Benchmarking Central Ohio

2024

The Columbus Foundation

2024 Benchmarking Central Ohio

Executive Summary

Benchmarking Central Ohio is the eighth edition of a series of reports that The Columbus Foundation began commissioning in 2007 to measure the Columbus metropolitan region's change and growth, identify regional strengths and challenges, and inform community priorities. We have remained committed to providing this information out of the care we have for our community, and for the need to establish strategies for community improvement based on the best and most complete data sets possible.

The 2024 report, compiled by local firm Scioto Analysis, does not tell us as a community what to do or how to interpret the enclosed data points. Rather, the report is designed to help foster an informed dialogue about the central Ohio region's health and vitality, economic competitiveness, and quality of life. There are decisions to be made when considering the findings of this report, whether we rank high or low on any particular measure. For instance, is being among the top five in gender pay equity (3.03, pg. 44) acceptable when women in central Ohio still only earn 83 cents for every dollar men make? Or, is 0.29 dwelling units per acre (1.07, pg. 21) an efficient enough use of land to support our housing needs or our vision for a multi-modal transportation system? If we as a community are uncomfortable with some of the statistics in this report, then we must also consider what must be done to improve those numbers, if not our ranking among peer regions, in the years to come.

Ironically, the key to making sense of all this data is to remember that while this report is full of numbers, these aren't *just* numbers. They symbolize the jobs that put food on tables (2.08-2.09, pgs. 34-35) and the childcare centers and schools to which families entrust their children (4.01-4.04, pgs. 57-60). Some of these indicators carry within them the hopes and dreams of a refugee (1.08, pg. 22) who is finally starting their own business (2.05-2.06, pgs. 31-32) after fleeing their homeland and stepping off a plane in Columbus (5.18, pg. 84). Only when we remember the lives and the stories these numbers represent are we able to see the connections between the many things that, in aggregate, make up this region we call home.

This edition of the *Benchmarking Central Ohio* report helps illustrate the effects the COVID-19 pandemic has had on our region, as it is the first benchmarking report released since 2019. We can also use this report to consider how much more we can do together for future generations with the assets and strengths our region possesses. For example, we can choose how best to use our remaining 1.29 million acres of cultivated cropland (5.01, pg. 67), just as we might also ask how else our nationally renowned library system (4.05, pg. 61) could be better supported to help our communities to thrive. It would then be our collective task of determining how to further leverage those assets.

Report highlights:

- *Housing affordability:* Unlike some regions, the interventions and investments we make in central Ohio can still make a measurable difference.
- *Public health:* The Columbus metropolitan region has some of the poorest health outcomes among other regions measured in the report, calling into question the underlying factors affecting population health.
- *Population growth:* Central Ohio's growth has remained steady, if not at the same pace as many peer regions, a reality we should neither take for granted nor fail to utilize to generate opportunities for people, families, businesses, and communities. Meanwhile, immigrants and refugees continue to be a driving force behind our population stability and growth.
- *Workforce:* With the second highest share of people in prime working age, and one of the lowest unemployment rates, central Ohio has one of the most engaged workforces among regional peers.
- *Poverty:* Despite recent declines in poverty, central Ohio's poverty rate remains higher than most peer regions, while the Black poverty rate is still two times as high as the rate for the entire region.
- *Transportation:* Our region's auto-centric transportation infrastructure, while currently producing shorter commute times for some, places limits on our mobility options, and is thus ripe for improvements to transit, pedestrian, and bicycle infrastructure.
- *Volunteerism:* Central Ohio residents are more generous with their time and effort to serve their community than in most other peer regions.

As you navigate the report and reference it in your work, consider not just where the Columbus metropolitan region appears in the rankings, but how the region is trending, since the direction we're heading may be more important than where we are today. Be sure to pay attention to the text color of the regional rankings for each indicator, which may point to patterns that are uniquely affecting regions like ours. Use the indices in this report to learn more about the nonprofits, public agencies, institutions, and corporations that work on each of these aspects of our region, and consider what level of support, engagement, or accountability is needed to make them better at building a central Ohio that works for everyone.

There is truly so much that goes into strengthening and improving the community for the benefit of all. As The Columbus Foundation closes out its 80th year of commitment to that end, we hope this report helps to further empower your own commitment to making Columbus and central Ohio a more connected and inclusive region.

Scioto Analysis
Economics | Public Policy

Project Staff
Rob Moore, Principal Investigator and Report Author
Michael Hartnett, Data Specialist
Noah Saks, Research Assistant

Sincere thanks & acknowledgement goes to…
Matthew Martin and Margaret Robinson *with The Columbus Foundation for support and project management*
Challen Brown and Chelsea Kiene *with The Columbus Foundation for communication strategy*
Kelsey Yappel *for design support*
All analysts and researchers who worked on past Benchmarking Central Ohio *for pioneering and documenting the methodology this report is based on*

Benchmarking Central Ohio 2024

November 2024

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Introduction

About the Benchmarking Project

This year's report presents key indicators that impact the health, economic competitiveness, and quality of life for the residents of Central Ohio. Data are benchmarked for the population of the Columbus, Ohio metropolitan area alongside comparative or 'peer' metropolitan areas. This year's Benchmarking Report retains most of the features of the 2019 study, with updates included where necessary.

The structure of this year's Benchmarking Report remains the same as past studies. We group indicators by section under the following topic areas: Population Vitality, Economic Strength, Personal Prosperity, Lifelong Learning, and Community Wellbeing.

Sponsored by The Columbus Foundation, Benchmarking Central Ohio 2024 represents the eighth edition of the benchmarking project.

Methodology

Since its inception in 2005, the benchmarking project is designed to fulfill the following goals.

Benchmark against both similar and best-in-class communities. We compare Columbus with other metropolitan areas that represent both "peer communities" (similar demographics/geography) and "best-in-class" communities (having characteristics that other communities emulate).

Report indicators from a broad framework, with a focus on economic competitiveness. We report indicators that describe characteristics of the population, economy, and quality of life that contribute to the economic competitiveness of the region.

Use easily accessible, recent data. We collect data from existing, centralized sources. The project does not include new research or data collected from individual communities. When possible, we use indicator data no more than three years old that is regularly updated.

Produce a product that is useful to a wide audience. We have prepared 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 compares to other communities, and (4) inspires the community to act.

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

The Indicator Groups

As with the previous report, the indicators in Benchmarking Central Ohio 2024 are organized into five topic sections:

1. Population Vitality
2. Economic Strength
3. Personal Prosperity
4. Lifelong Learning
5. Community Wellbeing

Most indicators have returned from the 2019 report. Due to discontinuation or irregular updates of data, three indicators from the previous report were removed:

Earned Income Tax Credit
Foreclosures
Local Foods

Due to availability and utility of data, five new indicators have been added:

Foreign-Born Population (1.08)
Workers in Poverty (3.07)
Rental Housing Affordability (3.11)
Households without a Vehicle (3.12)
Farmland (5.01)

Introduction

The Metropolitan Areas

The 2024 Benchmarking Report compares Columbus to the same 22 metropolitan areas as the 2019 report. Where data have been updated, the indicators apply the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) geographies defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 2023, as used by the Census Bureau and other federal agencies for statistical purposes. Not all metropolitan areas were represented in the source datasets. In these cases, an "N/A" is used to indicate data was not available.

A map of the geographies covered in this report is included for reference on page 11. On each indicator page, metropolitan areas are colored by region, with red for Midwest, blue for South, green for West, and black for Northeast.

About the Rankings

Each indicator page contains a bar chart that rank-orders the metropolitan areas. Columbus is always highlighted in red. Many of the charts display data as a percentage to enable comparisons of metropolitan areas with different populations.

Columbus ranking tables are presented at the beginning of each of the five topic sections. This provides a quick way of seeing where the Columbus metro falls among the indicators in a given topic.

For data where the difference between the highest and lowest figures is small, ranking may be a less useful tool for analysis. Similarly, the trend charts show how Columbus changes over time. Small changes over time may not indicate statistically significant changes. Data sources may use old or updated boundaries when describing the MSA. Readers should consider the geography included in each indicator and how it could impact the interpretation of the data. Trend charts depicting dollar figures are not adjusted for inflation unless specified as such.

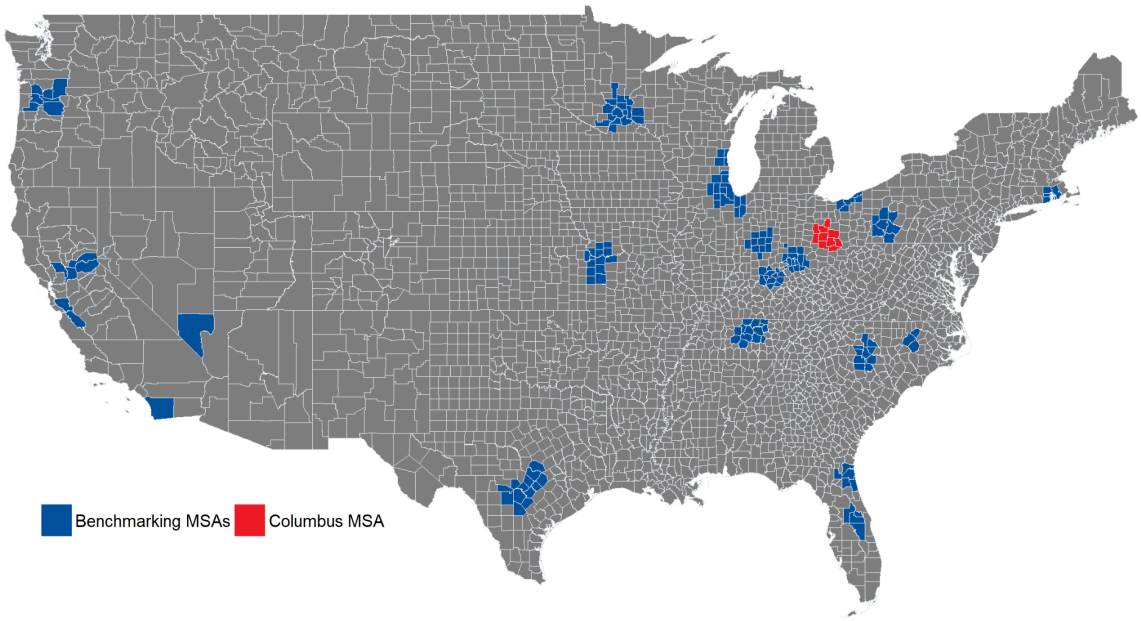
The project team has been careful in collecting, analyzing, checking, and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. Data sources (indicated on each indicator page and listed in the Data Sources section starting on page 86) have been judged to be reliable, but it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data or typographical errors, feedback and future corrections will be welcome.

Introduction

Benchmarking Metropolitan Area Definitions

Metropolitan Area	2023 MSA Geography (counties and states, principal city county highlighted in red)
Austin	Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, Williamson, TX
Charlotte	Anson, Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Union, NC; Chester, Lancaster, York, SC
Chicago	Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will, IL; Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, IN
Cincinnati	Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, IN; Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, KY; Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, OH
Cleveland	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, OH
Columbus	Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Union, OH
Indianapolis	Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Shelby, Tipton, IN
Jacksonville	Baker, Clay, Duval County, Nassau, St. Johns, FL
Kansas City	Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Wyandotte, KS; Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, Ray, MO
Las Vegas	Clark, NV
Louisville	Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Washington, IN; Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Meade, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, KY
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis	Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Washington, Wright, MN; Pierce, St. Croix, WI
Nashville	Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Maury, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson, TN
Orlando	Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, FL
Pittsburgh	Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Lawrence, Washington, Westmoreland, PA
Portland, OR	Clackamas, Columbia, Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, OR; Clark, Skamania, WA
Providence	Bristol, MA; Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington, RI
Raleigh	Franklin, Johnston, Wake, NC
Sacramento	El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Yolo, CA
San Antonio	Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Kendall, Medina, Wilson, TX
San Diego	San Diego, CA
San Jose	San Benito, Santa Clara, CA

Comparison Metropolitan Areas



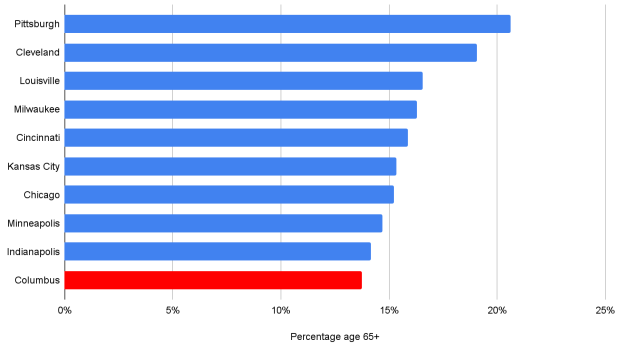
Section 1: Population Vitality

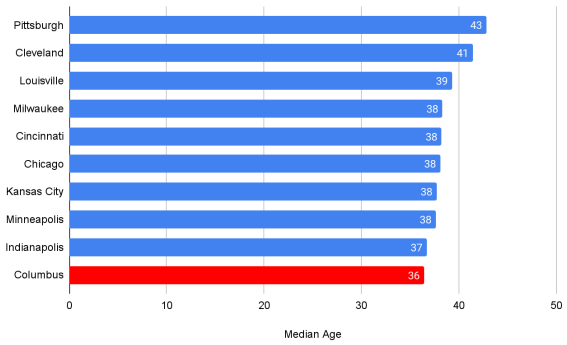
This section comprises indicators of population growth, diversity, age, and households within each metropolitan area.

The following are the population vitality indicator categories:

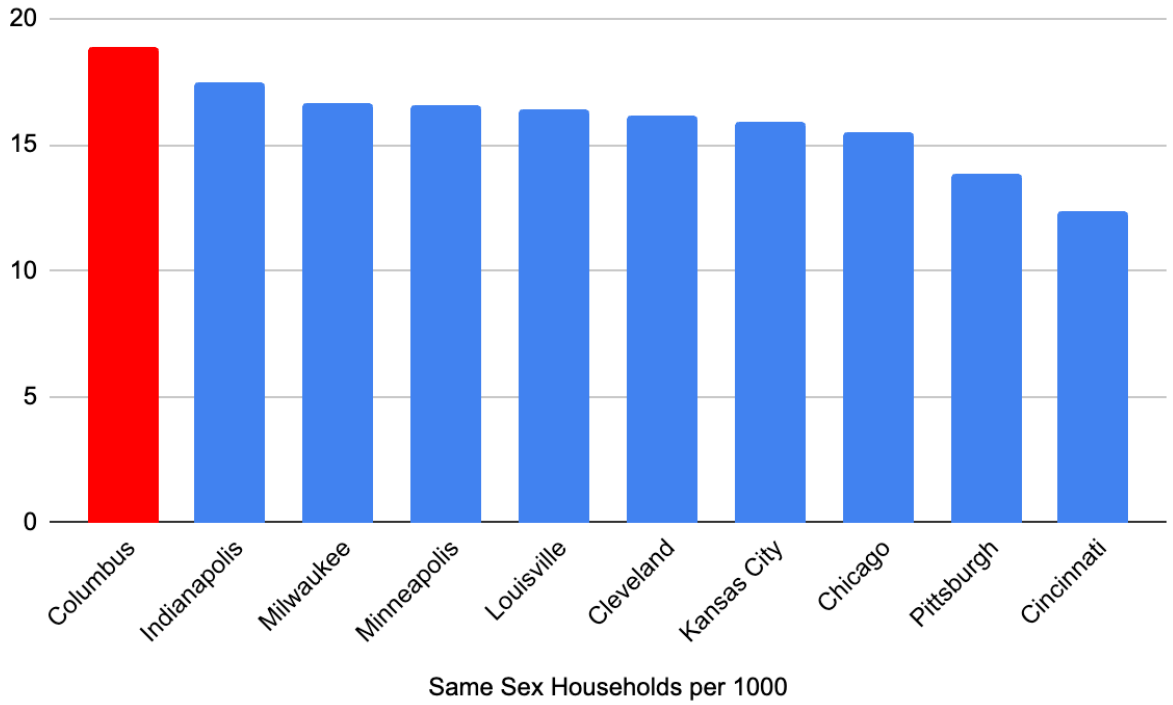
Population Vitality Highlights

Columbus's population is much younger than other Midwest cities. Its median age is lower than any of its comparison cities in the Midwest and its proportion of population at retirement age is also lower than each of these cities.





Columbus has the highest rate of same-sex households per 1,000 households of any peer midwest city. Its rate is also higher than the median rate for comparison cities and has grown over the past five years.



Population Vitality Rankings

Where does Columbus rank among the 23 cohort metropolitan areas in this section? This table displays Columbus's rank for each indicator, along with the top and bottom ranking metropolitan areas in the cohort. Indicators are sorted by Columbus's ranking, with high rates at the top and low rates at the bottom of the table.

Indicator	Highest Metro (1st)	Columbus	Lowest Metro (23rd)
Same-Sex Couples per 1,000 Households	Austin (28)	7th (19)	Raleigh (11)
Population Change: 2019-2022	Austin (8.6%)	14th (2.9%)	San Diego (-0.8%)
Percent Nonwhite	San Jose (71%)	15th (30%)	Pittsburgh (16%)
Percent Foreign-Born	San Jose (40%)	15th (10%)	Pittsburgh (4%)
Dwelling Units per Acre	Chicago (0.86)	16th (0.29)	Las Vegas (0.18)
Average Persons per Household	San Jose (2.9)	16th (2.5)	Pittsburgh (2.3)
Percent Age 65+	Pittsburgh (21%)	19th (14%)	Austin (11%)
Median Age	Pittsburgh (43)	21st (36)	San Antonio (35)

Indicator 1.01: Population Growth

This indicator presents Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2019 and 2022 and the percentage change over that two-year time period.

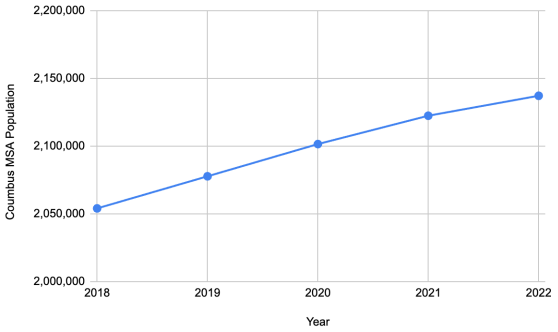
Columbus's growth since 2019 is middling compared to peers and falls behind Midwest peers Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. Its 2.9% growth rate over the period is slightly behind the median growth among peer cities of 3.1%.

	Total Population, 2019-2022		
	Metro Area	2019	2022
1	Austin	2,114,441	2,296,377
2	Jacksonville	1,503,574	1,613,587
3	Orlando	2,508,970	2,679,298
4	Raleigh	1,332,311	1,420,825
5	Nashville	1,871,903	1,990,873
6	Charlotte	2,545,560	2,668,688
7	San Antonio	2,468,193	2,570,862
8	Indianapolis	2,029,472	2,109,957
9	Las Vegas	2,182,004	2,265,926
10	Sacramento	2,315,980	2,394,673
11	Providence	1,618,268	1,670,949
12	Kansas City	2,124,518	2,190,750
13	Minneapolis	3,573,609	3,678,328
14	Columbus	2,077,761	2,137,223
15	Portland, OR	2,445,761	2,505,312
16	Cincinnati	2,201,741	2,253,528
17	Louisville	1,257,088	1,282,588
18	Pittsburgh	2,331,447	2,365,501
19	Cleveland	2,056,898	2,079,759
20	Chicago	9,508,605	9,566,955
21	San Jose	1,987,846	1,981,584
22	Milwaukee	1,575,223	1,568,940
23	San Diego	3,316,073	3,289,701

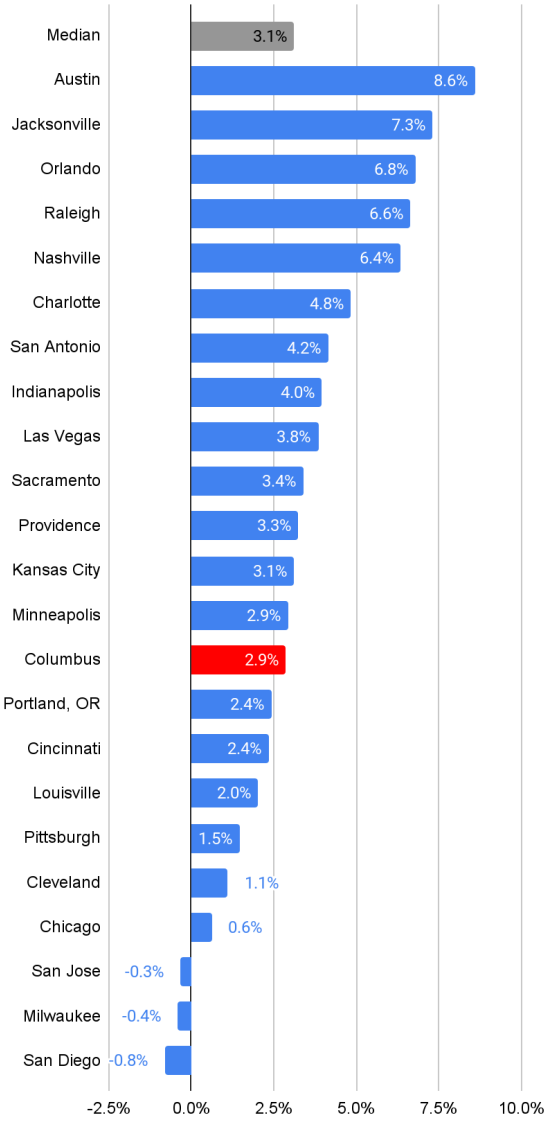
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Five-year population change



Percentage of Population Change, 2019-2022



Indicator 1.02: Race & Ethnicity

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on racial and ethnic diversity across metro areas. The numbers below indicate self-identification by people by the race and ethnicity with which they most closely identify. Not all classifications are shown here: percentages in the data table do not total 100%.

Columbus has grown more racially diverse over the past five years. Nonetheless, nonwhite residents still make up a smaller percentage of central Ohio's population compared to most comparison metropolitan areas.

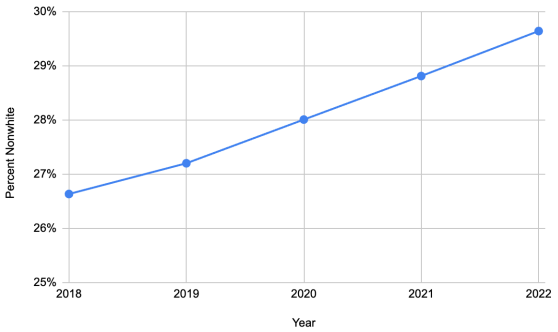
Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2022

	Metro Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1	San Jose	29.2%	2.3%	37.8%	26.0%
2	San Antonio	32.2%	6.8%	2.7%	56.0%
3	Las Vegas	39.7%	12.0%	10.2%	32.0%
4	San Diego	43.6%	4.8%	12.1%	34.5%
5	Orlando	43.8%	16.0%	4.4%	32.3%
6	Sacramento	49.6%	6.9%	14.6%	22.3%
7	Austin	50.0%	7.3%	6.5%	32.6%
8	Chicago	51.2%	16.2%	7.0%	22.9%
9	Charlotte	59.0%	22.6%	4.2%	10.9%
10	Raleigh	59.5%	19.4%	6.4%	11.0%
11	Jacksonville	60.5%	21.0%	3.9%	10.0%
12	Milwaukee	65.1%	16.1%	4.0%	11.4%
13	Cleveland	68.4%	19.4%	2.4%	6.4%
14	Indianapolis	70.0%	15.3%	3.7%	7.3%
15	Columbus	70.4%	15.8%	4.6%	4.6%
16	Nashville	70.5%	14.9%	2.9%	7.9%
17	Portland, OR	70.6%	2.9%	6.9%	12.7%
18	Kansas City	71.0%	12.1%	3.0%	9.6%
19	Providence	72.7%	5.5%	3.1%	14.1%
20	Minneapolis	73.3%	8.8%	6.9%	6.2%
21	Louisville	73.8%	14.9%	2.2%	5.5%
22	Cincinnati	77.8%	12.0%	2.8%	3.6%
23	Pittsburgh	83.9%	8.1%	2.6%	2.0%

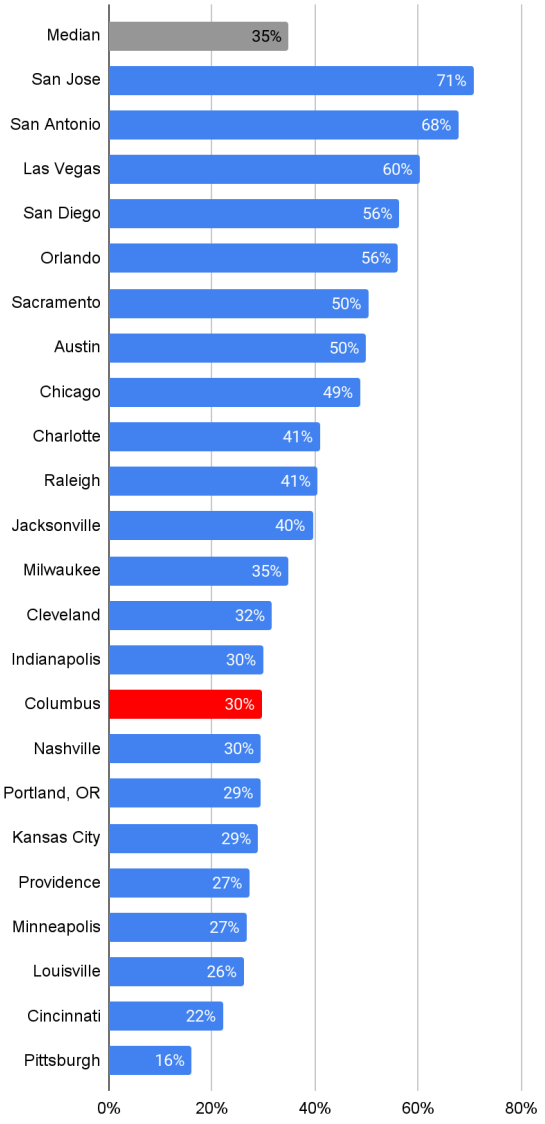
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of nonwhite population



Percentage of nonwhite population, 2022



Indicator 1.03: Senior Population

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on the number and percentage of individuals age 65 and over.

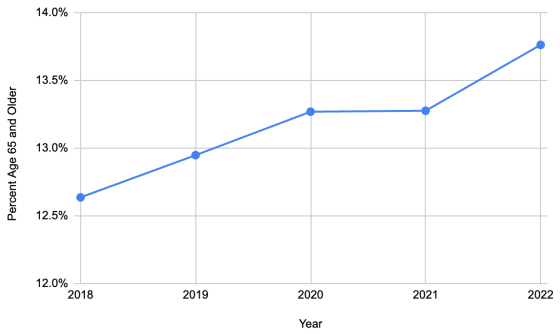
The percentage of retirement-age residents in Columbus has steadily increased over time, consistent with an aging population in the United States as a whole. Many neighboring metros have larger elderly populations, making Columbus one of the youngest metropolitan areas in the Midwest.

	Population age 65 and over, 2022	
	Metro Area	Total population age 65 and over
1	Pittsburgh	487,891
2	Cleveland	396,636
3	Providence	294,804
4	Louisville	212,212
5	Jacksonville	265,940
6	Milwaukee	255,501
7	Sacramento	382,478
8	Cincinnati	357,898
9	Portland, OR	391,229
10	Kansas City	336,461
11	Orlando	408,445
12	Chicago	1,456,798
13	Las Vegas	343,754
14	Minneapolis	540,145
15	San Diego	481,993
16	Indianapolis	298,887
17	San Jose	278,467
18	Charlotte	374,048
19	Columbus	294,143
20	Nashville	272,611
21	San Antonio	342,706
22	Raleigh	180,097
23	Austin	261,347

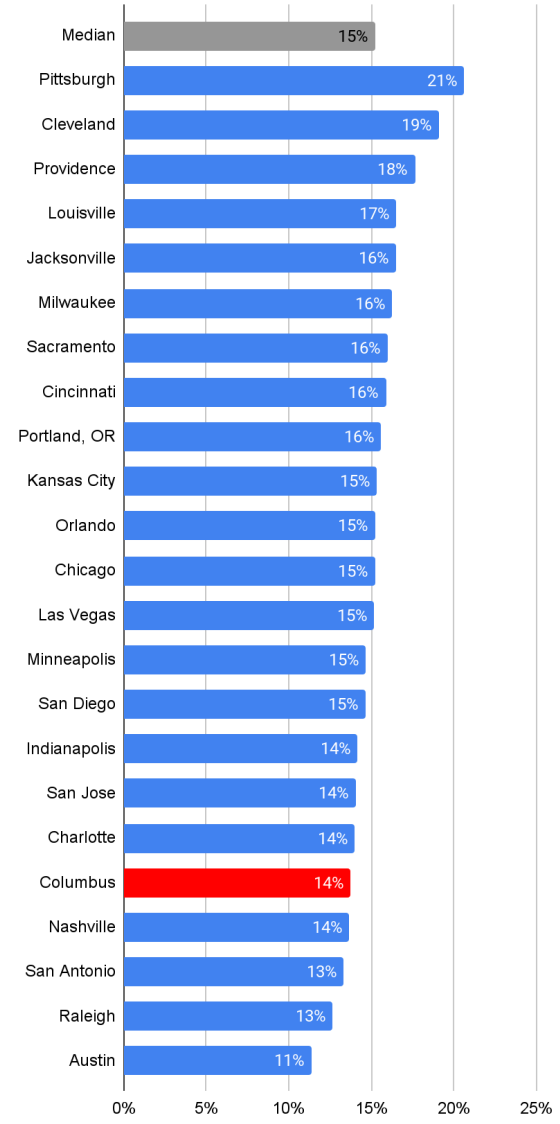
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of population age 65 and over



Percentage of Population Age 65 and over, 2022



Indicator 1.04: Median Age

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on the median age of area populations and age of racial and ethnic subgroups. The median age is expressed in years.

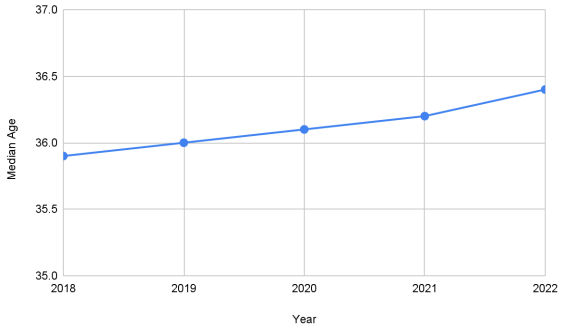
Columbus is younger than most comparison communities, with a median age of 36 years old. Only two comparison communities had lower median ages in 2022: Austin and San Antonio.

	Median age (years) by race and ethnicity, 2022				
	Metro Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1	Pittsburgh	45.7	33.4	33.2	29.8
2	Cleveland	45.8	35.9	36.1	28.5
3	Providence	46.1	31.2	33.6	27.9
4	Louisville	42.7	33.4	34	27.8
5	Jacksonville	43.7	33.8	38.8	31.9
6	Portland, OR	42.4	33.7	38.4	27.4
7	Milwaukee	44.6	30.2	31.3	26.2
8	Cincinnati	40.8	33.7	33.7	24.2
9	Chicago	43.7	36.4	38.1	29.9
10	Sacramento	45.5	34.7	36	29.1
11	Orlando	44.5	33.3	39.1	33.9
12	Charlotte	42.5	34.9	35	26.9
13	Las Vegas	47.6	33.6	43.1	29.6
14	Kansas City	41	34.1	33.8	26.4
15	Minneapolis	42.1	29	31.3	26
16	San Jose	47.2	36.5	37.7	30.9
17	Raleigh	40.8	35.9	36.2	26.4
18	Nashville	39.7	33.7	34.8	25.5
19	Indianapolis	40.3	32.4	33.2	24.7
20	San Diego	43.6	34	39.4	30.3
21	Columbus	39.7	31.5	33.9	25.3
22	Austin	40.2	34.2	35	30.1
23	San Antonio	42.9	33.6	35.9	31.8

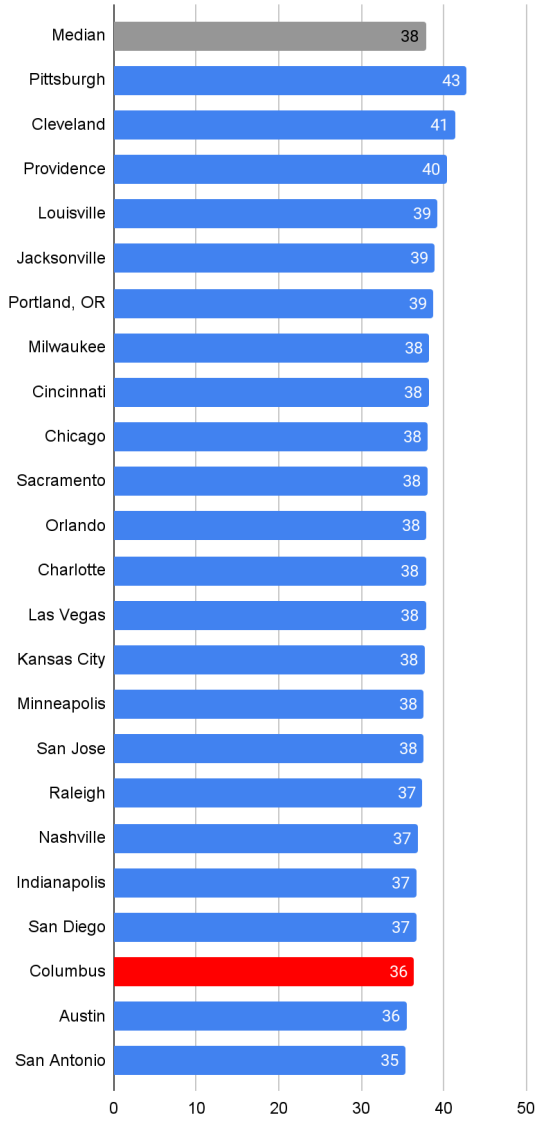
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Median Age (years)



Median age (years), 2022



Indicator 1.05: Households

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on the number and type of households in metro areas. A household is defined as an occupied housing unit. Not all types are represented here, so percentages do not add up to 100%.

Columbus's household size is slightly below the average for its comparison communities. Household size has fallen over the past five years.

