittsburgh**	**-1.9**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

NET MIGRATION
As a percentage of 2000 population, 2000-2005

1	**Phoenix**	**13.2**
2	Atlanta	9.8
3	Austin	9.6
3	Charlotte	9.6
5	Dallas	6.3
6	Houston	5.7
6	Miami	5.7
8	San Antonio	5.3
9	Portland	5.2
10	Nashville	5.0
11	Washington DC	3.6
12	Indianapolis	3.4
13	Denver	2.8
Average		**2.4**
14	Kansas City	2.2
14	Oklahoma City	2.2
16	Columbus	1.9
16	Seattle	1.9
18	Baltimore	1.8
19	Louisville	1.7
20	Minneapolis	1.3
21	**St. Louis**	**0.8**
22	Memphis	0.7
23	Philadelphia	0.3
24	Cincinnati	0.0
25	Chicago	-0.4
25	San Diego	-0.4
27	Los Angeles	-0.6
28	Salt Lake City	-0.9
29	New York	-1.1
30	Pittsburgh	-1.2
31	Detroit	-1.8
32	Boston	-2.2
32	Milwaukee	-2.2
34	Cleveland	-2.4
35	**San Francisco**	**-2.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CENTRAL CITY SHARE OF METRO POPULATION
By percent, 2005

1	**San Antonio**	**66.5**
2	Memphis	53.3
3	Indianapolis	47.8
4	Austin	47.5
5	Louisville	46.0
6	Oklahoma City	45.9
7	New York	43.4
8	Columbus	42.8
8	San Diego	42.8
10	Charlotte	40.2
11	Nashville	38.6
12	Milwaukee	38.3
13	Houston	38.2
14	Phoenix	37.8
15	Kansas City	30.2
16	Chicago	30.1
17	Los Angeles	29.8
Average		**29.3**
18	Portland	25.5
19	Philadelphia	25.1
20	Baltimore	23.9
21	Denver	23.6
22	Cleveland	21.3
23	Dallas	20.9
24	Detroit	19.8
25	Seattle	17.9
26	San Francisco	17.8
27	Salt Lake City	17.2
28	Cincinnati	14.9
29	Pittsburgh	13.3
30	Boston	12.7
31	**St. Louis**	**12.4**
32	Minneapolis	11.9
33	Washington DC	10.6
34	Atlanta	9.6
35	**Miami**	**7.1**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CENTRAL CITY POPULATION CHANGE
By percent, 2000 - 2005

1	**Atlanta**	**12.9**
2	Phoenix	10.2
3	San Antonio	8.8
4	Charlotte	8.2
5	Miami	6.3
6	Oklahoma City	4.7
7	Austin	4.0
8	Los Angeles	3.8
9	Houston	2.8
10	Columbus	2.3
10	San Diego	2.3
12	Dallas	2.0
13	Seattle	1.8
14	New York	1.6
15	Louisville	0.9
16	Nashville	0.7
16	Portland	0.7
Average		**0.6**
18	Denver	0.4
19	Indianapolis	0.3
20	Kansas City	0.1
21	**St. Louis**	**-0.7**
22	Memphis	-1.5
23	Chicago	-1.8
24	Baltimore	-2.0
24	Salt Lake City	-2.0
26	Minneapolis	-2.5
27	Milwaukee	-2.9
28	Philadelphia	-3.3
29	Washington DC	-3.6
30	San Francisco	-4.8
31	Boston	-5.1
31	Cleveland	-5.1
31	Pittsburgh	-5.1
34	Detroit	-6.5
35	**Cincinnati**	**-6.6**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

CENTRAL CITY POPULATION DENSITY
Persons per square mile, 2005

1	**New York**	**26,848**
2	San Francisco	15,835
3	Chicago	12,515
4	Boston	11,544
5	Miami	10,832
6	Philadelphia	10,832
7	Washington DC	8,966
8	Louisville	8,958
9	Los Angeles	8,197
10	Baltimore	7,869
11	Seattle	6,843
12	Minneapolis	6,792
13	Detroit	6,390
Average		**6,173**
14	Milwaukee	6,026
15	Cleveland	5,829
16	Pittsburgh	5,698
17	**St. Louis**	**5,561**
18	Portland	3,971
19	Cincinnati	3,960
20	San Diego	3,871
21	Denver	3,638
22	Atlanta	3,573
23	Dallas	3,544
24	Houston	3,480
25	Columbus	3,475
26	San Antonio	3,083
27	Phoenix	3,078
28	Austin	2,744
29	Charlotte	2,522
30	Memphis	2,407
31	Indianapolis	2,169
32	Salt Lake City	1,633
33	Kansas City	1,345
34	Nashville	1,160
35	**Oklahoma City**	**875**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WHERE WE STAND

Demographics

"The ethnic distribution of the region's population is becoming somewhat more diverse, primarily as the result of international immigrants choosing to settle in the area. If it had not been for the addition of Bond, Calhoun, Macoupin, and Washington counties to the region, which are predominantly Caucasian, the ethnic diversity of the region would have increased more markedly."

—David E. Ault, Professor Emeritus, SIUE

Race and Ethnicity

The overall racial composition in the St. Louis region has remained relatively static over time. Growth in minority and foreign-born populations has not kept pace with the rest of the country.

- In 2005, the U.S. minority population comprised one-third of the country's total population. In the St. Louis region, minorities make up only 21.8 percent of the population. Following national trends, the Latino and Hispanic population is the fastest growing group in St. Louis, although they currently comprise only 1.8 percent of the regional population.

St. Louis is essentially a bi-racial region.

- Together, whites and African Americans comprise 96.1 percent of the region's total population—far outweighing the representation of other races and cultures. St. Louis' non-white population has grown 7.5 percent since 1994, and has not kept pace with the general population growth of 9.1 percent.

Immigration drives much of the new population growth in the St. Louis region.

- Twenty-seven percent of population growth during 2001-2005 for the St. Louis region was attributable to immigration. However, despite recent increases in immigration both regionally and nationally, St. Louis continues to rank near the bottom in the number of immigrants settled in the region.

Racial Composition Over Time

	White	African American	Asian	Latino/ Hispanic
1990	81.2	17.3	0.9	0.3
1994	81.2	17.5	1.2	1.2
1996	81.0	17.6	1.2	1.3
2000	78.3	18.3	1.4	1.5
2005	78.2	17.9	1.7	1.8

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

WHITE POPULATION

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Pittsburgh**	**89.2**
2	Salt Lake City	86.1
3	Cincinnati	84.8
4	Portland	84.2
5	Minneapolis	84.1
6	Louisville	83.1
7	Boston	81.8
8	Kansas City	81.1
9	Denver	80.5
10	Columbus	80.3
11	Indianapolis	79.9
12	Nashville	79.8
13	**St. Louis**	**78.2**
14	Phoenix	78.1
15	Seattle	76.0
16	Cleveland	75.3
17	Oklahoma City	75.2
18	Milwaukee	75.1
19	Austin	73.5
Average		**72.8**
20	Philadelphia	70.9
21	Detroit	70.7
22	Miami	70.4
23	Charlotte	70.2
24	Dallas	69.4
25	San Antonio	68.8
26	San Diego	68.2
27	Houston	65.9
28	Baltimore	65.4
29	Chicago	65.3
30	New York	60.1
31	Atlanta	59.1
32	Washington DC	57.8
33	San Francisco	55.3
34	Los Angeles	53.6
35	**Memphis**	**50.7**

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

AFRICAN-AMERICAN POPULATION

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**44.7**
2	Atlanta	30.4
3	Baltimore	28.0
4	Washington DC	26.0
5	Charlotte	22.8
5	Detroit	22.8
7	Miami	20.2
7	Philadelphia	20.2
9	Cleveland	19.5
10	Chicago	17.9
10	**St. Louis**	**17.9**
12	New York	17.5
13	Houston	16.2
14	Milwaukee	16.1
15	Nashville	14.9
Average		**14.2**
16	Indianapolis	14.1
17	Columbus	13.8
17	Dallas	13.8
19	Louisville	13.1
20	Kansas City	12.1
21	Cincinnati	11.5
22	Oklahoma City	10.0
23	San Francisco	8.7
24	Pittsburgh	7.8
25	Los Angeles	7.2
26	Austin	6.9
27	Boston	6.4
28	Minneapolis	6.2
29	San Antonio	5.8
30	Denver	5.3
30	Seattle	5.3
32	San Diego	5.0
33	Phoenix	3.8
34	Portland	2.6
35	**Salt Lake City**	**1.1**

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

ASIAN POPULATION

Percent of total, 2005

1	**San Francisco**	**21.9**
2	Los Angeles	13.7
3	San Diego	10.5
3	Seattle	10.5
5	New York	9.0
6	Washington DC	8.3
7	Boston	5.7
7	Houston	5.7
9	Portland	5.4
10	Minneapolis	5.1
11	Chicago	5.0
Average		**4.7**
12	Dallas	4.6
13	Austin	4.3
14	Philadelphia	4.2
15	Atlanta	4.0
16	Baltimore	3.5
17	Denver	3.4
18	Detroit	3.2
19	Columbus	2.9
19	Oklahoma City	2.9
19	Salt Lake City	2.9
22	Milwaukee	2.6
22	Phoenix	2.6
24	Charlotte	2.5
25	Miami	2.1
25	Nashville	2.1
27	Kansas City	2.0
28	Cleveland	1.8
29	Indianapolis	1.7
29	**St. Louis**	**1.7**
31	Cincinnati	1.6
31	Memphis	1.6
31	San Antonio	1.6
34	Pittsburgh	1.3
35	**Louisville**	**1.0**

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

HISPANIC AND LATINO POPULATION

Percent of total, 2005

1	**San Antonio**	**52.9**
2	Los Angeles	43.9
3	Miami	37.7
4	Houston	32.5
5	San Diego	29.9
6	Phoenix	29.2
7	Austin	29.1
8	Dallas	25.8
9	Denver	21.7
10	New York	21.1
11	San Francisco	19.5
12	Chicago	19.0
13	Salt Lake City	14.2
Average		**14.0**
14	Washington DC	11.3
15	Portland	9.4
16	Atlanta	8.7
17	Oklahoma City	8.6
18	Milwaukee	7.7
19	Charlotte	7.6
20	Boston	7.5
21	Seattle	6.7
22	Kansas City	6.5
23	Philadelphia	6.0
24	Nashville	4.7
25	Minneapolis	4.3
26	Indianapolis	4.0
27	Cleveland	3.8
28	Detroit	3.4
29	Memphis	3.1
30	Baltimore	2.7
31	Columbus	2.5
32	Louisville	2.2
33	**St. Louis**	**1.8**
34	Cincinnati	1.4
35	**Pittsburgh**	**0.8**

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

IMMIGRANTS

Number per 10,000 population

1	**Miami**	**3,655**
2	Los Angeles	3,469
3	San Francisco	2,950
4	New York	2,789
5	San Diego	2,336
6	Houston	2,145
7	Washington DC	1,987
8	Dallas	1,774
9	Chicago	1,753
10	Phoenix	1,611
11	Boston	1,602
12	Seattle	1,531
13	Austin	1,370
Average		**1,289**
14	Atlanta	1,269
15	Denver	1,249
16	Portland	1,216
17	San Antonio	1,147
18	Salt Lake City	1,107
19	Charlotte	904
20	Detroit	874
21	Minneapolis	869
22	Philadelphia	861
23	Baltimore	714
24	Oklahoma City	666
25	Milwaukee	632
26	Nashville	623
27	Columbus	612
28	Cleveland	557
29	Kansas City	543
30	Indianapolis	501
31	Memphis	432
32	**St. Louis**	**399**
33	Louisville	347
34	Cincinnati	329
35	**Pittsburgh**	**285**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

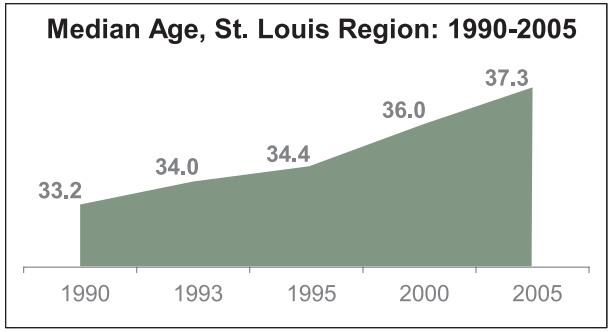
Demographics

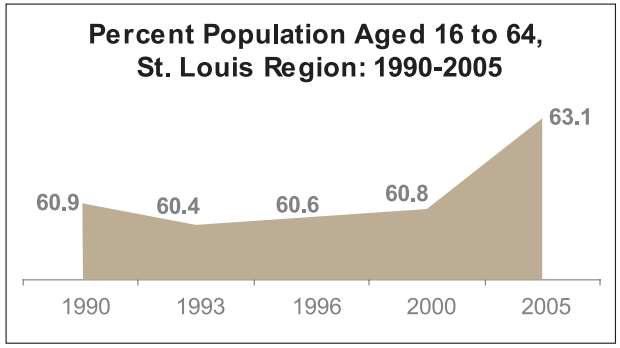
Age

The composition of a region's population has significant social and economic implications for an area's local governments and businesses, as well as the quality of life for its citizens.

The aging of the baby boomer generation translates into a rising median age for the St. Louis region and peer regions across the country.

- The current median age for the St. Louis MSA is 37.3, up from 36.0 five years earlier. The region is also getting older faster than our peer regions—the St. Louis MSA ranked 9th in median age in 2005, up from 14th place in 1996.





The workforce age population (aged 16-64), in the St. Louis region is increasing after over a decade of remaining relatively flat.

- The proportion of the population that is working age increased to 63.1 percent in 2005, up from 60.8 percent five years earlier. Although this population is growing, our workforce age population remains below average compared to our peer regions. An ample supply of skilled workers is vital to a growing metro economy.

MEDIAN AGE

2005

1	**Pittsburgh**	**41.7**
2	Cleveland	39.0
3	Miami	38.6
4	San Francisco	38.0
5	Boston	37.9
5	Philadelphia	37.9
7	Louisville	37.7
8	Baltimore	37.5
9	**St. Louis**	**37.3**
10	New York	37.2
11	Milwaukee	37.1
12	Detroit	36.9
13	Seattle	36.8
14	Cincinnati	36.4
15	Nashville	36.2
16	Kansas City	36.1
17	Washington DC	36.0
Average		**35.8**
18	Minneapolis	35.8
19	Portland	35.7
20	Oklahoma City	35.1
21	Chicago	35.0
21	Indianapolis	35.0
23	Charlotte	34.9
23	Columbus	34.9
25	Memphis	34.7
26	Denver	34.6
27	San Diego	34.4
28	Atlanta	34.1
29	Los Angeles	34.0
30	San Antonio	33.8
31	Phoenix	33.5
32	Dallas	32.9
32	Houston	32.9
34	Austin	32.5
35	**Salt Lake City**	**30.2**

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

CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 5

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Salt Lake City**	**9.2**
2	Dallas	8.5
3	Houston	8.4
4	Phoenix	8.3
5	Atlanta	8.1
5	Austin	8.1
7	San Antonio	8.0
8	Denver	7.9
9	Charlotte	7.8
9	Indianapolis	7.8
9	San Diego	7.8
12	Los Angeles	7.7
12	Memphis	7.7
14	Washington DC	7.6
15	Chicago	7.5
16	Columbus	7.4
16	Oklahoma City	7.4
Average		**7.3**
18	Kansas City	7.3
19	Minneapolis	7.2
20	Milwaukee	7.1
20	Nashville	7.1
20	New York	7.1
23	Cincinnati	7.0
24	Baltimore	6.8
24	Louisville	6.8
24	Miami	6.8
24	Portland	6.8
24	San Francisco	6.8
29	Detroit	6.7
29	Philadelphia	6.7
31	Boston	6.6
31	**St. Louis**	**6.6**
33	Cleveland	6.4
34	Seattle	6.3
35	**Pittsburgh**	**5.4**

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

CHILDREN AND YOUTH YOUNGER THAN 18

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Salt Lake City**	**29.2**
2	Houston	28.6
3	Dallas	28.2
4	San Antonio	28.0
5	Los Angeles	27.8
6	Phoenix	27.6
7	Indianapolis	27.4
8	Memphis	27.2
9	Atlanta	26.8
9	Chicago	26.8
9	San Diego	26.8
12	Charlotte	26.5
13	Denver	26.4
14	Detroit	26.1
15	Austin	25.8
Average		**25.8**
16	Cincinnati	25.7
16	Washington DC	25.7
18	Columbus	25.6
18	Minneapolis	25.6
20	Kansas City	25.5
20	Milwaukee	25.5
22	Baltimore	25.3
23	Philadelphia	25.2
24	New York	24.8
25	Oklahoma City	24.7
25	Portland	24.7
25	**St. Louis**	**24.7**
28	Cleveland	24.6
29	Louisville	24.5
30	Nashville	24.4
31	Miami	24.3
32	Boston	23.6
33	Seattle	23.4
34	San Francisco	23.3
35	**Pittsburgh**	**21.7**

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

ADULTS AGED 18-64

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Austin**	**67.1**
2	Seattle	66.6
3	Atlanta	65.8
4	Nashville	65.6
5	Portland	65.3
5	Washington DC	65.3
7	Minneapolis	65.1
8	San Francisco	65.0
9	Denver	64.7
10	Columbus	64.6
11	Charlotte	64.5
12	Boston	64.2
12	Oklahoma City	64.2
14	Dallas	64.1
15	Kansas City	63.7
15	Louisville	63.7
Average		**63.6**
17	Houston	63.6
18	Cincinnati	63.1
18	Memphis	63.1
18	**St. Louis**	**63.1**
21	Baltimore	62.9
21	New York	62.9
21	Salt Lake City	62.9
24	Chicago	62.8
25	Milwaukee	62.7
26	Indianapolis	62.6
27	Detroit	62.4
27	Los Angeles	62.4
29	Philadelphia	62.3
30	San Diego	62.2
31	Pittsburgh	61.7
32	Cleveland	61.6
32	San Antonio	61.6
34	Phoenix	61.3
35	**Miami**	**60.4**

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

ADULTS AGED 65 AND OLDER

Percent of total, 2005

1	**Pittsburgh**	**16.5**
2	Miami	15.3
3	Cleveland	13.8
4	Philadelphia	12.5
5	New York	12.4
6	Boston	12.2
6	**St. Louis**	**12.2**
8	Baltimore	11.8
8	Louisville	11.8
8	Milwaukee	11.8
8	San Francisco	11.8
12	Detroit	11.5
13	Cincinnati	11.2
14	Oklahoma City	11.1
14	Phoenix	11.1
16	San Diego	11.0
17	Kansas City	10.8
Average		**10.7**
18	Chicago	10.4
18	San Antonio	10.4
20	Indianapolis	10.0
20	Nashville	10.0
20	Portland	10.0
23	Los Angeles	9.9
23	Seattle	9.9
25	Columbus	9.8
26	Memphis	9.7
27	Minneapolis	9.3
28	Washington DC	9.1
29	Charlotte	9.0
30	Denver	8.9
31	Salt Lake City	7.9
32	Dallas	7.7
32	Houston	7.7
34	Atlanta	7.4
35	**Austin**	**7.2**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

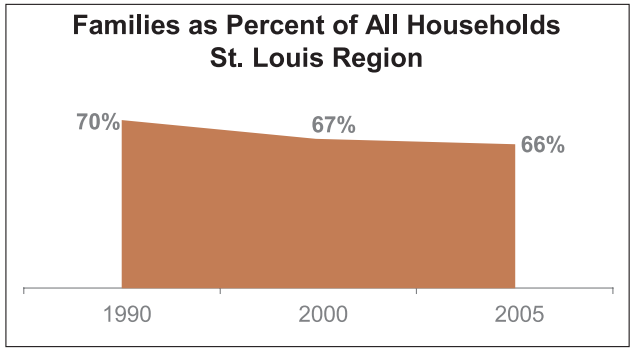
LOWER

Demographics

Households

Average household size in the St. Louis region is shrinking.

- Between 1990 and 2005, the number of households[23] in the St. Louis region increased at a faster rate (17.4 percent) than did its population (13.7 percent), resulting in a decrease in average household size.



The nuclear family is not always the norm in St. Louis.

- The percent of households classified as families is on the decline. Family households[24] comprise approximately two-thirds of all households in the St. Louis region, ranking the region 13th highest among the peers.

- Of the family households in the St. Louis region, 26.5 percent are headed by a single mother or father, near the average for our peer regions. The St. Louis region also ranks near the average of grandparents caring for grandchildren.

Many of the region's older citizens live alone.

- Of St. Louis' population over the age of 65, 31 percent lives alone. St. Louis ranks 10th from the top on this variable.

23 The U.S. Census Bureau defines a "household" as an individual or group of individuals who occupy the same housing unit, whether they are related or not.

24 The Census defines two types of households: family and non-family. Family households are those that include two or more people who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Non-family households consist of unrelated individuals living together or a single person living alone.

