The Columbus Partnership

Benchmarking Central Ohio

2008

THE COLUMBUS
PARTNERSHIP

The Columbus Partnership

Benchmarking
Central Ohio 2008

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

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

Principles that Guide the Project

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

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

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

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

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

Produce a product that is useful to a wide audience. Prepare a report

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

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

The Indicator Groups

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

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

Impact of the 2007 Report

There was a great deal of interest in the 2007 Benchmarking Central Ohio report. Approximately 150 printed copies were distributed within central Ohio and to the Partnership's sister organizations in the comparison communities. Hundreds of copies were downloaded from the CRP and Partnership websites. Presentations on the report were made to diverse groups, including the Partnership board, The Columbus Foundation, Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, and the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

As was noted in these presentations, the report is a reference document, intended to be "more like a dictionary than a novel." Some users focused on only one or two indicators, while others were interested in the big picture. The dissemination of the report stimulated conversations about how to make meaning from the data, further discussion of the findings, and spur action based on the report.

The 2008 Report

Benchmarking 2008 represents the second year of the project. Although two years do not necessarily constitute a definitive trend, this report provides the latest data available and builds the foundation for tracking trends over time.

A key objective for the 2008 report was to keep the content and format as stable as possible to allow comparisons with the 2007 data and make use of the prior research and efforts involved in selecting comparison communities and indicators. However, the report also needed to incorporate comments on the 2007 report and suggestions for improvement.

In December 2007, the Advisory Group met to provide feedback on the 2007 report and discuss enhancements for Benchmarking 2008, including how to present data for multiple years. The group offered suggestions for selectively adding new indicators, either by augmenting existing indicators (making changes in the data displayed on tables), replacing indicators altogether, or adding new indicator pages. The group agreed not to change the set of comparison communities.

What's New in 2008

Changes to the report reflect the multi-year nature of the benchmarking project, as well as lessons learned about how the 2007 report was used.

Patterns across Indicators graphics

As in the 2007 report, each of the four sections begins with an introduction that provides an overview of the data in the section and a graph that describes how Columbus compares to other metro areas across indicators. In order to respond to the question most-frequently asked about the 2007 report—*What does it all mean?*—a new graphic has been added at the beginning of each section. The chart lines up the metro areas based on their ranking on a key indicator in that section and shows the other indicators that have the strongest and weakest relationship with that key indicator.

For example, in the Population Vitality section, the graphic arranges the metro areas based on their ranking for the "percent population change" indicator (from highest population change to lowest population change

metros). Using colors, the graph provides a cross-indicator picture of the highest growth metro areas and the lowest growth metro areas, and the extent to which Columbus shares the characteristics of high growth or low growth communities. This cross-section comparison demonstrates how population, economy, personal prosperity, and community well-being indicators are interrelated.

Columbus Trends chart

Each indicator page contains a new trend chart in the upper right hand corner that presents the data and rank for Columbus on the given indicator for both the 2007 and 2008 reports. This chart sets the format for several years of comparison in future updates. Caveats on changing methodology or geography are noted below and should be taken into consideration in drawing conclusions about trends over time.

A national context for the comparison communities

To provide a context for the performance of Columbus and the other 15 metro areas, the main chart for each indicator now includes a gray bar showing data for all U.S. metro areas, the U.S., or another base of comparison. For some indicators, however, this data is either unavailable or not appropriate for comparison.

Highlighting Cincinnati and Cleveland data

The 2008 report introduces a new color on the table and chart for Cincinnati and Cleveland to make it easier to see how Columbus compares against the two other Ohio metro areas included in the report.

New and revised indicators

The scope of work for the Benchmarking 2008 report included the addition of selected new indicators. At the suggestions of the advisory group, CRP considered a wide range of potential new indicators, specifically on the topics of child health, the environment, small business, and young professionals. The 2008 report includes six new indicators, which were chosen based on the indicator selection criteria used for the 2007 Benchmarking report (see Principles that Guide the Project). Where possible, CRP calculated the data and rank for Columbus for the previous year to provide

two years of data for the Columbus Trends chart for the new indicators. Four indicators were revised to provide data that better represented the indicator topic. A summary table of changes and other notes related to the indicators is included in the Appendix.

2008 Data Caveats and Notes

Changes in the American Community Survey methodology

The Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) is a data source for 24 of the 60 indicators in this report. However, recent changes in ACS methodology have a considerable impact on the report, particularly in comparing data across years. Of the 24 ACS-based indicators, 17 are impacted (See Appendix).

Unlike the 2005 ACS, the 2006 ACS (most recent available) includes the population living in group quarters, such as college residence halls, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, workers' dormitories, and homeless shelters. Group quarters populations tend to have different demographic and socioeconomic characteristics than the general public. The 16 metro areas in this report had group quarters populations ranging from 1.5% (Portland) to 3.9% (San Diego) of the overall population. Columbus had the third highest percentage at 2.6%. For most indicators drawn from the ACS, it is not possible to obtain data for the household population independent of the group quarters population.

The inclusion of group quarters impacts some indicators more than others and may also affect metro areas disproportionately. As a result, for the identified 17 indicators, comparisons of data and rankings between the 2007 and 2008 reports should be done with caution.

Changes in metro area boundaries

In 2003, the Census Bureau made changes to the boundaries of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). The majority of the indicators in the 2007 Benchmarking report, including those based on the American Community Survey, use the current MSA definitions. However, for certain indicators, where the latest available data was from 2003 or earlier, the data sources used 1999 MSA boundaries.

Between the 2007 and 2008 Benchmarking reports, there are five indicators that changed from the 1999 boundaries to the new boundaries. As a result of the change in MSA definitions, several metro areas included in the report gained or lost suburban or rural counties. The Raleigh metro area was most impacted, with the separation of Raleigh and Durham into two distinct metro areas. These changes are noted on the indicator pages.

Data source changes

For a handful of indicators, there are multiple sources of data, whether it is through a partnership of data providers or where CRP obtained processed data from a secondary source in 2007. In some of these cases, it was necessary for CRP to access the primary data or contact the partner provider for the 2008 report. Any data discrepancies resulting from source changes are noted on the individual indicator page.

About the Rankings

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

Some rankings are simply descriptive, such as most of those in the Population Vitality section (see exceptions below), and are not intended to imply that one community is doing better than another. In most cases, however, #1 indicates both "highest" and "best," and #16 indicates both "lowest" and "worst." For some indicators (e.g. unemployment rate, poverty rate, crime rate), the lowest number is best. In these cases, the data are ranked with the lowest number as #1 and the highest number as #16. A footnote indicates the rank order system used on each page. Tied metro areas (identified with a "T") are all assigned the next number in the ranking sequence. The ranking then skips over the numbers that would have been assigned if there were no tie (i.e. 1, 2, 3, 3, 5).

Finally, ranking should be considered within the context of the specific

indicator. For data where the spread between the highest and lowest figures is small, ranking may be a less useful tool for analysis.

Changes in ranking methods for 2008

As described above, the Population Vitality indicators are intended to be descriptive and are generally ranked with the highest metro as #1 and the lowest as #16. However, for two of the indicators, 1.06 Senior Population and 1.07 Median Age, this ranking method caused some confusion among readers of the 2007 report. An older population appears to have an inverse relationship with population growth, and the fastest growing areas tend to have the lowest proportion of seniors and lowest median age. As a result, for the 2008 report these two indicators are now ranked from lowest to highest.

Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. In updating the data, CRP identified and corrected data in four indicators from the 2007 report. These corrections are noted in the Appendix and will also be shown in the 2007 report itself, available for download at www.communityresearchpartners.org. Again in 2008, CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, but it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into future updates of the report.

2003 U.S. Census Bureau Metro Area Descriptions

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

Section 1: Population Vitality

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

The following are the Population Vitality indicator categories:

1.01 **Population Growth**

1.02 **Birth Rate**

1.03 **Foreign-born Population**

1.04 **Racial and Ethnic Diversity**

1.05 **Youth Population**

1.06 **Senior Population**

1.07 **Median Age**

1.08 **Households**

Population Vitality Overview

Population Growth

In 2006, the 16 metro areas ranged in size from Raleigh, with just under one million people, to Chicago, with 9.5 million. The Columbus metro area, with 1.7 million, ranked 8th in population.

The fastest growing metro areas were Raleigh, Charlotte, Austin, and Jacksonville, which all grew by over 10.0% from 2001 to 2006. As in 2000 to 2005, Cleveland and Milwaukee were the metro areas with the slowest population growth. San Diego replaced Cincinnati for the third slowest growth rate.

The Columbus population grew by 5.3%, ranking 9th among the 16 metro areas. This rate was slightly less than the 5.5% change across all metro areas in the U.S. which was also the rate of growth in Columbus between 2000 and 2005.

Birth Rate

San Diego was the only metro area in 2006 to have a birth rate of over 15.0 births per 1,000 population (16.1), whereas last year three other metro areas were in this category. Cleveland, Louisville, and Portland had the lowest birth rates, each under 14.0. The birth rate in Columbus remained steady at 14.9.

From 2001 to 2006, the birth rates dropped in 14 of the 16 metro areas, as only San Diego and Jacksonville experienced an increase. The steepest drops were in Portland, Cleveland, and Chicago. Across all metro areas in the U.S., there was a drop of 2.5%. Columbus ranked 6th among the 16 metro areas, with a 2.9% decrease in the birth rate, moving up four places past Raleigh, Nashville, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

Foreign-Born Population

Of the 16 metro areas, San Diego had the largest foreign-born population (23.3%). Chicago and Austin were the only other metro areas to exceed the 13.5% share across all metro areas in the U.S. The lowest percentages of foreign-born residents (below 4.0%) were in Cincinnati and Louisville.

Columbus ranked 11th among the metro areas, with the foreign-born representing 6.0% of the population. However, Columbus ranked 3rd in recent arrivals, with 39.0% of immigrants having entered the U.S. since 2000.

Race and Ethnicity

Among the 16 metro areas, Chicago, Austin, Charlotte, Raleigh, and San Diego had the highest percentages of non-white population in 2006 (all above 29.0%). Meanwhile, Cincinnati, Portland, and Minneapolis had the lowest with under 17.0%. The percent minority population across all metro areas in the U.S. was 31.1%.

In the group of 16, the highest percentages of black population were in Charlotte, Jacksonville, Raleigh, Cleveland, and Chicago. The Asian population was proportionately highest in San Diego, Portland, and Chicago. San Diego, Austin, and Chicago had high percentages of persons of Hispanic origin. The Columbus metro area ranked 11th in overall diversity (20.0% non-white population), but was 7th in the percentage of Asian population and 9th in black population.

Youth and Senior Populations

In 2006, 25.2% of the Columbus metro area population was under age 18, ranking 11th among the 16 metro areas, compared to a tie for 9th in 2005. From 2005 to 2006, Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee moved ahead of Columbus. Indianapolis (26.5%) and Chicago (26.1%) ranked highest, while Louisville, Cleveland, Portland, Nashville, and Jacksonville had the smallest youth populations (under 25.0%). The percentage across all metro areas in the nation was 24.9%.

Austin, Raleigh, Charlotte, and Minneapolis had the smallest percentage of persons age 65 and over (under 10.0%). Columbus ranks 5th with 10.1%. Cleveland had the largest senior population (14.4%) by a large margin over the next two metro areas, Louisville and Milwaukee (both at 12.3%). The percentage across all metro areas in the nation was 11.9%.

Median Age

The metro areas with the largest senior populations also had the oldest median ages. Columbus was among four metro areas with a median age of under 35 years, ranking behind Austin, San Diego, and Raleigh. Cleveland, Louisville, Milwaukee, and Jacksonville areas had median ages of over 37 years. Across the 16 metro areas, the white population was the oldest group, while the Hispanic population was the youngest, with differences of 8 to 16 years in median age between these groups. The median age in the U.S. was 36.4 years.

Households

In 2006, Columbus had the 9th lowest percentage of households that were female-headed with children (9.0%). Columbus ranked 6th in one-person households (28.8%) and 11th in married couple households (48.3%). Minneapolis, Portland, Raleigh, Austin, and San Diego had the lowest percentages of female-headed households with children (below 8.0%). Cleveland, Milwaukee, Louisville, and Raleigh had the highest percentage of persons living alone (29.0% and above). Raleigh, Minneapolis, and Kansas City had the highest percentages of married couple households (greater than 50.0%).

Chicago, San Diego, Austin, and Raleigh had the largest average household size (above 2.60 persons). Milwaukee, Louisville, Columbus, Nashville, and Cleveland had the smallest (below 2.50 persons). Columbus ranked 13th, with 2.47 persons per household, lower than the 2.63 average across all metro areas in the U.S.

Population Vitality: How Columbus Compares

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

Indicator	#1 (Highest) ... #8 ... (Lowest) #16
Population change (%)	● at rank ~7
Birth rate change (%)	● at rank ~5
Foreign-born population (%)	● at rank ~12
Minority population (%)	● at rank ~12
Persons under age 18 (%)	● at rank ~12
Persons age 65 and older* (%)	● at rank ~6
Median age*	● at rank ~4
Persons per household	● at rank ~14

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

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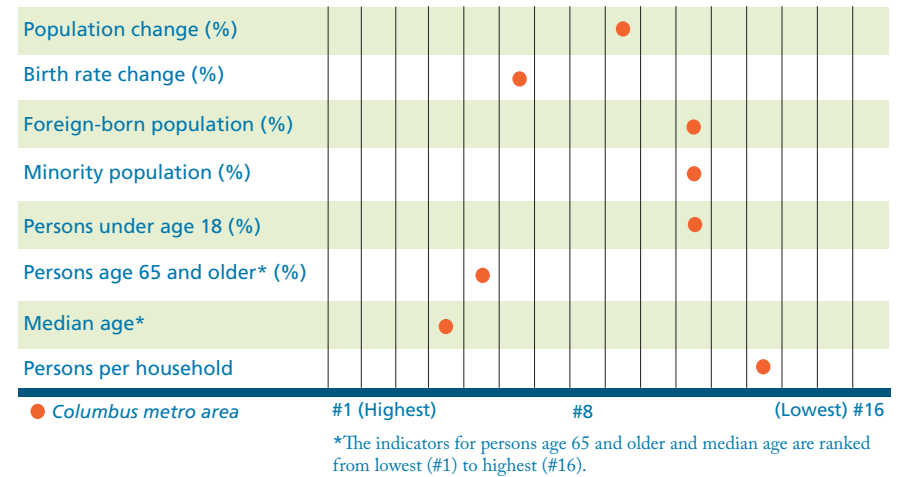
Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Fast Growth and Slow Growth Metro Areas

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 1.01, Population Change, and shows the other indicators in the report that were found to be most similar and least similar in ranking with the population change indicator.

Raleigh, Charlotte Austin, Jacksonville, and Nashville were the fastest growing metro areas (rank 1-5). Cleveland, Milwaukee, San Diego, Chicago, and Cincinnati were the slowest (rank 12-16). Columbus ranked in the middle of the group in 9th place.

Indicators most similar to the population change indicator

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

Fast growing metro areas also ranked highly in a wide range of Economic Strength indicators, with more growth in the number of business firms (2.01); more small establishment births (2.02); more venture capital investment (2.03); higher rates of employment growth in the transportation, warehousing, and utilities sector (2.05); higher capita income (2.12); higher percentages of population in prime working age (2.14); and lower unemployment rates (2.15). Slow growing metro areas struggled across many of these same business and economic indicators.

Indicators least similar to the population change indicator

Rankings for population change were least similar to several indicators from the Personal Prosperity and Community Wellbeing sections. Fast growing metro areas have more traffic congestion (4.09), longer commutes (4.10), and less use of public transportation (4.11). These areas also had less housing affordable to median income buyers (3.13) and lower library circulation per capita (4.13). Based on this group of least similar indicators, the provision of infrastructure, services, and amenities appear to be lagging behind population in fast-growing metro areas.

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a fast growing area in its low percentage of seniors (1.06) and high percentage of people of working age (2.14). The Columbus area's growth in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (2.05) contrasted with the weak performance of slow growth metro areas in this sector. However, Columbus was more like a slow growing area with less net growth in the number of business firms (2.01) and fewer small establishment births (2.02). Columbus also had a low number of housing starts (3.11) in 2006.

Patterns Across Indicators: Population Growth

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

Ranking **most** similar to Population Change ← → Ranking **least** similar to Population Change

Metro Area	1.01 Population change (%)	1.06 Persons age 65 and older (%)*	2.01 Change in business firms	2.02 Establishment births per 1,000 establishments	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita	2.05 Transportation, warehousing and utilities	2.12 Per capita income (adjusted to Columbus CLI)	2.14 Population of prime working age (%)	2.15 Unemployment rate*	3.11 Residential building permits/1,000 housing units	3.16 Households without a vehicle (%)*	2.18 New residents age 25+ with graduate degree (%)	3.01 Investment income as % of total income	3.06 Unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth in past year (%)*	3.10 Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)*	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)*	4.09 Traffic congestion delay (% change)*	4.10 Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)*	4.11 Workers walking, biking or using public transportation (%)	4.13 Library circulation per capita	4.17 LEED certified projects sq ft per capita
Raleigh	1	2	2	4	2	7	1	2	1	1	1	12	12	16	5	8	10	15	15	10	13
Austin	2	1	4	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	1	14	8	11	11	14	13	8	16	5
Charlotte	3	3	5	6	8	6	2	3	10	3	5	15	13	15	15	6	9	11	12	11	12
Jacksonville	4	10	1	1	4	9	9	13	5	4	8	16	3	9	16	10	13	12	11	12	11
Nashville	5	6	7	9	7	4	8	7	6	5	2	13	16	2	13	15	12	14	16	13	14
Portland	6	7	3	5	5	10	15	6	14	6	11	5	5	1	2	13	7	9	2	3	1
Indianapolis	7	8	11	11	11	2	7	8	3	8	4	9	10	14	12	1	5	6	14	4	16
Kansas City	8	12	10	7	15	11	5	10	12	7	6	10	11	12	6	15	2	3	13	7	10
Columbus	9	5	13	13	10	1	11	5	8	13	9	3	15	10	8	3	11	2	9	2	6
Minneapolis	10	4	8	8	6	15	4	4	3	10	10	2	2	4	1	7	8	10	4	6	9
Louisville	11	14	16	12	12	5	13	12	7	11	12	14	9	13	14	4	6	4	10	15	15
Cincinnati	12	13	14	15	14	8	6	14	9	12	13	4	7	11	4	4	4	5	7	5	8
Chicago	13	9	9	10	9	12	14	11	10	9	16	6	6	7	4	12	16	16	1	9	2
San Diego	14	11	6	2	3	14	16	9	12	14	7	8	1	6	7	14	15	8	6	14	4
Milwaukee	15	15	12	16	16	13	10	15	15	15	15	7	4	5	3	9	3	1	3	8	7
Cleveland	16	16	15	14	13	16	12	16	16	16	14	11	8	3	10	2	1	7	5	1	3

Fast Growth Metros ↔ Slow Growth Metros

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

Indicator 1.01: **Population Growth**

This indicator includes Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2001 and 2006 and the increase or decrease in population from 2001 to 2006.

Columbus Trends: Percent population change

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

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

Total population, 2001 and 2006

Metro Area	Total population 2001	Total population 2006
Raleigh	(16) 834,589	(16) 994,551
Charlotte	1,374,686	1,583,016
Austin	1,319,797	1,513,565
Jacksonville	1,148,173	1,277,997
Nashville	1,336,717	1,455,097
Portland	1,977,247	2,137,565
Indianapolis	1,554,418	1,666,032
Kansas City	1,864,882	1,967,405
Columbus	**(8) 1,639,395**	**(8) 1,725,570**
Minneapolis	3,024,408	3,175,041
Louisville	1,172,777	1,222,216
Cincinnati	2,032,249	2,104,218
Chicago	(1) 9,207,710	(1) 9,505,748
San Diego	2,864,593	2,941,454
Milwaukee	1,505,033	1,509,981
Cleveland	2,145,368	2,114,155

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Percent population change, 2001-2006

5.5%, All U.S. MSAs

- Raleigh: 19.2%
- Charlotte: 15.2%
- Austin: 14.7%
- Jacksonville: 11.3%
- Nashville: 8.9%
- Portland: 8.1%
- Indianapolis: 7.2%
- Kansas City: 5.5%
- Columbus: 5.3% (9)
- Minneapolis: 5.0%
- Louisville: 4.2%
- Cincinnati: 3.5%
- Chicago: 3.2%
- San Diego: 2.7%
- Milwaukee: 0.3%
- Cleveland: -1.5%

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

Indicator 1.02: **Birth Rate**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in birth rate

Years	Percent change																
2000-2005	-3.5%						●										
2001-2006	-2.9%						●										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
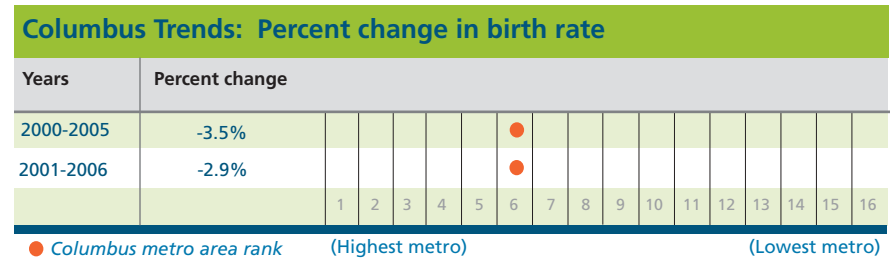
Total births and birth rate, 2006

Metro Area	Total births	Birth rate (births per 1,000 population)
San Diego	47,359	(1) 16.1
Jacksonville	18,528	14.5
Kansas City	29,175	14.8
Milwaukee	21,121	14.0
Minneapolis	45,553	14.3
Columbus	**(8) 25,687**	**(6) 14.9**
Raleigh	(16) 15,346	15.4
Nashville	20,673	14.2
Cincinnati	29,408	14.0
Indianapolis	25,278	15.2
Charlotte	24,048	15.2
Louisville	15,960	13.1
Austin	23,943	15.8
Chicago	(1) 137,812	14.5
Cleveland	25,788	(16) 12.2
Portland	27,916	13.1
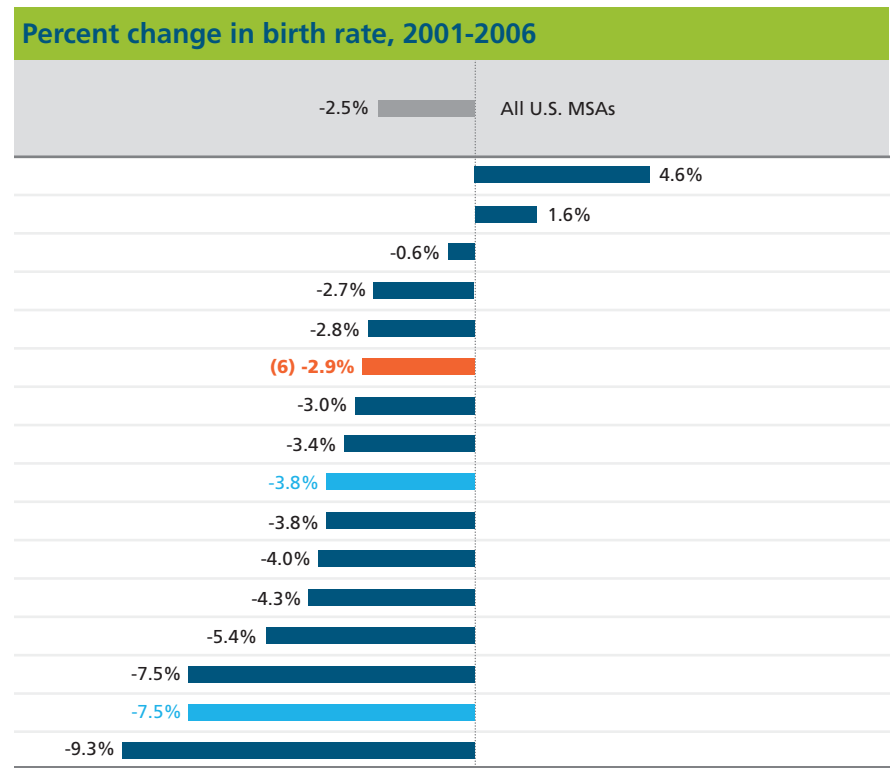
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

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

Percent change in birth rate, 2001-2006

-2.5% All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent change
San Diego	4.6%
Jacksonville	1.6%
Kansas City	-0.6%
Milwaukee	-2.7%
Minneapolis	-2.8%
Columbus	(6) -2.9%
Raleigh	-3.0%
Nashville	-3.4%
Cincinnati	-3.8%
Indianapolis	-3.8%
Charlotte	-4.0%
Louisville	-4.3%
Austin	-5.4%
Chicago	-7.5%
Cleveland	-7.5%
Portland	-9.3%

Indicator 1.03: **Foreign-born Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of population that is foreign-born

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

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

Foreign-born population, 2006
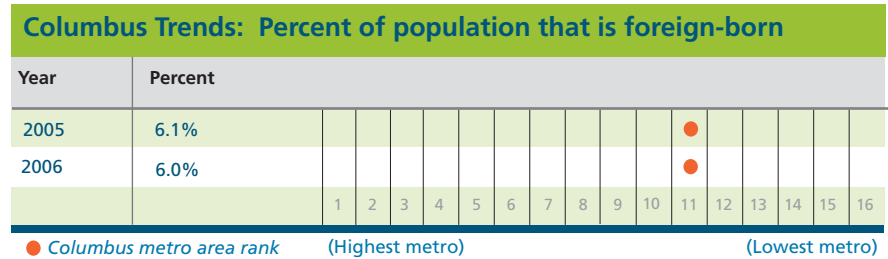
Metro Area	Total foreign-born population	Percent entered U.S. 2000 or after
San Diego	686,117	(16) 19.9%
Chicago	(1) 1,695,417	22.5%
Austin	218,992	36.3%
Portland	264,381	29.4%
Raleigh	106,465	36.5%
Charlotte	146,269	37.5%
Minneapolis	282,017	33.5%
Jacksonville	88,031	31.0%
Milwaukee	101,521	26.7%
Nashville	96,503	38.4%
Columbus	**(10) 104,228**	**(3) 39.0%**
Kansas City	113,272	36.3%
Cleveland	121,458	21.1%
Indianapolis	86,685	41.3%
Louisville	(16) 43,303	(1) 41.9%
Cincinnati	72,134	36.2%
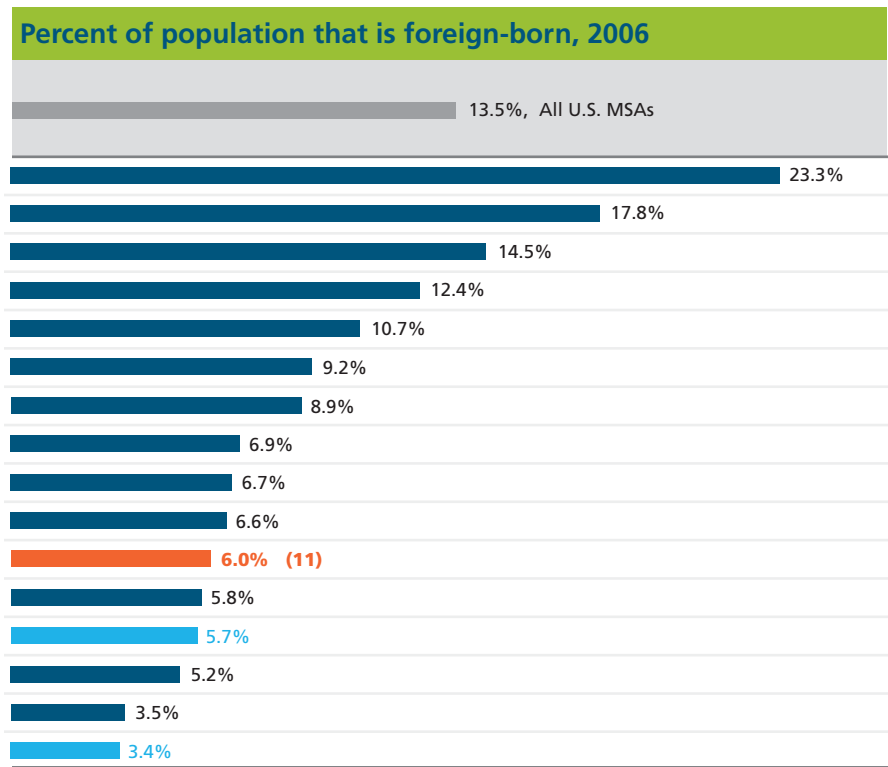
Percent of population that is foreign-born, 2006

13.5%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	23.3%
Chicago	17.8%
Austin	14.5%
Portland	12.4%
Raleigh	10.7%
Charlotte	9.2%
Minneapolis	8.9%
Jacksonville	6.9%
Milwaukee	6.7%
Nashville	6.6%
Columbus	6.0% (11)
Kansas City	5.8%
Cleveland	5.7%
Indianapolis	5.2%
Louisville	3.5%
Cincinnati	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 1.04: **Race and Ethnicity**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent minority population

Year	Percent																
2005	19.7%										●						
2006	20.0%									●							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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

Population race and ethnicity, 2006

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)
Chicago	(16) 63.6%	17.9%	5.2%	19.2%
Austin	67.7%	7.6%	4.4%	29.3%
Charlotte	68.8%	(1) 23.4%	2.6%	8.0%
Raleigh	70.1%	19.9%	3.6%	8.3%
San Diego	70.2%	5.0%	(1) 10.3%	(1) 30.1%
Jacksonville	71.2%	22.1%	2.8%	5.3%
Milwaukee	74.3%	16.3%	2.6%	7.9%
Cleveland	75.4%	19.5%	1.8%	3.8%
Nashville	79.4%	15.4%	2.0%	5.0%
Indianapolis	79.9%	14.4%	1.8%	4.4%
Columbus	**(6) 80.0%**	**(9) 14.3%**	**(7) 3.1%**	**(14) 2.6%**
Kansas City	80.4%	12.0%	2.0%	6.7%
Louisville	82.9%	13.2%	(16) 1.3%	2.4%
Portland	83.5%	(16) 2.7%	5.5%	9.7%
Minneapolis	84.0%	6.5%	5.0%	4.4%
Cincinnati	(1) 84.5%	11.6%	1.6%	(16) 1.6%

Percent minority population, 2006*

31.1%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Chicago	36.4%
Austin	32.38%
Charlotte	31.2%
Raleigh	29.9%
San Diego	29.8%
Jacksonville	28.8%
Milwaukee	25.7%
Cleveland	24.6%
Nashville	20.6%
Indianapolis	20.1%
Columbus	20.0% (11)
Kansas City	19.6%
Louisville	17.1%
Portland	16.5%
Minneapolis	16.0%
Cincinnati	15.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)   *All racial groups except white. Only non-white Hispanics are included.
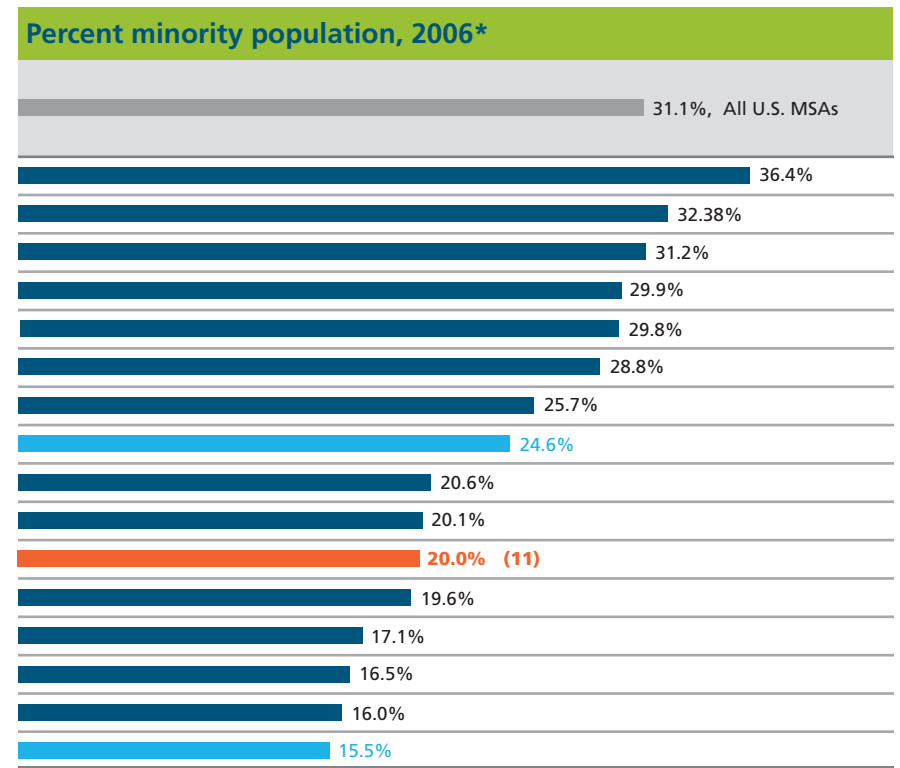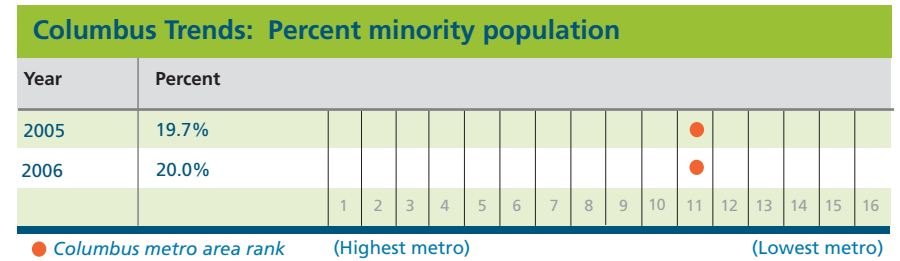
Indicator 1.05: **Youth Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population under age 18

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
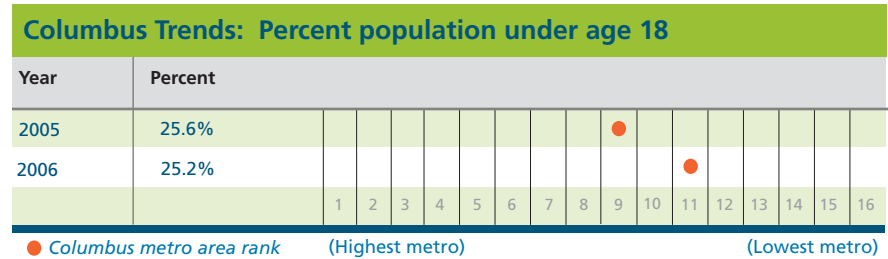
Population under age 18, 2006

Metro Area	Total population under age 18		Child dependency ratio	
Indianapolis		441,891	(1)	0.360
Chicago	(1)	2,479,476		0.353
Kansas City		507,207		0.348
Charlotte		406,286		0.345
Raleigh	(16)	255,253		0.345
Minneapolis		808,221		0.341
Milwaukee		384,265		0.341
Austin		382,494		0.340
San Diego		745,182		0.339
Cincinnati		533,094		0.339
Columbus	**(9)**	**435,127**	**(11)**	**0.337**
Jacksonville		314,764		0.327
Nashville		358,269		0.327
Portland		520,263		0.322
Cleveland		512,149		0.320
Louisville		295,691	(16)	0.320

Percent population under age 18, 2006

24.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Indianapolis	26.5%
Chicago	26.1%
Kansas City	25.8%
Charlotte	25.7%
Raleigh	25.6%
Minneapolis	25.5%
Milwaukee	25.4%
Austin	25.4%
San Diego	25.3%
Cincinnati	25.3%
Columbus	25.2% (11)
Jacksonville	24.7%
Nashville	24.6%
Portland	24.3%
Cleveland	24.2%
Louisville	24.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 1.06: **Senior Population**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population age 65 and older

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
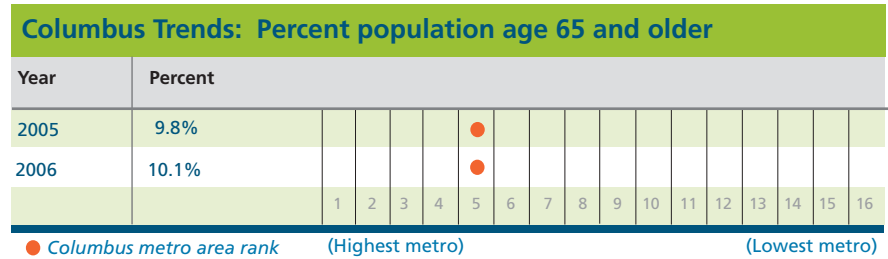
Population age 65 and older, 2006

Metro Area		Total population age 65 and older		Old-age dependency ratio
Austin		112,700	(1)	0.100
Raleigh	(1)	80,110		0.108
Charlotte		148,477		0.126
Minneapolis		312,565		0.132
Columbus	**(7)**	**173,636**	**(5)**	**0.135**
Nashville		150,409		0.137
Portland		221,829		0.137
Indianapolis		174,813		0.142
Chicago	(16)	1,025,158		0.146
Jacksonville		140,983		0.147
San Diego		326,903		0.149
Kansas City		221,779		0.152
Cincinnati		246,589		0.157
Louisville		149,655		0.162
Milwaukee		185,471		0.165
Cleveland		303,401	(16)	0.189
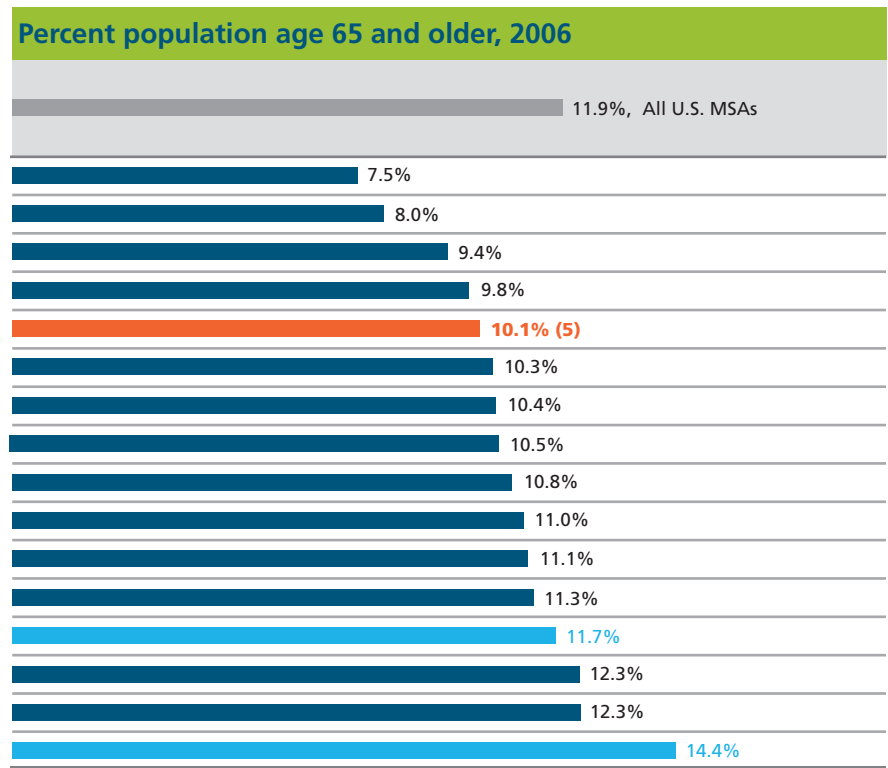
Percent population age 65 and older, 2006

11.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	7.5%
Raleigh	8.0%
Charlotte	9.4%
Minneapolis	9.8%
Columbus	10.1% (5)
Nashville	10.3%
Portland	10.4%
Indianapolis	10.5%
Chicago	10.8%
Jacksonville	11.0%
San Diego	11.1%
Kansas City	11.3%
Cincinnati	11.7%
Louisville	12.3%
Milwaukee	12.3%
Cleveland	14.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006   (#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.07: **Median Age**

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

Columbus Trends: Median age (years) of total population

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
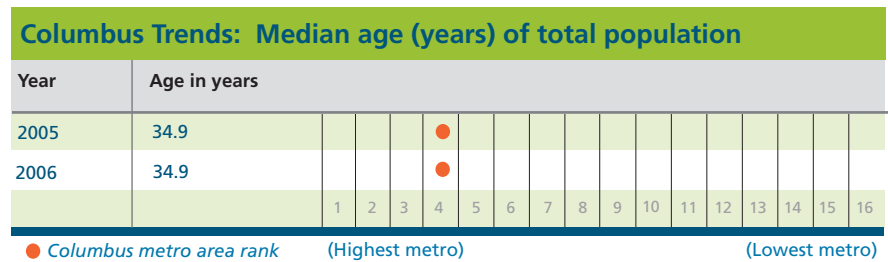
Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2006*