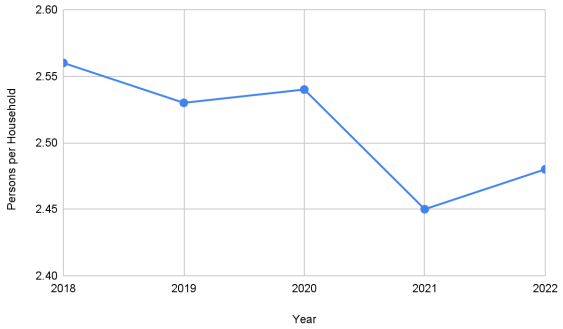
Number and percentage of households by type, 2022

	Metro Area	Total Households	Married Households	Single Mothers	Single Households
1	San Jose	670,204	55.7%	3.2%	10.5%
2	San Diego	1,149,157	50.1%	4.2%	12.9%
3	Orlando	948,499	48.8%	5.3%	13.6%
4	San Antonio	930,395	47.1%	6.2%	14.0%
5	Sacramento	867,690	49.0%	4.5%	14.5%
6	Las Vegas	832,367	43.1%	5.7%	13.7%
7	Raleigh	536,357	52.4%	4.9%	14.7%
8	Chicago	3,654,700	46.3%	5.1%	16.4%
9	Charlotte	1,026,048	48.7%	5.7%	15.6%
10	Jacksonville	623,232	47.5%	5.7%	15.2%
11	Nashville	772,128	48.8%	5.1%	15.3%
12	Indianapolis	822,994	47.7%	5.3%	16.4%
13	Minneapolis	1,439,408	49.7%	4.2%	15.6%
14	Portland, OR	986,857	48.3%	3.9%	15.0%
15	Austin	905,689	48.0%	4.1%	14.0%
16	Columbus	843,638	45.6%	5.7%	15.6%
17	Kansas City	869,964	48.1%	4.9%	16.2%
18	Cincinnati	892,073	47.3%	5.3%	15.9%
19	Louisville	515,310	45.1%	5.6%	16.6%
20	Providence	662,080	44.1%	5.4%	16.5%
21	Milwaukee	648,737	43.0%	5.9%	17.9%
22	Cleveland	883,673	40.9%	5.5%	19.8%
23	Pittsburgh	1,020,243	45.3%	3.8%	18.7%

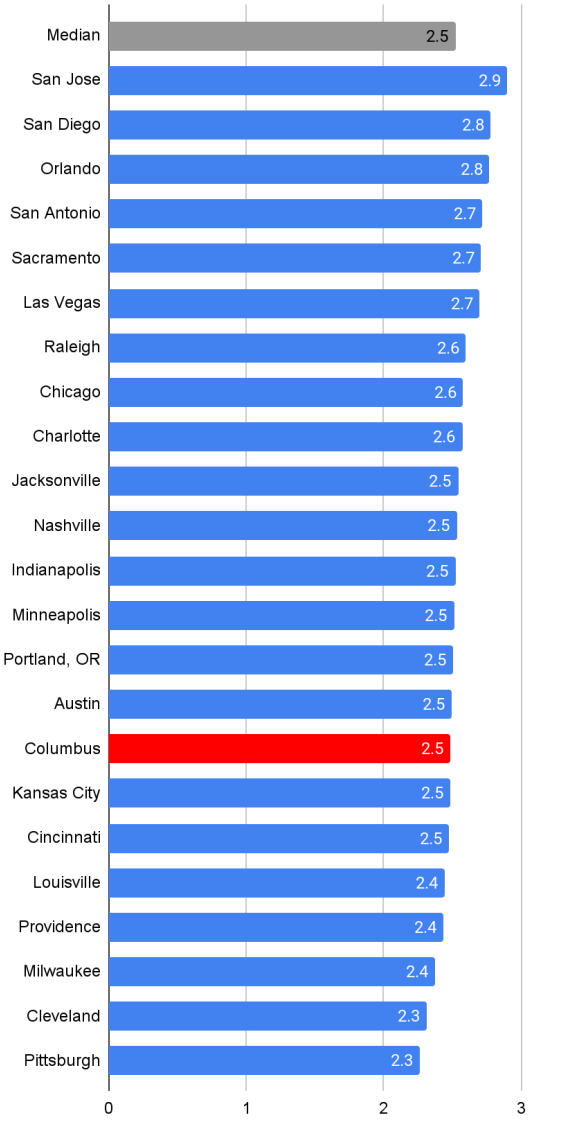
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Average Persons per Household



Average persons per household, 2022



Indicator 1.06: Same-Sex Couples

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on same-sex partner households. This indicator has been modified from the 2019 Benchmarking report to report the prevalence of same-sex couples overall.

Although the data have changed somewhat, the prevalence of same-sex couples in Columbus remains high, ranking highest among Midwestern metros.

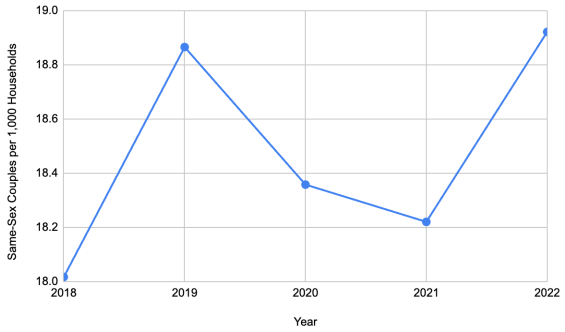
Same-Sex Couples by Sex, 2022

	Metro Area	Male	Female
1	Austin	7,324	7,166
2	Portland, OR	5,270	8,371
3	Orlando	7,825	4,732
4	San Diego	8,320	6,780
5	Las Vegas	4,678	4,319
6	Sacramento	4,731	4,520
7	Columbus	3,990	4,136
8	Providence	2,914	3,761
9	San Antonio	4,053	4,865
10	Indianapolis	3,285	4,609
11	Milwaukee	2,474	2,968
12	Minneapolis	6,587	7,281
13	Louisville	1,721	2,716
14	Nashville	3,330	4,121
15	Cleveland	2,736	4,029
16	Kansas City	3,896	3,871
17	Chicago	16,900	12,908
18	Jacksonville	2,178	2,915
19	Charlotte	3,579	4,886
20	Pittsburgh	3,741	3,434
21	San Jose	2,571	2,397
22	Cincinnati	2,541	3,205
23	Raleigh	1,818	1,760

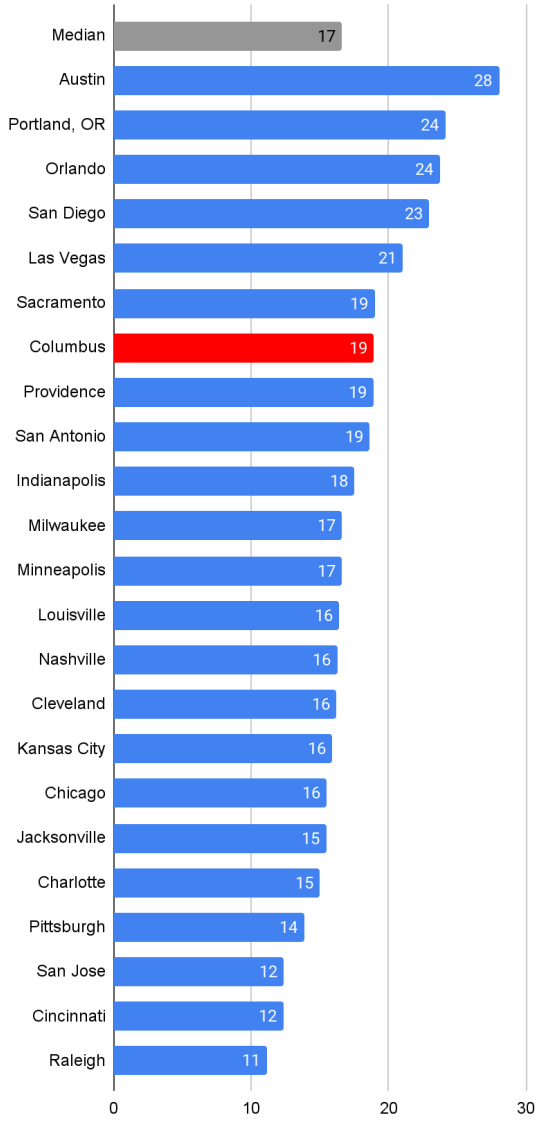
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Same-Sex Couples per 1,000 Households



Same-Sex Couples per 1,000 Households, 2022



Indicator 1.07: Urban Density

Columbus's growth has brought greater housing density to Franklin County, rising from below 0.28 dwelling units per acre in 2018 to nearly 0.3 dwelling units per acre in 2022. Columbus is less dense than its comparison metropolitan areas nonetheless.

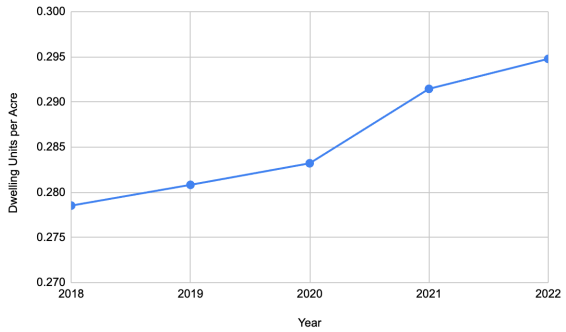
Developed Land and Population Density

	Metro Area	Percentage of land high/medium development, 2021	Persons per square mile, 2022
1	Chicago	42%	1,330
2	Cleveland	30%	1,041
3	Milwaukee	34%	1,078
4	Providence	44%	1,053
5	Orlando	21%	767
6	San Diego	47%	781
7	Raleigh	25%	671
8	San Jose	56%	739
9	Austin	36%	544
10	Jacksonville	22%	504
11	Minneapolis	34%	522
12	Pittsburgh	28%	448
13	Cincinnati	24%	496
14	Indianapolis	32%	490
15	Charlotte	19%	477
16	Columbus	33%	446
17	Sacramento	49%	470
18	Louisville	27%	396
19	Portland, OR	32%	375
20	Nashville	24%	350
21	San Antonio	37%	352
22	Kansas City	32%	302
23	Las Vegas	62%	287

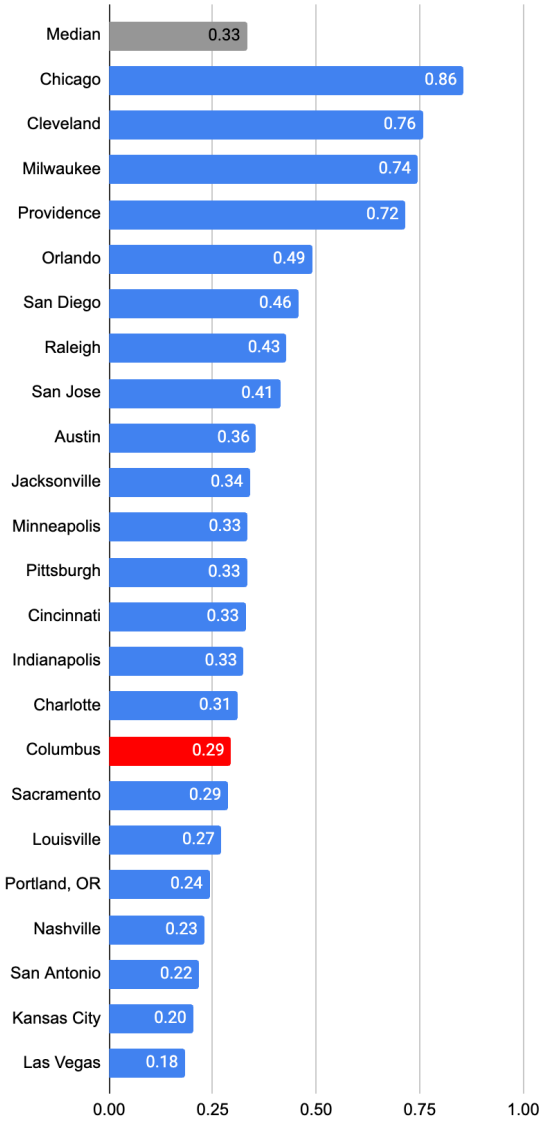
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: National Land Cover Database, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates

Columbus Trends: Dwelling Units per Acre



Dwelling Units per Acre, 2022



Indicator 1.08: Foreign-Born Population

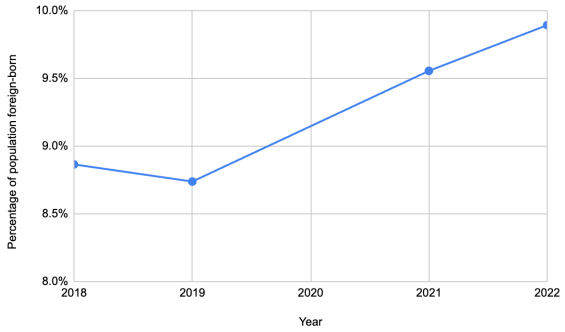
This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of the total population who were not U.S. citizens at birth. The percentage who arrived in the United States in 2010 or later shows how many immigrants are new immigrants.

	Foreign-born population, 2022		
	Metro Area	Total foreign-born population	Percentage entered United States in 2010 or after
1	San Jose	788,197	35.5%
2	Las Vegas	505,438	24.1%
3	San Diego	731,450	24.2%
4	Orlando	572,417	42.8%
5	Sacramento	462,305	29.1%
6	Chicago	1,709,452	25.1%
7	Austin	383,824	41.1%
8	Providence	237,303	33.1%
9	Raleigh	196,319	40.3%
10	Portland, OR	308,213	29.3%
11	San Antonio	305,943	32.2%
12	Charlotte	304,613	39.0%
13	Minneapolis	398,704	36.5%
14	Jacksonville	171,731	35.3%
15	Columbus	211,452	50.2%
16	Nashville	179,461	45.5%
17	Indianapolis	189,234	48.1%
18	Milwaukee	119,052	34.8%
19	Kansas City	149,448	38.0%
20	Louisville	79,465	52.2%
21	Cleveland	121,491	34.8%
22	Cincinnati	125,075	47.1%
23	Pittsburgh	90,993	45.4%

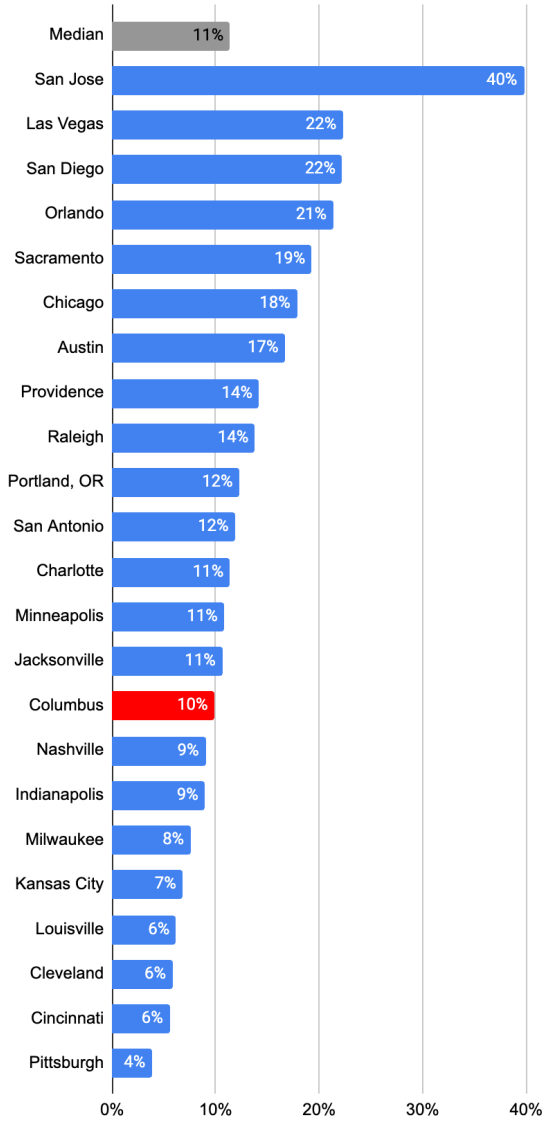
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of foreign born population



Percentage of population that is foreign-born, 2022



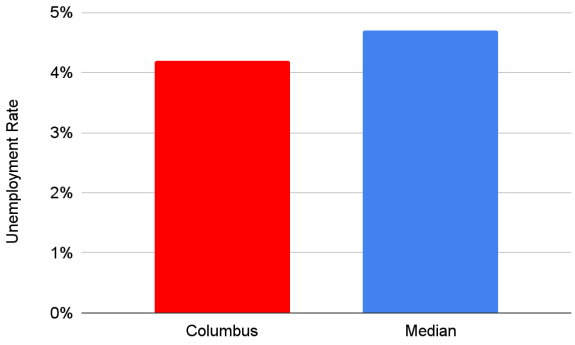
Section 2: Economic Strength

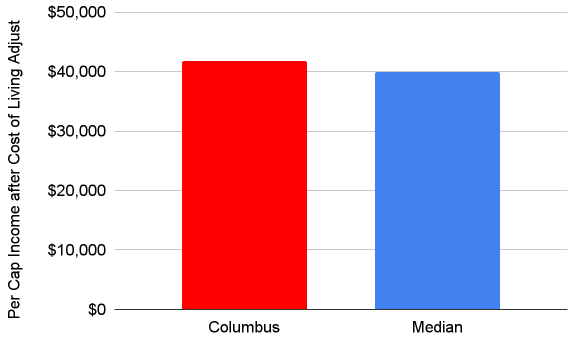
This section comprises indicators of industry prevalence, innovation, business growth, business size and ownership, productivity, employment, and workforce that describe the strength of metropolitan area economies.

The following are the economic strength indicator categories:

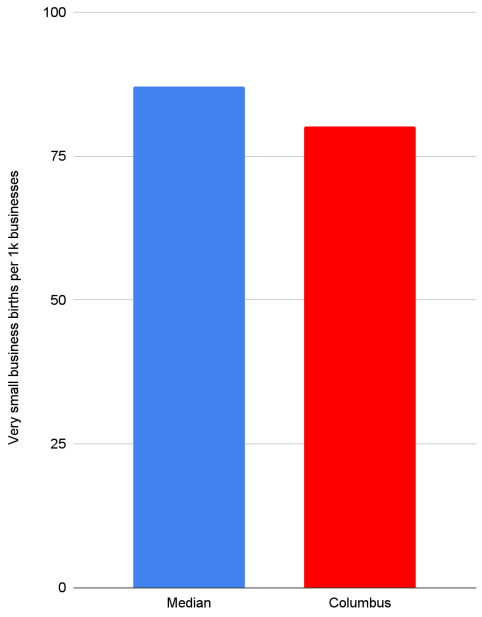
Economic Strength Highlights

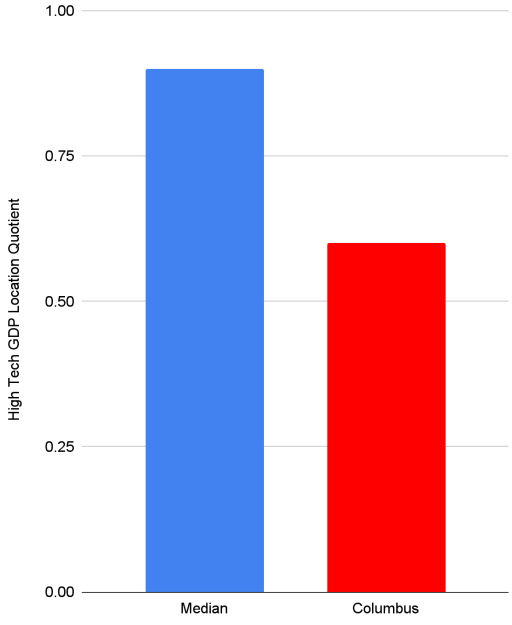
Columbus has benefited from a strong labor market and low cost of living. Columbus's 2022 unemployment was half a percentage point lower than the median among the cohort and its 2023 median income was $2,000 higher after adjusting for cost of living.





Columbus has lower rates of very small businesses and new very small businesses than other communities in the cohort. Columbus also relies less on the technology industry than other cohort communities.





Economic Strength Rankings

Where does Columbus rank among the 23 cohort metropolitan areas in this section? This table displays Columbus's rank for each indicator, along with the top and bottom ranking metropolitan areas in the cohort. Indicators are sorted by Columbus's ranking, with high rates at the top and low rates at the bottom of the table.

Indicator	Highest Metro (1st)	Columbus	Lowest Metro (23rd)
Percentage of population of prime working age	Austin (50%)	7th (46%)	Cleveland (41%)
Per capita income adjusted for Columbus's cost of living	Austin ($47,977)	8th ($41,791)	Providence ($31,981)
Percentage Transportation & Utilities employment	Chicago (25%)	9th (19%)	San Jose (10%)
Percentage Professional & Business Services employment	Sacramento (21%)	9th (16%)	San Antonio (13%)
Percentage management, business, science & arts occupations	Austin (55%)	9th (41%)	Minneapolis (30%)
Rate of business ownership	Austin (10.1%)	12th (7.3%)	Milwaukee (6.2%)
Change in residents with a bachelor's degree or higher	Austin (5.8%)	13th (2.6%)	San Jose (0.9%)
Minority-owned businesses as a percentage of all businesses	San Jose (44%)	14th (11%)	Providence (9%)
Very small business establishment births per 1k establishments	Orlando (125)	17th (80)	Pittsburgh (61)
Women-owned businesses as a percentage of all businesses	Austin (24%)	17th (19%)	Louisville (17%)
Unemployment Rate	Las Vegas (7.7%)	18th (4.2%)	Nashville (3.8%)
High Tech GDP Location Quotient	San Jose (3.2)	21st (0.6)	Louisville (0.5)
Very small business firms as a percentage of all firms	Chicago (88%)	21st (80%)	Cincinnati (80%)

Indicator 2.01: Industry Sector Employment (1 of 2)

This indicator presents data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the distribution of employment by industry. The BLS uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to group similar establishments into industry sectors.

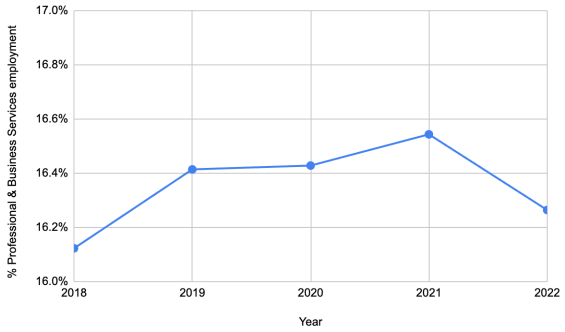
Percentage of total employment by industry sector, May 2024

	Metro Area	Education & Health Services	Financial Activities	Information	Government
1	San Jose	17.8%	3.20%	7.90%	8.70%
2	Austin	11.7%	6.20%	3.80%	14.80%
3	Raleigh	13.4%	5.80%	3.50%	14.10%
4	Orlando	12.9%	6.00%	1.80%	8.90%
5	Chicago	17.1%	7.20%	1.90%	11.10%
6	San Diego	16.4%	4.60%	1.30%	16.60%
7	Charlotte	10.7%	8.90%	1.90%	12.80%
8	Nashville	15.3%	15.30%	2.70%	11.20%
9	Columbus	15.3%	7.30%	1.60%	16.70%
10	Pittsburgh	22.0%	6.30%	1.80%	9.80%
11	Kansas City	15.1%	6.70%	1.50%	13.30%
12	Indianapolis	16.1%	6.30%	1.00%	12.40%
13	Portland, OR	16.3%	5.80%	2.00%	13.00%
14	Cincinnati	15.7%	6.80%	1.20%	11.60%
15	Jacksonville	16.1%	9.20%	1.80%	10.30%
16	Minneapolis	18.6%	7.30%	1.40%	13.50%
17	Cleveland	19.8%	6.60%	1.30%	12.60%
18	Las Vegas	10.8%	5.20%	1.20%	10.70%
19	Milwaukee	20.7%	5.60%	1.30%	10.00%
20	San Antonio	15.3%	8.50%	1.40%	15.90%
21	Providence	21.9%	6.10%	1.10%	13.00%
22	Louisville	15.7%	6.70%	1.20%	10.70%
23	Sacramento	18.6%	4.40%	0.80%	24.20%

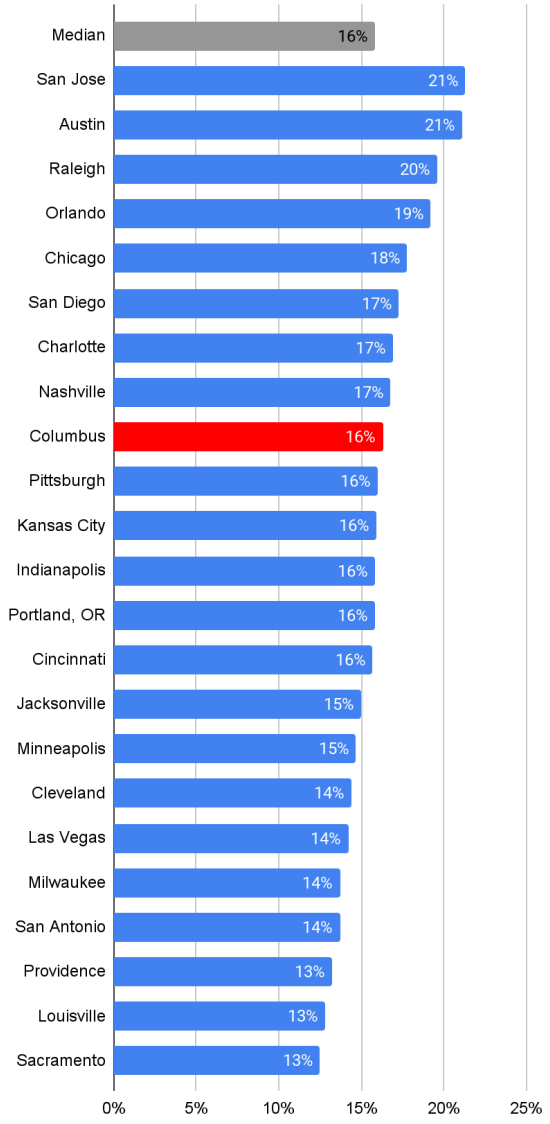
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Columbus Trends: Percentage Professional & Business Services employment



Percentage Professional & Business Services employment, May 2024



Indicator 2.01: Industry Sector Employment (2 of 2)

Columbus has an above-average percentage of transportation & utilities employment compared to other cohort members. As distribution and warehousing centers have grown in visibility throughout the region, related employment continues to maintain a presence.

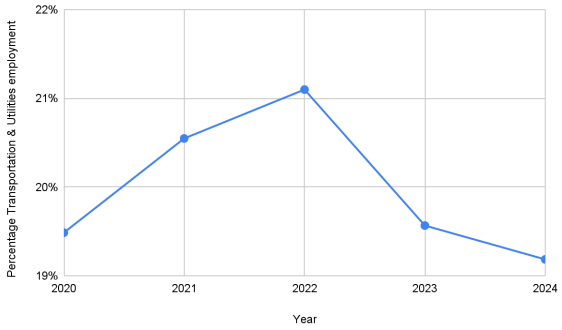
Percentage of total employment by industry sector, May 2023

	Metro Area	Manufacturing	Leisure & Hospitality	Other Services
1	Chicago	11.1%	12.4%	5.3%
2	Louisville	11.7%	10.1%	3.8%
3	Jacksonville	4.5%	11.8%	3.5%
4	Indianapolis	8.4%	9.7%	3.9%
5	Charlotte	8.0%	11.0%	4.1%
6	Kansas City	7.8%	10.3%	4.2%
7	Cincinnati	10.5%	11.1%	3.6%
8	Nashville	7.5%	11.3%	4.2%
9	Columbus	6.4%	9.2%	3.8%
10	Las Vegas	2.8%	26.0%	2.9%
11	Orlando	3.6%	19.5%	3.6%
12	Portland, OR	10.0%	9.2%	3.4%
13	Cleveland	11.1%	9.3%	3.6%
14	San Antonio	5.3%	12.6%	3.6%
15	Pittsburgh	7.3%	9.9%	4.1%
16	Minneapolis	10.2%	9.0%	3.9%
17	Milwaukee	13.2%	9.0%	5.0%
18	Raleigh	4.6%	10.6%	4.4%
19	Providence	8.5%	10.8%	4.2%
20	Austin	5.4%	11.2%	4.0%
21	Sacramento	3.6%	10.3%	3.5%
22	San Diego	7.1%	13.1%	3.7%
23	San Jose	15.1%	8.9%	2.3%

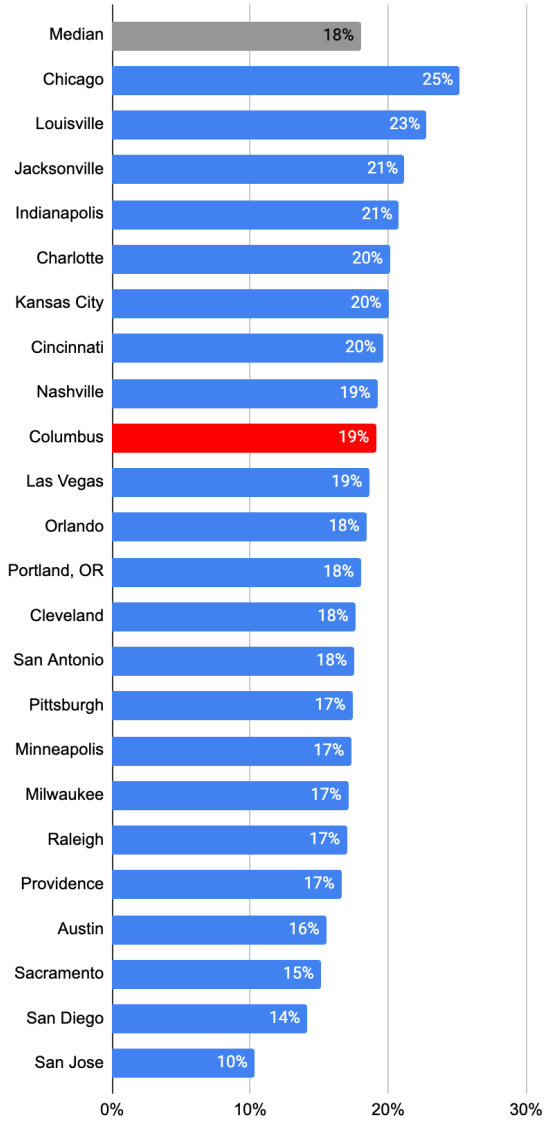
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics

Columbus Trends: Percentage Transportation & Utilities employment



Percentage Transportation & Utilities employment, May 2023



Indicator 2.02: High Tech Industries

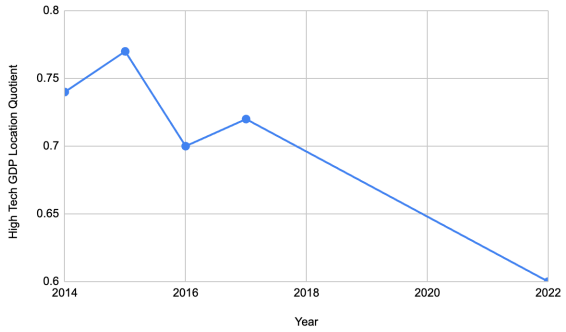
Among the comparison cohort, Columbus has a low concentration of economic activity accruing from the tech sector. Its concentration of information technology jobs (3.4% of total jobs in the IT sector) is middling compared to other metros in the comparison cohort.

	IT Occupations, 2023		
	Metro Area	Total IT Occupations	IT occupations as percentage of all occupations
1	San Jose	161,790	14.0%
2	Austin	81,150	6.0%
3	Raleigh	41,180	5.6%
4	San Diego	59,340	3.8%
5	Pittsburgh	30,760	2.6%
6	Charlotte	60,370	4.4%
7	Minneapolis	78,370	4.0%
8	Cincinnati	31,710	2.7%
9	Indianapolis	32,950	2.8%
10	Kansas City	43,400	3.8%
11	Milwaukee	25,060	2.9%
12	San Antonio	30,740	2.6%
13	Chicago	129,090	3.4%
14	Orlando	40,250	2.7%
15	Portland, OR	47,220	3.8%
16	Sacramento	45,060	4.1%
17	Cleveland	28,190	2.7%
18	Jacksonville	21,660	2.7%
19	Nashville	33,800	2.9%
20	Providence	16,970	2.8%
21	Columbus	38,580	3.4%
22	Las Vegas	18,980	1.6%
23	Louisville	14,940	2.2%

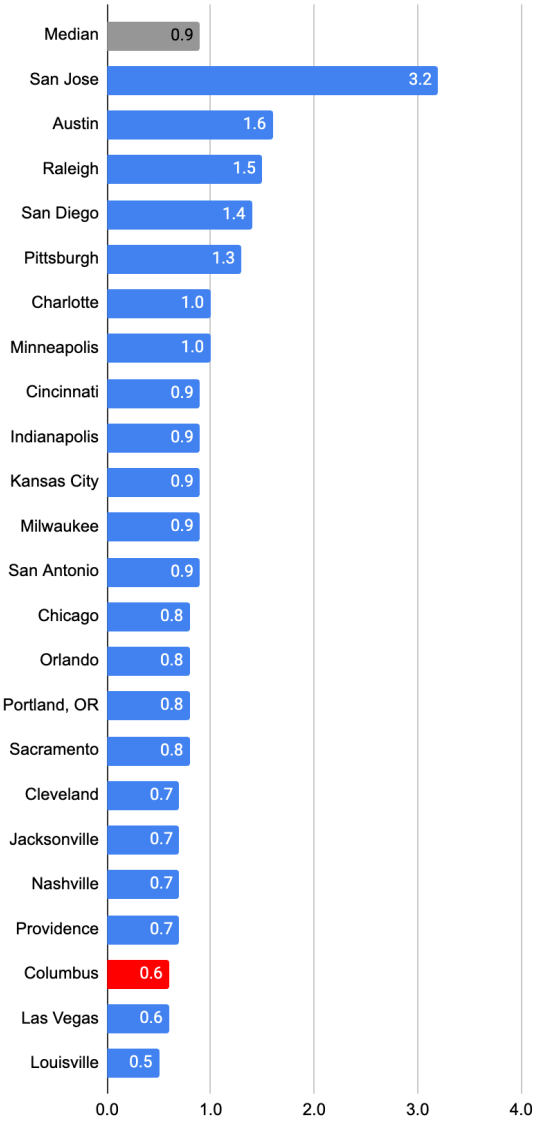
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: High Tech GDP Location Quotient



High Tech GDP Location Quotient, 2022



Indicator 2.03: Entrepreneurship

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on self-employment. Workers are considered business owners if they report being self-employed in their own business, with distinctions between incorporated and unincorporated businesses.