HOUSEHOLDS
2005

1	**New York**	**6,728,463**
2	Los Angeles	4,154,312
3	Chicago	3,360,273
4	Philadelphia	2,166,166
5	Dallas	2,040,392
6	Miami	2,035,687
7	Washington DC	1,944,465
8	Houston	1,820,951
9	Atlanta	1,781,766
10	Detroit	1,714,386
11	Boston	1,682,319
12	San Francisco	1,562,501
13	Phoenix	1,416,169
Average		**1,405,853**
14	Seattle	1,280,591
15	Minneapolis	1,219,751
16	**St. Louis**	**1,085,710**
17	San Diego	1,040,538
18	Baltimore	1,002,709
19	Pittsburgh	992,707
20	Denver	925,266
21	Cleveland	850,175
22	Cincinnati	806,056
23	Portland	803,442
24	Kansas City	755,954
25	Columbus	669,764
26	Indianapolis	650,300
27	San Antonio	645,237
28	Milwaukee	605,678
29	Charlotte	590,544
30	Nashville	566,146
31	Austin	540,685
32	Louisville	486,904
33	Memphis	476,498
34	Oklahoma City	459,617
35	**Salt Lake City**	**342,724**

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

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
Percent of all households, 2005

1	**Houston**	**70.7**
2	Salt Lake City	70.5
3	San Antonio	70.3
4	Dallas	69.2
5	Atlanta	68.3
6	Los Angeles	68.0
7	Memphis	67.6
8	Chicago	67.3
9	Cincinnati	66.6
10	Charlotte	66.5
10	Nashville	66.5
10	New York	66.5
13	Indianapolis	66.4
13	**St. Louis**	**66.4**
15	Detroit	66.3
16	Kansas City	66.1
16	Phoenix	66.1
18	San Diego	65.9
18	Philadelphia	65.9
Average		**67.4**
20	Minneapolis	65.5
21	Oklahoma City	65.4
22	Baltimore	65.3
23	Columbus	65.2
23	Louisville	65.2
23	Miami	65.2
23	Washington DC	65.2
27	Cleveland	64.0
28	Boston	63.9
29	Pittsburgh	63.8
30	Portland	63.4
31	Denver	63.2
32	Milwaukee	62.7
33	San Francisco	62.2
34	Seattle	61.9
35	**Austin**	**61.7**

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

FAMILIES HEADED BY SINGLE PARENTS
Percent of all families, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**37.3**
2	Miami	30.9
3	New York	30.8
4	Los Angeles	30.5
5	Philadelphia	28.9
6	Cleveland	28.7
7	Baltimore	28.4
8	Detroit	28.3
9	Milwaukee	28.0
10	San Antonio	27.7
11	Atlanta	27.1
11	Houston	27.1
13	Chicago	27.0
13	Oklahoma City	27.0
15	Nashville	26.9
16	**St. Louis**	**26.5**
Average		**26.4**
17	Charlotte	26.1
18	Dallas	25.9
19	Phoenix	25.8
20	Cincinnati	25.6
20	Columbus	25.6
20	Louisville	25.6
23	Boston	25.2
23	San Diego	25.2
23	San Francisco	25.2
26	Washington DC	25.1
27	Indianapolis	25.0
28	Austin	24.1
29	Denver	23.2
30	Kansas City	23.1
30	Seattle	23.1
32	Pittsburgh	23.0
33	Portland	22.6
34	Salt Lake City	21.9
35	**Minneapolis**	**21.6**

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

ADULTS CARING FOR GRANDCHILDREN
Percent of adults aged 30 and older, 2005

1	**Los Angeles**	**5.1**
1	San Antonio	5.1
3	Memphis	4.8
4	Houston	4.7
5	Dallas	4.1
6	Miami	3.9
7	San Diego	3.8
8	Atlanta	3.7
8	Charlotte	3.7
8	Chicago	3.7
8	Salt Lake City	3.7
12	Baltimore	3.6
12	New York	3.6
14	Philadelphia	3.5
14	Phoenix	3.5
16	**St. Louis**	**3.4**
Average		**3.3**
17	Austin	3.2
17	Nashville	3.2
17	Washington DC	3.2
20	Cincinnati	3.1
20	Oklahoma City	3.1
22	Detroit	3.0
22	San Francisco	3.0
24	Cleveland	2.9
24	Columbus	2.9
26	Indianapolis	2.8
26	Kansas City	2.8
28	Louisville	2.7
29	Boston	2.6
29	Denver	2.6
31	Milwaukee	2.4
32	Seattle	2.3
33	Portland	2.2
34	Pittsburgh	2.0
35	**Minneapolis**	**1.9**

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

PERSONS AGED 65 AND OLDER LIVING ALONE
Percent of all households, 2005

1	**Pittsburgh**	**13.2**
2	Miami	11.5
3	Cleveland	11.1
4	New York	10.4
5	Philadelphia	10.1
6	Boston	9.8
6	Detroit	9.8
6	Milwaukee	9.8
9	Louisville	9.6
10	**St. Louis**	**9.5**
11	Cincinnati	9.3
12	Baltimore	9.1
13	Oklahoma City	8.9
14	Chicago	8.8
15	San Francisco	8.7
16	San Diego	8.4
Average		**8.2**
17	Kansas City	8.2
18	Indianapolis	7.9
18	Los Angeles	7.9
18	San Antonio	7.9
21	Phoenix	7.7
22	Portland	7.6
23	Columbus	7.4
23	Nashville	7.4
23	Seattle	7.4
26	Minneapolis	7.3
27	Denver	6.9
28	Memphis	6.7
28	Washington DC	6.7
30	Charlotte	6.5
31	Houston	6.0
32	Salt Lake City	5.9
33	Dallas	5.6
34	Atlanta	5.2
35	**Austin**	**4.5**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Demographics

Sources and Notes

Population Change and Net Migration: Population Change reports the percent change in population from the 2000 Decennial Census and the 2005 American Community Survey. These numbers are adjusted for MSA changes. Net Migration considers two different components of population change—natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration (people moving into or out of a region). If there were no in or out migration, population change would equal the natural increase. The chart represents the net migration from 2000 to 2005 as a percent of the 2000 population. 2000 U.S. Census, 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Central City Share of Metro Population, Population Change and Density: Each MSA has a single central city defined by the Census Bureau. For the St. Louis MSA the central city is St. Louis City. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Population by Race and Ethnicity: These numbers are presented as a percentage of total population. Note that Hispanic of Latino defines people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish decent. Because of the diversity of "race" within the Hispanic population, it is recorded separately. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Immigrants: Data reported are for total number of new documented international immigrants in 2005. 2005 American Community Survey.

Age Distribution: Median Age is based upon a division of the age distribution of a metropolitan area into two equal parts: one-half of the population falling below the median value and one-half above the median value. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Household Composition and Growth: Households are defined to include all persons occupying a single housing unit, whether related or not. Family households are those households were two or more people are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. Data for Families Headed by Single Parents is presented as a percent of all families. Adults Caring for Grandchildren is presented as a percent of all adults. Adults caring for children other then their own are not included. Data for Persons Aged 65 and Older Living Alone does not include elderly in-group quarters. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Household Income and Wealth

Household Income and Wealth

"Aside from the importance of home ownership in terms of neighborhood development, home ownership remains an important method for wealth accumulation, especially among the middle class."

—Tim Sullivan and John Navin, Department of Economics and Finance, SIUE

St. Louisans enjoy a low cost of living, giving area residents relatively high purchasing power.

- While St. Louis ranks 21st in terms of median household income, the region's income level jumps to 11th place when adjusted for the cost of living.

Growth in median household income exceeded all of the St. Louis region's Midwest-area peers with the exception of Kansas City.

- At 9.4 percent, the St. Louis region experienced above-average median household income growth between 2000 and 2005.

St. Louis area residents continue to receive a greater than average percentage of their income from non-labor sources.[25]

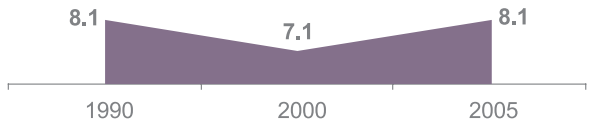
- The low proportion of income from wages is in large part explained by the large percentage of the region's population that is over the age of 65 and likely receiving income from social security, pensions, retirement savings, investments and other non-wage sources.

Although the region has a lower than average poverty rate, family poverty rates have remained consistent in the St. Louis region, showing no absolute decline since East-West Gateway published the first edition of *Where We Stand* in 1992.

- Poverty thresholds are established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services each year and vary depending on three criteria: size of family, number of children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, age of householder.

- To qualify as poor under the official poverty level in 2005, family of four must have had an annual income less than $19,350.

Families in Poverty, St. Louis Region: 1990 to 2005, As a Percent of All Families



25 Income has three main components: earnings (primarily wages and salaries); income-earning assets (such as dividends, interest and rent); and transfer payments (such as social security and public assistance income).

Household Income and Wealth

WHERE WE STAND

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In dollars, 2005

1	**Washington DC**	**74,708**
2	San Francisco	65,382
3	Boston	62,068
4	Minneapolis	59,691
5	Baltimore	57,447
6	San Diego	56,335
7	New York	56,120
8	Seattle	54,962
9	Denver	54,896
10	Chicago	54,709
11	Atlanta	54,066
12	Philadelphia	53,555
13	Los Angeles	51,824
Average		**50,927**
14	Detroit	50,787
15	Kansas City	50,486
16	Austin	50,484
17	Indianapolis	49,888
18	Dallas	49,740
19	Portland	49,227
20	Salt Lake City	48,993
21	**St. Louis**	**48,716**
22	Columbus	48,475
23	Cincinnati	48,144
24	Phoenix	48,124
25	Milwaukee	47,438
26	Charlotte	47,104
27	Houston	46,705
28	Nashville	45,543
29	Cleveland	44,281
30	Louisville	43,344
31	San Antonio	43,263
32	Miami	43,091
33	Pittsburgh	41,719
34	Memphis	41,065
35	**Oklahoma City**	**40,058**

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

GROWTH IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Percent change, 2000-2005

1	**San Diego**	**19.7**
2	Washington DC	17.3
3	Baltimore	15.5
4	Los Angeles	14.7
5	Boston	13.6
6	New York	12.8
7	Philadelphia	12.2
8	Pittsburgh	11.7
9	San Antonio	11.0
10	Kansas City	10.0
11	Minneapolis	9.4
11	**St. Louis**	**9.4**
13	Columbus	8.4
Average		**8.0**
14	Miami	8.0
15	Seattle	7.8
16	Phoenix	7.6
17	Oklahoma City	7.1
18	Cincinnati	7.0
19	Indianapolis	6.8
19	San Francisco	6.8
21	Chicago	6.4
21	Denver	6.4
23	Nashville	6.3
24	Atlanta	5.0
25	Houston	4.9
26	Portland	4.2
27	Louisville	4.1
28	Milwaukee	4.0
29	Dallas	3.8
29	Memphis	3.8
31	Cleveland	3.7
32	Detroit	3.4
33	Austin	2.5
34	Salt Lake City	2.2
35	**Charlotte**	**0.9**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

PURCHASING POWER

Median household income adjusted for cost of living in dollars, 2005

1	**Minneapolis**	**58,139**
2	Atlanta	55,925
3	Austin	54,319
4	Denver	54,237
5	Kansas City	53,023
6	Indianapolis	52,757
7	Dallas	52,351
8	Houston	52,345
9	Salt Lake City	51,761
10	Cincinnati	51,297
11	**St. Louis**	**51,152**
12	Charlotte	50,972
13	Detroit	49,162
14	Phoenix	48,954
15	Baltimore	47,896
16	Nashville	47,881
17	San Antonio	47,703
18	Chicago	47,474
19	Columbus	47,227
20	Milwaukee	46,940
21	Seattle	46,168
22	Louisville	45,641
Average		**44,906**
23	Pittsburgh	44,598
24	Memphis	44,268
25	Oklahoma City	44,059
26	Cleveland	43,750
27	Washington DC	43,013
28	Portland	42,446
29	Philadelphia	40,421
30	Boston	38,963
31	Miami	36,606
32	San Diego	28,182
33	Los Angeles	22,440
34	San Francisco	15,626
35	**New York**	**14,016**

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

INCOME FROM EARNINGS

Percent of total household income from salaries and wages, 2005

1	**Atlanta**	**87.6**
1	Dallas	87.6
3	Houston	86.8
4	Charlotte	86.7
4	Minneapolis	86.7
6	Washington DC	86.0
7	Denver	85.9
8	Austin	85.5
9	Salt Lake City	85.1
10	Indianapolis	85.0
11	Chicago	84.8
12	Boston	84.7
13	Kansas City	84.6
13	Los Angeles	84.6
13	Nashville	84.6
16	Baltimore	84.5
16	Columbus	84.5
18	New York	84.2
19	Memphis	84.1
Average		**83.9**
20	Philadelphia	83.5
21	Seattle	83.4
22	Portland	83.3
23	Cincinnati	83.2
24	San Francisco	83.1
25	Detroit	82.7
26	San Diego	82.5
27	Phoenix	82.3
28	Milwaukee	82.2
28	**St. Louis**	**82.2**
30	Oklahoma City	81.3
31	Cleveland	81.2
31	Louisville	81.2
33	San Antonio	80.7
34	Miami	79.4
35	**Pittsburgh**	**79.2**

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

FAMILIES IN POVERTY

Percent of all families, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**14.9**
2	Houston	13.4
3	San Antonio	13.3
4	Oklahoma City	11.8
5	Los Angeles	11.7
6	Miami	11.3
7	Cleveland	11.1
8	Dallas	10.3
8	New York	10.3
10	Detroit	9.9
11	Phoenix	9.7
12	Austin	9.5
13	Louisville	9.4
13	Milwaukee	9.4
15	Charlotte	9.3
15	Portland	9.3
Average		**9.1**
17	Chicago	9.1
18	Atlanta	9.0
18	Nashville	9.0
20	Philadelphia	8.7
21	Columbus	8.6
22	Cincinnati	8.5
23	Pittsburgh	8.1
23	**St. Louis**	**8.1**
25	San Diego	8.0
26	Indianapolis	7.9
26	Kansas City	7.9
28	Denver	7.4
29	Salt Lake City	7.3
30	San Francisco	7.2
31	Boston	6.8
32	Baltimore	6.6
32	Seattle	6.6
34	**Minneapolis**	**5.6**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Household Income and Wealth

Housing Affordability

The importance of equitably available, good-quality and affordable housing[26] plays a key role in the success of the region's communities and the health of the regional economy. Housing is important because of its connections with the composition and health of communities, access to educational and employment opportunities, and opportunities for wealth accumulation.

Compared to our peer regions, St. Louis is one of the most affordable housing markets in the nation.

- While the area's housing prices have risen dramatically since 2001 (39.4 percent), this is considerably slower than the national average during this time period (48.7 percent).

The area's relatively low housing prices are associated with high home-ownership rates.

- In 2004, more than 73 percent of households were owner-occupied, up 7 percent from 1990. The St. Louis Metro area's home ownership ranks 3rd in the nation, nearly 10 percentage points above the national average.

Positive housing characteristics are tempered by extensive use of subprime lending for home refinancing loans.

- 32.6 percent of refinance loans in the St. Louis MSA are obtained in the subprime market, ranking the region near the top of this measure.

- Subprime loans are those in which the borrower is considered to be at significantly higher risk of default and thus pays interest that is one to six percentage points higher than the prime rate reserved for those with good credit.

26 Federal guidelines state that to be considered affordable, rental housing should cost no more than 30 percent of a family's income. Generally, when individuals or families spend more than 30 percent of their income to meet basic housing costs they do not have enough income to meet other basic needs (such as food, clothing and medical insurance) or weather financial setbacks.

Household Income and Wealth

Housing Affordability

MEDIAN SALE PRICE OF SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES

In thousands of dollars, 2005

1	**San Francisco**	**715.7**
2	San Diego	604.3
3	Los Angeles	529.0
4	New York	445.2
5	Washington DC	425.8
6	Boston	413.2
7	Miami	370.1
8	Seattle	316.8
9	Baltimore	265.3
10	Chicago	264.2
11	Phoenix	247.4
12	Denver	247.1
13	Portland	244.9
Average		**243.6**
14	Minneapolis	234.8
15	Milwaukee	215.7
16	Philadelphia	215.3
17	Charlotte	180.9
18	Salt Lake City	173.9
19	Atlanta	167.2
20	Austin	163.8
21	Nashville	161.8
22	Kansas City	156.7
23	Columbus	152.0
24	Dallas	147.6
25	Cincinnati	145.9
26	Houston	143.0
27	Memphis	141.2
28	**St. Louis**	**141.0**
29	Cleveland	138.9
30	Louisville	135.8
31	Detroit	134.5
32	San Antonio	133.9
33	Indianapolis	123.8
34	Pittsburgh	116.1
35	**Oklahoma City**	**114.7**

Source: National Association of Realtors

CHANGE IN HOUSING PRICES

Percent change, 1st quarter 2001 - 1st quarter 2006

1	**Los Angeles**	**135.5**
2	Miami	133.1
3	Washington DC	133.0
4	San Diego	108.9
5	Baltimore	97.9
6	Phoenix	97.3
7	New York	86.7
8	Boston	64.7
9	San Francisco	58.7
10	Portland	56.6
11	Philadelphia	54.8
12	Seattle	54.5
13	Minneapolis	51.8
14	Chicago	51.1
Average		**48.7**
15	Milwaukee	43.6
16	**St. Louis**	**39.4**
17	Salt Lake City	31.0
18	Oklahoma City	30.8
19	San Antonio	29.1
20	Pittsburgh	28.2
21	Kansas City	27.8
22	Nashville	27.1
23	Atlanta	25.0
24	Houston	24.3
25	Louisville	23.7
26	Columbus	21.9
27	Cincinnati	21.8
28	Denver	21.2
29	Detroit	19.3
30	Charlotte	18.8
30	Memphis	18.8
32	Cleveland	18.5
33	Dallas	18.3
34	Indianapolis	16.9
35	**Austin**	**14.6**

Source: Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight

HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

Percent of home affordable for median family income, 2005

1	**Indianapolis**	**88.7**
2	Detroit	85.8
3	Oklahoma City	79.7
4	Cleveland	78.3
5	**St. Louis**	**78.0**
6	Atlanta	75.5
7	Cincinnati	75.2
8	Columbus	69.9
9	Pittsburgh	69.7
10	Charlotte	69.5
11	Milwaukee	63.1
12	Minneapolis	61.5
13	Denver	60.9
14	Austin	60.7
15	Dallas	59.9
16	Houston	57.4
17	San Antonio	57.2
18	Salt Lake City	53.7
Average		**50.8**
19	Baltimore	50.3
20	Chicago	47.8
21	Portland	45.1
22	Philadelphia	36.1
23	Seattle	33.9
24	Phoenix	33.0
25	Washington DC	26.7
26	Boston	24.1
27	Miami	13.7
28	San Francisco	7.3
29	New York	5.7
30	San Diego	3.6
31	**Los Angeles**	**2.3**

Source: National Association of Home Builders

HOME OWNERSHIP

Homeowner households as a percent of total households, 2004

1	**Detroit**	**73.6**
1	Pittsburgh	73.6
3	**St. Louis**	**73.1**
4	Philadelphia	71.2
5	Salt Lake City	70.4
6	Denver	69.2
6	Nashville	69.2
8	Indianapolis	68.7
9	Cleveland	68.4
10	Atlanta	68.1
11	Chicago	67.7
12	Kansas City	67.5
13	Oklahoma City	65.8
Average		**63.9**
14	San Antonio	63.9
15	Boston	62.8
15	Seattle	62.8
17	Houston	62.4
17	Milwaukee	62.4
19	Dallas	61.6
20	Austin	60.9
21	Miami	59.8
22	San Diego	55.9
23	San Fran	51.5
24	Los Angeles	49.5
25	**New York**	**37.6**

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

SUBPRIME REFINANCE LOANS

Subprime refinance loans as a percent of total refinance loans, 2004

1	**Detroit**	**40.3**
2	Memphis	33.1
3	**St. Louis**	**32.6**
4	Cleveland	31.2
5	Kansas City	30.6
6	Milwaukee	27.8
7	Indianapolis	27.3
8	Louisville	26.4
9	Cincinnati	22.1
10	Atlanta	21.5
11	Charlotte	21.4
12	Miami	21.1
13	Phoenix	20.6
14	Minneapolis	20.4
15	Salt Lake City	19.9
16	Baltimore	19.8
17	Chicago	19.6
17	Houston	19.6
19	Nashville	18.5
Average		**18.4**
20	Pittsburgh	17.2
21	Columbus	15.1
22	San Antonio	14.7
23	Dallas	14.0
24	Washington DC	13.9
25	Denver	13.7
25	Oklahoma City	13.7
27	Portland	11.0
28	Boston	10.9
29	Los Angeles	10.2
30	Austin	8.1
31	Seattle	8.0
32	Philadelphia	7.9
33	San Diego	6.1
34	New York	4.1
35	**San Francisco**	**2.1**

Source: The High Cost of Credit, ACORN, 2005

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Household Income and Wealth

Sources and Notes

Household Income, Purchasing Power and Income From Earnings: Median Household Income divides the income distribution of households into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. Growth in Household Income does not adjust for MSA boundary changes. Purchasing Power is median income adjusted for a cost of living index. The index is produced by ACCRA the Council for Community and Economic Research and can be found at www.coli.org. Data from each quarter of 2005 was averaged for an annual cost of living adjustment. Earnings refers to the sum of wage and salary income, other labor income and proprietor's income. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Families Living in Poverty: The poverty threshold is defined by the Department of Health and Human Services. The threshold depends on family size. In 2005, a family of four is considered in poverty if their combined income is below $19,350 dollars. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Housing Prices: Median Sale Price of Single Family Homes as reported by the National Association of Realtors "Metropolitan Area Existing-Home Prices and State Existing-Home Sales". 2005 National Association of Realtors. Data for Change in Housing Prices was obtained from the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO), an independent entity within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Housing Opportunity: The percentage of homes sold that are affordable to the median family income. The National Association of Home Builders-Wells Fargo Housing Opportunity Index, 2005.

Home Ownership: Owner-occupied homes as a percent of all homes. The data is from the 2004 American Community Survey, which did not include all of the peer metros in Where We Stand. 2004 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Subprime Refinance Loans: As a percent of all home loans. Subprime loans are those in which the borrower is considered to be at significantly higher risk of default and thus pays interest that is one to six percentage points higher than the prime rate reserved for those with good credit. "The High Cost of Credit," ACORN, 2005.

Educational Performance

WHERE WE STAND

Educational Performance

"Although (the percentage of adults with bachelor's degrees) has increased from past reports, this measure indicates that St. Louis is not keeping its own graduates and also is not importing college graduates to work here. This means a serious brain drain of young professionals leaving for the East and West Coasts to the legal, research and financial centers of the country."

—Kathleen Sullivan Brown, Ph.D., University of Missouri St. Louis

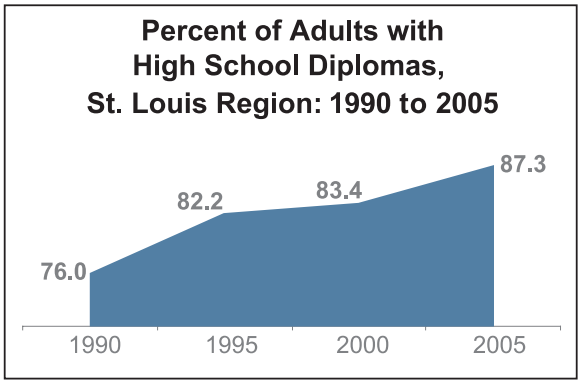
Attainment

Education is one of the keys, as well as one of the greatest challenges, to the future of metropolitan areas. An educated and skilled population is critical to competing economically and socially with other regions, and to promoting individual and regional prosperity.

While the St. Louis region has improved on every measure of educational attainment, the region still ranks below average when compared to its peer regions.

- In 2005, 87.3 percent of the St. Louis region's adult population had completed high school or obtained equivalent qualifications. While this figure is up from 76 percent in 1990, the St. Louis region only ranks 17th compared to our peers.

- As high school completion rates have risen, the number of adults with less than 9th grade education has declined to 5.7 percent, down from 7.6 percent ten years earlier.



The rate of attainment of highly skilled and specialized graduate and professional studies speaks to a region's capacity to respond to a changing economic environment.

- As technological advances allow metro areas to do business around the world, it becomes even more important to develop specialized skills in order to compete in the global economy.

- In the St. Louis Region, 10.2 percent of adults hold advanced degrees, up from 6.4 percent in 1995.