Metro Area		White	Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic
Austin	(1)	35.3	30.8		30.7		27.0
San Diego		36.2	28.7	(16)	35.9		25.8
Raleigh		36.9	31.6		33.2		25.8
Columbus	**(3)**	**36.4**	**(5) 30.0**	**(3)**	**31.1**	**(T-12)**	**27.3**
Chicago		38.8	31.6		34.9		26.6
Charlotte		37.8	31.5		32.8		26.5
Indianapolis		37.1	30.9		35.6		26.3
Nashville		37.6	29.9		33.3		26.5
Minneapolis		38.3	(1) 26.3	(1)	28.9		25.7
Kansas City		38.2	31.0		32.1		27.3
Portland		37.9	31.1		35.0		26.0
Cincinnati		37.8	31.2		34.3		27.9
Jacksonville		40.1	30.2		35.7	(16)	29.5
Milwaukee	(T-15)	41.7	26.8		31.3	(1)	25.6
Louisville		39.6	30.8		34.2		26.5
Cleveland	(T-15)	41.7	(16) 32.9		35.4		28.3

Median age (years) of the total population, 2006

	36.4, All U.S. MSAs
Austin	32.4
San Diego	34.0
Raleigh	34.7
Columbus	34.9 (4)
Chicago	35.3
Charlotte	35.4
Indianapolis	35.5
Nashville	35.8
Minneapolis	36.1
Kansas City	36.3
Portland	36.3
Cincinnati	36.4
Jacksonville	37.2
Milwaukee	37.2
Louisville	37.7
Cleveland	39.6
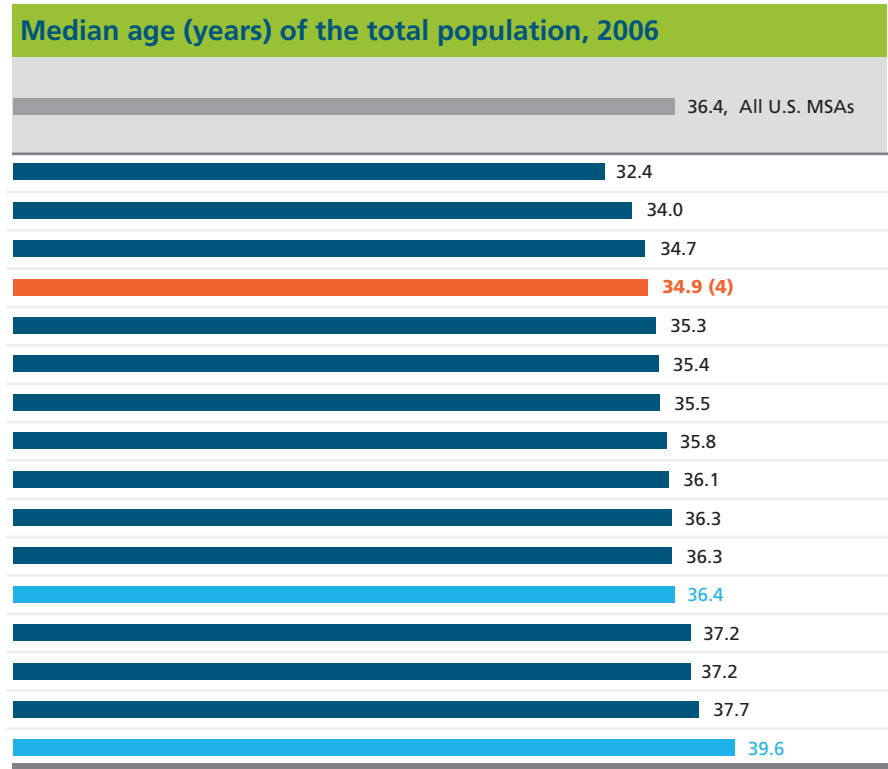
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

Indicator 1.08: **Households**

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

Columbus Trends: Average persons per household

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

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

Number and percent of households by type, 2006

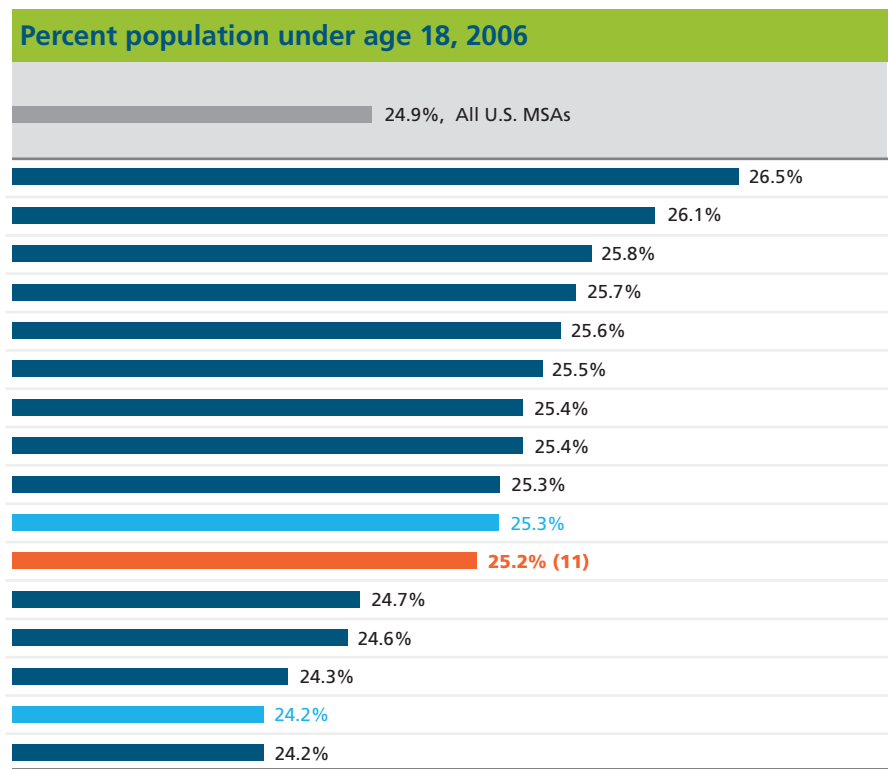| Metro Area	Total households	Married couple households	Persons living alone	Female-headed households with children*
Chicago	(1) 3,385,287	49.4%	27.6%	8.9%
San Diego	1,039,619	49.3%	(16) 25.6%	7.8%
Austin	560,280	46.6%	28.9%	7.7%
Raleigh	(16) 369,171	(1) 51.2%	29.4%	7.6%
Portland	819,196	48.9%	28.2%	7.2%
Cincinnati	801,736	49.5%	28.6%	9.2%
Indianapolis	644,556	49.4%	27.7%	9.2%
Charlotte	613,645	49.1%	26.9%	(16) 9.8%
Minneapolis	1,232,889	50.8%	28.2%	(1) 7.0%
Jacksonville	496,366	47.9%	28.5%	9.4%
Kansas City	770,828	50.3%	27.8%	8.8%
Cleveland	835,188	(16) 44.9%	(1) 32.1%	9.7%
Columbus	(8) **679,926**	(11) **48.3%**	(6) **28.8%**	(9) **9.0%**
Nashville	574,954	49.3%	28.6%	8.7%
Louisville	489,229	47.2%	29.4%	9.6%
Milwaukee	605,162	45.6%	31.0%	9.7%

Average persons per household, 2006

All U.S. MSAs	2.63
Chicago	2.76
San Diego	2.72
Austin	2.62
Raleigh	2.62
Portland	2.57
Cincinnati	2.56
Indianapolis	2.54
Charlotte	2.53
Minneapolis	2.52
Jacksonville	2.52
Kansas City	2.51
Cleveland	2.48
Columbus	**2.47 (T-13)**
Nashville	2.47
Louisville	2.44
Milwaukee	2.44

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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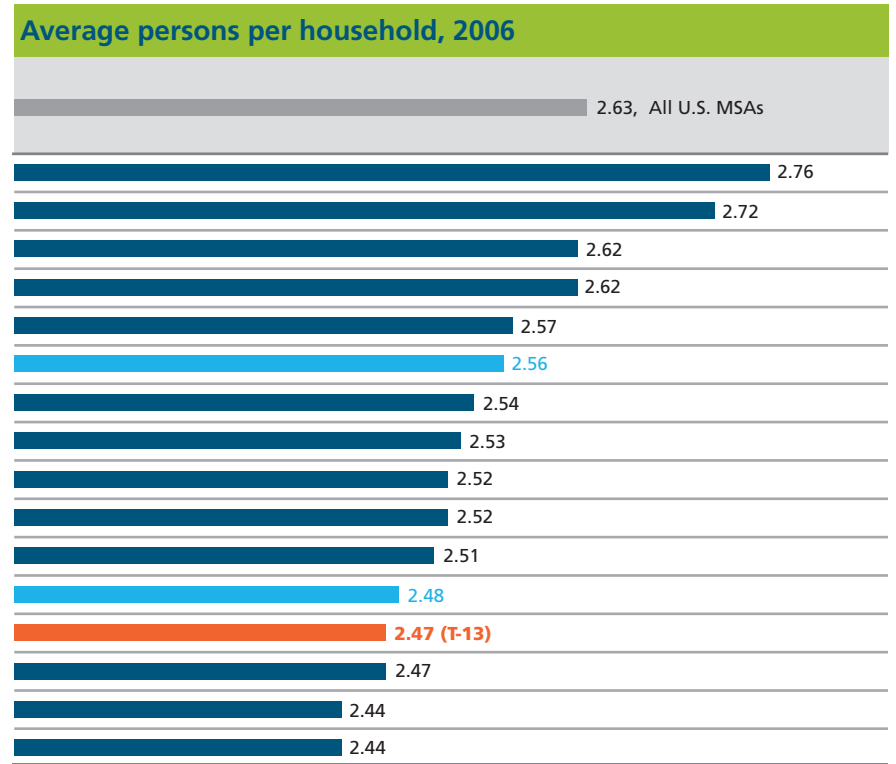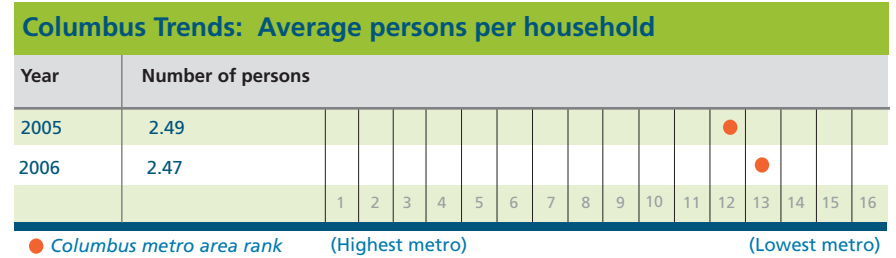
Section 2: Economic Strength

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

The following are the Economic Strength indicator categories:

2.01 **Business Firms**

2.02 **New Small Business Establishments**

2.03 **Venture Capital Investment**

2.04 **Industry Sector Employment**

2.05 **Employment Change by Industry**

2.06 **Fortune 1,000 Companies**

2.07 **Small Business Firms**

2.08 **High Tech Industries**

2.09 **Minority Business Ownership**

2.10 **Female Business Ownership**

2.11 **Gross Metropolitan Product**

2.12 **Income and Wages**

2.13 **Occupations**

2.14 **Workforce**

2.15 **Unemployment**

2.16 **Higher Education Enrollment**

2.17 **Educational Attainment**

2.18 **Brain Gain**

Economic Strength Overview

Business Firms

Between 2004 and 2005, the number of business firms in the Columbus metro area grew by 0.3%, ranking 13th among the 16 metro areas. The greatest increases in firms were in Jacksonville (4.6%) and Raleigh (4.0%). Louisville and Cleveland experienced decreases in the number of business firms during this period. The average across metro areas in the U.S. was 1.7%.

New Small Business Establishments

From 2003 to 2004, Columbus ranked 13th in the number of new small business establishments (under 20 employees) per 1,000 total establishments (77). Jacksonville, San Diego, Austin, and Raleigh had over 100 small business establishment births per 1,000. Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Cleveland ranked below Columbus again, while Louisville moved ahead of Columbus.

Venture Capital Investment

Between 1997 and 2007, Columbus had $771 million in venture capital investment and ranked 10th on a per capita basis ($447). Venture capital per capita was highest in the Austin, Raleigh, and San Diego metro areas, with investments that ranged from $4,058 to $5,224 per capita. Milwaukee and Kansas City had investments of under $300 per capita.

Industry Sector Employment and Growth

In 2005, the Columbus area ranked 3rd among the 16 metro areas in the percent of employment in the government sector, 4th in financial activities, professional and business services, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities, and 5th in retail trade. Columbus ranked lower in the percent of employment in the sectors of wholesale trade (15th), education and health services, and manufacturing (both at 11th).

Columbus again led all metro areas in percent employment growth in the transportation, warehousing and utilities sector as growth accelerated to 48.5% between 1997 and 2006. Columbus also ranked 6th in the employment change for leisure and hospitality. However, Columbus ranked 14th in the financial activities sector with only a 5.9% increase. Employment in manufacturing and retail declined in Columbus by 20.3% and 10.2% respectively.

Fortune 1,000 Companies

In 2007, the number of Fortune 1,000 companies in the Columbus metro area (15) remained unchanged from 2006, but it moved into a tie for 4th as Cincinnati lost two companies. The Chicago, Minneapolis, and Cleveland metro areas had the largest numbers of Fortune 1,000 companies, while Austin, Louisville, Portland, Raleigh, and San Diego had four or fewer of these companies.

Small Business Firms

In 2005, 80.5% of all business firms in the Columbus metro area were small businesses (fewer than 20 employees), ranking last among the metro areas. In the Chicago, Portland, and Minneapolis metro areas, 85.0% or more of all firms were small businesses.

High Tech Industries

In 2006, the Columbus area had over 30,000 information technology occupations, ranking 6th among the metro areas. The Columbus area's High Tech Location Quotient of 0.78 (a measure of an area's high tech concentration in relationship to the figure for the U.S.) ranked it 9th among the metro areas, down one spot from the previous year as Chicago moved ahead. Portland, Austin, San Diego, and Raleigh had the highest Location Quotients.

Minority Business Ownership

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

Female Business Ownership

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

Gross Metropolitan Product

In 2005, the Columbus metro area had a gross metropolitan product (GMP) of $73.1 billion, ranking 8th among the metro areas, and a GMP per capita of $42,826, ranking 7th. The metro areas with the highest GMP per capita were San Diego, Minneapolis, and Charlotte (above $46,000), while those with the lowest were Louisville and Cincinnati (below $40,000).

Income and Wages

In 2006, the Columbus metro area had a mean hourly wage for a full-time worker of $20.06, ranking 11th among the 13 metro areas for which data was available. The areas with the highest wages ($22.00 or more) were San Diego, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

Per capita income for the Columbus metro area was $26,295 in 2006. When the per capita incomes for the other 15 metro areas were adjusted to the Columbus area cost of living, Columbus ranked 11th, passing Louisville and Chicago from the previous year. Raleigh, Charlotte, and Austin had the highest adjusted per capita income ($30,000 and above), while San Diego had the lowest ($20,046). Adjusted to Columbus cost of living, the U.S. per capita income was $25,899.

Occupations

In 2006, compared to the other 15 metro areas, the Columbus area ranked 5th in the percent of all jobs in sales and office occupations as well as in management, professional, and related occupations. The Columbus area's lowest ranking was in the percent of jobs in construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations (15th).

Workforce and Unemployment

In 2006, the Columbus metro area had a 77.0% workforce participation rate, ranking 9th among the metro areas. The highest workforce participation rate was in Minneapolis (81.8%) followed by Kansas City (79.5%). Columbus ranked 5th in the percent of population that was of prime working age (22-54), and 3rd in the percent of population that was age 25-34.

In November 2006, the Columbus metro area had 43,634 unemployed persons and an unemployment rate of 4.5%, ranking 8th among the metro areas. This rate was the same as that across all U.S. metro areas. The areas with the lowest unemployment rates were Austin and Raleigh (both 3.6%). The highest rates (above 5.0%) were in Cleveland and Milwaukee.

Higher Education Enrollment

In 2006, the Columbus metro area had 107,643 people enrolled in college (ranking 7th) and another 29,012 people enrolled in graduate or professional school (3rd). With 76,679, Columbus ranked 4th in the number of 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 population (44). Austin topped the list with 53 per 1,000, while Kansas City and Louisville ranked at the bottom with 27.

Educational Attainment and Brain Gain

In 2006, 20.3% of the Columbus metro area population age 25 years and older had a bachelor's degree (ranking 8th) and 10.9% had a graduate degree (7th). Austin and Raleigh represented the top two for both of these education levels, while Jacksonville and Louisville had the lowest percentages.

Columbus fared better in terms of brain gain, as 27.8% of adults who had moved in from another state or abroad had bachelor's degrees (ranking 4th) and 17.4% had a graduate or professional degree (ranking 3rd). Austin, Minneapolis, and Chicago had the highest percentages of newcomers with bachelor's or graduate degrees The lowest were Jacksonville, Charlotte, and Louisville.

Economic Strength: How Columbus Compares

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

Indicator	#1 (Highest or Best) — #8 — (Lowest or Worst) #16
Change in business firms (%)	● (near #13)
Small establishment births per 1,000 establishments	● (near #13)
Venture capital investment per capita	● (near #10)
Professional and business services employment (% of total)	● (near #4)
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment (% of total)	● (near #4)
Professional and business services employment growth	● (near #6)
Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment growth	● (#1)
Fortune 1,000 companies	● (near #4)
Small business firms (%)	● (#16)
High Tech Location Quotient	● (near #9)
Minority business ownership (%)	● (near #7)
Female business ownership (%)	● (near #6)
Gross metropolitan product per capita	● (near #7)
Per capita income (adjusted, Columbus CLI)	● (near #11)
Management & professional occupations (%)	● (near #5)
Population of prime working age (%)	● (near #5)
Unemployment rate	● (near #7)
Enrollment of persons age 18-24 in higher education per 1,000 population	● (near #4)
Persons age 25 or older with graduate degree (%)	● (near #6)
New residents age 25+ with bachelor's (%)	● (near #2)

● *Columbus metro area*

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

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 2.11, Gross Metropolitan Product (GMP) per Capita, and shows the other indicators in the report that were most similar and least similar in ranking with the GMP indicator. San Diego, Minneapolis, Charlotte, Austin, and Chicago had the highest GMP per capita (rank 1-5). Louisville, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Kansas City, and Portland had the lowest (rank 12-16). Columbus ranked near the middle of the group in 7th place.

Indicators most similar to the GMP indicator

Rankings for GMP per capita were similar to rankings for immigrant and minority populations (Indicators 1.03 and 1.04), persons age 65 and older (1.06), median age (1.07), and 18-24 year olds in higher education (2.16). High GMP metro areas therefore tended to have more diverse and younger populations. High GMP metro areas also had more venture capital investment (2.03), less reliance on public assistance or food stamps (3.08) and proportionally fewer governmental units (4.07).

Indicators least similar to the GMP indicator

Rankings for GMP per capita were least similar to rankings for several housing and transportation indicators. Housing was less affordable (3.13 and 3.15) in high GMP areas, which also had lower homeownership rates (3.12) and higher foreclosure rates (3.14). High GMP areas experienced more traffic congestion (4.09) and had more workers with long commutes (4.10).

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a high GMP metro with its younger population (1.06, 1.07 and 2.16). As with the high GMP areas, Columbus had a low homeownership rate (3.12) and a high foreclosure rate (3.14). Columbus was more like a low GMP metro area with more people receiving public assistance (3.08) and a high number of governmental units (4.07). However, Columbus shared a number of positive characteristics with low GMP metros, including a lower income gap ratio (3.04), affordable housing (3.13 and 3.15), and shorter commutes (4.10).

Patterns Across Indicators: Gross Metropolitan Product

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

Ranking **most** similar to GMP per capita   Ranking **least** similar to GMP per capita

Metro Area	2.11 Gross metropolitan product per capita	1.03 Foreign-born population (%)	1.04 Minority population (%)	1.06 Persons age 65 and older (%)*	1.07 Median age *	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita	2.09 Minority business ownership (%)	2.16 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education (%)	3.09 Persons receiving public assistance per 1,000 population or food stamps (%)*	4.02 Adults who smoke (%)*	4.07 Governmental units per 100,000 population *	2.05 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities employment growth	3.04 Income gap ratio *	3.12 Owner-occupied housing units (%)	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	3.14 Foreclosure rate	3.15 Renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)*	4.03 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.09 Traffic congestion delay (% change)*	4.10 Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)*	4.13 Library circulation per capita
San Diego	1	1	5	11	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	14	16	16	14	10	16	14	15	8	14
Minneapolis	2	7	15	4	9	6	15	6	2	7	13	15	1	1	7	2	12	1	8	10	6
Charlotte	3	6	3	3	6	8	5	11	6	11	5	6	9	9	6	12	8	13	9	11	11
Austin	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	4	4	3	13	15	11	9	5	15	14	13	16
Chicago	5	2	1	9	5	9	2	7	9	5	8	12	15	8	12	11	13	12	16	16	9
Jacksonville	6	8	6	10	13	4	6	13	4	▪	2	9	10	10	10	15	7	▪	13	12	12
Columbus	7	11	11	5	4	10	8	4	14	9	12	1	5	12	3	13	9	4	11	2	2
Nashville	8	10	9	6	8	7	12	8	12	13	7	4	11	6	15	5	6	6	12	14	13
Milwaukee	9	9	7	15	14	16	9	9	10	6	9	13	8	14	9	3	14	3	3	1	8
Indianapolis	10	14	10	8	7	11	13	14	11	12	15	2	4	7	1	16	10	10	5	6	4
Cleveland	11	13	8	16	16	13	7	10	15	7	10	16	14	3	2	14	11	5	1	7	1
Portland	12	4	14	7	11	5	10	12	13	2	3	10	3	13	13	1	15	2	7	9	3
Kansas City	13	12	12	12	10	15	11	15	8	10	14	11	2	4	15	8	1	9	2	3	7
Raleigh	14	5	4	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	6	7	6	11	8	7	3	10	10	15	10
Cincinnati	15	16	16	13	12	14	16	5	7	14	11	8	7	5	4	6	2	7	4	5	5
Louisville	16	15	13	14	15	12	14	16	16	15	16	5	12	2	4	4	4	8	6	4	15

High GMP Metros → Low GMP Metros

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

Indicator 2.01: **Business Firms**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in number of business firms

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*　　　(Highest metro)　　　　　　　　　　(Lowest metro)
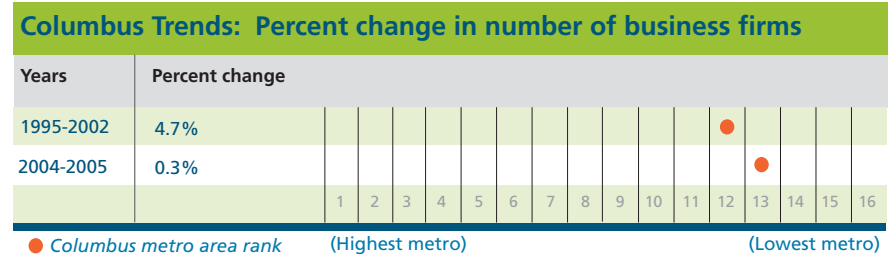
Employer business firms, 2005, and employment change, 2004-2005

Metro Area	Total employer firms, 2005		Employer firms, employment change, 2004-2005	
Jacksonville		27,942		2.6%
Raleigh	(16)	22,883		1.9%
Portland		51,481		4.1%
Austin		29,710	(1)	6.2%
Charlotte		34,647		2.0%
San Diego		64,686		1.1%
Nashville		29,397		1.0%
Minneapolis		77,061		1.8%
Chicago	(1)	199,881		-0.4%
Kansas City		42,979		-0.2%
Indianapolis		33,917		0.4%
Milwaukee		33,376		0.9%
Columbus	**(11)**	**31,616**	**(T-15)**	**-1.2%**
Cincinnati		38,073	(T-15)	-1.2%
Cleveland		46,527		0.9%
Louisville		24,879		-0.8%

Percent change in number of employer business firms, 2004-2005

1.73%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent change
Jacksonville	4.6%
Raleigh	4.0%
Portland	3.0%
Austin	3.1%
Charlotte	3.1%
San Diego	2.9%
Nashville	1.6%
Minneapolis	1.6%
Chicago	1.4%
Kansas City	1.1%
Indianapolis	0.9%
Milwaukee	0.5%
Columbus	**0.3% (13)**
Cincinnati	0.1%
Cleveland	-0.1%
Louisville	-0.3%
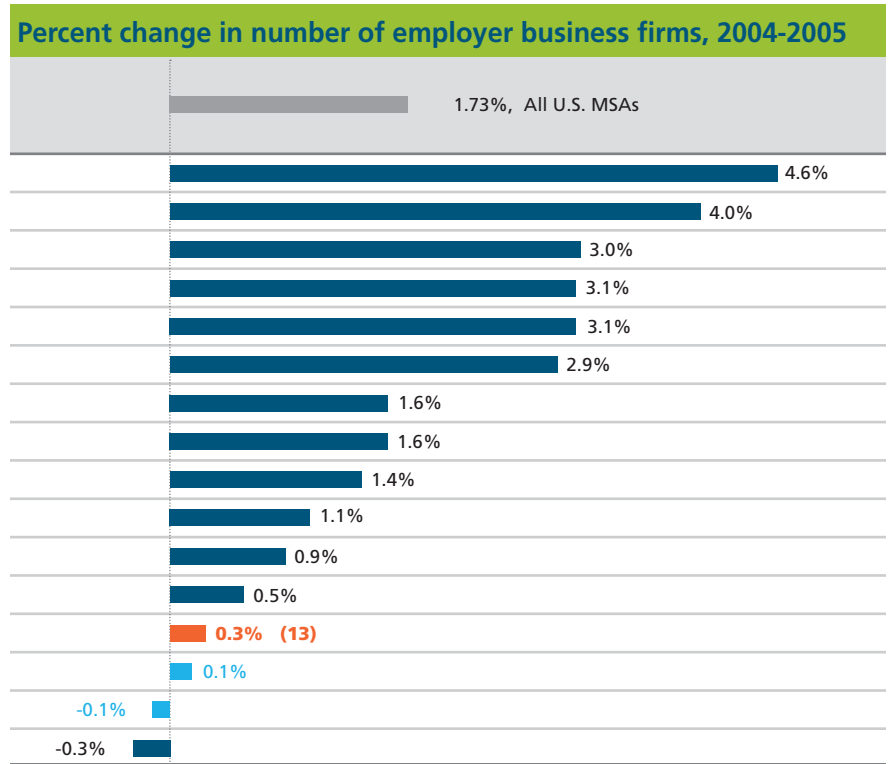
Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy　　　　　　　　(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.02: **New Small Business Establishments**

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

Columbus Trends: Small establishment births

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

● Columbus metro area rank (Highest metro) (Lowest metro)
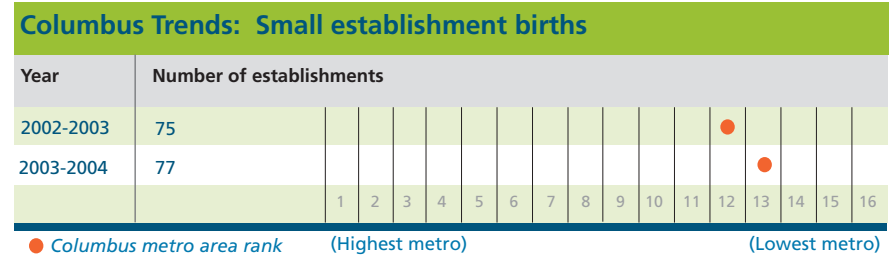
New business establishments, number and employment, 2003-2004*

Metro Area	Number of new establishments		Employment from new establishments, per 1,000 total employment		Establishment birth to death ratio
Jacksonville		4,426	(1)	77	(1) 1.30
San Diego		8,600		55	1.17
Austin		4,223		62	1.23
Raleigh		3,000		64	1.28
Portland		6,302		50	1.17
Charlotte		4,689		60	1.20
Kansas City		5,669		59	1.20
Minneapolis		9,211		48	1.19
Nashville		3,748		49	1.17
Chicago	(1)	22,660		46	1.11
Indianapolis		4,388		51	1.22
Louisville	(16)	2,812		53	1.05
Columbus	**(12)**	**3,852**	**(T-4)**	**60**	**(12) 1.09**
Cleveland		4,715		42	(16) 1.00
Cincinnati		4,190		50	1.06
Milwaukee		3,323	(16)	41	1.08
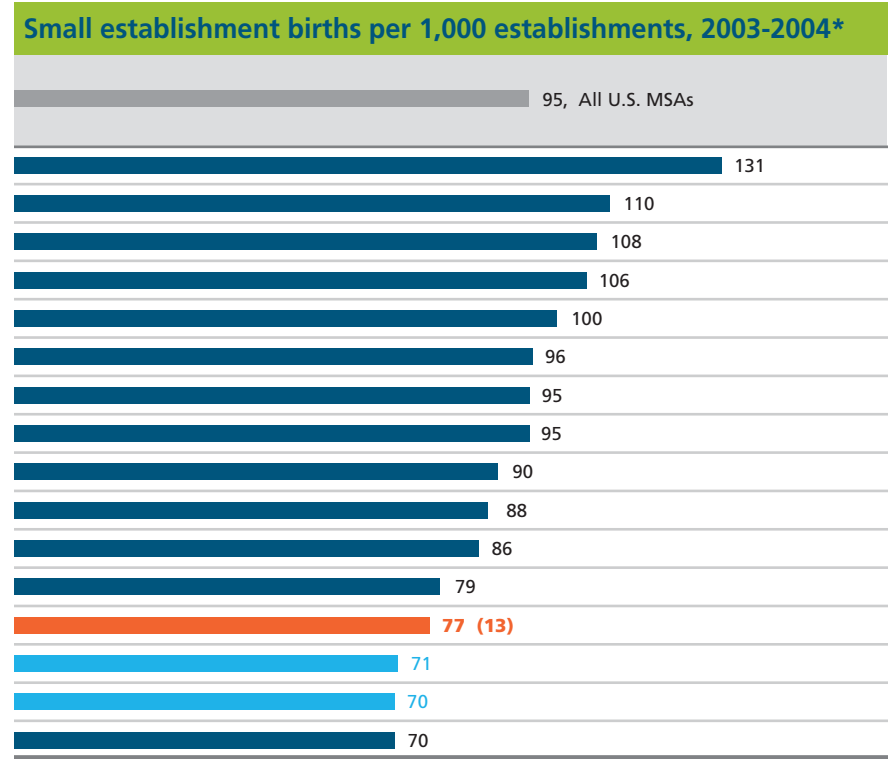
Small establishment births per 1,000 establishments, 2003-2004*

95, All U.S. MSAs	
Jacksonville	131
San Diego	110
Austin	108
Raleigh	106
Portland	100
Charlotte	96
Kansas City	95
Minneapolis	95
Nashville	90
Chicago	88
Indianapolis	86
Louisville	79
Columbus	**77 (13)**
Cleveland	71
Cincinnati	70
Milwaukee	70

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

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

Indicator 2.03: **Venture Capital Investment**

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

Columbus Trends: Venture capital investment

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

● *Columbus metro area rank* (Highest metro) (Lowest metro)
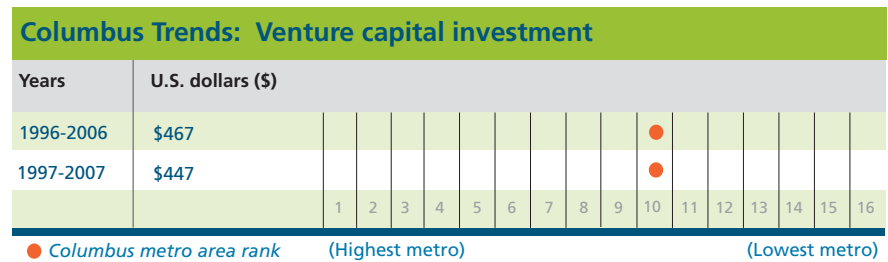
Venture capital investment, 1997-2007

Metro Area	Total investments (in $ millions)
Austin	7,907
Raleigh	4,570
San Diego	(1) 11,937
Jacksonville	1,995
Portland	3,097
Minneapolis	4,520
Nashville	1,494
Charlotte	1,278
Chicago	6,856
Columbus	**(12) 771**
Indianapolis	740
Louisville	538
Cleveland	904
Cincinnati	888
Kansas City	589
Milwaukee	(16) 190

Venture capital investment per capita, 1997-2007

Metro Area	Per capita
Austin	$5,224
Raleigh	$4,596
San Diego	$4,058
Jacksonville	$1,561
Portland	$1,449
Minneapolis	$1,423
Nashville	$1,027
Charlotte	$807
Chicago	$721
Columbus	**$447 (10)**
Indianapolis	$444
Louisville	$440
Cleveland	$428
Cincinnati	$422
Kansas City	$299
Milwaukee	$126
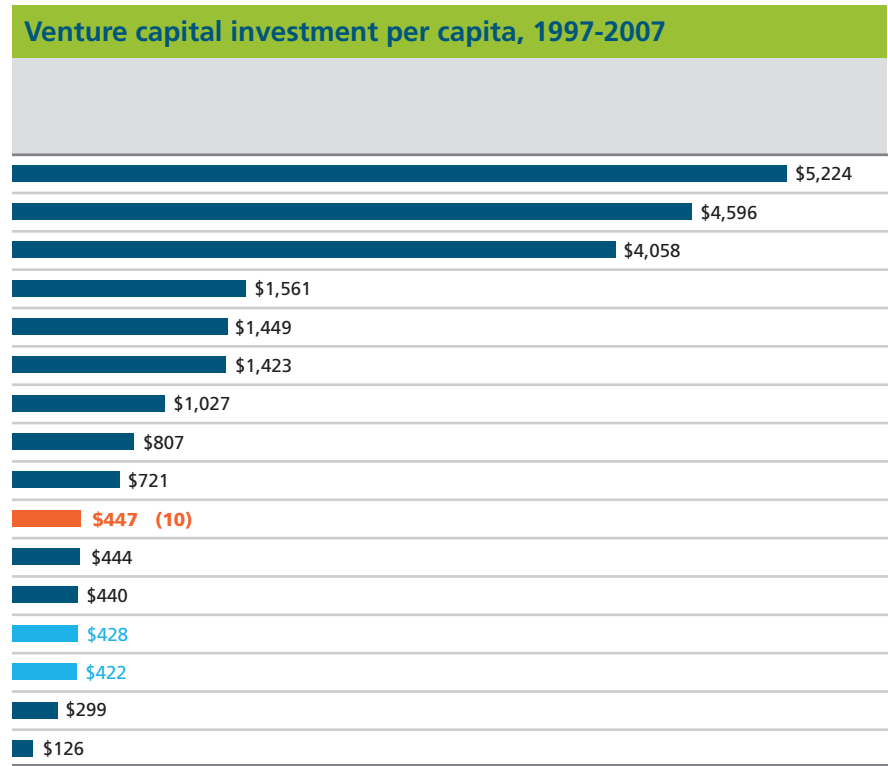
Source: Thomson Financial

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

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

Columbus Trends: Professional and business services employment

Year	Percent
2005	15.0%
2006	15.3%

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
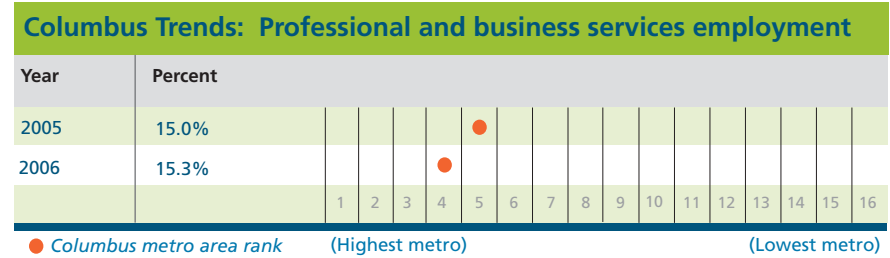
Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2006

Metro Area	Education and health services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Raleigh	9.5%	(16) 5.2%	3.5%	18.5%
San Diego	9.6%	6.4%	2.9%	16.7%
Chicago	12.7%	7.3%	2.0%	12.5%
Columbus	**(11) 11.6%**	**(4) 7.9%**	**(T-9) 2.0%**	**(3) 16.8%**
Jacksonville	11.9%	(1) 9.7%	1.8%	11.9%
Charlotte	(16) 8.7%	9.4%	2.7%	12.4%
Cincinnati	13.2%	6.3%	(16) 1.5%	12.8%
Minneapolis	13.2%	8.0%	2.3%	13.5%
Kansas City	11.5%	7.4%	(1) 4.2%	14.7%
Austin	10.2%	6.0%	3.0%	(1) 21.1%
Indianapolis	12.2%	7.0%	1.8%	12.8%
Portland	12.2%	6.9%	2.3%	13.7%
Nashville	13.8%	6.1%	2.6%	13.0%
Milwaukee	(1) 16.1%	6.8%	2.1%	(16) 10.8%
Cleveland	15.9%	7.2%	1.8%	13.0%
Louisville	12.5%	6.7%	1.7%	12.9%
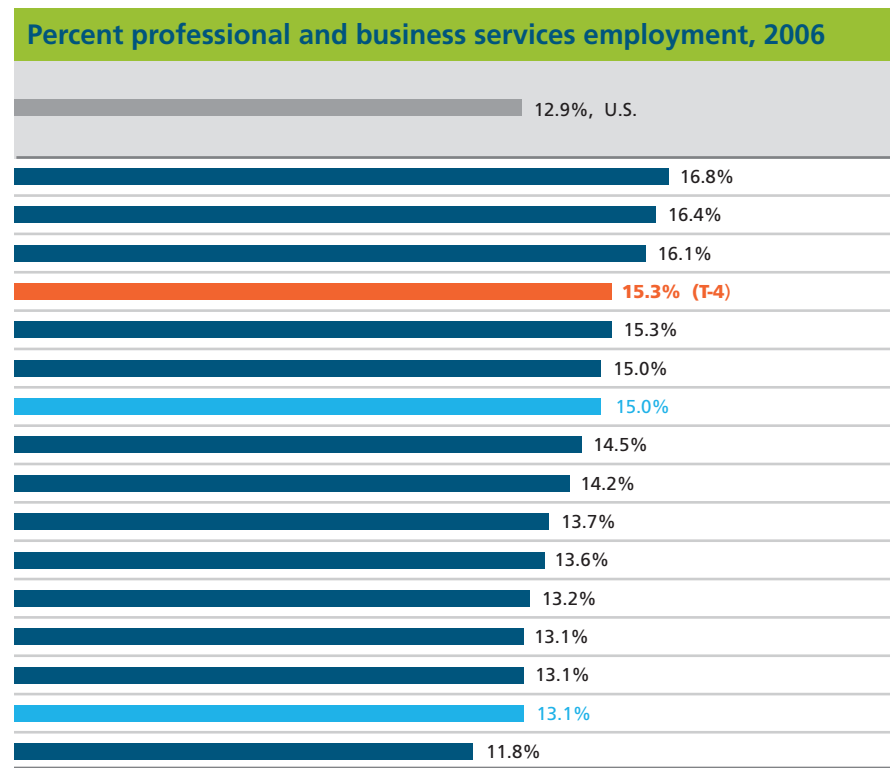
Percent professional and business services employment, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
U.S.	12.9%
Raleigh	16.8%
San Diego	16.4%
Chicago	16.1%
Columbus	15.3% (T-4)
Jacksonville	15.3%
Charlotte	15.0%
Cincinnati	15.0%
Minneapolis	14.5%
Kansas City	14.2%
Austin	13.7%
Indianapolis	13.6%
Portland	13.2%
Nashville	13.1%
Milwaukee	13.1%
Cleveland	13.1%
Louisville	11.8%

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

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

Columbus Trends: Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities

Year	Percent																
2005	4.4%								●								
2006	4.8%				●												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
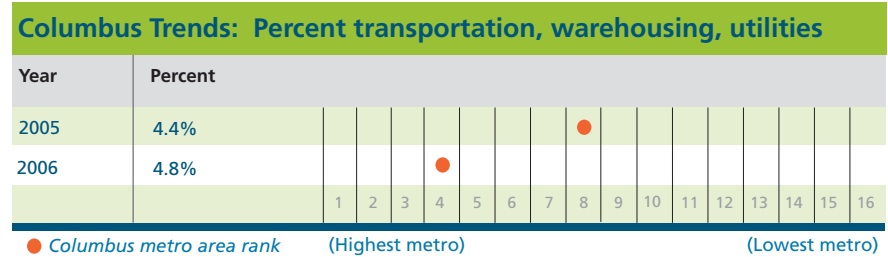
Percent of total employment by industry sector, 2006

Metro Area	Manufacturing	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Leisure and hospitality
Louisville	12.6%	10.6%	4.9%	9.5%
Indianapolis	11.1%	10.8%	5.3%	9.9%
Jacksonville	(16) 5.3%	(1) 12.0%	4.7%	10.0%
Columbus	**(T-11) 8.4%**	**(T-4) 11.3%**	**(15) 4.1%**	**(T-7) 9.6%**
Kansas City	8.4%	11.1%	4.9%	9.6%
Chicago	10.8%	10.4%	5.5%	8.8%
Charlotte	10.1%	10.7%	(1) 5.8%	9.3%
Nashville	11.2%	11.5%	4.9%	10.2%
Cincinnati	11.7%	10.5%	5.7%	10.1%
Portland	12.5%	10.6%	5.7%	9.2%
Minneapolis	11.4%	10.5%	4.9%	9.0%
Milwaukee	(1) 15.6%	(16) 9.7%	4.8%	(16) 8.3%
Cleveland	13.7%	10.2%	5.2%	8.8%
Raleigh	6.6%	11.3%	4.3%	9.1%
San Diego	8.0%	11.4%	(16) 3.5%	(1) 12.0%
Austin	8.1%	10.6%	5.3%	10.3%
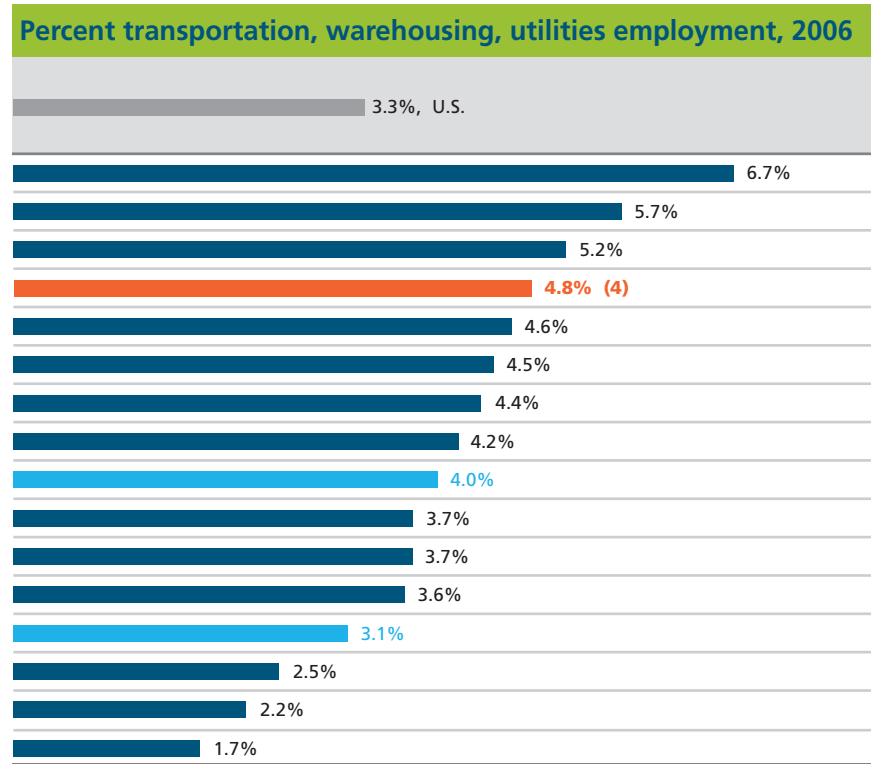
Percent transportation, warehousing, utilities employment, 2006

- 3.3%, U.S.
- Louisville — 6.7%
- Indianapolis — 5.7%
- Jacksonville — 5.2%
- Columbus — 4.8% (4)
- Kansas City — 4.6%
- Chicago — 4.5%
- Charlotte — 4.4%
- Nashville — 4.2%
- Cincinnati — 4.0%
- Portland — 3.7%
- Minneapolis — 3.7%
- Milwaukee — 3.6%
- Cleveland — 3.1%
- Raleigh — 2.5%
- San Diego — 2.2%
- Austin — 1.7%

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

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

This indicator uses Bureau of Labor Statistics data to measure the percent employment change (increase or decrease in jobs) for selected industry sectors for the period from 1997 to 2006. Descriptions of the selected industry sectors used in this indicator are in Appendix B.