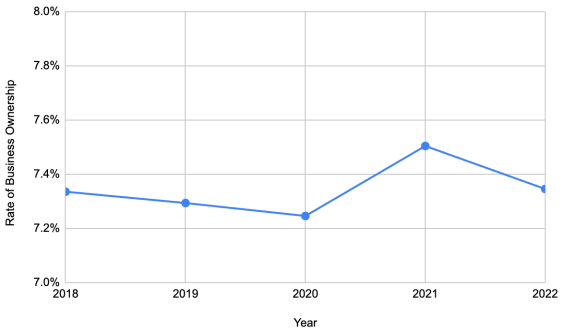
Business owners age 16 and older by incorporation, 2022

	Metro Area	Total self-employed in own not incorporated business	Total self-employed in own incorporated business
1	Austin	85,653	47,027
2	Nashville	75,929	30,648
3	Portland, OR	82,424	45,095
4	Sacramento	79,181	29,165
5	San Diego	116,771	40,070
6	San Antonio	81,112	26,510
7	Kansas City	57,419	35,365
8	Minneapolis	90,133	71,144
9	Raleigh	34,585	23,626
10	Charlotte	69,241	37,205
11	Louisville	29,795	19,836
12	Columbus	52,998	31,348
13	San Jose	54,648	23,948
14	Indianapolis	47,911	32,460
15	Cleveland	46,107	31,352
16	Orlando	69,882	30,841
17	Cincinnati	51,390	32,628
18	Las Vegas	58,199	23,567
19	Jacksonville	37,452	20,508
20	Pittsburgh	52,183	34,155
21	Providence	41,214	19,958
22	Chicago	208,732	128,333
23	Milwaukee	32,189	18,987

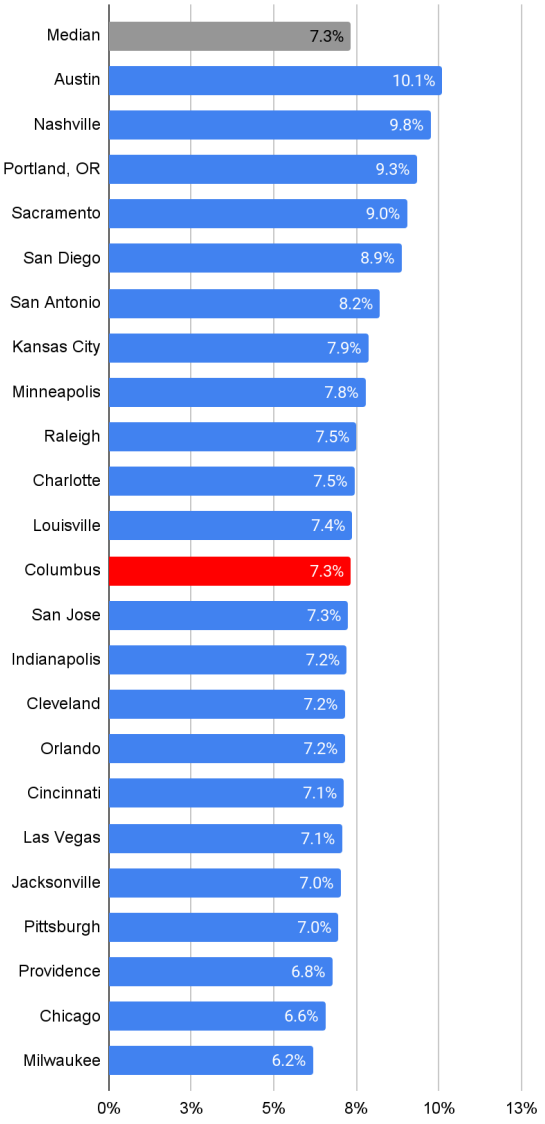
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Rate of business ownership



Rate of business ownership, 2022



Indicator 2.04: Small Business Firms

This indicator presents Bureau of the Census data on small employer firms, distinguished by firm size. A “small business firm” is defined as an employer firm with fewer than 500 employees, whereas a “very small firm” is defined as one with fewer than 20 employees.

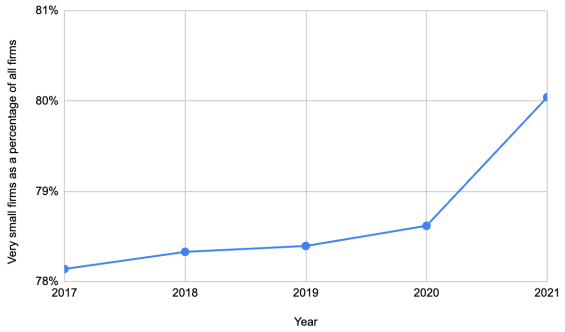
Small business firms and their employment by firm size, 2021

	Metro Area	Small firm employment as percentage of total employment	Small firms as percentage of all firms	Very small firm employment as percentage of total employment
1	Chicago	44%	98%	15%
2	Orlando	39%	96%	16%
3	San Diego	50%	97%	19%
4	Portland, OR	50%	97%	19%
5	Providence	51%	97%	19%
6	Jacksonville	42%	95%	16%
7	Sacramento	49%	96%	19%
8	San Jose	37%	96%	13%
9	Minneapolis	45%	97%	14%
10	Charlotte	42%	95%	15%
11	Austin	49%	96%	17%
12	Las Vegas	45%	96%	15%
13	Pittsburgh	44%	96%	15%
14	Raleigh	47%	95%	17%
15	Cleveland	46%	96%	15%
16	Kansas City	44%	95%	14%
17	San Antonio	42%	95%	14%
18	Indianapolis	43%	95%	13%
19	Nashville	41%	94%	14%
20	Louisville	39%	94%	12%
21	Columbus	40%	94%	13%
22	Milwaukee	47%	95%	14%
23	Cincinnati	42%	94%	13%

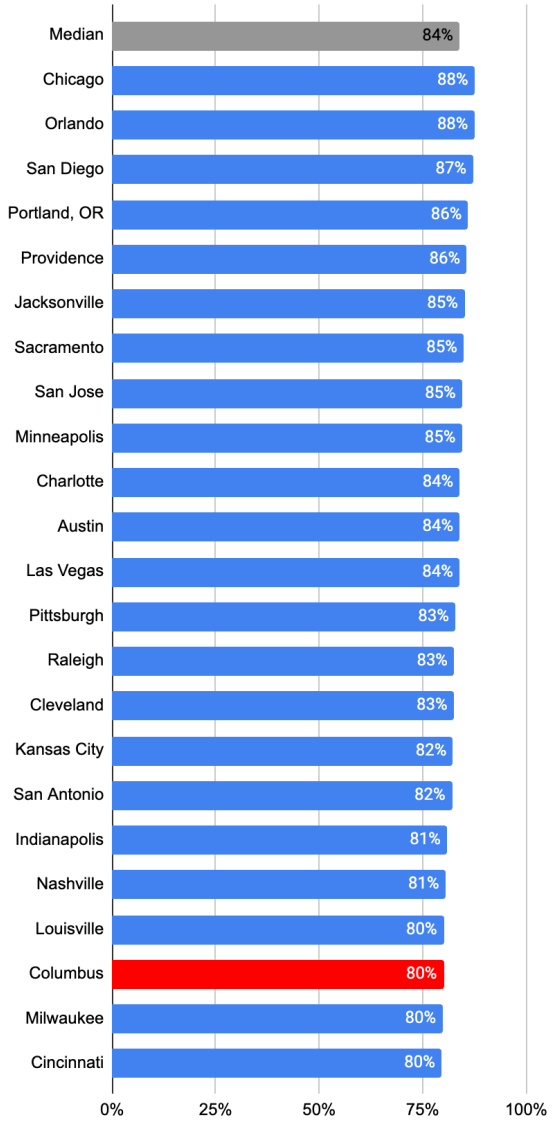
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB)

Columbus Trends: Very small firms as a percentage of all firms



Very small business firms as a percentage of all firms, 2021



Indicator 2.05: Small Business Startups

This indicator presents Bureau of the Census data on business establishment births. An establishment "birth" is defined as a business with zero employment in the first quarter of the initial year and positive employment in the first quarter of the subsequent year.

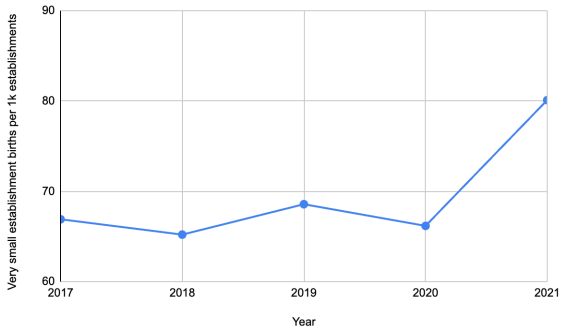
New business establishments and establishment births, 2021

	Metro Area	Total Number of New Establishments	Establishment births per 1k establishments	New very small establishments (<20 employees)
1	Orlando	9,174	144	7,967
2	Las Vegas	6,202	141	5,334
3	Austin	7,063	133	5,872
4	Jacksonville	4,765	130	4,062
5	San Diego	8,998	116	8,033
6	Raleigh	3,969	122	3,335
7	Charlotte	7,123	119	5,881
8	Sacramento	5,313	114	4,579
9	Chicago	22,961	106	19,869
10	San Antonio	4,943	111	4,009
11	San Jose	4,593	104	3,851
12	Portland, OR	6,519	102	5,571
13	Nashville	4,813	113	3,627
14	Minneapolis	8,567	100	7,260
15	Kansas City	5,046	104	4,068
16	Indianapolis	4,645	105	3,661
17	Columbus	4,333	106	3,275
18	Providence	3,235	88	2,758
19	Cleveland	3,951	89	3,182
20	Louisville	2,440	90	1,845
21	Cincinnati	3,740	87	2,905
22	Milwaukee	3,156	89	2,319
23	Pittsburgh	4,159	78	3,251

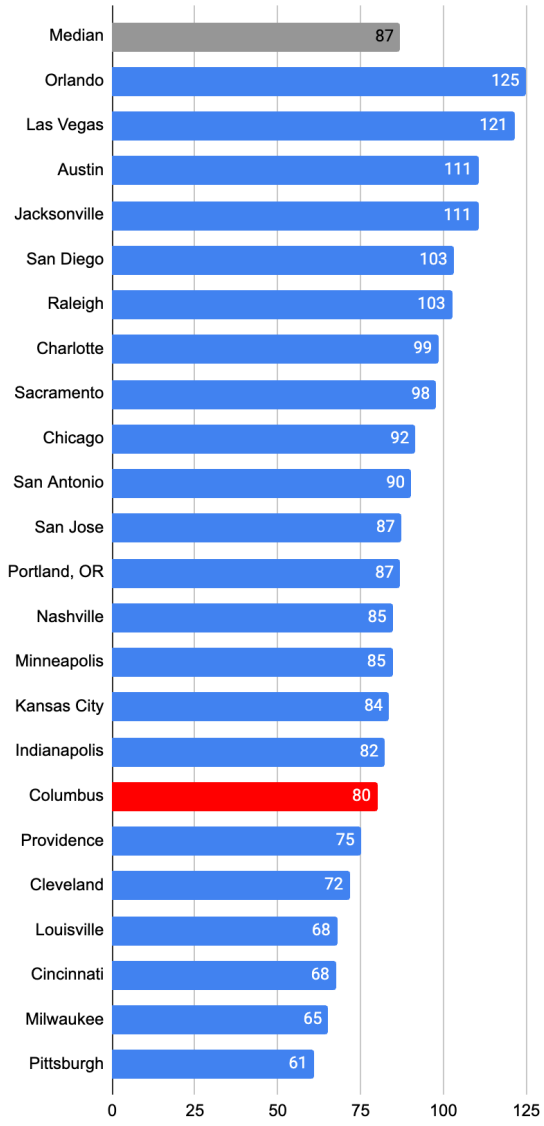
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB)

Columbus Trends: Very small establishment births per 1k establishments



Very small business establishment births per 1k establishments, 2021



Indicator 2.06: Minority Business Ownership

This indicator presents Census Bureau data on minority business ownership, defined as firms whose sole proprietor, or at least 51% of the ownership, is Black or African-American, Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Hispanic/Latino.

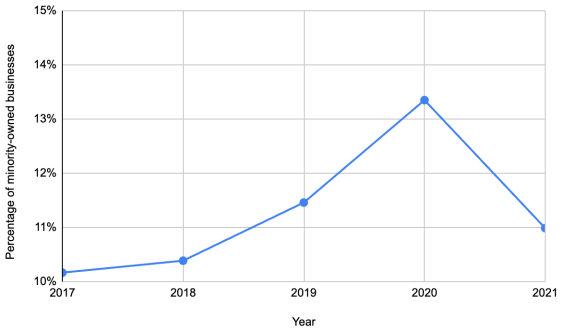
Number of businesses by race and ethnicity of owner, 2021

	Metro Area	Number of Hispanic-owned businesses	Number of racial minority-owned businesses
1	San Jose	3,711	17,438
2	San Antonio	7,698	11,656
3	Sacramento	3,433	11,991
4	Orlando	9,212	17,109
5	San Diego	8,853	20,317
6	Las Vegas	3,311	10,092
7	Austin	4,425	10,138
8	Chicago	15,499	41,894
9	Charlotte	2,158	9,117
10	Raleigh	1,187	4,857
11	Jacksonville	1,301	5,142
12	Portland, OR	N/A	8,474
13	Nashville	719	3,778
14	Columbus	N/A	3,671
15	Kansas City	730	4,447
16	Indianapolis	N/A	3,727
17	Milwaukee	552	3,012
18	Cincinnati	512	3,344
19	Cleveland	492	3,809
20	Minneapolis	1,048	6,880
21	Pittsburgh	404	3,632
22	Providence	926	2,834
23	Louisville	N/A	N/A

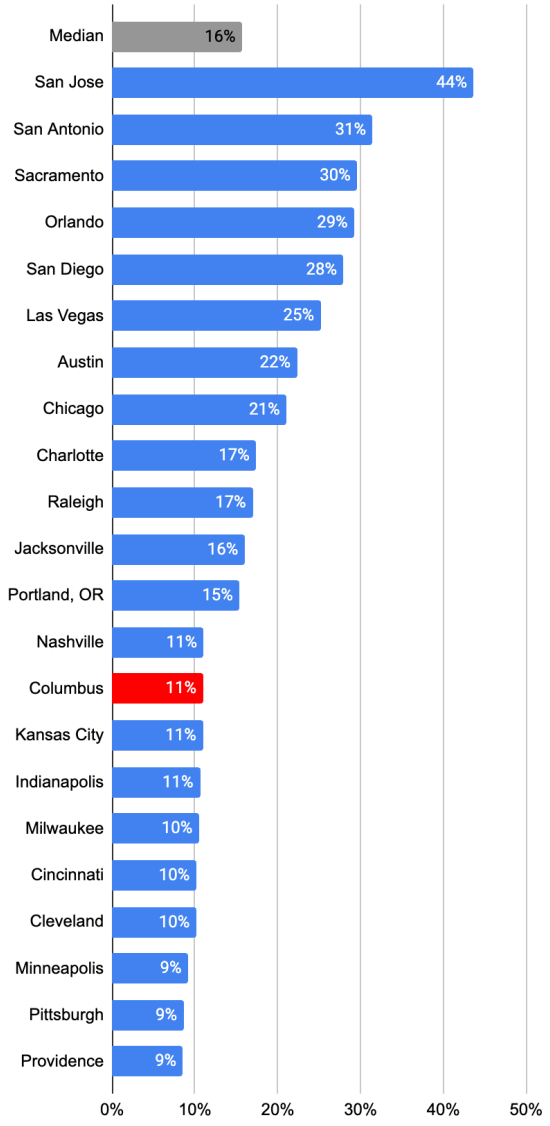
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB)

Columbus Trends: Percentage of minority-owned businesses



Minority-owned businesses as a percentage of all businesses, 2021



Indicator 2.07: Women's Business Ownership

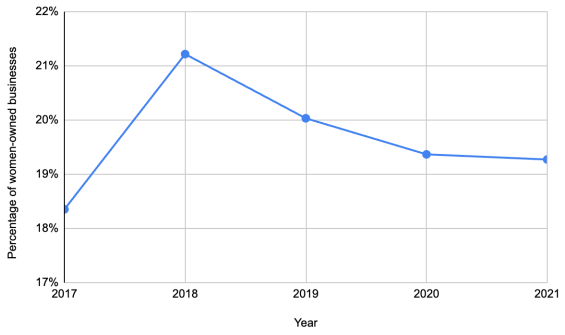
This indicator presents Census Bureau data on women's business ownership, defined as firms whose sole proprietor, or at least 51% of the ownership, is a woman. Columbus is in the bottom half of its comparison metropolitan areas for women's business ownership, with its percentage of businesses owned by women falling two percentage points below the median among peers.

	Number of women-owned businesses, 2021	
	Metro Area	Number of women-owned businesses
1	Austin	10,954
2	Chicago	46,319
3	Raleigh	6,582
4	Portland, OR	12,595
5	San Diego	16,529
6	Charlotte	11,905
7	Jacksonville	7,257
8	San Jose	9,024
9	Orlando	13,199
10	Indianapolis	7,502
11	Kansas City	8,462
12	San Antonio	7,705
13	Las Vegas	8,328
14	Minneapolis	15,436
15	Milwaukee	5,745
16	Nashville	6,735
17	Columbus	6,439
18	Providence	5,972
19	Cincinnati	5,869
20	Pittsburgh	7,405
21	Cleveland	6,609
22	Louisville	3,890
23	Sacramento	N/A

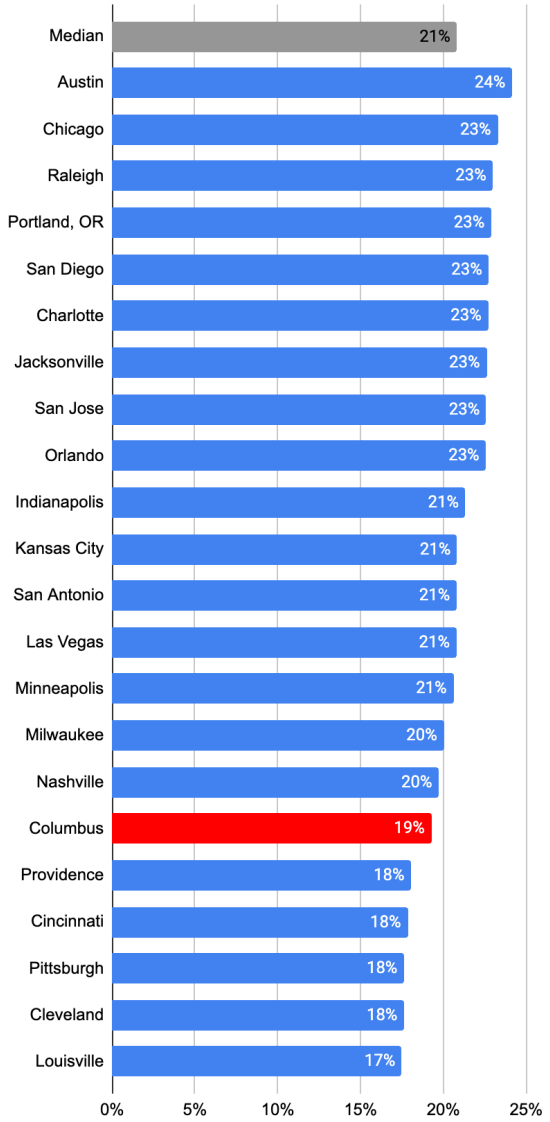
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB)

Columbus Trends: Percentage of women-owned businesses



Women-owned businesses as a percentage of all businesses, 2021



Indicator 2.08: Income & Wages

This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey and BLS to compare median hourly wages and per capita income across metro areas. Per capita income is adjusted via the Cost of Living Index to reflect cost of living in the Columbus metro.

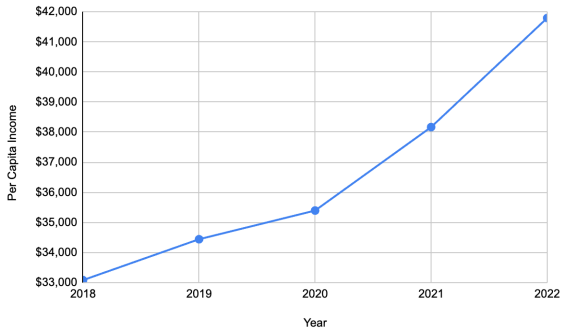
Median hourly wage and per capita income, 2023

	Metro Area	Median hourly wage (unadjusted $)	Per Capita Income
1	Austin	$24.07	$49,787
2	Nashville	$22.57	$43,140
3	Raleigh	$23.46	$47,031
4	Pittsburgh	$22.77	$43,041
5	Indianapolis	$22.64	$40,445
6	San Jose	$39.17	$71,964
7	Charlotte	$23.00	$42,735
8	Columbus	$23.06	$41,791
9	Louisville	$22.30	$38,998
10	Minneapolis	$26.37	$49,334
11	Cincinnati	$22.73	$41,340
12	Kansas City	$23.10	$42,460
13	Jacksonville	$21.84	$40,164
14	Portland, OR	$26.89	$47,649
15	Milwaukee	$23.30	$42,532
16	Cleveland	$23.11	$40,426
17	Chicago	$23.94	$45,977
18	Sacramento	$26.58	$43,613
19	Orlando	$20.73	$36,617
20	San Antonio	$21.34	$35,431
21	Las Vegas	$20.92	$36,615
22	San Diego	$25.52	$46,957
23	Providence	$23.89	$42,869

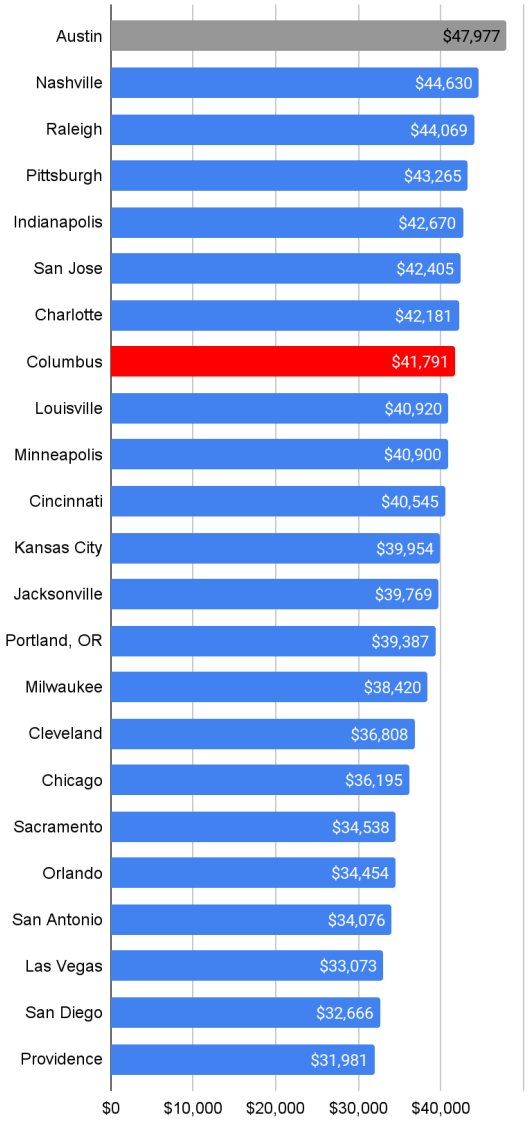
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics; Council for Community and Economic Research, Cost of Living Index

Columbus Trends: Per Capita Income



Per capita income adjusted for Columbus's cost of living, 2023



Indicator 2.09: Occupations

This indicator presents American Community Survey data 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. Management, business, science, and arts occupations tend to require higher levels of education.

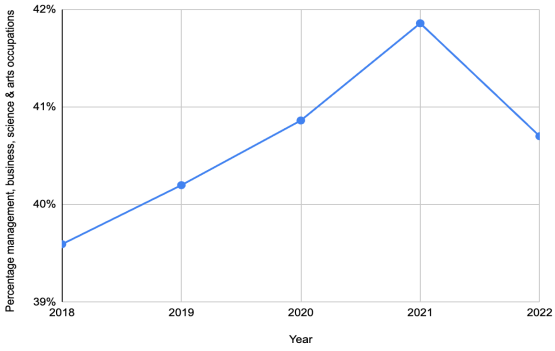
Percentage of total employment by occupational categories, 2022

	Metro Area	Service	Sales & Office	Natural resources, construction, maint.	Production, transportation, material moving
1	Austin	14.8%	16.2%	5.6%	8.5%
2	Nashville	14.0%	19.6%	6.7%	10.6%
3	San Antonio	14.8%	20.6%	7.1%	9.3%
4	Milwaukee	15.2%	20.2%	6.7%	13.0%
5	Providence	16.5%	19.8%	7.4%	13.1%
6	Pittsburgh	16.4%	20.7%	5.8%	14.8%
7	Raleigh	17.4%	20.4%	7.9%	12.7%
8	Chicago	18.3%	21.9%	7.4%	11.5%
9	Columbus	16.5%	20.8%	6.5%	15.5%
10	Sacramento	15.3%	21.6%	7.8%	14.9%
11	San Jose	16.1%	20.7%	6.3%	16.6%
12	Kansas City	16.1%	21.5%	7.7%	14.6%
13	Orlando	15.2%	21.6%	8.0%	15.1%
14	Charlotte	15.2%	21.6%	8.0%	15.2%
15	Las Vegas	16.6%	21.2%	6.8%	15.6%
16	Indianapolis	15.8%	20.9%	7.5%	16.3%
17	Portland, OR	17.4%	21.8%	6.6%	15.5%
18	Louisville	19.1%	20.9%	8.1%	13.5%
19	Cincinnati	17.0%	23.6%	8.2%	13.0%
20	Cleveland	18.9%	24.1%	8.0%	11.5%
21	Jacksonville	15.3%	21.6%	7.9%	19.2%
22	San Diego	19.3%	22.4%	9.5%	13.2%
23	Minneapolis	25.8%	23.0%	8.3%	13.1%

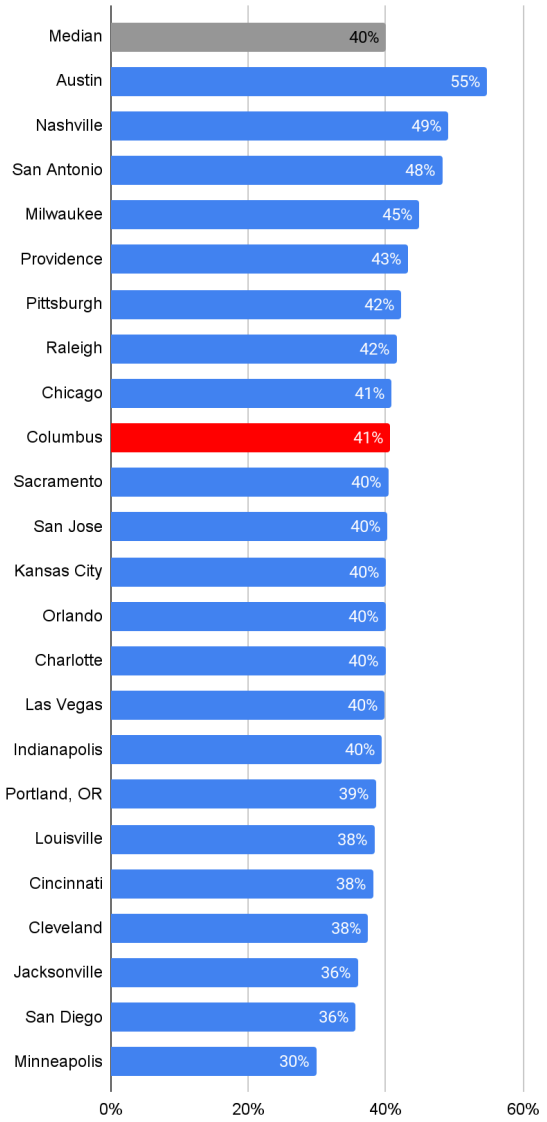
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Management, business, science & arts occupations



Percentage management, business, science & arts occupations, 2022



Indicator 2.10: Workforce

We use the American Community Survey to estimate community workforce sizes by age. The entry to exit ratio compares a metro area's ages 15 to 24 population to its ages 55 to 64 population. The workforce participation rate is the proportion of the population in the labor force, which includes persons employed or unemployed and looking for work. We also include data on percentage of population at "prime working age," defined as age 22-54

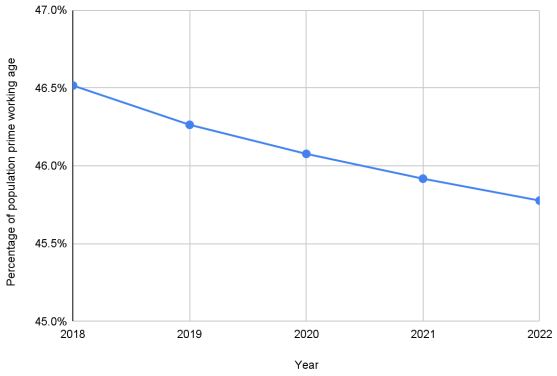
Workforce entry and exit ratio and participation rate, 2022

	Metro Area	Workforce entry to exit population ratio	Workforce participation rate (ages 16-64)	Percentage of population ages 25-34
1	Austin	1.15	79.2%	15.4%
2	San Jose	0.95	77.3%	13.9%
3	Portland, OR	0.90	77.8%	13.6%
4	Raleigh	0.98	77.5%	13.0%
5	San Diego	1.07	76.7%	14.5%
6	Orlando	1.01	75.6%	13.3%
7	Columbus	1.00	78.1%	13.4%
8	Nashville	0.96	77.8%	14.7%
9	Charlotte	0.93	77.2%	12.7%
10	Las Vegas	0.92	74.3%	13.2%
11	San Antonio	1.17	74.4%	13.1%
12	Chicago	0.93	77.7%	12.7%
13	Minneapolis	0.86	82.6%	12.9%
14	Indianapolis	0.96	77.7%	12.8%
15	Sacramento	0.97	73.8%	12.5%
16	Kansas City	0.90	79.5%	12.9%
17	Jacksonville	0.84	75.4%	12.3%
18	Louisville	0.81	76.8%	12.5%
19	Milwaukee	0.86	78.6%	12.5%
20	Providence	0.86	77.0%	12.2%
21	Cincinnati	0.92	76.9%	11.7%
22	Pittsburgh	0.72	76.7%	11.8%
23	Cleveland	0.77	77.1%	11.7%

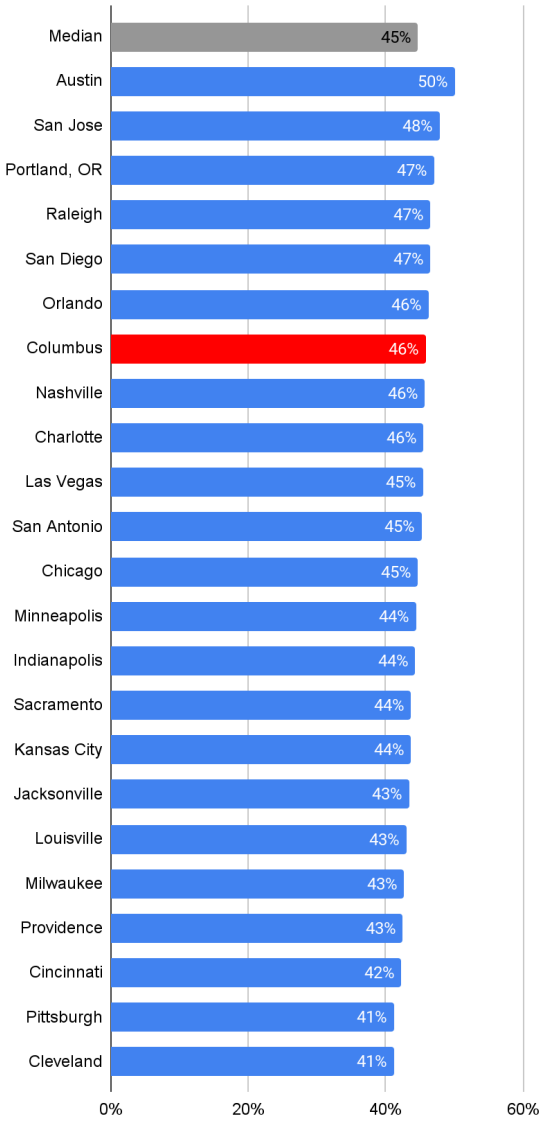
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of population of prime working age



Percentage of population of prime working age, 2022



Indicator 2.11: Unemployment

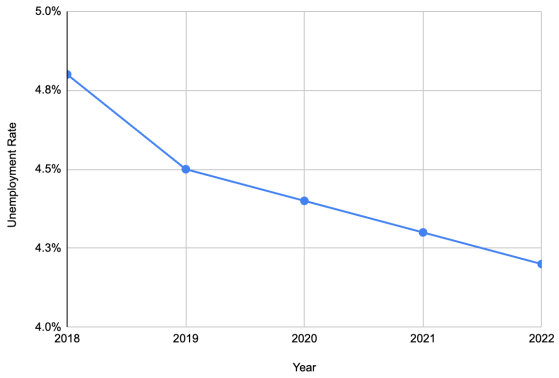
This indicator presents BLS data on employment and unemployment as an annual average for the previous year. A person is considered unemployed if she is willing and able to work for pay but unable to find work, thus still in the labor force. The percentage of these persons in the labor force represents the unemployment rate.

	Number in civilian workforce and unemployed, 2022 Average		
	Metro Area	Number in the workforce	Number unemployed
1	Las Vegas	1,154,771	88,917
2	San Diego	1,766,964	111,319
3	Chicago	5,142,252	318,820
4	Cleveland	1,081,005	63,779
5	Providence	901,855	52,308
6	Sacramento	1,198,059	68,289
7	Orlando	1,407,520	74,599
8	San Antonio	1,307,949	68,013
9	Pittsburgh	1,239,754	63,227
10	Portland, OR	1,364,690	69,599
11	Charlotte	1,428,169	67,124
12	Louisville	672,254	31,596
13	Jacksonville	825,107	37,130
14	San Jose	1,084,254	48,791
15	Cincinnati	1,175,894	51,739
16	Austin	1,311,982	56,415
17	Indianapolis	1,114,176	47,910
18	Columbus	1,147,504	48,195
19	Raleigh	776,061	32,595
20	Kansas City	1,177,997	49,476
21	Minneapolis	2,072,217	80,816
22	Milwaukee	826,200	31,396
23	Nashville	1,091,240	41,467

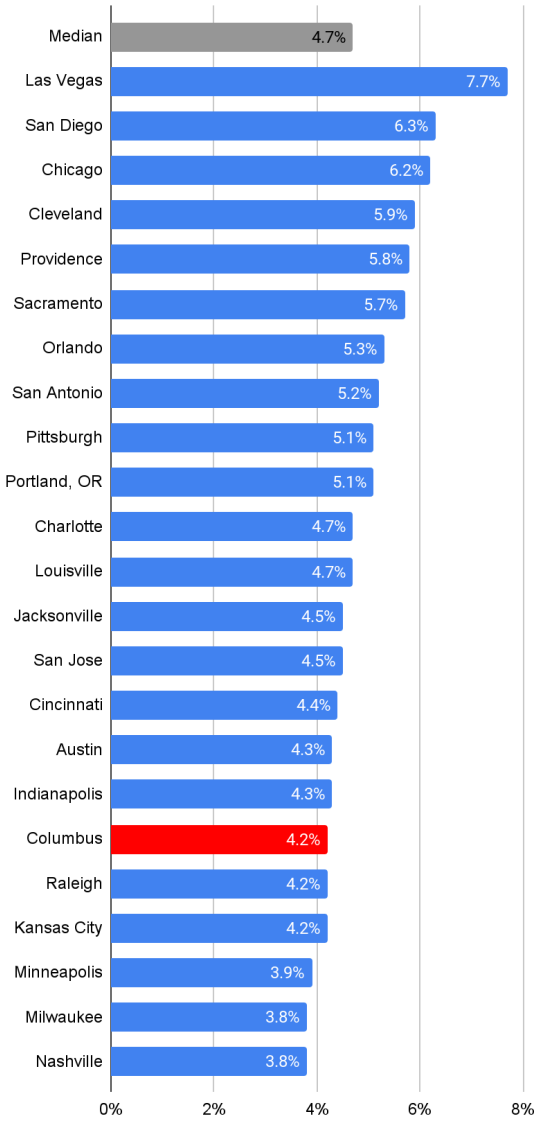
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Columbus Trends: Unemployment rate, annual average



Unemployment rate, 2022 average



Indicator 2.12: Brain Gain

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on the net change in educational attainment of persons age 25 and older. Columbus's bachelor's degree attainment has grown steadily since 2018. It is middle of the pack compared to its peer metropolitan areas.