Educational Performance

Attainment

WHERE WE STAND

ADULTS WITH ADVANCED DEGREES

Percent persons 25 and older with master's, professional, or doctorate degrees, 2005

1	**Washington DC**	**21.3**
2	Boston	17.8
3	San Francisco	16.6
4	New York	14.2
5	Baltimore	13.8
6	Austin	13.0
7	Denver	12.8
7	San Diego	12.8
9	Philadelphia	12.4
10	Seattle	12.3
11	Chicago	12.2
12	Minneapolis	11.7
13	Atlanta	11.6
Average		**11.3**
14	Columbus	11.3
15	Portland	11.2
16	Kansas City	10.7
17	Detroit	10.4
18	Los Angeles	10.2
18	**St. Louis**	**10.2**
20	Cleveland	10.0
20	Pittsburgh	10.0
22	Indianapolis	9.9
22	Miami	9.9
24	Milwaukee	9.7
24	Nashville	9.7
26	Cincinnati	9.5
26	Dallas	9.5
28	Houston	9.3
28	Phoenix	9.3
30	Salt Lake City	9.2
31	Louisville	9.1
32	Charlotte	8.9
32	Oklahoma City	8.9
34	San Antonio	8.7
35	**Memphis**	**7.9**

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

ADULTS WITH BACHELOR'S DEGREES

Percent persons 25 and older with bachelor's degrees or higher, 2005

1	**Washington DC**	**45.9**
2	San Francisco	43.2
3	Boston	40.6
4	Austin	39.1
5	Minneapolis	37.0
6	Denver	36.8
7	Seattle	35.8
8	New York	34.8
9	Atlanta	34.3
10	San Diego	34.0
11	Baltimore	33.0
12	Chicago	32.1
13	Columbus	32.0
13	Kansas City	32.0
15	Portland	31.9
16	Philadelphia	31.7
Average		**31.3**
17	Charlotte	30.3
18	Milwaukee	30.1
19	Dallas	30.0
20	Los Angeles	29.4
21	Indianapolis	29.3
22	Salt Lake City	28.6
23	Nashville	28.3
24	**St. Louis**	**28.0**
25	Houston	27.8
26	Miami	27.5
27	Pittsburgh	27.1
28	Oklahoma City	27.0
29	Phoenix	26.7
30	Cleveland	26.6
31	Detroit	26.4
32	Cincinnati	26.3
33	San Antonio	24.2
34	Memphis	23.7
35	**Louisville**	**23.3**

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

ADULTS WITH ASSOCIATE DEGREES

Percent persons 25 and older, 2005

1	**Minneapolis**	**9.0**
1	Seattle	9.0
3	Pittsburgh	8.7
4	Charlotte	8.6
5	Phoenix	8.3
5	Salt Lake City	8.3
7	Miami	8.1
8	San Diego	8.0
9	Detroit	7.6
9	Portland	7.6
11	Boston	7.5
11	Denver	7.5
13	Milwaukee	7.3
14	**St. Louis**	**7.2**
Average		**7.1**
15	Los Angeles	7.0
15	Louisville	7.0
15	San Antonio	7.0
18	Indianapolis	6.9
18	San Francisco	6.9
20	Chicago	6.8
21	Cincinnati	6.6
21	Cleveland	6.6
23	Kansas City	6.5
23	New York	6.5
23	Oklahoma City	6.5
23	Philadelphia	6.5
27	Atlanta	6.4
27	Columbus	6.4
27	Dallas	6.4
27	Memphis	6.4
31	Austin	6.3
32	Baltimore	6.1
33	Nashville	5.9
34	Houston	5.8
34	**Washington DC**	**5.8**

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

ADULTS WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS

Percent persons 25 and older, 2005

1	**Minneapolis**	**93.1**
2	Seattle	91.4
3	Boston	91.0
4	Washington DC	90.9
5	Pittsburgh	90.4
6	Portland	90.2
7	Kansas City	89.9
8	Columbus	89.5
8	Salt Lake City	89.5
10	Milwaukee	89.1
11	Denver	88.7
12	San Francisco	88.5
13	Indianapolis	88.3
14	Philadelphia	88.1
15	Austin	88.0
16	Atlanta	87.4
17	Cleveland	87.3
17	**St. Louis**	**87.3**
19	Baltimore	87.2
20	Detroit	87.1
21	Oklahoma City	87.0
Average		**86.9**
22	Cincinnati	86.7
23	San Diego	86.1
24	Charlotte	86.0
25	Chicago	85.8
26	Nashville	85.6
27	Louisville	85.4
28	Phoenix	84.8
29	New York	84.6
30	Memphis	84.5
31	Miami	82.9
32	Dallas	82.5
33	San Antonio	81.2
34	Houston	79.5
35	**Los Angeles**	**77.1**

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

ADULTS WITH LESS THAN A 9TH GRADE EDUCATION

Percent persons 25 and older, 2005

1	**Los Angeles**	**15.9**
2	Houston	13.6
3	San Antonio	12.2
4	Dallas	11.3
5	Miami	9.8
6	Phoenix	9.3
7	San Diego	9.2
8	New York	9.1
9	Chicago	8.4
10	San Francisco	8.2
11	Austin	7.9
12	Charlotte	7.3
12	Memphis	7.3
14	Nashville	7.2
Average		**7.0**
15	Louisville	6.7
16	Atlanta	6.5
17	Baltimore	6.0
17	Cincinnati	6.0
17	Denver	6.0
20	Oklahoma City	5.8
20	Washington DC	5.8
22	Boston	5.7
22	**St. Louis**	**5.7**
24	Indianapolis	5.2
24	Philadelphia	5.2
26	Detroit	5.1
27	Milwaukee	4.9
27	Salt Lake City	4.9
29	Portland	4.8
30	Cleveland	4.7
31	Kansas City	4.6
32	Columbus	4.3
33	Pittsburgh	4.1
33	Seattle	4.1
35	**Minneapolis**	**3.7**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

WHERE WE STAND

Educational Performance

"An investment in the area's higher education infrastructure seems sorely needed as well as venture capital to help new and current residents start and sustain their own businesses and generate new job growth."

—Kathleen Sullivan Brown, Ph.D., University of Missouri St. Louis

Enrollment and Spending

Although the St. Louis region saw modest increases in the number of adults with associate and bachelor's degrees, our rankings remain unchanged compared to our peers.

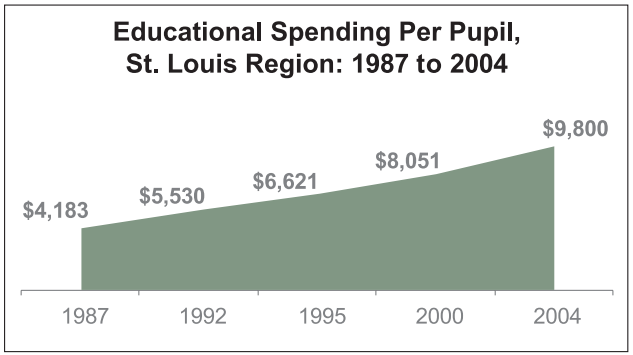
- In 2005, 8.5 percent of adults in the St. Louis regions were enrolled in some form of post-secondary education, a modest increase from 8.0 percent in 2000.

The region continues to outdo its peers in children enrolled in preschool.

- With nearly 57,000 children attending nursery or preschool, the St. Louis region ranks second only to Atlanta.

Classrooms in the St. Louis region have a strong student to teacher ratio.

- In 2004, the St. Louis region's 329,697 elementary and secondary school students were taught by almost 21,954 teachers, giving St. Louis the 4th best student to teacher ratio.



St. Louis' educational spending rate has not grown significantly relative to the region's capacity to pay for education.

- Educational spending as a percent of total personal income was just above 4 percent in 2004. Although this figure ranks St. Louis about average compared to its peers, it represents an increase of only one half of one percent since 1987.

Educational Performance

Enrollment and Spending

WHERE WE STAND

ADULTS ENROLLED IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Percent persons 18 and older, 2005

1	**San Diego**	**10.9**
2	Austin	10.7
3	Salt Lake City	10.5
4	Los Angeles	10.2
5	San Francisco	9.9
6	Oklahoma City	9.5
7	San Antonio	9.4
8	Washington DC	9.3
9	Baltimore	9.2
9	Chicago	9.2
11	Columbus	9.1
12	Minneapolis	8.9
13	Boston	8.8
13	Detroit	8.8
13	Miami	8.8
13	Milwaukee	8.8
17	Phoenix	8.7
Average		**8.6**
18	New York	8.5
18	Philadelphia	8.5
18	**St. Louis**	**8.5**
21	Portland	8.3
22	Denver	8.2
23	Cleveland	8.0
23	Dallas	8.0
23	Houston	8.0
23	Louisville	8.0
23	Seattle	8.0
28	Atlanta	7.8
29	Cincinnati	7.7
29	Kansas City	7.7
31	Pittsburgh	7.6
32	Indianapolis	7.3
32	Memphis	7.3
34	Charlotte	7.2
35	**Nashville**	**7.1**

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

CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRESCHOOL

Percent persons younger than age 5, 2005

1	**Atlanta**	**28.2**
2	**St. Louis**	**28.1**
3	San Francisco	28.0
4	New York	27.9
5	Philadelphia	27.8
6	Boston	27.5
6	Miami	27.5
8	Pittsburgh	27.4
9	Indianapolis	26.9
10	Chicago	26.2
11	Minneapolis	26.1
12	Kansas City	26.0
13	Charlotte	25.8
13	Cleveland	25.8
15	Baltimore	25.4
16	Washington DC	25.1
17	Cincinnati	24.5
18	Detroit	24.4
Average		**24.2**
19	Louisville	23.7
20	Columbus	23.5
20	San Diego	23.5
22	Houston	23.3
23	Oklahoma City	23.1
24	Nashville	22.9
25	Los Angeles	22.3
26	Austin	22.2
27	Denver	21.9
28	Seattle	21.8
29	Dallas	21.7
30	San Antonio	21.6
31	Memphis	21.4
31	Portland	21.4
33	Salt Lake City	19.0
34	Milwaukee	17.9
35	**Phoenix**	**17.6**

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

PUPIL TO TEACHER RATIO

Elementary and secondary school students per teacher 2004

1	**Salt Lake City**	**22.4**
2	Los Angeles	22.3
3	Phoenix	21.9
4	San Diego	20.9
5	Portland	20.8
6	Seattle	20.5
7	San Francisco	20.3
8	Detroit	19.3
9	Miami	19.0
10	Oklahoma City	18.2
11	Denver	17.8
12	Chicago	17.6
13	Minneapolis	17.3
14	Indianapolis	17.2
15	Louisville	16.9
16	Columbus	16.7
Average		**16.4**
17	Cincinnati	16.3
18	Charlotte	16.1
19	Houston	16.0
20	Cleveland	15.9
20	Milwaukee	15.9
22	Baltimore	15.7
23	Atlanta	15.6
24	Philadelphia	15.5
25	Dallas	15.3
25	Pittsburgh	15.3
25	San Antonio	15.3
28	Kansas City	15.2
28	**St. Louis**	**15.2**
30	Washington DC	14.9
31	Austin	14.8
32	**Boston**	**13.9**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

EDUCATIONAL SPENDING PER PUPIL

2003-2004

1	**New York**	**$14,758**
2	Philadelphia	$12,400
3	Pittsburgh	$11,929
4	Detroit	$11,795
5	Boston	$11,581
6	Cleveland	$10,918
7	Milwaukee	$10,864
8	Minneapolis	$10,863
9	Chicago	$10,543
10	Columbus	$10,518
11	San Francisco	$10,248
12	San Diego	$10,180
13	Indianapolis	$9,875
14	Baltimore	$9,861
15	Austin	$9,807
16	**St. Louis**	**$9,800**
17	Cincinnati	$9,551
Average		**$9,502**
18	Los Angeles	$9,279
19	Atlanta	$9,186
20	San Antonio	$9,100
21	Dallas	$9,061
22	Denver	$8,979
23	Portland	$8,935
24	Seattle	$8,876
25	Kansas City	$8,553
26	Houston	$8,378
27	Miami	$8,369
28	Louisville	$7,901
29	Charlotte	$7,834
30	Nashville	$7,524
31	Memphis	$7,138
32	Phoenix	$6,489
33	Oklahoma City	$6,062
34	**Salt Lake City**	**$5,898**

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

EDUCATIONAL SPENDING RATE

Dollars spent on education as a percent of total income, 2004

1	**San Antonio**	**6.0**
2	Detroit	5.6
3	Columbus	5.2
4	New York	5.1
5	Austin	5.0
6	Cleveland	4.9
6	Philadelphia	4.9
6	Pittsburgh	4.9
9	Milwaukee	4.8
10	Atlanta	4.6
11	Chicago	4.7
11	Dallas	4.7
11	Indianapolis	4.7
14	Los Angeles	4.6
14	San Diego	4.6
16	Houston	4.5
16	Minneapolis	4.5
18	**St. Louis**	**4.4**
19	Cincinnati	4.3
Average		**4.3**
20	Kansas City	4.2
21	Portland	4.1
22	Baltimore	3.9
22	Boston	3.9
22	Memphis	3.9
25	Charlotte	3.7
25	Miami	3.7
25	Phoenix	3.7
28	Denver	3.6
28	Louisville	3.6
28	Salt Lake City	3.6
31	Oklahoma City	3.3
31	Seattle	3.3
33	Nashville	3.2
34	San Francisco	2.8

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Educational Performance

Sources and Notes

Educational Attainment: The highest level education completed for people aged 25 and older. Enrollment refers to the percent of individuals enrolled in educational programs at the time the Census was taken. Adult enrollment is the percent of people 18 and older enrolled in college. Child enrollment is the percent of people 5 years old and younger divided by preschool enrollment. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Pupil to Teacher Ratio, Spending per Pupil, Educational Spending Rate: All three variables are based upon data from the National Center for Education Statistics Core Data Set 2004. The data is self-reported by the school districts, and in cases where the result was outside of the distribution of peer regions, data was excluded. Pupil to Teacher Ratio represents the number of elementary and secondary school students per educational instructor. Spending per Pupil represents total spending divided by total enrollment. The Educational Spending Rate is total spending divided by total personal income. Common Core Data Agency Survey, 2004, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

Economic Vitality

Economic Vitality

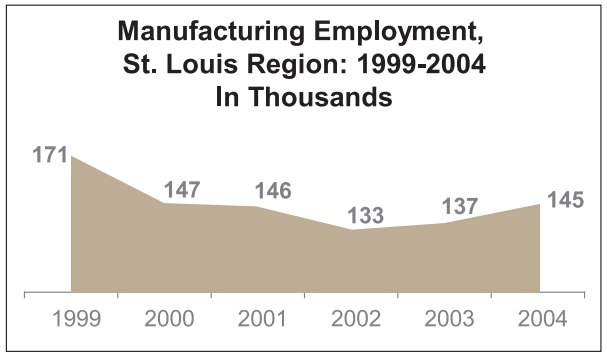
"The region should pursue a more deliberate and vigorous set of policies (such as universal early childhood education) to attract and support knowledge workers and immigrants with professional skills to increase the diversity, educational attainment and overall economic potential of the region."

—Kathleen Sullivan Brown, Ph.D., University of Missouri St. Louis

Employment

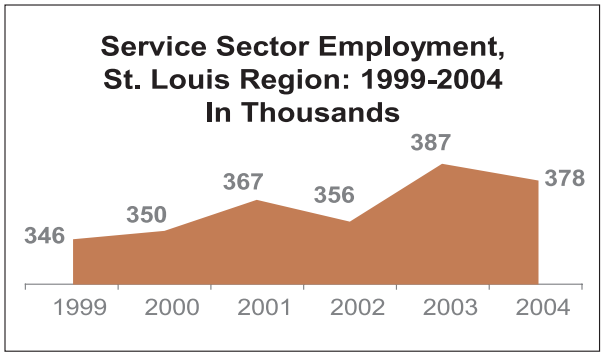
St. Louis, along with most metropolitan areas across the country, experienced job losses during the recession of 2001. Although the region has seen some job recovery, St. Louis had yet to fully regain jobs lost in the recession.

- At a 0.10 percent loss in jobs between 2001 and 2004, the region ranked 26th in relation to its peers.
- Unemployment levels averaged 5.7 percent from 2002 to 2005, slightly above average compared to our peers and up from the region's average unemployment rate of 4.2 percent from the period 1997 to 2001.



The types of jobs coming into the region are not as high paying as those that the region has lost.

- Like many historically manufacturing-based economies in the Midwest, St. Louis continues to lose jobs in this sector. Many higher-paying jobs in the manufacturing sector have been eliminated while the number of service sector jobs have increased.[27]



St. Louis ranks in the bottom third in earnings per job as compared to our peer regions.

- Between 1999 and 2004, the average wage grew slightly slower than inflation. Adjusted for inflation, average wages decreased relative to our peer regions from 1996 to 2004, with St. Louis falling from 20th to 26th in the rankings.

27 U.S. Metro Economies: Types of Jobs Lost and Gained 2001-2005. U.S. Conference of Mayors, November 2003.

Economic Vitality

Employment

WHERE WE STAND

JOB GROWTH

Percent increase in jobs, 2001-2004

1	**Phoenix**	**6.9**
2	San Diego	5.0
3	Miami	4.9
4	Nashville	3.8
5	San Antonio	3.1
6	Baltimore	2.9
7	Houston	2.7
8	Indianapolis	2.5
9	Charlotte	2.4
10	Washington DC	2.1
11	Austin	1.8
12	Atlanta	1.7
13	Cincinnati	1.5
14	Los Angeles	1.4
14	Minneapolis	1.4
16	Philadelphia	1.3
17	Oklahoma City	1.2
Average		**1.1**
18	Denver	1.1
19	Columbus	1.0
20	Salt Lake City	0.9
21	Kansas City	0.7
21	New York	0.7
23	Dallas	0.5
24	Portland	0.4
25	Memphis	0.3
26	Louisville	0.1
26	**St. Louis**	**-0.1**
28	Seattle	-0.4
29	Pittsburgh	-0.5
30	Chicago	-0.7
31	Milwaukee	-1.3
32	Cleveland	-1.8
33	Detroit	-2.6
34	Boston	-2.8
35	**San Francisco**	**-3.4**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHANGE IN SERVICE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Percent increase in jobs, 2001-2004

1	**New York**	**16.1**
2	Miami	9.3
3	Indianapolis	8.6
4	Phoenix	8.1
5	San Diego	7.8
6	Nashville	7.5
7	Baltimore	6.8
8	Austin	6.5
9	Columbus	6.2
9	Houston	6.2
11	Atlanta	6.1
11	San Antonio	6.1
13	Los Angeles	5.5
14	Kansas City	5.3
Average		**5.0**
15	Cincinnati	5.0
16	Salt Lake City	4.9
17	Minneapolis	4.6
17	Portland	4.6
19	Dallas	4.1
20	Philadelphia	4.0
21	Louisville	3.6
22	Denver	3.5
23	Memphis	3.3
24	Oklahoma City	3.2
25	Chicago	3.0
25	**St. Louis**	**3.0**
27	Milwaukee	1.9
28	Seattle	1.8
29	Pittsburgh	1.7
30	Cleveland	1.1
31	Boston	0.3
32	**San Francisco**	**-0.8**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Percent increase in jobs, 2001-2004

1	**Kansas City**	**-3.5**
2	Nashville	-4.4
3	Salt Lake City	-5.7
4	Indianapolis	-6.8
5	Denver	-7.2
6	Philadelphia	-8.2
7	Memphis	-9.3
8	Minneapolis	-9.9
9	Cincinnati	-10.3
9	Houston	-10.3
11	Atlanta	-10.4
12	Dallas	-11.1
13	Milwaukee	-11.3
14	**St. Louis**	**-11.4**
15	Louisville	-11.9
16	San Diego	-12.1
17	Portland	-12.3
18	Phoenix	-12.9
Average		**-13.6**
19	Columbus	-14.5
20	San Antonio	-14.6
20	San Francisco	-14.6
22	Los Angeles	-14.8
23	Chicago	-14.9
24	New York	-15.4
25	Baltimore	-16.3
26	Pittsburgh	-16.4
27	Miami	-16.5
28	Charlotte	-17.9
29	Detroit	-18.1
30	Seattle	-18.9
31	Oklahoma City	-20.1
32	Boston	-20.3
33	Austin	-23.9
34	**Cleveland**	**-37.3**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

EARNINGS PER JOB

Average in dollars, 2004

1	**San Francisco**	**55,227**
2	New York	54,713
3	Washington DC	52,825
4	Boston	51,979
5	Seattle	46,112
6	Detroit	45,435
7	Chicago	44,937
8	Los Angeles	44,757
9	Philadelphia	44,487
10	Minneapolis	44,415
11	Houston	44,043
12	Denver	44,011
13	Dallas	43,554
14	Atlanta	43,015
15	San Diego	41,770
Average		**41,755**
16	Baltimore	41,752
17	Austin	41,615
18	Charlotte	41,585
19	Portland	39,610
20	Cleveland	38,810
21	Milwaukee	38,676
22	Cincinnati	38,671
23	Phoenix	38,508
24	Kansas City	38,473
25	Indianapolis	38,443
26	**St. Louis**	**38,425**
27	Miami	37,972
28	Memphis	37,828
29	Columbus	37,820
30	Pittsburgh	37,464
31	Nashville	36,850
32	Louisville	35,947
33	Salt Lake City	35,206
34	San Antonio	34,264
35	**Oklahoma City**	**32,241**

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

UNEMPLOYMENT

Average rate, 2002-2005

1	**Portland**	**7.5**
2	Seattle	7.3
3	Detroit	7.0
4	Chicago	6.4
5	Houston	6.1
6	Dallas	6.0
6	Los Angeles	6.0
8	Denver	5.9
8	Memphis	5.9
8	New York	5.9
11	Charlotte	5.8
11	Cleveland	5.8
11	Kansas City	5.8
11	San Francisco	5.8
15	**St. Louis**	**5.7**
16	Miami	5.6
16	Milwaukee	5.6
16	Pittsburgh	5.6
Average		**5.5**
19	Cincinnati	5.4
19	Louisville	5.4
19	Salt Lake City	5.4
22	Austin	5.3
22	Columbus	5.3
22	San Antonio	5.3
25	Philadelphia	5.2
26	Boston	5.1
27	Atlanta	4.9
28	Indianapolis	4.8
28	Phoenix	4.8
28	San Diego	4.8
31	Baltimore	4.6
31	Oklahoma City	4.6
33	Nashville	4.4
34	Minneapolis	4.3
35	**Washington DC**	**3.7**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic Vitality

Establishments

The accelerated business growth that St. Louis has experienced over the last several years has not carried over to the high-tech sector.

- With an increase in the number of establishments of 7.0 percent from 1999 to 2004, the region now ranks 22nd compared to its peer regions, up from 32nd in the 2002 edition of *Where We Stand*.

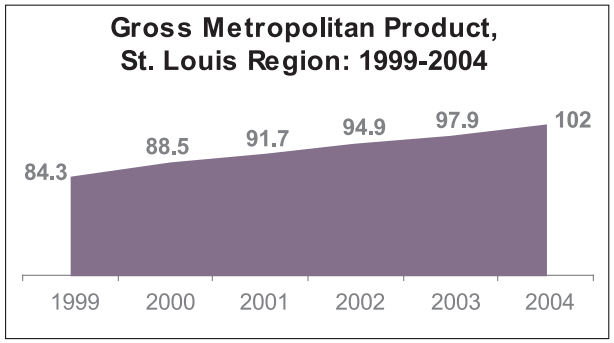
- Technological developments and innovation introduces new market opportunities and provides a basis for business and job growth in a region. Relative to our peer metros, high tech sector growth is below average in the St. Louis region, especially compared to Midwestern peers such as Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Kansas City.

GROWTH IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Percent change, 1999-2004

1	**Miami**	**155.2**
2	New York	120.8
3	San Francisco	92.2
4	Dallas	50.7
5	Los Angeles	46.0
6	Seattle	23.3
Average		**19.8**
7	Philadelphia	18.9
8	Cincinnati	18.5
9	Houston	16.2
10	Atlanta	13.5
11	Austin	13.3
12	Chicago	13.2
13	San Diego	13.1
14	Phoenix	12.8
14	San Antonio	12.8
16	Louisville	12.5
17	Denver	11.7
18	Minneapolis	10.1
19	Columbus	9.3
20	Kansas City	8.1
21	Nashville	7.7
22	**St. Louis**	**7.0**
22	Washington DC	7.0
24	Baltimore	6.3
25	Portland	6.0
26	Oklahoma City	5.5
27	Memphis	3.3
28	Pittsburgh	2.9
29	Detroit	1.3
30	Indianapolis	0.9
31	Milwaukee	0.6
32	Charlotte	0.0
33	Cleveland	-4.8
34	Salt Lake City	-11.9
35	**Boston**	**-24.2**

Source: County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau



Although the representation of women and African Americans in business ownership is growing in the St. Louis metro, the region ranks below average compared to its peers.

- In 2002, African Americans owned 1,348 firms with employees with an annual payroll of more than $215 million. These businesses generated receipts of more than $750 million.

- Women owned 9,081 firms with employees in 2002—642 for every 100,000 women, which is very close to the average of our peer metros. These businesses had a total annual payroll of more than $2.1 trillion and receipts of more than $9.5 million.

St. Louis has a very low gross metropolitan product[28] per capita relative to both its peer regions and its level of income.

- The region also continues to experience very slow absolute and per capita GMP growth. Between 2001 and 2004, per capita GMP grew slower than 27 of the 34 peer regions. The St. Louis GMP per capita is particularly low when compared to the region's per capita income. The region ranks 26th in per capita income but 34th for GMP per capita.