Columbus Trends: Professional & business employment change

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
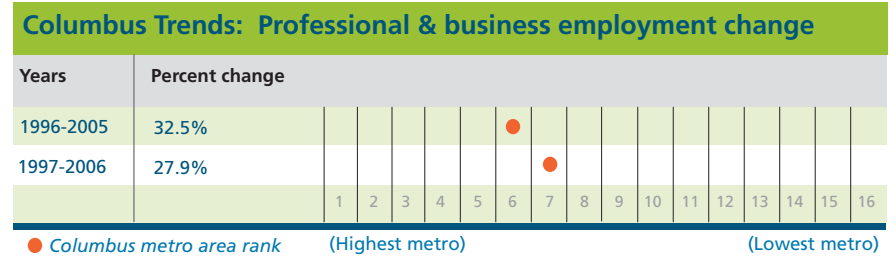
Employment change by industry sector, 1997-2006*

Metro Area	Education and health services		Financial activities		Information		Government	
Nashville		30.1%	(16)	2.7%		-0.5%		15.8%
Austin		38.1%		36.1%	(1)	29.0%		20.2%
Indianapolis		31.8%		7.3%		-6.4%		10.4%
San Diego		21.1%		34.1%		21.2%		13.4%
Jacksonville		34.3%		20.4%		-8.8%		8.3%
Charlotte		45.7%	(1)	64.4%		5.8%	(1)	28.7%
Columbus	**(9)**	**28.3%**	**(14)**	**5.9%**	**(7)**	**-3.6%**	**(8)**	**12.3%**
Louisville		20.3%		15.9%		-12.5%		9.5%
Cincinnati		20.3%		24.6%		-16.0%		10.0%
Raleigh	(1)	58.0%		33.3%		4.9%		26.6%
Chicago		23.0%		5.9%		-20.4%		5.0%
Portland		30.0%		13.9%		12.3%		16.1%
Kansas City	(16)	15.7%		6.8%	(16)	-22.0%		13.3%
Minneapolis		36.8%		16.9%		-7.9%		10.1%
Milwaukee		21.0%		5.3%		-5.8%		3.5%
Cleveland		21.7%		7.8%		-20.3%	(16)	2.5%
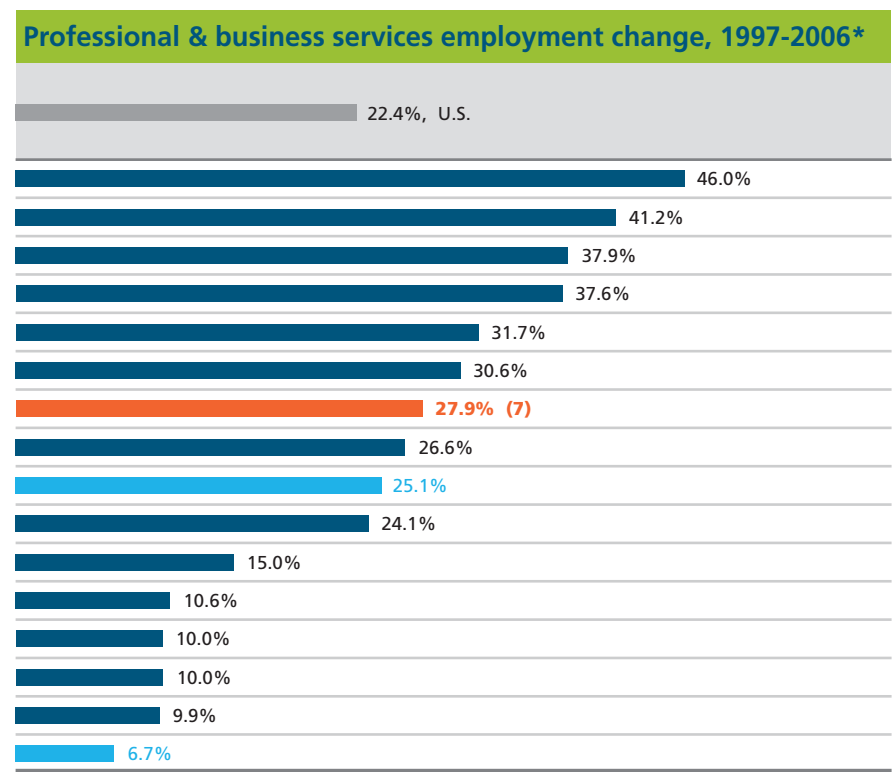
Professional & business services employment change, 1997-2006*

22.4%, U.S.

Nashville	46.0%
Austin	41.2%
Indianapolis	37.9%
San Diego	37.6%
Jacksonville	31.7%
Charlotte	30.6%
Columbus	**27.9% (7)**
Louisville	26.6%
Cincinnati	25.1%
Raleigh	24.1%
Chicago	15.0%
Portland	10.6%
Kansas City	10.0%
Minneapolis	10.0%
Milwaukee	9.9%
Cleveland	6.7%

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

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

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

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
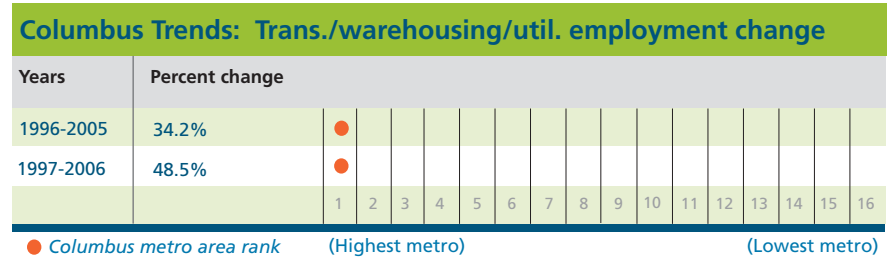
Employment change by industry sector, 1997-2006*

Metro Area	Manufacturing		Retail trade		Wholesale trade		Leisure and hospitality	
Columbus	(12)	**-20.3%**	(15)	**-10.2%**	(7)	**8.3%**	(6)	**22.2%**
Indianapolis		-10.4%		6.0%		9.7%		21.9%
Austin		-19.9%	(1)	28.6%	(1)	67.1%	(1)	42.9%
Nashville	(1)	-9.7%		16.5%		9.2%		19.1%
Louisville		-16.6%		-4.7%		3.8%	(16)	3.0%
Charlotte	(16)	-27.2%		17.6%		15.0%		35.8%
Raleigh		-10.3%		18.8%		6.7%		33.3%
Cincinnati		-18.1%		-4.8%		5.3%		18.1%
Jacksonville		-11.9%		15.1%		25.3%		33.1%
Portland		-12.2%		7.8%		7.4%		15.3%
Kansas City		-12.7%		1.9%		2.3%		9.0%
Chicago		-27.0%		-0.7%		1.4%		15.2%
Milwaukee		-20.5%		1.1%	(16)	-1.4%		17.4%
San Diego		-10.6%		17.6%		33.0%		34.3%
Minneapolis		-12.9%		5.7%		7.5%		21.3%
Cleveland		-26.2%	(16)	-11.0%		-0.5%		5.6%
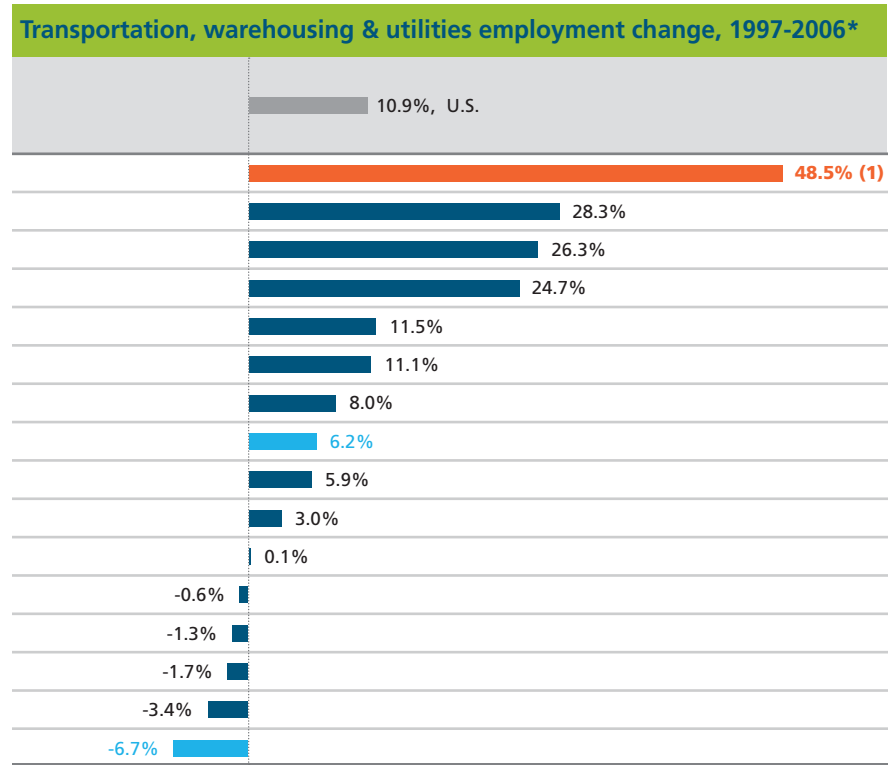
Transportation, warehousing & utilities employment change, 1997-2006*

Metro Area	Percent change
U.S.	10.9%
Columbus	48.5% (1)
Indianapolis	28.3%
Austin	26.3%
Nashville	24.7%
Louisville	11.5%
Charlotte	11.1%
Raleigh	8.0%
Cincinnati	6.2%
Jacksonville	5.9%
Portland	3.0%
Kansas City	0.1%
Chicago	-0.6%
Milwaukee	-1.3%
San Diego	-1.7%
Minneapolis	-3.4%
Cleveland	-6.7%

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

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

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

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

Columbus Trends: Fortune 1,000 companies

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
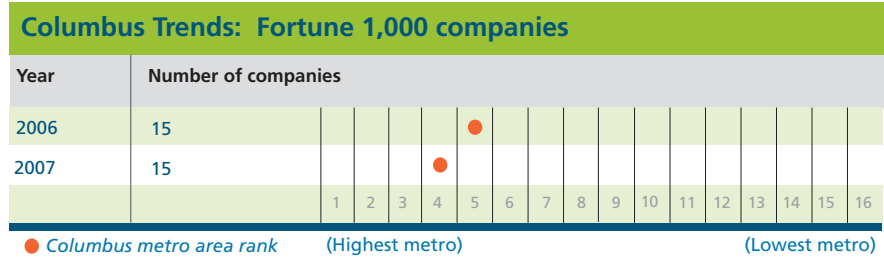
Fortune 1,000 companies by total revenues, 2007

Metro Area		Total revenues (in $ millions)
Chicago	(1)	$563,840
Minneapolis		$383,925
Cleveland		$94,609
Columbus	**(5)**	**$161,443**
Cincinnati		$219,995
Charlotte		$278,490
Milwaukee		$119,005
Nashville		$89,841
Kansas City		$29,949
Indianapolis		$86,254
Jacksonville		$35,251
Louisville		$37,443
Portland		$22,883
Raleigh	(16)	$16,976
San Diego		$30,269
Austin		$68,283
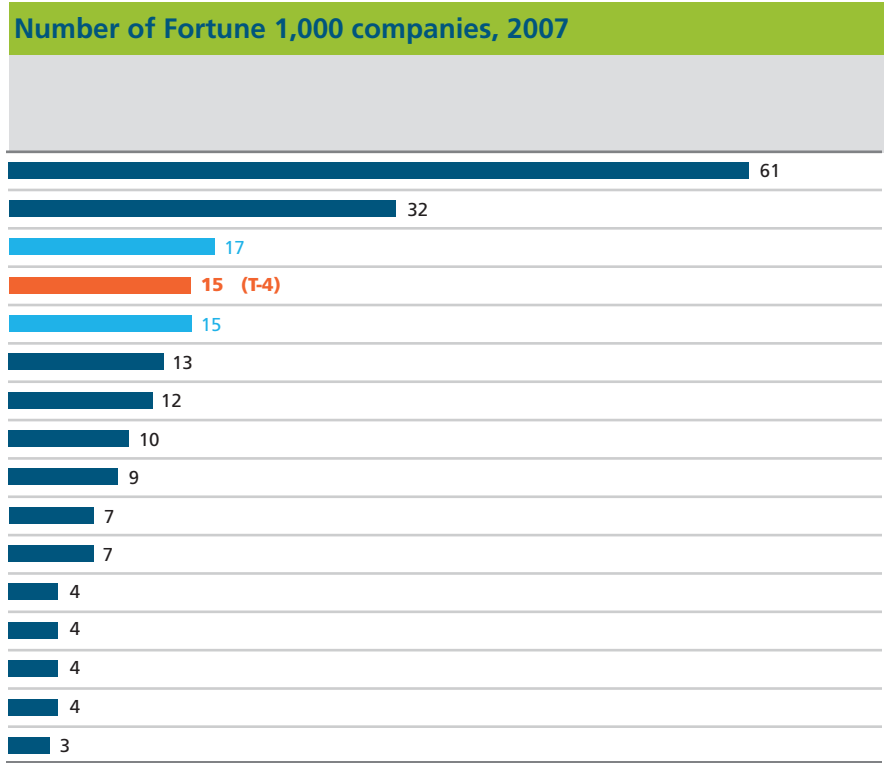
Source: CNN Money.com   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Number of Fortune 1,000 companies, 2007

Metro Area	Number
Chicago	61
Minneapolis	32
Cleveland	17
Columbus	15 (T-4)
Cincinnati	15
Charlotte	13
Milwaukee	12
Nashville	10
Kansas City	9
Indianapolis	7
Jacksonville	7
Louisville	4
Portland	4
Raleigh	4
San Diego	4
Austin	3

Indicator 2.07: **Small Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the Small Business Administration on small business firms. The data include information on employer business firms and their employment and annual payroll, by firm size. For the purposes of this report, a small business firm is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees.

Columbus Trends: Small business firms

Year	Percent																
2002	79.6%																●
2005	80.5%																●
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
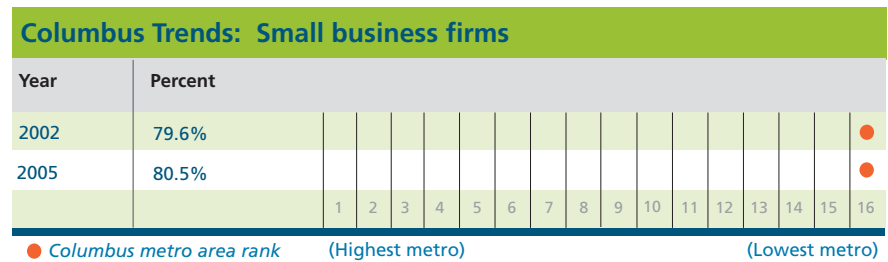
Small firm employment and payroll, percent of total, 2005*

Metro Area	Small firm employment as a percent of total firm employment*	Small firm payroll as a percent of total firm annual payroll*
Chicago	16.4%	14.5%
Portland	(1) 19.4%	15.5%
San Diego	17.9%	16.1%
Jacksonville	16.2%	14.7%
Minneapolis	14.9%	12.5%
Cleveland	16.8%	14.2%
Kansas City	16.2%	13.9%
Austin	16.5%	14.5%
Raleigh	18.4%	(1) 17.1%
Charlotte	15.3%	12.9%
Nashville	15.0%	14.0%
Indianapolis	14.7%	12.4%
Louisville	16.2%	13.4%
Cincinnati	15.2%	12.8%
Milwaukee	15.3%	13.3%
Columbus	**(16) 14.2%**	**(16) 12.1%**
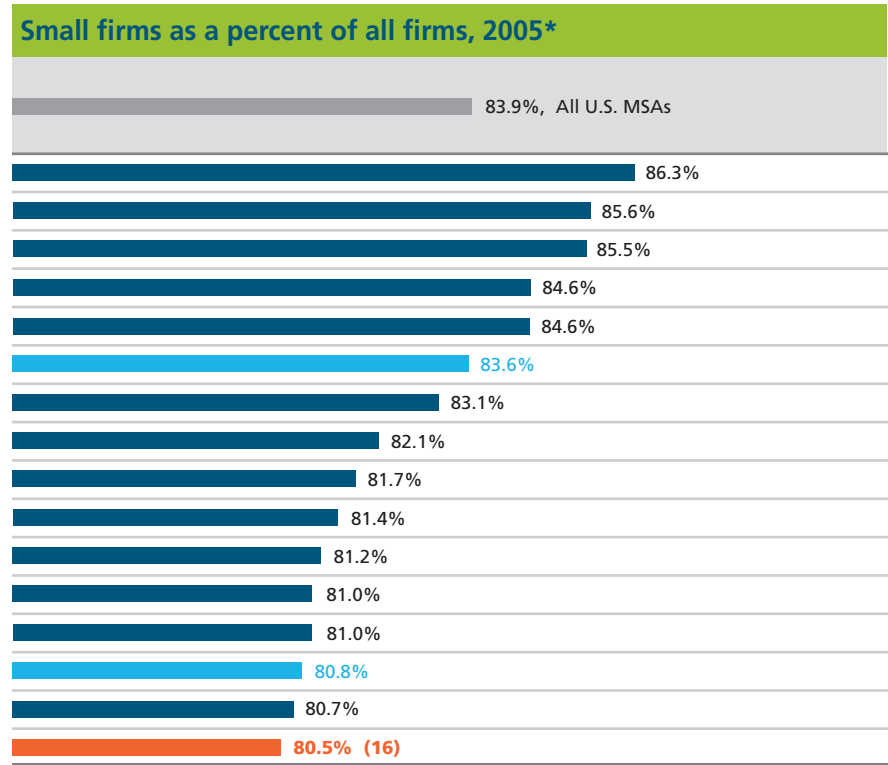
Source: Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy
*Includes employer firms only. See Indicator 2.01 for definitions.

Small firms as a percent of all firms, 2005*

83.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Chicago	86.3%
Portland	85.6%
San Diego	85.5%
Jacksonville	84.6%
Minneapolis	84.6%
Cleveland	83.6%
Kansas City	83.1%
Austin	82.1%
Raleigh	81.7%
Charlotte	81.4%
Nashville	81.2%
Indianapolis	81.0%
Louisville	81.0%
Cincinnati	80.8%
Milwaukee	80.7%
Columbus	80.5% (16)

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

Indicator 2.08: **High Tech Industries**

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

Columbus Trends: High-tech GDP location quotient

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
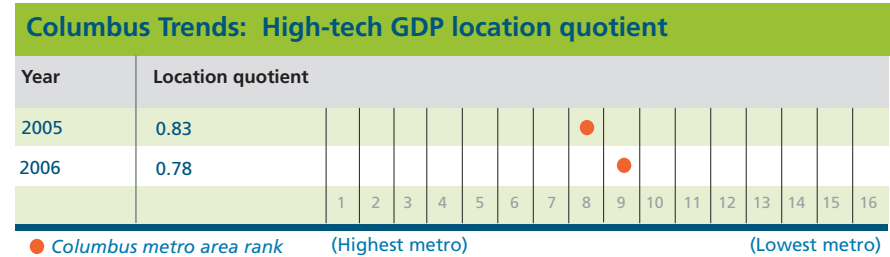
Concentration of information technology occupations, 2006

Metro Area	Total IT occupations	IT occupations as a percent of all occupations
Portland	27,840	2.8%
Austin	34,290	(1) 4.8%
San Diego	37,840	2.9%
Raleigh	21,970	4.6%
Kansas City	31,830	3.3%
Indianapolis	19,990	2.3%
Minneapolis	67,770	3.8%
Chicago	(1) 108,760	2.5%
Columbus	**(6) 30,500**	**(T-4) 3.3%**
Charlotte	24,310	3.0%
Milwaukee	19,930	2.4%
Nashville	14,950	2.0%
Cincinnati	24,950	2.4%
Jacksonville	12,790	2.1%
Cleveland	22,660	2.1%
Louisville	(16) 11,150	(16) 1.9%

High-Tech GDP Location Quotient, 2006

1.0, U.S.

Metro Area	LQ
Portland	1.81
Austin	1.75
San Diego	1.55
Raleigh	1.50
Kansas City	1.36
Indianapolis	1.32
Minneapolis	0.94
Chicago	0.81
Columbus	(9) 0.78
Charlotte	0.76
Milwaukee	0.75
Nashville	0.71
Cincinnati	0.70
Jacksonville	0.65
Cleveland	0.58
Louisville	0.48
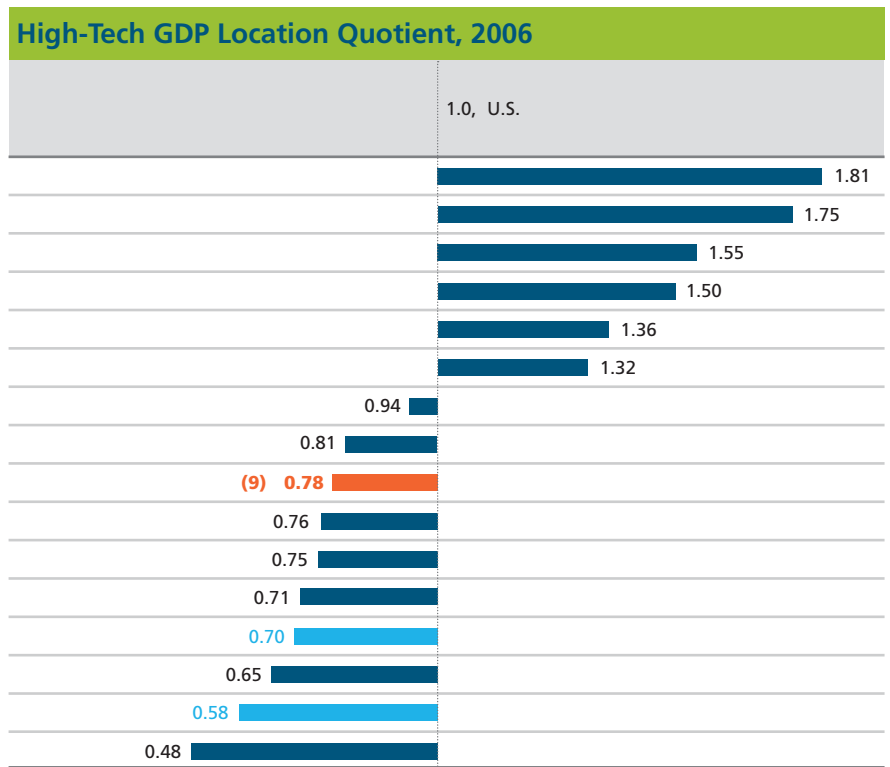
Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Milken Institute, Best Performing Cities, 2007

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

Indicator 2.09: **Minority Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners (SBO), which is conducted every five years, on minority business ownership. Minority-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native. Because a business owner may be both a racial minority and of Hispanic ethnicity, there may be some duplication in totals. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

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

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

(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)
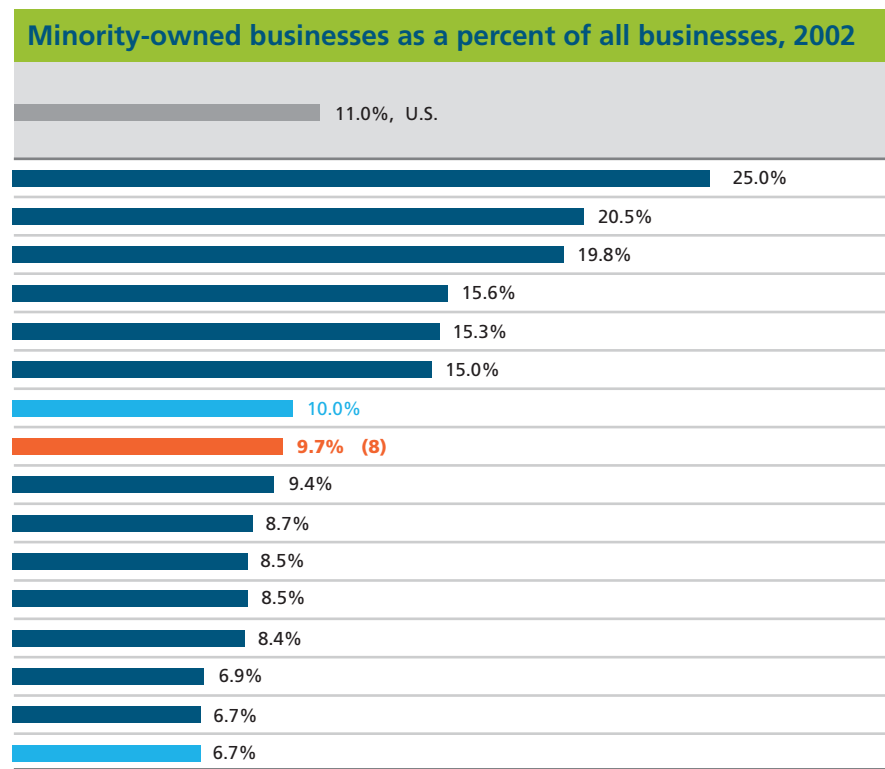
Indicator 2.10: **Female Business Ownership**

This indicator includes data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners (SBO), which is conducted every five years, on the number and percent of businesses in the metro areas owned by females. Female-owned firms are those where the sole proprietor, or 51% of the ownership in the case of multiple owners, is female. This indicator uses 2002 Census MSA boundaries for the metro area geographies. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

Number of female-owned businesses, 2002			Female-owned businesses as a percent of all businesses, 2002
Metro Area		Number of businesses owned by females	
			28.2%, U.S.
Portland		53,205	31.6%
Jacksonville		26,107	30.3%
San Diego		73,475	30.1%
Minneapolis		81,607	29.9%
Chicago	(1)	215,066	29.9%
Columbus	**(8)**	**38,766**	**29.5% (6)**
Raleigh	(16)	21,966	29.4%
Kansas City		43,725	28.9%
Louisville		26,569	28.7%
Milwaukee		28,720	28.4%
Austin		33,387	28.0%
Indianapolis		33,260	27.3%
Cincinnati		40,008	27.3%
Cleveland		43,336	26.8%
Charlotte		30,932	26.6%
Nashville		32,544	25.7%
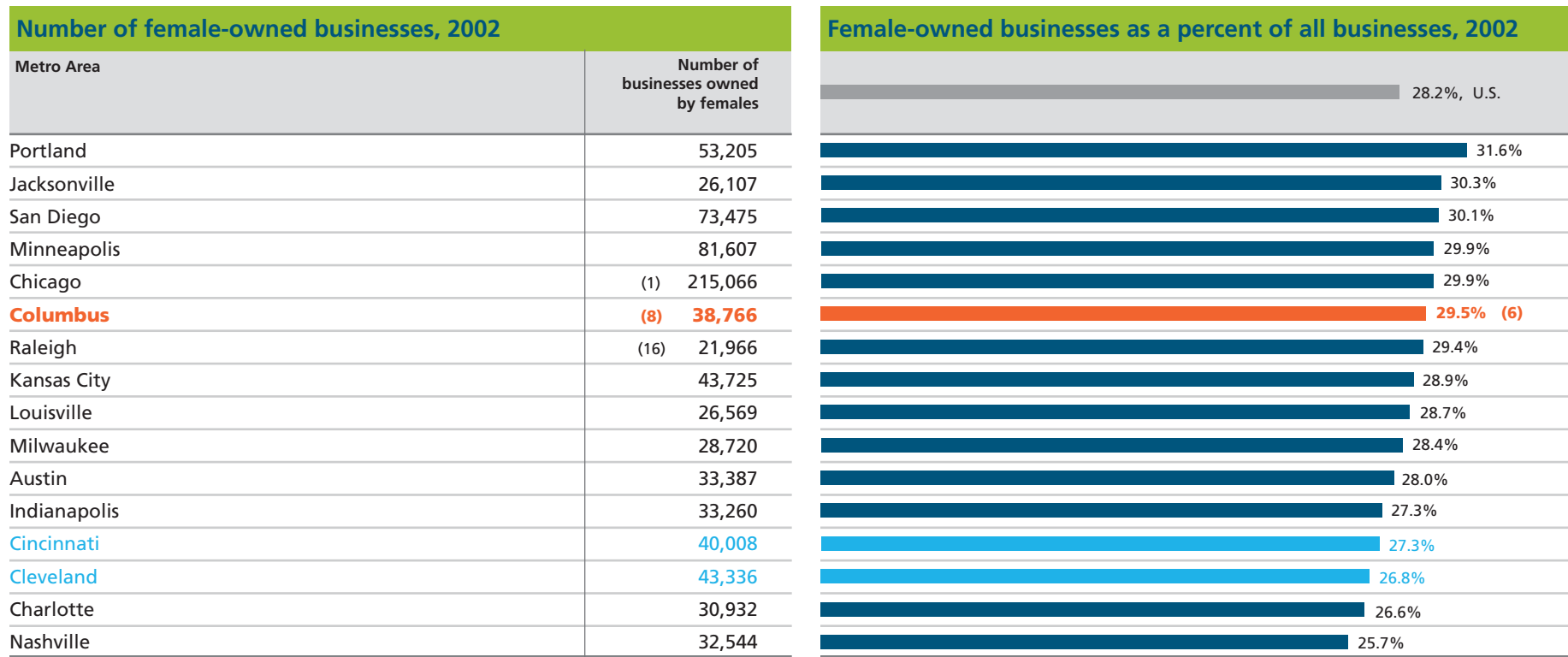
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Business Owners, 2002

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

Indicator 2.11: **Gross Metropolitan Product**

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

Columbus Trends: Gross metropolitan product per capita

Year	Product in dollars	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2004	$40,870							●									
2005	$42,826							●									

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
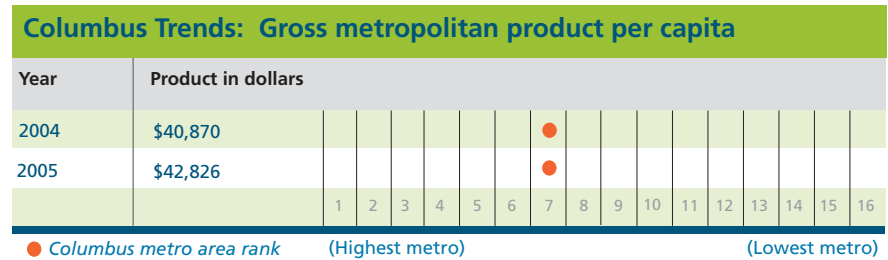
Gross metropolitan product, 2005

Metro Area	2005 GMP (in $ billions)		Average annual growth rate 1995-2005	
San Diego		143.4		6.9%
Minneapolis		151.9		5.7%
Charlotte		71.3		6.9%
Austin		66.2	(1)	8.2%
Chicago	(1)	422.0		4.5%
Jacksonville		54.2		6.3%
Columbus	**(8)**	**73.1**	**(10)**	**5.0%**
Nashville		60.3		6.1%
Milwaukee		63.7		3.9%
Indianapolis		69.1		5.6%
Cleveland		87.3	(16)	3.6%
Portland		85.7		6.1%
Kansas City		78.6		4.8%
Raleigh	(16)	38.4		7.4%
Cincinnati		82.4		4.7%
Louisville		45.7		4.0%

Gross metropolitan product per capita, 2005

Metro Area	Per capita
U.S.	$42,095
San Diego	$48,832
Minneapolis	$48,360
Charlotte	$46,862
Austin	$45,507
Chicago	$44,672
Jacksonville	$43,435
Columbus	**$42,826 (7)**
Nashville	$42,431
Milwaukee	$42,203
Indianapolis	$42,133
Cleveland	$41,080
Portland	$40,876
Kansas City	$40,418
Raleigh	$40,344
Cincinnati	$39,408
Louisville	$37,763
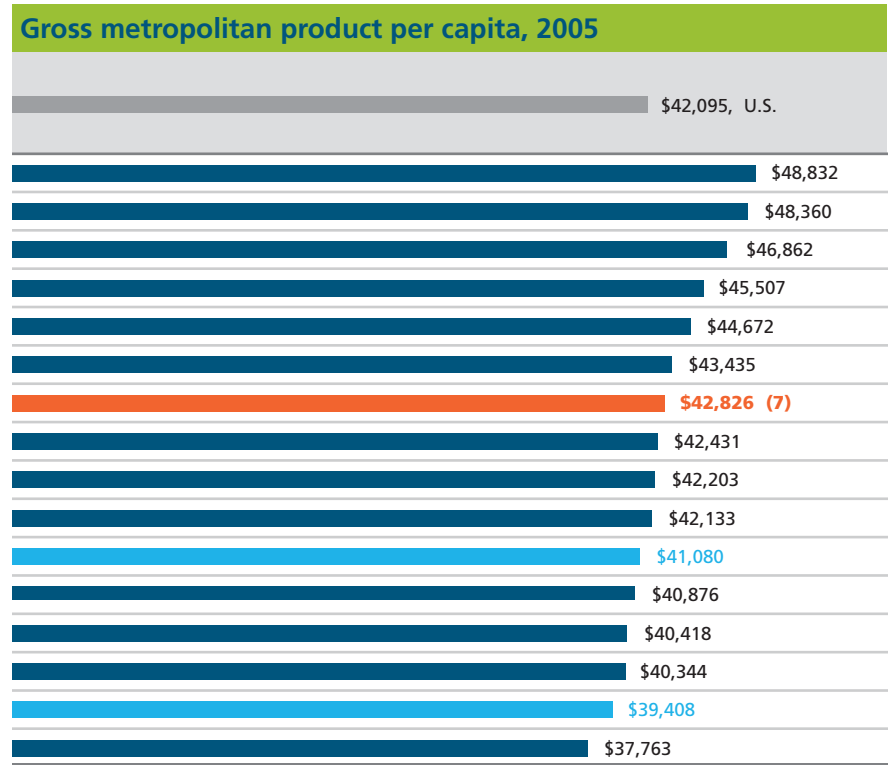
Source: The U.S. Conference of Mayors, U.S. Metro Economies, 2007

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

Indicator 2.12: **Income and Wages**

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

Columbus Trends: Per capita income

Year	U.S. dollars ($)
2005	$26,033
2006	$26,295

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
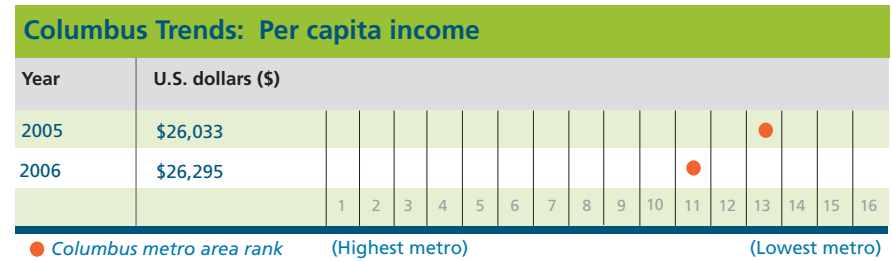
Mean hourly wages and per capita income, 2006

Metro Area	Mean hourly wage full-time worker (unadjusted)		Per capita income (unadjusted)	
Raleigh		N/A		$28,075
Charlotte		$19.96		$27,094
Austin		$20.22		$27,918
Minneapolis		$23.20	(1)	$30,737
Kansas City		$20.58		$26,848
Cincinnati		$20.75		$26,060
Indianapolis		$19.11		$26,440
Nashville		N/A		$25,853
Jacksonville		N/A		$25,838
Milwaukee		$21.40		$26,749
Columbus	**(10)**	**$20.06**	**(11)**	**$26,295**
Cleveland		$20.40		$25,013
Louisville	(13)	$17.67	(16)	$23,848
Chicago		$22.99		$28,164
Portland		$20.80		$27,271
San Diego	(1)	$23.55		$28,763

Per capita income 2006, adjusted for Columbus cost of living*

	$25,899, U.S.
Raleigh	$31,339
Charlotte	$30,247
Austin	$29,771
Minneapolis	$29,595
Kansas City	$29,025
Cincinnati	$28,530
Indianapolis	$28,269
Nashville	$28,260
Jacksonville	$27,490
Milwaukee	$27,300
Columbus	**$26,295 (11)**
Cleveland	$25,707
Louisville	$25,249
Chicago	$25,171
Portland	$23,932
San Diego	$20,046
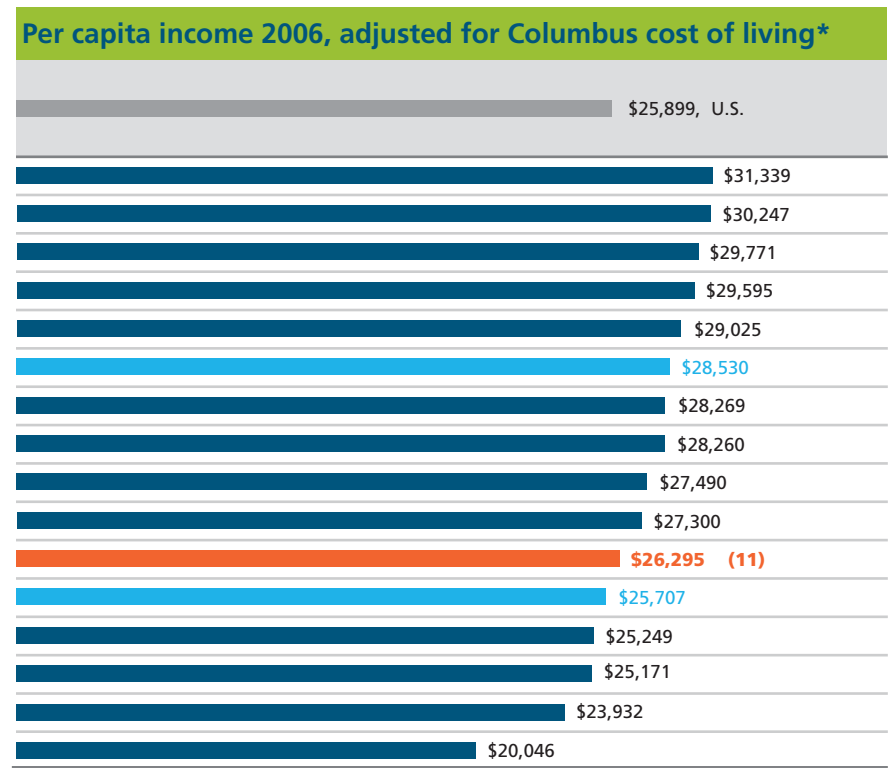
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006; National Compensation Survey, 2006
*ACCRA Cost of Living Index, 2006 Q1-Q4 average, used to adjust to Columbus $; Q3 2004 data used to adjust Minneapolis per capita income.