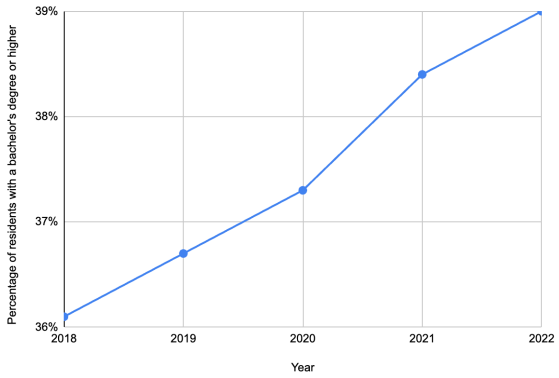
Change in education of residents age 25+, 2021-2022

	Metro Area	Change in number of residents without a high school diploma	Change in number of residents with a high school diploma or GED only	Change in number of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher
1	Austin	-618	7,826	41,918
2	Jacksonville	-1,823	5,670	18,514
3	Orlando	2,516	7,368	31,271
4	Charlotte	-2,781	13,992	33,009
5	Louisville	-3,157	-3,756	11,522
6	Las Vegas	-963	13,606	16,119
7	Raleigh	-3,540	558	18,309
8	San Antonio	-4,177	14,965	18,750
9	Nashville	-7,135	-1,969	19,005
10	Cincinnati	-3,273	-1,280	15,740
11	Providence	-5,491	-3,392	11,349
12	Sacramento	-3,301	3,022	15,768
13	Columbus	-1,066	1,052	14,010
14	Kansas City	-3,870	3,146	13,890
15	San Diego	-9,732	-6,350	20,325
16	Indianapolis	-2,435	6,147	11,130
17	Minneapolis	-3,036	-11,794	23,207
18	Cleveland	-5,006	-15,237	8,038
19	Milwaukee	-3,703	-189	5,797
20	Chicago	-16,350	-25,209	36,418
21	Portland, OR	-939	-2,267	8,822
22	Pittsburgh	-5,369	-1,824	6,930
23	San Jose	-1,756	-13,950	6,502

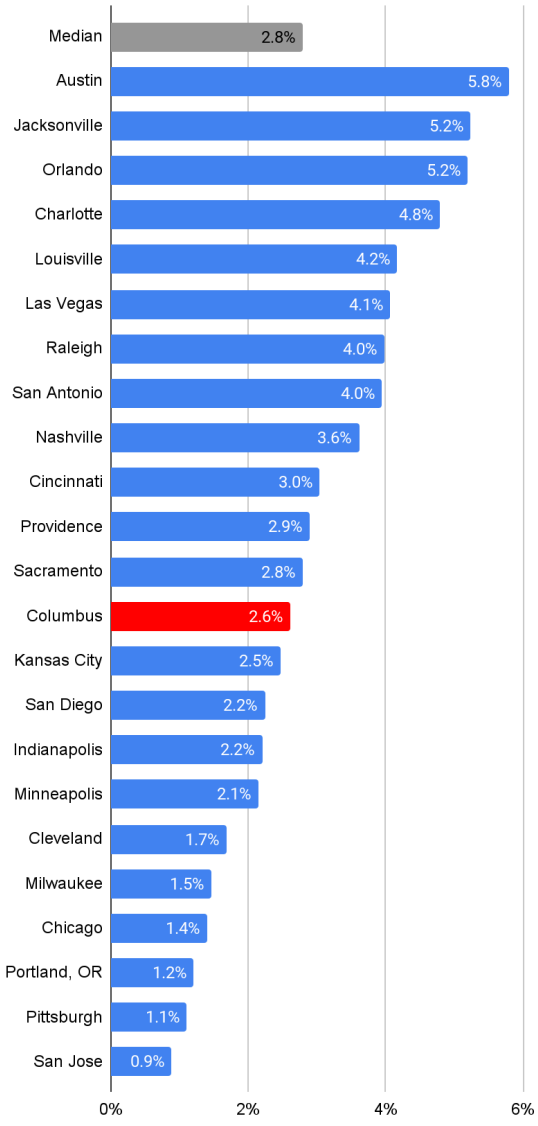
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher



Change in residents with a bachelor's degree or higher 2021-2022



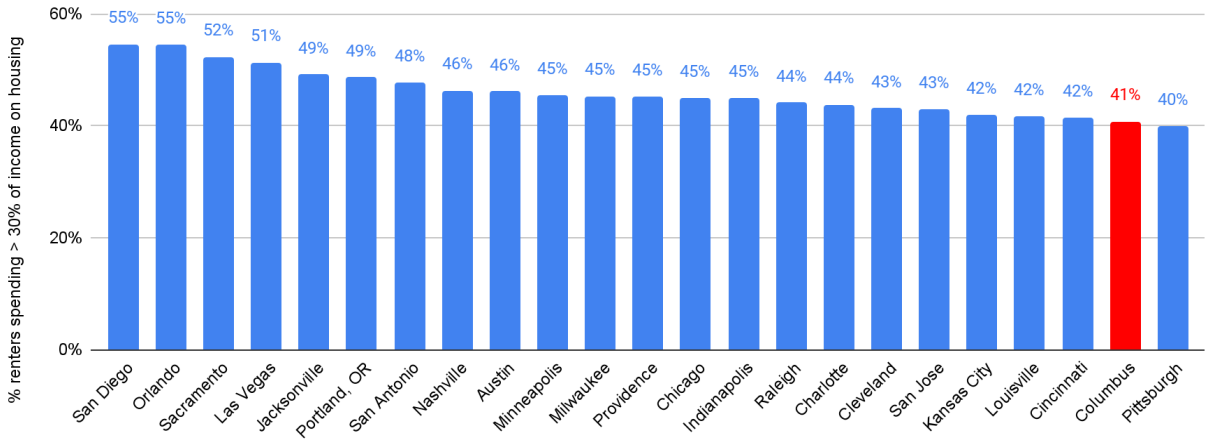
Section 3: Personal Prosperity

This section includes indicators of income, economic equity, homeownership, and housing affordability that shed light on the economic security of residents of the metropolitan areas.

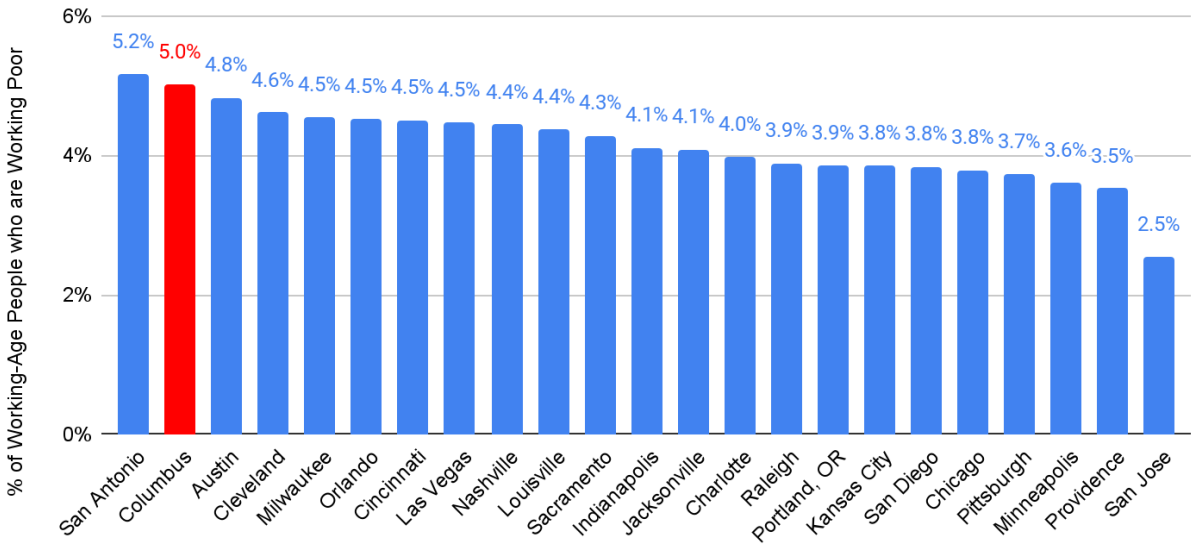
The following are the personal prosperity indicator categories:

Personal Prosperity Highlights

Columbus residents benefit from a low cost of living. A lower percentage of renters are burdened by rent than any other cohort community besides Pittsburgh. The amount of income spent by Columbus residents on housing and transportation is also relatively low.



Prosperity is still far out of reach for many Columbus residents, however. Among the cohort, Columbus ranked high on poverty measures, coming second in percentage of working-age population working and still in poverty, fifth in overall poverty, and eighth in percentage of population below 200% of the federal poverty level.



Personal Prosperity Rankings

Where does Columbus rank among the 23 cohort metropolitan areas in this section? This table displays Columbus's rank for each indicator, along with the top and bottom ranking metropolitan areas in the cohort. Indicators are sorted by Columbus's ranking, with high rates at the top and low rates at the bottom of the table.

Indicator	Highest Metro (1st)	Columbus	Lowest Metro (23rd)
Percentage of working-age people in poverty	San Antonio (5.2%)	2nd (5.0%)	San Jose (2.5%)
Pay ratio, women to men, cents per dollar	Las Vegas ($0.88)	5th ($0.83)	San Jose ($0.73)
Percentage of the total population below poverty level	San Antonio (14%)	5th (12%)	San Jose (7%)
Low Income Population	Las Vegas (32%)	8th (27%)	San Jose (16%)
Permits issued per 1,000 housing units	Austin (73)	9th (23)	Providence (5)
Percentage households without access to a motor vehicle	Chicago (12.0%)	11th (6.0%)	Raleigh (3.9%)
Median Household Income	San Jose ($151,713)	12th ($76,541)	Cleveland ($66,481)
Percentage of households receiving cash assistance or SNAP	Providence (17%)	12th (11%)	San Jose (7%)
Income gap ratio, 80th and 20th percentiles	Providence (4.1)	15th (3.4)	San Jose (3.1)
Housing and transportation as percentage of income	Orlando (54%)	17th (46%)	San Jose (42%)
Percentage of owner-occupied units	Minneapolis (71%)	18th (62%)	San Diego (54%)
Percentage of renters cost burdened by rent	San Diego (55%)	22nd (41%)	Pittsburgh (40%)

Indicator 3.01: Household Income

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on median household income for metro populations as a whole and selected racial and ethnic populations. Household incomes are derived from numerous sources including wages & salary; interest; dividends; Social Security; Supplemental Security Income; other cash assistance payments; and any other sources of income received regularly, such as unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

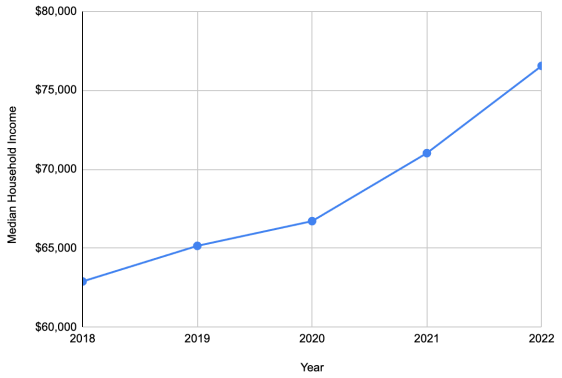
Median household income by race & ethnicity, 2022

	Metro Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1	San Jose	$158,905	$90,979	$189,000	$97,808
2	San Diego	$107,854	$65,957	$117,968	$77,438
3	Minneapolis	$101,030	$51,321	$102,597	$72,368
4	Austin	$104,840	$68,586	$124,831	$74,509
5	Raleigh	$103,875	$58,704	$145,770	$64,960
6	Portland, OR	$93,323	$56,269	$110,620	$71,402
7	Sacramento	$96,989	$62,537	$97,612	$74,289
8	Chicago	$100,855	$49,194	$110,692	$71,713
9	Providence	$87,511	$63,518	$99,589	$52,211
10	Nashville	$85,577	$55,742	$98,998	$63,369
11	Kansas City	$87,027	$46,358	$96,928	$62,810
12	Columbus	$84,135	$48,552	$99,342	$61,694
13	Cincinnati	$82,700	$42,042	$106,875	$60,312
14	Charlotte	$87,676	$54,063	$114,010	$61,523
15	Indianapolis	$82,332	$44,364	$90,767	$62,008
16	Jacksonville	$82,253	$50,271	$98,750	$65,678
17	Milwaukee	$85,384	$37,182	$90,916	$55,973
18	Orlando	$82,353	$56,022	$91,056	$61,503
19	Pittsburgh	$74,789	$38,552	$96,164	$68,665
20	San Antonio	$88,124	$56,654	$86,579	$60,577
21	Las Vegas	$78,718	$47,413	$79,622	$63,457
22	Louisville	$76,092	$45,537	$89,946	$57,849
23	Cleveland	$78,075	$37,819	$86,953	$48,761

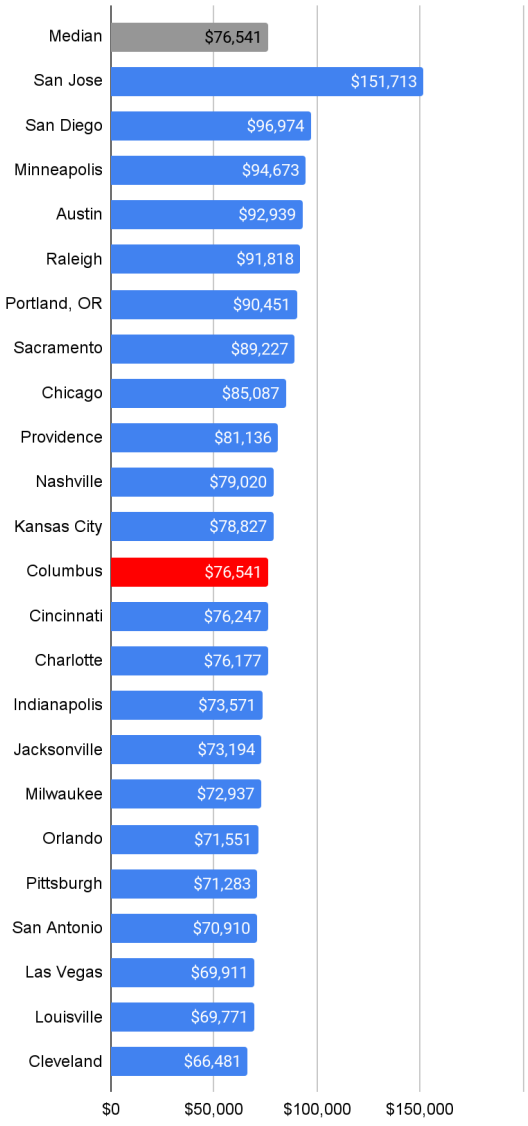
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Median Household Income



Median Household Income, 2022



Indicator 3.02: Income Gap

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on household income distribution and the gap between those in the highest quintile (top 20%, or 80th percentile) and lowest quintile (bottom 20%, or 20th percentile). The income gap ratio is the difference between the highest and lowest quintiles, divided by the lowest quintile. A higher ratio indicates greater income disparity between the highest and lowest earning households.

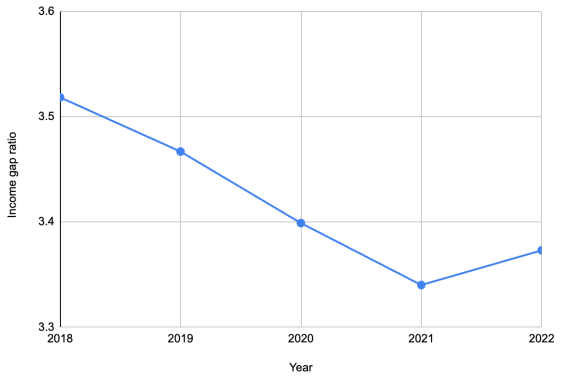
Household incomes at 20th and 80th percentiles, 2022

	Metro Area	Income, 20th percentile	Income, 80th percentile
1	Providence	$30,818	$155,954
2	Cleveland	$26,820	$134,022
3	Chicago	$34,056	$168,605
4	Pittsburgh	$29,129	$141,866
5	Milwaukee	$29,984	$143,214
6	Sacramento	$36,643	$173,291
7	Cincinnati	$31,342	$147,191
8	San Diego	$40,320	$187,334
9	San Antonio	$30,356	$138,570
10	Charlotte	$33,839	$151,447
11	Las Vegas	$30,314	$135,670
12	Indianapolis	$32,642	$144,285
13	Louisville	$30,531	$134,741
14	Raleigh	$39,916	$174,861
15	Columbus	$34,038	$148,848
16	Kansas City	$34,290	$149,737
17	Jacksonville	$32,589	$141,987
18	Portland, OR	$39,645	$170,220
19	Austin	$41,495	$177,864
20	Orlando	$32,250	$138,025
21	Nashville	$36,269	$150,417
22	Minneapolis	$42,472	$175,384
23	San Jose	$60,682	$250,001

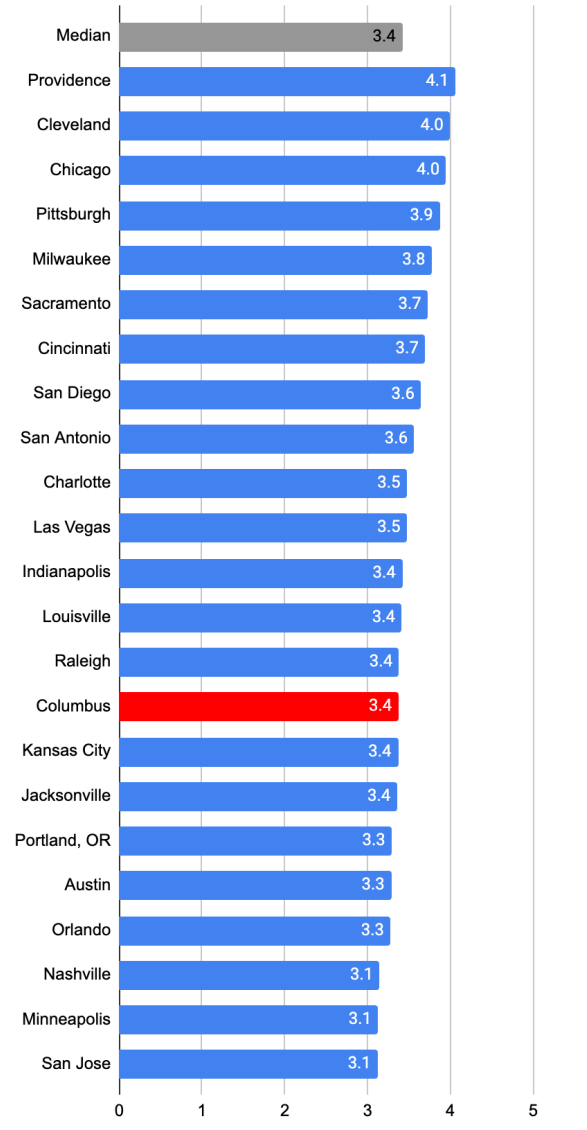
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Income gap ratio, 80th and 20th percentile



Income gap ratio, 80th and 20th percentiles, 2022



Indicator 3.03: Pay Equality

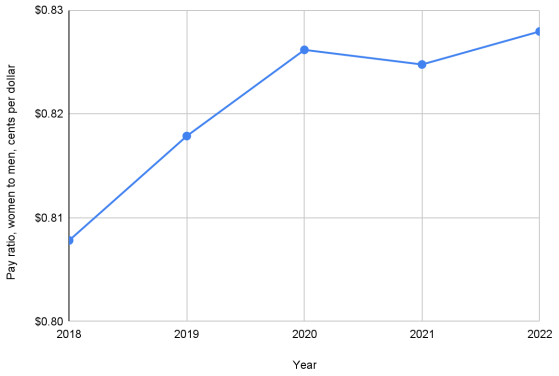
This indicator presents American Community Survey data on disparities in median income between men and women working full-time, year-round (FTYR). It compares women's pay equality with that of men for the same amount of work in terms of cents on the dollar. Also included are median earnings for all female workers, including those working part-time or not year-round.

	Women's median earnings, 2022		
	Metro Area	Median earnings for working women	Median earnings for FTYR working women
1	Las Vegas	$35,134	$46,823
2	San Diego	$39,325	$59,340
3	Sacramento	$40,790	$59,984
4	Orlando	$32,805	$44,798
5	Columbus	$38,733	$54,258
6	Minneapolis	$43,899	$61,370
7	San Antonio	$33,358	$46,218
8	Providence	$39,210	$56,249
9	Portland, OR	$40,286	$58,818
10	Nashville	$37,458	$50,248
11	Jacksonville	$35,472	$47,207
12	Louisville	$35,848	$48,076
13	Cleveland	$35,722	$51,477
14	Chicago	$39,354	$57,451
15	Austin	$41,812	$57,179
16	Milwaukee	$38,165	$52,622
17	Charlotte	$36,667	$49,909
18	Raleigh	$42,368	$57,523
19	Kansas City	$38,108	$51,821
20	Cincinnati	$35,959	$51,859
21	Indianapolis	$36,796	$49,891
22	Pittsburgh	$36,248	$52,556
23	San Jose	$53,925	$84,381

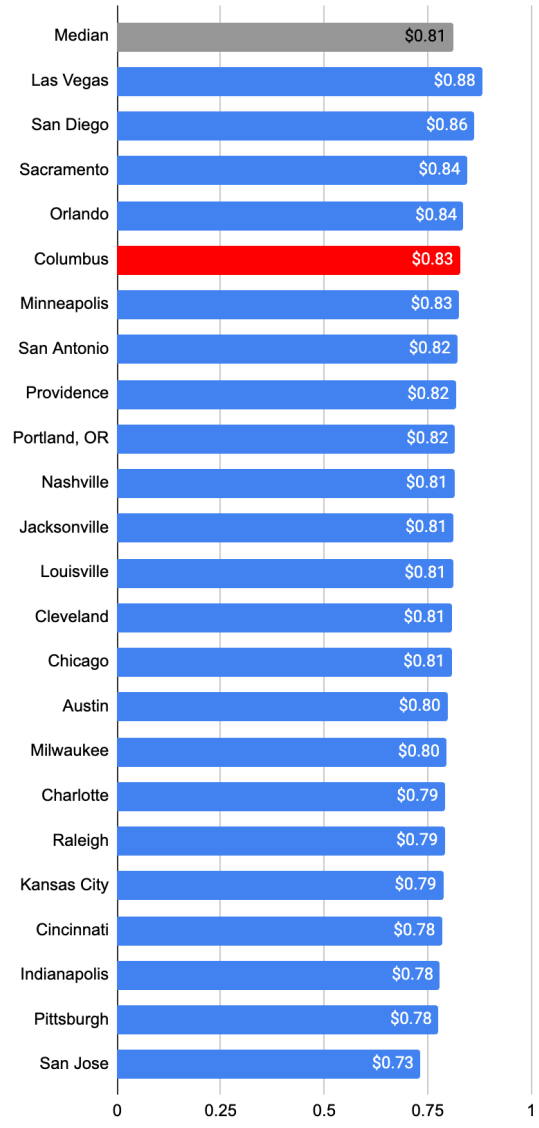
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Pay ratio, women to men, cents per dollar



Pay ratio, women to men, cents per dollar, 2022



Indicator 3.04: Poverty

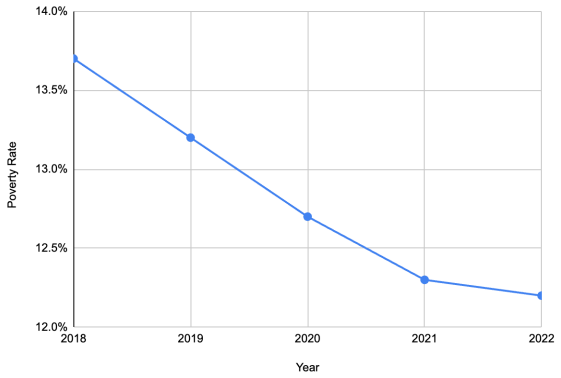
This indicator presents American Community Survey data on poverty rates for total metro area populations and selected racial and ethnic groups. The poverty rate is the percentage of a population in households living below the federal poverty level (FPL), as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Columbus's overall poverty rate has fallen in recent years, though it is among the highest rates among its peers.

	Percentage of the population below poverty level, 2022				
	Metro Area	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic
1	San Antonio	8%	18%	14%	17%
2	Cleveland	8%	28%	11%	25%
3	Las Vegas	10%	21%	10%	16%
4	Milwaukee	7%	30%	15%	19%
5	Columbus	9%	24%	9%	19%
6	Orlando	9%	18%	10%	15%
7	Louisville	9%	25%	11%	19%
8	Jacksonville	9%	21%	8%	15%
9	Sacramento	9%	20%	14%	15%
10	Cincinnati	9%	26%	10%	24%
11	Providence	8%	18%	13%	24%
12	Chicago	6%	23%	9%	14%
13	Indianapolis	8%	22%	11%	17%
14	Nashville	8%	19%	10%	19%
15	Pittsburgh	9%	28%	14%	18%
16	San Diego	8%	19%	9%	13%
17	Charlotte	7%	15%	7%	19%
18	Austin	7%	16%	9%	15%
19	Kansas City	7%	22%	9%	17%
20	Portland, OR	8%	23%	9%	14%
21	Raleigh	6%	14%	6%	18%
22	Minneapolis	5%	22%	11%	15%
23	San Jose	5%	12%	6%	9%

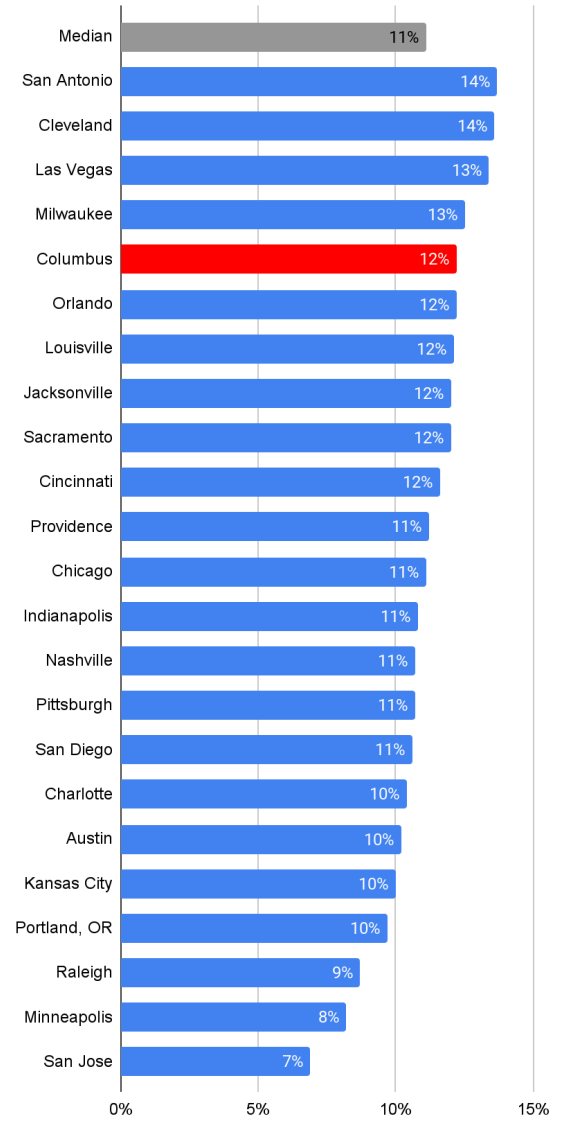
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of total population below poverty



Percentage of the total population below poverty level, 2022



Indicator 3.05: Low Income Population

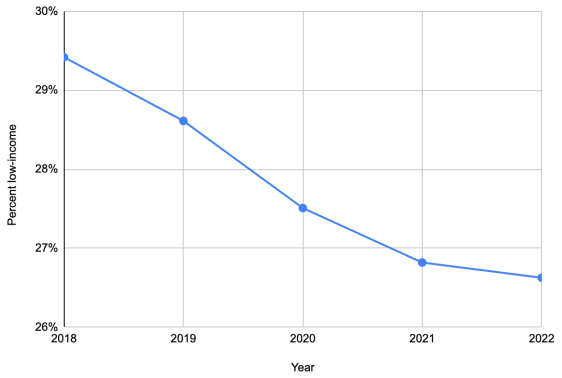
This indicator presents American Community Survey data on persons living in households with incomes below 200% of the FPL, a common threshold for identifying low-income households. Eligibility for some public assistance programs is capped at 200% FPL.

	Population living below 200% FPL, 2022		
	Metro Area	Total Population	Population below 200% FPL
1	Las Vegas	2,242,185	720,915
2	San Antonio	2,525,777	810,676
3	Orlando	2,626,590	828,175
4	Cleveland	2,040,855	587,017
5	Jacksonville	1,580,142	450,766
6	Louisville	1,256,676	350,563
7	Milwaukee	1,541,792	421,682
8	Columbus	2,086,021	555,434
9	Charlotte	2,626,017	697,357
10	Indianapolis	2,066,885	543,387
11	Sacramento	2,363,211	620,590
12	Cincinnati	2,205,325	566,592
13	Nashville	1,951,935	492,447
14	Chicago	9,415,813	2,356,256
15	Providence	1,615,375	400,513
16	Pittsburgh	2,306,710	567,544
17	San Diego	3,204,475	787,207
18	Kansas City	2,158,230	524,941
19	Austin	2,252,915	521,215
20	Portland, OR	2,472,282	556,624
21	Raleigh	1,394,787	305,515
22	Minneapolis	3,619,844	705,541
23	San Jose	1,950,901	309,141

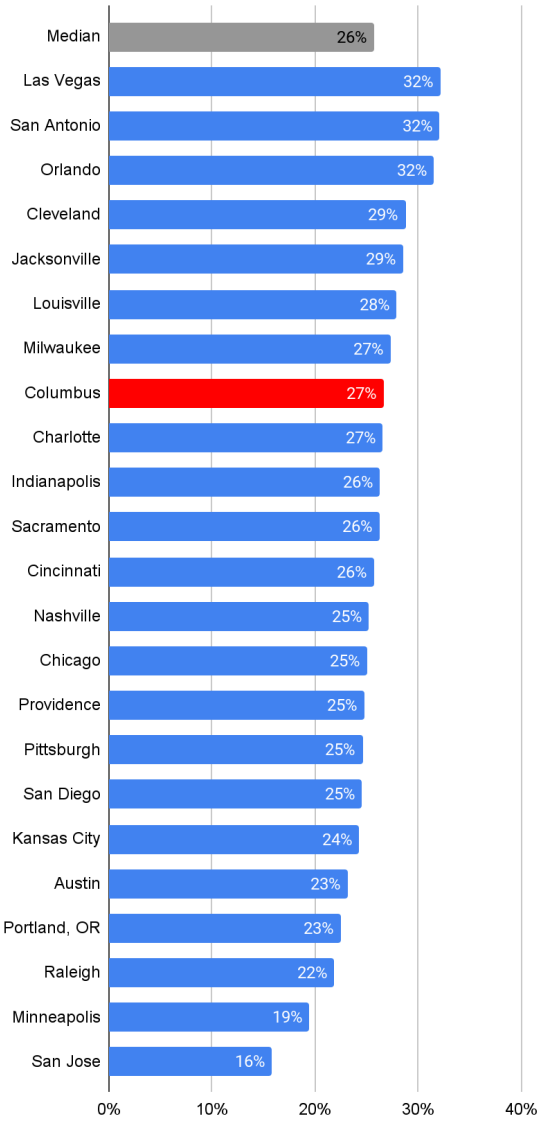
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Population living below 200% FPL



Percentage of the population living below 200% FPL, 2022



Indicator 3.06: Income Supports

This indicator presents American Community Survey data on households that received public assistance in the previous 12 months. These include disability Supplemental Security Income (SSI), cash public assistance payments from state or local governments, or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly "food stamp") benefits.

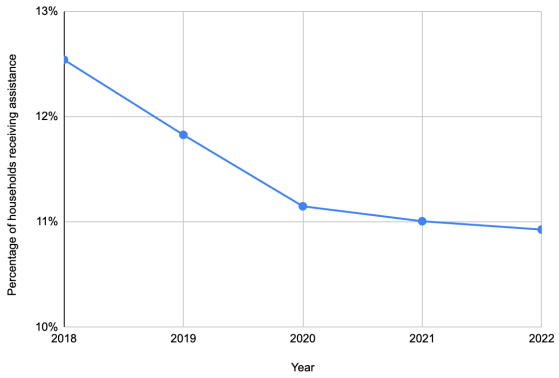
Households receiving public benefits, 2022

	Metro Area	SSI	Cash Assistance	SNAP
1	Providence	44,479	28,705	103,816
2	Orlando	46,284	24,604	125,293
3	Milwaukee	34,538	12,242	88,072
4	Cleveland	52,333	24,125	117,982
5	Las Vegas	35,120	30,760	105,434
6	Pittsburgh	53,215	31,651	131,107
7	San Antonio	50,602	21,940	117,750
8	Portland, OR	40,468	40,557	115,495
9	Chicago	162,673	94,039	445,259
10	Jacksonville	28,526	15,995	76,137
11	Sacramento	54,747	34,680	90,817
12	Columbus	41,924	16,096	85,666
13	Charlotte	38,831	14,249	97,854
14	Cincinnati	44,387	18,486	80,816
15	San Diego	55,952	35,479	94,795
16	Louisville	27,759	9,417	46,676
17	Indianapolis	36,140	15,282	70,194
18	Nashville	31,080	13,472	59,825
19	Minneapolis	55,084	48,608	100,000
20	Raleigh	16,911	7,336	39,347
21	Kansas City	33,839	15,217	61,323
22	Austin	26,671	15,277	54,100
23	San Jose	29,864	16,394	33,755

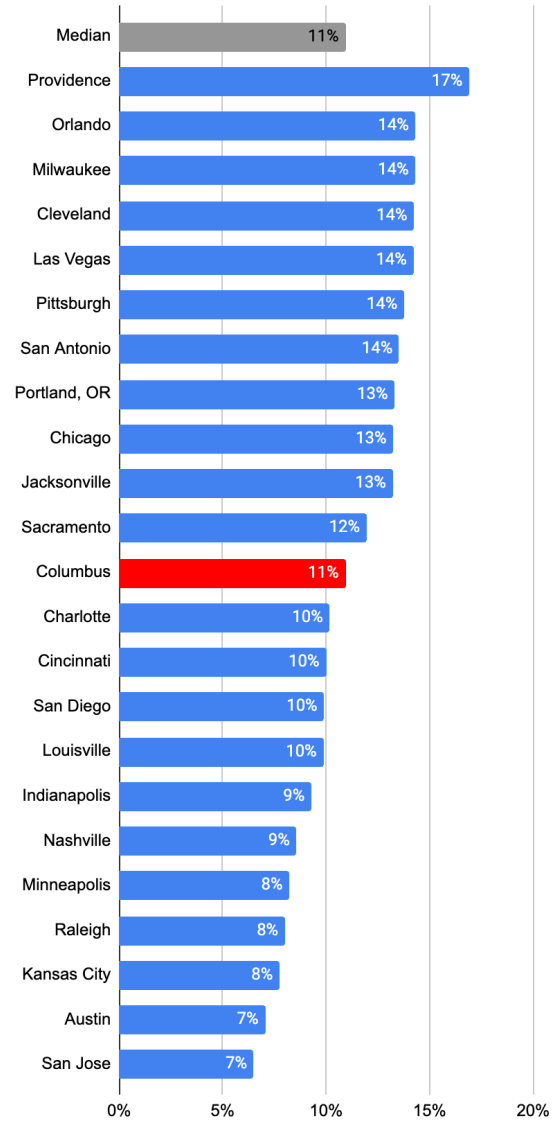
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of households receiving cash assistance or SNAP



Percentage of households receiving cash assistance or SNAP, 2022



Indicator 3.07: Workers in Poverty

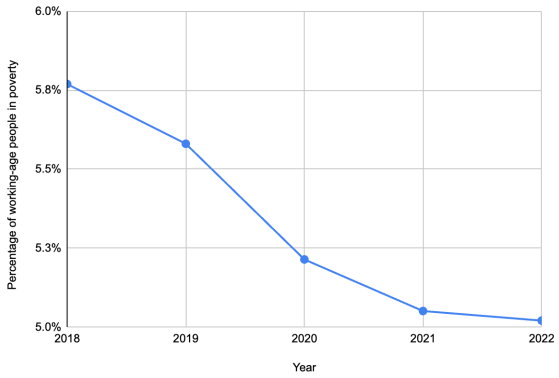
This indicator presents American Community Survey data on working people in poverty and working-age people in poverty. This measure gives insight into how well comparison metropolitan areas provide opportunities for people at working age to stay out of poverty. Over 16,000 full-time workers in the Columbus metropolitan area have income below the federal poverty line.