28 Gross metropolitan product measures the total economic output of a region during a given year.

Economic Vitality

Establishments

FIRMS OWNED BY AFRICAN AMERICANS

Firms with employees, per 100,000 African Americans, 2002

1	**Seattle**	**481**
2	Austin	464
3	Los Angeles	458
4	Portland	428
5	Denver	425
6	San Francisco	378
7	Washington DC	358
8	Phoenix	337
9	San Diego	334
10	Boston	321
11	Charlotte	312
12	Miami	308
Average		**296**
13	Kansas City	292
14	Atlanta	288
15	Indianapolis	287
16	Nashville	285
17	New York	284
18	Milwaukee	282
19	Oklahoma City	277
20	**St. Louis**	**268**
21	Salt Lake City	251
22	Columbus	247
23	Houston	245
24	Baltimore	241
25	Dallas	240
26	Minneapolis	235
27	Chicago	234
28	Cleveland	233
29	Louisville	230
30	Pittsburgh	223
31	Detroit	219
32	Cincinnati	212
33	Philadelphia	208
34	**Memphis**	**192**

Source: Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau

FIRMS OWNED BY WOMEN

Firms with employees, per 100,000 women, 2002

1	**Denver**	**946**
2	Miami	914
3	San Francisco	836
4	Seattle	772
5	Portland	765
6	Los Angeles	736
7	Minneapolis	723
8	Washington DC	720
9	New York	715
10	Austin	708
11	Atlanta	706
12	San Diego	699
13	Oklahoma City	696
14	Boston	689
15	Charlotte	682
16	Kansas City	659
Average		**656**
17	Chicago	654
18	**St. Louis**	**642**
19	Baltimore	639
20	Houston	628
21	Dallas	622
22	Milwaukee	610
23	Philadelphia	598
24	Indianapolis	596
25	Cleveland	590
26	Phoenix	583
27	Louisville	582
28	Salt Lake City	579
29	Pittsburgh	577
30	Nashville	565
31	San Antonio	557
32	Detroit	551
33	Columbus	538
34	Cincinnati	494
35	**Memphis**	**404**

Source: Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau

GROSS METROPOLITAN PRODUCT

Per capita in dollars, 2004

1	**Washington DC**	**53,740**
2	Boston	52,818
3	San Francisco	49,327
4	Seattle	48,945
5	New York	48,173
6	Minneapolis	46,788
7	Denver	46,564
8	San Diego	46,423
9	Charlotte	46,313
10	Dallas	44,980
11	Los Angeles	44,974
12	Philadelphia	43,685
13	Baltimore	42,588
Average		**42,087**
14	Atlanta	42,075
15	Chicago	41,804
16	Salt Lake City	41,715
17	Austin	41,564
18	Houston	41,444
19	Milwaukee	41,432
20	Columbus	40,793
21	Indianapolis	40,639
22	Nashville	40,333
23	Detroit	39,171
24	Cleveland	39,119
25	Pittsburgh	38,558
26	Memphis	38,391
27	Kansas City	38,383
28	Cincinnati	37,994
29	Phoenix	37,897
30	Portland	37,542
31	San Antonio	37,270
32	Louisville	36,974
33	**St. Louis**	**36,902**
34	Miami	34,355
35	**Oklahoma City**	**33,382**

Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors

GROWTH IN GROSS METROPOLITAN PRODUCT

Percent change per capita, 2001-2004

1	**San Diego**	**18.9**
2	Nashville	17.7
3	Memphis	16.8
3	Washington DC	16.8
5	Los Angeles	15.4
6	Cincinnati	14.3
6	Philadelphia	14.3
8	Oklahoma City	14.1
9	Baltimore	13.9
10	Pittsburgh	13.8
11	Miami	13.6
12	Minneapolis	13.5
13	Indianapolis	13.1
14	Charlotte	12.9
15	San Antonio	12.6
16	Milwaukee	12.4
17	Louisville	12.3
Average		**11.9**
18	New York	11.3
19	Phoenix	11.1
20	Boston	11.0
20	Cleveland	11.0
22	San Francisco	10.9
23	Seattle	10.6
24	Houston	10.0
25	Columbus	9.9
25	Kansas City	9.9
27	Salt Lake City	9.6
28	**St. Louis**	**9.5**
29	Detroit	9.2
30	Portland	9.1
31	Austin	8.1
32	Dallas	7.8
33	Chicago	7.3
34	Denver	7.1
35	**Atlanta**	**6.5**

Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors

HIGH TECH RELATIVE GDP GROWTH

High tech sector output growth relative to U.S. average, 1999-2004. (US average = 100)

1	**Nashville**	**128.6**
2	Baltimore	117.6
3	Milwaukee	111.2
4	Washington DC	109.5
5	Minneapolis	106.8
5	Pittsburgh	106.8
7	San Diego	106.3
8	Indianapolis	105.1
9	Miami	104.7
10	Memphis	103.3
10	Oklahoma City	103.3
12	Kansas City	103.1
13	Portland	102.3
13	Los Angeles	102.3
15	Louisville	101.7
15	Philadelphia	101.7
17	Boston	99.5
Average		**98.9**
18	Charlotte	98.2
19	San Antonio	98.0
20	Phoenix	97.4
21	Atlanta	96.9
21	Columbus	96.9
23	New York	95.9
24	Salt Lake City	95.0
25	Houston	94.8
26	Detroit	93.3
27	San Francisco	91.8
28	**St. Louis**	**91.0**
29	Dallas	90.5
30	Cincinnati	89.8
31	Chicago	87.3
31	Denver	87.3
33	Austin	83.9
34	Cleveland	82.9
35	**Seattle**	**76.6**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: 2005 Best Performing Cities, Milken Institute

WHERE WE STAND

Economic Vitality

"The economic vitality of the St. Louis region lags behind the average of its peer regions in most all categories. However, the indicators should not be taken as a report card that St. Louis either passes or fails; rather, they are measures of the region's response to complex situations and therefore give an opportunity to start a meaningful discussion about strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats."

—Andrew J. Theising, Ph.D., Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Real Estate Investment

Commercial vacancies in the region highlight the fiscal strain created by economic and political challenges over the last five years.

- Office and industrial space vacancies provide a measure of investment in industry and office-based employment in a metro area.
- While overall vacancy rates in the St. Louis region are falling as a result of economic recovery, above-average vacancy rates indicate that there is less demand for office space in the St. Louis region as compared to our peers.
- Compared to general vacancy rates, central business district vacancy rates are higher, reflecting the continued attractiveness of suburban office markets.
- Below-average industrial vacancy rates in the St. Louis region highlight the strong industrial base of our economy.

Even as the economy grows more global and more mobile, businesses look to locate in areas with a geographic concentration of interconnected businesses, suppliers, and associated institutions in a particular industry.

- Metro areas like New York and Washington DC are known for several industry clusters and office space for these industries, both in and out of the central business district, is in high demand.
- In the St. Louis region, some of the fasted-growing business clusters, such as information technology and plant and life sciences, are locating outside of the central business district.

Centers of employment and population usually go hand in hand. Housing growth and vacancy rates measure residential demand for a metropolitan area.

- Although St. Louis boasts an affordable housing market, the region ranks below average in housing growth and is near the top in residential rental vacancy rates.

OFFICE SPACE VACANCY

Percent of total office space, 2006

1	**Dallas**	**20.9**
2	Columbus	20.5
3	Louisville	20.0
4	Cleveland	19.5
5	Atlanta	19.2
5	Cincinnati	19.2
7	Kansas City	17.4
8	Houston	16.1
9	**St. Louis**	**16.0**
10	Indianapolis	15.9
11	Chicago	15.8
12	Austin	15.7
13	Denver	15.5
13	Detroit	15.5
15	Minneapolis	15.2
16	Philadelphia	15.0
Average		**14.8**
17	Baltimore	14.8
18	Boston	14.6
19	Charlotte	14.3
20	San Francisco	13.3
20	Seattle	13.3
22	Salt Lake City	12.6
23	Phoenix	12.5
24	Portland	12.2
25	Los Angeles	11.0
26	Miami	10.5
27	Nashville	10.3
28	Washington DC	9.3
29	San Diego	9.1
30	**New York**	**7.4**

Source: CB Richard Ellis, Inc.

OFFICE VACANCY RATE, CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Percent of total office space, 2006

1	**Detroit**	**25.9**
2	Louisville	23.2
3	Austin	21.6
3	Cleveland	21.6
5	Dallas	19.6
6	Kansas City	19.0
7	Houston	18.8
8	Atlanta	18.7
8	Columbus	18.7
10	Minneapolis	17.3
11	**St. Louis**	**17.0**
12	Cincinnati	16.5
13	Baltimore	16.1
Average		**15.1**
14	Chicago	15.1
15	Los Angeles	14.6
16	Indianapolis	14.5
17	Salt Lake City	13.7
18	Phoenix	13.1
19	Seattle	12.9
20	Nashville	12.2
21	Denver	12.0
22	Miami	11.8
23	Philadelphia	11.5
23	San Francisco	11.5
25	Boston	10.8
26	New York	10.5
27	Portland	10.3
28	San Diego	10.1
29	Washington DC	7.7
30	**Charlotte**	**5.7**

Source: CB Richard Ellis, Inc.

INDUSTRIAL SPACE AVAILABILITY

Percent of available space in large industrial buildings, 2006

1	**Austin**	**19.7**
2	Boston	19.0
3	Atlanta	18.0
4	Columbus	15.3
5	Baltimore	13.4
6	Seattle	12.5
7	Charlotte	11.8
7	Dallas	11.8
9	San Francisco	11.6
10	Washington DC	11.1
Average		**10.9**
11	Kansas City	10.9
12	Indianapolis	10.8
13	Phoenix	10.2
14	Chicago	10.1
14	Denver	10.1
16	Philadelphia	9.8
17	**St. Louis**	**9.6**
18	Louisville	9.5
18	Nashville	9.5
20	San Diego	9.4
21	Detroit	8.9
22	Miami	8.8
23	Cleveland	8.5
24	Houston	8.3
25	Minneapolis	8.1
26	Salt Lake City	7.5
27	Cincinnati	7.2
27	Los Angeles	7.2
29	**Portland**	**6.8**

Source: CB Richard Ellis, Inc.

HOUSING GROWTH

Percent change in housing units, 2000 - 2004

1	**Atlanta**	**16.5**
2	Charlotte	16.2
3	Austin	15.7
4	Phoenix	14.8
5	Denver	11.0
6	Houston	10.5
7	Dallas	10.2
8	Indianapolis	9.9
9	Nashville	9.4
10	Columbus	9.3
11	Minneapolis	8.2
12	San Antonio	8.1
13	Memphis	7.8
14	Washington DC	7.6
15	Salt Lake City	7.5
Average		**7.1**
16	Kansas City	7.1
17	Portland	6.8
18	Miami	6.7
19	Seattle	6.6
20	Louisville	6.5
21	San Diego	5.7
22	Cincinnati	5.6
23	Oklahoma City	5.4
24	Chicago	4.8
25	**St. Louis**	**4.4**
26	Detroit	3.7
27	Baltimore	3.3
28	Milwaukee	3.1
29	San Francisco	3.0
30	Philadelphia	2.7
31	Cleveland	2.2
32	Los Angeles	2.1
32	New York	2.1
34	Boston	1.9
35	**Pittsburgh**	**1.7**

Source: 2006 County and City Extra, 14th Edition

RESIDENTIAL RENTAL VACANCY

Percent of Units, 2005

1	**Cleveland**	**18.3**
2	Indianapolis	15.7
3	Kansas City	15.6
4	**St. Louis**	**15.5**
5	Houston	15.4
5	San Antonio	15.4
7	Atlanta	15.3
8	Detroit	15.2
9	Nashville	14.6
10	Columbus	13.8
11	Dallas	13.6
12	Oklahoma City	13.5
13	Chicago	13.1
14	Cincinnati	12.7
15	Denver	12.0
16	Milwaukee	11.6
16	Philadelphia	11.6
Average		**11.2**
18	Phoenix	11.2
19	Charlotte	11.1
20	Minneapolis	10.6
21	Baltimore	10.3
22	Memphis	10.2
23	Pittsburgh	10.0
24	Portland	9.7
25	Austin	9.4
26	Louisville	9.3
27	San Francisco	8.0
28	Miami	7.3
29	Washington DC	7.1
30	Salt Lake City	7.0
31	Seattle	6.9
32	San Diego	6.3
33	Boston	5.1
34	New York	5.0
35	**Los Angeles**	**4.4**

Source: Housing Vacancy Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Economic Vitality

Sources and Notes

Job Growth, Service Sector and Manufacturing Employment Change, and Earnings Per Job: Jobs are full and part-time employment positions existing during the calendar year. Service sector jobs include all employment categories except mining, construction, and manufacturing. The service and manufacturing sectors are defined by the BEA in the National Industrial Classification System. Earnings are the sum of wage and salary income, other labor income, and proprietor's income, rental income, personal dividend and interest income, and government and business transfer payments less personal contributions for social security. Regional Economic Information System, 2004, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Unemployment: The percentage of the labor force that was unemployed in 2005. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Growth in Business Establishments: The percent change in the number of business establishments from 1999 to 2004. County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau.

Firm Ownership, Women and African-Americans: Based on the race ethnicity, or gender of the person(s) owning a majority interest in a business. 2002 Economic Census, U.S. Census Bureau. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Gross Metropolitan Product and Growth in Metropolitan Product: Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) represents the economic output of goods and services a metropolitan area produces. GMP is calculated by Global Insights for the U.S. Conference of Mayors. "The Role of Metro Areas in the U.S. Economy" 2006.

High Tech Relative GDP Growth: Growth of output from the high tech sector relative to U.S. average growth. 2005 Best Performing Cities, Milken Institute.

Office, Central Business District, and Industrial Vacancy Rates: Office Space Vacancy measures the vacancies in downtown, suburban and metropolitan areas of the U.S. The index is based on a quarterly survey of competitive office buildings. Each individual index is computed as a percentage, dividing vacant space for lease by the total square footage of office space in each area. Medical, office condos and other "non-competitive" buildings are omitted. Industrial Vacancy Rates are based on a quarterly survey of large industrial properties, 100,000 square feet or larger in size. Available properties include both vacant and occupied available space in existing and under-construction buildings (within six months of completion). Data from CB Richard Ellis "U.S. Office and Industrial Vacancy Reports" 2005.

Residential Housing Growth and Vacancy: Housing Growth represents the total change in the number of housing units from 2000 to 2004. 2006 County and City Extra, 14th Edition. Residential Rental Vacancy is presented as a percent of rental units. 2005 Housing Vacancy Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Individual and Family Well-being

Individual and Family Well-being

"What is not revealed in these indicators is the capacity of the metropolitan community to recognize and act on these conditions. In the case of infant mortality, there has been considerable development. The St. Louis Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) program, which was rewarded a 2005 grant by Department of Health and Human Services to target areas with high infant mortality, works at the systemic level to improve service delivery by coordinating over 100 agencies."

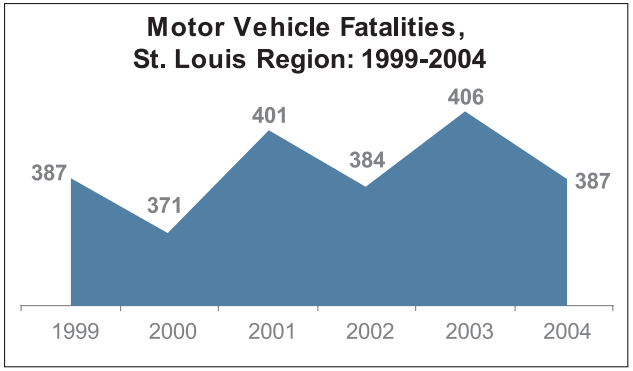
—Mark Tranel, Director of the Public Policy Research Center, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Health and Mortality

Access to quality health care coverage and services is essential to strong growing communities. Information on health care outcomes provides insight into how well a metropolitan area's health care services are responding to the needs of its citizens.

The number of births by teen mothers is declining in the St. Louis region in line with the national trend.

- Despite the decline, St. Louis' position has worsened in the rankings as compared to our peer regions.
- Infants born to teen parents are at higher risk of low birth-weight and infant mortality and St. Louis ranks near the top in infant deaths.



Growing numbers of people in the St. Louis region are gaining access to health care.

- Percent of persons lacking health care coverage dropped to 26.2 percent, a 10 percent decrease since 1996. Access to reliable quality health care plays an essential role in the treatment of illness and prevention of disease.

On average, more than one person per day died on St. Louis roadways in 2004.

- With 387 deaths on area roadways, St. Louis ranks 6th in fatality rate per 100,000 people.

Illegal drug use and abuse continues as a region-wide issue.

- While St. Louis ranks favorably as compared to our peers, our region lost more than 2,200 individuals to drug misuse and abuse in 2004.
- In East-West Gateway Council of Governments' 2005 *How We See It* survey, illegal drugs and alcohol and drug abuse were cited as top issues of concern by citizens living in every part of our metro area.

Individual and Family Well-being

Health and Mortality

BIRTHS TO TEEN PARENTS

Percent of Total Births, 2003

1	**Memphis**	**14.7**
2	San Antonio	14.6
3	Oklahoma City	12.4
4	Phoenix	12.1
5	Houston	11.7
6	Dallas	11.5
7	Louisville	10.9
7	Milwaukee	10.9
9	Cincinnati	10.5
10	Indianapolis	10.4
11	Nashville	10.2
12	**St. Louis**	**10.0**
13	Austin	9.7
13	Baltimore	9.7
13	Cleveland	9.7
16	Denver	9.6
17	Charlotte	9.5
17	Kansas City	9.5
Average		**9.3**
19	Los Angeles	9.3
20	Miami	9.2
20	Philadelphia	9.2
22	Chicago	9.0
23	Atlanta	8.9
23	Columbus	8.9
25	Detroit	8.7
26	San Diego	8.2
27	Pittsburgh	7.5
28	Salt Lake City	7.2
29	New York	6.9
29	Portland	6.9
31	Washington DC	6.4
32	Minneapolis	6.1
33	Boston	5.1
33	Seattle	5.1
35	**San Francisco**	**4.2**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infants who died before age one, per 1,000 live births, 2002

1	**Detroit**	**17**
1	Memphis	17
3	Cleveland	15
4	**St. Louis**	**14**
5	Cincinnati	13
5	Milwaukee	13
7	Atlanta	11
7	Columbus	11
7	Philadelphia	11
7	Pittsburgh	11
7	Washington DC	11
12	Baltimore	10
12	Kansas City	10
12	Nashville	10
Average		**9**
15	Chicago	9
15	Indianapolis	9
15	Louisville	9
15	Oklahoma City	9
19	Charlotte	8
19	Miami	8
19	Minneapolis	8
22	Denver	7
22	Houston	7
22	Phoenix	7
22	San Antonio	7
26	Boston	6
26	Dallas	6
26	Los Angeles	6
26	New York	6
30	Austin	5
30	Portland	5
30	San Francisco	5
33	San Diego	4
33	**Seattle**	**4**

Source: March of Dimes-Peristats

HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

Percent of persons lacking health care coverage, 2004

1	**San Antonio**	**23.5**
2	Miami	21.2
3	Austin	20.2
4	Oklahoma City	18.8
5	New York	18.3
6	Phoenix	17.5
7	Houston	17.2
8	Charlotte	17.0
9	Atlanta	16.5
10	Portland	16.3
11	Indianapolis	15.9
12	Dallas	15.8
13	Salt Lake City	15.0
13	Seattle	15.0
15	Chicago	14.8
16	San Francisco	14.5
Average		**14.4**
17	Detroit	13.5
17	Louisville	13.5
19	Memphis	13.4
20	Nashville	13.2
21	Denver	13.0
21	Philadelphia	13.0
23	Baltimore	12.4
24	Los Angeles	11.8
24	Washington DC	11.8
26	Milwaukee	11.5
27	Columbus	11.4
28	Cleveland	11.3
29	Kansas City	11.2
30	Cincinnati	11.0
31	Boston	10.8
32	Pittsburgh	10.5
33	**St. Louis**	**10.0**
34	**Minneapolis**	**7.8**

Source: Center for Disease Control

DEATHS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

Deaths per 100,000, 2004

1	**Nashville**	**18.2**
2	Memphis	17.8
3	Oklahoma City	15.4
4	Phoenix	14.9
5	Louisville	14.8
6	Atlanta	14.0
6	Austin	14.0
6	San Antonio	14.0
6	**St. Louis**	**14.0**
10	Charlotte	13.0
11	Miami	12.9
12	Houston	12.4
13	Kansas City	11.9
14	Indianapolis	11.4
15	Dallas	11.2
16	Cincinnati	11.0
Average		**10.8**
17	Columbus	10.3
17	Salt Lake City	10.3
19	San Diego	10.2
20	Denver	9.8
20	Pittsburgh	9.8
22	Baltimore	9.7
23	Philadelphia	9.4
24	Washington DC	9.3
25	Detroit	8.5
26	Chicago	8.0
27	Milwaukee	7.5
27	Los Angeles	7.5
29	Minneapolis	7.4
30	Seattle	6.7
31	Boston	6.6
32	San Francisco	6.3
33	Cleveland	6.2
33	New York	6.2
33	**Portland**	**6.2**

Source: US Department of Transportation, Fatality Reporting System 2004

DRUG-RELATED FATALITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Baltimore**	**206**
2	Salt Lake City	183
3	Milwaukee	144
4	Cleveland	131
5	Detroit	129
6	San Diego	120
7	Phoenix	115
8	Kansas City	114
9	Boston	110
10	Philadelphia	104
Average		**102**
11	Denver	102
11	Louisville	102
13	Portland	96
13	San Francisco	96
15	New York	93
16	Oklahoma City	92
17	Seattle	91
18	**St. Louis**	**85**
19	Indianapolis	73
20	Miami	68
21	Atlanta	66
22	Houston	65
23	Washington DC	64
24	Chicago	57
25	**Minneapolis**	**53**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

WHERE WE STAND

Individual and Family Well-being

Despite remarkable advances in medical research and technology, many chronic health conditions continue to challenge health service providers in metropolitan regions across the country. The charts on the following page highlight some of these community health issues.

Although the decrease in the estimated number of AIDS deaths continues, the number of new AIDS diagnoses has remained steady.

- Through 2004, 5,698 individuals were living with AIDS in the St. Louis metro area. Eight percent of these, or 455 people, were newly diagnosed in 2003 or 2004.[29]

The St. Louis region has a very high incidence of cancer relative to our peers.

- In 2004, more than 5,800 people in the St. Louis region died from some form of cancer—which remains the second most common cause of death in the region, second only to heart disease

In 2004, approximately 152,000 people in the St. Louis region reported that they had been diagnosed with diabetes.

- Rates of obesity, a condition often associated with diabetes, are also above average in the region.

- Some population groups are more at risk than others—African Americans and Latinos are twice as likely than whites to have diabetes.

More than 600,000 people in the St. Louis region report that they smoke.

