VITAL SIGNS

2017 Metro Milwaukee Comparative Data
Version 3

GMF Greater Milwaukee
FOUNDATION
greater together

Vital Signs

Benchmarking Metro Milwaukee

2017

GMF Greater Milwaukee **FOUNDATION**
greater together

Dear Partners,

The Greater Milwaukee Foundation is pleased to present this third iteration of Vital Signs, a study benchmarking the four-county region against fifteen other regions, including many considered competitors in economic development and talent retention. We owe thanks to Don Masse, a Marquette University Trinity Fellow who did remarkable work to create this latest version of Vital Signs.

Benchmarking reports such as Vital Signs provide greater context for residents and decision-makers, allowing us to see where we are excelling as well as where we need targeted attention. The 2017 version of Vital Signs has several new features, each designed to provide deeper analysis of matters related to promoting racial equity and inclusion. You will find a new section that provides educational attainment data for each of the sixteen regions, newly disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Similarly, some income data is now presented by race and ethnicity to allow better analysis.

Our region is a leader in many positive indicators. At the same time, metro Milwaukee continues to suffer from pronounced racial disparities that hinder economic growth and quality of life for far too many. Locally, we have significant disparities, and compared with many of the regions in Vital Signs we continue to be something of an outlier. In other words, there is often something particular to our region. These are matters we can address.

It is our desire that this report continue to inform planners, policymakers, researchers, and residents on the issues facing our community. This report continues to provide empirical evidence, reinforcing other studies revealing sharp racial and ethnic disparities. It is incumbent upon all of us to use this powerful information to direct the important work of moving our region forward.

The Greater Milwaukee Foundation is committed to partnering in a range of ways to promote racial equity and inclusion in our region. We know that metro Milwaukee has all we need to be a globally-competitive, 21st century region. Our charge is to find the approaches, build the partnerships, and maintain the focus that will help create a more fair and just region that allows each one of us to reach our innate potential.

We can only accomplish this goal together, and we look forward to working with you to make it happen.

Sincerely,

Ellen Gilligan
President and CEO
Greater Milwaukee Foundation

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Introduction

About Community Benchmarking

Vital Signs is a process of tracking indicators across time and place to assess the health of a community. This process of benchmarking compares 15 other regions that possess characteristics similar to Milwaukee. Through comparison, we learn from our collective challenges and strengths.

In 2013, the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, a family of more than 1,200 individual charitable funds serving the Milwaukee area and beyond conducted the first *Vital Signs* benchmarking study. In 2015, the updated report showed changes across the region.

This 2017 edition is the third installment of Milwaukee's *Vital Signs*. Several changes to this edition focus the data towards racial disparities in Milwaukee. This change reflects the foundation's generational commitment to promote racial equity and inclusion here in Metro Milwaukee. Removing some indicators shortens this report compared to the previous two. Some indicators used data that were not readily available, some used dichotomous indicators, and others had incomplete data.

Goals

This initiative accomplishes the following goals:

1) Provide reliable and timely data for use by government officials, residents, grantees, and other concerned individuals
2) Catalyze conversations for diverse audiences to open new dialogues and advance opportunities to address persistent and systemic challenges
3) With this data and knowledge, invite new partnerships to promote greater equity and inclusion throughout our community

Indicator Categories

The indicators for *Vital Signs 2017* follow a similar structure to the last two reports, in four sections that provide a snapshot of Milwaukee and the region:

1) Population Vitality: indicators of population, diversity, age, and households
2) Economic Strength: indicators of industry, innovation, growth, employment, and workforce
3) Prosperity: indicators of income, economic equity, homeownership, and affordable living
4) Lifelong Learning: indicators of education across cities

This report compares the Milwaukee metro area with 15 others across the country. The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) define the metro areas. This report, the Census Bureau, and other federal agencies use these definitions for statistical purposes. These metro areas are redefined every 10 years based on data in the Decennial Census. While the metro Milwaukee region has remained the same 4 counties for the life of this report, other cities have changed over the years. The data is also compared to the U.S. average where applicable, to benchmark not only against the regional cities of interest, but also the nation as a whole.

About the Rankings

The formatting of this report is to highlight the data. There are no letter grades assigned to cities. Each indicator includes a graph to enable comparisons across cities.

In rankings, a 1 signifies the highest or best of the cohort. For some indicators, lower numbers are positive indicators, and so the ranking is set accordingly. For some data where the spread from highest to lowest indicators is not large, ranking may not be an effective tool for analysis.