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

Indicator 2.13: **Occupations**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent management, professional occupations

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
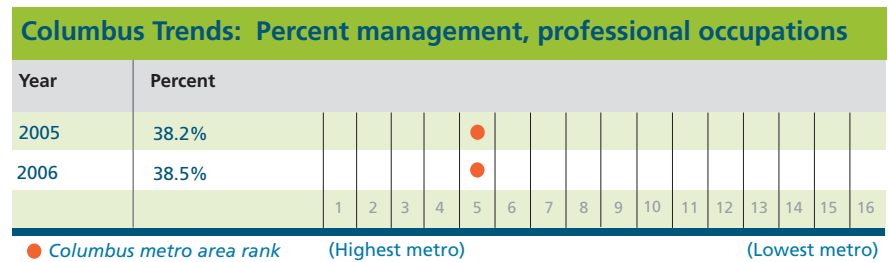
Percent of total employment by occupational categories, 2006

Metro Area	Service		Sales and office		Construction, extraction, maintenance, repair		Production, transportation, material moving	
Raleigh	(16)	11.9%		25.4%	(1)	10.8%		7.5%
Austin		15.4%		25.9%		10.6%	(16)	7.3%
Minneapolis		14.1%		26.7%		7.5%		11.7%
San Diego	(1)	17.4%	(16)	24.9%		10.3%		8.4%
Columbus	**(10)**	**14.9%**	**(T-4)**	**27.4%**	**(T-15)**	**7.4%**	**(12)**	**11.6%**
Kansas City		14.7%		27.7%		9.4%		12.0%
Portland		15.5%		25.9%		8.8%		12.6%
Indianapolis		14.4%		26.7%		9.5%		13.5%
Chicago		15.1%		26.9%		8.4%		13.8%
Charlotte		13.8%		27.4%		10.6%		12.5%
Milwaukee		16.3%		26.4%	(16)	7.0%		14.8%
Cincinnati		15.3%		27.2%		9.0%		13.7%
Nashville		15.3%		27.3%		9.4%		13.3%
Cleveland		16.8%		27.5%	(T-15)	7.4%		14.3%
Jacksonville		15.7%	(1)	30.6%		10.6%		10.5%
Louisville		14.3%		27.3%		9.4%	(1)	16.5%
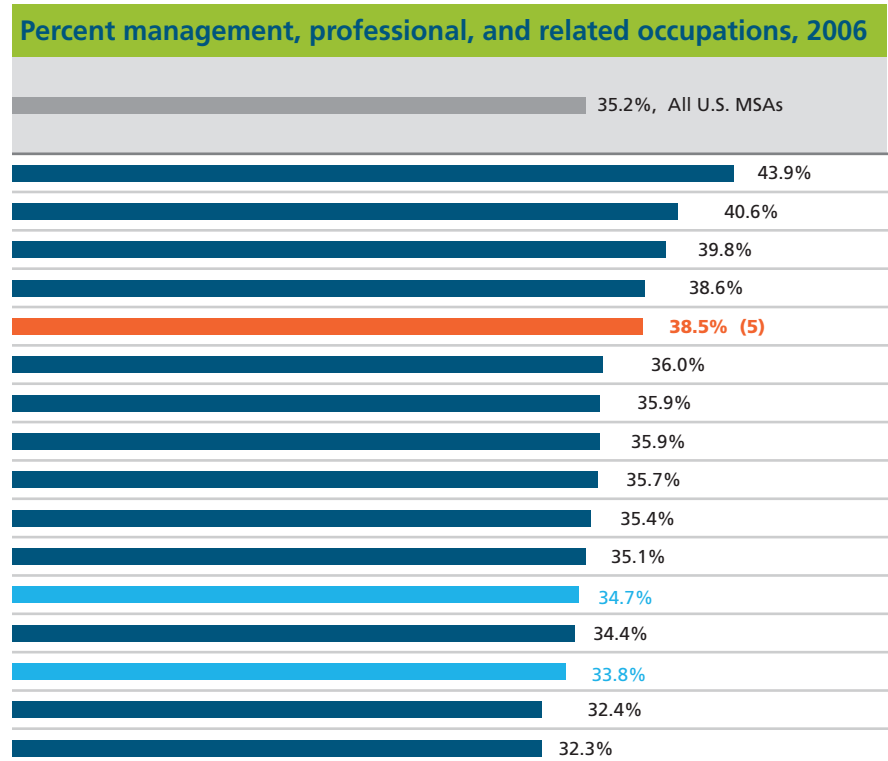
Percent management, professional, and related occupations, 2006

35.2%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Raleigh	43.9%
Austin	40.6%
Minneapolis	39.8%
San Diego	38.6%
Columbus	**38.5% (5)**
Kansas City	36.0%
Portland	35.9%
Indianapolis	35.9%
Chicago	35.7%
Charlotte	35.4%
Milwaukee	35.1%
Cincinnati	34.7%
Nashville	34.4%
Cleveland	33.8%
Jacksonville	32.4%
Louisville	32.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006
Note: Does not include all occupations, so percentages do not total 100%.

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

Indicator 2.14: **Workforce**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent population of prime working age

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

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

Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2006

Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (age 15-24) to exit (age 55-64) populations		Workforce participation rate (persons age 16-64)		Percent of population age 25-34	
Austin	(1)	1.87		77.8%	(1)	17.3%
Raleigh		1.42		76.4%		15.1%
Charlotte		1.29		78.2%		14.7%
Minneapolis		1.34	(1)	81.8%		13.6%
Columbus	**(3)**	**1.44**	**(9)**	**77.0%**	**(3)**	**15.0%**
Portland		1.13		77.6%		14.9%
Nashville		1.31		76.0%		14.4%
Indianapolis		1.31		78.7%		14.4%
San Diego		1.76	(16)	74.6%		14.7%
Kansas City		1.23		79.5%		13.5%
Chicago		1.40		76.1%		13.9%
Louisville	(16)	1.12		75.3%		13.3%
Jacksonville		1.17		74.9%		13.2%
Cincinnati		1.37		76.4%		12.9%
Milwaukee		1.27		78.8%		11.9%
Cleveland		1.13		77.1%	(16)	11.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Percent population of prime working age (22-54 years), 2006

47.0%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Austin	51.7%
Raleigh	51.0%
Charlotte	49.4%
Minneapolis	49.3%
Columbus	49.2% (5)
Portland	49.1%
Nashville	48.8%
Indianapolis	48.6%
San Diego	48.1
Kansas City	47.8%
Chicago	47.6%
Louisville	47.5%
Jacksonville	47.4%
Cincinnati	46.8%
Milwaukee	45.9%
Cleveland	45.0%
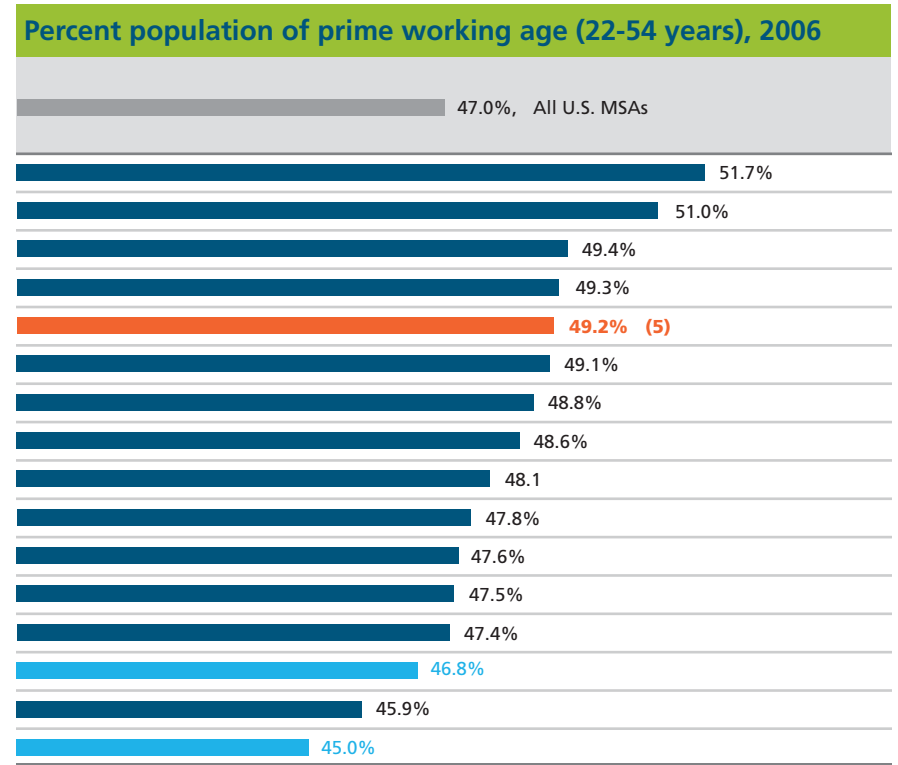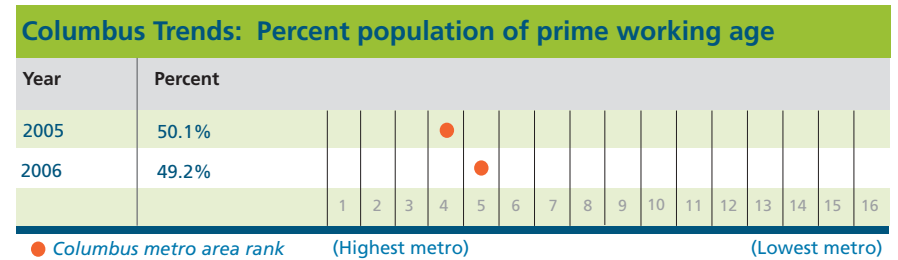
Indicator 2.15: **Unemployment**

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

Columbus Trends: Unemployment rate

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

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

Number in workforce and unemployed, November 2007

Metro Area	Number in the workforce*		Number unemployed	
Austin		859,468		29,764
Raleigh	(16)	539,758	(1)	18,985
Indianapolis		899,997		35,374
Minneapolis		1,860,924		71,972
Jacksonville		671,404		27,019
Nashville		795,198		33,353
Louisville		632,833		27,182
Columbus	**(8)**	**960,648**	**(9)**	**43,634**
Cincinnati		1,122,317		51,840
Charlotte		847,735		39,935
Chicago	(1)	4,964,915	(16)	234,105
Kansas City		1,045,225		49,933
San Diego		1,545,317		74,644
Portland		1,171,670		56,875
Milwaukee		802,615		41,484
Cleveland		1,108,110		60,103

Unemployment rate, November 2007

Metro Area	Rate
	4.5%, U.S.
Austin	3.5%
Raleigh	3.5%
Indianapolis	3.9%
Minneapolis	3.9%
Jacksonville	4.0%
Nashville	4.2%
Louisville	4.3%
Columbus	4.5% (8)
Cincinnati	4.6%
Charlotte	4.7%
Chicago	4.7%
Kansas City	4.8%
San Diego	4.8%
Portland	4.9%
Milwaukee	5.2%
Cleveland	5.4%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Nov. 2007

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

Indicator 2.16: **Higher Education Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey (ACS) on enrollment in college and graduate school. The ACS includes people at the address where they are at the time of the survey if they have been there, or will be there, more than 2 months. Unlike 2005, the 2006 ACS includes student housing and thereby yields higher enrollment figures. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.

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

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
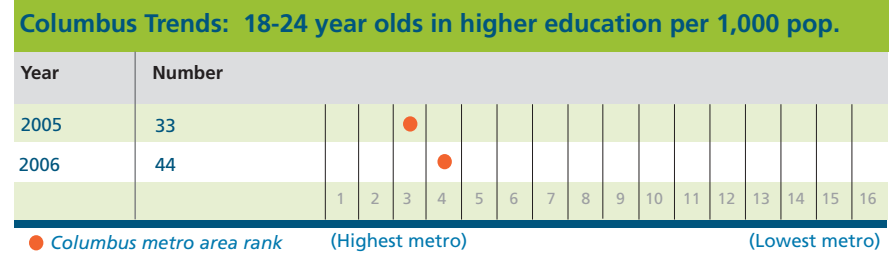
Number and age of persons enrolled in higher education, 2006

Metro Area	Number of persons enrolled in college		Number enrolled in graduate or professional school		Number of 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education	
Austin		106,867		20,896		79,486
San Diego		205,674		39,146		134,075
Raleigh		60,450		12,795		44,598
Columbus	**(7)**	**107,643**	**(4)**	**29,012**	**(6)**	**76,679**
Cincinnati		119,677		21,262		88,655
Minneapolis		173,050		46,359		122,947
Chicago	(1)	523,330	(1)	139,120	(1)	363,847
Nashville		80,415		16,003		55,267
Milwaukee		80,838		16,786		55,012
Cleveland		109,095		24,985		70,954
Charlotte		82,559		14,109		52,495
Portland		112,120		21,387		62,333
Jacksonville		64,516	(16)	10,667		37,247
Indianapolis		78,403		17,948		47,442
Kansas City		84,400		25,069		53,656
Louisville	(16)	56,529		12,410	(16)	33,317
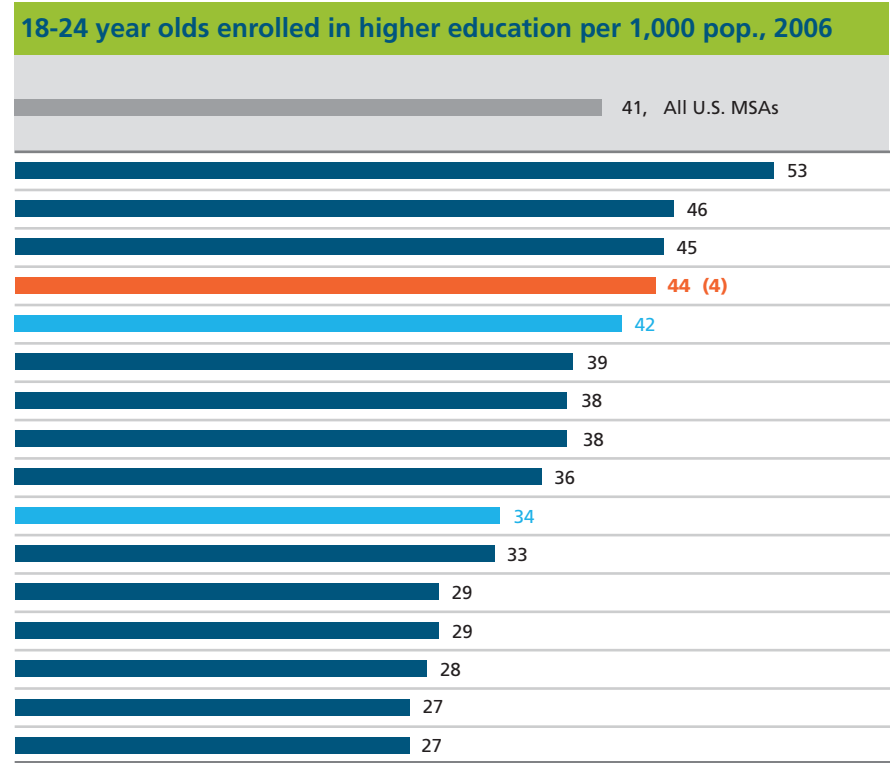
18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 pop., 2006

Metro Area	Value
All U.S. MSAs	41
Austin	53
San Diego	46
Raleigh	45
Columbus	44 (4)
Cincinnati	42
Minneapolis	39
Chicago	38
Nashville	38
Milwaukee	36
Cleveland	34
Charlotte	33
Portland	29
Jacksonville	29
Indianapolis	28
Kansas City	27
Louisville	27

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

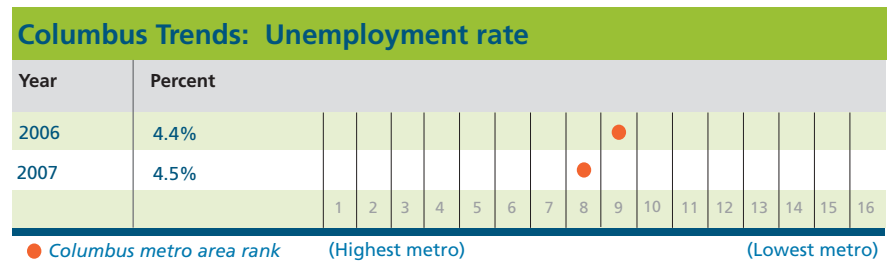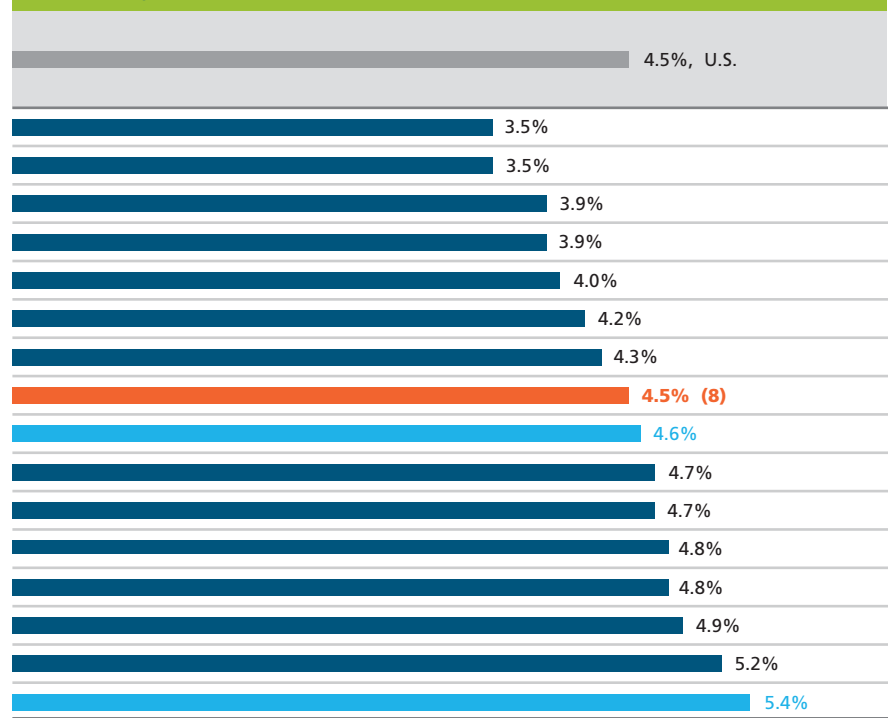(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 2.17: **Educational Attainment**

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

Columbus Trends: Population 25 yrs. + with graduate degree

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
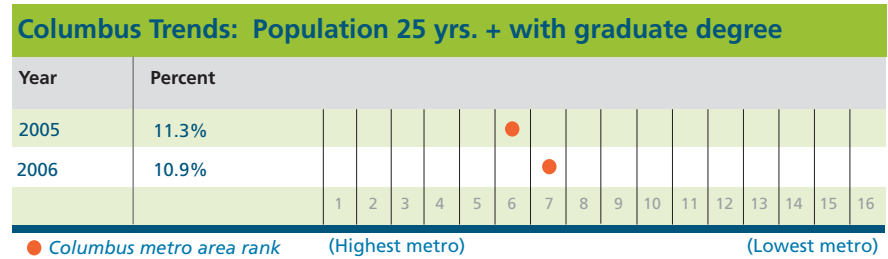
Years of schooling completed, persons 25 years and older, 2006

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*		Percent with high school diploma		Percent with bachelor's degree	
Austin		13.7%		21.9%		25.7%
Raleigh		12.7%		21.8%	(1)	26.2%
San Diego		15.1%	(16)	21.2%		20.6%
Chicago	(T-15)	15.4%		26.8%		19.7%
Minneapolis	(1)	7.8%		24.9%		24.7%
Portland		10.9%		24.0%		20.5%
Columbus	(4)	**11.6%**	(5)	**31.9%**	(8)	**20.3%**
Indianapolis		12.8%		31.2%		18.8%
Kansas City		10.4%		29.2%		20.7%
Cleveland		13.5%		33.0%		15.7%
Milwaukee		12.6%		30.7%		19.5%
Cincinnati		13.4%	(1)	33.7%		17.1%
Charlotte		14.7%		26.6%		21.0%
Nashville		14.8%		30.7%		19.2%
Louisville	(T-15)	15.4%		33.0%	(16)	14.1%
Jacksonville		11.9%		32.5%		16.7%

Population 25 years and older with a graduate degree, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
	10.7%, All U.S. MSAs
Austin	13.2%
Raleigh	13.0%
San Diego	12.7%
Chicago	12.0%
Minneapolis	11.6%
Portland	11.4%
Columbus	**10.9% (7)**
Indianapolis	10.7%
Kansas City	10.5%
Cleveland	10.0%
Milwaukee	9.9%
Cincinnati	9.8%
Charlotte	9.5%
Nashville	9.1%
Louisville	9.1%
Jacksonville	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 2.18: **Brain Gain**

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

Columbus Trends: Educational attainment of new residents

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
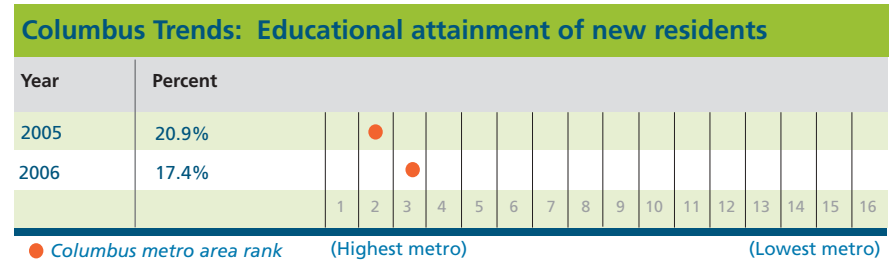
Level of education among new residents age 25 years and older, 2006

Metro Area	Percent without high school diploma*		Percent with high school diploma		Percent with bachelor's degree	
Austin		11.6%	(16)	37.4%	(1)	30.1%
Minneapolis		11.4%		43.3%		27.0%
Columbus	(T-2)	**9.1%**	(11)	**45.8%**	(4)	**27.8%**
Cincinnati	(1)	8.3%		50.9%		23.5%
Portland		12.0%		47.1%		23.5%
Chicago		12.4%		42.0%		28.5%
Milwaukee	(16)	18.5%		38.2%		26.2%
San Diego		12.4%		47.2%		25.2%
Indianapolis		11.5%		49.9%		23.6%
Kansas City		12.4%		48.0%		25.2%
Cleveland		15.9%		46.1%		24.1%
Raleigh		13.9%		45.6%		27.9%
Nashville		13.1%		49.9%		24.8%
Louisville		9.1%		55.3%		23.8%
Charlotte		15.5%		52.4%		21.8%
Jacksonville		11.4%	(1)	57.6%	(16)	21.6%

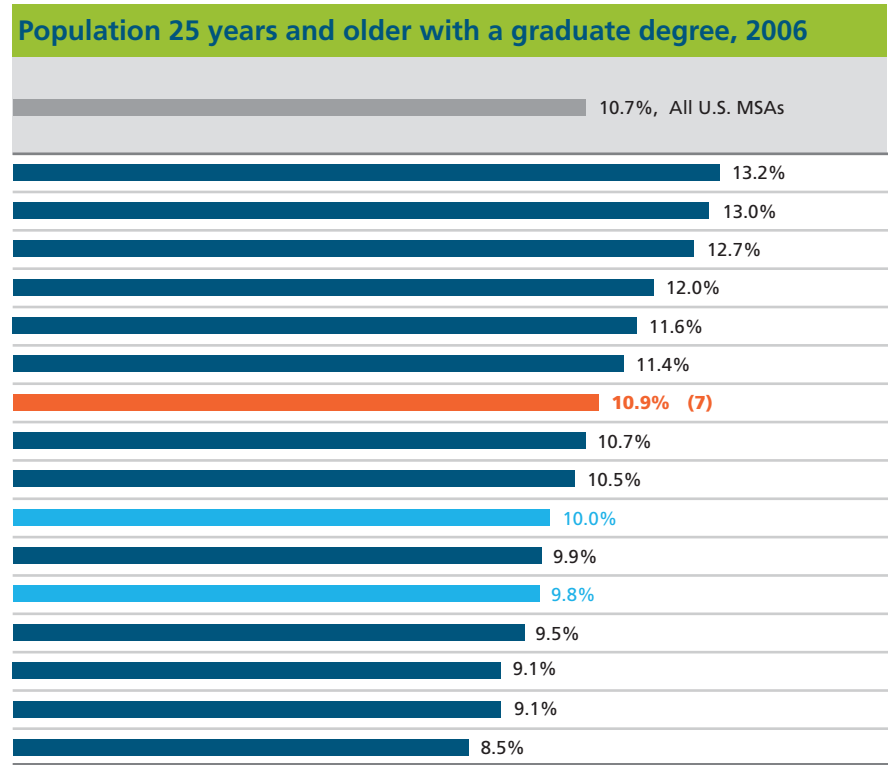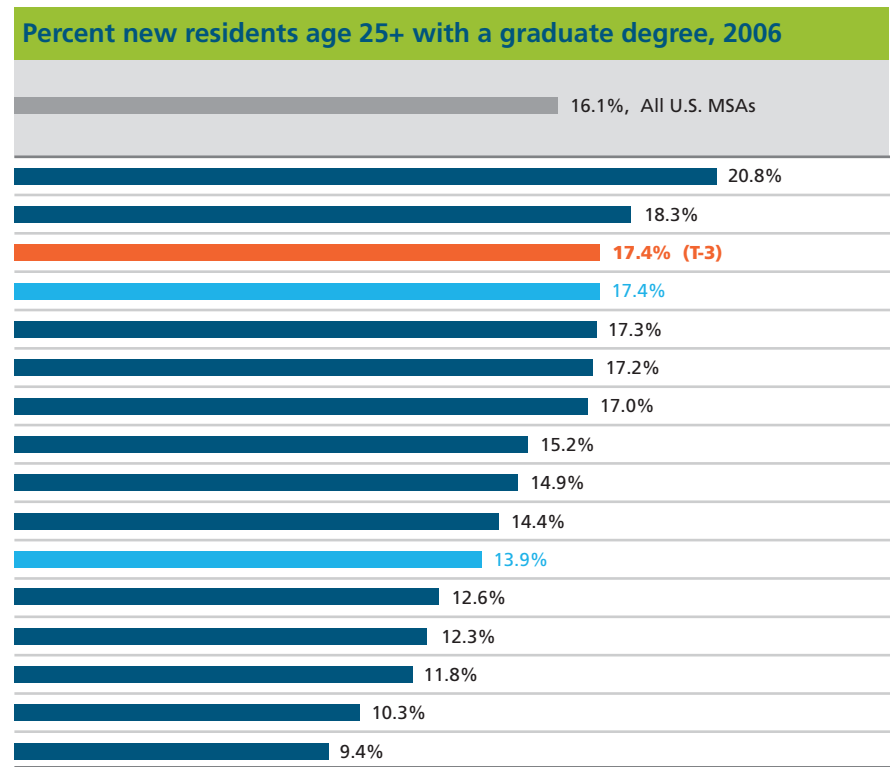Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Percent new residents age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
All U.S. MSAs	16.1%
Austin	20.8%
Minneapolis	18.3%
Columbus	17.4% (T-3)
Cincinnati	17.4%
Portland	17.3%
Chicago	17.2%
Milwaukee	17.0%
San Diego	15.2%
Indianapolis	14.9%
Kansas City	14.4%
Cleveland	13.9%
Raleigh	12.6%
Nashville	12.3%
Louisville	11.8%
Charlotte	10.3%
Jacksonville	9.4%

Section 3: Personal Prosperity

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

The following are the Personal Prosperity indicator categories:

3.01 **Total Personal Income**

3.02 **Household Income**

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

3.04 **Income Gap**

3.05 **Poverty**

3.06 **Births to Teens**

3.07 **Pre-K Enrollment**

3.08 **Self-sufficiency Income**

3.09 **Income Supports**

3.10 **Earned Income Tax Credit**

3.11 **New Housing Starts**

3.12 **Homeownership**

3.13 **Owner Housing Affordability**

3.14 **Foreclosures**

3.15 **Rental Housing Affordability**

3.16 **Households without a Vehicle**

3.17 **Home Internet Use**

Personal Prosperity Overview

Total Personal Income

Total personal income for the Columbus metro area was $62.7 billion in 2006, ranking 9th among the metro areas. Columbus ranked 5th in the percent of total personal income from net earnings (74.3%), 6th in the percent from transfer payments (13.2%), and 15th in percent from investment income (12.5%). The rankings for these percentages were unchanged from 2004.

The metro areas with the highest percent of total personal income from investment income were San Diego (17.9%) and Minneapolis (17.7%). Cleveland, Louisville, and Cincinnati had the highest percent of total income from transfer payments (above 14.0%).

Household Income

In 2006, median household income for the 16 metro areas ranged from a high of $62,623 in Minneapolis, to a low of $45,115 in Louisville. The Columbus metro area, with a median household income of $49,920, ranked 12th among the metro areas, passed by Charlotte, Cincinnati, and Milwaukee from 2005.

In all of the metro areas, the median income of black and Hispanic households was well below that of white and Asian households. The median income for white households ranged from $65,471 in Minneapolis to $48,321 in Louisville, with the Columbus metro area ranking 12th, at $53,634. The range for black households ranged from $42,023 in San Diego to $25,351 in Milwaukee, with Columbus ranking 10th, at $30,760. Columbus ranked 11th in income for Asian households and 8th in Hispanic household income.

Income $75,000 and Above

In 2006, 30.3% of all households in the Columbus metro area had an annual income of $75,000 or more, ranking Columbus 12th among the metro areas, down from 7th in 2005. The areas with the highest percentages (over 36.0%) of households in this income group were Minneapolis, San Diego, Raleigh, and Chicago. Louisville, Cleveland, and Nashville had fewer than 28.0% of all households in the $75,000 and above income group. Across all metro areas in the U.S., the rate was 32.1%.

Income Gap

The 2007 income gap, which measures the disparity between the income of a metro area's lowest income residents (incomes in the 10th percentile) and the highest income residents (incomes in the 90th percentile), ranged from a high income gap ratio of 7.07 in San Diego to a low of 4.65 in Minneapolis. Columbus, at 5.74, had the 5th smallest income gap among the metro areas.

Poverty

The 2006 Columbus poverty rate of 13.1% ranked 15th among the 16 metro areas, passed by Portland, Milwaukee, and Austin from 2005. Louisville had the highest poverty rates at 13.3%, and Minneapolis had the lowest at 8.9%. The rate across all U.S. metro areas was 12.7%.

Columbus ranked 12th in the poverty rate for the white population (9.6%), 11th for blacks (31.0%) and 8th for Hispanics (22.8%). The lowest poverty rates for blacks were in the San Diego, Raleigh, and Charlotte areas. Jacksonville, Cincinnati, and Chicago had the lowest poverty rates for Hispanics.

Births to Teens

In 2006, the Columbus area had 59,097 women age 15 to 19, of whom 1,336 (2.3%) were unmarried and had a birth in the past 12 months. With a rate slightly higher than the 2.1% across U.S. metro areas, Columbus ranked 10th compared to the other 15 areas. Portland, Nashville, and Cleveland had the lowest percentages (below 1.5%). Raleigh and Charlotte ranked at the bottom with 3.4% and 3.3% respectively.

Pre-K Enrollment

In 2006, the Columbus area had 10,075 children age 3 to 4 in public school and 11,582 from the same age group in private school. Overall, 42.6% of Columbus children age 3 to 4 were enrolled in school, below the 47.3% across all U.S. metro areas. Columbus ranked 13th compared to the other 15 metro areas, ahead of Nashville, Portland, and Cincinnati. Raleigh (56.8%) and Charlotte (54.7%) ranked the highest.

Self-sufficiency Income

In 2006, Columbus had 480,868 persons (28.6%) below the self-sufficiency level of 200% of poverty, dropping from 7th to 11th in the rankings. As in 2005, Minneapolis ranked 1st with the lowest percentage (20.5%), followed by Raleigh (24.0%). Louisville, Nashville, and Austin had the highest percentages of residents below the self-sufficiency level (29.0% or more).

Income Supports

In 2006, 78,334 Columbus metro area households (9.7%) received public assistance or food stamps, up 34% from the previous year, falling from 11th to 13th in the rankings. San Diego, Minneapolis, Raleigh and Jacksonville, had the lowest percentages of residents receiving public assistance and food stamps (below 6.0%). Louisville and Cleveland had the highest percentages (over 10.0%) of public assistance and food stamps recipients.

Earned Income Tax Credit

In 2004, 114,334 Columbus metro area residents claimed the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) on their income tax returns (14.2%), ranking the area 9th among the 16 metro areas, up two places from 2002. Jacksonville, Charlotte, Louisville, and Nashville had the highest percentages of EITC claims (16.0% and higher). Minneapolis, Portland, and Milwaukee had fewer than 12.0% of returns with EITC claims.

New Housing Starts

In 2006, the number of new housing starts per 1,000 total housing units ranged from a high of 43.3 in Raleigh to a low of 5.5 in Cleveland, with 15.6 across all U.S. metro areas. Columbus ranked 13th, falling behind Chicago, Louisville, and Cincinnati, as its rate fell from 16.3 to 10.3 per 1,000.

Homeownership Rates

In 2006, homeownership rates in the metro areas ranged from a high of 75.2% in Minneapolis to a low of 57.5% in San Diego. Columbus ranked 12th, with 65.2% of all units owner-occupied, slightly below the 66.1% in all U.S. metro areas.

Owner-Occupied Housing Affordability

The percent of housing affordable to a median income buyer in 2007 ranged from a high of 87.5% in Indianapolis metro area, to only 10.1% in San Diego. The rate across the nation was 42.0%. Among the 16 metro areas, Columbus ranked 3rd in affordability, with 74.8% of housing affordable to a median income household. Columbus passed Cincinnati and Louisville in affordability from 2006 to 2007.

Foreclosures

There were 4,989 properties in some stage of foreclosure in the Columbus metro area in the first quarter of 2007, up 8.4% from the same quarter in the previous year. Columbus had a foreclosure rate of 134 households per foreclosure, ranking 13th among the 16 metro areas. Indianapolis and Jacksonville again ranked at the bottom, and Cleveland fell below Columbus in the rankings. Portland, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, and Nashville were the only areas in the group to have rates better than the U.S. average of 264 households per foreclosure.

Rental Housing Affordability

In 2006, 44.3% of all renters in Columbus were paying more than 30% of their income for housing, as the metro area fell from 2nd to 9th in the rankings. The lowest percentages of cost-burdened renters were in Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Raleigh. The highest rates were in San Diego, Portland, Milwaukee, and Chicago.

Households without a Vehicle

In 2006, over 45,000 Columbus metro area households (6.7%) did not have access to a vehicle, ranking 9th lowest among the metro areas. Indianapolis, Charlotte, and Jacksonville passed Columbus, with lower percentages of households without a vehicle. Raleigh and Nashville had the lowest percentages of households without a vehicle (5.0% and under). Chicago, Milwaukee, and Cleveland, had the highest rates (over 9.0%).

Internet Use

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

Personal Prosperity: How Columbus Compares

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

Indicator	Columbus metro area ranking (#1 Highest/Best — #8 — #16 Lowest/Worst)
Investment income as % of total income	~14
Median household income	~10
Households with income $75,000+ (%)	~10
Income gap ratio	~5
Persons below poverty level (%)	~14
Births to teens	~8
Pre-K enrollment	~11
Persons below 200% of poverty (%)	~9
Persons receiving public assistance or food stamps (%)	~11
Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)	~8
Residential building permits/1,000 housing units	~11
Owner occupied housing units (%)	~10
Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	~3
Foreclosure rate	~11
Renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)	~8
Households without a vehicle (%)	~8
Population using Internet at home (%)	~7

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

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

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 3.05, Persons Below the Poverty Level, and shows the other indicators in the report that were most similar and least similar in ranking with the poverty indicator. Minneapolis, Raleigh, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Portland had the lowest poverty rates (rank 1-5). Columbus had the second highest poverty rate. Louisville, Austin, Nashville, and Milwaukee were also in the bottom five (rank 12-16).

Indicators most similar to the poverty indicator

Rankings for poverty were similar to rankings for percentages of persons receiving public assistance or food stamps (Indicator 3.08) and for tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (3.10). Metro areas with lower poverty had larger household sizes (1.08) and a higher percentage of youth (1.05). Low poverty metros also had higher rankings in tax returns with contributions to charity (4.06), business growth (2.01), high-tech jobs (2.08), and public Wi-Fi hotspots (4.12).

Indicators least similar to the poverty indicator

Rankings for poverty were least similar to rankings of indicators where a stronger correlation might be expected, including births to teens (3.06) and adults without health insurance (4.03). Rankings for employment growth in professional and business services and in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (2.05) were also not very similar.

The Columbus Profile

Whereas Louisville, Nashville, and Cleveland were in the bottom for many of the indicators with rankings most similar to poverty, the Columbus area's performance was more mixed. Columbus was more like a low poverty metro with a high proportion of management and professional jobs (2.13) and a low income gap ratio (3.04). Columbus was more like a high poverty metro with smaller household sizes (1.08), slow business growth (2.01), and a high percentage of people receiving public assistance (3.08).