- Each smoker who successfully quits smoking reduces the anticipated medical costs associated with heart attack and stroke by an estimated $47 in the first year and $853 during the next seven years.[30]

29 A Glance at the HIV/AIDS Epidemic, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. April 2006.

30 Preventing Tobacco Use, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. July 2005.

AIDS INCIDENCE

Per 100,000 population, cumulative through 2004

1	**New York**	**1,044**
2	Miami	1,033
3	San Francisco	956
4	Baltimore	736
5	Washington DC	595
6	Houston	487
7	Philadelphia	471
8	Los Angeles	444
9	Atlanta	437
10	San Diego	428
11	Memphis	383
Average		**353**
12	Dallas	344
13	Austin	329
14	Chicago	313
15	Boston	300
16	Denver	287
17	Seattle	283
18	Nashville	268
19	San Antonio	258
20	Kansas City	233
21	Indianapolis	228
21	Portland	228
23	Detroit	221
24	Charlotte	207
25	**St. Louis**	**206**
26	Phoenix	192
27	Cleveland	190
28	Louisville	185
28	Oklahoma City	185
30	Columbus	174
31	Salt Lake City	170
32	Milwaukee	162
33	Minneapolis	131
34	Pittsburgh	128
35	**Cincinnati**	**126**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CANCER INCIDENCE

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Pittsburgh**	**276**
2	Cleveland	238
3	Philadelphia	225
4	Louisville	222
5	**St. Louis**	**211**
6	Baltimore	209
7	Boston	206
8	Austin	204
9	Miami	202
10	Detroit	199
11	Milwaukee	197
12	Memphis	184
13	Indianapolis	179
13	Kansas City	179
15	New York	177
16	Oklahoma City	176
17	Nashville	174
Average		**173**
18	Columbus	173
18	San Francisco	173
20	Chicago	167
21	Portland	166
22	Seattle	161
23	San Diego	159
24	Charlotte	152
25	Minneapolis	150
25	San Antonio	150
27	Phoenix	148
28	Washington DC	142
29	Los Angeles	136
30	Houston	131
31	Denver	127
32	Dallas	126
33	Atlanta	125
34	Austin	104
35	**Salt Lake City**	**100**

Source: National Cancer Institute, NIH

OBESITY INCIDENCE

Percent of adults, 2004

1	**Detroit***	**31.0**
2	San Antonio	30.0
3	Memphis	28.0
4	Louisville	26.0
5	Austin	25.8
5	Dallas*	25.8
7	Cleveland	25.6
8	Cincinnati	25.3
8	Columbus	25.3
10	Nashville	25.0
11	Atlanta	24.7
12	**St. Louis**	**24.6**
13	Pittsburgh	24.2
14	Indianapolis	24.0
15	Baltimore	23.7
16	Houston	23.2
Average		**23.1**
17	Kansas City	23.1
18	Charlotte	23.0
18	Oklahoma City	23.0
20	Washington DC	22.3
21	Chicago	22.0
22	Los Angeles*	21.8
22	Philadelphia*	21.8
24	Milwaukee	21.3
24	Phoenix	21.3
26	Portland	21.0
27	Minneapolis	20.8
28	New York*	20.5
29	Salt Lake City	20.2
30	Seattle*	19.0
31	Boston*	17.3
32	San Francisco	16.6
33	**Denver**	**15.3**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

* Denotes Metropolitan Division

DIABETES RISK

Percent of adults diagnosed, 2004

1	**San Antonio**	**9.8**
2	Memphis	9.5
3	Pittsburgh	9.3
4	Detroit*	9.2
5	Cleveland	9.1
6	Baltimore	7.8
6	Cincinnati	7.8
6	Columbus	7.8
9	Austin	7.7
9	Dallas*	7.7
11	Charlotte	7.6
12	New York*	7.5
13	Atlanta	7.3
14	Philadelphia*	7.1
Average		**6.8**
15	Houston	6.8
15	Louisville	6.8
17	Indianapolis	6.5
17	Los Angeles*	6.5
19	Phoenix	6.3
19	Washington DC	6.3
21	Kansas City	6.2
22	Portland	6.1
23	Oklahoma City	6.0
24	Boston*	5.8
25	Nashville	5.7
26	Chicago	5.5
26	**St. Louis**	**5.5**
28	Milwaukee	5.3
28	Seattle*	5.3
30	Salt Lake City	4.8
31	Denver	4.6
32	San Francisco	4.5
33	**Minneapolis**	**4.2**

Source: Center For Disease Control

* Denotes Metropolitan Division

SMOKING INCIDENCE

Percent of adults reporting that they smoke, 2004

1	**Nashville**	**27.1**
2	Louisville	26.5
3	Cincinnati	25.9
3	Columbus	25.9
5	Cleveland	24.8
6	Oklahoma City	24.6
7	Indianapolis	24.5
8	Detroit*	24.3
9	Milwaukee	23.5
10	Pittsburgh	23.1
11	San Antonio	22.5
12	Chicago	22.1
13	**St. Louis**	**21.6**
14	Philadelphia*	21.5
15	Baltimore	21.2
Average		**21.1**
16	Memphis	20.6
17	Austin	20.5
17	Dallas*	20.5
17	Kansas City	20.5
17	Salt Lake City	20.5
21	Charlotte	20.3
22	Atlanta	20.0
23	Portland	19.8
24	Minneapolis	19.6
25	Denver	19.1
26	Houston	18.8
27	Phoenix	18.5
28	New York*	18.0
29	Washington DC	17.5
30	Seattle*	16.7
31	Boston*	16.5
32	Los Angeles*	15.5
33	**San Francisco**	**13.7**

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

* Denotes Metropolitan Division

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Individual and Family Well-being

Persons with Disabilities

More than 375,000, or 15 percent, of residents of the St. Louis region reported that they had a disability.

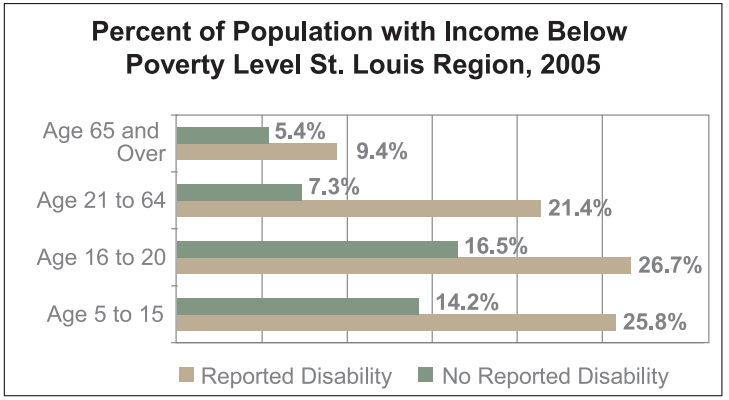
- Only 15 percent of individuals included in the disabled population group are actually born with a disability;[31] most develop the disability a result of illness, accident or aging. One in seven people will have a disability lasting longer than five years by the time he or she reaches the age of 65.[32]

Persons with disabilities are not by any means a homogenous population group.

- Approximately 7 percent of the disabled population in the region is aged 5 to 15, 58 percent are working age, and the remaining 35 percent are over 65 years of age.
- Persons with disabilities differ by type and severity of disability. The U.S. Census Bureau classifies disabilities into seven categories: sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-home, employment and a combination of two or more disabilities.

Although employment levels have improved over the past two decades for people who say they are able to work, a wide disparity exists in employment between people with disabilities and the rest of the population.

- In the St. Louis region, 38.7 percent of individuals age 21 to 64 with disabilities are employed full or part-time, compared to approximately 94 percent of working-age people without disabilities.



Persons with disabilities in the St. Louis region are also more likely to live under the poverty level than people who do not have disabilities, with the youngest members of our community most at risk.

31 No Pity: People with Disabilities Forging a New Civil Rights Movement: Shapiro, 1994

32 Health Insurance and Consumer Savings Center

CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 15 WITH DISABILITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2005

1	**Cincinnati**	**1,285**
2	Memphis	1,283
3	Louisville	1,278
4	San Antonio	1,238
5	Detroit	1,234
6	Indianapolis	1,231
7	Baltimore	1,193
8	Cleveland	1,136
9	Philadelphia	1,109
10	Columbus	1,106
11	Salt Lake City	1,076
12	Dallas	1,037
13	Houston	1,028
14	**St. Louis**	**1,000**
15	Milwaukee	964
Average		**956**
16	Phoenix	948
17	Boston	930
18	Oklahoma City	928
19	Portland	922
20	Seattle	919
21	Austin	906
22	Pittsburgh	904
23	Minneapolis	896
24	Charlotte	895
25	Chicago	814
26	Kansas City	798
27	San Diego	782
28	Miami	759
29	New York	734
30	Atlanta	724
30	Los Angeles	724
30	Washington DC	724
33	Denver	720
34	Nashville	698
35	**San Francisco**	**548**

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

ADULTS AGED 16 TO 64 WITH DISABILITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2005

1	**Oklahoma City**	**9,966**
2	Louisville	9,282
3	Memphis	8,847
4	Cincinnati	8,625
5	Nashville	8,473
6	Detroit	8,281
7	Pittsburgh	8,261
8	Seattle	8,216
9	Indianapolis	8,049
10	Columbus	8,003
11	**St. Louis**	**7,964**
12	San Antonio	7,888
13	Cleveland	7,819
14	Portland	7,619
15	Philadelphia	7,523
16	Baltimore	7,412
17	Salt Lake City	7,231
18	Kansas City	7,225
Average		**7,205**
19	Milwaukee	6,992
20	Charlotte	6,978
21	Dallas	6,600
22	Houston	6,549
23	Phoenix	6,517
24	San Francisco	6,322
25	Atlanta	6,269
26	Miami	6,174
27	Austin	6,172
28	Boston	6,156
29	Minneapolis	6,088
30	New York	6,051
31	Chicago	6,044
32	Denver	6,002
33	Los Angeles	5,901
34	San Diego	5,517
35	**Washington DC**	**5,142**

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

ADULTS AGED 65 AND OVER WITH DISABILITIES

Per 100,000 population, 2005

1	**Pittsburgh**	**6,415**
2	Miami	5,705
3	Cleveland	5,294
4	Louisville	5,079
5	Oklahoma City	5,019
6	**St. Louis**	**4,831**
7	New York	4,708
8	Detroit	4,686
8	Philadelphia	4,686
10	San Antonio	4,622
11	Baltimore	4,580
12	Cincinnati	4,500
13	Boston	4,460
14	San Francisco	4,443
15	Memphis	4,349
16	Kansas City	4,296
17	Nashville	4,281
18	Milwaukee	4,209
19	San Diego	4,176
Average		**4,162**
20	Indianapolis	4,019
21	Chicago	3,975
22	Seattle	3,935
23	Portland	3,929
24	Los Angeles	3,814
25	Phoenix	3,780
26	Columbus	3,746
27	Charlotte	3,618
28	Houston	3,280
29	Denver	3,190
30	Minneapolis	3,159
31	Dallas	3,135
32	Washington DC	3,131
33	Salt Lake City	3,082
34	Atlanta	2,825
35	**Austin**	**2,728**

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

EMPLOYMENT RATE, ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES

Percent of disabled individuals 16-64 employed, 2005

1	**Salt Lake City**	**49.2**
2	Minneapolis	48.4
3	Washington DC	47.8
4	Denver	45.7
5	Kansas City	43.6
5	Seattle	43.6
7	Dallas	43.3
8	Indianapolis	43.1
9	Austin	42.8
10	Portland	42.6
11	Phoenix	41.2
12	Houston	41.1
13	San Diego	40.9
14	Charlotte	40.4
15	Atlanta	40.3
16	Columbus	40.2
16	**St. Louis**	**40.2**
Average		**40.1**
18	Oklahoma City	39.8
19	Chicago	39.6
20	Baltimore	39.4
21	Los Angeles	38.7
22	Boston	38.6
23	Nashville	38.2
24	Cincinnati	37.9
24	San Francisco	37.9
26	Cleveland	37.6
27	Louisville	37.5
28	Milwaukee	36.5
28	San Antonio	36.5
29	Miami	36.3
29	Philadelphia	36.3
31	Pittsburgh	35.5
32	Detroit	34.6
33	New York	34.4
34	**Memphis**	**33.6**

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

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of persons aged 5 and older with disabilities, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**26.9**
2	San Antonio	25.6
3	Oklahoma City	23.2
4	Miami	22.6
4	New York	22.6
6	Cleveland	22.5
7	Houston	22.2
8	Milwaukee	21.9
9	Columbus	21.6
10	Nashville	21.2
10	Pittsburgh	21.2
12	Portland	21.1
13	Cincinnati	21.0
14	Louisville	20.9
15	Detroit	20.5
15	Philadelphia	20.5
17	Atlanta	19.9
Average		**19.8**
18	Baltimore	19.5
18	Chicago	19.5
18	Seattle	19.5
21	Charlotte	19.4
22	Dallas	19.2
23	Boston	19.1
24	Indianapolis	18.6
25	Austin	18.5
26	Los Angeles	17.8
27	**St. Louis**	**17.7**
28	Salt Lake City	17.5
29	Kansas City	17.3
30	Denver	16.7
31	Minneapolis	16.2
31	Phoenix	16.2
33	San Francisco	16.0
34	San Diego	15.4
35	**Washington DC**	**13.7**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Individual and Family Well-being

Families at Risk

Although poverty rates in the St. Louis region have followed national trends of decline, at-risk families remain a critical concern in the metro area. Children in poverty are twice as likely to repeat a grade as children not born into poverty, and are more likely to have learning disabilities and developmental delays.[33]

Of the approximately 350,000 families with children under the age of 18 in the St. Louis region, 32 percent are headed by single parents.

- These 112,000 single parents are responsible for raising nearly 200,000, or 30 percent, of our region's children.

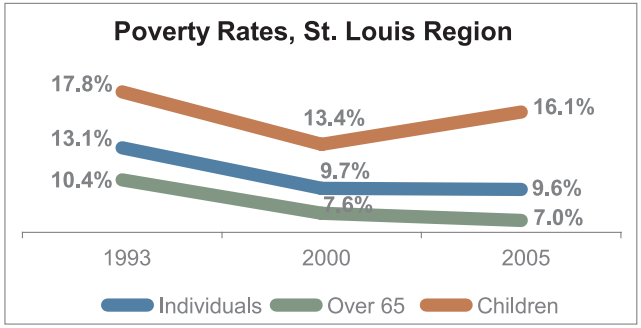
Although these parents play a significant role in ensuring the well being of so many of our region's families, they face a number of challenges.

- A full 53 percent of single parent households in the St. Louis region are working poor or living in poverty. Families headed by single moms are especially at risk. A child of a single mother is more than three times as likely to be living in poverty than a child of a married couple.

Compared to our peer regions, St. Louis has one of the lowest rates of individuals living in poverty. However, poverty strikes children the hardest.

- The region ranks 30th with 9.6 percent of all persons living in poverty.

While 9.6 percent of all individuals and 7 percent of all elderly are in poverty, 16.1 percent of children in St. Louis are in poverty.



The St. Louis region has experienced above average declines in elderly poverty rates.

- In St. Louis and most of the peer regions, the poverty rate of the population above 65 was lower than the poverty rate of individuals.

33 "Effects of Poverty on Children", The Future of Children. 1997

UNWED PARENTS

Percent of total women who gave birth, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**46.9**
2	Louisville	38.0
3	Oklahoma City	37.1
4	Miami	36.0
5	Milwaukee	35.0
6	Nashville	34.9
7	Cincinnati	34.4
8	Baltimore	34.1
9	Charlotte	32.7
10	Cleveland	32.6
11	Philadelphia	32.5
11	**St. Louis**	**32.5**
13	Atlanta	32.4
13	Chicago	32.4
15	San Antonio	32.2
16	Pittsburgh	32.1
17	Detroit	31.2
17	Phoenix	31.2
19	Austin	30.3
20	Indianapolis	30.1
Average		**29.9**
21	Los Angeles	29.3
22	Columbus	28.9
23	Houston	28.2
24	Denver	27.1
25	Dallas	26.5
26	New York	26.1
27	Salt Lake City	25.1
28	Washington DC	24.1
29	Kansas City	23.9
30	Seattle	23.7
31	Minneapolis	21.2
32	San Francisco	21.1
33	Portland	21.0
34	Boston	20.5
35	**San Diego**	**20.3**

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

INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of all persons, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**17.7**
2	San Diego	16.2
3	Houston	16.1
4	Oklahoma City	15.6
5	Los Angeles	14.5
6	Miami	14.0
7	Cleveland	13.8
8	Austin	13.2
9	Dallas	13.1
10	Portland	12.8
11	Detroit	12.7
11	Phoenix	12.7
13	New York	12.6
14	Milwaukee	12.5
15	Columbus	12.1
Average		**12.0**
16	Charlotte	11.9
16	Louisville	11.9
18	Chicago	11.8
18	Nashville	11.8
20	Philadelphia	11.7
21	Cincinnati	11.6
22	Atlanta	11.4
22	Pittsburgh	11.4
24	San Francisco	11.0
25	Salt Lake City	10.9
26	Indianapolis	10.5
27	Kansas City	10.4
28	Denver	9.9
28	Seattle	9.9
30	**St. Louis**	**9.6**
31	Baltimore	9.5
31	Boston	9.5
33	San Antonio	9.4
34	Minneapolis	8.3
35	**Washington DC**	**7.0**

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

CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of persons under age 18, 2005

1	**Memphis**	**25.8**
2	Houston	23.7
3	San Antonio	22.7
4	Oklahoma City	21.7
5	Cleveland	20.9
6	Los Angeles	20.6
7	Milwaukee	19.1
8	Detroit	19.0
8	Miami	19.0
10	Dallas	18.3
10	Phoenix	18.3
12	New York	17.5
13	Portland	17.3
14	Austin	17.1
Average		**16.8**
15	Columbus	16.6
15	Philadelphia	16.6
17	Louisville	16.4
18	Chicago	16.3
18	Cincinnati	16.3
20	Atlanta	16.1
20	**St. Louis**	**16.1**
22	Charlotte	16.0
22	Nashville	16.0
24	San Diego	15.9
25	Kansas City	15.0
26	Indianapolis	14.8
27	Pittsburgh	14.5
28	Baltimore	13.4
29	Denver	13.3
30	San Francisco	12.3
31	Boston	12.0
32	Seattle	11.3
33	Salt Lake City	11.1
34	Minneapolis	10.8
35	**Washington DC**	**8.7**

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

OLDER PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY

Percent of all persons aged 65 and older, 2005

1	**San Antonio**	**15.1**
2	Miami	14.1
3	Memphis	13.3
4	New York	13.1
5	Houston	11.7
6	Nashville	10.3
7	Louisville	10.0
8	Charlotte	9.7
9	Atlanta	9.6
9	Chicago	9.6
11	Boston	9.4
11	Dallas	9.4
13	Cleveland	9.3
13	Detroit	9.3
13	Pittsburgh	9.3
Average		**9.1**
16	Los Angeles	9.1
16	Philadelphia	9.1
18	Columbus	8.9
19	Oklahoma City	8.7
19	Seattle	8.7
21	Baltimore	8.5
22	Denver	8.1
23	San Francisco	8.0
24	Washington DC	7.9
25	Portland	7.8
26	San Diego	7.4
27	Cincinnati	7.3
28	Austin	7.2
28	Phoenix	7.2
30	Kansas City	7.0
30	**St. Louis**	**7.0**
32	Milwaukee	6.8
32	Minneapolis	6.8
34	Salt Lake City	6.4
35	**Indianapolis**	**5.8**

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

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Individual and Family Well-being

Racial Disparity

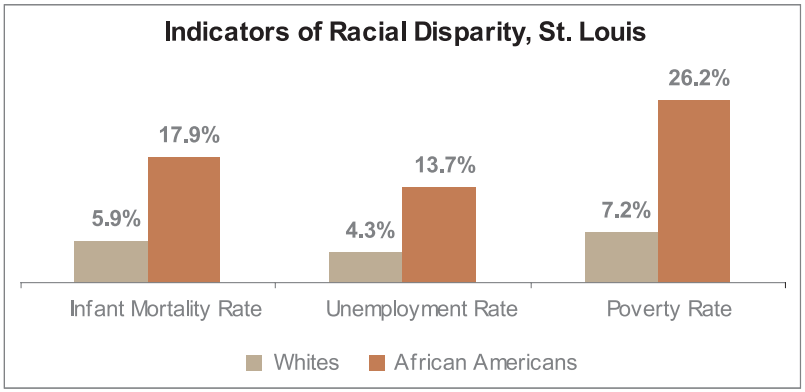
"It is important to know how we compare, but it also is important to establish an absolute standard for what we as a community define as an acceptable quality of well being. How St. Louis responds at both the systemic level and at the individual level is as important as how St. Louis ranks."

—Mark Tranel, Director of the Public Policy Research Center, University of Missouri-St. Louis

After more than 40 years since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, metropolitan regions continue to face the very real challenges of social and economic racial disparity. High levels of disparity in a metro area reduce the quality of life for everyone. When a significant portion of our population is not enjoying the benefits of our communities, the region as a whole suffers.

The St. Louis region demonstrates significant economic and social disparities among the races. African Americans are overrepresented in many indicators of social and economic risk.

- Although they make up 18 percent of our regional population, African Americans accounted for 45 percent of individuals in poverty in 2005.



- At 13.7 percent, the unemployment rate is more than three times that of the 4.3 percent unemployment rate for whites.
- In the regional population 18 and over, whites are more than five times as likely to be enrolled in college than African Americans.
- African Americans are also three times as likely to suffer the loss of a newborn.

DISPARITY IN INFANT MORTALITY

Ratio of African-American to white infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2000 to 2002

1	**San Diego**	**3.9**
2	Pittsburgh	3.2
3	Washington DC	3.2
4	**St. Louis**	**3.0**
5	Boston	2.9
6	Atlanta	2.8
7	Austin	2.8
8	Charlotte	2.8
9	Chicago	2.7
10	Denver	2.7
11	Kansas City	2.5
12	San Francisco	2.5
Average		**2.4**
13	Baltimore	2.4
14	Nashville	2.4
15	Milwaukee	2.4
16	Memphis	2.3
17	Cincinnati	2.3
18	Los Angeles	2.2
19	Houston	2.2
20	New York	2.1
21	Miami	2.1
22	Phoenix	2.1
23	Philadelphia	2.1
24	Oklahoma City	2.1
25	Dallas	2.1
26	Minneapolis	2.1
27	Indianapolis	2.0
28	Louisville	2.0
29	San Antonio	1.9
30	Portland	1.8
31	Detroit	1.8
32	Columbus	1.8
33	Seattle	1.7
34	**Cleveland**	**1.7**

Source: March of Dimes-Peristats

DISPARITY IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Ratio African-American to white unemployment rates, 2003

1	**Milwaukee**	**5.2**
2	San Francisco	3.4
3	Kansas City	3.3
4	**St. Louis**	**3.2**
5	Columbus	3.0
5	Seattle	3.0
7	Cincinnati	2.6
7	Cleveland	2.6
7	Minneapolis	2.6
10	Baltimore	2.4
10	Memphis	2.4
Average		**2.3**
12	Boston	2.3
12	Chicago	2.3
12	Dallas	2.3
15	Philadelphia	2.1
15	Washington DC	2.1
17	Houston	1.9
17	Louisville	1.9
17	New York	1.9
20	Charlotte	1.8
20	Detroit	1.8
20	Phoenix	1.8
23	Atlanta	1.7
23	Los Angeles	1.7
23	Oklahoma City	1.7
26	Denver	1.6
26	Portland	1.6
28	Pittsburgh	1.4
29	Miami	1.3
30	**Indianapolis**	**1.2**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics-Geographic Profile of the United States

DISPARITY IN COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

Ratio white to students of color enrolled in college, 2000-2001

1	**Salt Lake City**	**10.1**
2	Pittsburgh	7.7
3	Minneapolis	7.2
4	Cincinnati	6.0
5	Portland	5.9
6	Columbus	5.5
7	Indianapolis	5.3
8	Milwaukee	5.1
9	**St. Louis**	**5.0**
10	Kansas City	4.8
11	Boston	4.6
12	Denver	4.1
13	Cleveland	3.6
Average		**3.5**
14	Detroit	3.4
15	Oklahoma City	3.3
15	Philadelphia	3.3
17	Seattle	3.2
18	Phoenix	3.1
19	Nashville	2.8
20	Charlotte	2.7
21	Austin	2.5
22	Baltimore	2.2
22	Washington DC	2.2
24	Dallas	2.1
25	Atlanta	2.0
26	Chicago	1.7
27	San Diego	1.5
28	San Francisco	1.4
29	Memphis	1.3
30	New York	1.2
31	Houston	0.9
31	Los Angeles	0.9
33	San Antonio	0.7
34	**Miami**	**0.5**

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission for Higher Education

*Full-Time-Equivalent

DISPARITY IN POVERTY RATES

Ratio of African-American to white poverty rate, 2005

1	**Minneapolis**	**6.3**
2	Milwaukee	5.0
3	Chicago	4.1
4	Philadelphia	3.9
5	Baltimore	3.8
6	Cleveland	3.7
6	Kansas City	3.7
6	Pittsburgh	3.7
9	Detroit	3.6
9	Memphis	3.6
9	**St. Louis**	**3.6**
12	Indianapolis	3.3
13	Cincinnati	3.1
Average		**3.0**
14	Columbus	3.0
15	Atlanta	2.9
15	Oklahoma City	2.9
17	Boston	2.8
17	Seattle	2.8
17	Washington DC	2.8
20	San Francisco	2.7
21	Charlotte	2.6
22	Nashville	2.5
22	New York	2.5
24	Denver	2.4
24	Louisville	2.4
26	Portland	2.3
26	San Diego	2.3
28	Miami	2.2
29	Austin	1.9
29	Dallas	1.9
29	Phoenix	1.9
32	Houston	1.8
33	Los Angeles	1.7
34	**San Antonio**	**1.4**

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

RACIAL DISPARITY IN HOME PURCHASE LOANS

Ratio of African Americans to whites receiving sub-prime rates for home purchase loans, 2004

1	**New York**	**5.5**
2	Philadelphia	5.3
3	Washington DC	5.2
4	Baltimore	4.4
4	Charlotte	4.4
4	Miami	4.4
7	Chicago	4.2
8	Boston	4.0
9	Columbus	3.7
10	Atlanta	3.6
10	Dallas	3.6
12	Cleveland	3.5
12	Los Angeles	3.5
12	San Diego	3.5
Average		**3.4**
15	Houston	3.4
16	San Francisco	3.3
17	Milwaukee	3.2
17	Oklahoma City	3.2
19	Austin	3.1
20	Kansas City	3.0
20	Louisville	3.0
22	Memphis	2.9
22	Nashville	2.9
22	Seattle	2.9
25	Denver	2.8
25	Pittsburgh	2.8
27	**St. Louis**	**2.7**
28	San Antonio	2.6
29	Cincinnati	2.5
29	Portland	2.5
31	Detroit	2.4
32	Phoenix	2.1
33	Minneapolis	2.0
34	**Salt Lake City**	**1.9**

Source: The High Cost of Credit, ACORN, 2005

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Individual and Family Well-being

Sources and Notes

Birth to Teen Parents and Infant Mortality: Births to Teen Parents is presented as a percent of total live births. Teenage mothers are between the ages of 15 and 19. 2003 Natality Data Set, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Infant Mortality reports number of deaths for infants less than one year of age per 1,000 live births for 2002. March of Dimes-Peristats, 1993 MSA definitions used.