	Workers in Poverty, 2022			
	Metro Area	Full-Time Workers in Poverty	Part-Time Workers in Poverty	Working-Age Nonworkers in Poverty
1	San Antonio	28,092	73,953	137,805
2	Columbus	16,296	66,578	98,822
3	Austin	20,631	66,490	88,126
4	Cleveland	16,940	59,937	126,083
5	Milwaukee	12,304	43,650	81,343
6	Orlando	24,114	72,015	142,189
7	Cincinnati	15,465	63,587	106,607
8	Las Vegas	21,508	58,698	135,404
9	Nashville	17,496	51,707	82,761
10	Louisville	10,430	33,811	64,536
11	Sacramento	17,404	63,788	133,904
12	Indianapolis	14,609	52,072	92,004
13	Jacksonville	13,483	38,305	83,854
14	Charlotte	21,472	61,738	111,617
15	Raleigh	9,482	33,438	46,049
16	Portland, OR	13,764	64,045	111,676
17	Kansas City	17,315	48,321	88,306
18	San Diego	21,173	78,482	162,546
19	Chicago	65,451	221,222	473,269
20	Pittsburgh	12,884	58,788	120,443
21	Minneapolis	18,333	85,207	118,958
22	Providence	8,453	38,639	92,584
23	San Jose	8,382	31,859	71,098

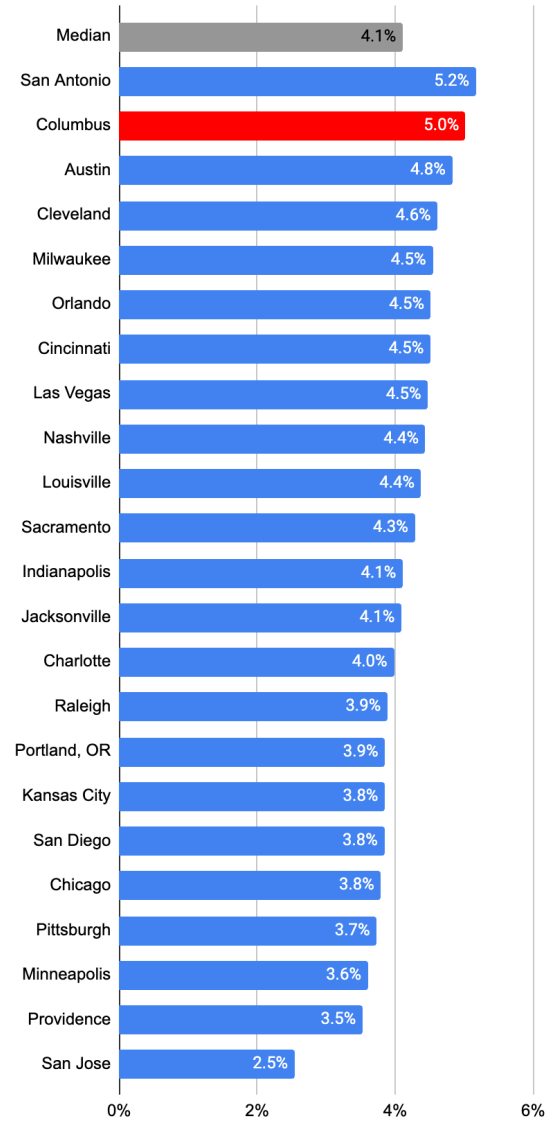
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of working-age people working poor



Percentage of working-age people who are working poor, 2022



Indicator 3.08: Homeownership

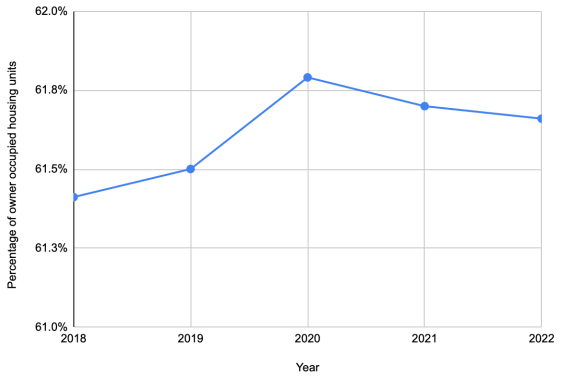
This indicator presents American Community Survey data on homeownership. A housing unit is considered owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, and includes both units with a mortgage and units fully paid off.

	Owner-occupied housing units, 2022		
	Metro Area	Total occupied housing units	Total owner-occupied housing units
1	Minneapolis	1,439,408	1,021,011
2	Pittsburgh	1,020,243	716,261
3	Louisville	515,310	349,990
4	Cincinnati	892,073	605,648
5	Raleigh	536,357	358,214
6	Indianapolis	822,994	545,951
7	Charlotte	1,026,048	677,466
8	Nashville	772,128	508,986
9	Jacksonville	623,232	410,398
10	Kansas City	869,964	568,916
11	Chicago	3,654,700	2,384,623
12	Cleveland	883,673	576,104
13	Orlando	948,499	596,700
14	San Antonio	930,395	585,139
15	Providence	662,080	413,136
16	Portland, OR	986,857	613,831
17	Sacramento	867,690	538,208
18	Columbus	843,638	520,188
19	Milwaukee	648,737	390,320
20	Austin	905,689	532,940
21	Las Vegas	832,367	467,708
22	San Jose	670,204	374,638
23	San Diego	1,149,157	623,317

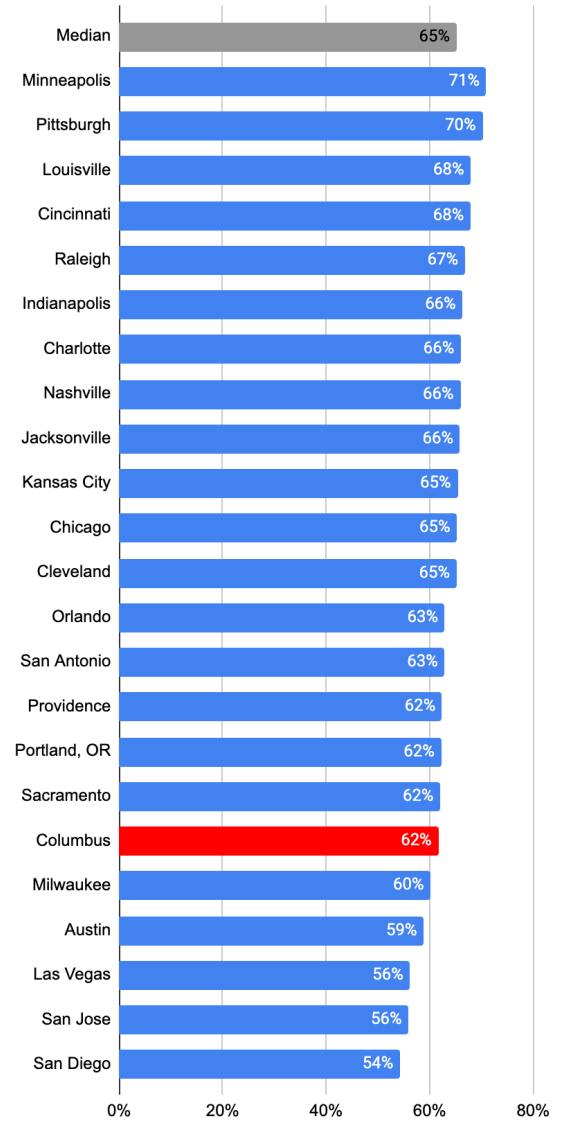
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of owner-occupied housing units



Percentage of owner-occupied units, 2022



Indicator 3.09: Housing Starts

This indicator presents Census Bureau data on new housing unit permits. As metro populations and households change, the type of housing stock that accommodates them may need to be built, such as multifamily apartments for persons living alone or single family homes for larger households.

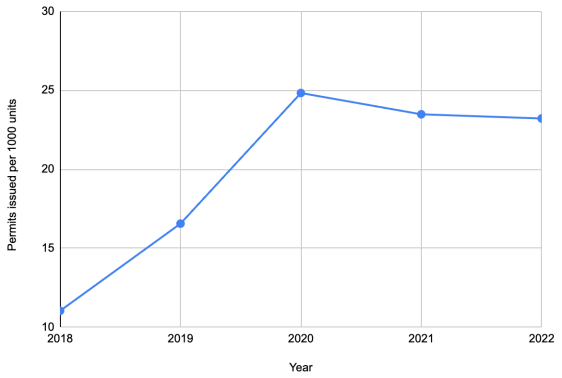
Housing permits issued and total housing units, 2022

	Metro Area	Number of housing permits issued	Percent permits issued to multifamily units	Total housing units
1	Austin	38,773	57.4%	532,940
2	Raleigh	20,619	41.1%	358,214
3	Jacksonville	20,326	38.6%	410,398
4	Nashville	23,558	41.2%	508,986
5	Charlotte	29,419	34.9%	677,466
6	Orlando	25,415	32.9%	596,700
7	San Antonio	16,485	47.1%	585,139
8	Las Vegas	13,073	22.8%	467,708
9	Columbus	12,075	53.1%	520,188
10	Indianapolis	12,554	42.2%	545,951
11	Sacramento	11,941	33.6%	538,208
12	Louisville	6,731	56.7%	349,990
13	Portland, OR	11,382	44.4%	613,831
14	San Diego	11,469	73.4%	623,317
15	Minneapolis	18,633	55.8%	1,021,011
16	San Jose	6,227	67.3%	374,638
17	Kansas City	7,514	42.8%	568,916
18	Cincinnati	6,241	40.5%	605,648
19	Pittsburgh	6,294	47.1%	716,261
20	Milwaukee	2,844	50.5%	390,320
21	Chicago	15,028	43.8%	2,384,623
22	Cleveland	3,491	28.4%	576,104
23	Providence	1,930	35.0%	413,136

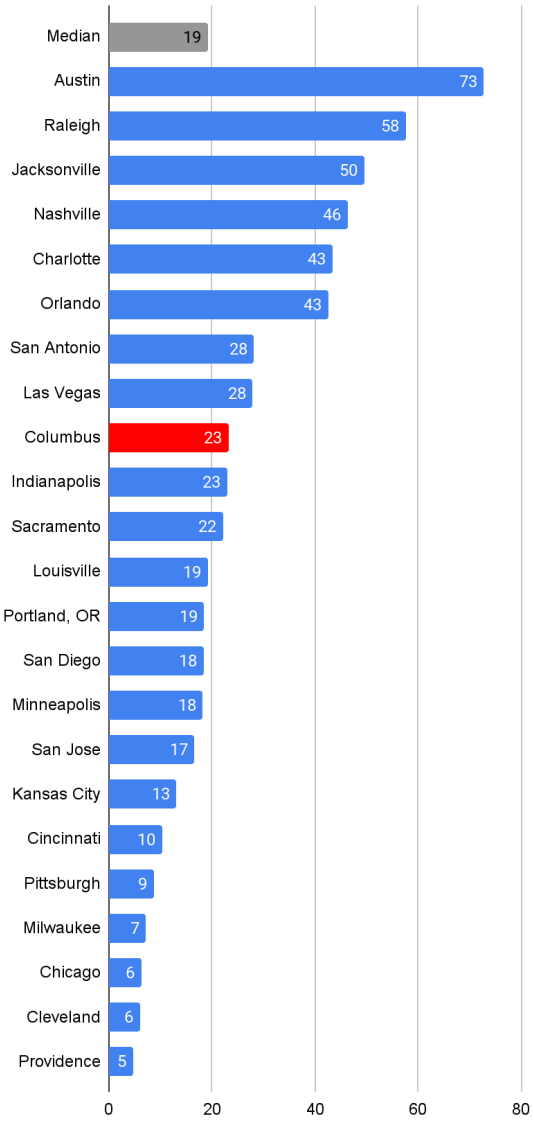
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Survey of Building Permits, American Community Survey

Columbus Trends: Permits issued per 1,000 housing units



Permits issued per 1,000 housing units, 2022



Indicator 3.10: Housing & Transportation Costs

This indicator presents data on housing and transportation costs from the Center for Neighborhood Technology. The H+T Affordability Index was designed to measure housing and transportation affordability by adding both together as a percentage of household income.

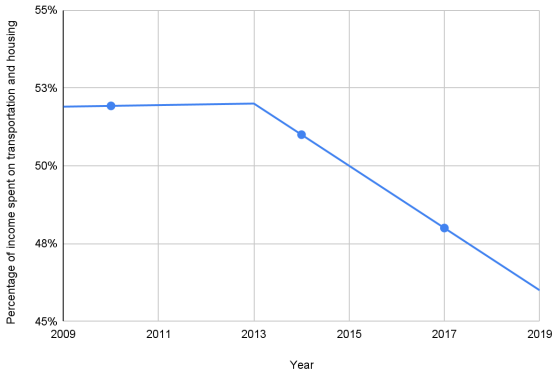
Housing & transportation affordability, 2019

	Metro Area	Housing as a percentage of household income	Transportation as a percentage of household income
1	Orlando	30%	24%
2	San Diego	33%	20%
3	Las Vegas	28%	24%
4	Sacramento	30%	22%
5	Jacksonville	27%	23%
6	San Antonio	27%	24%
7	Cleveland	26%	23%
8	Charlotte	25%	23%
9	Louisville	24%	24%
10	Chicago	28%	19%
11	Milwaukee	27%	21%
12	Nashville	25%	22%
13	Portland, OR	27%	19%
14	Providence	27%	20%
15	Austin	27%	19%
16	Cincinnati	24%	22%
17	Columbus	25%	21%
18	Indianapolis	23%	23%
19	Kansas City	24%	21%
20	Pittsburgh	24%	22%
21	Raleigh	23%	20%
22	Minneapolis	24%	18%
23	San Jose	28%	15%

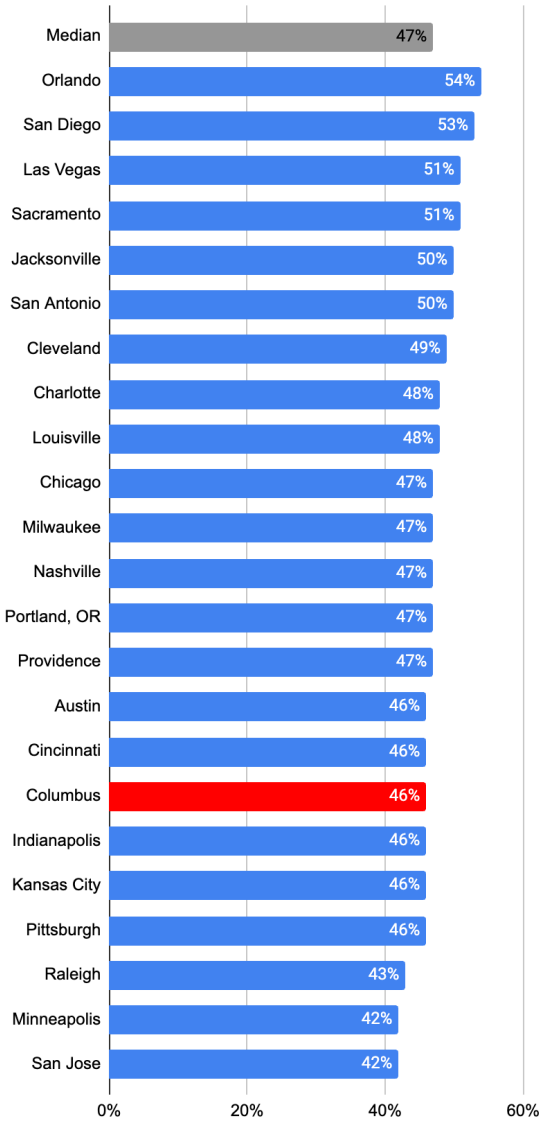
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Housing & Transportation Affordability Index



Housing and transportation as percentage of income, 2019



Indicator 3.11: Rental Housing Affordability

This indicator presents 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), a renter is cost burdened if she pays more than 30% of her annual household income for rent and utilities.

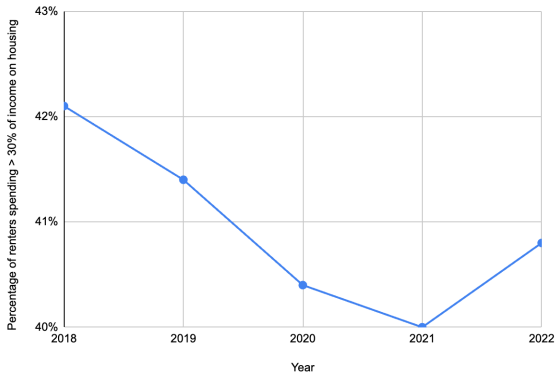
Rental housing units and housing cost burden, 2022

	Metro Area	Total renter-occupied housing units	Number of renters housing cost burdened
1	San Diego	525,840	52,159
2	Orlando	351,799	42,642
3	Sacramento	329,482	44,987
4	Las Vegas	364,659	50,747
5	Jacksonville	212,834	28,035
6	Portland, OR	373,026	45,837
7	San Antonio	345,256	51,101
8	Nashville	263,142	32,587
9	Austin	372,749	43,477
10	Minneapolis	418,397	56,374
11	Milwaukee	258,417	44,751
12	Providence	248,944	43,436
13	Chicago	1,270,077	188,193
14	Indianapolis	277,043	45,916
15	Raleigh	178,143	21,355
16	Charlotte	348,582	43,819
17	Cleveland	307,569	62,364
18	San Jose	295,566	21,161
19	Kansas City	301,048	44,509
20	Louisville	165,320	28,124
21	Cincinnati	286,425	53,087
22	Columbus	323,450	48,031
23	Pittsburgh	303,982	55,325

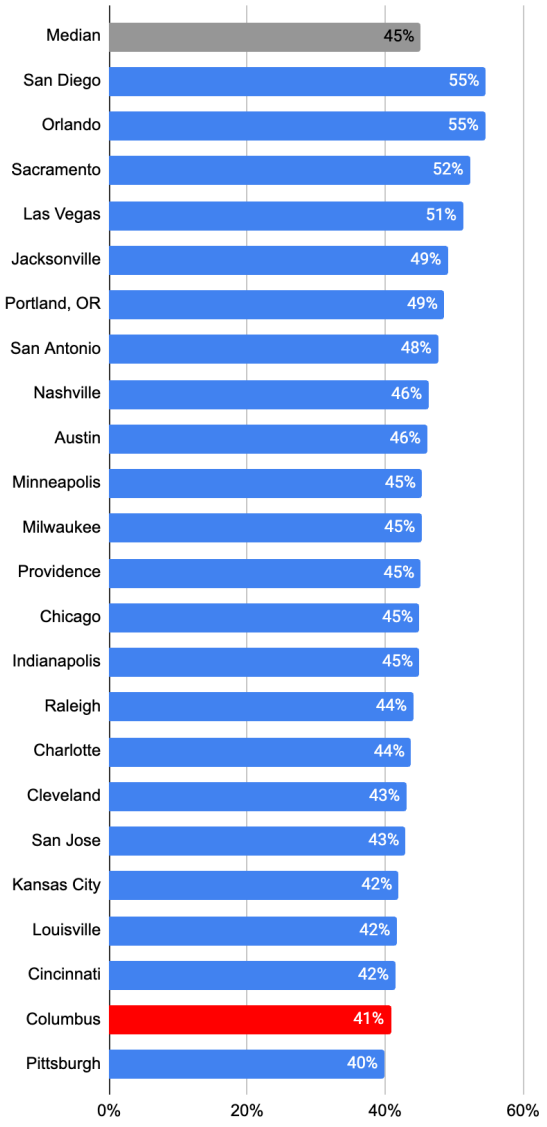
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of renters cost burdened by rent



Percentage of renters cost burdened by rent, 2022



Indicator 3.12: Households without a Vehicle

This indicator presents 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.

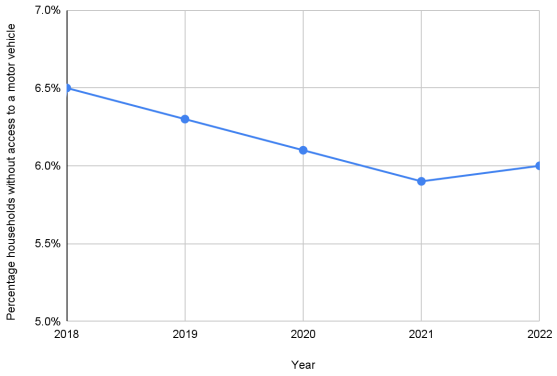
Number of households without access to a motor vehicle, 2022

	Metro Area	Households without access to a motor vehicle
1	Chicago	440,096
2	Pittsburgh	103,393
3	Cleveland	85,243
4	Providence	61,084
5	Milwaukee	57,922
6	Las Vegas	64,086
7	Portland, OR	76,062
8	Louisville	37,333
9	Cincinnati	61,862
10	Minneapolis	97,586
11	Columbus	50,859
12	Sacramento	49,509
13	San Jose	38,098
14	Indianapolis	46,246
15	Jacksonville	35,111
16	San Antonio	52,274
17	Kansas City	47,992
18	San Diego	62,302
19	Charlotte	48,923
20	Orlando	44,615
21	Austin	39,647
22	Nashville	32,617
23	Raleigh	21,146

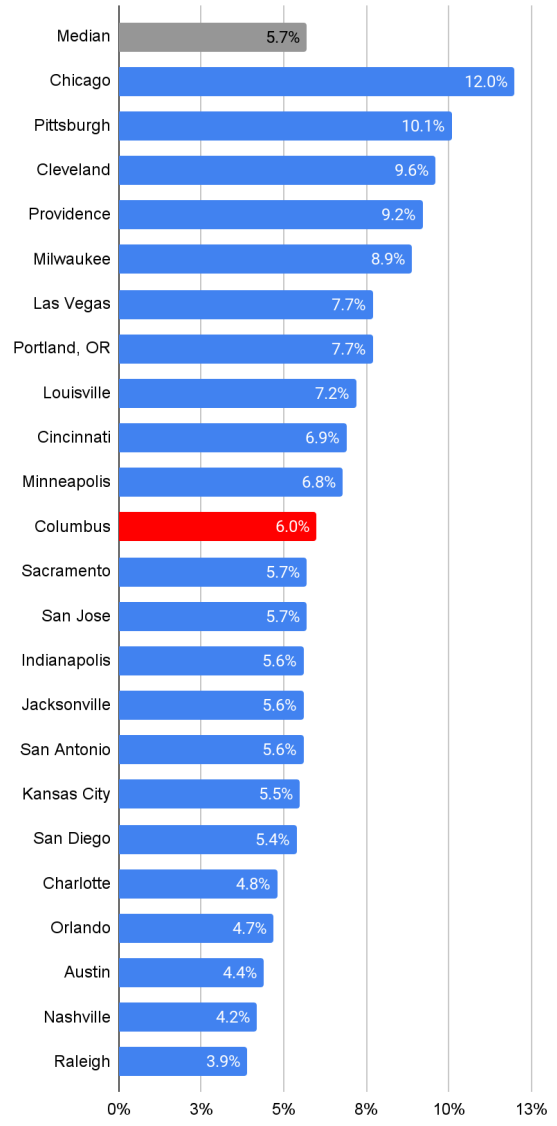
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage households without access to a motor vehicle



Percentage households without access to a motor vehicle, 2022



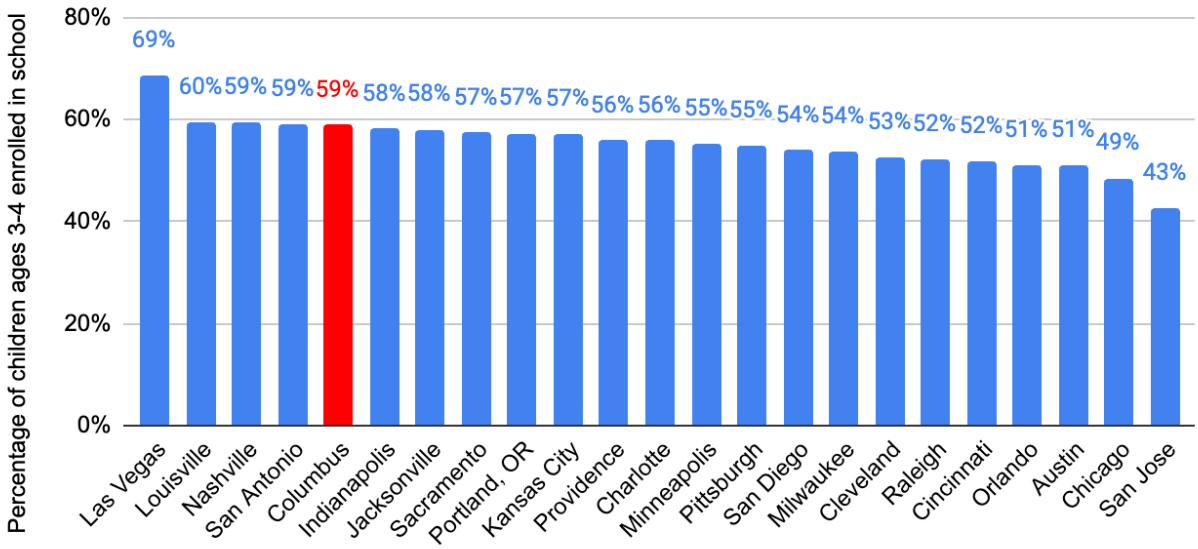
Section 4: Lifelong Learning

This section comprises indicators of literacy, school engagement, educational attainment, and access to research and learning that describe the educational resources of metropolitan areas.

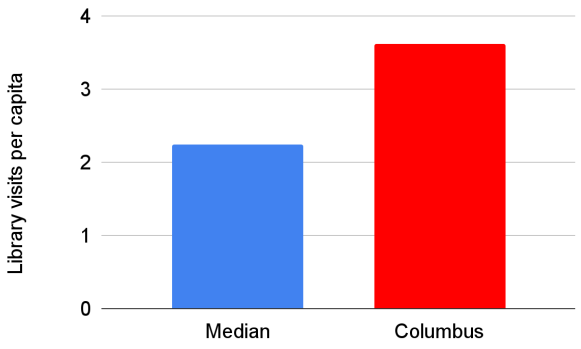
The following are the lifelong learning indicator categories:

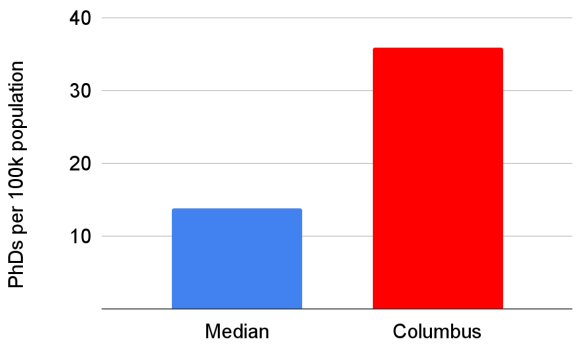
Lifelong Learning Highlights

The Columbus region has a high percentage of three- and four-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten programs, enough to place it in the top tier among its peers for prekindergarten enrollment.



Our comparisons also suggest high rates of adult education for Columbus. Columbus came second in the cohort in library visits per capita and sixth in doctoral degrees per 100,000 population.





Lifelong Learning Rankings

Where does Columbus rank among the 23 cohort metropolitan areas in this section? This table displays Columbus's rank for each indicator, along with the top and bottom ranking metropolitan areas in the cohort. Indicators are sorted by Columbus's ranking, with high rates at the top and low rates at the bottom of the table.

Indicator	Highest Metro (1st)	Columbus	Lowest Metro (23rd)
Annual public library visits per capita	Cleveland (4.3)	2nd (3.6)	Sacramento (1.2)
Percentage of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school	Las Vegas (69%)	5th (59%)	San Jose (43%)
Research doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 population	Austin (49)	6th (36)	Jacksonville (0)
Percentage 25 years and older with a graduate degree	San Jose (27%)	9th (15%)	Las Vegas (9%)
Percentage of households without an internet subscription	Cleveland (13%)	15th (8%)	San Jose (5%)
Status dropout rate, ages 16 to 19	Austin (5.2%)	17th (2.4%)	Nashville (2.0%)
Percentage of K-12 students eligible for FRPL	Las Vegas (90%)	20th (35%)	Chicago (9%)

Indicator 4.01: High School Attendance

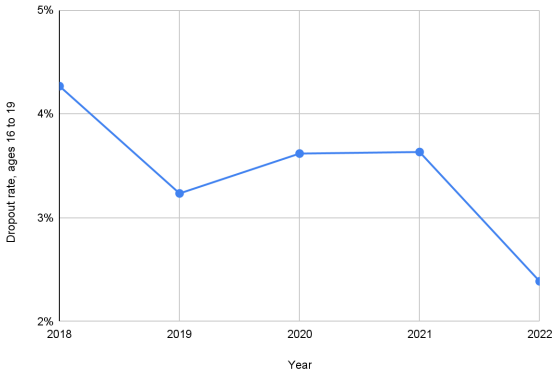
This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on high school attendance. It measures the percentage of teens age 16 to 19 neither currently enrolled in school nor holding a high school diploma, known as the status dropout rate. Also measured is the percentage of 16 to 19-year-olds neither in school nor the labor force.

	Idle teens, ages 16 to 19, 2022	
	Metro Area	Percentage of population ages 16-19 not in school & not in labor force
1	Austin	3.5%
2	Cleveland	4.7%
3	Las Vegas	6.9%
4	Kansas City	5.1%
5	Indianapolis	5.3%
6	Jacksonville	6.4%
7	Chicago	4.4%
8	Charlotte	4.6%
9	San Antonio	5.3%
10	Milwaukee	3.6%
11	Orlando	3.6%
12	Portland, OR	4.3%
13	Louisville	4.4%
14	Providence	2.0%
15	San Jose	3.3%
16	Minneapolis	3.2%
17	Columbus	4.5%
18	Raleigh	3.2%
19	Sacramento	6.0%
20	Pittsburgh	2.6%
21	Cincinnati	3.1%
22	San Diego	4.4%
23	Nashville	4.9%

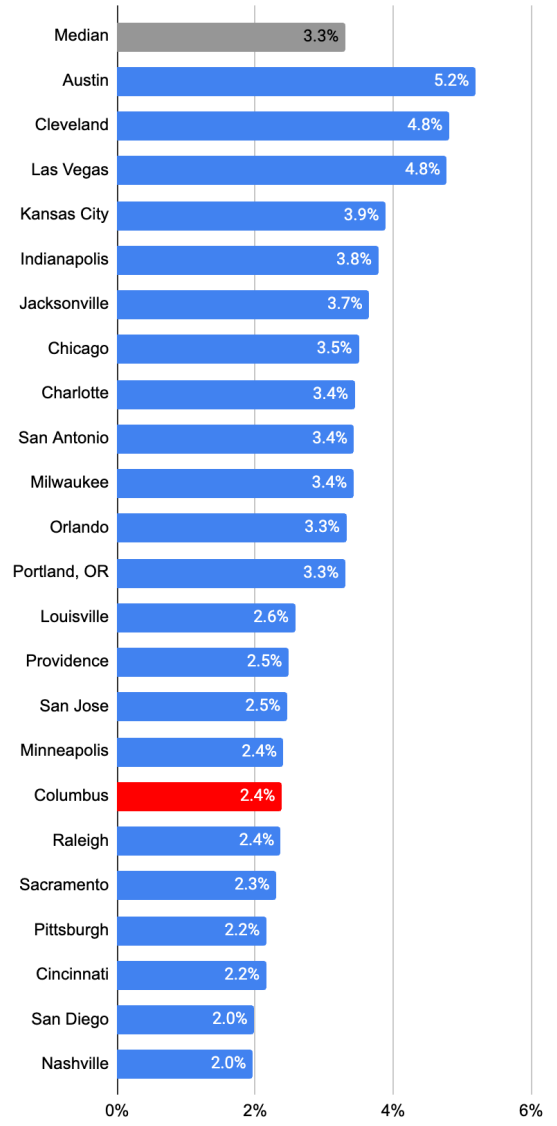
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Status dropout rate, ages 16 to 19



Status dropout rate, ages 16 to 19, 2022



Indicator 4.02: Educational Attainment

This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on the educational attainment of the entire adult population (ages 25 years and up) in a given region.