Patterns Across Indicators: Poverty Rate

Ranking **most** similar to Poverty Rate   Ranking **least** similar to Poverty Rate

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

Metro Area	3.05 Persons below poverty level (%)*	1.05 Persons under age 18 (%)	1.08 Persons per household	2.01 Change in business firms	2.08 High-tech location quotient	2.13 Management & professional occupations (%)	3.04 Income gap ratio*	3.09 Persons receiving public assistance or food stamps (%)*	3.10 Tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit (%)*	4.06 Tax returns with charitable contributions (%)	4.12 People per Wi-Fi hotspot*	1.04 Minority population (%)	2.05 Professional and business services employment growth	2.05 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2.16 18-24 year olds enrolled in higher education per 1,000 population	3.06 Unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth in past year (%)*	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	4.03 Adults without health insurance (%)*	4.11 Workers walking, biking, or using public transportation (%)	4.16 Days with good air quality (%)	4.17 LEED certified projects sq ft per capita
Minneapolis	1	6	9	8	7	3	1	2	1	1	3	15	14	15	6	4	7	1	4	7	9
Raleigh	2	5	4	2	4	1	6	3	5	2	6	4	10	7	3	16	8	10	15	9	13
Kansas City	3	3	11	10	5	6	2	8	6	7	5	12	13	11	15	12	15	9	13	10	10
Indianapolis	4	1	7	11	6	8	4	11	12	12	7	10	3	2	14	14	1	10	14	13	16
Portland	5	14	5	3	1	7	3	13	2	4	1	14	12	10	12	1	13	2	2	5	1
Charlotte	6	4	8	5	10	10	9	6	15	3	9	3	6	6	11	15	6	13	12	14	12
San Diego	7	9	2	6	3	4	16	1	7	11	4	5	4	14	2	6	14	14	6	15	4
Jacksonville	8	12	10	1	14	15	10	4	16	16	11	6	5	9	13	9	10		11	1	11
Cincinnati	9	10	6	14	13	12	7	7	4	10	16	16	9	8	5	11	4	7	7	6	2
Chicago	10	2	1	9	8	9	15	9	9	5	10	1	11	12	7	7	12	12	1	16	2
Cleveland	11	15	12	15	15	14	14	15	10	13	14	8	16	16	10	3	2	5	5	8	3
Milwaukee	12	7	16	12	11	11	8	10	3	6	8	7	15	13	9	5	9	3	3	2	7
Nashville	13	13	13	7	12	13	11	12	13	15	15	9	1	4	8	2	15	6	16	11	14
Austin	14	8	3	4	2	2	13	5	11	14	2	2	2	3	1	8	11	15	8	4	5
Columbus	15	11	14	13	9	5	5	14	8	9	13	11	7	1	4	10	3	4	9	3	6
Louisville	16	16	15	16	16	16	12	16	14	8	12	13	8	5	16	13	4	8	10	12	15

Low Poverty Metros — High Poverty Metros

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

Indicator 3.01: **Total Personal Income**

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

Columbus Trends: Investment income as percent of total

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
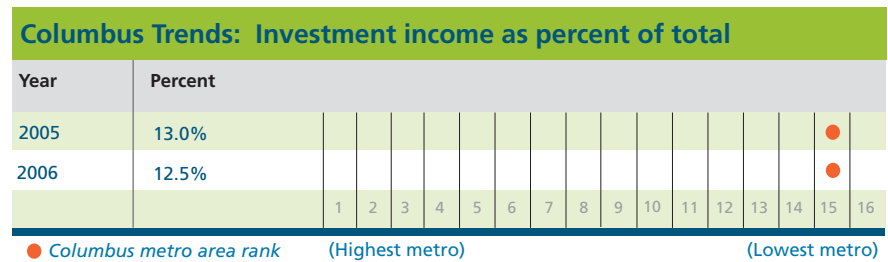
MSA total personal income, 2006

Metro Area	MSA total personal income (in $1,000's)	Net earnings as percent of MSA total personal income	Transfer receipts as percent of MSA total personal income
San Diego	125,885,164	70.9%	11.2%
Minneapolis	138,735,376	72.3%	10.0%
Jacksonville	46,313,809	69.3%	13.4%
Milwaukee	60,876,490	69.0%	13.8%
Portland	79,399,001	71.7%	11.8%
Chicago	(1) 391,261,558	72.0%	11.8%
Cincinnati	76,521,071	69.8%	14.1%
Cleveland	78,371,296	(16) 67.5%	(16) 16.8%
Louisville	43,256,746	69.3%	15.1%
Indianapolis	63,057,900	73.0%	12.0%
Kansas City	74,266,134	72.6%	12.8%
Raleigh	(1) 36,904,958	76.0%	9.8%
Charlotte	60,507,567	74.7%	11.2%
Austin	54,954,527	(1) 78.0%	(1) 8.5%
Columbus	**(9) 62,697,884**	**(5) 74.3%**	**(11) 13.2%**
Nashville	56,025,582	76.7%	12.3%

Investment income as percent of MSA total personal income, 2006

15.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	17.9%
Minneapolis	17.7%
Jacksonville	17.3%
Milwaukee	17.2%
Portland	16.5%
Chicago	16.2%
Cincinnati	16.1%
Cleveland	15.8%
Louisville	15.6%
Indianapolis	15.0%
Kansas City	14.7%
Raleigh	14.3%
Charlotte	14.0%
Austin	13.5%
Columbus	**12.5% (15)**
Nashville	11.0%
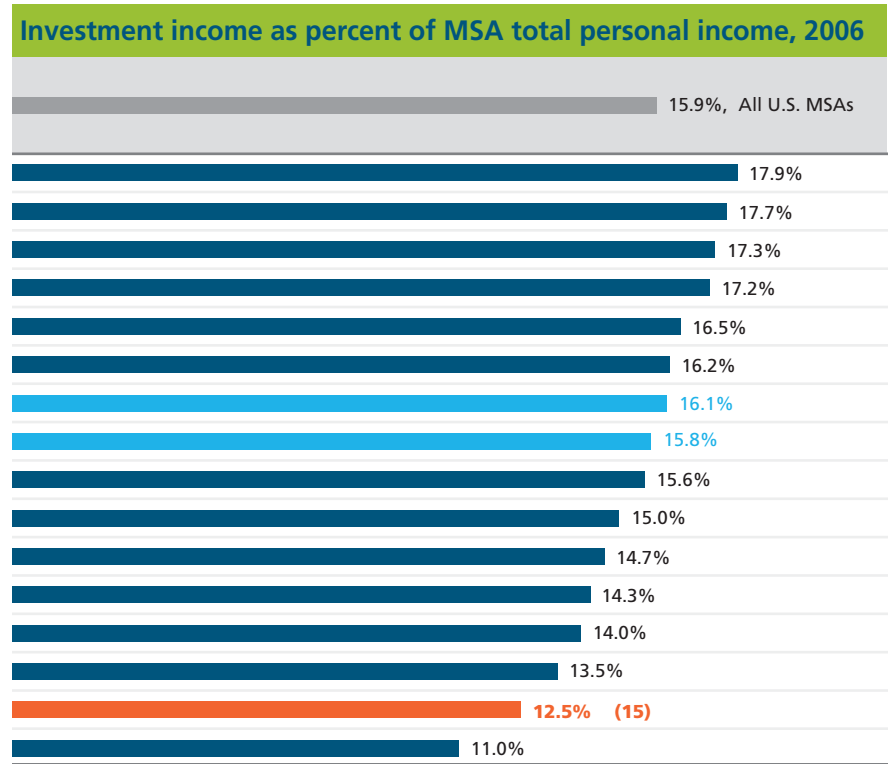
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.02: **Household Income**

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

Columbus Trends: Median household income

Year	Income in dollars																
2005	$48,475								●								
2006	$49,920											●					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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

Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2006*

Metro Area		White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis		$65,471		$30,875		$62,636		$39,576
San Diego		$61,364	(1)	$42,023		$70,372	(1)	$44,760
Chicago	(1)	$65,600		$34,726		$70,203		$44,562
Raleigh		$64,323		$33,757	(1)	$86,531		$35,919
Austin		$58,679		$36,342		$67,475		$41,651
Portland		$53,801		$27,785		$61,937		$37,740
Kansas City		$57,016		$30,200		$65,057		$37,577
Indianapolis		$55,042		$31,591		$60,848		$32,495
Charlotte		$57,442		$34,071		$62,411		$39,282
Cincinnati		$53,547		$26,259		$67,358		$41,049
Milwaukee		$57,562	(16)	$25,351		$52,941		$34,165
Columbus	**(12)**	**$53,634**	**(10)**	**$30,760**	**(11)**	**$60,325**	**(8)**	**$39,200**
Jacksonville		$54,484		$31,740		$57,151		$42,174
Nashville		$51,401		$31,948	(16)	$47,587		$34,261
Cleveland		$51,842		$27,532		$59,124	(16)	$32,279
Louisville	(16)	$48,321		$26,251		$55,608		$37,389

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

Median household income, 2006

	$48,451, U.S.
Minneapolis	$62,223
San Diego	$59,591
Chicago	$57,008
Raleigh	$56,150
Austin	$52,882
Portland	$52,480
Kansas City	$52,359
Indianapolis	$50,841
Charlotte	$50,367
Cincinnati	$50,306
Milwaukee	$50,270
Columbus	$49,920 (12)
Jacksonville	$49,736
Nashville	$47,699
Cleveland	$45,925
Louisville	$45,115
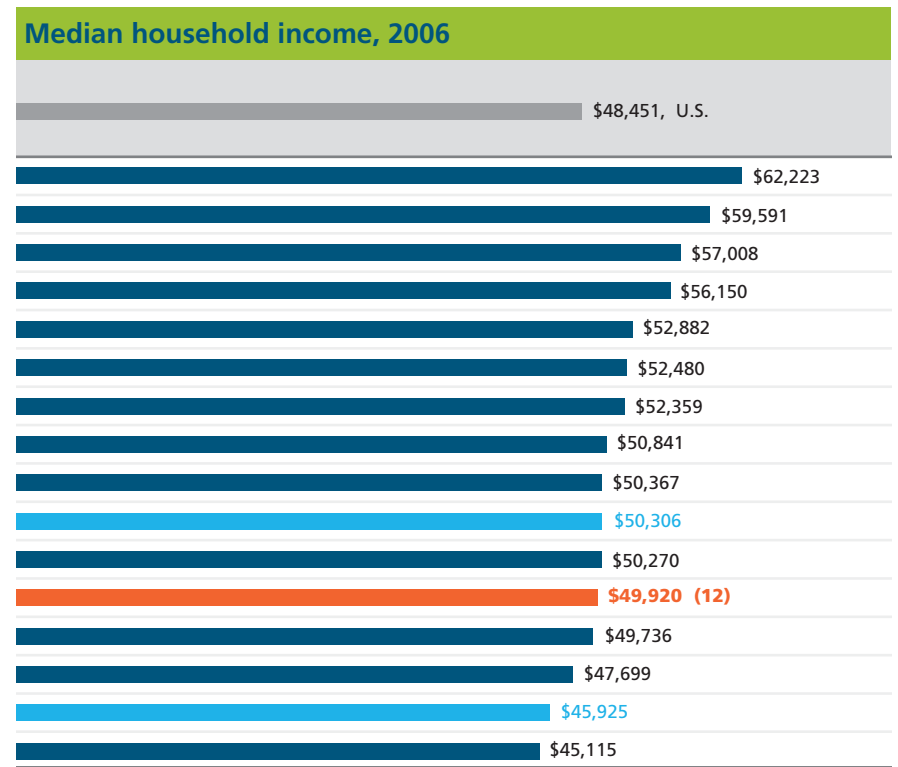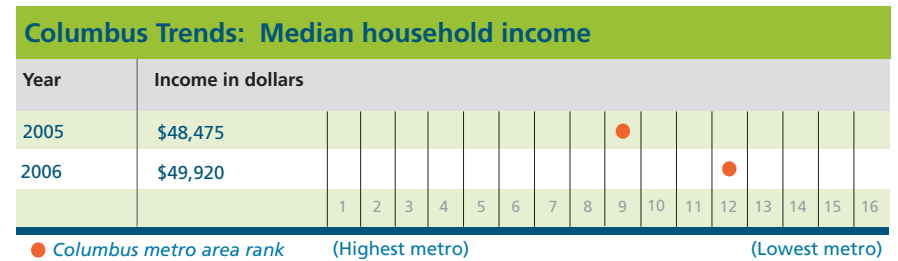
Indicator 3.03: **Income $75,000 and Above**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the percent of all households in the metro areas with household income of $75,000 or above, as well as the percentages of racial and ethnic subgroups at this income level.
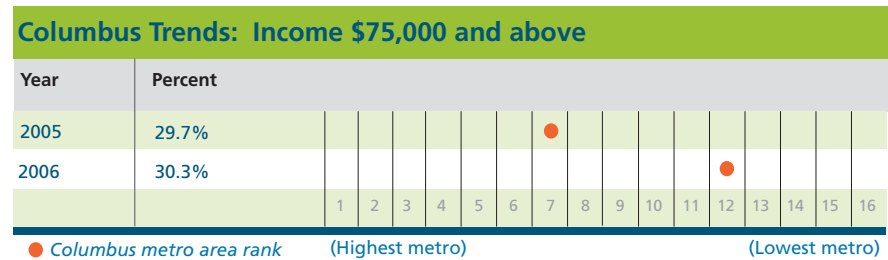
Household income $75,000 and above by race and ethnicity, 2006*

Metro Area	White	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic origin (of any race)
Minneapolis	42.7%	14.5%	37.5%	21.0%
San Diego	40.4%	(1) 22.3%	46.5%	24.4%
Raleigh	42.2%	17.5%	(1) 56.4%	14.3%
Chicago	(1) 43.0%	18.0%	45.9%	22.6%
Austin	38.0%	19.4%	45.0%	19.8%
Portland	33.5%	13.4%	37.3%	15.8%
Kansas City	35.5%	13.4%	36.0%	18.6%
Charlotte	36.5%	16.0%	38.1%	18.2%
Cincinnati	33.4%	11.7%	45.0%	(1) 28.2%
Indianapolis	33.5%	13.6%	38.3%	15.8%
Milwaukee	35.6%	(16) 8.8%	32.9%	13.6%
Columbus	**(13) 32.9%**	**(8) 14.3%**	**(10) 36.9%**	**(5) 21.4%**
Jacksonville	34.2%	15.4%	36.3%	24.3%
Nashville	30.6%	14.1%	(16) 27.4%	13.6%
Cleveland	31.7%	11.8%	36.6%	18.5%
Louisville	(16) 27.4%	11.2%	36.3%	(16) 11.2%

Percent of households with income $75,000 and above, 2006

32.1%, All U.S. MSAs

| Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	40.3%
San Diego	38.8%
Raleigh	36.8%
Chicago	36.7%
Austin	33.7%
Portland	32.5%
Kansas City	32.3%
Charlotte	31.2%
Cincinnati	30.9%
Indianapolis	30.5%
Milwaukee	30.4%
Columbus	**30.3% (12)**
Jacksonville	30.0%
Nashville	27.9%
Cleveland	27.6%
Louisville	25.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006
*See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

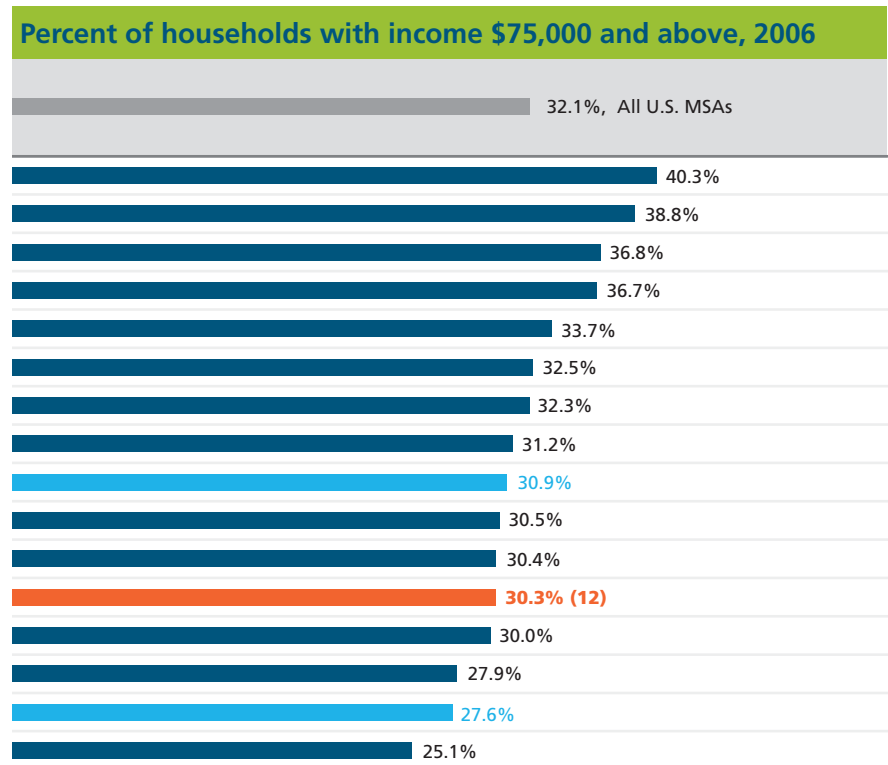(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.04: **Income Gap**

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

Columbus Trends: Income gap ratio

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
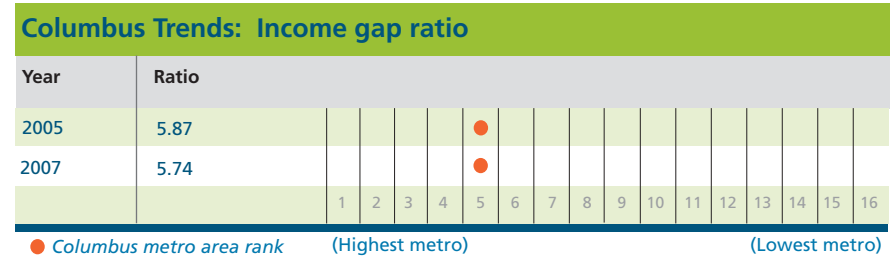
Household incomes at 10th and 90th percentiles, 2007

Metro Area	Income level 10th percentile ($)	Income level 90th percentile ($)
Minneapolis	(1) 28,600	161,500
Kansas City	22,600	142,000
Portland	21,900	139,900
Indianapolis	21,100	139,300
Columbus	**(8) 20,700**	**(9) 139,600**
Raleigh	22,600	153,800
Cincinnati	20,400	139,800
Milwaukee	20,100	139,400
Charlotte	19,600	137,600
Jacksonville	19,000	134,200
Nashville	19,000	136,000
Louisville	(16) 17,900	(16) 129,100
Austin	21,900	159,000
Cleveland	18,500	136,000
Chicago	20,400	160,500
San Diego	21,000	(1) 169,400

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

Metro Area	Ratio
Minneapolis	4.65
Kansas City	5.28
Portland	5.39
Indianapolis	5.60
Columbus	5.74 (5)
Raleigh	5.81
Cincinnati	5.85
Milwaukee	5.94
Charlotte	6.02
Jacksonville	6.06
Nashville	6.16
Louisville	6.21
Austin	6.26
Cleveland	6.35
Chicago	6.87
San Diego	7.07
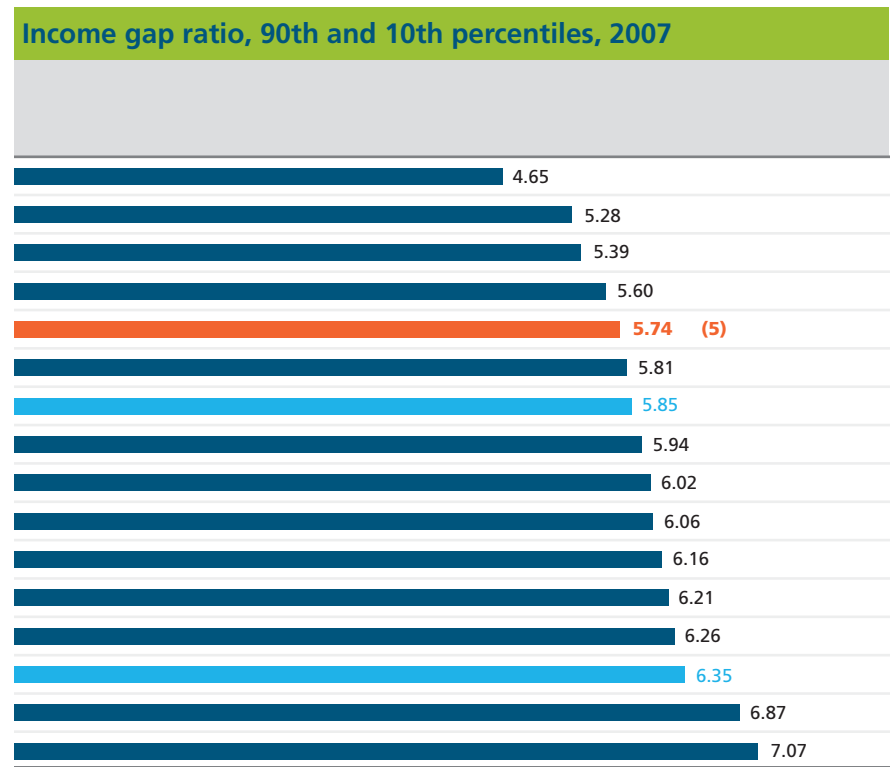
Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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

Indicator 3.05: **Poverty**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of population below poverty level

Year	Percent
2005	12.1%
2006	13.1%

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
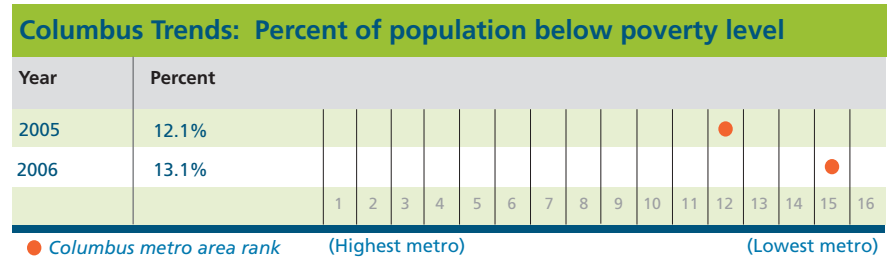
Percent below poverty level by race and ethnicity, 2006*

Metro Area	White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic origin (of any race)	
Minneapolis	(1)	6.1%		33.1%		15.0%		19.8%
Raleigh		6.5%		20.4%		NA		23.9%
Kansas City		7.5%		27.4%		7.3%		24.2%
Indianapolis		8.4%		25.1%		NA		29.2%
Portland		10.1%		33.4%		9.8%		25.9%
Charlotte		7.8%		21.7%		7.5%		20.1%
San Diego	(16)	10.5%	(1)	18.2%		10.7%		19.2%
Jacksonville		8.1%		24.3%		12.7%	(1)	10.0%
Cincinnati		9.0%		32.5%	(1)	7.1%		15.0%
Chicago		6.7%		27.0%		8.2%		17.1%
Cleveland		8.1%		27.5%		10.2%		27.7%
Milwaukee		6.5%	(16)	36.0%		13.1%		29.5%
Nashville		9.6%		28.2%		NA		31.3%
Austin		9.4%		23.3%	(12)	16.4%		19.1%
Columbus	**(12)**	**9.6%**	**(11)**	**31.0%**	**(11)**	**15.5%**	**(8)**	**22.8%**
Louisville		9.8%		32.7%		NA	(16)	37.0%
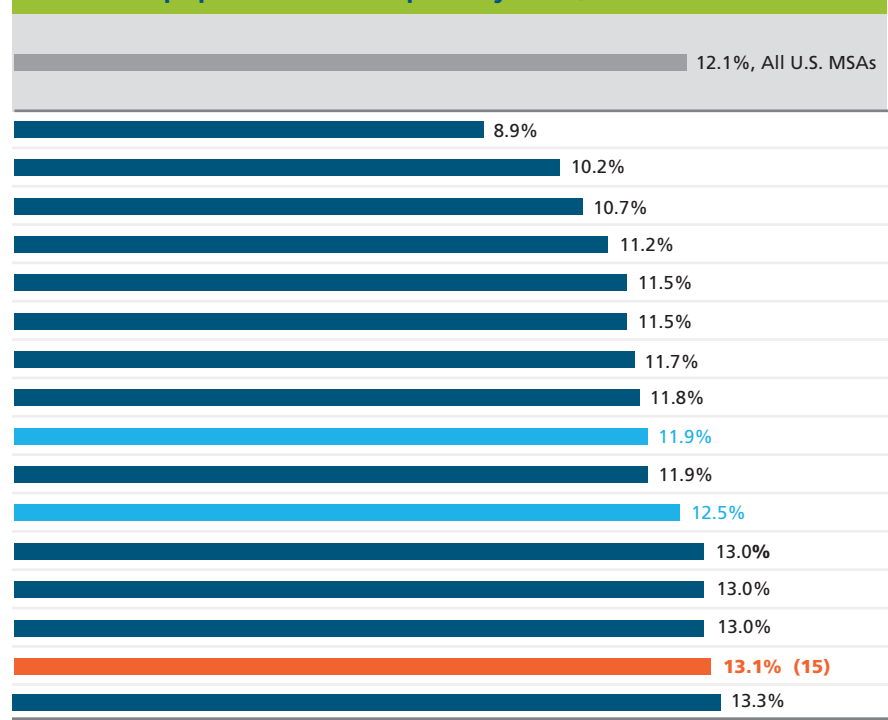
Source: American Community Survey, 2006
* Population for whom poverty status is determined;
See Indicator 1.04 for Census definitions of race and ethnicity

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

Percent of population below poverty level, 2006*

	12.1%, All U.S. MSAs
Minneapolis	8.9%
Raleigh	10.2%
Kansas City	10.7%
Indianapolis	11.2%
Portland	11.5%
Charlotte	11.5%
San Diego	11.7%
Jacksonville	11.8%
Cincinnati	11.9%
Chicago	11.9%
Cleveland	12.5%
Milwaukee	13.0%
Nashville	13.0%
Austin	13.0%
Columbus	13.1% (15)
Louisville	13.3%

Indicator 3.06: **Births to Teens**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on unmarried women from the age of 15 to 19 who had a birth in the previous 12 months. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent of unmarried teens who had a birth

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
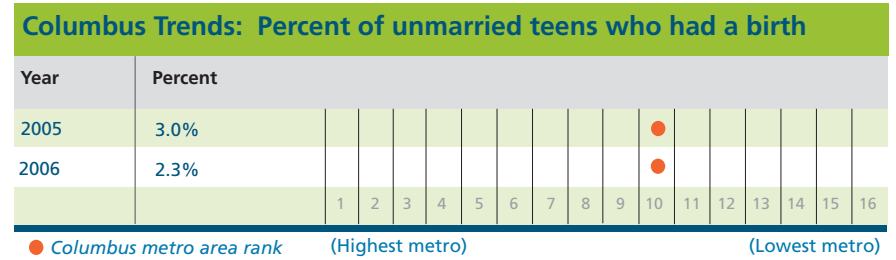
Number of unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth, 2006

Metro Area	*Number of unmarried women age 15-19 who gave birth in last 12 months		Tota number of women age 15-19	
Portland		843		68,525
Nashville	(1)	664		49,528
Cleveland		1,061		71,754
Minneapolis		1,841		107,609
Milwaukee		904		52,714
San Diego		1,959		103,445
Chicago	(16)	6,722	(1)	330,745
Austin		1,156		55,486
Jacksonville		962		44,274
Columbus	**(9)**	**1,336**	**(8)**	**59,097**
Cincinnati		1,828		75,748
Kansas City		1,596		63,784
Louisville		1,048		37,927
Indianapolis		1,520		54,389
Charlotte		1,746		53,592
Raleigh		1,172	(16)	34,448
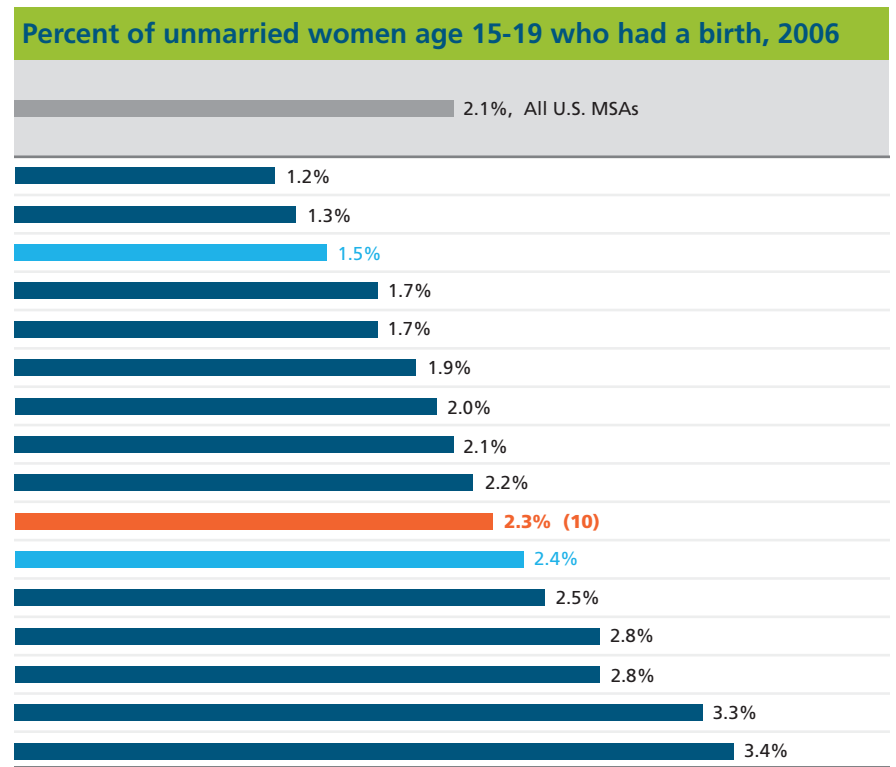
Percent of unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth, 2006

2.1%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Portland	1.2%
Nashville	1.3%
Cleveland	1.5%
Minneapolis	1.7%
Milwaukee	1.7%
San Diego	1.9%
Chicago	2.0%
Austin	2.1%
Jacksonville	2.2%
Columbus	2.3% (10)
Cincinnati	2.4%
Kansas City	2.5%
Louisville	2.8%
Indianapolis	2.8%
Charlotte	3.3%
Raleigh	3.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 3.07: **Pre-K Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on school enrollment for children ages 3 and 4, including the type of school (public or private). The data does not represent all nursery and preschool enrollment, as these education levels include children outside the age range of 3 to 4. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.

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

Year	Percent
2005	41.0%
2006	43.8%

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

Number of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2006

Metro Area	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in public school	Number of children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in private school
Raleigh	(16) 6,009	10,829
Charlotte	12,474	15,041
Jacksonville	8,432	10,752
San Diego	25,462	19,257
Chicago	(1) 77,345	(1) 63,265
Louisville	7,722	7,936
Austin	11,946	11,095
Milwaukee	11,690	8,909
Cleveland	11,917	13,845
Kansas City	15,358	12,399
Indianapolis	10,317	12,168
Minneapolis	21,080	19,208
Columbus	**(11) 10,075**	**(9) 11,582**
Cincinnati	12,764	11,261
Portland	8,856	13,729
Nashville	8,266	(16) 7,698
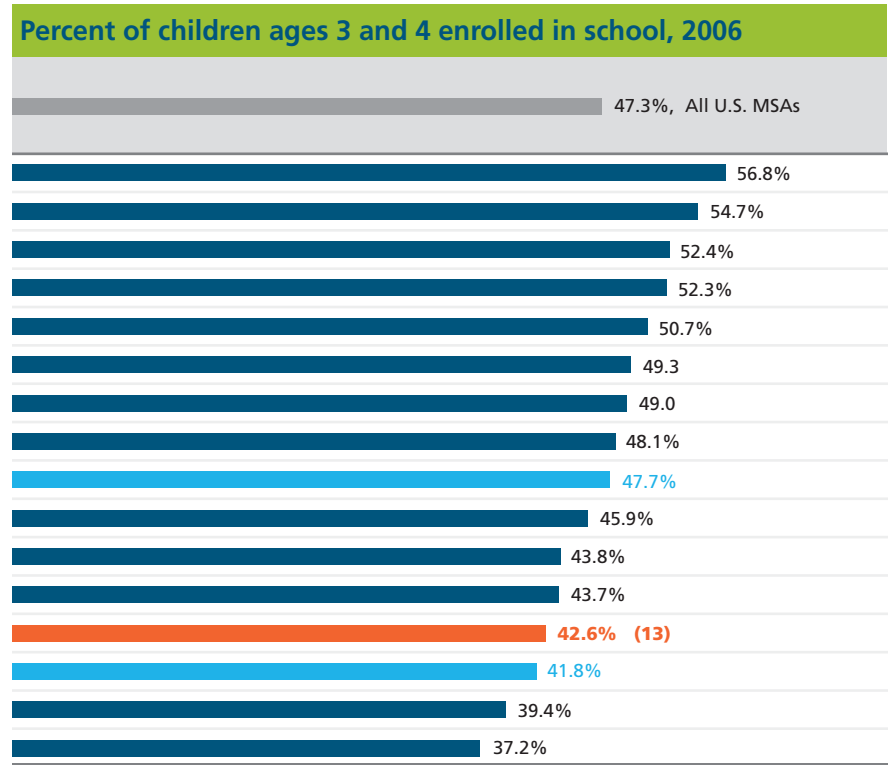
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

Percent of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in school, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
	47.3%, All U.S. MSAs
Raleigh	56.8%
Charlotte	54.7%
Jacksonville	52.4%
San Diego	52.3%
Chicago	50.7%
Louisville	49.3
Austin	49.0
Milwaukee	48.1%
Cleveland	47.7%
Kansas City	45.9%
Indianapolis	43.8%
Minneapolis	43.7%
Columbus	**42.6% (13)**
Cincinnati	41.8%
Portland	39.4%
Nashville	37.2%

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

Indicator 3.08: **Self-sufficiency Income**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of persons below 200% of poverty

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
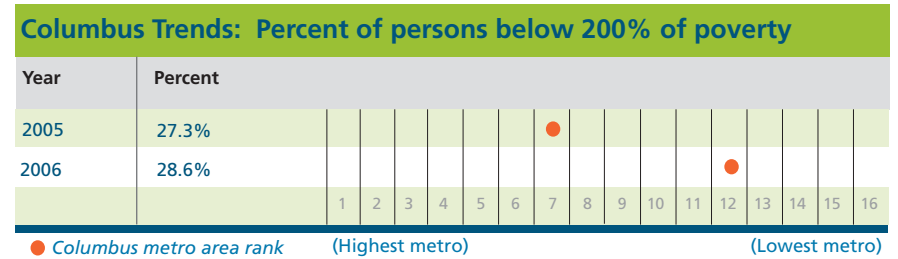
Persons with income below 200% of the poverty level, 2006

Metro Area	Population for whom poverty status is determined		Number of persons below 200% of poverty level	
Minneapolis		3,114,033		639,862
Raleigh	(1)	967,293	(1)	231,996
Kansas City		1,931,363		483,034
Cincinnati		2,053,617		541,109
Chicago	(16)	9,350,226	(16)	2,529,144
Indianapolis		1,633,558		444,711
Milwaukee		1,477,677		411,731
Jacksonville		1,246,891		347,787
Portland		2,106,077		592,532
Charlotte		1,551,269		439,585
Columbus	**(9)**	**1,678,718**	**(9)**	**480,868**
San Diego		2,841,203		811,830
Cleveland		2,073,972		598,277
Austin		1,470,153		429,268
Nashville		1,419,356		424,031
Louisville		1,193,974		360,837
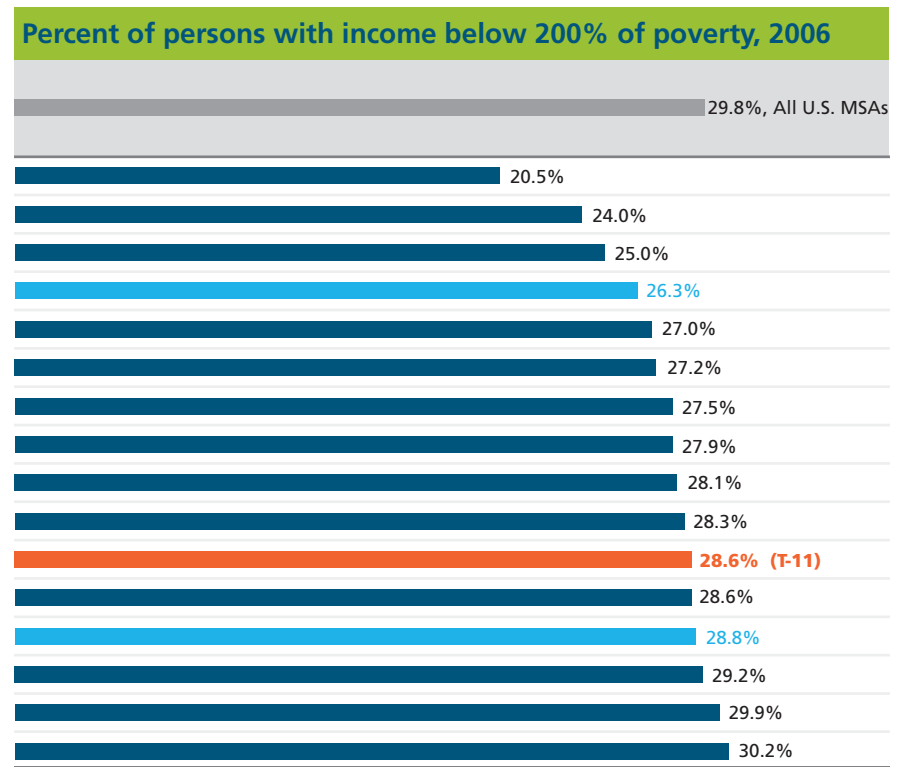
Percent of persons with income below 200% of poverty, 2006

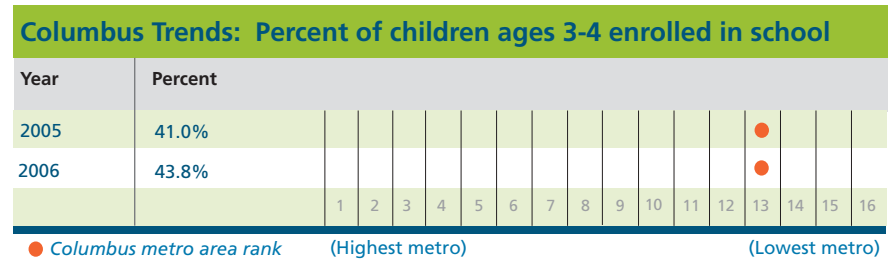| Metro Area	Percent
	29.8%, All U.S. MSAs
Minneapolis	20.5%
Raleigh	24.0%
Kansas City	25.0%
Cincinnati	26.3%
Chicago	27.0%
Indianapolis	27.2%
Milwaukee	27.5%
Jacksonville	27.9%
Portland	28.1%
Charlotte	28.3%
Columbus	28.6% (T-11)
San Diego	28.6%
Cleveland	28.8%
Austin	29.2%
Nashville	29.9%
Louisville	30.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 3.09: **Income Supports**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of households receiving assistance

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

● *Columbus metro area rank*   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
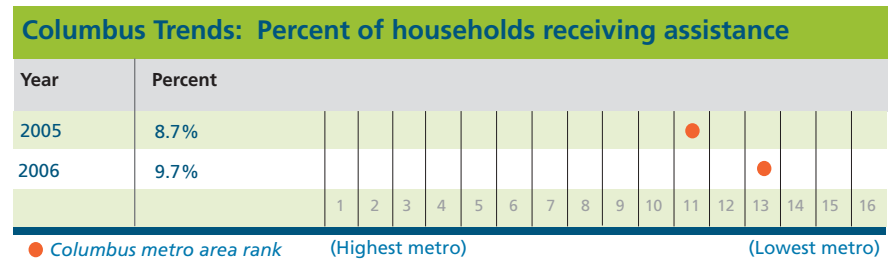
Households receiving SSI, cash assistance, and food stamps, 2006