Health Care Coverage: Persons lacking health care coverage in 2004 as a percentage of all people. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Crashes and Drug-related fatalities: All rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Motor Vehicle Deaths are attributed specifically to injuries and accidents involving motor vehicles. U.S. Department of Transportation, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

AIDS and Cancer Incidence: The cumulative number of people diagnosed as of 2004 per 100,000 population. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Obesity, Diabetes and Smoking Incidence: Obesity risk measures percentage of adults reporting Body Mass Index greater than or equal to 30.0. Diabetes represents the percent of adults reporting a diagnosis. Smoking risk measures percentage of adults reporting having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who currently smoke. 2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Disability Status: Children and Adults with Disabilities represent the percentage of individuals with a disability within each age group. Employment Rate reports the percent of working age individuals (18-64) with disabilities who were employed in 2005. Persons With Disabilities Living in Poverty is the percent of all individuals with disabilities living in poverty. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Unwed Parents: Unmarried women who gave birth as a percent of all women who gave birth in 2005. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Individuals, Children, and Elderly Poverty Rates: Percent of all persons by age group living in poverty. Individuals measures all people in poverty. Children are all people aged 18 and younger. Elderly measures all people 65 and older. Rate in 2005 based on a threshold of $9,570 for individuals and $19,350 for a family of four, as defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Disparity in Infant Mortality: The ratio of African-American to white infant deaths per 100,000 from 2000 to 2002. March of Dimes-Peristats. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Disparity in Unemployment: The ratio of African-American to white unemployment rates in 2003. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Disparity in College Enrollment: The ratio of whites to students of color enrolled in college in the 2000-01 school year. Atlanta Regional Commission for Higher Education. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Disparity in Poverty Rates: The ration of African-American to white poverty rates in 2005. 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Racial Disparity in Home Purchase Loans: The ratio of African Americans to whites receiving sub-prime rates for home purchase loans in 2004. 2005 "The High Cost of Credit", ACORN, 2005.

Regional Safety and Security

WHERE WE STAND

Regional Safety and Security

"The risk of criminal victimization differs sharply by age, sex, family status, and neighborhood. These demographic and lifestyle factors not only matter, they matter much more than the metropolitan area in which a person happens to live in determining whether they will become the victim of a crime. In other words, differences in risk are much greater within than between metropolitan areas."

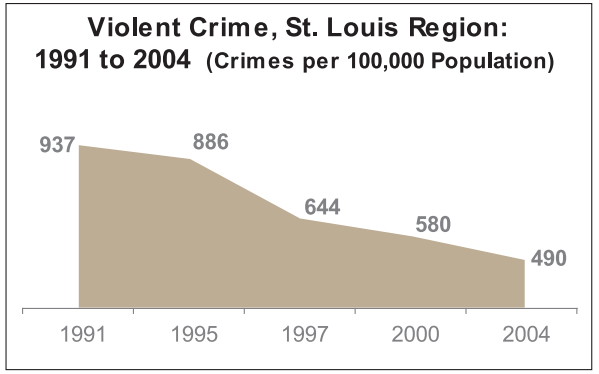
—Richard Rosenfeld, Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis

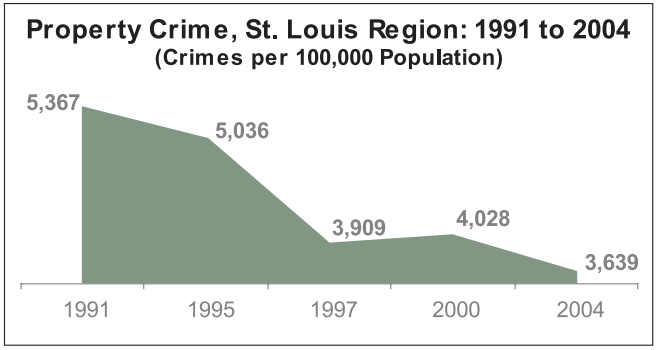
Crime and Social Disorder

An environment where people have a strong sense of security for themselves and their property greatly improves the quality of life in any community. A low level of crime not only benefits the citizens of metropolitan communities, it also encourages investment in the region. Crime is a primary indicator of social disorder, and often reflects a number of factors in community life—social, psychological, demographic, economic and more.

Crime rates continue to improve in both the St. Louis region and metropolitan regions across the county.

- In 2004, the crime rate for our region was 4,129 per 100,000, down from 6,305 crimes per 100,000 people in 1991. As a result, the St. Louis region has dropped in rank from 11th to 23rd relative to our peer regions, a dramatic improvement.
- The biggest decline in crime occurred between 1990 and 1997. Since then, the region experienced only modest relative declines in crime, dropping from a ranking of 24th in 1997 to a ranking of 23rd in 2004.





Regional Safety and Security

Crime and Social Disorder

WHERE WE STAND

METRO CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Memphis**	**6,961.3**
2	San Antonio*	6,602.0
3	Oklahoma City	6,238.7
4	Charlotte	6,159.6
5	Phoenix	5,971.1
6	Salt Lake City	5,842.4
7	Columbus	5,648.5
8	Miami	5,599.9
9	Dallas	5,595.5
10	Seattle	5,493.8
11	Kansas City	5,402.7
12	Cleveland*	5,383.5
13	Portland	5,211.3
14	Houston	5,092.4
15	Nashville	5,040.5
Average		**5,749.5**
16	Atlanta	4,746.7
17	Denver	4,722.0
18	Indianapolis	4,623.4
19	Austin	4,575.0
20	San Francisco	4,557.7
21	Baltimore	4,546.5
22	Milwaukee*	4,368.2
23	**St. Louis**	**4,129.2**
24	Cincinnati	4,032.1
25	San Diego	3,753.4
26	Louisville	3,736.4
27	Minneapolis	3,723.7
28	Los Angeles	3,518.8
29	Philadelphia*	3,228.6
30	Pittsburgh	2,739.4
31	Boston	2,727.3
32	**New York**	**2,535.1**

Source: Crime in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice

*Indicates 2003 Data

METRO PROPERTY CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Memphis**	**5,952.2**
2	San Antonio*	5,715.9
3	Oklahoma City	5,715.0
4	Salt Lake City	5,482.6
5	Phoenix	5,478.0
6	Charlotte	5,396.3
7	Columbus	5,204.1
8	Seattle	5,094.6
Average		**5,011.4**
9	Dallas	4,981.4
10	Portland	4,869.8
11	Kansas City	4,807.1
12	Miami	4,787.9
13	Cleveland*	4,616.2
14	Houston	4,368.8
15	Denver	4,288.0
16	Atlanta	4,224.8
17	Austin	4,210.5
18	Nashville	4,168.1
19	Indianapolis	4,090.1
20	San Francisco	4,043.9
21	Washington DC*	3,921.7
21	Milwaukee*	3,921.7
23	Cincinnati	3,671.6
24	Baltimore	3,660.4
25	**St. Louis**	**3,639.0**
26	Minneapolis	3,384.9
27	Louisville	3,376.0
28	San Diego	3,285.0
29	Los Angeles	2,864.1
30	Philadelphia*	2,836.6
31	Pittsburgh	2,370.7
32	Boston	2,326.9
33	**New York**	**2,076.5**

Source: Crime in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice

*Indicates 2003 Data

METRO VIOLENT CRIME RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Memphis**	**1,009.1**
2	Baltimore	886.1
3	Nashville	872.4
4	Miami	812.0
5	Charlotte	763.3
6	Houston	723.6
7	Los Angeles	654.7
Average		**630.4**
8	Dallas	614.1
9	Detroit	612.1
10	Philadelphia*	609.4
11	Cleveland*	598.8
12	Kansas City	595.6
13	Indianapolis	533.3
14	Oklahoma City	523.7
15	Atlanta	521.9
16	San Francisco	513.8
17	Phoenix	493.1
18	**St. Louis**	**490.2**
19	San Antonio*	485.0
20	San Diego	468.4
21	New York	458.6
22	Washington DC	446.5
23	Columbus	444.4
24	Denver	434.0
25	Milwaukee*	416.5
26	Boston	400.4
27	Seattle	399.2
28	Pittsburgh	368.7
29	Austin	364.5
30	Cincinnati	360.5
31	Louisville	360.4
32	Salt Lake City	359.8
33	Portland	341.5
34	**Minneapolis**	**338.8**

Source: Crime in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice

*Indicates 2003 Data

METRO MURDER RATE

Per 100,000 population, 2004

1	**Baltimore**	**12.5**
2	Detroit	10.0
3	Memphis	9.7
4	Dallas	8.8
5	Los Angeles	8.6
6	Philadelphia*	8.3
Average		**8.2**
7	Atlanta	8.1
8	Houston	8.0
8	Phoenix	8.0
10	Kansas City	7.9
10	Washington DC	7.9
12	Milwaukee*	7.8
13	Indianapolis	7.6
14	**St. Louis**	**7.4**
15	San Francisco	7.3
16	Columbus	7.0
17	Louisville	6.9
18	Miami	6.8
19	Charlotte	6.7
20	Cleveland*	6.4
21	San Antonio*	6.3
22	Denver	6.1
23	Nashville	6.0
24	New York	5.0
25	Oklahoma City	4.9
26	Cincinnati	4.8
27	San Diego	4.3
28	Pittsburgh	3.7
29	Seattle	3.2
30	Minneapolis	3.0
31	Portland	2.9
32	Austin	2.6
32	Boston	2.6
32	**Salt Lake City**	**2.6**

Source: Crime in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice

*Indicates 2003 Data

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Regional Safety and Security

Emergency Preparedness and Regional Response

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) defines risk by three principal variables: threat, or the likelihood of a type of attack that might be attempted, vulnerability, or the likelihood that an attacker would succeed with a particular attack type, and consequence, or the potential impact of a particular attack.

Factors that are considered when assessing risk include:

- Presence of physical assets such as chemical plants, stadiums and commercial airports.
- Suspicious activity as reported by law enforcement and intelligence officials.
- Geographic vulnerability factors, such as the area's proximity to international borders.

To address risk preparedness issues in the St. Louis area, the region receives funding from the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI), a federal program designed to fund metropolitan areas with regional planning, equipment, training and exercises to prepare for critical incident response.

- Since the UASI program's inception in 2003, the St. Louis area has fared poorly in funding levels relative to other metropolitan regions of similar and even smaller population size, such as Seattle, Baltimore, San Diego, Kansas City, and Denver.

In 2006, however, the allocation process was amended to better reflect true risk levels in the nation's population centers and urban areas were required to apply for the funds in a competitive process.

- Grants are now awarded based on the effectiveness of a grant application and a risk profile created by DHS.
- The St. Louis area's application was rated among the top 50 percent of all urban areas; this factor, combined with the risk assessment caused St. Louis' funding to increase by 31 percent in 2006 over 2005.
- The combined asset-based and geographic-based risk assessment for the St. Louis region placed it in the top 50 percent of all eligible urban areas, meaning that the risk associated with individual assets in the St. Louis Area was higher than at least half of the eligible urban areas.

For more information on emergency preparedness and response in the St. Louis region, visit the STARRS website at www.stl-starrs.org.

Regional Safety and Security

Emergency Preparedness and Regional Response

WHERE WE STAND

Top emergency preparedness priorities in the St. Louis region go beyond the scope of terrorism to include pandemic flu, industrial accidents, and natural disasters such as earthquakes and tornados. Many of the projects funded are regional in scope. Examples include:

- shared regional resources for hazardous materials response, heavy rescue teams, law enforcement tactical teams and other first responders. Visit www.stl-starrs.org for "Shared Regional Resources map" for resource descriptions and locations.
- a virtual emergency operation center that allows emergency operation centers and other key agencies to collaborate and communicate during all phases of events, from planning through response and recovery;
- a terrorist early warning system which integrates information and intelligence from all sources to help detect and prevent terrorism;
- a universal identification card system to permit first responders to carry identification cards recognized across the metropolitan area, with a high security centralized database;
- disease surveillance to enable early detection of syndromes and disease; and
- a medical communications center linking hospitals to emergency managers, public health departments and the states of Missouri and Illinois.

HOMELAND SECURITY FUNDING

Total funding under Urban Areas Security Initiative in millions, 2003-2006

1	**New York**	**504.0**
2	Washington DC	195.7
3	Los Angeles	189.0
4	Chicago	161.4
5	San Francisco	93.8
6	Boston	80.1
7	Philadelphia	79.6
8	Houston	79.0
Average		**69.0**
9	Miami	64.1
10	Detroit	61.7
11	Seattle	55.7
12	Dallas	50.3
13	Baltimore	47.8
14	San Diego	44.6
15	Atlanta	42.5
16	Kansas City	40.4
17	Denver	37.3
18	Phoenix	37.2
19	**St. Louis**	**36.9**
20	Portland	34.7
21	Pittsburgh	33.3
22	Cincinnati	31.3
23	Cleveland	28.4
24	Milwaukee	25.1
25	Louisville	22.5
26	Minneapolis	22.4
27	Charlotte	21.9
28	Columbus	20.6
29	Memphis	20.3
30	Indianapolis	20.2
31	San Antonio	16.7
32	**Oklahoma City**	**9.7**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

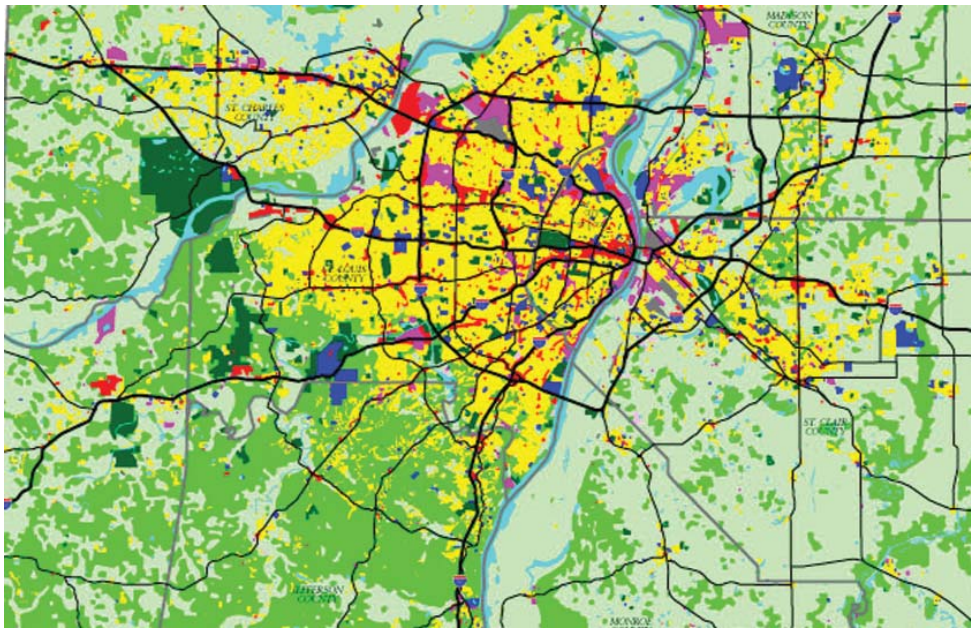
Regional Safety and Security

Sources and Notes

Property and Violent Crime Rates and Murder Rate: Based on the number of crimes per 100,000 population. Data for select metro areas is from 2003 due to changes in reporting. Total Crime Rate is the sum of violent and property crime. The Murder Rate is a subset of violent crime. Data is gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigations based upon local crime reporting. Crime in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice, 2004.

Homeland Security Funding: Total funding from the Urban Areas Security Initiative from 2003 to 2006. Urban Areas Security Initiative.

Urban Form and Physical Environment



Urban Form and Physical Environment

Land Use

Shifts in economic development and mobility patterns have significant impacts on the shape and structure of metropolitan areas around the nation. These shifts transform the urban environment and challenge communities to address increasing demands, while preserving a high quality of life.

The St. Louis region's expanding footprint can be explained, in part, by geography. There are no natural barriers to expansion, and no major metro areas competing for geographic dominance.

- In 2003, an additional 2,257 square miles were added to the St. Louis MSA to reflect the incorporation of outlying areas. Population density in the region fell by 21 percent between 2000 and 2005, illustrating continued land-use expansion absent of high levels of population growth.

Areas farthest from St. Louis' urban core continue to experience the most rapid population and employment growth in the region.

- Ranking above average in employment dispersal, the region continues to experience growth in the percent of the employment base that is located outside of the central urban core.

- However, population dispersal data, which measures the change in population living outside of the urban core, indicate that population movement from the city to the suburbs has slowed.

Despite continued business and residential development in the outlying counties of the metro area, the region still boasts growing amounts of farmland, underscoring the importance of agri-business to the regional economy.

- St. Louis has the 5th highest amount of farmland from among our peer regions.

- The rural urban mix of our region presents opportunities, yet also challenges the region to balance and manage both highly urban areas and highly rural areas in the same region.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Land Use

WHERE WE STAND

CHANGE IN DENSITY

Percent Change in Density, 2000 - 2005

1	**Cleveland**	**27.5**
2	Washington DC	22.6
3	Phoenix	18.9
4	Austin	16.2
5	Dallas	13.8
6	Los Angeles	13.7
7	Charlotte	10.6
8	Minneapolis	5.8
9	San Diego	4.2
10	Baltimore	4.0
11	Milwaukee	0.8
12	Detroit	0.6
13	Seattle	-0.5
14	San Francisco	-1.5
15	Cincinnati	-4.5
16	Philadelphia	-4.9
17	Indianapolis	-6.9
18	Miami	-8.7
19	Pittsburgh	-11.4
Average		**-11.5**
20	Columbus	-12.5
21	Atlanta	-12.6
22	Houston	-16.2
23	Nashville	-17.2
24	Oklahoma City	-17.8
25	Portland	-17.9
26	Chicago	-19.9
27	**St. Louis**	**-21.1**
28	Kansas City	-24.7
29	Boston	-25.3
30	Memphis	-27.0
31	Louisville	-41.0
32	San Antonio	-46.3
33	Denver	-49.8
34	New York	-65.8
35	**Salt Lake City**	**-86.9**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POPULATION DISPERSAL

Change in percent of metro population living outside the principle urban county, 2000-2005

1	**Austin**	**6.4**
2	Memphis	5.8
3	Nashville	5.2
4	Phoenix	5.1
5	Houston	4.9
6	Indianapolis	4.1
7	San Antonio	4.0
8	Columbus	3.8
9	Dallas	3.3
10	Chicago	3.2
11	Milwaukee	2.7
Average		**2.6**
12	Cincinnati	2.6
13	Portland	2.5
14	Baltimore	2.4
14	San Diego	2.4
16	Detroit	2.3
16	Philadelphia	2.3
18	Kansas City	2.1
19	Charlotte	2.0
19	Cleveland	2.0
19	Washington DC	2.0
22	Atlanta	1.9
22	Louisville	1.9
22	Pittsburgh	1.9
22	Seattle	1.9
26	Denver	1.8
26	Oklahoma City	1.8
28	Minneapolis	1.7
29	Los Angeles	1.5
30	New York	1.2
31	Boston	1.1
32	San Francisco	0.9
32	**St. Louis**	**0.9**
34	Salt Lake City	0.8
35	**Miami**	**0.7**

Source: County Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

EMPLOYMENT DISPERSAL

Change in percent of employment base located outside of principal urban county, 2000 - 2004

1	**Dallas**	**5.3**
2	Austin	5.0
3	Indianapolis	3.5
4	Cincinnati	3.4
5	Nashville	3.0
6	Baltimore	2.7
7	Columbus	2.4
8	Chicago	2.2
8	Portland	2.2
10	**St. Louis**	**2.0**
11	Kansas City	1.9
12	Washington DC	1.6
13	San Antonio	1.4
13	Denver	1.4
Average		**1.4**
15	Houston	1.3
16	Cleveland	1.2
16	Louisville	1.2
16	Memphis	1.2
19	Atlanta	1.1
20	Salt Lake City	0.9
20	Seattle	0.9
22	Milwaukee	0.5
22	Pittsburgh	0.5
24	New York	0.3
24	Phoenix	0.3
26	Philadelphia	0.2
27	Boston	0.1
27	Detroit	0.1
29	Oklahoma	-0.1
30	Minneapolis	-0.4
31	Charlotte	-0.6
32	**San Francisco**	**-2.8**

Source: County Business Patterns

FARMLAND

Acres of land in farms in thousands, 2002

1	**Dallas**	**7,470**
2	Chicago	4,666
3	Kansas City	3,681
4	San Antonio	3,644
5	**St. Louis**	**3,056**
6	Houston	2,977
7	Oklahoma City	2,586
8	Minneapolis	1,986
9	Nashville	1,939
10	Austin	1,888
Average		**1,793**
11	Phoenix	1,789
12	Columbus	1,634
13	Memphis	1,556
14	Louisville	1,440
15	Cincinnati	1,421
16	Indianapolis	1,381
17	Miami	1,300
18	Detroit	1,196
19	Atlanta	1,027
20	Pittsburgh	908
21	Salt Lake City	873
22	Portland	715
23	Charlotte	551
24	Baltimore	528
25	San Diego	408
26	Cleveland	375
27	Los Angeles	358
28	Seattle	335
29	**Milwaukee**	**309**

Source: 2006 County and City Extra, 14th Edition

CHANGE IN FARMLAND

Percent change in acres, 1997-2002

1	**Pittsburgh**	**19.3**
2	Cleveland	18.3
3	Seattle	9.8
4	Charlotte	9.5
5	Atlanta	7.9
6	Cincinnati	6.1
6	Portland	6.1
8	Dallas	6.0
9	Nashville	5.0
10	Kansas City	4.9
11	Houston	4.6
12	Oklahoma City	4.4
13	Columbus	4.1
14	**St. Louis**	**3.2**
15	San Antonio	2.0
Average		**1.6**
16	Detroit	0.8
17	Louisville	0.6
18	Memphis	0.0
18	Milwaukee	0.0
20	Austin	- 0.1
21	Indianapolis	- 2.5
22	Chicago	- 4.7
23	Los Angeles	- 5.3
24	Baltimore	- 7.9
25	Miami	- 9.8
26	Phoenix	-11.1
27	Salt Lake City	-12.3
28	**San Diego**	**-14.1**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: 2006 County and City Extra, 14th Edition

Urban Form and Physical Environment

"When examined at a human scale, improved environmental quality improves the economic health of a region by reducing the strain on the public health system. Whether the improvements focus on air, water, or soil, the burden on our human public health lessens when we have cleaner air to breathe, cleaner water to drink, and fewer contaminated properties to avoid."

—Sarah L. Coffin, Department of Public Policy Studies, Saint Louis University

Environment

Preserving the quality of the natural environment not only benefits the health of the region's citizens, it provides an economic asset by enhancing the quality of life for people and businesses. Prospective citizens and business want to know how the region compares in efforts to mitigate environmental impacts and to improve the quality of health and life of its citizens when they are choosing a place to live and work.

Air quality, while improving, continues to be a health and environmental concern in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

- The region's air quality has steadily improved over the last 15 years. Research suggests that the region should meet the newer more stringent ozone standard by the year 2009.
- However, St. Louis experienced an average of 13 days where ozone measurements exceeded the health based standard for the time period reported, ranking above average compared to its peer regions.