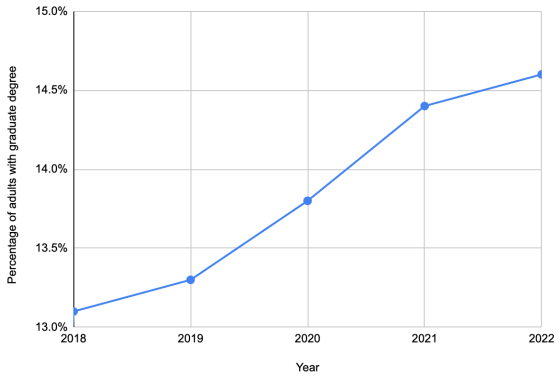
Educational attainment, population 25 years and older, 2022

	Metro Area	Percent without a HS diploma	Percent with a HS diploma only	Percent with a bachelor's degree or higher
1	San Jose	10.9%	13.9%	54.3%
2	Raleigh	7.1%	17.4%	49.5%
3	Austin	8.8%	17.6%	48.5%
4	Chicago	10.3%	23.3%	40.2%
5	San Diego	11.3%	18.1%	41.0%
6	Portland, OR	7.2%	20.0%	41.3%
7	Minneapolis	5.9%	20.3%	44.2%
8	Pittsburgh	5.2%	31.3%	37.1%
9	Columbus	7.8%	26.7%	39.0%
10	Kansas City	7.0%	25.2%	38.5%
11	Nashville	8.6%	25.6%	39.3%
12	Cincinnati	7.9%	29.1%	35.9%
13	Cleveland	8.4%	28.4%	33.6%
14	Milwaukee	7.5%	26.0%	38.0%
15	Providence	11.8%	28.1%	34.0%
16	Indianapolis	9.3%	27.2%	36.8%
17	Charlotte	9.6%	22.8%	38.1%
18	Sacramento	10.0%	20.7%	35.6%
19	Louisville	9.0%	28.9%	32.3%
20	Orlando	9.9%	25.3%	34.8%
21	Jacksonville	8.3%	27.0%	34.0%
22	San Antonio	13.2%	25.3%	30.8%
23	Las Vegas	13.5%	27.8%	26.4%

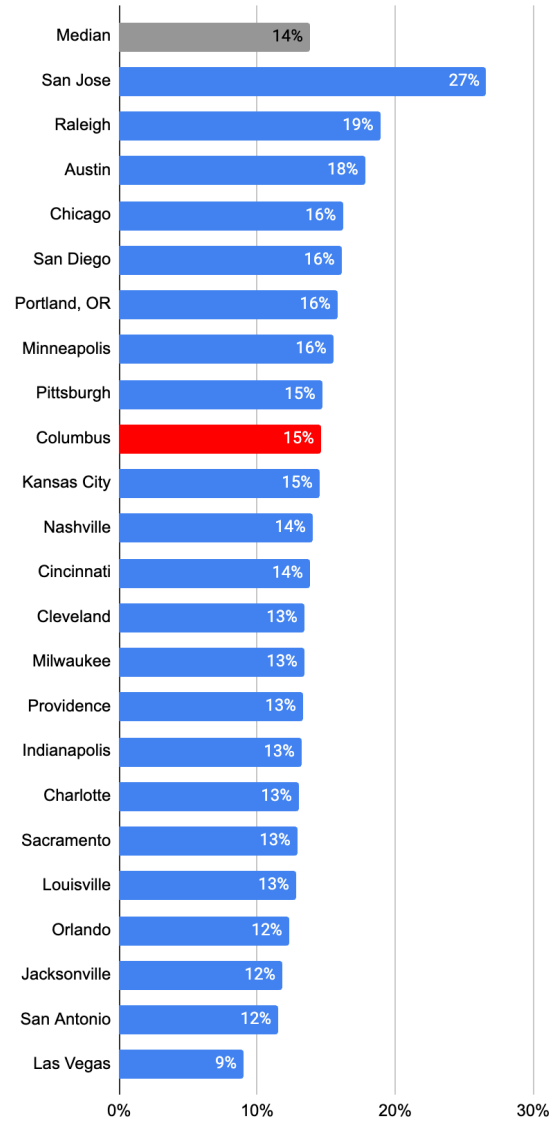
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: 25 years and older with a graduate degree



Percentage 25 years and older with a graduate degree, 2022



Indicator 4.03: Pre-K Enrollment

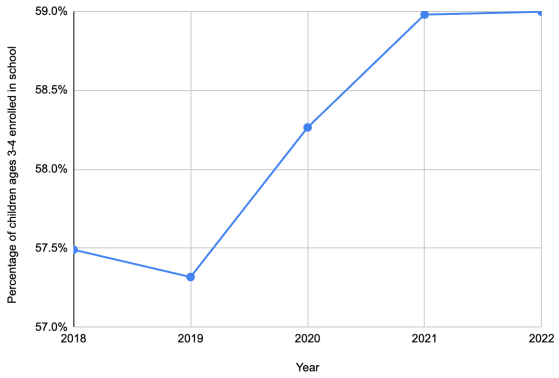
This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on school enrollment of children ages 3 and 4, including the type of school (public or private). A limitation of the data is it does not represent all nursery and preschool enrollment, as these institutions include children outside the 3 to 4 age range.

	Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school, 2022		
	Metro Area	Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in public school	Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in private school
1	Las Vegas	10,948	6,720
2	Louisville	5,835	6,265
3	Nashville	11,132	10,145
4	San Antonio	19,205	9,504
5	Columbus	12,020	9,930
6	Indianapolis	10,912	10,811
7	Jacksonville	9,256	7,308
8	Sacramento	14,025	11,577
9	Portland, OR	9,743	13,662
10	Kansas City	15,183	9,665
11	Charlotte	13,355	15,727
12	Providence	8,798	6,734
13	Minneapolis	25,107	16,028
14	Pittsburgh	11,017	10,574
15	San Diego	17,349	18,577
16	Milwaukee	11,359	7,133
17	Cleveland	11,417	10,152
18	Raleigh	5,547	11,687
19	Cincinnati	13,104	12,384
20	Orlando	15,429	15,403
21	Austin	14,108	14,421
22	Chicago	65,177	49,857
23	San Jose	9,088	17,006

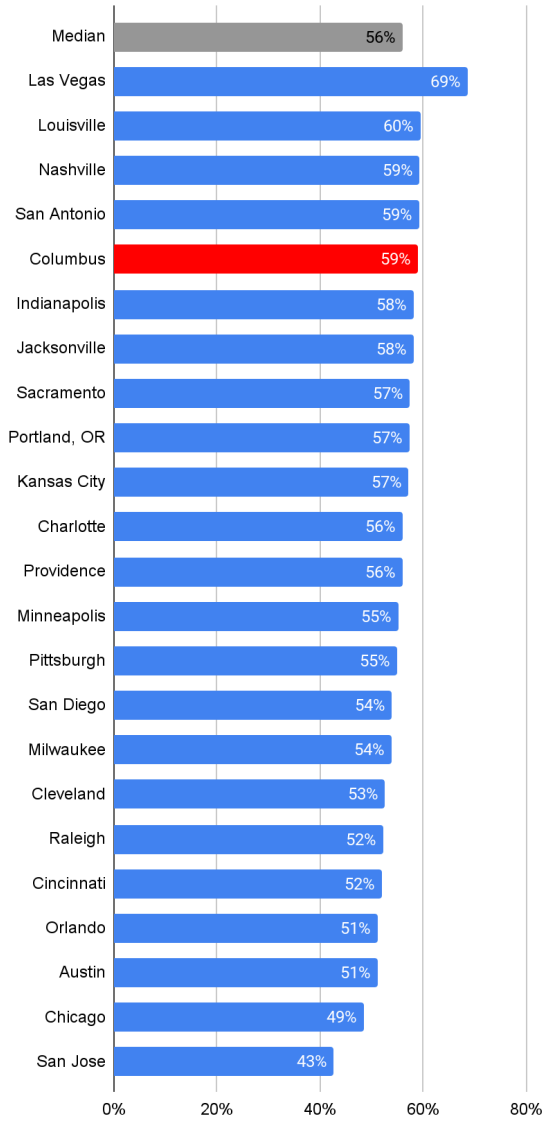
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

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



Percentage of children ages 3-4 enrolled in school, 2022



Indicator 4.04: School Lunch Assistance

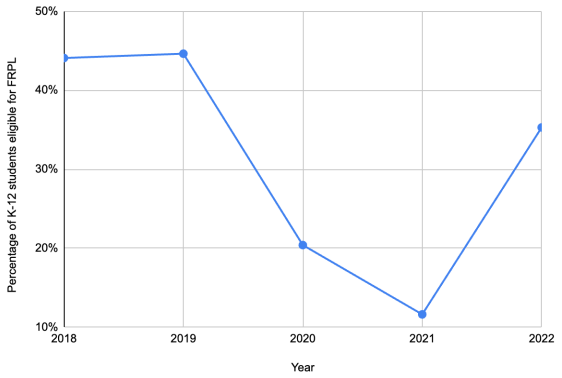
This indicator presents data from the National Center for Education Statistics on all K-12 students that are eligible for free or reduced price lunch (FRPL).

	K-12 students eligible for free and reduced lunch, 2022		
	Metro Area	Number of K-12 Students eligible for free lunch	Number of K-12 students eligible for reduced lunch
1	Las Vegas	307,794	7,258
2	Portland, OR	123,553	183,539
3	San Antonio	247,365	19,560
4	Louisville	81,879	5,737
5	San Diego	198,613	37,254
6	Sacramento	163,858	20,887
7	Charlotte	198,085	7,312
8	Indianapolis	153,222	12,174
9	Orlando	169,704	20,048
10	Pittsburgh	131,075	2,984
11	Providence	51,623	90,720
12	Jacksonville	98,760	4,898
13	Cincinnati	130,868	10,034
14	Austin	143,603	16,958
15	Milwaukee	89,903	4,448
16	Kansas City	122,956	21,673
17	Minneapolis	183,033	40,274
18	Raleigh	77,128	7,377
19	Cleveland	85,301	7,980
20	Columbus	99,456	12,585
21	San Jose	73,459	11,708
22	Nashville	61,399	0
23	Chicago	104,279	4,838

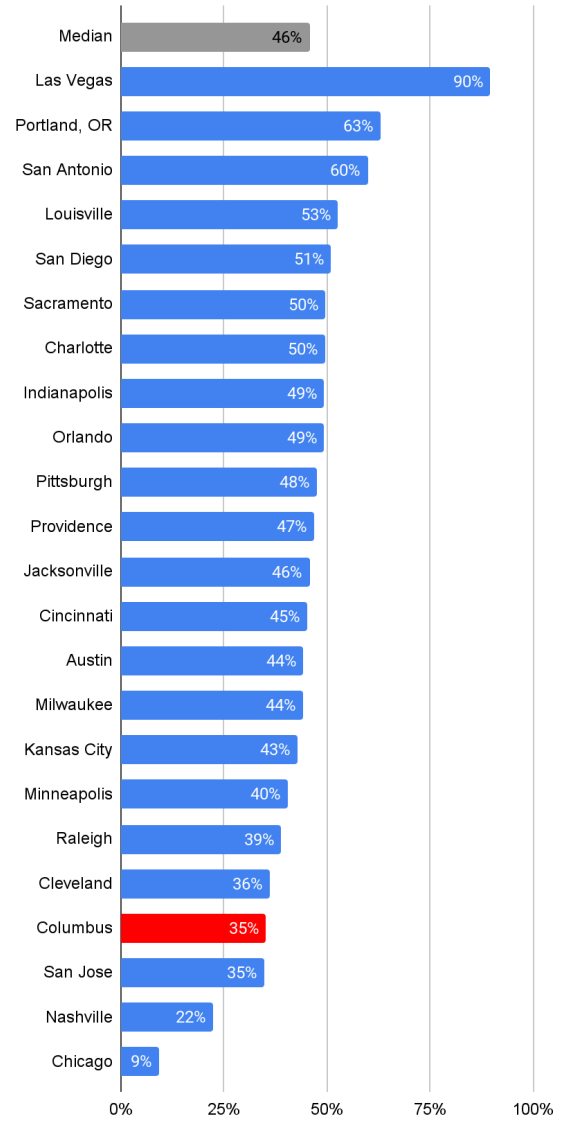
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data

Columbus Trends: Percentage of K-12 students eligible for FRPL



Percentage of K-12 students eligible for FRPL, 2022



Indicator 4.05: Libraries

This indicator presents data from the Institute of Museum and Library Services on public library statistics. A public library is a library accessible to residents and generally funded from public sources. Information includes circulation, program attendance, number of borrowers, and library visits.

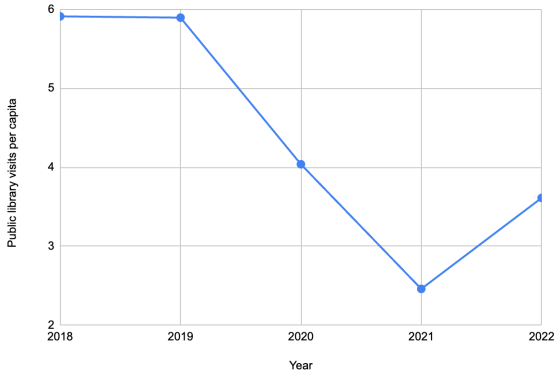
Circulation, attendance, library cards, and visits, 2022

	Metro Area	Total annual circulation (thousands)	Total annual program attendance (thousands)	Total registered borrowers (thousands)	Total annual library visits (thousands)
1	Cleveland	32,298	951	1,740	8,896
2	Columbus	26,620	609	1,324	7,719
3	Milwaukee	11,879	380	881	5,025
4	Cincinnati	28,684	807	1,436	6,327
5	San Jose	23,709	413	1,660	5,142
6	Indianapolis	17,322	399	735	5,338
7	Portland, OR	37,537	39	1,147	6,137
8	Chicago	74,317	2,081	3,736	22,884
9	Providence	8,116	332	525	3,907
10	Minneapolis	36,047	326	2,505	8,368
11	Pittsburgh	13,733	740	715	5,320
12	Kansas City	20,071	398	1,207	4,915
13	San Diego	16,322	328	1,322	6,501
14	Nashville	10,315	382	768	3,643
15	Jacksonville	6,310	578	1,035	2,950
16	Las Vegas	9,738	449	652	4,082
17	Louisville	5,254	325	724	2,228
18	Austin	13,046	359	866	3,961
19	Orlando	10,579	414	939	4,272
20	San Antonio	10,120	286	923	3,821
21	Raleigh	10,159	151	474	2,111
22	Charlotte	11,181	383	2,125	3,567
23	Sacramento	12,277	133	1,176	2,805

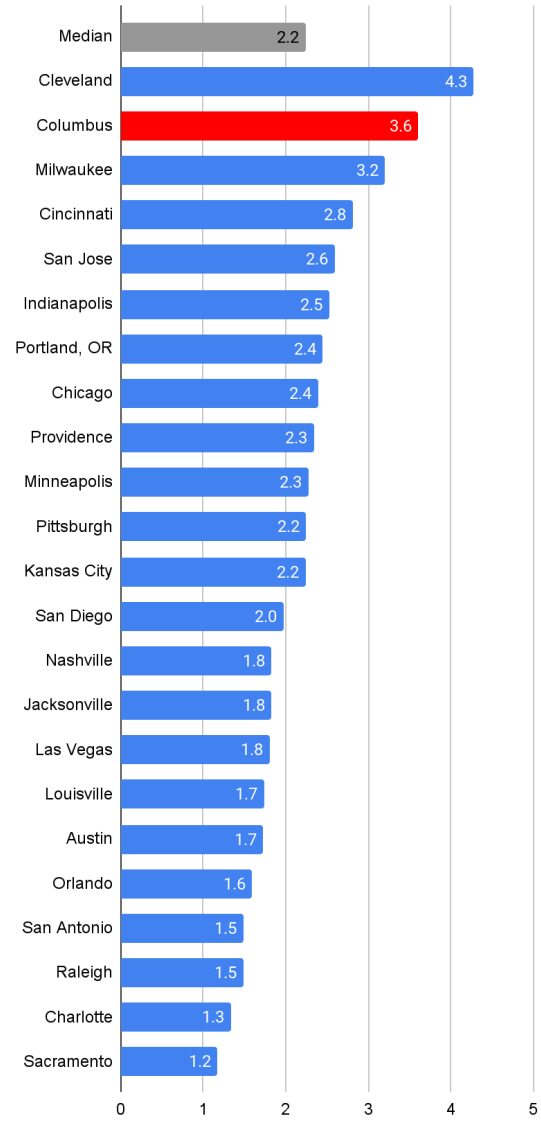
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Annual public library visits per capita



Annual public library visits per capita, 2022



Indicator 4.06: Research Universities

This indicator presents data from the National Science Foundation on doctorate-granting institutions. It measures the annual number of research doctoral degrees (excluding professional doctoral degrees, such as those in medicine and law) awarded at regional colleges and universities.

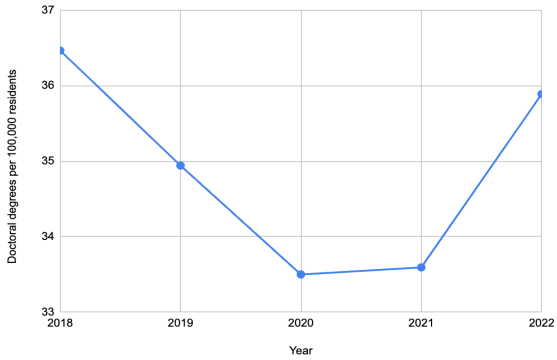
Research degrees and research universities, 2022

	Metro Area	Institutions granting doctoral degrees	Number of doctoral degrees awarded
1	Austin	2	1,125
2	San Jose	2	843
3	Minneapolis	2	1,468
4	Raleigh	1	540
5	Pittsburgh	3	851
6	Columbus	1	767
7	Providence	3	410
8	Sacramento	1	587
9	San Diego	4	709
10	Nashville	3	397
11	Portland, OR	2	352
12	Milwaukee	2	213
13	Chicago	8	1,223
14	Louisville	1	157
15	Cincinnati	2	258
16	Orlando	1	299
17	Cleveland	2	227
18	San Antonio	3	176
19	Charlotte	1	156
20	Las Vegas	1	110
21	Indianapolis	1	89
22	Kansas City	1	77
23	Jacksonville	N/A	N/A

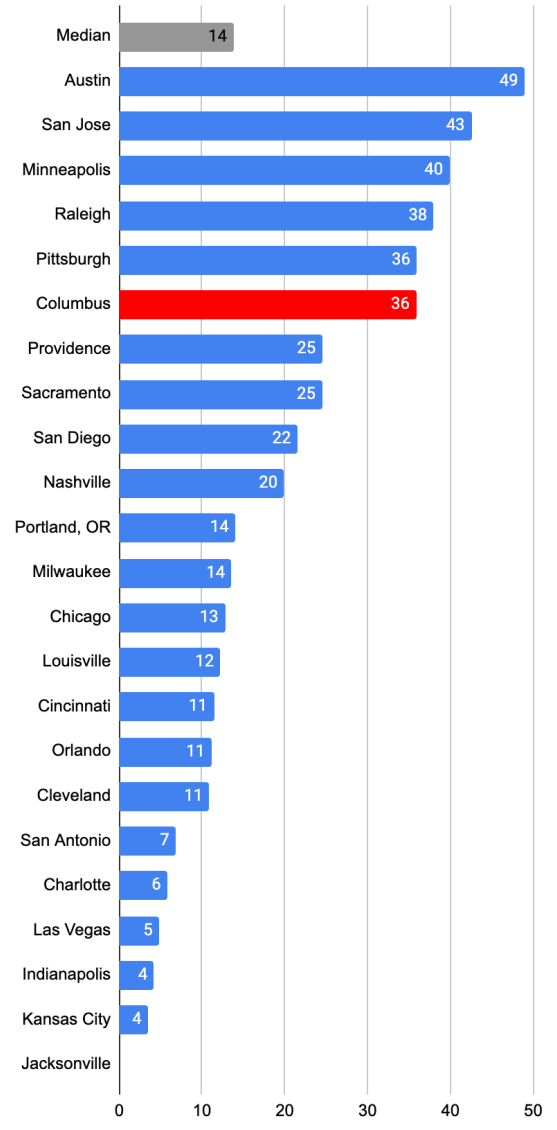
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: National Science Foundation, Survey of Earned Doctorates

Columbus Trends: Doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 population



Research doctoral degrees awarded per 100,000 population, 2022



Indicator 4.07: Broadband Availability

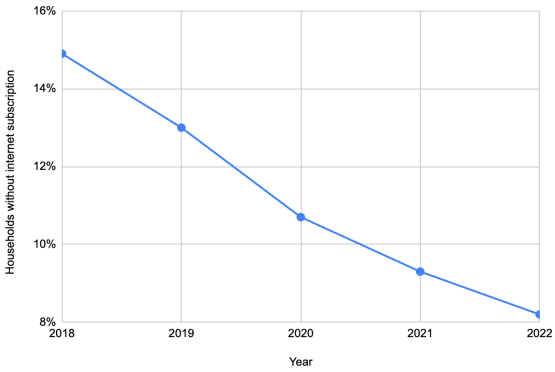
This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on internet availability in households. As more educational, healthcare, and employment resources move to online formats, the "digital divide" among households with reliable internet access and those that do not becomes a salient issue.

	Households with limited internet subscriptions, 2022		
	Metro Area	Percent with internet via cellular data plan only	Percent with non-broadband internet
1	Cleveland	9.6%	0.2%
2	Pittsburgh	9.8%	0.3%
3	Louisville	12.9%	0.2%
4	Milwaukee	9.7%	0.2%
5	Providence	10.3%	0.2%
6	Las Vegas	10.5%	0.1%
7	San Antonio	11.9%	0.1%
8	Indianapolis	11.4%	0.2%
9	Chicago	10.1%	0.1%
10	Cincinnati	9.4%	0.3%
11	Kansas City	10.9%	0.2%
12	Jacksonville	13.7%	0.1%
13	Charlotte	9.5%	0.1%
14	Nashville	10.5%	0.1%
15	Columbus	9.2%	0.1%
16	Orlando	9.5%	0.1%
17	Minneapolis	9.4%	0.2%
18	Raleigh	7.8%	0.1%
19	Sacramento	9.7%	0.2%
20	Austin	9.0%	0.1%
21	Portland, OR	8.8%	0.2%
22	San Diego	9.0%	0.1%
23	San Jose	7.1%	0.1%

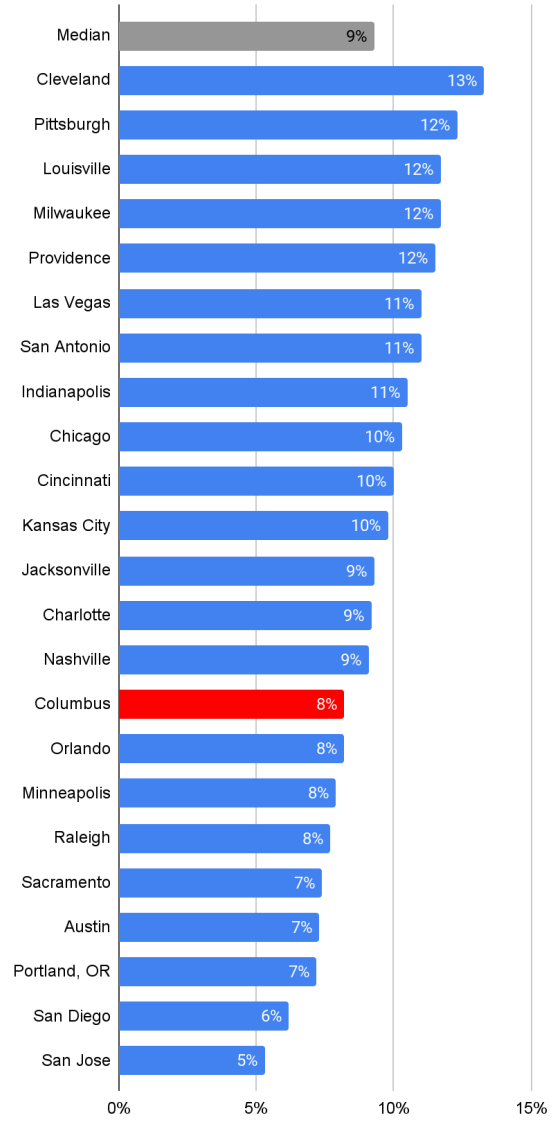
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Households without an internet subscription



Percentage of households without an internet subscription, 2022



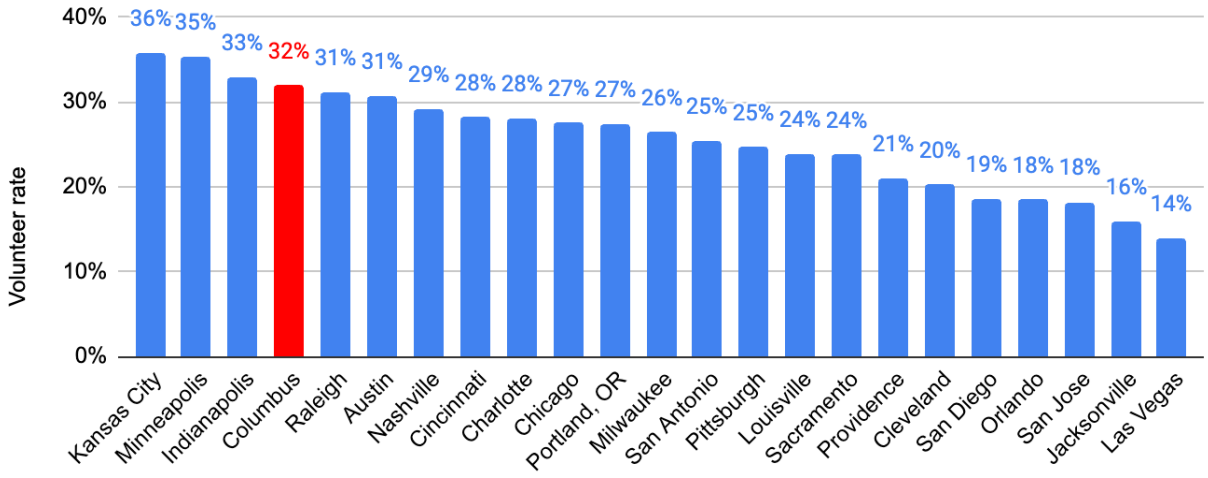
Section 5: Community Wellbeing

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

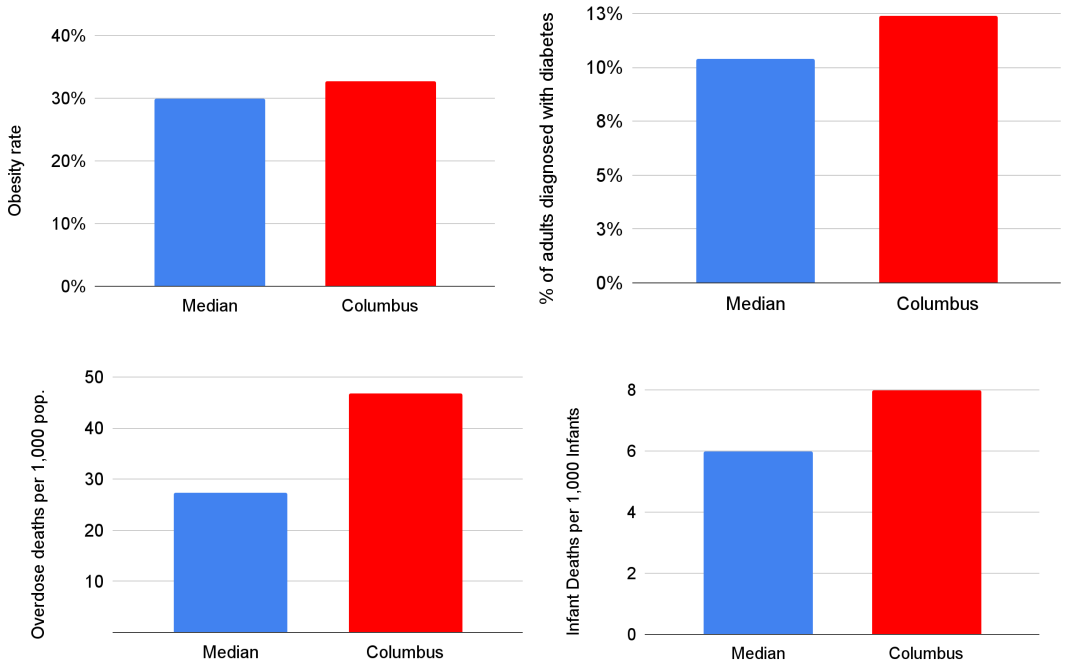
The following are the community wellbeing indicator categories:

Community Wellbeing Highlights

Columbus has a volunteer rate that is higher than other cohort communities. It came fourth in the percentage of residents who volunteer and was only four percentage points behind the cohort leader, Kansas City.



Columbus residents face health challenges. Among cohort members, Columbus ranks in the top five in obesity, diabetes, overdose deaths, and infant mortality.



Community Wellbeing Rankings

Where does Columbus rank among the 23 cohort metropolitan areas in this section? This table displays Columbus's rank for each indicator, along with the top and bottom ranking metropolitan areas in the cohort. Indicators are sorted by Columbus's ranking, with high rates at the top and low rates at the bottom of the table.

Indicator	Highest Metro (1st)	Columbus	Lowest Metro (23rd)
Overdose Deaths	Louisville (56)	3rd (47)	San Antonio (14)
Percentage of total land cropland and pastureland	Kansas City (62%)	3rd (54%)	Las Vegas (0%)
Percentage Fortune 1,000 board members who are women	Providence (40%)	3rd (35%)	Raleigh (24%)
Percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes	Louisville (14%)	4th (12%)	Portland, OR (8%)
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	Cleveland (9)	4th (8)	San Jose (3)
Overall Volunteer Rate	Kansas City (36%)	4th (32%)	Las Vegas (14%)
Percentage of adults who are obese	San Antonio (37%)	5th (33%)	Providence (26%)
Percentage of adults currently diagnosed with asthma	Providence (13%)	9th (10%)	Austin (7%)
Number of days with good air quality	Orlando (259)	11th (135)	San Diego (61)
Percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode	Portland, OR (28%)	11th (20%)	Louisville (15%)
Percentage of major public officials who are women	Las Vegas (75%)	11th (31%)	Jacksonville (12%)
Percentage of population without health insurance	San Antonio (16%)	12th (7%)	Providence (4%)
Traffic fatalities per 100,000 population	Louisville (17)	13th (10)	Providence (5)
Walk Score	Chicago (77)	13th (41)	Jacksonville (26)
Violent crimes per 100,000 population	Milwaukee (540)	14th (191)	Orlando (97)
Average daily departures	Chicago (1,161)	17th (118)	Providence (47)
Percentage of workers commuting 25 minutes or longer	Chicago (57%)	20th (41%)	Milwaukee (38%)
Charitable Contributions per capita	San Jose ($3,432.50)	20th ($435.79)	Providence ($290.18)
Unlinked passenger trips per capita	Portland, OR (33)	20th (5)	Indianapolis (3)

Indicator 5.01: Farmland

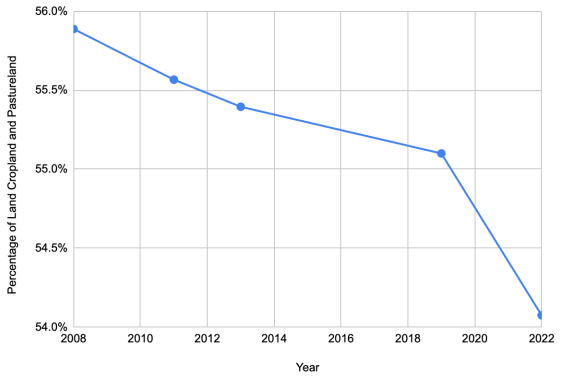
This indicator presents data from the National Land Cover Database on acres of cultivated cropland and acres of pastureland at the metropolitan level. Availability of local cropland and pastureland is an indicator of local economic competitiveness that shows how much local land is available for these purposes. This can lead to markets for local food and exports of agricultural products.

	Farmland and Cropland, 2022		
	Metro Area	Acres of Cultivated Cropland	Acres of Pastureland
1	Kansas City	1,124,241	1,568,439
2	Indianapolis	1,414,343	156,530
3	Columbus	1,296,759	381,917
4	Chicago	2,124,971	176,887
5	Minneapolis	1,523,947	673,874
6	Louisville	280,529	511,662
7	Cincinnati	460,301	576,567
8	Nashville	188,383	1,070,384
9	Milwaukee	221,745	102,196
10	Austin	253,821	415,992
11	Raleigh	185,568	111,442
12	Charlotte	211,705	576,144
13	San Antonio	307,910	631,517
14	Orlando	25,549	490,332
15	Pittsburgh	234,757	420,945
16	Cleveland	46,165	156,871
17	Portland, OR	381,431	235,433
18	Sacramento	22,198	444,617
19	San Jose	58,364	5,119
20	Jacksonville	20,654	70,411
21	Providence	7,263	30,970
22	San Diego	11,369	8,028
23	Las Vegas	3,423	925

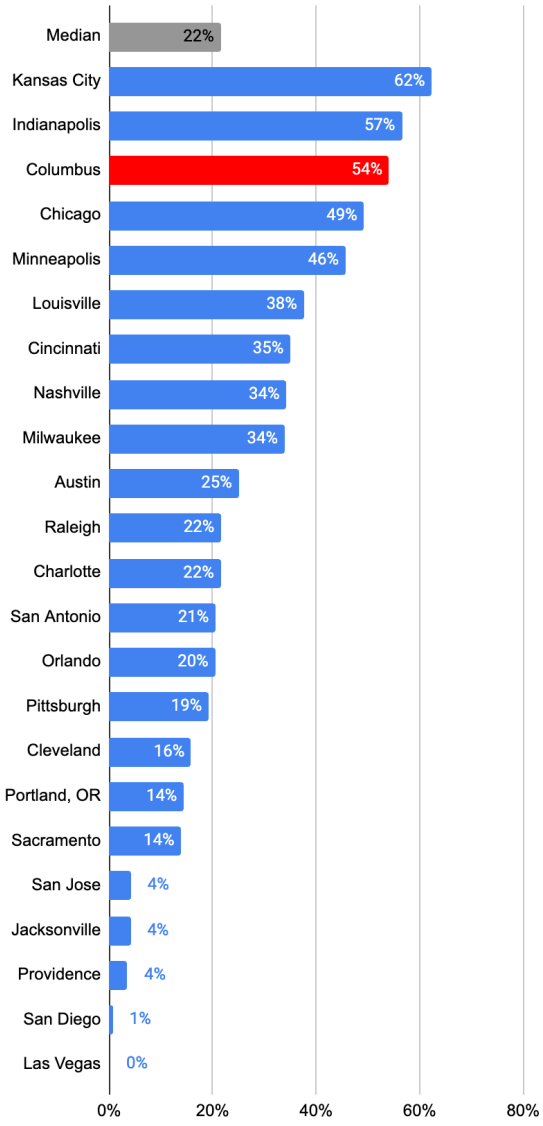
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: National Land Cover Database

Columbus Trends: Percentage of land cropland and pastureland



Percentage of total land cropland and pastureland, 2022



Indicator 5.02: Obesity

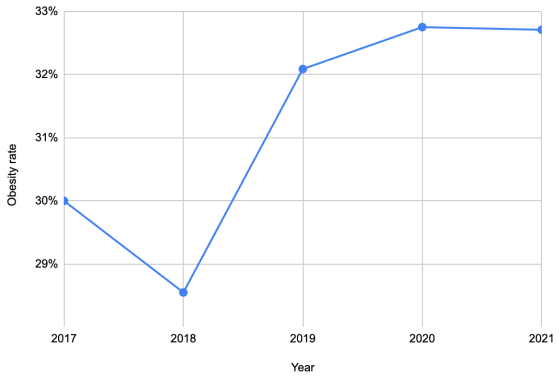
This indicator presents data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's survey on the percentage of adults reporting a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or greater. BMI is calculated as weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared. A BMI of 25.0 to 25.9 indicates the individual is overweight, and a BMI of 30.0 or greater indicates obesity.