Metro Area	Number receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	Number receiving cash public assistance	Number receiving Food Stamps
San Diego	38,599	20,607	23,313
Minneapolis	31,471	37,305	58,237
Raleigh	(16) 8,578	(16) 4,139	(16) 19,808
Jacksonville	14,450	5,305	26,932
Austin	10,751	6,254	33,169
Charlotte	14,847	7,783	44,908
Cincinnati	25,848	16,639	59,135
Kansas City	21,243	15,439	57,920
Chicago	(1) 108,825	(1) 67,027	(1) 254,321
Milwaukee	22,279	11,461	46,151
Indianapolis	17,246	14,863	50,869
Nashville	18,250	13,734	51,250
Columbus	**(7) 22,412**	**(7) 16,036**	**(4) 62,298**
Portland	22,611	23,020	72,661
Cleveland	33,170	26,183	75,376
Louisville	20,972	10,761	46,693
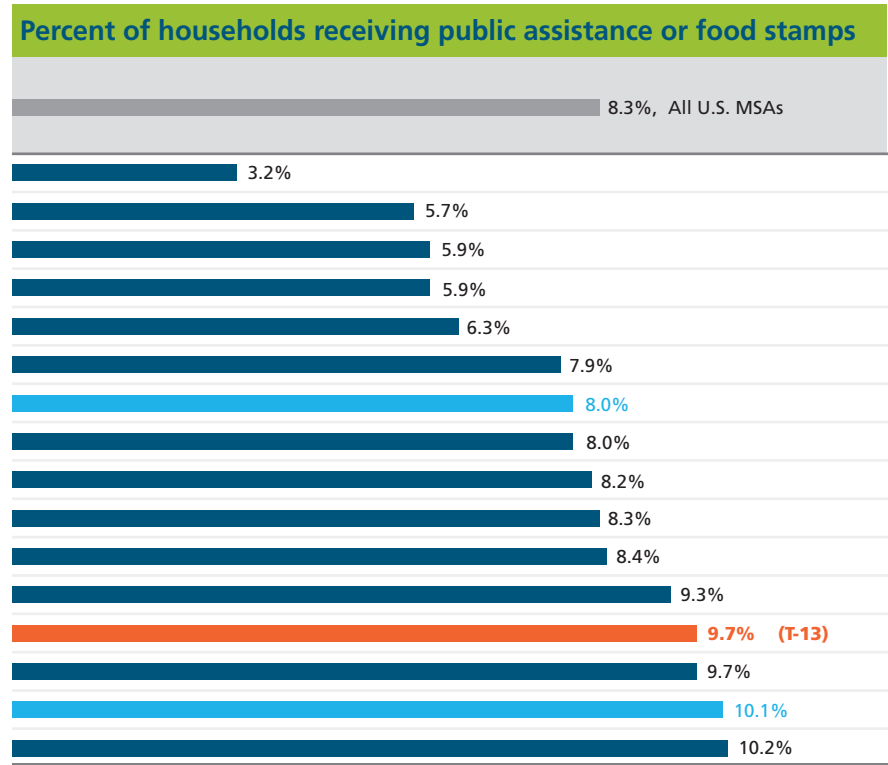
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Percent of households receiving public assistance or food stamps

8.3%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	3.2%
Minneapolis	5.7%
Raleigh	5.9%
Jacksonville	5.9%
Austin	6.3%
Charlotte	7.9%
Cincinnati	8.0%
Kansas City	8.0%
Chicago	8.2%
Milwaukee	8.3%
Indianapolis	8.4%
Nashville	9.3%
Columbus	9.7% (T-13)
Portland	9.7%
Cleveland	10.1%
Louisville	10.2%

Indicator 3.10: **Earned Income Tax Credit**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent returns claiming EITC

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
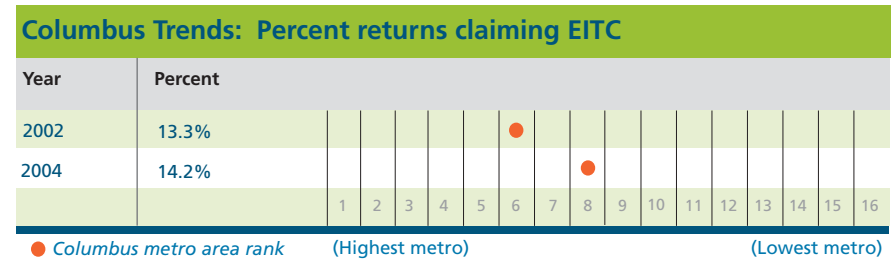
Income tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2004

Metro Area	Number of tax returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit		Ratio of EITC claims to returns potentially eligible for EITC*		Total number of tax returns	
Minneapolis		135,362		0.958		1,458,117
Portland		110,315		0.912		898,856
Milwaukee		87,915		0.927		707,582
Cincinnati		129,589		0.968		959,825
Raleigh	(1)	55,909	(16)	0.871	(16)	412,736
Kansas City		117,410		0.953		865,165
San Diego		178,592		0.893		1,292,226
Columbus	**(9)**	**114,334**	**(5)**	**0.966**	**(8)**	**807,530**
Chicago	(16)	615,490		0.929	(1)	4,253,482
Cleveland		146,089		0.971		1,002,848
Austin		90,675		0.900		612,761
Indianapolis		111,121		0.922		744,215
Nashville		105,085		0.961		635,163
Louisville		90,602	(1)	0.982		545,672
Charlotte		119,469		0.910		662,471
Jacksonville		109,426		0.981		570,920
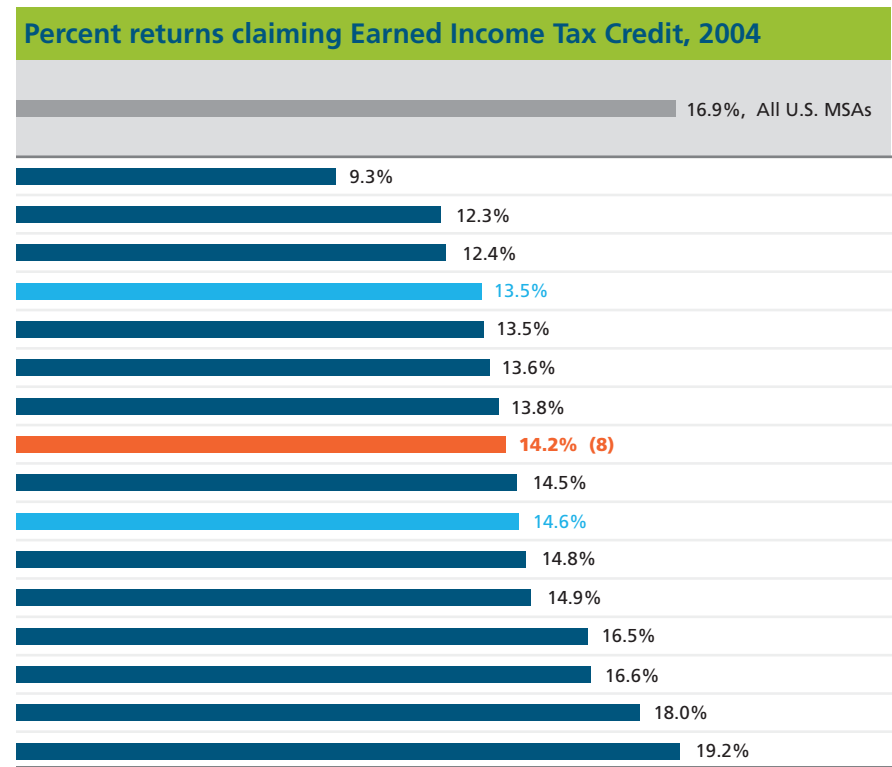
Source: Internal Revenue Service

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

Percent returns claiming Earned Income Tax Credit, 2004

16.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	9.3%
Portland	12.3%
Milwaukee	12.4%
Cincinnati	13.5%
Raleigh	13.5%
Kansas City	13.6%
San Diego	13.8%
Columbus	14.2% (8)
Chicago	14.5%
Cleveland	14.6%
Austin	14.8%
Indianapolis	14.9%
Nashville	16.5%
Louisville	16.6%
Charlotte	18.0%
Jacksonville	19.2%

Indicator 3.11: **New Housing Starts**

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

Columbus Trends: Residential building permits per 1,000 units

Year	Number of permits																
2005	16.3										●						
2006	10.3													●			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
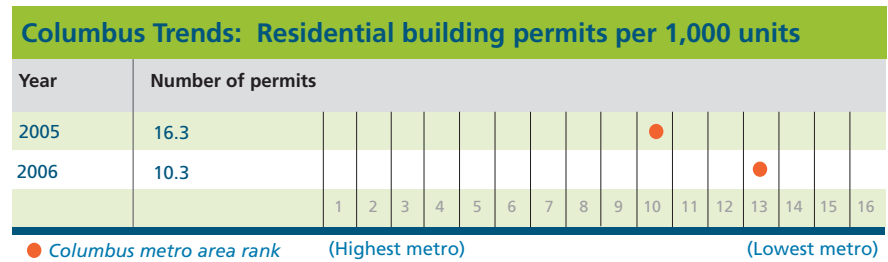
New housing starts, 2006

Metro Area	Number of new residential building permits		Total number of housing units	
Raleigh		17,712	(16)	408,985
Austin		26,096		613,448
Charlotte		25,161		677,623
Jacksonville		16,967		569,277
Nashville		15,327		626,941
Portland		15,376		873,585
Kansas City		13,205		848,207
Indianapolis		11,341		737,383
Chicago	(1)	46,722	(1)	3,714,217
Minneapolis		15,712		1,310,820
Louisville		5,665		539,531
Cincinnati		9,447		903,669
Columbus	**(13)**	**7,876**	**(8)**	**766,658**
San Diego		9,191		1,125,820
Milwaukee	(16)	4,290		650,711
Cleveland		5,194		941,455

Residential building permits per 1,000 housing units, 2006

15.6, All U.S. MSAs

Metro	Value
Raleigh	43.3
Austin	42.5
Charlotte	37.1
Jacksonville	29.8
Nashville	24.4
Portland	17.6
Kansas City	15.6
Indianapolis	15.4
Chicago	12.6
Minneapolis	12.0
Louisville	10.5
Cincinnati	10.5
Columbus	**10.3 (13)**
San Diego	8.2
Milwaukee	6.6
Cleveland	5.5
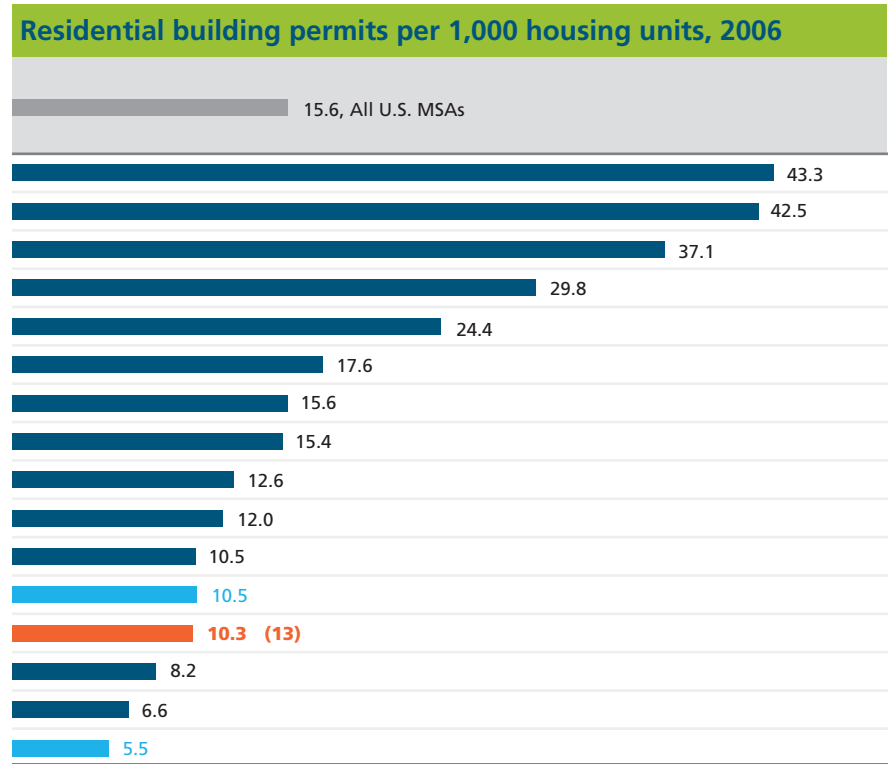
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Manufacturing Mining & Construction Statistics 2006, American Community Survey 2006

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

Indicator 3.12: **Homeownership**

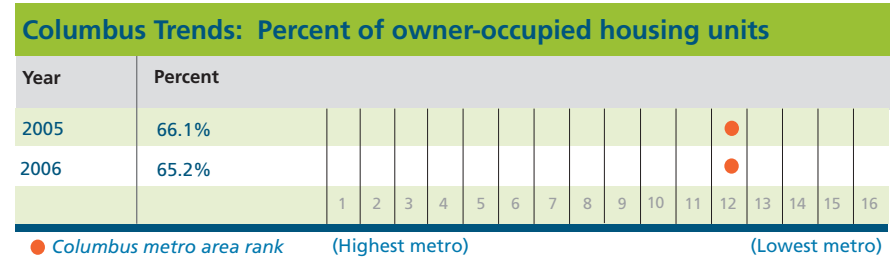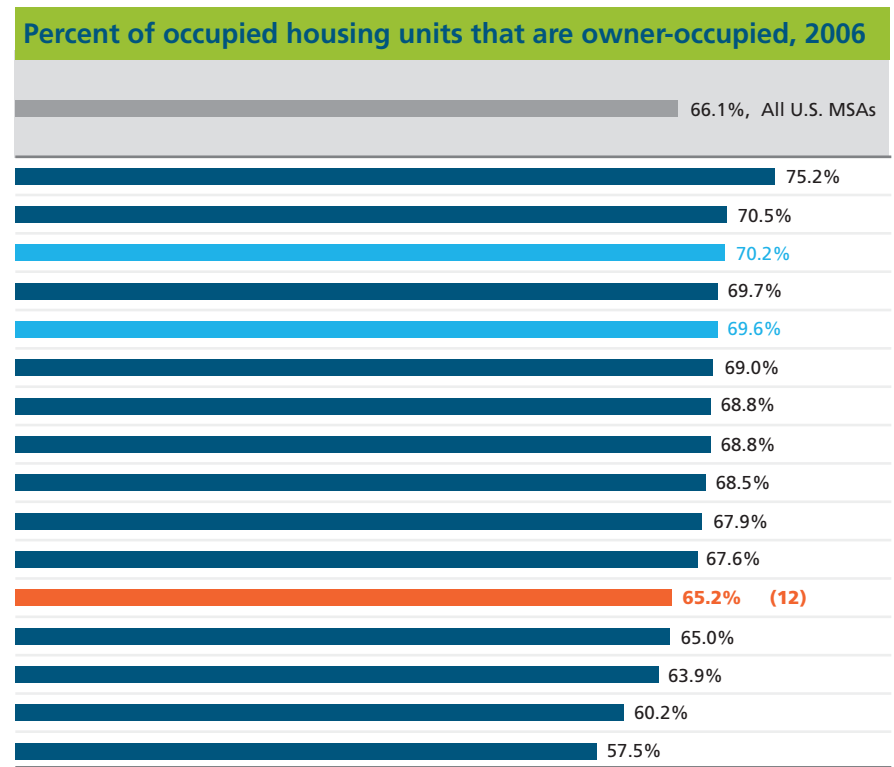This indicator includes data on homeownership from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS considers a housing unit to be owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Columbus Trends: Percent of owner-occupied housing units

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

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

Owner-occupied housing units, 2006

Metro Area		Total occupied housing units		Total owner-occupied housing units
Minneapolis		1,232,889		927,748
Louisville		489,229		345,142
Cleveland		835,188		586,276
Kansas City		770,828		537,213
Cincinnati		801,736		557,971
Nashville		574,954		396,801
Indianapolis		644,556		443,714
Chicago	(1)	3,385,287	(1)	2,328,139
Charlotte		613,645		420,234
Jacksonville		496,366		337,088
Raleigh	(16)	369,171	(16)	249,494
Columbus	**(8)**	**679,926**	**(9)**	**443,041**
Portland		819,196		532,659
Milwaukee		605,162		386,711
Austin		560,280		337,496
San Diego		1,039,619		599,242

Percent of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied, 2006

66.1%, All U.S. MSAs

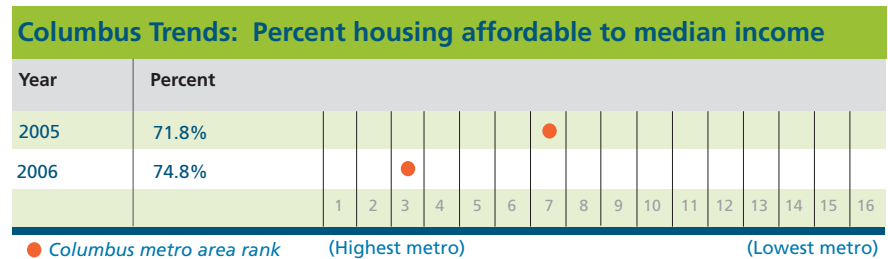| Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	75.2%
Louisville	70.5%
Cleveland	70.2%
Kansas City	69.7%
Cincinnati	69.6%
Nashville	69.0%
Indianapolis	68.8%
Chicago	68.8%
Charlotte	68.5%
Jacksonville	67.9%
Raleigh	67.6%
Columbus	65.2% (12)
Portland	65.0%
Milwaukee	63.9%
Austin	60.2%
San Diego	57.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

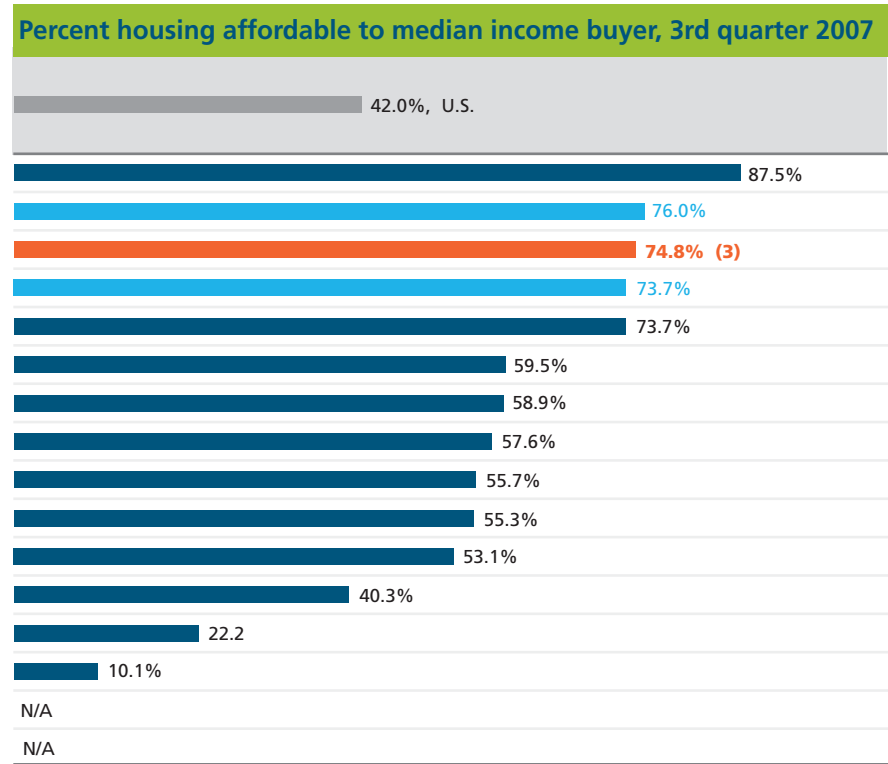(#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 3.13: **Owner Housing Affordability**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent housing affordable to median income

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

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

Median sale price and housing affordability ranking, 3rd quarter 2007

Metro Area		Median sale price ($)		National affordability ranking*
Indianapolis	(1)	117,000	(1)	2
Cleveland		121,000		31
Columbus	**(4)**	**140,000**	**(3)**	**34**
Cincinnati		140,000		37
Louisville		132,000		37
Charlotte		176,000		67
Minneapolis		233,000		70
Raleigh		215,000		72
Milwaukee		185,000		80
Jacksonville		183,000		81
Austin		205,000		89
Chicago		262,000		125
Portland		283,000		174
San Diego	(14)	440,000	(14)	200
Kansas City		NA		NA
Nashville		NA		NA

Percent housing affordable to median income buyer, 3rd quarter 2007

42.0%, U.S.

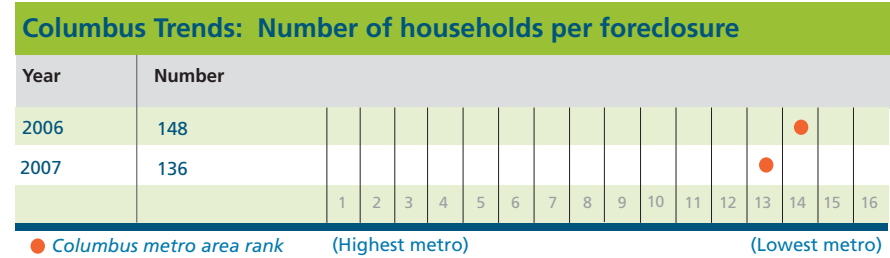| Metro Area	Percent
Indianapolis	87.5%
Cleveland	76.0%
Columbus	74.8% (3)
Cincinnati	73.7%
Louisville	73.7%
Charlotte	59.5%
Minneapolis	58.9%
Raleigh	57.6%
Milwaukee	55.7%
Jacksonville	55.3%
Austin	53.1%
Chicago	40.3%
Portland	22.2
San Diego	10.1%
Kansas City	N/A
Nashville	N/A

Source: National Association of Home Builders
*The national affordability ranking included 215 metro areas.

(#) Median price and affordability ranking ranked from lowest (1) to highest (14); percent housing affordable ranked from highest (1) to lowest (14)
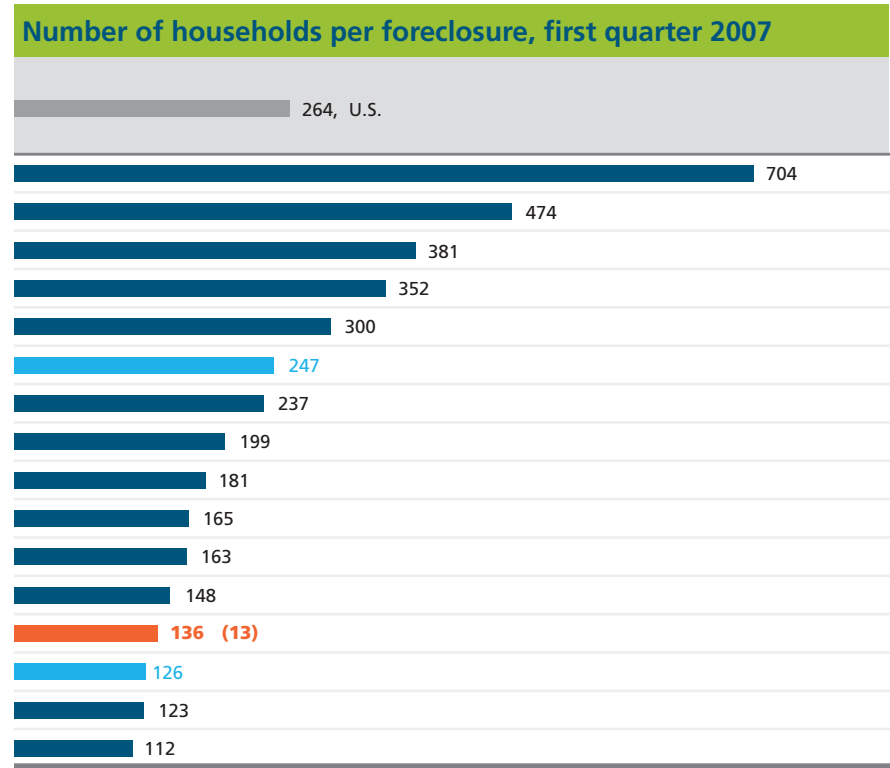
Indicator 3.14: **Foreclosures**

This indicator provides data on home foreclosures from the RealtyTrac 2007 U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report. The report includes the total number of properties in some stage of foreclosure in the nation's 100 largest MSAs, and ranks the MSAs on the number of households per foreclosure (a measure of foreclosure rate). Areas with the *lowest number and rank* of households per foreclosure have the *highest foreclosure rates*. RealtyTrac's report includes properties in all three phases of foreclosure: Pre-foreclosures, Foreclosures, and Real Estate Owned properties (properties re-purchased by a bank).

Columbus Trends: Number of households per foreclosure

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

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

Homes in any phase of foreclosure, first quarter 2007

Metro Area		Number of foreclosures		National rank, households per foreclosure (out of 100 metro areas)
Portland	(1)	1,124	(16)	84
Minneapolis		2,468		74
Milwaukee		1,623		69
Louisville		1,400		65
Nashville		1,847		58
Cincinnati		3,367		51
Raleigh		1,392		49
Kansas City		3,958		37
Austin		2,733		34
San Diego		6,310		30
Chicago	(16)	17,879		28
Charlotte		3,686		23
Columbus	**(12)**	**4,989**	**(4)**	**18**
Cleveland		7,218		16
Jacksonville		3,856		15
Indianapolis		5,660	(1)	13

Number of households per foreclosure, first quarter 2007

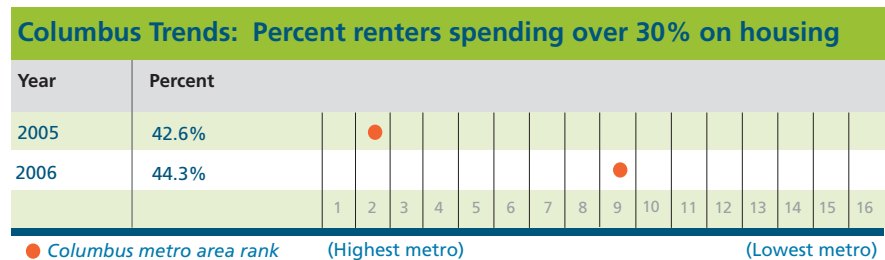|	
264, U.S.	
Portland	704
Minneapolis	474
Milwaukee	381
Louisville	352
Nashville	300
Cincinnati	247
Raleigh	237
Kansas City	199
Austin	181
San Diego	165
Chicago	163
Charlotte	148
Columbus	**136 (13)**
Cleveland	126
Jacksonville	123
Indianapolis	112

Source: RealtyTrac: U.S. Metropolitan Foreclosure Market Report, 2007

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

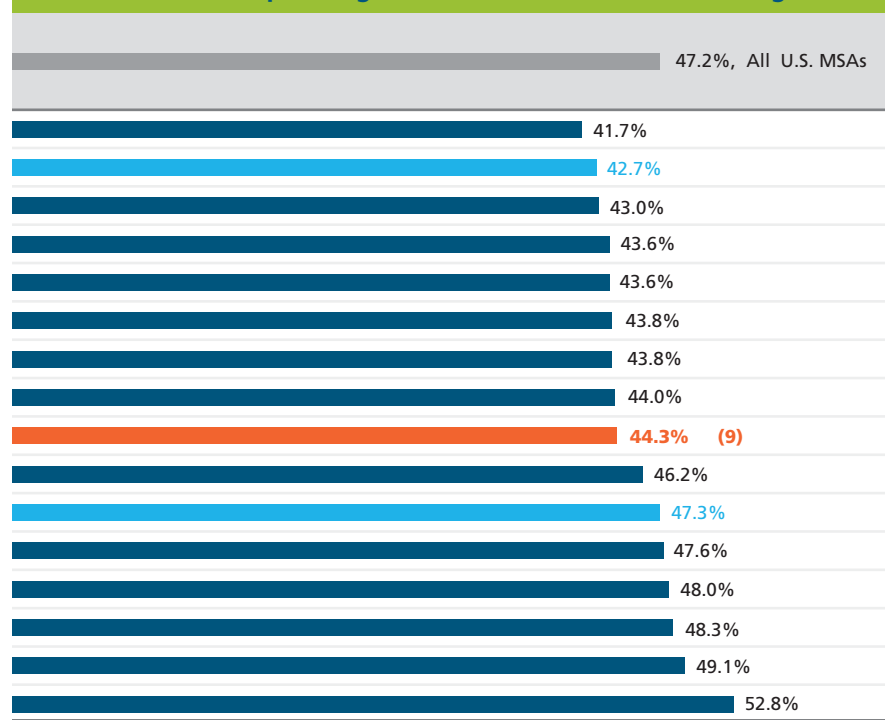# Indicator 3.15: **Rental Housing Affordability**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent renters spending over 30% on housing

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

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

Renter-occupied housing units and housing cost burden, 2006

Metro Area	Total renter-occupied housing units*		Number of renters spending over 30% of income on housing	
Kansas City		233,615		97,474
Cincinnati		243,765		104,139
Raleigh	(16)	119,677	(1)	51,416
Louisville		144,087		62,825
Austin		222,784		97,229
Nashville		178,153		77,969
Jacksonville		159,278		69,776
Charlotte		193,411		85,006
Columbus	**(7)**	**236,885**	**(10)**	**104,871**
Indianapolis		200,842		92,759
Cleveland		248,912		117,638
Minneapolis		305,141		145,111
Chicago	(1)	1,057,148	(16)	507,909
Milwaukee		218,451		105,422
Portland		286,537		140,756
San Diego		440,377		232,380

Percent of renters spending over 30% of income on housing, 2006

47.2%, All U.S. MSAs

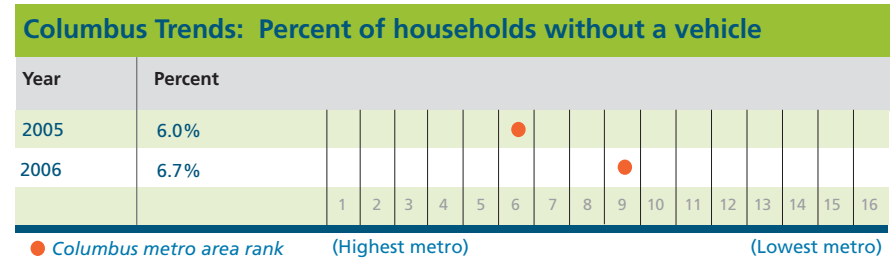| Metro Area	Percent
Kansas City	41.7%
Cincinnati	42.7%
Raleigh	43.0%
Louisville	43.6%
Austin	43.6%
Nashville	43.8%
Jacksonville	43.8%
Charlotte	44.0%
Columbus	44.3% (9)
Indianapolis	46.2%
Cleveland	47.3%
Minneapolis	47.6%
Chicago	48.0%
Milwaukee	48.3%
Portland	49.1%
San Diego	52.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16) except (*) ranked highest to lowest
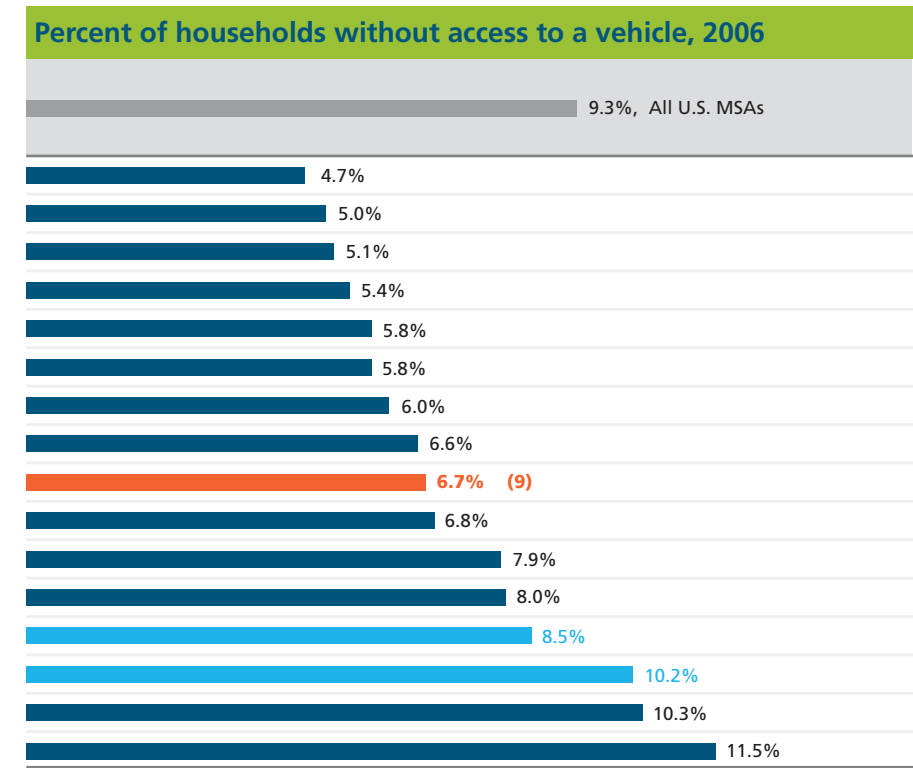
Indicator 3.16: **Households Without a Vehicle**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of households without a vehicle

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

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

Number of households without access to a vehicle, 2006

Metro Area	Households without access to a vehicle
Raleigh	(1) 17,274
Nashville	28,913
Austin	28,794
Indianapolis	34,967
Charlotte	35,315
Kansas City	44,577
San Diego	62,573
Jacksonville	32,567
Columbus	**(9) 45,562**
Minneapolis	84,074
Portland	65,050
Louisville	39,358
Cincinnati	67,779
Cleveland	84,900
Milwaukee	62,375
Chicago	(16) 390,857

Percent of households without access to a vehicle, 2006

9.3%, All U.S. MSAs

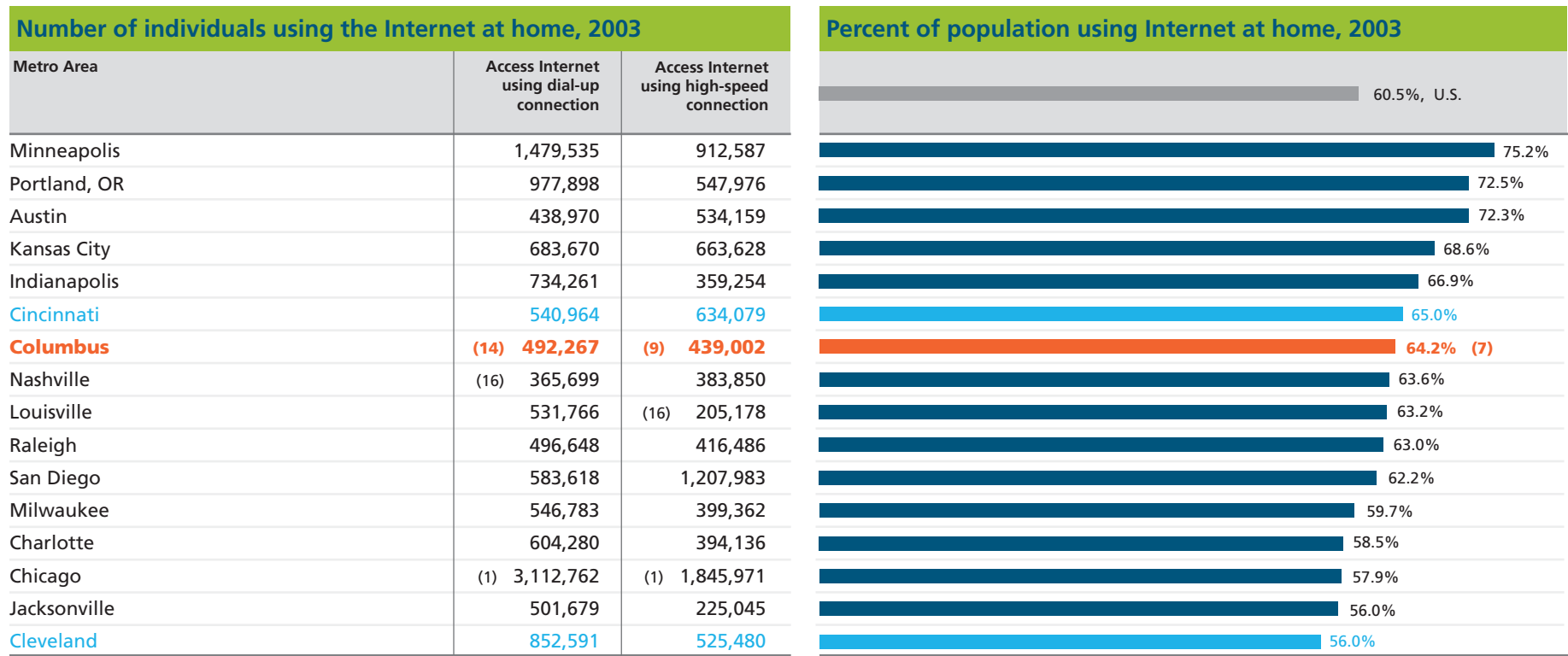| Metro Area	Percent
Raleigh	4.7%
Nashville	5.0%
Austin	5.1%
Indianapolis	5.4%
Charlotte	5.8%
Kansas City	5.8%
San Diego	6.0%
Jacksonville	6.6%
Columbus	6.7% (9)
Minneapolis	6.8%
Portland	7.9%
Louisville	8.0%
Cincinnati	8.5%
Cleveland	10.2%
Milwaukee	10.3%
Chicago	11.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 3.17: **Home Internet Use**

This indicator includes data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' October 2003 Current Population Survey (CPS), compiled by the Census Bureau. Respondents surveyed in October 2003 were asked if and how they accessed the internet at home. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

Number of individuals using the Internet at home, 2003			Percent of population using Internet at home, 2003
Metro Area	**Access Internet using dial-up connection**	**Access Internet using high-speed connection**	
			60.5%, U.S.
Minneapolis	1,479,535	912,587	75.2%
Portland, OR	977,898	547,976	72.5%
Austin	438,970	534,159	72.3%
Kansas City	683,670	663,628	68.6%
Indianapolis	734,261	359,254	66.9%
Cincinnati	540,964	634,079	65.0%
Columbus	**(14) 492,267**	**(9) 439,002**	**64.2% (7)**
Nashville	(16) 365,699	383,850	63.6%
Louisville	531,766	(16) 205,178	63.2%
Raleigh	496,648	416,486	63.0%
San Diego	583,618	1,207,983	62.2%
Milwaukee	546,783	399,362	59.7%
Charlotte	604,280	394,136	58.5%
Chicago	(1) 3,112,762	(1) 1,845,971	57.9%
Jacksonville	501,679	225,045	56.0%
Cleveland	852,591	525,480	56.0%

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, October 2003   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Section 4: Community Wellbeing

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

The following are the Community Wellbeing indicator categories:

4.01 **Obesity**

4.02 **Smoking**

4.03 **Health Insurance**

4.04 **Hospitals and Physicians**

4.05 **Crime**

4.06 **Charitable Contributions**

4.07 **Local Government**

4.08 **Public Transportation**

4.09 **Traffic Congestion**

4.10 **Commute Time**

4.11 **Commute Transportation Mode**

4.12 **Wi-Fi Hotspots**

4.13 **Libraries**

4.14 **Professional Sports**

4.15 **Arts Establishments**

4.16 **Air Quality**

4.17 **Green Building**

Community Wellbeing Overview

Obesity

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

Smoking

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

Health Insurance

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

Hospitals and Physicians

In 2006, Columbus had 300 physicians per 100,000 population, ranking 10th among the metro areas, and 277.8 hospital beds per 100,000, ranking 6th. Raleigh had the highest number of physicians (507) per 100,000 population, though this is based on the 1999 MSA boundary that includes Durham. Kansas City had the fewest physicians (201) per 100,000.

Crime

In 2006, Columbus had an estimated 426.3 violent crimes (murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) per 100,000 population, giving it the 6th lowest rate among the metro areas. Portland has the lowest violent crime rate at 323.8. Other areas with the low violent crime rate (under 400.0 per 100,000) were Austin, Raleigh, and Cincinnati. Nashville had the highest rate at 857.7. The U.S. rate was 473.5. Data were not available for Charlotte, Chicago, Jacksonville, and Minneapolis.

Charitable Contributions

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

Local Government

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

Public Transportation

In 2004, urban areas in the Columbus metro had a total of 50 million passenger miles on public transportation, ranking 14th among the metro areas. Chicago, San Diego, and Portland had the highest numbers of passenger miles. Nashville and Indianapolis had fewer miles than Columbus.

From 2001 to 2004, the Columbus area had a 33.3% decrease in passenger miles. As in the 2000-2003 period, Columbus ranked last among the 16 metro areas in the percent change in public transportation usage. Portland and Jacksonville had the largest increases in public transportation usage.

Traffic Congestion

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

Commute Time

In 2006, 37.4% of commuters in the Columbus metro had a commute to work of 25 minutes or longer, the 2nd lowest figure among the metro areas. Milwaukee had the lowest percentage with 36.6%, while Chicago commuters had the longest trips, with 55.1% traveling for more than 25 minutes. Across all U.S. metro areas, 42.6% of workers had commutes of this length.