There continue to be high levels of childhood lead poisoning and asthma risk in the St. Louis region.

- African Americans are three times as likely to be hospitalized from asthma and three times as likely to die from the disease. The racial differences in prevalence, morbidity and mortality are highly correlated with poverty, indoor allergens, lack of patient education, and inadequate medical care and aging housing stock.

St. Louis is still challenged by some serious region-wide environmental issues

- The St. Louis MSA ranks near the bottom of the Green Metro Index, which compares the national largest metropolitan areas on measures of environmental quality and performance with regard to air quality, toxic releases, super fund sites, energy use, mass transit use, and motor vehicle use.

St. Louis and other metros with a strong industrial base dominate the top of toxic chemical release rankings.

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) is a tool that gives the public information on chemical releases. Although the data lacks the specificity to determine human health and environmental impacts due to exposure, the data can be used as a starting point for making informed decisions about protecting the environment.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

GREEN METRO AREAS

Index of 6 indicators measuring environmental quality and performance, 2003

1	**Indianapolis**	**395**
2	Detroit	388
3	**St. Louis**	**381**
4	Kansas City	379
5	Salt Lake City	374
6	Louisville	356
7	Houston	354
8	Memphis	331
9	Milwaukee	326
10	Charlotte	324
11	Minneapolis	316
12	Baltimore	312
13	Cincinnati	311
13	Oklahoma City	311
13	Pittsburgh	311
16	Cleveland	297
17	Denver	294
18	Columbus	287
19	Nashville	286
20	Philadelphia	284
Average		**272**
21	Atlanta	267
22	Dallas	265
23	Phoenix	262
24	Chicago	237
25	Boston	236
26	Washington DC	220
27	Los Angeles	198
28	San Diego	181
29	Portland	175
30	San Antonio	174
31	Seattle	163
32	Austin	162
32	Miami	162
34	New York	136
35	**San Francisco**	**66**

Source: The Environmental Resource Handbook, 3rd Edition

A lower number indicates better environmental quality or performance

TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASES TO LAND, AIR AND WATER

Pounds of reported releases in thousands, 2003

1	**Salt Lake City**	**225,586**
2	Houston	111,354
3	Pittsburgh	79,777
4	Chicago	63,526
5	Detroit	49,986
6	Atlanta	43,287
7	**St. Louis**	**41,457**
8	Cincinnati	26,952
Average		**26,786**
9	Baltimore	22,661
10	Philadelphia	22,655
11	Indianapolis	21,829
12	Washington DC	21,771
13	Charlotte	19,045
14	Minneapolis	18,341
15	Cleveland	17,134
16	New York	16,500
17	Louisville	15,832
18	Los Angeles	12,835
19	Portland	11,807
20	Nashville	11,117
21	Memphis	10,968
22	Columbus	10,795
23	Kansas City	10,567
24	Dallas	8,861
25	Milwaukee	8,578
26	San Francisco	5,408
27	Seattle	4,552
28	Boston	4,456
29	San Antonio	4,445
30	Phoenix	3,792
31	Miami	3,694
32	Denver	3,407
33	San Diego	2,737
34	Oklahoma City	1,086
35	**Austin**	**729**

Source: Toxic Release Inventory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

DAYS WITH UNHEALTHY AIR

(with designation of orange level or higher) Average number, 2002-2004

1	**Los Angeles**	**44**
2	Houston	24
3	Baltimore	20
4	Philadelphia	18
5	Washington DC	16
6	Cleveland	13
6	**St. Louis**	**13**
8	Atlanta	11
8	Charlotte	11
8	Cincinnati	11
8	Louisville	11
8	New York	11
13	Indianapolis	10
13	Pittsburgh	10
Average		**9**
15	Detroit	9
15	Memphis	9
15	San Diego	9
18	Nashville	8
18	San Antonio	8
20	Chicago	7
20	Columbus	7
20	Dallas	7
20	Denver	7
20	Milwaukee	7
25	Kansas City	6
26	Phoenix	5
27	Austin	3
28	Salt Lake City	2
29	Miami	1
29	Minneapolis	1
29	Oklahoma City	1
32	Portland	0
32	San Francisco	0
32	**Seattle**	**0**

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

ASTHMA RISK

Index of 12 indicators of asthma risk, 2006. Higher scores indicate increased risk.

1	**Philadelphia**	**97.5**
2	Atlanta	95.9
3	Milwaukee	95.7
4	Cleveland	95.1
5	**St. Louis**	**94.6**
6	Detroit	94.5
7	Cincinnati	93.8
8	Pittsburgh	93.1
9	Phoenix	92.2
10	Memphis	92.1
11	Baltimore	91.7
12	Chicago	91.5
13	Charlotte	91.2
14	Houston	90.8
15	Washington DC	90.2
16	Indianapolis	89.0
17	Louisville	87.5
18	Salt Lake City	86.3
19	San Diego	85.9
20	San Antonio	85.8
Average		**84.1**
21	Los Angeles	80.8
22	Dallas	80.7
23	Seattle	79.1
24	Denver	78.8
25	Kansas City	78.5
26	Oklahoma City	78.4
27	New York	78.3
28	Columbus	75.7
29	Nashville	74.8
30	Boston	73.1
31	Portland	72.1
32	Austin	68.6
33	Miami	66.4
34	San Francisco	65.3
35	**Minneapolis**	**59.7**

Source: Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Confirmed elevated blood lead levels as percent of children tested, 2003

1	**Cleveland**	**9.2**
2	Milwaukee	6.4
3	**St. Louis**	**6.1**
4	Philadelphia	5.8
5	San Francisco	5.5
6	Chicago	5.1
7	Detroit	4.9
8	Baltimore	3.4
9	Cincinnati	2.8
Average		**2.3**
10	Kansas City	2.3
10	Pittsburgh	2.3
12	Indianapolis	1.8
13	Minneapolis	1.6
13	San Diego	1.6
15	Portland	1.5
16	Los Angeles	1.4
16	New York	1.4
18	Austin	1.0
18	Columbus	1.0
18	Louisville	1.0
18	San Antonio	1.0
18	Seattle	1.0
23	Boston	0.9
23	Oklahoma City	0.9
25	Houston	0.8
25	Memphis	0.8
27	Miami	0.7
28	Charlotte	0.6
28	Dallas	0.6
28	Nashville	0.6
28	Salt Lake City	0.6
32	Atlanta	0.5
32	**Washington DC**	**0.5**

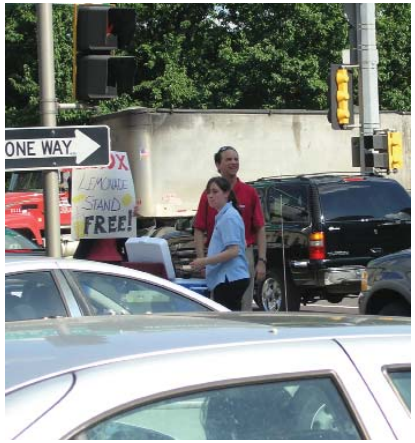
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Urban Form and Physical Environment



Transportation

The way in which a transportation system is designed, built and managed can have a tremendous impact on regional economic vitality, environmental quality, public health, and the overall quality of life of area residents. Transportation is critical to establishing a strong position in the national and global marketplace, to building vibrant communities, and to connecting people to regional opportunities so they can live more prosperous lives.

The region's high ranking on the road network measure suggests that the extensive freeway system is well-positioned to support the intensity of travel in the St. Louis region.

- This is further evident when comparing the relatively moderate population of St. Louis compared to metros such as Los Angeles, Washington D.C., and Chicago that rank well above the region on daily travel density.
- The extensive highway system in the St. Louis region has provided residents the mobility necessary to live farther away from their destinations with little impact on travel time, resulting in highly dispersed urban development patterns. Commuters in the St. Louis region spent an average of 24.6 minutes traveling each way between their home and work in 2005.

Transportation expenditures[34] are an increasingly large proportion of household budgets and, with the rising price of fuel, the costs are expected to continue to increase.

- Since at least 1986, transportation costs have accounted for approximately 19 percent of St. Louis area annual household expenditures - an expense second only to housing.[35]
- Households in the St. Louis region spent 18.7 percent of their budget on transportation in 2003, placing the area above average compared to 25 peer metros, yet considerably lower than many of the region's Midwestern peers, including Kansas City.
- Relative to St. Louis—Baltimore, Portland, New York and Washington D.C. have significantly lower rates of transportation spending per household, which may reflect the availability of extensive transit systems in these metros, thus providing residents more affordable travel choices.

34 Transportation expenditures include net outlays for vehicle purchases, gas and motor oil, as well as vehicle finance charges, maintenance, repair, insurance, licensing, car rentals, and public transportation.

35 Selected Midwestern metropolitan statistical areas: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1986-2004.

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Transportation

WHERE WE STAND

ROAD NETWORK

Freeway Lane Miles per Square Mile, 2004

1	**Los Angeles**	**2.6**
1	San Diego	2.6
3	Baltimore	2.3
4	San Francisco	2.0
5	San Antonio	1.9
5	**St. Louis**	**1.9**
7	Charlotte	1.8
7	Kansas City	1.8
9	Indianapolis	1.7
10	Cleveland	1.6
10	Columbus	1.6
10	Salt Lake City	1.6
10	Washington D.C.	1.6
Average		**1.5**
14	Denver	1.5
14	Louisville	1.5
14	New York	1.5
14	Seattle	1.5
18	Miami	1.4
18	Milwaukee	1.4
18	Oklahoma City	1.4
18	Portland	1.4
22	Cincinnati	1.3
22	Dallas	1.3
22	Detroit	1.3
22	Houston	1.3
22	Minneapolis	1.3
22	Nashville	1.3
28	Phoenix	1.2
29	Boston	1.1
29	Memphis	1.1
31	Chicago	1.0
31	Philadelphia	1.0
31	Pittsburgh	1.0
34	Austin	0.9
35	**Atlanta**	**0.8**

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Highway Statistics 2004

DAILY TRAVEL DENSITY

Daily vehicle miles of travel per square mile, Urbanized Areas, 2004

1	**Los Angeles**	**131,671**
2	San Diego	95,637
3	Miami	87,960
4	San Francisco	76,483
5	Baltimore	76,143
6	Indianapolis	72,592
7	Washington DC	72,359
8	Detroit	71,045
9	Charlotte	68,237
10	Milwaukee	66,709
11	Phoenix	63,657
12	Portland	63,638
13	Chicago	62,589
14	Salt Lake City	62,365
15	New York	62,355
16	Denver	61,123
Average		**59,586**
17	Seattle	58,728
18	San Antonio	58,083
19	**St. Louis**	**57,061**
20	Louisville	53,125
21	Minneapolis	52,982
22	Columbus	51,245
23	Houston	49,910
24	Memphis	48,948
25	Oklahoma City	48,162
26	Dallas	47,947
27	Philadelphia	46,894
28	Cincinnati	44,673
29	Boston	43,237
30	Cleveland	43,082
31	Nashville	42,300
32	Atlanta	41,469
33	Kansas City	39,850
34	Pittsburgh	32,095
35	**Austin**	**31,162**

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Highway Statistics 2004

COMMUTE TIME

Average travel time to work in minutes, 2005

1	**New York**	**34.2**
2	Washington D.C.	33.4
3	Atlanta	31.1
3	Chicago	31.0
5	Baltimore	29.0
6	Boston	28.6
7	Miami	28.5
8	Los Angeles	28.4
9	San Francisco	28.3
10	Houston	28.1
11	Philadelphia	27.9
12	Seattle	27.1
13	Dallas	26.5
13	Phoenix	26.5
Average		**26.0**
15	Detroit	25.9
16	Denver	25.7
17	Nashville	25.4
18	Charlotte	25.3
19	San Diego	25.2
20	Austin	25.1
21	San Antonio	24.9
22	Pittsburgh	24.6
22	**St Louis**	**24.6**
24	Portland	24.4
25	Minneapolis	24.1
26	Cleveland	24.0
27	Indianapolis	23.8
28	Memphis	23.5
29	Cincinnati	23.3
30	Louisville	22.6
31	Columbus	22.5
32	Kansas City	22.4
33	Salt Lake City	21.9
34	Milwaukee	21.3
35	**Oklahoma City**	**21.1**

2005 American Community Survey, U.S, Census Bureau

HOUSEHOLD TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES

As a percent of total household expenditures, 2003

1	**Houston**	**20.9**
2	Cleveland	20.5
2	Detroit	20.5
4	Kansas City	20.2
5	Cincinnati	20.0
6	Dallas	19.7
7	Miami	19.6
7	Phoenix	19.6
9	Denver	19.2
10	Seattle	19.0
11	Atlanta	18.7
11	**St. Louis**	**18.7**
13	Los Angeles	18.4
13	San Diego	18.4
Average		**18.0**
15	Boston	17.2
15	Minneapolis	17.2
17	Chicago	16.9
18	Milwaukee	16.6
18	Pittsburgh	16.6
18	San Francisco	16.6
21	Philadelphia	15.9
22	New York	15.4
22	Washington DC	15.4
24	Portland	15.1
25	**Baltimore**	**14.0**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

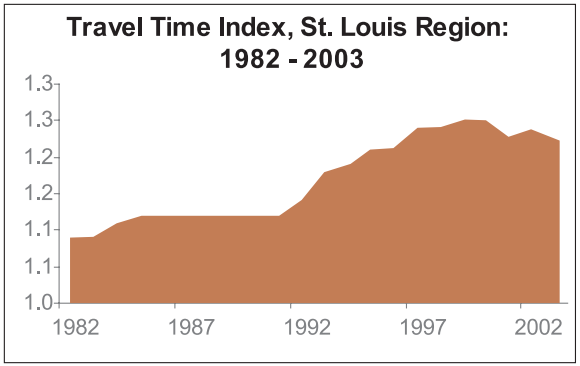
Source: Surface Transportation Policy Project

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Like all large metropolitan areas, traffic congestion is a major problem for the St. Louis region.

- The travel time index (TTI) measures the amount of extra time it takes to travel during peak travel times compared to off-peak, uncongested, travel times.[36] Between 1982 and 2003, the TTI for St. Louis only grew 11.9 percent, a much lower rate than the other metros.

- The average peak-hour traveler in the St. Louis region spent an additional 35 hours on the highway due to delay in 2003, which translated into $556 in wasted time and fuel.[37]



Although most urban travel occurs in autos, transit also plays a critical role in supporting transportation needs of metro area residents.

- St. Louis has a fairly limited transit capacity, ranking it 20th among the 35 regions.

- 91,500 households in the St. Louis region did not own a vehicle in 2000. For these residents, the transit system is a vital link to regional job opportunities, shopping, health care, and other services.

- The mobility index gauges the level of transit service relative to the number of households without a vehicle. The St. Louis region ranks 22nd on the Mobility Index, which suggests that the extent of the region's transit system may not provide adequate frequency and coverage for those without cars.

36 A value over 1.0 indicates congestion. The TTI value for St. Louis ranks the region 25th, with a value of 1.22, meaning a 20 minute trip would take an additional 4.4 minutes (22 percent more time) due to delay from congestion.

37 2005 Urban Mobility Study, Texas Transportation Institute

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Transportation

CONGESTION COST

Annual cost of delay per peak hour traveler in dollars, 2003

1	**Los Angeles**	**1,598**
2	San Francisco	1,224
3	Washington DC	1,169
4	Atlanta	1,127
5	Houston	1,061
6	Dallas	1,012
7	Chicago	976
8	Detroit	955
9	San Diego	900
10	Miami	869
11	Denver	865
12	Boston	853
13	Austin	851
14	Baltimore	838
15	Phoenix	831
16	New York	824
17	Seattle	792
Average		**742**
18	Charlotte	724
19	Minneapolis	722
20	Louisville	703
21	Portland	670
22	Indianapolis	641
22	Philadelphia	641
24	Nashville	616
25	**St. Louis**	**596**
26	San Antonio	552
27	Memphis	549
28	Salt Lake City	520
29	Cincinnati	513
30	Columbus	483
31	Milwaukee	397
32	Kansas City	286
33	Pittsburgh	241
34	Oklahoma City	205
35	**Cleveland**	**177**

Urban Mobility Report 2005, Texas Transportation Institute

TRAVEL TIME INDEX

2003

1	**Los Angeles**	**1.75**
2	Chicago	1.57
3	San Francisco	1.54
4	Washington DC	1.51
5	Atlanta	1.46
6	Houston	1.42
6	Miami	1.42
8	San Diego	1.41
9	Denver	1.40
10	New York	1.39
11	Detroit	1.38
11	Seattle	1.38
13	Baltimore	1.37
13	Portland	1.37
15	Dallas	1.36
16	Phoenix	1.35
17	Boston	1.34
17	Minneapolis	1.34
19	Austin	1.33
Average		**1.32**
20	Philadelphia	1.32
21	Charlotte	1.31
22	Salt Lake City	1.28
23	Indianapolis	1.24
23	Louisville	1.24
25	Cincinnati	1.22
25	Memphis	1.22
25	San Antonio	1.22
25	**St. Louis**	**1.22**
29	Milwaukee	1.21
30	Columbus	1.19
31	Nashville	1.18
32	Kansas City	1.11
33	Oklahoma	1.10
33	Pittsburgh	1.10
35	**Cleveland**	**1.09**

Urban Mobility Report 2005, Texas Transportation Institute

CHANGE IN TRAVEL TIME INDEX

Percent change, 1982-2003

1	**Atlanta**	**35.2**
2	Los Angeles	34.6
3	Chicago	33.1
4	San Diego	33.0
5	Portland	30.5
6	Miami	30.3
7	Minneapolis	30.1
8	Seattle	29.0
9	Baltimore	28.0
9	Washington DC	28.0
11	Denver	27.3
11	San Francisco	27.3
13	Dallas	27.1
14	Salt Lake City	24.3
15	Detroit	23.2
16	Austin	23.1
17	New York	23.0
18	Charlotte	22.4
Average		**21.3**
19	Boston	21.8
20	Indianapolis	20.4
21	Phoenix	19.5
22	Memphis	18.4
23	Cincinnati	17.3
24	Philadelphia	16.8
25	San Antonio	16.2
26	Columbus	15.5
27	Milwaukee	15.2
28	Louisville	13.8
29	**St. Louis**	**11.9**
30	Houston	10.9
31	Nashville	10.3
32	Kansas City	9.9
33	Oklahoma City	7.8
34	Cleveland	6.9
35	**Pittsburgh**	**1.9**

Urban Mobility Report 2005, Texas Transportation Institute

TRANSIT CAPACITY

Transit seat miles in revenue service (in thousands), 2004

1	**New York**	**39,507,786**
2	Chicago	11,912,701
3	San Francisco	7,051,572
4	Washington DC	6,094,433
5	Boston	5,094,805
6	Los Angeles	5,067,620
7	Philadelphia	4,743,949
Average		**3,112,305**
8	Baltimore	2,502,528
9	Atlanta	2,484,111
10	Seattle	2,402,788
11	Houston	2,108,402
12	Denver	2,042,541
13	Miami	1,884,791
14	Dallas	1,732,684
15	Portland	1,423,441
16	Minneapolis	1,326,590
17	Detroit	1,220,408
18	Pittsburgh	1,190,339
19	Cleveland	1,122,067
20	**St Louis**	**1,079,182**
21	Salt Lake City	1,000,213
22	San Diego	899,388
23	Milwaukee	718,433
24	San Antonio	660,384
25	Cincinnati	519,321
26	Austin	486,159
27	Phoenix	457,807
28	Charlotte	421,602
29	Columbus	332,877
30	Louisville	314,015
31	Memphis	281,722
32	Kansas City	271,604
33	Indianapolis	247,087
34	Nashville	205,571
35	**Oklahoma City**	**121,737**

Source: National Transit Database 2004, Federal Transit Administration

MOBILITY INDEX

Annual transit revenue hours of service per households without a vehicle, 2004

1	**Salt Lake City**	**76.6**
2	Denver	54.5
3	Austin	48.5
4	Portland	44.2
5	San Francisco	43.0
6	Seattle	38.3
7	San Antonio	33.2
8	Chicago	33.0
8	Washington DC	33.0
10	Houston	30.6
11	Atlanta	27.2
12	Charlotte	25.8
13	Minneapolis	25.7
Average		**25.5**
14	Milwaukee	24.3
15	Boston	23.4
16	Los Angeles	23.0
17	New York	22.2
18	Cleveland	21.4
19	Dallas	20.5
20	Philadelphia	20.0
21	Louisville	19.1
22	**St Louis**	**18.8**
23	Baltimore	18.7
24	Phoenix	17.7
25	Detroit	17.5
26	Pittsburgh	17.2
27	Columbus	16.1
28	Indianapolis	14.4
29	Miami	14.3
30	Cincinnati	13.2
31	Memphis	13.1
32	Kansas City	12.2
33	Nashville	11.3
34	San Diego	10.6
35	**Oklahoma City**	**10.3**

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Source: National Transit Database 2004, FTA and Census 2000

Urban Form and Physical Environment

Sources and Notes

Change in Density: Percent change in population density from 2000 to 2005. 2000 Census and 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau. 1993 and 2003 MSA definitions used.

Population and Employment Dispersal: Movement of jobs and firms out of the central city, within the boundaries of the 1993 MSA definitions. Data for the Population dispersal was obtained from the 2000 Census and the 2005 City County Population Estimates. Employment data obtained from the County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Farmland: A farm is defined as any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or normally would have been sold during the 2002 Census year. Land in farms consists of agricultural land used for crops, pasture or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used as pasture or grazing, if it was part of the farm operator's total operation. 2006 City and County Extra, 14th Edition.

Green Metro Areas: An index measuring air quality, toxic releases, superfund sites, number of heating and cooling days, driver miles, and public transportation usage. The Environmental Resource Handbook, 3rd Edition. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Toxic Chemical Release: These reports account only for pollution from industrial facilities that reported to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) through 2003 and include only the 650 chemicals covered by TRI. The data include releases to air, land and water. Because there are so many kinds of toxic chemicals, this aggregate chart is meant only to provide a general ranking of problems. It is not meant to suggest a direct correlation between total releases and risk levels for population. 2003 Toxic Release Inventory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Days with Unhealthy Air: Depicts the average number of days in 2002-2004 when ozone levels exceeded 100 and were considered to be unhealthy. This chart was synthesized using an index developed by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. The index is a measurement of ozone levels in the air, with a value of 100 being the maximum level acceptable. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Asthma Risk: The rankings are based on 12 factors: estimated prevalence, reported prevalence, mortality, annual pollen level, annual air quality, public smoking laws, number of asthma specialists, school inhaler access laws, rescue medication use per patient, controller medication use per patient, uninsured rate and poverty rate. Asthma & Allergy Foundation of America.

Childhood Lead Poisoning: Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels in 2005 as a percent of all children tested. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Road Network and Daily Travel Density: Road Network represents lane miles of freeway per square mile of land area. Includes all freeways within the urbanized area. Daily Travel Density reports daily vehicle miles of travel per square mile of land area within urbanized area. Highway Statistics 2004, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Commute Time: Average travel time to work for residents, 2005. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Household Transportation Expenses: As a percent of total household expenditures, 2003. Source: Surface Transportation Policy Project "Driven to Spend: Pumping Dollars out of Our Households and Communities". June, 2005. 1993 MSA definitions used.

Congestion Cost and Travel Time Index: Congestion Cost represents the annual cost of delay per peak-hour traveler. The Travel Time Index (TTI) measures the average amount of extra travel time due to congestion. The measure is the ratio of peak period travel time to free-flow travel time. A value over 1.0 indicates the percentage delay due to congestion. A TTI of 1.3, for example, indicates a 20 minute free-flow trip will take 26 minutes during peak travel periods. 2005 Urban Mobility Study, Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University.

Transit Capacity and Mobility Index: Transit Capacity measures the number of transit seat miles in revenue service. Mobility Index is the ratio of annual transit vehicle revenue hours to number of households without vehicles. U.S. Census 2000 and Federal Transit Administration, 2004 National Transit Database.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

"These indicators raise questions about the region. Is a proliferation of local jurisdictions helpful in improving the areas economic status? Does the low level of taxing and spending act as an attraction to business or keep it away?