	Percentage adults who are overweight or obese, 2021	
	Metro Area	Percentage of adults overweight or obese
1	San Antonio	69.0%
2	Louisville	66.7%
3	Milwaukee	63.7%
4	Kansas City	63.6%
5	Columbus	63.7%
6	Cincinnati	63.5%
7	Raleigh	61.0%
8	Indianapolis	59.3%
9	Charlotte	60.3%
10	Cleveland	61.1%
11	Chicago	59.9%
12	Pittsburgh	58.5%
13	Minneapolis	59.5%
14	Nashville	63.9%
15	Sacramento	60.0%
16	Austin	55.1%
17	Portland, OR	57.3%
18	Providence	58.5%
19	Jacksonville	N/A
20	Las Vegas	N/A
21	Orlando	N/A
22	San Diego	N/A
23	San Jose	N/A

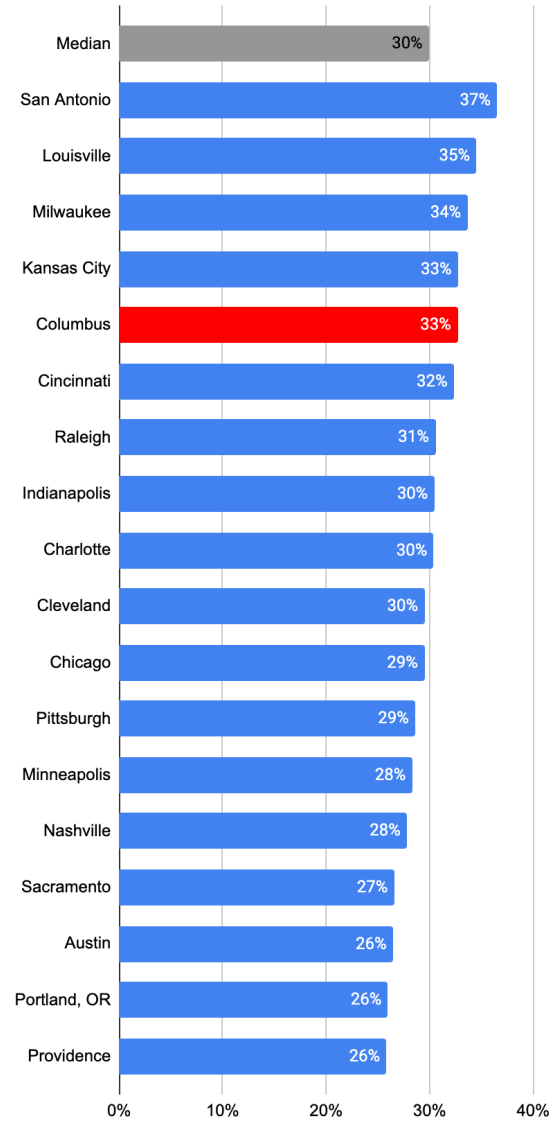
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of adults who are obese



Percentage of adults who are obese, 2021



Indicator 5.03: Diabetes

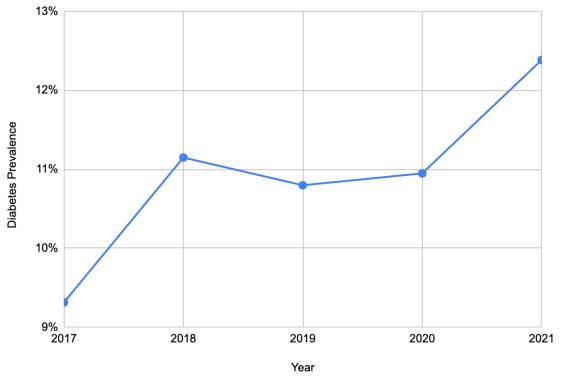
This indicator presents data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's survey on the percentage of adults reporting that they have ever been diagnosed with diabetes. We report the percentage of adults per metropolitan area diagnosed with prediabetes and diabetes.

	Adults ever diagnosed with prediabetes or gestational diabetes, 2021	
	Metro Area	Percentage of adults diagnosed with prediabetes
1	Louisville	2.5%
2	Charlotte	1.9%
3	Cincinnati	1.3%
4	Columbus	0.7%
5	Indianapolis	1.9%
6	San Antonio	3.3%
7	Raleigh	1.2%
8	Cleveland	1.8%
9	Kansas City	2.1%
10	Providence	1.6%
11	Pittsburgh	2.9%
12	Sacramento	4.8%
13	Milwaukee	2.2%
14	Nashville	1.3%
15	Chicago	2.2%
16	Austin	2.5%
17	Minneapolis	1.9%
18	Portland, OR	2.2%
19	Jacksonville	N/A
20	Las Vegas	N/A
21	Orlando	N/A
22	San Diego	N/A
23	San Jose	N/A

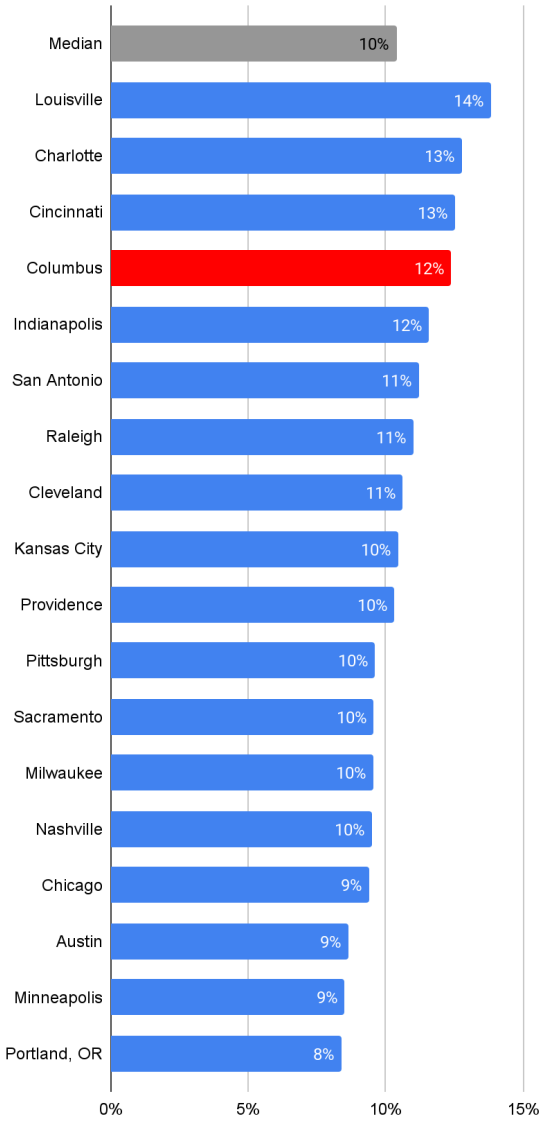
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes



Percentage of adults diagnosed with diabetes, 2021



Indicator 5.04: Asthma

This indicator presents data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's survey on the percentage of adults reporting they have ever had Asthma, as diagnosed by a physician. Asthma can lead to higher medical spending and lower levels of productivity.

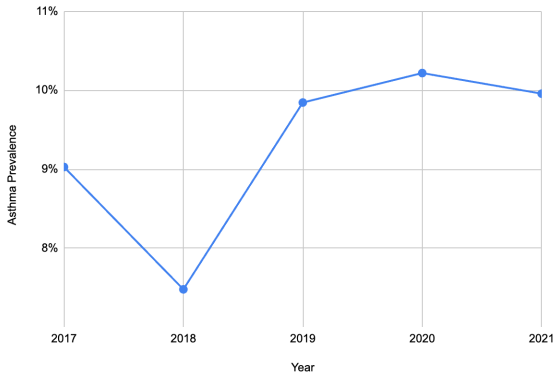
Percentage of adults that have ever been diagnosed with asthma, 2021

	Metro Area	Percent of adults ever diagnosed with asthma
1	Providence	17.8%
2	Milwaukee	15.6%
3	Sacramento	18.5%
4	Louisville	14.9%
5	Portland, OR	16.2%
6	Nashville	16.0%
7	Cleveland	15.0%
8	Pittsburgh	15.5%
9	Columbus	15.6%
10	Kansas City	14.1%
11	Cincinnati	14.7%
12	Indianapolis	14.2%
13	Minneapolis	12.9%
14	San Antonio	14.7%
15	Chicago	12.9%
16	Raleigh	12.3%
17	Charlotte	12.3%
18	Austin	12.2%
19	Jacksonville	N/A
20	Las Vegas	N/A
21	Orlando	N/A
22	San Diego	N/A
23	San Jose	N/A

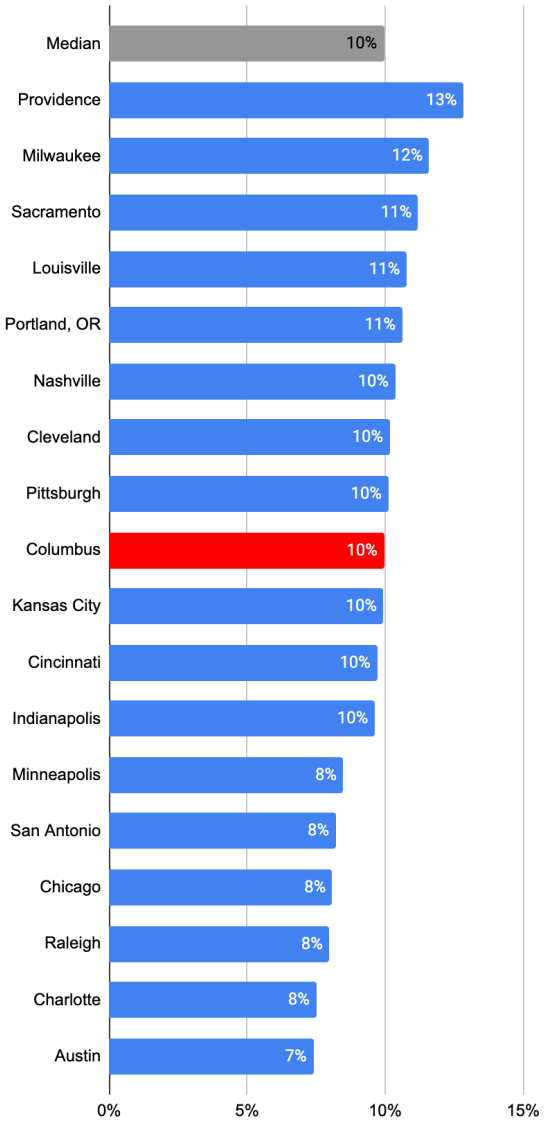
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Percentage of adults currently diagnosed with asthma



Percentage of adults currently diagnosed with asthma, 2021



Indicator 5.05: Infant Mortality

This indicator presents data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's survey on the deaths of children under one year of age. Linked birth and death records are tied to the county of the mother's residence rather than the county of an infant's birth or death. This indicator reflects only the principal county in each cohort metro (e.g., Franklin County for Columbus, Clark County for Las Vegas, etc.).

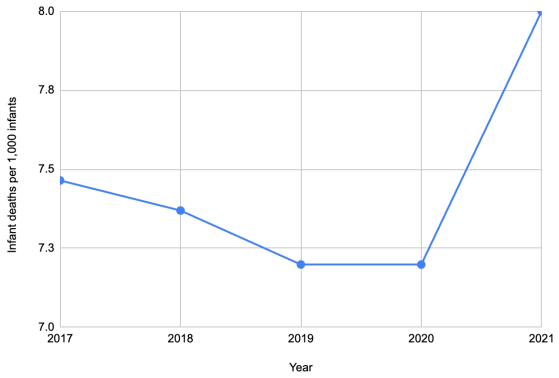
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births by mother's race, 2021

	Metro Area	White	Black or African-American
1	Cleveland	4	16
2	Milwaukee	4	15
3	Cincinnati	5	16
4	Columbus	5	13
5	Indianapolis	6	12
6	Jacksonville	4	13
7	Kansas City	5	12
8	Nashville	4	13
9	Charlotte	3	10
10	Chicago	4	12
11	Louisville	5	10
12	Orlando	4	11
13	Pittsburgh	4	14
14	Providence	5	13
15	Raleigh	3	12
16	San Antonio	5	12
17	Las Vegas	4	10
18	Minneapolis	3	10
19	Sacramento	4	10
20	Austin	3	9
21	Portland, OR	3	11
22	San Diego	3	10
23	San Jose	3	8

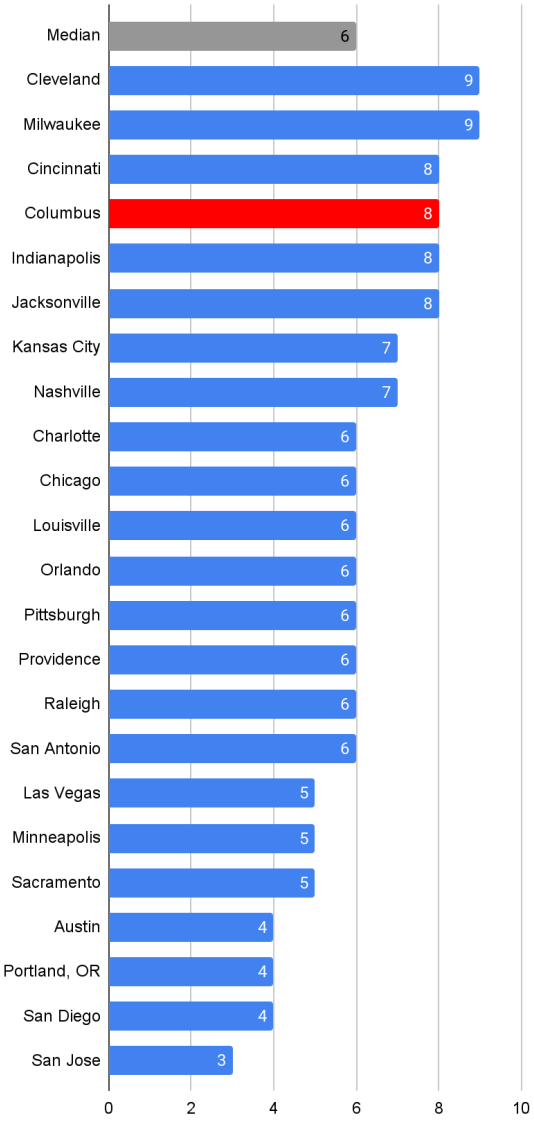
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Infant deaths per 1,000 live births



Infant deaths per 1,000 live births, 2022



Indicator 5.06: Overdose Deaths

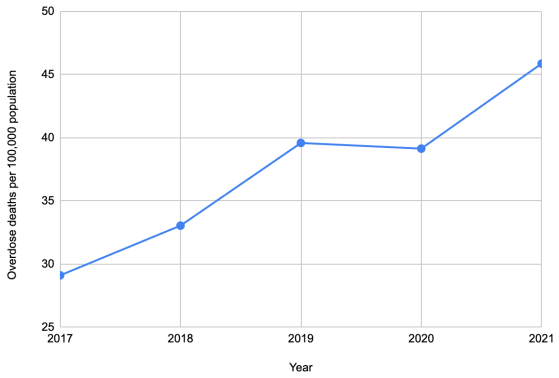
This indicator presents data from the Centers for Disease Control and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation on deaths from drug overdose over a three-year period from 2014-2016. Deaths are measured to include both legal prescription medication and illegal substances, such as heroin. Deaths by overdose are a preventable problem with a range of frequency between metropolitan areas.

	Total deaths from drug overdose, 2019-2021	
	Metro Area	Total drug overdose deaths
1	Louisville	2,103
2	Nashville	2,742
3	Columbus	2,920
4	Pittsburgh	3,262
5	Cincinnati	2,943
6	Jacksonville	1,917
7	Indianapolis	2,549
8	Providence	2,007
9	Milwaukee	1,917
10	Cleveland	2,416
11	Chicago	7,929
12	Orlando	2,055
13	Las Vegas	1,720
14	Charlotte	1,962
15	San Diego	2,223
16	Sacramento	1,528
17	Portland, OR	1,564
18	Minneapolis	2,231
19	Kansas City	1,262
20	Raleigh	777
21	San Jose	873
22	Austin	916
23	San Antonio	1,052

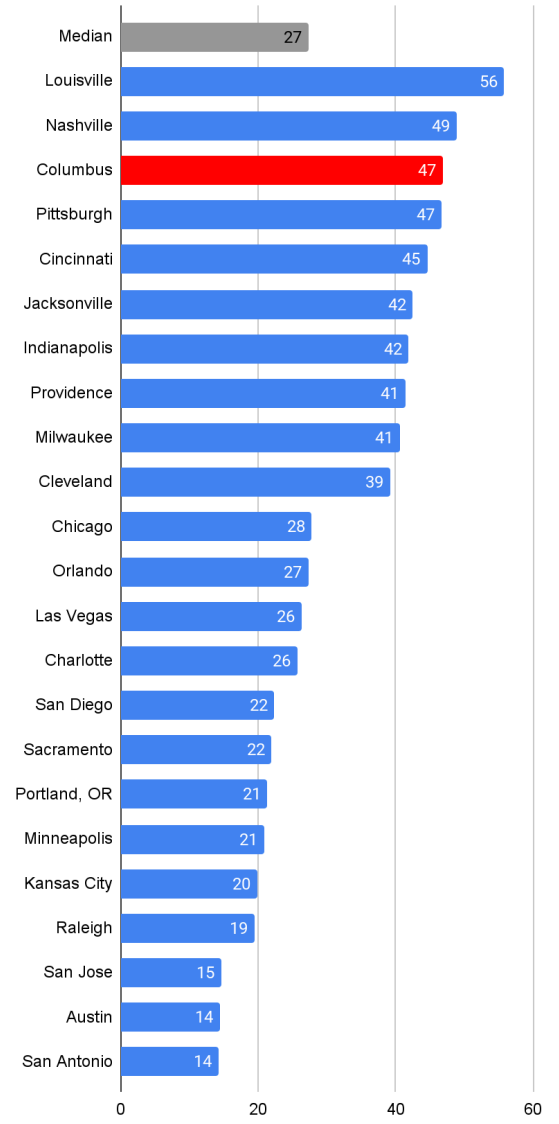
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings

Columbus Trends: Overdose deaths per 100,000 population



Overdose deaths per 100,000 population, 2019-2021



Indicator 5.07: Access to Care

This indicator presents data from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the American Community Survey on the availability of medical professionals and health insurance coverage. Health insurance coverage is typically less prevalent in metropolitan areas located in southern states without Medicaid expansion.

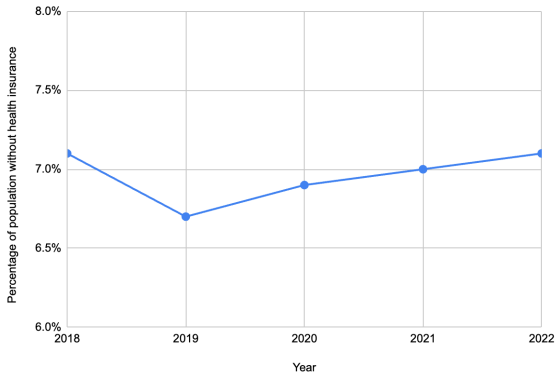
Residents per medical professional, 2021

	Metro Area	Primary care providers	Dentists	Mental health providers
1	San Antonio	1,479	1,146	474
2	Austin	1,366	1,455	356
3	Las Vegas	1,810	1,458	407
4	Orlando	1,283	1,935	418
5	Jacksonville	1,287	1,439	468
6	Charlotte	1,389	1,671	341
7	Nashville	1,391	1,514	422
8	Kansas City	1,229	1,317	415
9	Raleigh	1,335	1,507	285
10	Chicago	1,196	1,105	302
11	Indianapolis	1,161	1,330	404
12	Columbus	1,108	1,298	307
13	San Diego	1,186	1,018	201
14	Louisville	1,381	1,218	345
15	Portland, OR	968	1,112	151
16	Cincinnati	1,258	1,727	326
17	Cleveland	1,137	1,124	264
18	Milwaukee	1,041	1,107	312
19	Sacramento	1,027	1,177	232
20	Minneapolis	1,131	1,229	264
21	Pittsburgh	1,158	1,232	300
22	San Jose	974	816	241
23	Providence	1,235	1,530	195

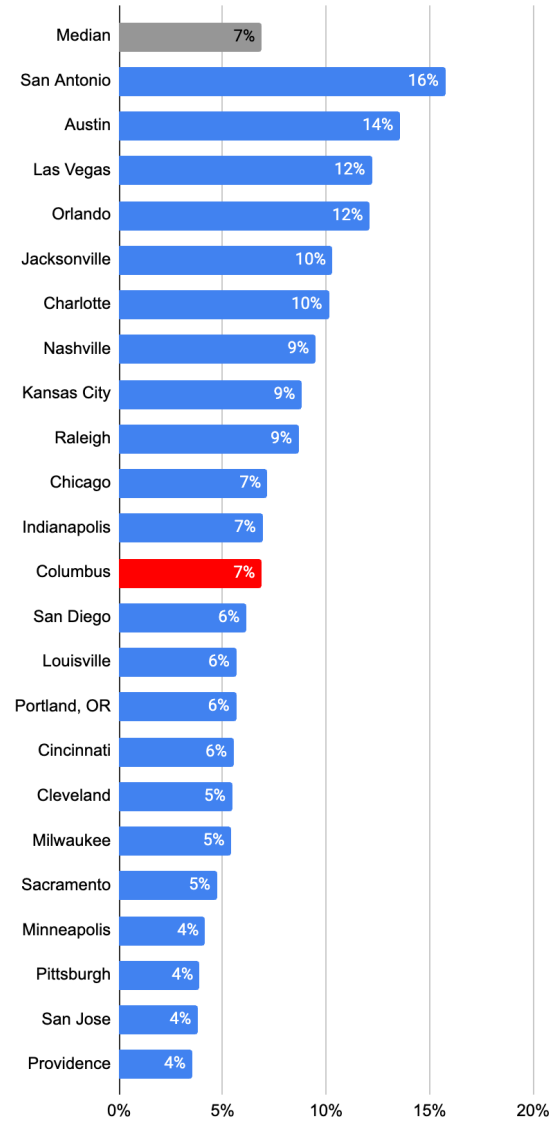
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings; U.S. Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey

Columbus Trends: Percentage of population without health insurance



Percentage of population without health insurance, 2022



Indicator 5.08: Charitable Giving

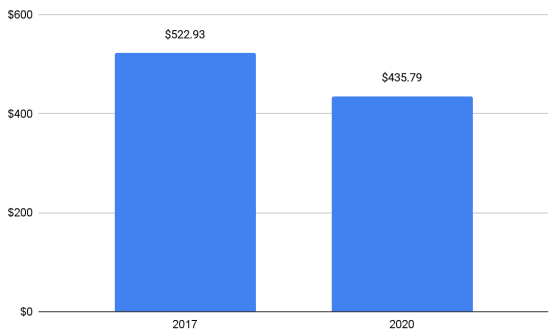
This indicator presents data from the Internal Revenue Service as compiled by Upgraded Points. Columbus has low per-capita giving and low contribution amount per donor according to IRS tax returns. Fewer returns include a charitable contribution compared to other metropolitan areas as well.

	Charitable Contributions, 2020			
	Metro Area	Percentage of tax returns with charitable contribution	Charitable contribution per $1K in total income	Average contribution amount for donors
1	San Jose	38.7%	$36.27	$17,825
2	Austin	33.1%	$20.62	$6,630
3	Nashville	33.2%	$18.18	$4,440
4	San Diego	34.3%	$15.60	$3,898
5	Minneapolis	39.8%	$14.93	$3,318
6	Raleigh	38.2	$15.34	$3,509
7	Charlotte	35.4%	$16.84	$3,720
8	Chicago	36.5%	$15.26	$3,554
9	Portland, OR	36.2%	$13.30	$3,091
10	Jacksonville	31.3%	$14.39	$3,443
11	Milwaukee	36.4%	$14.09	$2,931
12	Indianapolis	32.7%	$14.90	$3,272
13	Kansas City	32.9%	$14.15	$3,281
14	Las Vegas	27.6%	$14.99	$3,723
15	San Antonio	28.6%	$15.89	$3,742
16	Sacramento	36.7%	$12.33	$2,603
17	Cincinnati	32.2%	$12.30	$2,888
18	Cleveland	34.2%	$12.76	$2,576
19	Louisville	34.9%	$13.59	$2,600
20	Columbus	31.7%	$12.04	$2,744
21	Orlando	27.8%	$13.02	$2,953
22	Pittsburgh	35.6%	$9.64	$1,989
23	Providence	35.1%	$7.78	$1,576

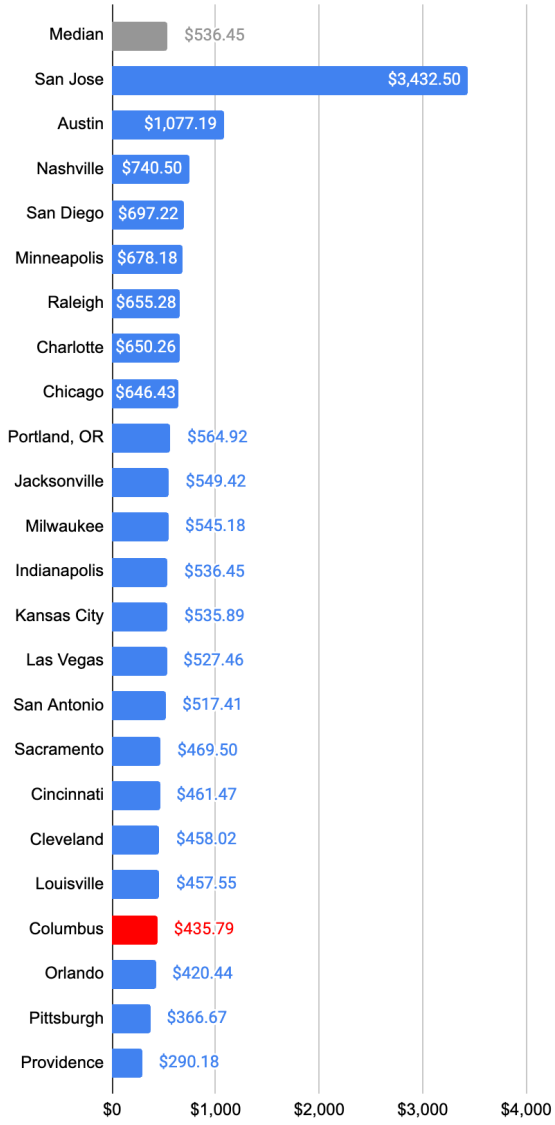
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Upgraded Points

Columbus Trends: Charitable contributions per capita



Charitable Contributions per capita, 2020



Indicator 5.09: Volunteering

This indicator presents data from the Corporation for National & Community Service's Volunteering and Civic Life in America program. The results are based on responses to the Current Population Survey's Volunteer Supplement. The overall volunteer rate is the percentage of adults who reported they had performed unpaid volunteer activities at any point during the 12-month period preceding the survey.

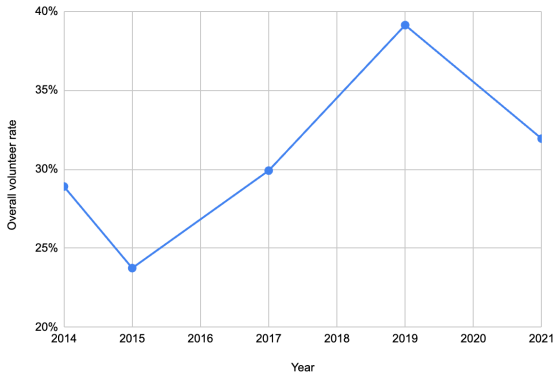
Volunteer average annual hours and retention rates, 2021

	Metro Area	Total volunteer hours	Average annual volunteer hours per resident
1	Kansas City	506,000,000	32
2	Minneapolis	795,000,000	31
3	Indianapolis	1,290,000,000	18
4	Columbus	623,000,000	31
5	Raleigh	1,100,000,000	14
6	Austin	924,000,000	21
7	Nashville	284,000,000	21
8	Cincinnati	2,580,000,000	17
9	Charlotte	1,040,000,000	16
10	Chicago	5,600,000,000	18
11	Portland, OR	1,170,000,000	19
12	Milwaukee	825,000,000	10
13	San Antonio	513,000,000	22
14	Pittsburgh	713,000,000	21
15	Louisville	1,110,000,000	14
16	Sacramento	29,301,040	23
17	Providence	663,000,000	14
18	Cleveland	2,220,000,000	9
19	San Diego	29,546,347	19
20	Orlando	1,610,000,000	12
21	San Jose	860,000,000	10
22	Jacksonville	1,290,000,000	12
23	Las Vegas	1,840,000,000	10

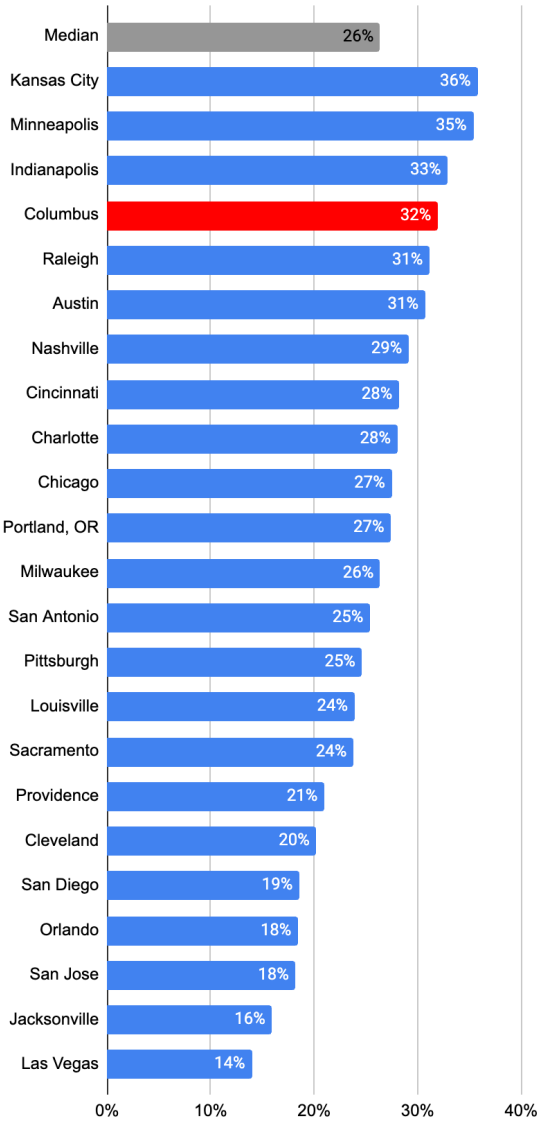
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Overall volunteer rate



Overall volunteer rate, 2021



Indicator 5.10: Women in Political Leadership

This indicator presents data from the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, Rutgers University's Center for American Women and Politics, and individual city websites on the number of major public officials who are women.

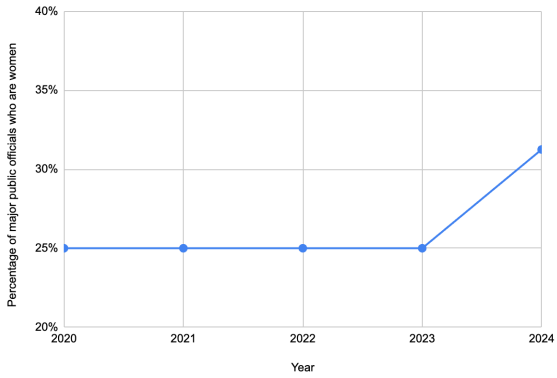
Major public officials who are women by office, 2024

	Metro Area	Senators	Representatives	City Council (primary urban area)	Mayors (Cities >100k population)
1	Las Vegas	2	2	4	1
2	Minneapolis	3	3	8	0
3	Nashville	0	0	22	0
4	Charlotte	0	1	8	1
5	Raleigh	0	1	5	1
6	Sacramento	1	1	5	0
7	Milwaukee	1	1	6	0
8	Providence	1	0	8	0
9	Chicago	2	4	18	0
10	San Antonio	0	0	6	0
11	Columbus	0	1	4	0
12	Indianapolis	0	1	8	1
13	Louisville	0	0	10	0
14	Austin	0	0	6	0
15	Cleveland	0	2	5	0
16	Kansas City	0	1	5	0
17	San Diego	1	0	3	0
18	San Jose	1	0	3	0
19	Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0
20	Cincinnati	0	0	4	0
21	Portland, OR	0	1	1	0
22	Orlando	0	0	2	0
23	Jacksonville	0	0	2	1

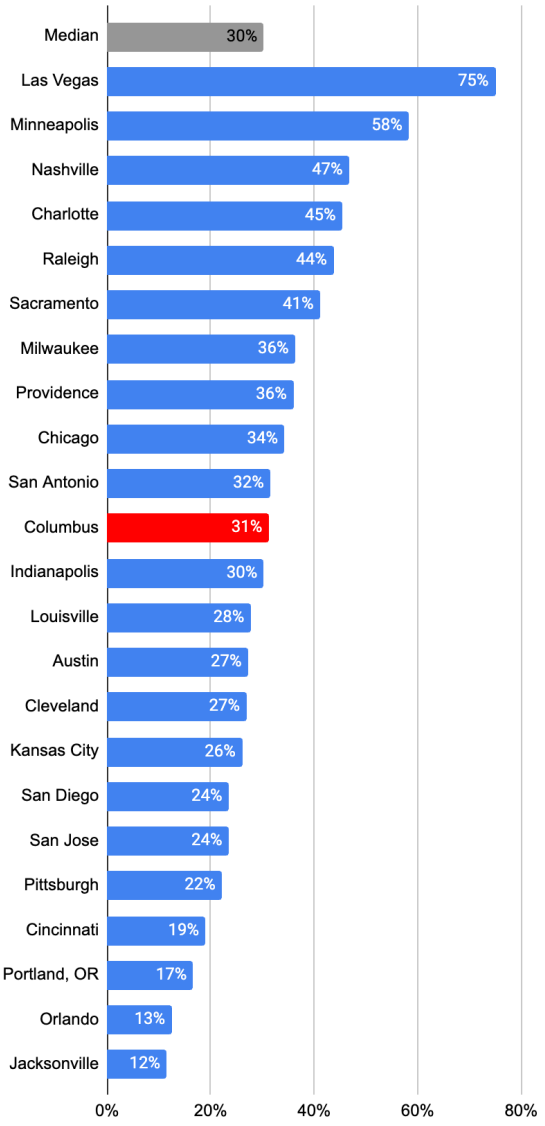
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Rutgers University's Center for American Women and Politics, City Webpages

Columbus Trends: Percentage of major public officials who are women



Percentage of major public officials who are women, 2024



Indicator 5.11: Women in Corporate Leadership

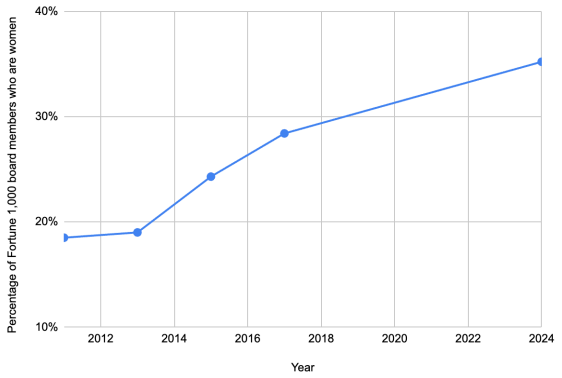
This indicator presents data from the 2024 Women on Boards Report on women serving on the boards of directors of Fortune 1,000 companies headquartered within a metropolitan area. Numbers are compiled in two year intervals.