Alternative Transportation Modes

In 2006, 4.1% of Columbus commuters usually walked, bicycled, or used public transportation to travel to work. Columbus ranked 9th among the 16 metro areas Its rate was below the 8.9% mark across U.S. metro areas. Chicago and Portland ranked highest with 14.3% and 11.1% respectively using alternative means of transportation. Nashville and Raleigh were the lowest at 2.4% and 2.5% respectively. Columbus had the lowest percentage of commuters carpooling (7.8%) and tied with Indianapolis for the highest percentage of people driving alone to work (83.4%).

Wi-Fi

As of January 24, 2008, Columbus had 375 verified public Wi-Fi hotspots, which represents one hotspot for every 4,602 metro area residents. Columbus ranked 13th for the number of people per hotspot, finishing above Cincinnati (5,689), Nashville (4,867), and Cleveland (4,860). Portland (1,738) and Austin (2,328) had the best ratio of people to Wi-Fi hotspots.

Libraries

In 2005, Columbus ranked 2nd among the 16 metro areas in library circulation per capita (17.9). Cleveland and Portland also had circulation figures above 17.0 per capita. The lowest circulation rates (under 6.0 per capita) were in Austin, Louisville, San Diego, and Nashville.

Professional Sports

In 2007, the Columbus metro area had three professional sports teams, ranking 4th, tied with Cleveland and Indianapolis. Chicago had the largest number of professional sports teams with nine, while Austin and Louisville had none. Jacksonville and Raleigh each had one professional sports team.

Arts Establishments

In 2004, the Columbus metro area had 409 arts establishments, but ranked last among the 16 metro areas with .242 establishments per 1,000 population. Cleveland passed Columbus from the previous year. Nashville again had the greatest number of arts establishments per 1,000 population (.614).

Air Quality

Columbus ranked 3rd in the number of days in 2006 with good air quality, as its 283 trailed behind only Jacksonville (302) and Milwaukee (291). This represents an improvement in both the number of days with good air quality and ranking from 2005 (244 days and 5th place). In 2006, Chicago (158), San Diego (168), and Charlotte (169) had the lowest number of days with good air quality.
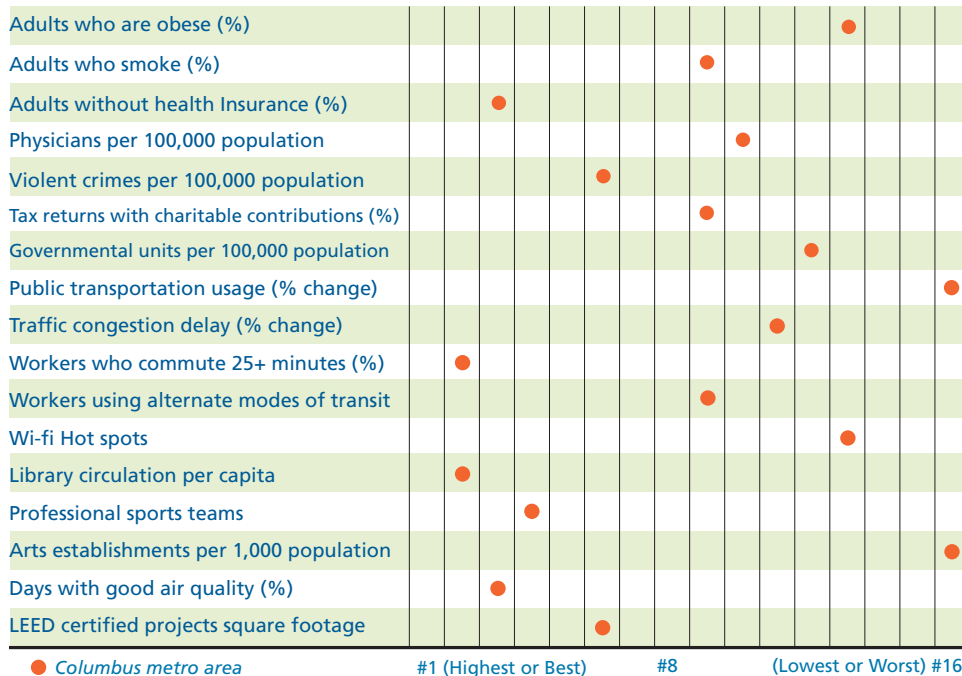
Green Building

With the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification of the Lazarus building project in 2007, the Columbus area experienced a boost in the amount of square footage for certified projects. Columbus moved from 0.03 sq ft per capita in 2006 to 0.46 in 2007, and 13th to 6th in the rankings. Portland had the most sq ft per capita (3.14) for LEED certified projects.

For the total number of certified projects, Columbus is only tied for 12th with three projects. Portland and Chicago have the most projects at 57 and 49 respectively. According to the LEED system, Indianapolis and Louisville have the lowest amount of green building activity.

Community Wellbeing: How Columbus Compares

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

Indicator	Columbus rank (#1 Highest/Best → #16 Lowest/Worst)
Adults who are obese (%)	~13
Adults who smoke (%)	~9
Adults without health Insurance (%)	~3
Physicians per 100,000 population	~11
Violent crimes per 100,000 population	~8
Tax returns with charitable contributions (%)	~9
Governmental units per 100,000 population	~12
Public transportation usage (% change)	~16
Traffic congestion delay (% change)	~11
Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)	~2
Workers using alternate modes of transit	~9
Wi-fi Hot spots	~13
Library circulation per capita	~2
Professional sports teams	~4
Arts establishments per 1,000 population	~16
Days with good air quality (%)	~3
LEED certified projects square footage	~6

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

Patterns across Indicators: Profiles of Metro Areas with more and less Arts Establishments

The graphic on the next page lines up the 16 metro areas based on their ranking on Indicator 4.15, Arts Establishments per 1,000 population, and shows the other indicators in the report that were found to be most similar and least similar in ranking. Nashville, Minneapolis, Portland, Raleigh, and Austin had the highest numbers of arts establishments per 1,000 people (rank 1-5). Columbus ranked lowest in the group. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Jacksonville, and Charlotte also were in the bottom five (rank 12-16).

Indicators most similar to the arts establishments indicator

Rankings for arts establishments were similar to rankings for median household income (Indicator 3.02). A range of economic indicators was similar in their rankings: business firms (2.01), venture capital investment (2.03), high-tech jobs (2.08), management and professional jobs (2.13), and population of prime working age (2.14). Surprisingly, rankings for the arts establishments indicator were most similar to those for Wi-Fi hotspots (4.12) and foreclosure (3.14).

Indicators least similar to the arts establishments indicator

Ranking for the arts establishments indicator were least similar to those related to housing and transportation. Metro areas with more arts establishments had lower homeownership rates (3.12) and less affordable housing (3.13 and 3.15). They had more traffic congestion (4.09) and longer commutes (4.10). Employment in professional and business services and in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (2.04) were also among the least similar.

The Columbus Profile

Columbus was more like a metro area with more arts establishments with a high percentage of management and professional jobs (2.13) and a high share of prime working age population (2.14). Columbus was more like a metro area with fewer arts establishments in terms of its lower growth in business firms (2.01), and lower household incomes (3.02).

Patterns Across Indicators: Arts Establishments

Ranking **most** similar to Arts Establishments per 1,000   Ranking **least** similar to Arts Establishments per 1,000

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

Metro Area	4.15 Arts establishments per 1,000 population	1.03 Foreign-born population (%)	2.01 Change in business firms	2.03 Venture capital investment per capita	2.08 High-tech location quotient	2.13 Management & professional occupations (%)	2.14 Population of prime working age (%)	3.02 Median household income	3.06 Unmarried women age 15-19 who had a birth in past year (%)*	3.14 Foreclosure rate	4.12 People per Wi-Fi hotspot*	2.04 Professional and business services (% of total employment)	2.04 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	2.05 Transportation, warehousing, and utilities	3.12 Owner-occupied housing units (%)	3.13 Housing affordable to median income buyers (%)	3.15 Renters spending more than 30% of income on housing (%)*	4.09 Traffic congestion delay (% change)*	4.10 Workers who commute 25+ minutes (%)*	4.13 Library circulation per capita	4.16 Days with good air quality (%)
Nashville	1	10	7	7	12	13	7	14	2	5	15	13	8	4	6	15	6	12	14	13	11
Minneapolis	2	7	8	6	7	3	4	1	4	2	3	8	11	15	1	7	12	8	10	6	7
Portland	3	4	3	5	1	7	6	6	1	1	1	12	10	10	13	13	15	7	9	3	5
Raleigh	4	5	2	2	4	1	2	4	16	7	6	1	14	7	11	8	3	10	15	10	9
Austin	5	3	4	1	2	2	1	5	8	9	2	10	16	3	15	11	5	14	13	16	4
Milwaukee	6	9	12	16	11	11	15	11	5	3	8	14	12	13	14	9	14	3	1	8	2
Chicago	7	2	9	9	8	9	11	3	7	11	10	3	6	12	8	12	13	16	16	9	16
San Diego	8	1	6	3	3	4	9	2	6	10	4	2	15	14	16	14	16	15	8	14	15
Indianapolis	9	14	11	11	6	8	8	8	14	16	7	11	2	2	7	1	10	5	6	4	13
Louisville	10	15	16	12	16	16	12	16	13	4	12	16	1	5	2	4	4	6	4	15	12
Kansas City	11	12	10	15	5	6	10	7	12	8	5	9	5	11	4	15	1	2	3	7	10
Charlotte	12	6	5	8	10	10	3	9	15	12	9	6	7	6	9	6	8	9	11	11	14
Jacksonville	13	8	1	4	14	15	13	13	9	15	11	5	3	9	10	10	7	13	12	12	1
Cleveland	14	13	15	13	15	14	16	15	3	14	14	15	13	16	3	2	11	1	7	1	8
Cincinnati	15	16	14	14	13	12	14	10	11	6	16	7	9	8	5	4	2	4	5	5	6
Columbus	16	11	13	10	9	5	5	12	10	13	13	4	4	1	12	3	9	11	2	2	3

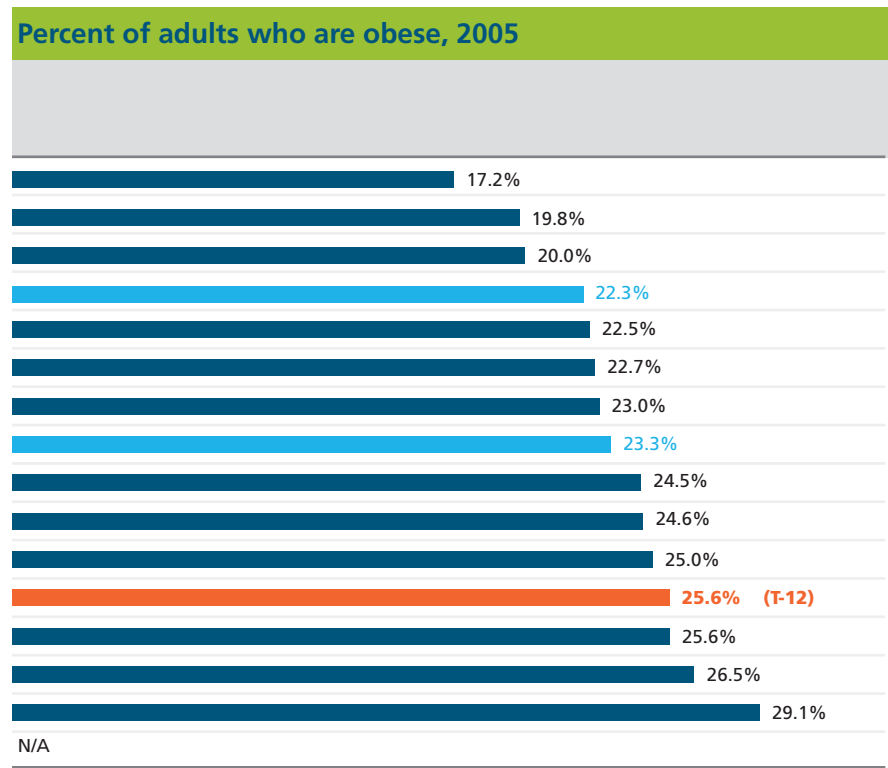More Arts Establishments ↑ / Fewer Arts Establishments ↓

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

Indicator 4.01: **Obesity**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or greater. BMI is calculated from weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

Percent of adults who are obese, 2002-2004

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

Percent of adults who are obese, 2005

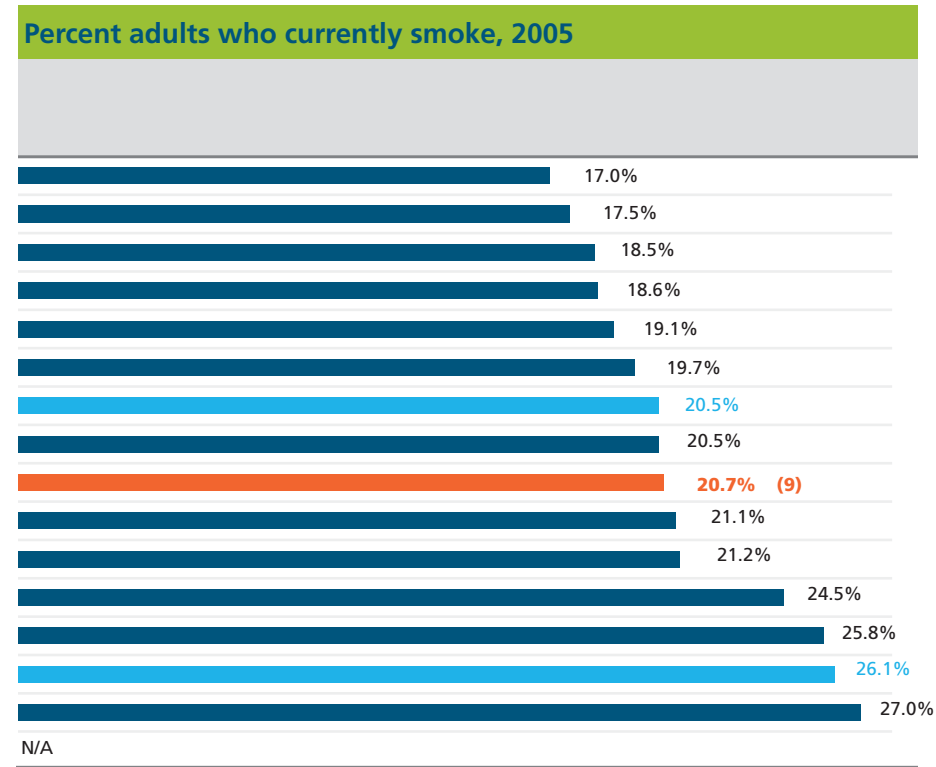| Metro Area	Percent
Austin	17.2%
Milwaukee	19.8%
San Diego	20.0%
Cincinnati	22.3%
Minneapolis	22.5%
Raleigh	22.7%
Portland, OR	23.0%
Cleveland	23.3%
Charlotte	24.5%
Chicago	24.6%
Indianapolis	25.0%
Columbus	25.6% (T-12)
Kansas City	25.6%
Nashville	26.5%
Louisville	29.1%
Jacksonville	N/A

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

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

Indicator 4.02: **Smoking**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults reporting in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) that they smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke. The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

Percent adults who currently smoke, 2002-2004

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

Percent adults who currently smoke, 2005

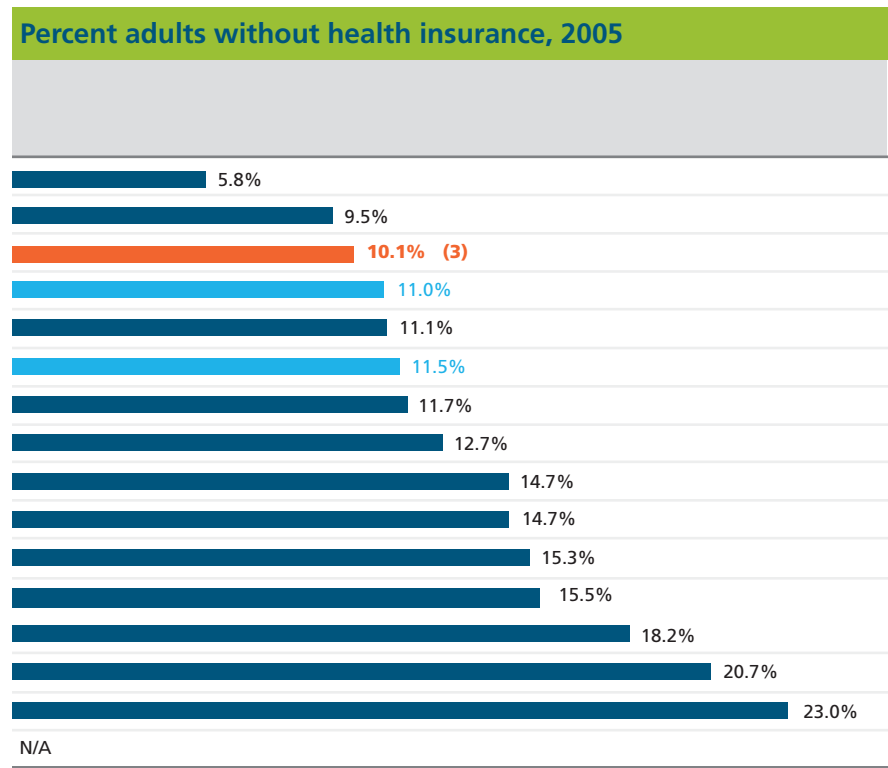| Metro Area	Percent
San Diego	17.0%
Portland, OR	17.5%
Raleigh	18.5%
Austin	18.6%
Chicago	19.1%
Milwaukee	19.7%
Cleveland	20.5%
Minneapolis	20.5%
Columbus	20.7% (9)
Kansas City	21.1%
Charlotte	21.2%
Indianapolis	24.5%
Nashville	25.8%
Cincinnati	26.1%
Louisville	27.0%
Jacksonville	N/A

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

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

Indicator 4.03: **Health Insurance**

This indicator includes data on the percentage of adults in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) who answered "no" to the question, "Do you have any kind of health care coverage?" The BRFSS is administered by the Ohio Department of Health in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

Percent adults without health insurance, 2002-2004

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

Percent adults without health insurance, 2005

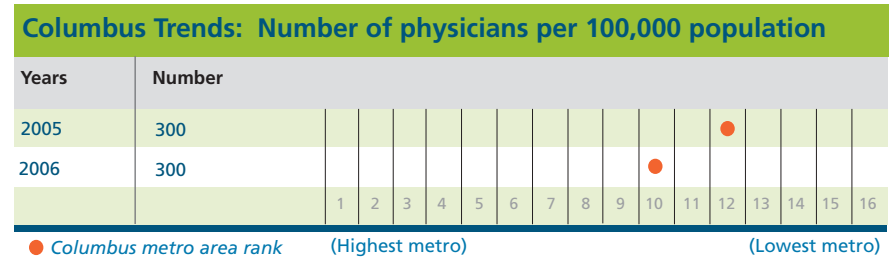| Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	5.8%
Milwaukee	9.5%
Columbus	10.1% (3)
Cleveland	11.0%
Nashville	11.1%
Cincinnati	11.5%
Louisville	11.7%
Kansas City	12.7%
Indianapolis	14.7%
Raleigh	14.7%
Chicago	15.3%
Charlotte	15.5%
Portland, OR	18.2%
San Diego	20.7%
Austin	23.0%
Jacksonville	N/A

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

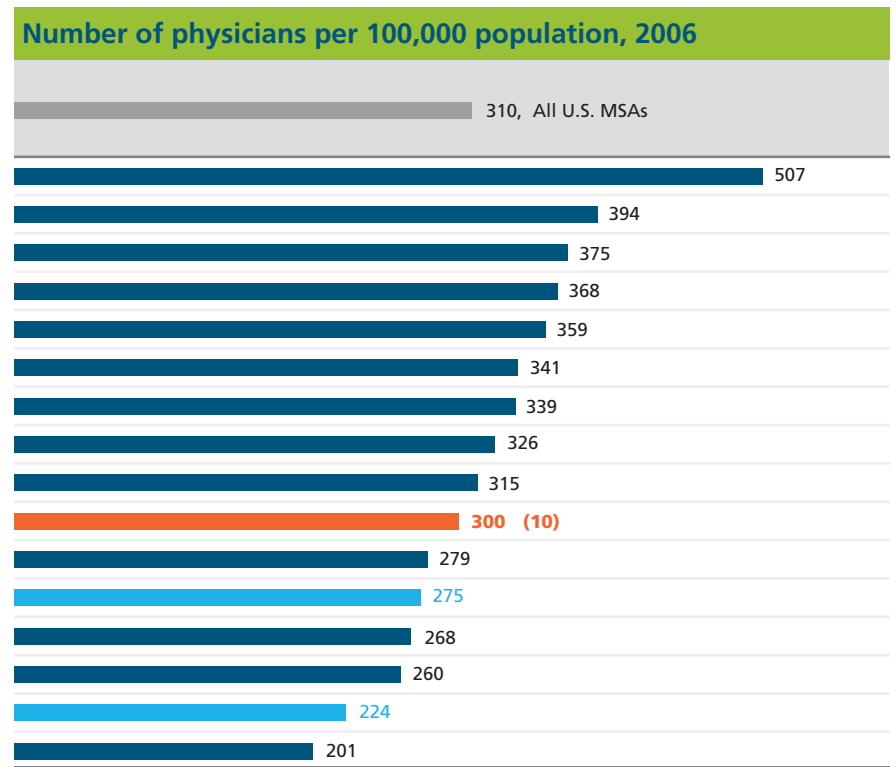(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (11-15)

Indicator 4.04: **Hospitals and Physicians**

This indicator includes data on the number of hospitals and hospital beds from the American Hospital Association and the number of physicians from the American Medical Association (AMA). The AMA uses 1999 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, To match the 1999 MSAs, 2000 Census populations are used to determine the ratio of physicians. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Number of physicians per 100,000 population

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

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

Numbers of hospitals and beds, 2005

Metro Area	Number of hospital beds per 100,000	Number of hospitals
Raleigh	184.3	(16) 6
Nashville	322.8	26
Indianapolis	309.4	18
San Diego	183.7	18
Louisville	333.3	19
Milwaukee	257.6	20
Jacksonville	250.4	12
Chicago	253.6	(1) 91
Portland	163.8	16
Columbus	**(6) 277.8**	**(12) 16**
Charlotte	234.6	15
Cincinnati	256.7	24
Austin	(16) 160.0	19
Minneapolis	197.1	34
Cleveland	(1) 357.2	28
Kansas City	300.5	36

Number of physicians per 100,000 population, 2006

310, All U.S. MSAs

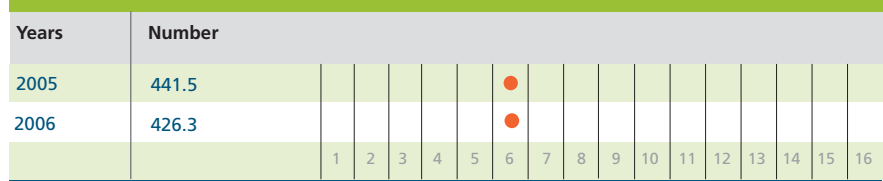| Metro Area	Value
Raleigh	507
Nashville	394
Indianapolis	375
San Diego	368
Louisville	359
Milwaukee	341
Jacksonville	339
Chicago	326
Portland	315
Columbus	300 (10)
Charlotte	279
Cincinnati	275
Austin	268
Minneapolis	260
Cleveland	224
Kansas City	201

Source: American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 2008; American Hospital Association, Hospital Statistics 2007

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

Indicator 4.05: **Crime**

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

## Columbus Trends: Violent crimes per 100,000 population

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

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

Property crime and violent crime, 2006

Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100,000 population	Number of violent crimes
Portland	77,650	3,645	6,898
Austin	58,892	3,943	5,157
Raleigh	(1) 28,434	(1) 2,936	(1) 3,485
Cincinnati	76,619	3,691	7,572
Louisville	44,585	3,662	4,922
Columbus	**(11) 80,395**	**(14) 4,700**	**(5) 7,292**
San Diego*	93,354	3,154	(12) 13,578
Cleveland	66,651	3,131	9,786
Indianapolis	68,963	4,176	9,032
Milwaukee	59,620	3,927	8,800
Kansas City	81,922	4,176	11,690
Nashville*	55,350	3,842	12,357
Charlotte	81,387	(15) 5,248	N/A
Chicago	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jacksonville*	57,465	4,527	N/A
Minneapolis	(15) 111,819	3,535	N/A
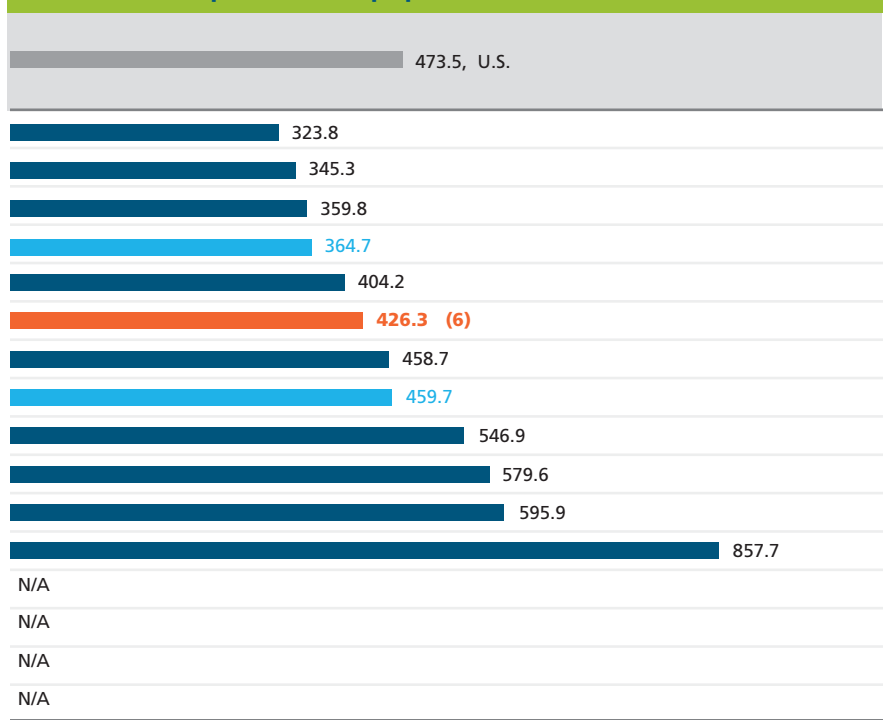
Source: FBI Crime Stats
N/A = data not available
*Data for these MSAs are actual totals. Data for other MSAs are estimated totals.

Violent crimes per 100,000 population, 2006

473.5, U.S.

Metro Area	Value
Portland	323.8
Austin	345.3
Raleigh	359.8
Cincinnati	364.7
Louisville	404.2
Columbus	426.3 (6)
San Diego	458.7
Cleveland	459.7
Indianapolis	546.9
Milwaukee	579.6
Kansas City	595.9
Nashville	857.7
Charlotte	N/A
Chicago	N/A
Jacksonville	N/A
Minneapolis	N/A

(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (12-15)

Indicator 4.06: **Charitable Contributions**

This indicator uses data from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on the number of tax returns to the IRS claiming deduction for charitable contributions. These figures do not represent all charitable contributions since filers who use standard deductions do not report their donations. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).
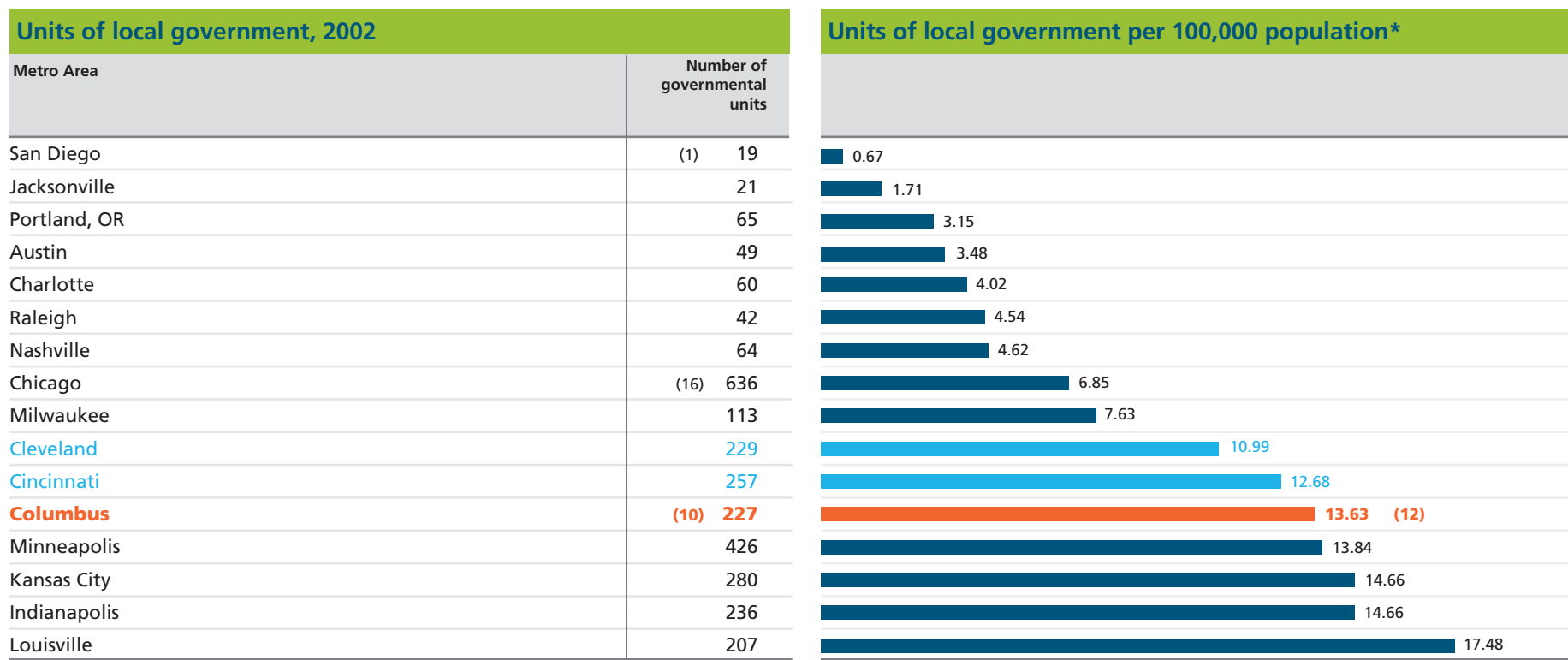
Tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2002

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

Percent of tax returns claiming charitable contributions, 2002

Metro Area	Percent
Minneapolis	45.3%
Raleigh	42.6%
Charlotte	40.6%
Portland, OR	39.5%
Chicago	37.8%
Milwaukee	37.3%
Kansas City	35.4%
Louisville	35.2%
Columbus	**35.1%** (9)
Cincinnati	34.4%
San Diego	34.0%
Indianapolis	33.6%
Cleveland	33.4%
Austin	27.8%
Nashville	27.2%
Jacksonville	25.5%

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

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

Indicator 4.07: **Local Government**

This indicator includes data from Demographia Magazine on the number of general purpose local governments in metro areas, based on data from the American Community Survey. A "general purpose" governmental unit is one that has a clearly defined territory and its population, such as a city, town, village, township or county. Many units of local government within a metro area may result in competition among jurisdictions and pose challenges to efficient governance and comprehensively addressing regional issues. New data were not available to update the indicator for the 2008 report (see Appendix A).

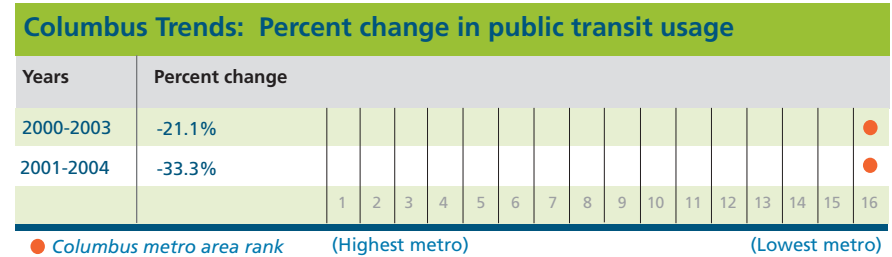| Units of local government, 2002		Units of local government per 100,000 population*
Metro Area	**Number of governmental units**	
San Diego	(1) 19	0.67
Jacksonville	21	1.71
Portland, OR	65	3.15
Austin	49	3.48
Charlotte	60	4.02
Raleigh	42	4.54
Nashville	64	4.62
Chicago	(16) 636	6.85
Milwaukee	113	7.63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

Sources: Demographia, 2002; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005
*Population figures from 2005
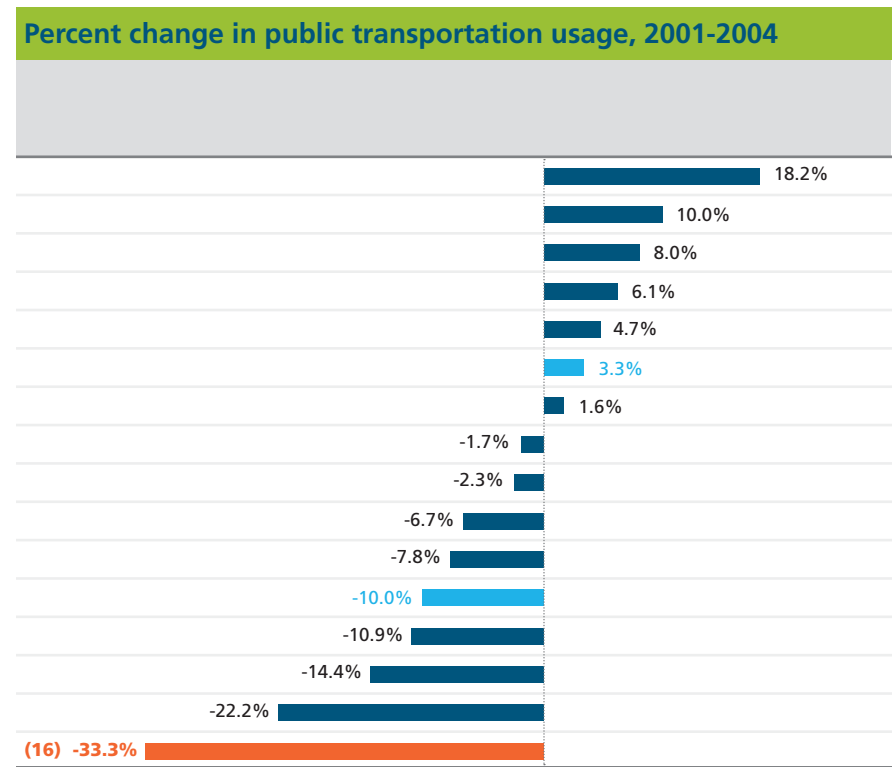
(#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.08: **Public Transportation**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in public transit usage

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

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

Passenger miles on public transportation, 2001 and 2004

Metro Area	Passenger miles, 2001 (millions)	Passenger miles, 2004 (millions)
Portland	401	474
Jacksonville	60	66
Raleigh	50	54
Austin	114	121
Charlotte	86	90
Cincinnati	151	156
Chicago	(1) 3,691	(1) 3,751
Louisville	58	57
San Diego	526	514
Kansas City	60	56
Indianapolis	51	47
Cleveland	280	252
Minneapolis	358	319
Milwaukee	208	178
Nashville	(16) 36	(16) 28
Columbus	**(10) 75**	**(14) 50**

Percent change in public transportation usage, 2001-2004

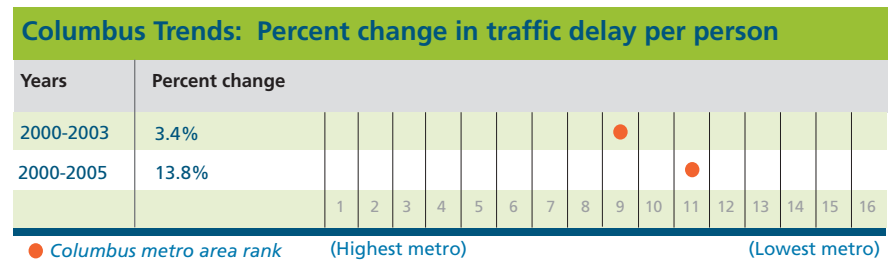| Metro Area	Percent change
Portland	18.2%
Jacksonville	10.0%
Raleigh	8.0%
Austin	6.1%
Charlotte	4.7%
Cincinnati	3.3%
Chicago	1.6%
Louisville	-1.7%
San Diego	-2.3%
Kansas City	-6.7%
Indianapolis	-7.8%
Cleveland	-10.0%
Minneapolis	-10.9%
Milwaukee	-14.4%
Nashville	-22.2%
Columbus	**(16) -33.3%**

Source: American Public Tranportation Association   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)
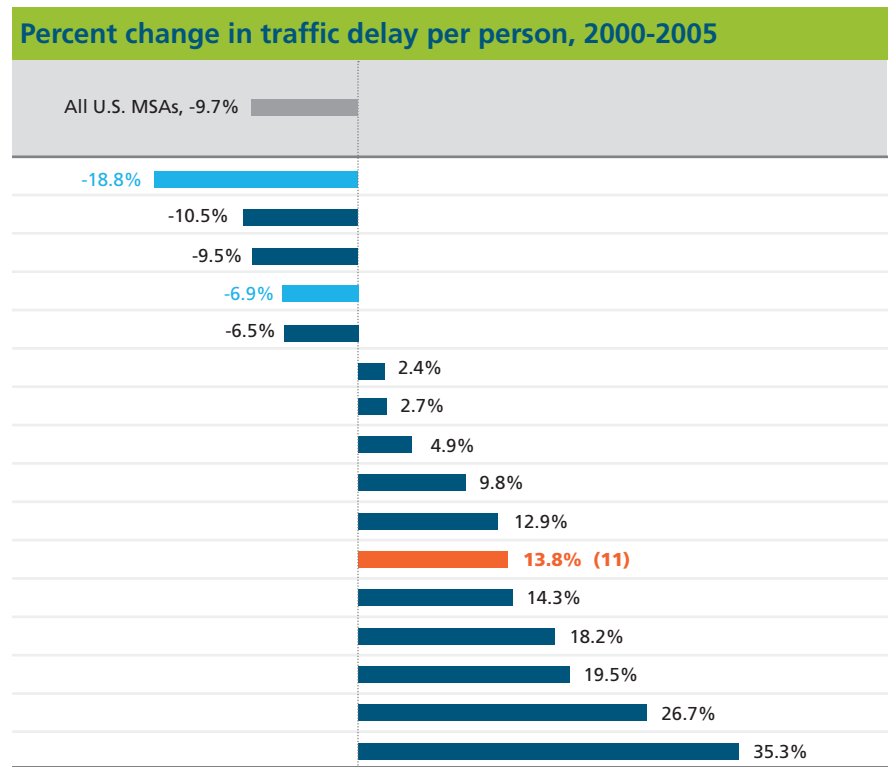
Indicator 4.09: **Traffic Congestion**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent change in traffic delay per person

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

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

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

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

Percent change in traffic delay per person, 2000-2005

All U.S. MSAs, -9.7%

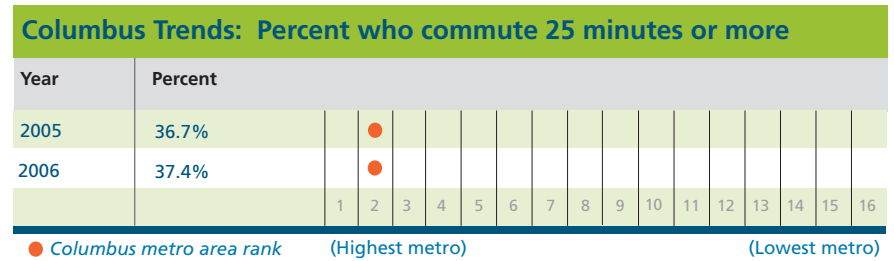| Metro Area	Percent change
Cleveland	-18.8%
Kansas City	-10.5%
Milwaukee	-9.5%
Cincinnati	-6.9%
Indianapolis	-6.5%
Louisville	2.4%
Portland	2.7%
Minneapolis	4.9%
Charlotte	9.8%
Raleigh	12.9%
Columbus	**13.8% (11)**
Nashville	14.3%
Jacksonville	18.2%
Austin	19.5%
San Diego	26.7%
Chicago	35.3%