This discussion remains to be undertaken and is extremely important for the future growth and development of the St. Louis metropolitan region."

—Don Phares, Economics and Public Policy, University of Missouri—St. Louis

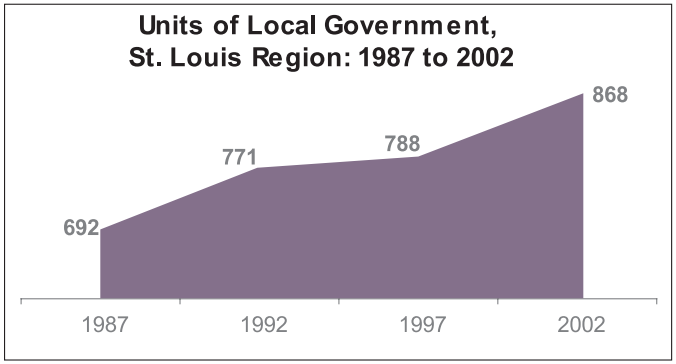
Government

Local governments have the responsibility and authority for a wide array of services to citizens and firms within their jurisdiction. These services include education, public health and safety, infrastructure, environmental protection and sanitation, public housing, and more.

The number of units of local government continues to increase in St. Louis, as well as in most of our peer regions. Much of the growth in the number of local governments reflects a nationwide trend toward creating special purpose taxing districts to address specific problems.

- Approximately 40 percent of local government units in the St. Louis region are general-purpose governments, such as counties, municipalities and townships.

- The remaining 60 percent are local governments that have been established for specialized purposes—including school districts and other special district governments. Almost all of the special district governments perform a single function, such as drainage and flood control, soil and water conservation, fire protection, water supply, or housing and community development.



A large number of small local governments allows citizens greater access to their local public officials.

With 868 individual units of government, St. Louis ranks second only to Pittsburgh among the peer regions in ratio of local governments to citizens.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

General and special-purpose units of government, 2002

1	**Chicago**	**1,556**
2	New York	1,418
3	**St. Louis**	**868**
4	Pittsburgh	833
5	Houston	829
6	Philadelphia	800
7	Kansas City	590
8	Minneapolis	493
9	Los Angeles	469
10	Denver	442
11	Boston	424
12	Cincinnati	401
Average		**399**
13	Dallas	382
14	Indianapolis	381
15	Detroit	348
16	Atlanta	338
17	Louisville	328
18	San Francisco	299
19	Seattle	294
20	Columbus	258
21	Cleveland	251
22	Portland	239
23	Phoenix	194
24	Milwaukee	190
25	San Diego	166
26	Miami	158
27	Austin	157
28	Oklahoma City	150
29	Washington DC	144
30	San Antonio	121
31	Nashville	113
32	Memphis	105
33	Salt Lake City	92
34	Charlotte	81
35	**Baltimore**	**44**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

RATIO OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO CITIZENS

Units of government per 100,000 population, 2002

1	**Pittsburgh**	**34.5**
2	**St. Louis**	**31.7**
3	Kansas City	31.3
4	Louisville	27.8
5	Indianapolis	24.1
6	Cincinnati	19.7
7	Denver	19.4
8	Oklahoma City	17.2
9	Chicago	16.8
10	Houston	16.7
11	Minneapolis	16.1
12	Columbus	15.6
13	Philadelphia	13.9
Average		**12.9**
14	Milwaukee	12.6
15	Portland	11.9
16	Austin	11.7
16	Cleveland	11.7
18	Boston	9.6
19	Seattle	9.4
20	Salt Lake City	9.2
21	Memphis	8.6
22	Nashville	8.4
23	Detroit	7.8
24	New York	7.6
25	Atlanta	7.5
26	San Francisco	7.2
27	Dallas	7.0
28	San Antonio	6.8
29	Charlotte	5.8
30	San Diego	5.7
31	Phoenix	5.6
32	Los Angeles	3.7
33	Miami	3.0
34	Washington DC	2.9
35	**Baltimore**	**1.7**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

METRO AREA MUNICIPALITIES

Municipalities per 100,000 population, 2002

1	**Louisville**	**10.3**
2	Pittsburgh	9.7
3	**St. Louis**	**8.9**
4	Kansas City	8.1
5	Minneapolis	6.2
6	Cincinnati	5.6
7	Oklahoma City	5.0
8	Columbus	4.9
9	Cleveland	4.2
9	Indianapolis	4.2
11	Charlotte	3.9
11	Milwaukee	3.9
13	Chicago	3.5
Average		**3.4**
14	Atlanta	2.9
14	Memphis	2.9
16	Nashville	2.8
17	Salt Lake City	2.7
18	Dallas	2.4
18	Philadelphia	2.4
18	Seattle	2.4
21	Austin	2.3
21	Detroit	2.3
21	Portland	2.3
24	Houston	1.7
24	New York	1.7
24	Washington DC	1.7
27	San Antonio	1.5
28	Denver	1.3
28	Miami	1.3
30	San Francisco	1.2
31	Los Angeles	1.0
32	Phoenix	0.9
33	Baltimore	0.8
34	Boston	0.7
35	**San Diego**	**0.6**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Independent school districts per 100,000 population, 2002

1	**St. Louis**	**5.0**
2	Kansas City	4.8
3	Oklahoma City	4.6
3	Pittsburgh	4.6
5	Cincinnati	4.1
6	Chicago	3.8
7	Cleveland	3.5
7	Milwaukee	3.5
9	Columbus	3.4
10	Philadelphia	3.3
11	Indianapolis	2.9
11	Portland	2.9
13	New York	2.8
14	Minneapolis	2.5
15	Detroit	2.3
Average		**2.2**
16	Austin	2.2
16	Phoenix	2.2
16	San Antonio	2.2
19	Dallas	2.0
20	Louisville	1.9
21	Boston	1.6
21	San Diego	1.6
21	San Francisco	1.6
24	Houston	1.5
24	Seattle	1.5
26	Denver	1.1
27	Los Angeles	1.0
27	Memphis	1.0
29	Atlanta	0.8
29	Salt Lake City	0.8
31	Charlotte	0.3
32	Miami	0.1
32	Nashville	0.1
34	Baltimore	0.0
34	**Washington DC**	**0.0**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Public Finance

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE

Total annual revenue as a percent of total personal income, 2002

1	**Austin**	**11.6**
1	Memphis	11.6
3	Phoenix	9.7
4	Salt Lake City	9.5
5	Charlotte	9.3
6	San Antonio	9.2
7	Cleveland	9.1
8	Indianapolis	8.9
8	Miami	8.9
10	New York	8.7
11	Seattle	8.5
12	Los Angeles	8.2
12	Nashville	8.2
14	Atlanta	8.0
14	Columbus	8.0
14	Denver	8.0
Average		**7.9**
17	Portland	7.9
17	Washington DC	7.9
19	Kansas City	7.8
20	Chicago	7.6
20	Dallas	7.6
20	San Diego	7.6
23	Cincinnati	7.1
24	Houston	7.0
24	Philadelphia	7.0
26	Pittsburgh	6.8
27	Milwaukee	6.7
28	Minneapolis	6.6
29	Detroit	6.3
30	Louisville	6.2
30	Oklahoma City	6.2
32	**St. Louis**	**5.9**
33	Baltimore	5.8
33	San Francisco	5.8
35	**Boston**	**5.6**

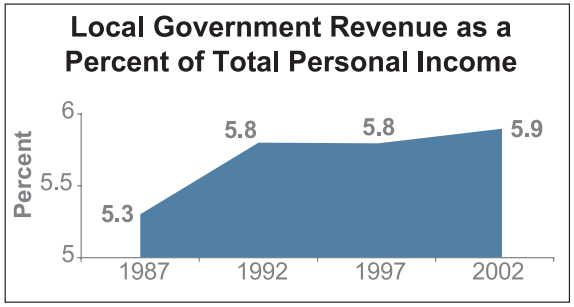
Source: 2002 Census of Governments,U.S. Census Bureau
2004 County and City Extra

The St. Louis region enjoys the reputation of being a low-tax area. Among 35 metropolitan areas, St. Louis nears the bottom in local government revenue, local government spending and local government debt.

- Local government revenue has increased only slightly over the past 15 years. Between 1987 and 1992, local government revenue as a percent of total personal income rose from 5.3 percent to 5.8 percent. By 2002, local government revenue as a percent of total personal income had inched up to 5.9 percent, surpassing only Baltimore, San Francisco, and Boston.

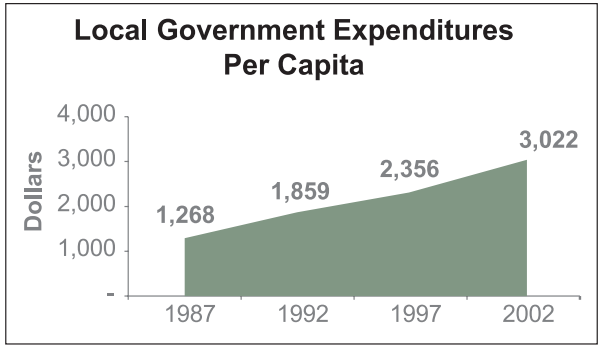
- Local government expenditures per capita have remained consistently low, with the region ranking third from the bottom compared to our peers over the past fifteen years.

- St. Louis continuously had the lowest or one of the lowest local government debt levels. The ratio of local government debt to revenue increased slightly between 1997 and 2002, increasing from .90 to 1.1, still tied for last.



Local governments in the St. Louis region derive 23.2 percent of local tax revenue from sales tax, higher than all but nine peer regions.

- Of our nine immediate peers, only Kansas City and Memphis receive a higher portion of their revenue from sales tax. Property tax comprises two thirds of St. Louis revenues, slightly below average compared to our peer regions.



Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Public Finance

RELIANCE ON PROPERTY TAX

Property tax revenue as a percentage of all local tax revenue, 2002

1	**Boston**	**96.5**
2	Milwaukee	93.3
3	Minneapolis	93.2
4	Detroit	86.3
5	Indianapolis	85.6
6	San Antonio	83.7
7	Houston	82.3
8	Austin	81.0
8	Chicago	81.0
10	Dallas	79.5
11	Miami	79.2
12	Charlotte	78.5
13	Portland	76.8
14	Nashville	75.6
15	Pittsburgh	74.8
16	San Diego	72.5
Average		**71.7**
17	Philadelphia	71.0
18	Cincinnati	69.2
19	Memphis	68.0
20	Salt Lake City	67.4
21	Atlanta	66.7
21	**St. Louis**	**66.7**
23	San Francisco	66.2
24	New York	64.5
25	Phoenix	64.1
26	Cleveland	63.9
27	Kansas City	63.5
28	Columbus	62.4
29	Louisville	61.4
30	Los Angeles	60.6
31	Seattle	59.0
32	Baltimore	56.8
33	Denver	55.9
34	Washington DC	54.2
35	**Oklahoma City**	**48.7**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

RELIANCE ON SALES TAX

Sales tax as a percentage of all local tax revenue, 2002

1	**Oklahoma City**	**49.4**
2	Denver	37.7
3	Seattle	32.2
4	Los Angeles	31.6
5	Phoenix	30.5
6	Atlanta	29.7
7	Salt Lake City	27.7
8	Kansas City	26.5
9	Memphis	25.6
10	**St. Louis**	**23.2**
11	San Francisco	21.6
12	San Diego	20.9
13	Dallas	17.7
14	Austin	16.7
Average		**16.4**
15	Miami	16.3
16	Houston	16.0
17	Charlotte	15.5
18	Nashville	15.4
19	Chicago	15.2
20	New York	14.9
21	Washington DC	14.4
22	San Antonio	13.8
23	Cleveland	10.8
24	Portland	8.2
25	Columbus	8.1
26	Cincinnati	6.8
27	Milwaukee	4.4
28	Baltimore	3.6
28	Detroit	3.6
30	Pittsburgh	3.3
31	Minneapolis	2.9
32	Louisville	2.8
33	Philadelphia	2.6
34	Indianapolis	2.3
35	**Boston**	**1.6**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Total direct expenditures per capita, 2002

1	**New York**	**5,734**
2	Los Angeles	5,132
3	Washington DC	4,774
4	Seattle	4,734
5	Austin	4,687
6	Denver	4,553
7	San Francisco	4,549
8	Milwaukee	4,520
9	San Diego	4,485
10	Cleveland	4,468
11	Minneapolis	4,439
12	Detroit	4,428
13	Memphis	4,419
14	Phoenix	4,247
15	Charlotte	4,213
16	Chicago	4,196
17	Philadelphia	4,116
18	Miami	4,110
19	Portland	4,104
Average		**4,043**
20	Columbus	3,944
21	Indianapolis	3,855
22	San Antonio	3,813
23	Boston	3,801
24	Pittsburgh	3,765
25	Atlanta	3,756
26	Salt Lake City	3,611
27	Houston	3,603
28	Kansas City	3,494
29	Dallas	3,478
30	Nashville	3,467
31	Cincinnati	3,438
32	Baltimore	3,172
33	**St. Louis**	**3,022**
34	Louisville	2,718
35	**Oklahoma City**	**2,650**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

Ratio of local government debt to local revenue, 2002

1	Pittsburgh	3.0
2	Louisville	2.7
3	Houston	2.4
4	Austin	2.2
4	Minneapolis	2.2
4	San Francisco	2.2
7	Philadelphia	2.1
7	San Antonio	2.1
9	Denver	2.0
10	Salt Lake City	1.9
11	Cincinnati	1.8
11	Dallas	1.8
11	Detroit	1.8
11	Phoenix	1.8
Average		**1.7**
15	Portland	1.7
16	Chicago	1.6
16	Los Angeles	1.6
16	Nashville	1.6
16	Seattle	1.6
20	Atlanta	1.5
20	Columbus	1.5
20	Kansas City	1.5
20	New York	1.5
24	Cleveland	1.4
24	Indianapolis	1.4
24	Miami	1.4
27	Charlotte	1.3
27	Milwaukee	1.3
29	Boston	1.2
29	Oklahoma City	1.2
29	Washington DC	1.2
32	Baltimore	1.1
32	Memphis	1.1
32	**St. Louis**	**1.1**
32	**San Diego**	**1.1**

Source: 2002 Census of Governments, U.S. Census Bureau

FEDERAL FUNDING

Federal funding per capita, in dollars 2004

1	**Miami**	**35,327**
2	Washington DC	23,219
3	Houston	16,490
4	Baltimore	11,497
5	Boston	9,805
6	San Diego	9,772
7	San Antonio	9,695
Average		**9,397**
8	Austin	9,308
9	Oklahoma City	9,277
10	Pittsburgh	8,783
11	Denver	8,709
12	Memphis	8,440
13	New York	8,385
14	**St. Louis**	**8,370**
15	Columbus	8,366
16	Nashville	8,235
17	Phoenix	8,224
18	Philadelphia	8,178
19	Louisville	8,152
20	San Francisco	8,086
21	Indianapolis	8,082
22	Seattle	7,764
23	Kansas City	7,640
24	Dallas	7,516
25	Cincinnati	7,137
26	Salt Lake City	7,026
27	Cleveland	6,940
28	Detroit	6,746
29	Los Angeles	6,706
30	Portland	6,581
31	Atlanta	6,565
32	Chicago	6,158
33	Minneapolis	6,049
34	Milwaukee	6,043
35	**Charlotte**	**5,622**

Source: Consolidated Federal Funds Report 2004, U.S. Census Bureau

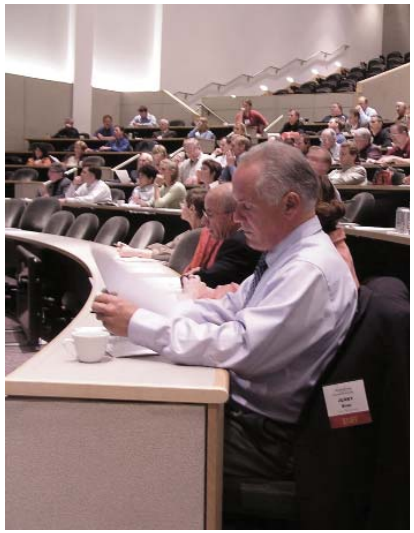
HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Community Engagement



Perceptions about quality of life and levels of community engagement are often used to assess whether a community is a desirable place to live. New and existing residents want to live in places where their neighbors "care," where the electorate is engaged, where there are fun and interesting places to spend free time, and where there is a sense of place and community.

St. Louis ranks among the top ten of our peer regions in voter participation.

- The nine cities with the highest voter participation in the 2004 election are all located in the Midwest.
- A high level of voter turnout often indicates that people are engaged by the issues in the region and nationally.

With a strong and historical legacy of philanthropy, St. Louis places 5th in charitable giving compared to its peers.

- This is substantial considering St. Louis' size and income levels compared to the top 4 cities of Detroit, Denver, Miami and San Diego.

St. Louisans love their communities, and the region ranks second from the top in sense of community.[38]

- Residents with strong ties to their communities are likely to be more invested and committed to the well being of their neighborhood, city and region.
- The proliferation of small local governments in St. Louis is often associated with a strong community identity.

The St. Louis area is about average in the number of high-quality recreation and cultural activities.

- The availability of cultural and recreational opportunities is a key concern for both individuals and businesses when looking to locate in a region. St. Louis actually falls in the upper half of the rankings when the very high number of cultural and recreational resources in Los Angeles and Nashville are taken into account.

38 Sense of community is an index of four variables: homeownership rates, voter participation rates, the length of time people stay in their homes, and access to local government.

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Community Engagement

WHERE WE STAND

VOTER PARTICIPATION

Percent of population aged 18 and older voting in the 2004 Presidential election

1	**Minneapolis**	**75.8**
2	Milwaukee	74.3
3	Cleveland	66.7
4	Portland	66.6
5	Columbus	66.2
6	Cincinnati	65.5
7	**St. Louis**	**65.3**
8	Kansas City	64.2
9	Detroit	63.9
10	Philadelphia	63.4
11	Pittsburgh	62.1
11	Seattle	62.1
13	Denver	61.1
14	Louisville	60.9
15	Baltimore	58.4
16	Nashville	58.0
17	Washington DC	57.0
Average		**56.8**
18	Memphis	56.2
19	Oklahoma City	55.9
20	Indianapolis	55.1
21	Salt Lake City	54.9
22	Charlotte	54.1
23	Chicago	53.7
24	San Francisco	53.6
25	Atlanta	53.4
26	Austin	53.1
27	San Diego	51.3
28	Miami	49.7
29	Phoenix	47.1
30	Dallas	46.9
31	San Antonio	46.8
32	New York	44.9
33	Houston	44.3
34	Los Angeles	43.2
35	**Boston**	**32.5**

Source: America Votes 2004, CNN.com

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITIES

Median amount collected by charities in dollars, 2005

1	**Detroit**	**6,337,974**
2	Denver	5,591,800
3	Miami	5,161,780
4	San Diego	4,691,952
5	**St. Louis**	**4,486,189**
6	Milwaukee	4,400,950
7	Atlanta	4,322,339
8	Pittsburgh	4,217,771
9	Los Angeles	4,201,190
10	Phoenix	4,185,651
11	New York City	3,980,730
12	Chicago	3,683,788
Average		**3,673,964**
13	Cleveland	3,650,258
14	Boston	3,496,886
15	Minneapolis	3,426,089
16	Baltimore	3,340,126
17	Washington DC	3,299,419
18	Charlotte	3,272,720
19	Seattle	3,260,859
20	Houston	3,043,920
21	Dallas	3,008,743
22	Cincinnati	2,900,755
23	Philadelphia	2,859,144
24	Indianapolis	2,701,409
25	Nashville	2,663,826
26	Kansas City	2,549,499
27	San Francisco	2,199,516
28	**Portland**	**1,935,699**

Source: Charity Navigator

SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Index of four variables

1	**Pittsburgh**	**57.1**
2	**St. Louis**	**44.4**
3	Kansas City	36.4
4	Louisville	33.3
5	Cleveland	30.8
6	Cincinnati	28.6
6	Minneapolis	28.6
6	Philadelphia	28.6
9	Detroit	26.7
9	Milwaukee	26.7
11	Indianapolis	25.0
12	Columbus	23.5
Average		**22.6**
13	Chicago	22.2
13	Memphis	22.2
13	Salt Lake City	22.2
16	Baltimore	20.0
16	Oklahoma City	20.0
16	Portland	20.0
19	Denver	19.0
19	Seattle	19.0
21	Houston	18.2
21	Nashville	18.2
23	San Antonio	17.4
24	Charlotte	16.7
24	Miami	16.7
24	San Diego	16.7
27	Boston	16.0
27	Phoenix	16.0
29	Washington DC	15.4
30	Atlanta	14.8
30	Austin	14.8
30	Dallas	14.8
30	Los Angeles	14.8
34	San Francisco	13.8
35	**New York**	**13.3**

Source: CNN, U.S. Census Bureau

CULTURE AND RECREATION

Arts, entertainment, and recreation establishments per 100,000 population

1	**Los Angeles**	**83.1**
2	Nashville	73.5
3	New York	53.3
4	Miami	47.8
5	Minneapolis	47.6
6	Boston	46.7
7	Seattle	42.8
8	San Francisco	42.7
9	Pittsburgh	42.0
10	Louisville	39.6
11	Denver	39.5
12	Charlotte	39.1
13	Baltimore	39.0
Average		**38.7**
14	Portland	38.1
15	**St. Louis**	**37.4**
16	Austin	37.2
17	Cleveland	36.1
18	Indianapolis	36.1
19	Milwaukee	35.8
20	Philadelphia	35.8
21	Cincinnati	35.5
22	Washington DC	35.3
23	Kansas City	34.9
24	Columbus	34.2
25	San Diego	33.9
26	Salt Lake City	33.4
27	Atlanta	33.3
28	Chicago	33.2
29	Detroit	29.5
30	Oklahoma City	28.8
31	Phoenix	28.2
32	Dallas	28.0
33	San Antonio	25.7
34	Houston	24.3
35	**Memphis**	**21.7**

Source: County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Leadership, Governance, and Public Service

Sources and Notes

Units of Local Government: Includes county, municipal and township governments, along with independent school districts and special districts. 2002 Census of Governments: Government Organization, U.S. Census Bureau.

Ratio of Local Government to Citizens, Metro Area Municipalities, and School Districts: The number of government units per 100,000 population. 2002 Census of Governments: Government Organization, U.S. Census Bureau.

Local Government Revenue: Revenue from local taxes or other local sources based on a percent of total personal income. 2002 Census of Governments: Government Organization, U.S. Census Bureau. Total Personal Income: 2005 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

Reliance on Property Tax and Sale Tax: Revenues from sales or property tax as a percent of total local tax revenue. 2002 Census of Local Governments, U.S. Census Bureau.

Local Government Spending and Debt: Total spending is the sum of all direct expenditures divided by the population. Local debt is the ratio of total debt to total revenue (income from local taxes or other local sources). 2002 Census of Local Governments, U.S. Census Bureau.

Federal Funding: Grant awards, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement contracts and loans per capita. Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 2004, U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the Office of Management and Budget.

Voter Participation: Percentage of population aged 18 and older who voted in the 2004 presidential election. CNN.com, American Votes 2004.

Contributions to Charities: The median amount of donations and grants from individuals, corporations, foundations and the government that charities received in a metro area. 2005 Charity Navigator Metro Market Study.

Sense of Community: An index of four variables: 1) home ownership rate, 2) households living in the same place as 5 years ago (2005 American Community Survey), 3) number of units of local government (2002 Census of Local Governments), and 4) voter participation (2004 CNN.com). All 35 metros were ranked from best to worst for each variable, and then each ranking was grouped into ten equal intervals. A region's interval score (1 to 10) was then converted to a 100 point scale by the following equation 1 / interval * 100. An interval of 1 become a score of 100 and an interval of 5 becomes a score of 5 becomes a score of 20. The scores from each variable are then averaged to produce a final value for the region.

Culture and Recreation: Arts, entertainment and recreation establishments per 100,000 people. Arts, Recreation, and entertainment establishments are defined by the National Industrial Classification System. 2004 County Business Patterns, U.S. Census Bureau.