	Fortune 1,000 corporation board members, 2024		
	Metro Area	Total board members	Total board members who are women
1	Providence	43	17
2	San Jose	266	94
3	Columbus	125	44
4	Minneapolis	247	83
5	Kansas City	64	21
6	San Diego	363	117
7	Pittsburgh	178	57
8	Charlotte	217	69
9	Cincinnati	129	41
10	Portland, OR	57	18
11	Indianapolis	73	23
12	Chicago	559	173
13	Austin	274	78
14	Milwaukee	167	47
15	Nashville	118	33
16	Louisville	99	27
17	Orlando	89	24
18	Cleveland	124	33
19	San Antonio	73	19
20	Las Vegas	166	43
21	Jacksonville	101	26
22	Raleigh	70	17
23	Sacramento	N/A	N/A

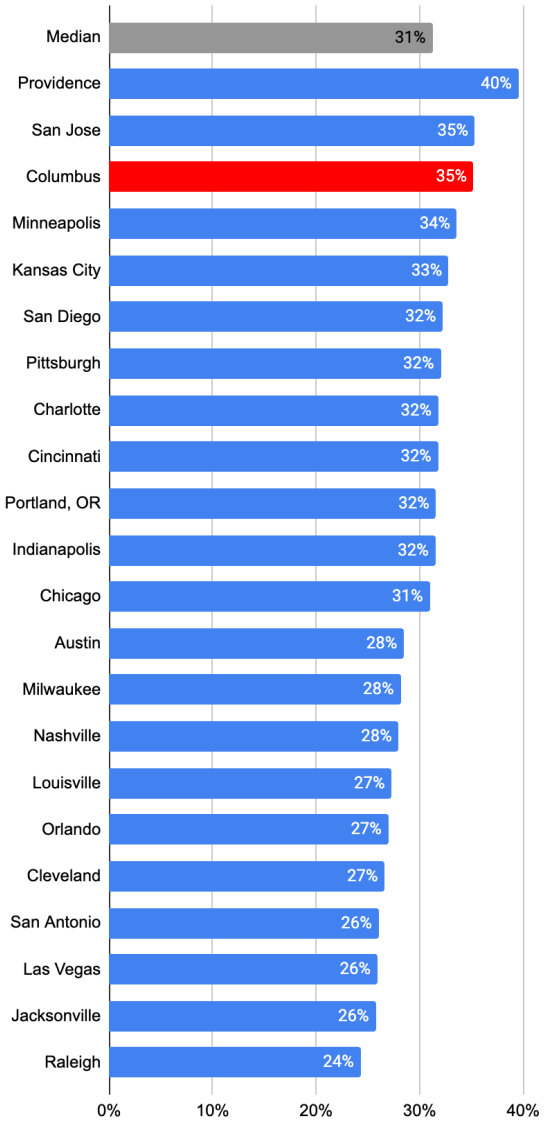
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: 2024 Women on Boards, 2024 Gender Diversity Directory

Columbus Trends: Fortune 1,000 board members who are women



Percentage Fortune 1,000 board members who are women, 2024



Indicator 5.12: Crime

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

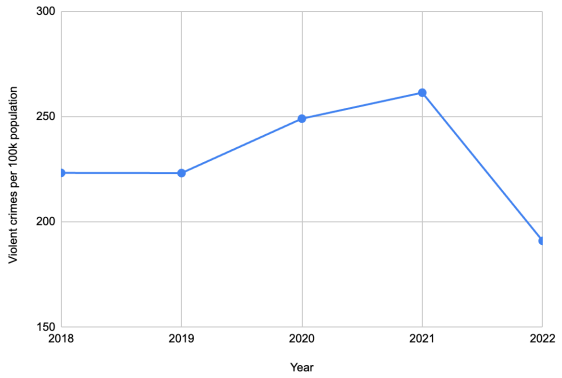
Property crime and violent crime, 2022

	Metro Area	Number of property crimes	Property crimes per 100k population	Number of violent crimes
1	Milwaukee	19,702	1,256	8,474
2	San Antonio	74,288	2,890	12,935
3	Charlotte	74,288	2,784	12,935
4	Indianapolis	29,932	1,419	9,109
5	Las Vegas	48,669	2,148	8,605
6	Nashville	25,991	1,306	7,491
7	Kansas City	23,995	1,095	7,538
8	Louisville	17,259	1,346	4,254
9	Cleveland	15,704	755	5,870
10	San Jose	25,363	1,280	5,046
11	Austin	34,650	1,509	5,215
12	Minneapolis	35,091	954	7,297
13	Sacramento	16,681	697	4,749
14	Columbus	31,609	1,479	4,082
15	Portland, OR	39,852	1,591	4,733
16	San Diego	25,044	761	5,932
17	Raleigh	10,992	774	2,353
18	Chicago	83,090	869	14,321
19	Cincinnati	11,543	512	2,591
20	Orlando	12,517	467	2,597
21	Jacksonville	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	Pittsburgh	N/A	N/A	N/A
23	Providence	N/A	N/A	N/A

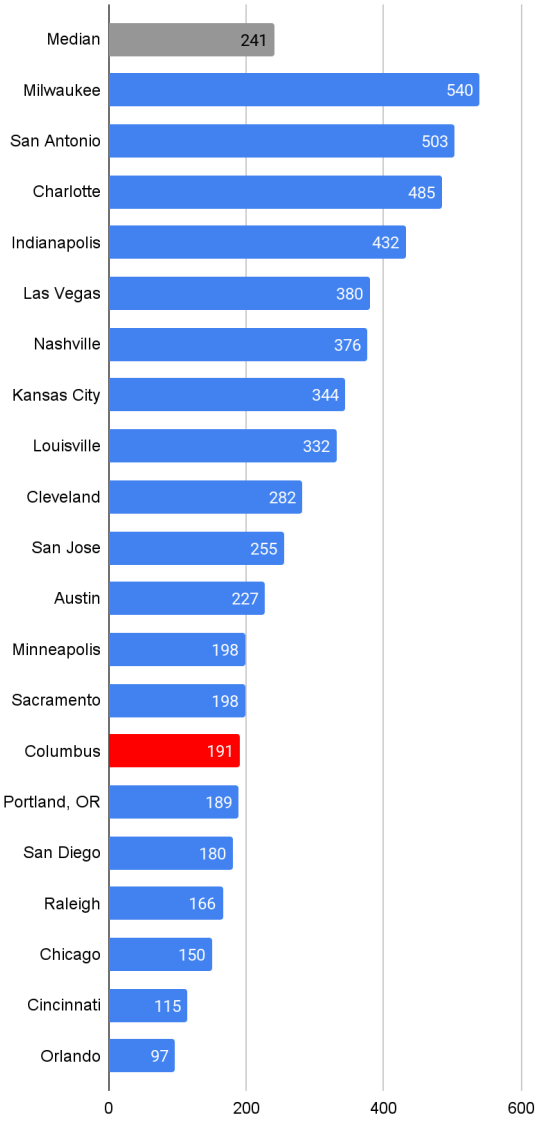
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in the United States

Columbus Trends: Violent crimes per 100,000 population



Violent crimes per 100,000 population, 2022



Indicator 5.13: Road Safety

This indicator presents data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration on fatalities resulting from a motor vehicle traffic accident. A fatality is counted when a motorist's, pedestrian's, or bicyclist's death occurs within 30 days of a crash involving at least one motor vehicle in transport.

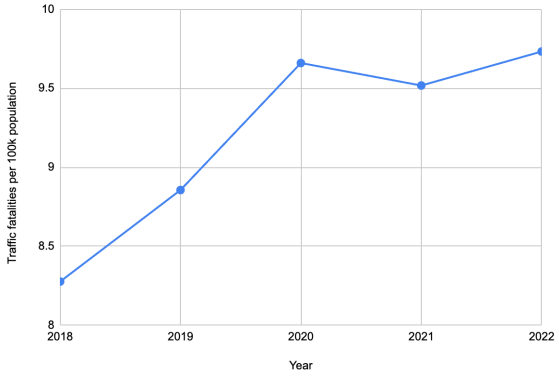
Total, pedestrian, and bicycle traffic fatalities, 2022

	Metro Area	Total traffic fatalities	Pedestrians as a percentage of all traffic fatalities	Bicyclists as a percentage of all traffic fatalities
1	Louisville	214	19.6%	3.7%
2	Nashville	309	20.4%	1.9%
3	Orlando	384	25.0%	6.3%
4	Jacksonville	216	25.9%	3.7%
5	Austin	297	23.9%	2.4%
6	Sacramento	292	36.3%	4.8%
7	San Antonio	308	26.3%	2.9%
8	Indianapolis	244	19.7%	2.0%
9	Charlotte	288	17.7%	1.0%
10	Kansas City	232	15.1%	2.2%
11	Raleigh	148	24.3%	2.0%
12	Las Vegas	236	26.3%	5.1%
13	Columbus	208	19.2%	0.5%
14	Cincinnati	199	15.6%	1.5%
15	Portland, OR	218	27.1%	3.7%
16	Milwaukee	135	24.4%	5.2%
17	San Diego	270	35.2%	3.3%
18	Pittsburgh	183	11.5%	0.5%
19	Chicago	702	20.5%	3.6%
20	Cleveland	134	19.4%	0.7%
21	San Jose	123	30.1%	6.5%
22	Minneapolis	218	15.6%	1.4%
23	Providence	86	12.8%	1.2%

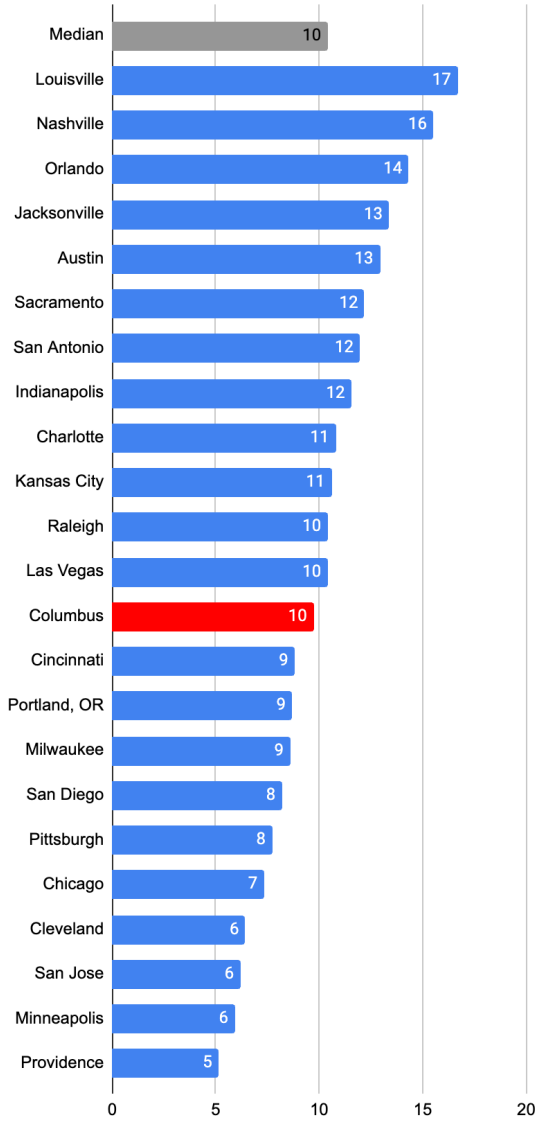
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Accident Reporting System

Columbus Trends: Traffic fatalities per 100,000 population



Traffic fatalities per 100,000 population, 2022



Indicator 5.14: Commute Time

This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on travel to work times. Commute time is reported for two groups: persons traveling alone by car (excluding taxicabs), and persons traveling by public transportation (bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated railway, or ferryboat).

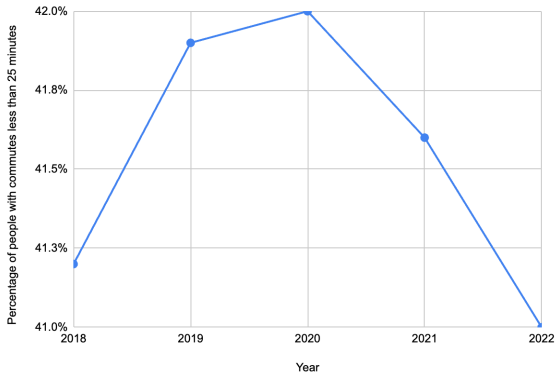
Average commute time by mode, 2022

	Metro Area	Average commute time traveling alone (minutes)	Average commute time by public transportation (minutes)
1	Chicago	29.4	49.5
2	Orlando	29	55.6
3	Nashville	27.8	47
4	Austin	27.2	43.1
5	Raleigh	26.9	46.8
6	Jacksonville	26.2	47.1
7	San Jose	27.2	55.7
8	Charlotte	26.5	43.8
9	San Antonio	26.5	51.5
10	Pittsburgh	26.4	40
11	Sacramento	27.3	51.3
12	Indianapolis	25.4	48
13	Las Vegas	24	58.8
14	San Diego	25.8	50.1
15	Portland, OR	25.1	44
16	Cincinnati	25.1	42.8
17	Minneapolis	24.5	40.7
18	Cleveland	24.2	44.2
19	Providence	25.9	56.5
20	Columbus	23.9	42
21	Louisville	23.6	42.7
22	Kansas City	23.3	42.4
23	Milwaukee	22.6	39.5

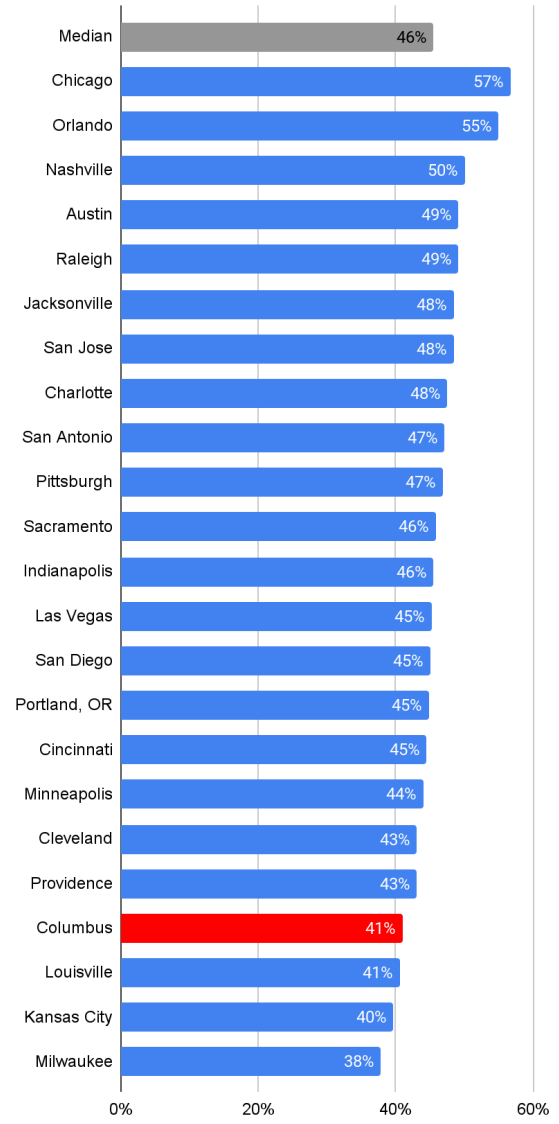
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Workers commuting 25 minutes or longer



Percentage of workers commuting 25 minutes or longer, 2022



Indicator 5.15: Commute Mode

This indicator presents data from the American Community Survey on the usual mode of transportation to work for commuters age 16 and over. Alternative commute modes include all means of transportation except driving alone by car, truck, or van. Not all commute modes are included in the data table, as such percentages do not equal 100%.

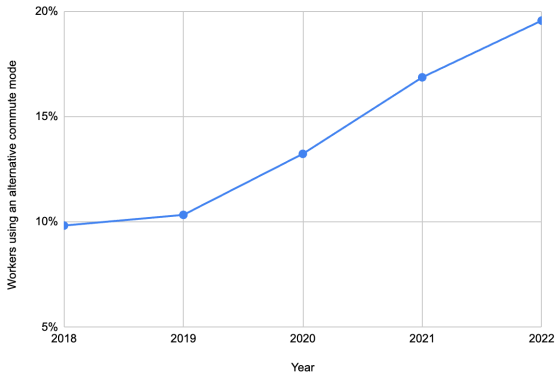
Commute modes for workers age 16 and over, 2022

	Metro Area	Carpool	Public transit	Bike	Walk	Work from home
1	Portland, OR	7.9%	4.5%	1.5%	3.1%	17.7%
2	San Jose	8.9%	3.2%	1.4%	2.1%	19.4%
3	Chicago	7.6%	9.2%	0.6%	2.7%	13.6%
4	Austin	7.8%	1.4%	0.5%	1.8%	21.4%
5	Raleigh	7.1%	0.8%	0.2%	1.2%	20.4%
6	Minneapolis	7.3%	3.3%	0.6%	2.0%	16.3%
7	San Diego	8.2%	2.4%	0.5%	3.1%	15.0%
8	Pittsburgh	7.0%	4.3%	0.2%	3.1%	13.6%
9	Sacramento	8.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.7%	15.8%
10	Charlotte	8.2%	1.3%	0.1%	1.3%	16.2%
11	Columbus	6.7%	1.5%	0.2%	2.0%	14.9%
12	Milwaukee	6.7%	2.6%	0.3%	2.2%	11.8%
13	Orlando	9.3%	1.5%	0.3%	1.1%	13.2%
14	Jacksonville	8.0%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	13.1%
15	Nashville	8.2%	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	14.0%
16	Cleveland	7.1%	2.4%	0.2%	2.2%	11.2%
17	Kansas City	7.0%	0.9%	0.1%	1.1%	13.1%
18	San Antonio	10.9%	1.6%	0.2%	1.7%	11.1%
19	Cincinnati	7.5%	1.5%	0.1%	1.9%	11.6%
20	Las Vegas	9.8%	2.7%	0.2%	1.3%	9.2%
21	Providence	7.9%	2.1%	0.3%	2.5%	9.6%
22	Indianapolis	8.3%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	12.1%
23	Louisville	7.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.4%	10.5%

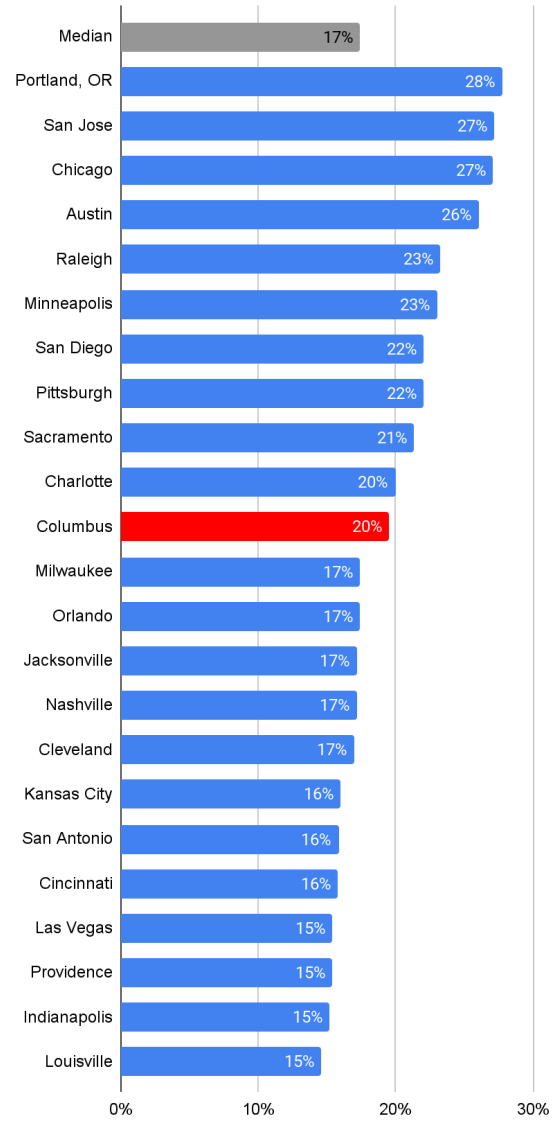
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Workers using an alternative commute mode



Percentage of workers using an alternative commute mode, 2022



Indicator 5.16: Mode Accessibility

This indicator presents data from WalkScore on bicycle and pedestrian accessibility. Bike Score measures ease of cycling based on bicycle infrastructure, hills, road connectivity, and destinations. Walk Score measures walkability on a scale from 0 to 100 based on the presence of sidewalk infrastructure and walking distance to amenities such as retail, schools, and parks.

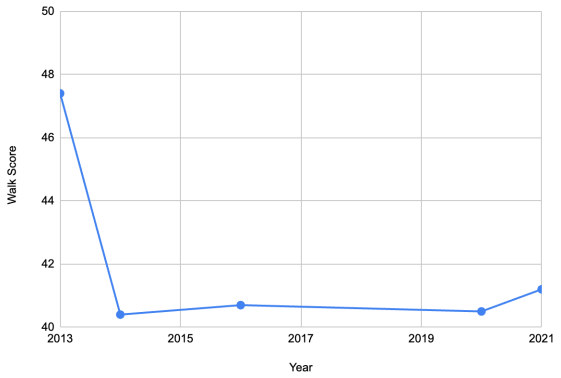
Bike and Transit Accessibility, 2022

	Metro Area	Bike Score	Transit Score
1	Chicago	72.2	65
2	Providence	61	47
3	Minneapolis	83.5	55
4	Portland, OR	82.7	49.3
5	Pittsburgh	54.9	55.2
6	Milwaukee	57.6	48.7
7	Cleveland	52.3	43.9
8	San Diego	43	37.3
9	San Jose	61.5	40.1
10	Cincinnati	35.6	44.1
11	Sacramento	66.9	33.9
12	Austin	54	34.8
13	Columbus	47.7	30.2
14	Orlando	56.8	32.7
15	San Antonio	44.5	30.9
16	Kansas City	35	25.5
17	Louisville	43.3	27.3
18	Las Vegas	48.5	33.3
19	Raleigh	39.3	29.4
20	Indianapolis	42.8	24.9
21	Nashville	29.7	21.7
22	Charlotte	31.3	27.4
23	Jacksonville	40.5	20.8

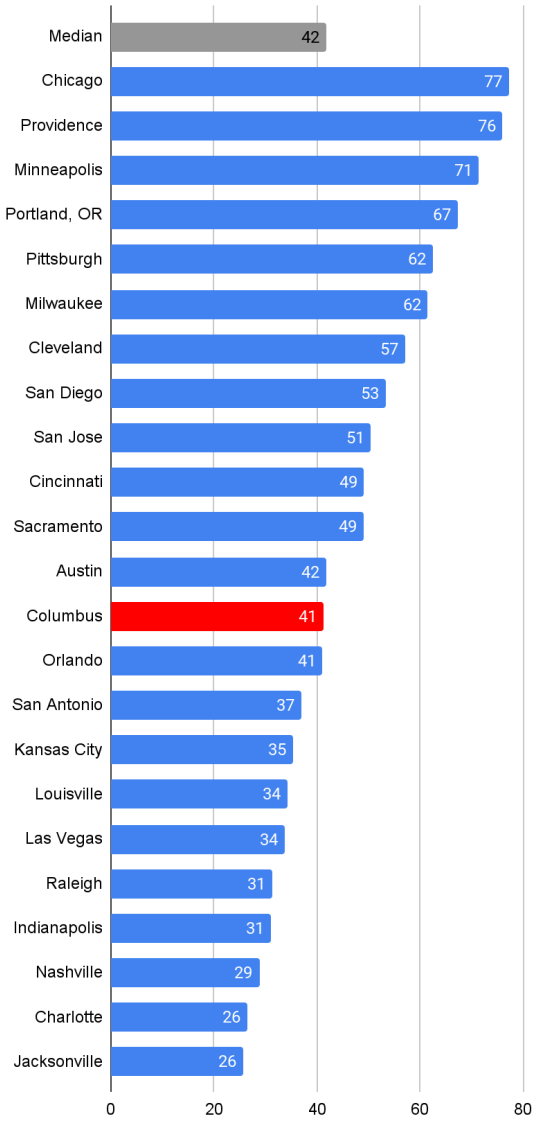
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

Source: Walk Score

Columbus Trends: Walk Score



Walk Score, 2022



Indicator 5.17: Public Transportation

This indicator presents data from the American Public Transportation Association on the frequency of public transit use. Unlinked passenger trips are defined as the number of passengers who board public transportation vehicles.

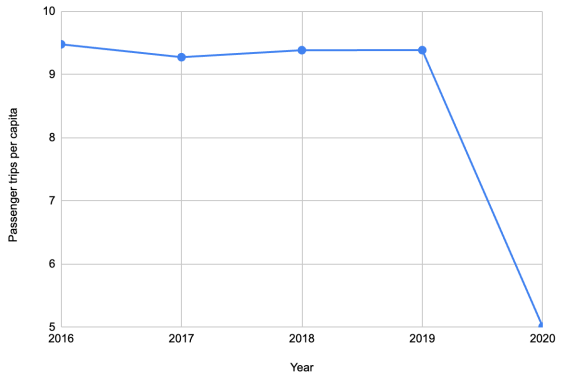
Urban area population and unlinked passenger trips, 2020

	Metro Area	Urban area population	Unlinked passenger trips (millions)
1	Portland, OR	2,505,312	83,236,511
2	Las Vegas	2,265,926	56,896,575
3	Chicago	9,566,955	215,783,989
4	San Diego	3,289,701	72,718,109
5	Pittsburgh	2,365,501	51,915,674
6	San Jose	1,981,584	28,707,545
7	San Antonio	2,570,862	32,250,512
8	Milwaukee	1,568,940	18,540,180
9	Minneapolis	3,678,328	41,662,525
10	Austin	2,296,377	22,874,697
11	Cleveland	2,079,759	16,911,490
12	Providence	1,670,949	13,497,837
13	Charlotte	2,668,688	21,546,924
14	Sacramento	2,394,673	17,980,887
15	Louisville	1,282,588	8,902,978
16	Orlando	2,679,298	17,706,167
17	Raleigh	1,420,825	8,481,305
18	Kansas City	2,190,750	11,919,769
19	Jacksonville	1,613,587	8,024,148
20	Columbus	2,137,223	10,528,189
21	Cincinnati	2,253,528	10,412,201
22	Nashville	1,990,873	5,927,973
23	Indianapolis	2,109,957	6,157,652

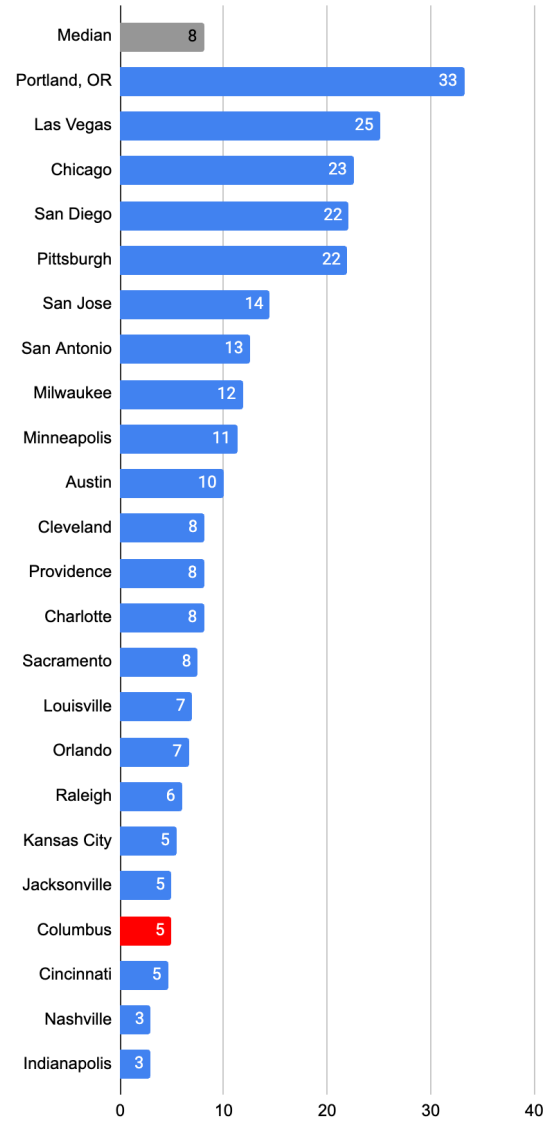
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Unlinked passenger trips per capita



Unlinked passenger trips per capita, 2020



Indicator 5.18: Air Travel

This indicator presents data from the U.S. Department of Transportation on air travel from area airports. Average daily weekday departures are measured, as airlines tend to reduce weekend departures at most airports. These data, along with daily enplaned passengers and seats per departure, are based on annual averages.

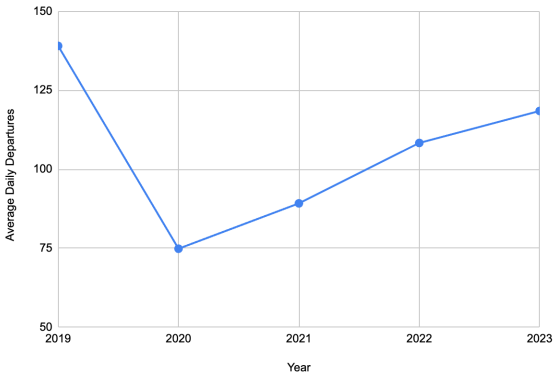
Passenger boardings and fight data, 2023

	Metro Area	Average Daily Passengers	Average passengers per departure
1	Chicago	127,327	110
2	Charlotte	70,905	107
3	Las Vegas	75,732	137
4	Orlando	76,765	148
5	Minneapolis	46,533	118
6	Nashville	30,672	111
7	Austin	29,607	112
8	San Diego	33,305	129
9	Portland, OR	22,235	114
10	Raleigh	19,454	112
11	Sacramento	17,434	114
12	San Jose	16,285	108
13	Kansas City	15,448	113
14	Pittsburgh	12,223	94
15	Indianapolis	13,053	103
16	Cleveland	13,126	110
17	Columbus	11,164	94
18	San Antonio	14,534	124
19	Cincinnati	11,663	99
20	Jacksonville	9,888	118
21	Milwaukee	8,001	104
22	Louisville	6,188	87
23	Providence	4,729	100

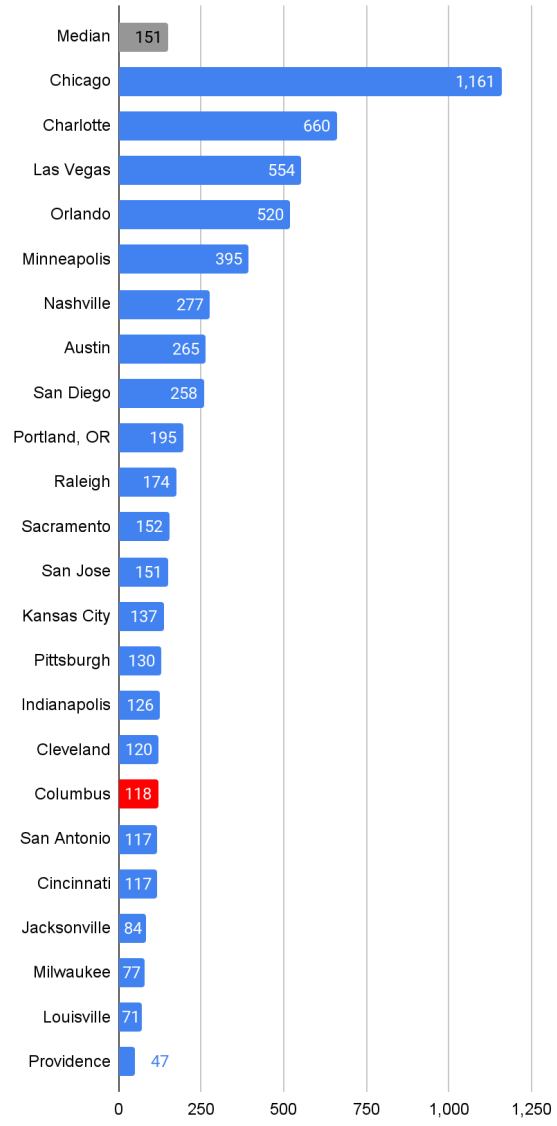
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Average daily departures



Average daily departures, 2023



Indicator 5.19: Air Quality

This indicator presents 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, particulate pollution, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. An AQI between 0 and 50 is considered good air quality.

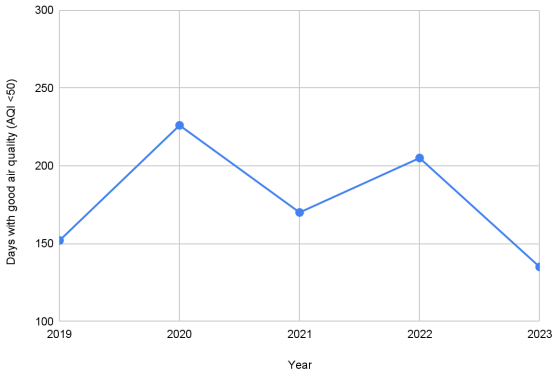
Number of days with unhealthy air quality, 2023

	Metro Area	Number of days with unhealthy air quality for sensitive groups	Number of days with unhealthy air quality for everyone
1	San Jose	2	0
2	Portland, OR	1	0
3	San Diego	15	0
4	Raleigh	5	0
5	Charlotte	8	0
6	Providence	7	0
7	Sacramento	3	0
8	Columbus	9	3
9	Orlando	2	0
10	Pittsburgh	16	2
11	Louisville	18	1
12	Jacksonville	0	0
13	Cleveland	11	4
14	Austin	3	0
15	Cincinnati	19	4
16	San Antonio	1	0
17	Nashville	7	0
18	Chicago	29	8
19	Milwaukee	18	2
20	Minneapolis	18	6
21	Kansas City	18	1
22	Indianapolis	16	2
23	Las Vegas	24	1

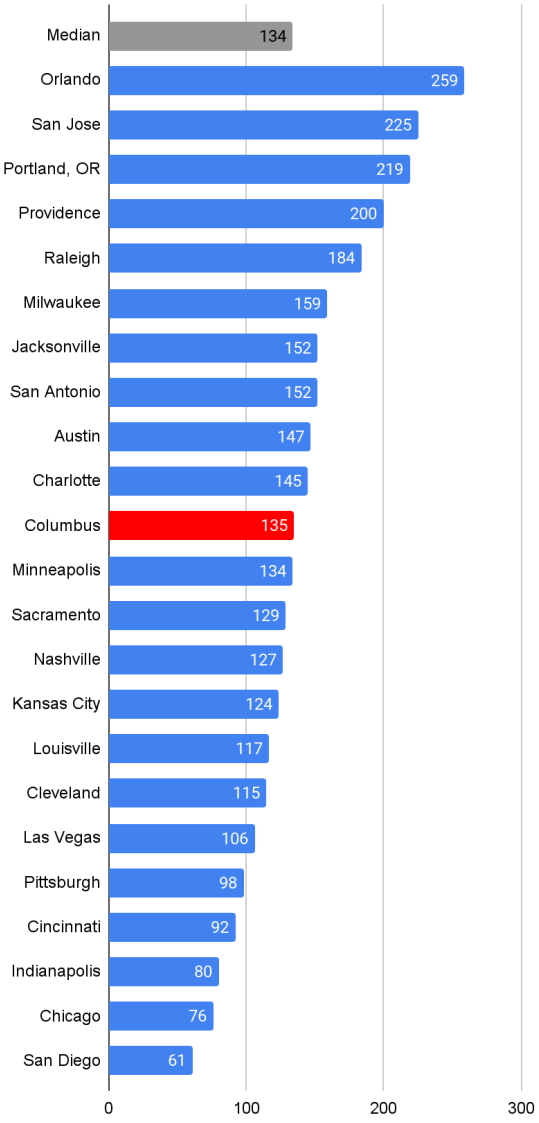
Regions: Red= Midwest; Blue=South; Green=West; Black=Northeast

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

Columbus Trends: Number of days with good air quality



Number of days with good air quality (AQI 0-50), 2023



Data Sources

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

1.01 Population Growth
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates
https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B01003?q=B01003

1.02 Race & Ethnicity
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://data.census.gov/table?q=%20B01001&t=-0C

1.03 Senior Population
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://data.census.gov/table/ACSST1Y2022.S0103?t=Older%20Population

1.04 Median Age
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://data.census.gov/table?q=B01002

1.05 Households
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDP1Y2022.DP02?q=DP02:%20Selected%20Social%20Characteristics%20in%20the%20United%20States

1.06 Same-Sex Couples
IPUMS Center for Data Integration
http://www.ipums.org

1.07 Urban Density
Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC) Consortium
https://www.mrlc.gov/

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://censusreporter.org/profiles/31000US41940-san-jose-sunnyvale-santa-clara-ca-metro-area

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey
https://data.census.gov/table/ACSDT1Y2022.B25001?q=dwelling%20units

1.08
IPUMS Center for Data Integration
http://www.ipums.org

2.01 Industry Sector Employment
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics
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The Columbus Foundation

The Columbus Foundation
1234 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43205
(614) 251-4000

columbusfoundation.org

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