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics   (#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)
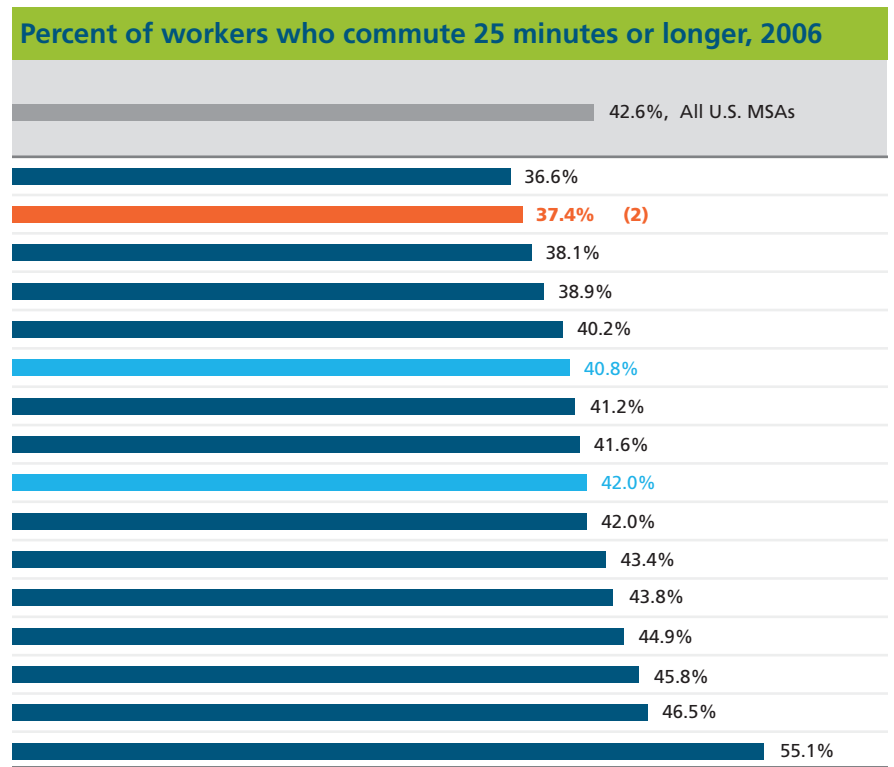
Indicator 4.10: **Commute Time**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent who commute 25 minutes or more

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

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

Average commute time, 2006

Metro Area	Average commute time by car, truck or van (minutes)		Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)	
Milwaukee	(1)	21.4		38.8
Columbus	**(2)**	**22.5**	**(1)**	**31.7**
Kansas City		22.6		39.1
Louisville		22.8		33.3
San Diego		24.4		48.8
Cincinnati		23.1		34.3
Indianapolis		23.5		41.1
Portland		23.4		42.2
Cleveland		22.7		42.9
Minneapolis		23.5		37.8
Charlotte		24.9		45.7
Jacksonville		25.0	(16)	49.9
Austin		25.0		36.6
Nashville		25.7		32.8
Raleigh		26.1		41.2
Chicago	(16)	28.8		49.8

Percent of workers who commute 25 minutes or longer, 2006

42.6%, All U.S. MSAs

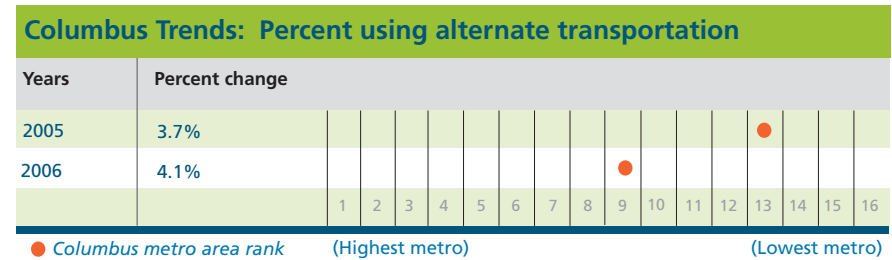| Metro Area	Percent
Milwaukee	36.6%
Columbus	**37.4% (2)**
Kansas City	38.1%
Louisville	38.9%
San Diego	40.2%
Cincinnati	40.8%
Indianapolis	41.2%
Portland	41.6%
Cleveland	42.0%
Minneapolis	42.0%
Charlotte	43.4%
Jacksonville	43.8%
Austin	44.9%
Nashville	45.8%
Raleigh	46.5%
Chicago	55.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006   (#) Ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)
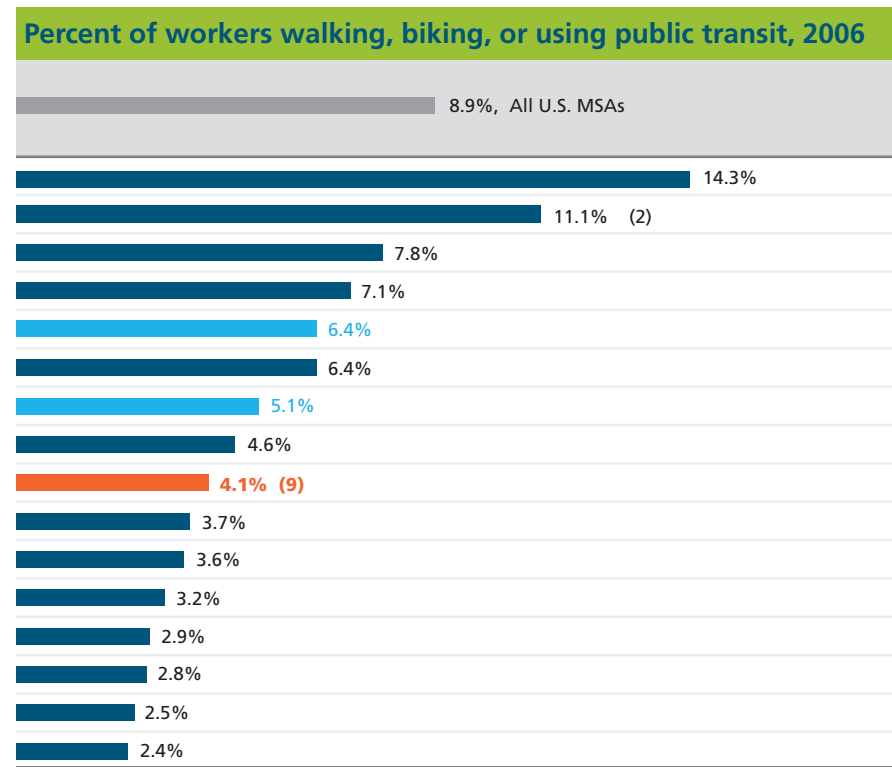
Indicator 4.11: **Commute Transportation Mode**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the usual mode of transportation for commuters to work age 16 and over. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated railroad, or ferryboat. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: Percent using alternate transportation

Years	Percent change																
2005	3.7%												●			
2006	4.1%								●							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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

Usual means of commute for workers age 16 and over, 2006

Metro Area	Drove alone*	Carpooled	Public transportation	Walked or biked	Worked from home
Chicago	71.8%	9.2%	(1) 11.0%	3.2%	3.6%
Portland	(1) 71.1%	10.9%	6.4%	(1) 4.7%	6.0%
Milwaukee	80.2%	8.4%	4.3%	3.4%	2.9%
Minneapolis	78.8%	8.8%	4.1%	3.0%	4.5%
Cleveland	81.5%	8.1%	3.9%	2.4%	2.9%
San Diego	74.8%	10.8%	3.1%	3.3%	(1) 6.5%
Cincinnati	82.3%	8.9%	2.6%	2.5%	3.0%
Austin	75.6%	(1) 13.0%	2.3%	2.3%	5.0%
Columbus	**(T-15) 83.4%**	**(16) 7.8%**	**(T-10) 1.7%**	**(T-8) 2.4%**	**(8) 3.9%**
Louisville	82.6%	10.4%	2.1%	1.6%	(16) 2.7%
Jacksonville	79.6%	12.0%	1.2%	2.4%	3.7%
Charlotte	78.8%	12.9%	1.7%	(16) 1.4%	4.1%
Kansas City	83.3%	9.1%	1.2%	1.6%	3.6%
Indianapolis	(T-15) 83.4%	9.2%	1.1%	1.7%	3.7%
Raleigh	80.8%	11.2%	1.0%	1.5%	4.9%
Nashville	82.3%	10.3%	(16) 0.8%	1.6%	4.1%

Percent of workers walking, biking, or using public transit, 2006

8.9%, All U.S. MSAs

Chicago 14.3%
Portland 11.1% (2)
Milwaukee 7.8%
Minneapolis 7.1%
Cleveland 6.4%
San Diego 6.4%
Cincinnati 5.1%
Austin 4.6%
Columbus 4.1% (9)
Louisville 3.7%
Jacksonville 3.6%
Charlotte 3.2%
Kansas City 2.9%
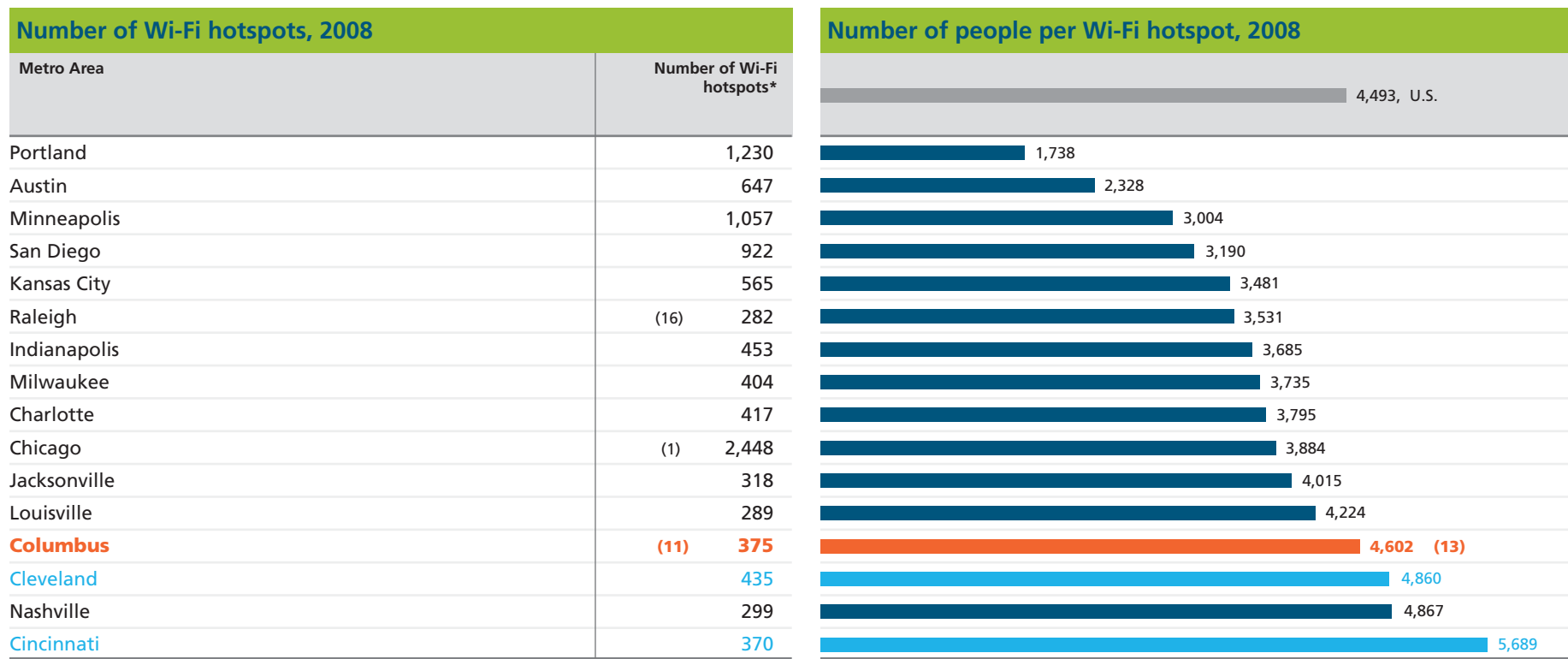Indianapolis 2.8%
Raleigh 2.5%
Nashville 2.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006

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

Indicator 4.12: **Wi-Fi Hotspots**

This indicator uses data from JiWire, which has a worldwide directory of verified public Wi-Fi hotspots. The directory includes both free and pay hotspots. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.
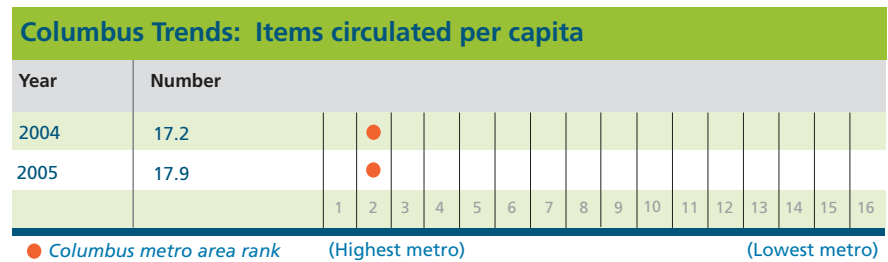
Number of Wi-Fi hotspots, 2008		
Metro Area		**Number of Wi-Fi hotspots***
Portland		1,230
Austin		647
Minneapolis		1,057
San Diego		922
Kansas City		565
Raleigh	(16)	282
Indianapolis		453
Milwaukee		404
Charlotte		417
Chicago	(1)	2,448
Jacksonville		318
Louisville		289
Columbus	**(11)**	**375**
Cleveland		435
Nashville		299
Cincinnati		370

Number of people per Wi-Fi hotspot, 2008

U.S.	4,493
Portland	1,738
Austin	2,328
Minneapolis	3,004
San Diego	3,190
Kansas City	3,481
Raleigh	3,531
Indianapolis	3,685
Milwaukee	3,735
Charlotte	3,795
Chicago	3,884
Jacksonville	4,015
Louisville	4,224
Columbus	4,602 (13)
Cleveland	4,860
Nashville	4,867
Cincinnati	5,689

Source: www.jiwire.com, 1/24/08 for MSAs, 1/28/08 for U.S.

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

Indicator 4.13: **Libraries**

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

Columbus Trends: Items circulated per capita

Year	Number																	
2004	17.2		●															
2005	17.9		●															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

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

Library collections per capita, 2005

Metro Area		Collection per capita
Cleveland	(1)	6.4
Columbus	**(4)**	**4.3**
Portland		2.4
Indianapolis		3.2
Cincinnati		4.1
Minneapolis		3.5
Kansas City		4.4
Milwaukee		4.7
Chicago		3.8
Raleigh		2.0
Charlotte		1.9
Jacksonville		3.4
Nashville		2.1
San Diego		2.9
Louisville		2.1
Austin	(16)	1.8

Library circulation per capita, 2005

7.0, U.S.	
Cleveland	19.5
Columbus	**17.9 (2)**
Portland	17.5
Indianapolis	13.2
Cincinnati	12.9
Minneapolis	11.2
Kansas City	10.8
Milwaukee	9.8
Chicago	8.5
Raleigh	8.4
Charlotte	6.9
Jacksonville	6.6
Nashville	5.4
San Diego	5.4
Louisville	5.4
Austin	4.7
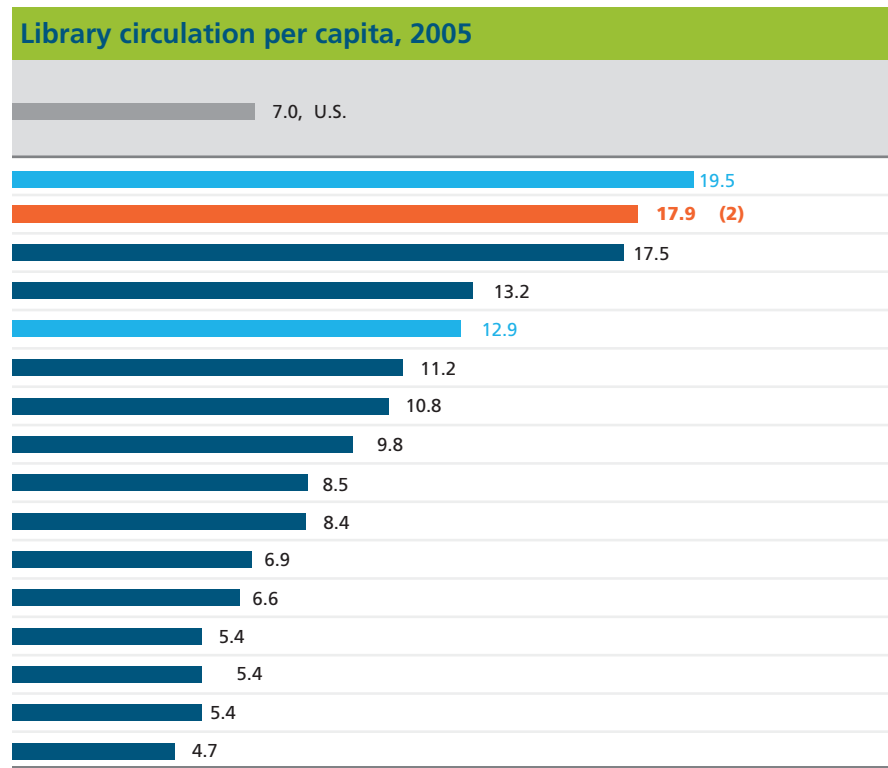
Source: National Center for Educations Statistics, Library Statistics Program, Public Libraries Survey: Fiscal Year 2005

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

Indicator 4.14 **Professional Sports**

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

Columbus Trends: Number of professional sports teams

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

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

Professional sports teams by league, 2007
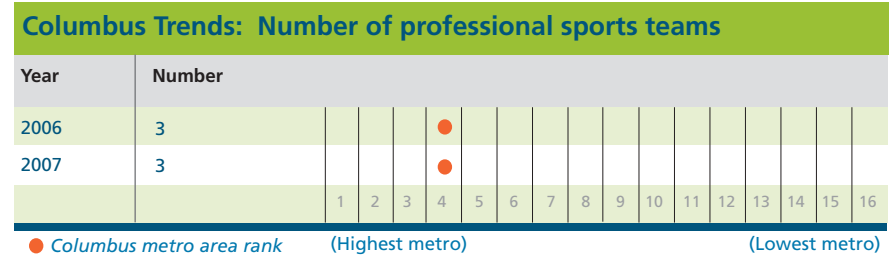
Metro Area	MLB	NHL	NBA	WNBA	NFL	MLS	Other
Chicago	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Minneapolis	1	1	1	1	1		1
Kansas City	1				1	1	1
Columbus		**1**				**1**	**1**
Cleveland	1		1		1		
Indianapolis			1	1	1		
Charlotte			1		1		
Cincinnati	1				1		
Milwaukee	1		1				
Nashville		1			1		
Portland			1				1
San Diego	1				1		
Jacksonville					1		
Raleigh		1					
Austin							
Louisville							

Total professional sports teams, 2007

Metro Area	Total	Rank
Chicago	9	
Minneapolis	6	
Kansas City	4	
Columbus	3	(T-4)
Cleveland	3	
Indianapolis	3	
Charlotte	2	
Cincinnati	2	
Milwaukee	2	
Nashville	2	
Portland	2	
San Diego	2	
Jacksonville	1	
Raleigh	1	
Austin	0	
Louisville	0	
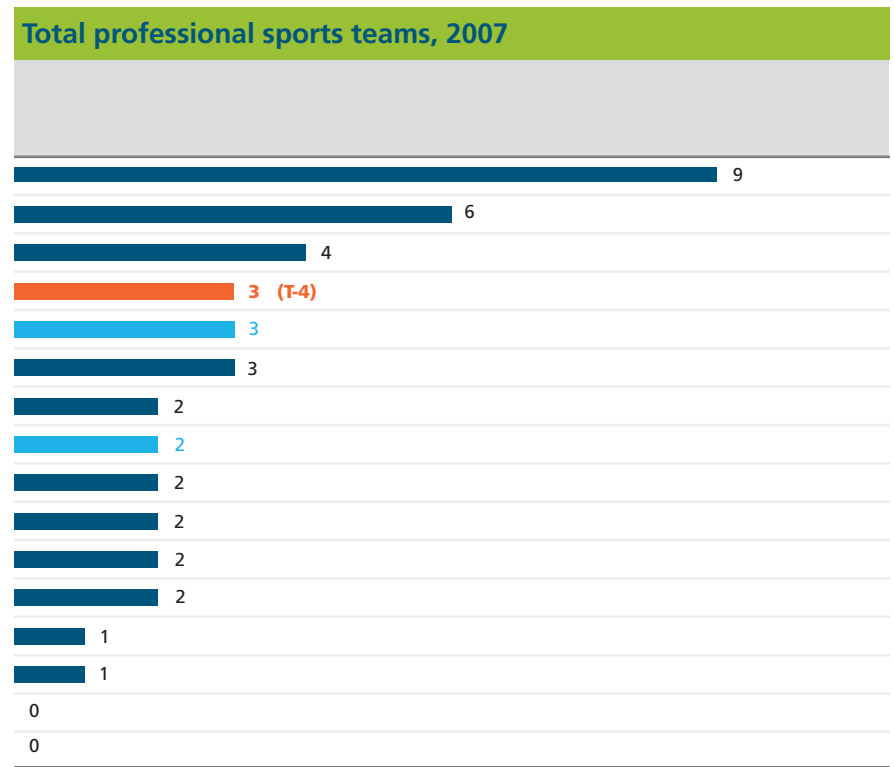
Source: Wikipedia, 2007   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Indicator 4.15: **Arts Establishments**

This indicator includes data from the Urban Institute's Arts and Culture Indicators Project. The project counts the number of arts establishments in metro areas in the U.S. "Arts establishment" is broadly defined and includes theater companies, dinner theaters, dance companies, musical groups and artists, other performing arts companies, motion picture theaters, museums, historical sites, zoos and botanical gardens, nature parks, arts schools, independent artists, ancillary art participation venues (bookstores, music stores, video rental stores) and retail art dealerships. (See Appendix A for additional notes.)

Columbus Trends: Number of arts establishments per 1,000

Year	Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2003	.251															●	
2004	.242																●

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
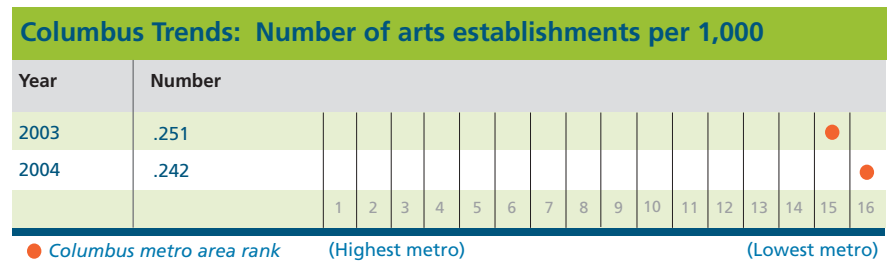
Arts establishments, 2004

Metro Area		Number of arts establishments
Nashville		855
Minneapolis		1,166
Portland		721
Raleigh	(16)	301
Austin		448
Milwaukee		448
Chicago	(1)	2,737
San Diego		820
Indianapolis		450
Louisville		333
Kansas City		523
Charlotte		393
Jacksonville		319
Cleveland		547
Cincinnati		517
Columbus	**(12)**	**409**

Arts establishments per 1,000 population, 2004

.320, All U.S. MSAs

Metro Area	Value
Nashville	.614
Minneapolis	.375
Portland	.350
Raleigh	.329
Austin	.317
Milwaukee	.296
Chicago	.291
San Diego	.279
Indianapolis	.278
Louisville	.277
Kansas City	.272
Charlotte	.267
Jacksonville	.261
Cleveland	.256
Cincinnati	.249
Columbus	.242 (16)
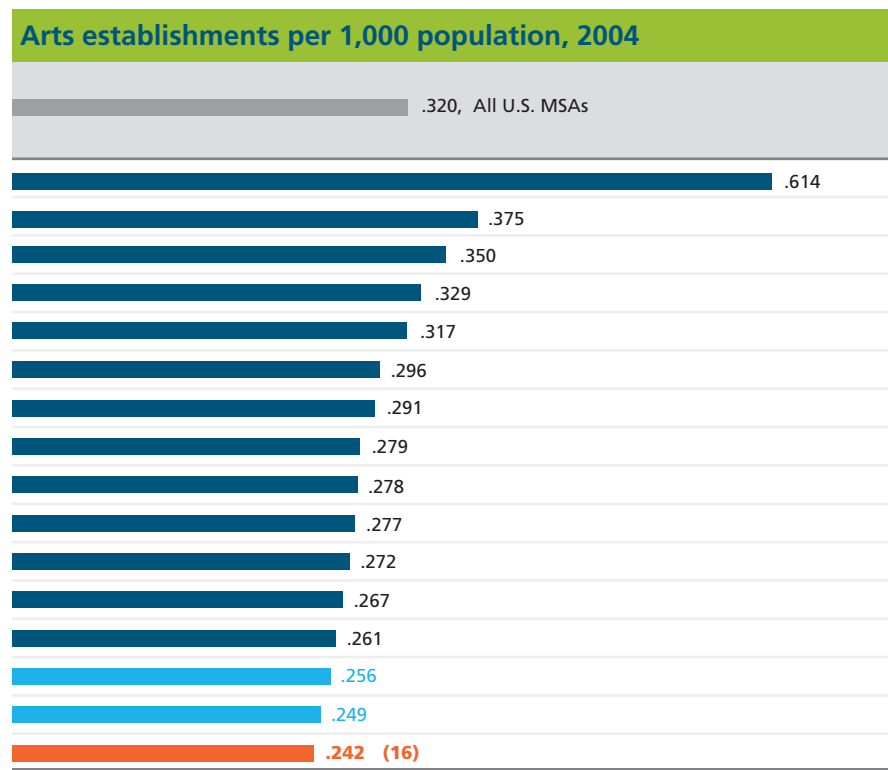
Source: Urban Institute, Arts and Culture Indicators Project, 2004

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

Indicator 4.16: **Air Quality**

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

Columbus Trends: Percent of days with good air quality

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

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

Days with good and unhealthy air quality, 2006

Metro Area	Number of days with good air quality		Number of days with unhealthy air quality	
Jacksonville	(1)	302	(1)	1
Milwaukee		291		5
Columbus	**(3)**	**283**	**(T-3)**	**3**
Austin		280		4
Portland		275		7
Cincinnati		261		7
Minneapolis		259		2
Cleveland		249		8
Raleigh		199		3
Kansas City		194		17
Nashville		193		8
Louisville		190		7
Indianapolis		185		3
Charlotte		169	(16)	20
San Diego		168		18
Chicago	(16)	158		5

Percent days with good air quality, 2006

Metro Area	Percent
Jacksonville	82.7%
Milwaukee	79.7%
Columbus	**77.5% (3)**
Austin	76.7%
Portland	75.3%
Cincinnati	71.5%
Minneapolis	71.0%
Cleveland	68.2%
Raleigh	54.5%
Kansas City	53.21%
Nashville	52.9%
Louisville	52.1%
Indianapolis	50.7%
Charlotte	46.3%
San Diego	46.0%
Chicago	43.3%

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Air Quality Reports, 2006
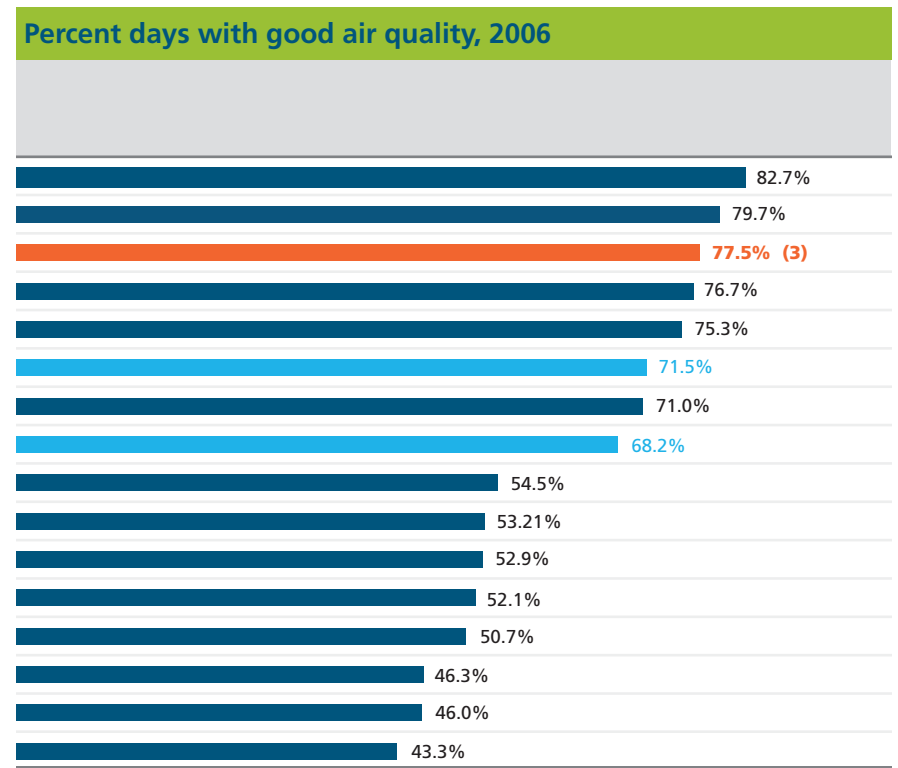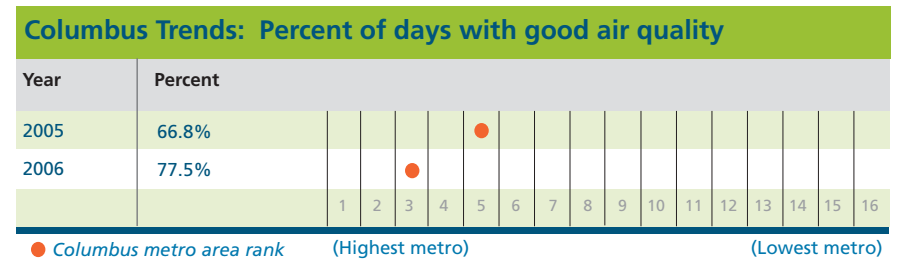
(#) Good days ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16); unhealthy days ranked from lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.17: **Green Building**

This indicator uses data from the U.S. Green Building Council on the number and square footage of buildings certified under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System. LEED certification is obtained upon demonstration of compliance with requirements for sustainable sites, water efficiency, energy and atmosphere, materials and resources, indoor environmental quality, and innovation and design process. Levels of certification can increase from Certified to Silver, Gold, and Platinum as an application garners more points in the rating system. This indicator is new to the 2008 Benchmarking report.

Columbus Trends: LEED certified projects square footage

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

● Columbus metro area rank   (Highest metro)   (Lowest metro)
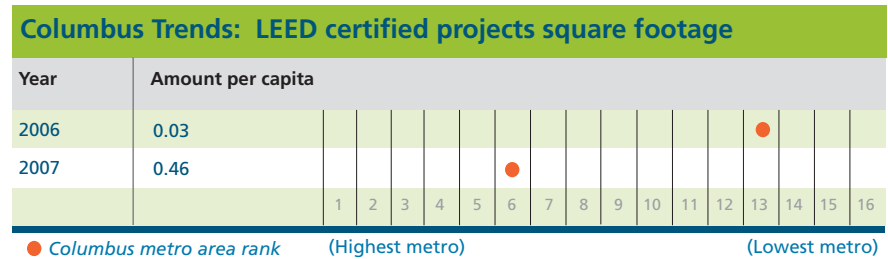
LEED certified projects and square footage, 2007

Metro Area	Total number of projects certified		Total number of projects certfied Gold or above		Square footage of all certfied projects	
Portland	(1)	57	(1)	28		6,712,644
Chicago		49		15	(1)	10,788,994
Cleveland		7		1		1,469,121
San Diego		16		6		1,773,578
Austin		13		4		810,350
Columbus	**(T-12)**	**3**	**(T-6)**	**2**	**(7)**	**794,860**
Milwaukee		10		3		568,807
Cincinnati		12		1		783,065
Minneapolis		9		2		884,362
Kansas City		8		2		517,696
Jacksonville		3	(T-13)	0		226,000
Charlotte		4		2		272,472
Raleigh		2		1		121,000
Nashville		2	(T-13)	0		106,501
Louisville		4	(T-13)	0		19,800
Indianapolis	(16)	1	(T-13)	0	(16)	5,300

LEED certified projects square footage per capita

▬ 0.43, All U.S. MSAs	
Portland	3.14
Chicago	1.13
Cleveland	0.69
San Diego	0.60
Austin	0.54
Columbus	0.46 (6)
Milwaukee	0.38
Cincinnati	0.37
Minneapolis	0.28
Kansas City	0.26
Jacksonville	0.18
Charlotte	0.17
Raleigh	0.12
Nashville	0.07
Louisville	0.02
Indianapolis	0
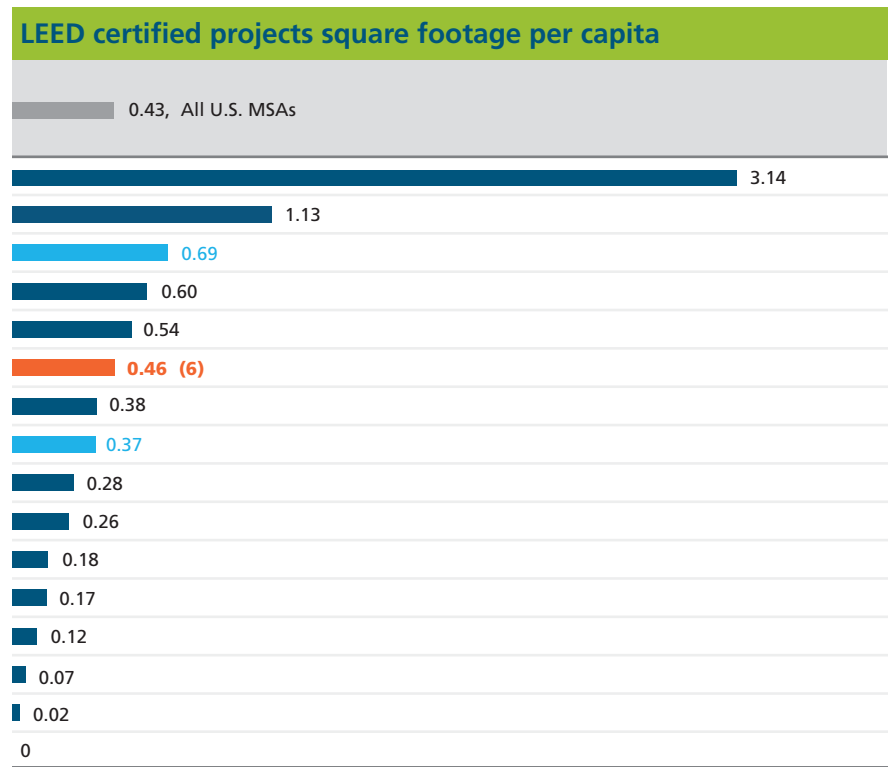
Source: U.S. Green Building Council, December 2007   (#) Ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16)

Data Sources

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

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

American Hospital Association, Hospital Statistics 2007
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

American Medical Association, Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S. 2008
http://www.aha.org/aha/about/ (book or CD-ROM purchase)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Urban Institute, Arts and Culture Indicators Project
http://www.urban.org/projects/cultural-vitality-indicators/about.cfm

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, HUD User Data Sets
http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il/il07/index.html

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program
http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2006/data/table_06.html

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

Data Sources

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics
http://www.bts.gov/publications/national_transportation_statistics/html/table_01_63.html

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A: Indicator Changes and Caveats

2008 No.	Indicator	2007 No.	Description of changes and caveats
	Section 1: Population Vitality		
1.01	Population Growth	1.01	
1.02	Birth Rate	1.02	
1.03	Foreign-born Population*	1.03	
1.04	Racial and Ethnic Diversity*	1.04	
1.05	Youth Population*	1.05	
1.06	Senior Population*	1.06	Rank order reversed so that lowest percentage of seniors ranks highest.
1.07	Median Age*	1.07	Rank order reversed so that lowest median age ranks highest.
1.08	Households	1.08	
	Section 2: Economic Strength		
2.01	Business Firms	2.01	MSA definition change limited trend data to 2004-2005.
2.02	New Business Establishments	2.02	Indicator revised to add information about new small businesses. MSA definition change.
2.03	Venture Capital Investment	2.03	Source change: Data came directly from Thomson Financial, instead of the PricewaterhouseCoopers MoneyTree Report. Thomson is the raw source for MoneyTree.
2.04	Industry Sector Employment	2.04	
2.05	Employment Change by Industry	2.05	
2.06	Fortune 1,000 Companies	2.06	2007 report revision: Additional companies headquartered in suburbs added to 4 of the metro areas (Cincinnati, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis).
2.07	Small Business	2.07	Indicator revised to define small business as <20 employees. MSA definition change.
2.08	High Tech Industries	2.08	IT occupations % in Austin is much higher in 2006 because it contains data for Occupation Code 15-1032, which was missing in 2005.
2.09	Minority Business Ownership	2.09	Not updated: Survey of Business Owners (SBO) is conducted in 5-year cycles.
2.10	Female Business Ownership	2.10	Not updated: SBO is conducted in 5-year cycles.
2.11	Gross Metropolitan Product	2.11	
2.12	Income and Wages*	2.12	
2.13	Occupations*	2.13	
2.14	Workforce*	2.14	Indicator revised to add data about 25-34 year old population.
2.15	Unemployment	2.15	
2.16	Higher Education Enrollment*	----	New indicator.
2.17	Educational Attainment*	2.16	
2.18	Brain Gain*	2.17	Indicator revised to add data on education levels. Race/ethnicity data used previously were of all residents, not new residents.

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

Appendix A

2008 No.	Indicator	2007 No.	Description of changes and caveats
	Section 3: Personal Prosperity		
3.01	Total Personal Income	3.01	
3.02	Household Income	3.02	
3.03	Income $75,000 and Above	3.03	
3.04	Income Gap	3.04	
3.05	Poverty*	3.05	
3.06	Births to Teens*	----	New indicator.
3.07	Pre-K Enrollment*	----	New indicator.
3.08	Self-sufficiency Income*	3.06	
3.09	Income Supports	3.07	
3.10	Earned Income Tax Credit	3.08	Source change: Internal Revenue Service raw data used, as DataPlace was not updated.
3.11	New Housing Starts	3.09	
3.12	Homeownership	3.10	
3.13	Owner Housing Affordability	3.11	
3.14	Foreclosures	3.12	
3.15	Renter Housing Affordability	3.13	
3.16	Households without a Vehicle	3.14	
3.17	Home Internet Use	3.15	Not updated: This data is gathered once every few years in the Census's Current Population Survey. New data is due out later in 2008.
	Section 4: Community Wellbeing		
4.01	Obesity	4.01	Not updated: Columbus was not sufficiently sampled by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in the 2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS).
4.02	Smoking	4.02	Not updated: Columbus not sufficiently sampled by CDC in 2006 BRFSS.
4.03	Health Insurance	4.03	Not updated: Columbus not sufficiently sampled by CDC in 2006 BRFSS.
4.04	Hospitals and Physicians	4.04	Source change: The Census Metro Data Book is not updated annually, so the raw sources were used. The American Medical Association uses 1999 MSA boundaries, so 2000 Census was used for ratio to population. This geography change affects data and rankings, particularly for Raleigh and Cleveland. 2007 report revision: Milwaukee had 19 hospitals in 2003.
4.05	Crime	4.05	
4.06	Charitable Contributions	4.06	Not updated: Accessible alternative source to DataPlace was unavailable.
4.07	Local Government	4.07	Not updated: Demographia has not updated this research. CRP is searching for an alternative source.
4.08	Public Transportation	4.08	Source change: The American Public Transportation Association maintains this data for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS). Geography change: The Raleigh-Durham urban area was split in 2004, but data is combined here for comparability with past years.
4.09	Traffic Congestion	4.09	Indicator revised to use data from the Texas Transportation Institute, which handles data for BTS.
4.10	Commute Time*	4.10	
4.11	Commute Transportation Mode*	----	New indicator.
4.12	Wi-Fi Hotspots	----	New indicator.
4.13	Libraries	4.11	2007 report revision: Data corrected to rank metro areas.
4.14	Professional Sports	4.12	
4.15	Arts Establishments	4.13	Population data from Census Population Estimates 2004 is now used as base for ratio, due to change in geography to 2003 MSA boundaries. The 2007 report used 2000 Census population data and 1999 MSA boundaries.
4.16	Air Quality	4.14	2007 report revision: 2005 Air Quality Index data adjusted to contain full year of reporting from all metro areas.
4.17	Green Building	----	New indicator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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