Benchmarking Metro Areas, July 2015 Definitions

Metro area	U.S. Census Bureau MSA	Constituent counties and county equivalents
Charlotte	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Union, NC; Anderson, Chester, York, SC
Chicago	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will, IL; Jasper, Lake, Newton, Porter, IN; Kenosha, WI
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Warren, OH; Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton, Pendleton, KY; Dearborn, Franklin, Ohio, IN
Cleveland	Cleveland-Elyria, OH	Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina; OH
Columbus	Columbus, OH	Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Hocking, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Union, OH
Denver	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield, Clear Creek, Denver, Douglas, Elbert, Gilpin, Jefferson, Park, CO
Detroit	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Clair, Wayne, MI
Indianapolis	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, Shelby, IN
Jacksonville	Jacksonville, FL	Baker, Clay, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns, FL
Kansas City	Kansas City, MO-KS	Bates, Caldwell, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Jackson, Lafayette, Platte, Ray, MO; Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Miami, Wyandotte, KS
Louisville	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble, KY; Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Scott, Washington, IN
Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, WI
Minneapolis	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, Le Sueur, Mille Lacs, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Washington, Wright, MN; Pierce, St. Croix, WI
Nashville	Nashville-Davidson--Murfreesboro--Franklin, TN	Cannon, Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Hickman, Macon, Maury, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Sumner, Trousdale, Williamson, Wilson, TN
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, PA
Saint Louis	St. Louis, MO-IL	Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Louis (city), Warren, MO; Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Macoupin, Madison, Monroe, St. Claire, IL

Caveats regarding the report

Much of the data in this report come from the American Community Survey and other surveys from agencies and think tanks in the United States. The published data contains a certain margin of error that may affect rankings and trends over time, these margins of accuracy are not presented in the report as they can be cumbersome and confusing. Generally, the margins of error are not large enough to change rankings.

The data included in this report are similar to that of previous reports except where noted. If inaccuracies are noted in the data, feedback is welcome and will be incorporated into future reports.

Vital Signs 2017 Cities
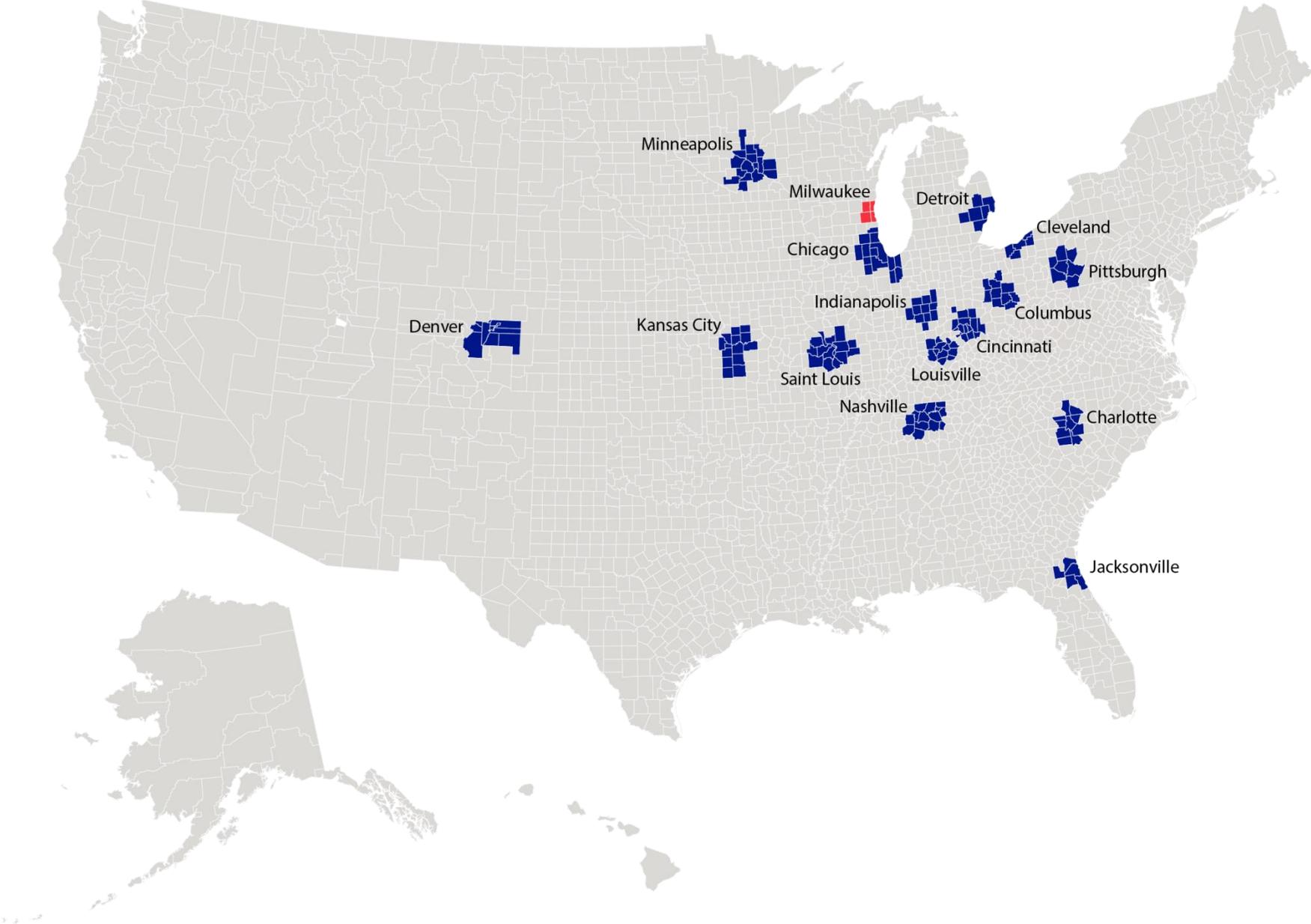
Minneapolis

Milwaukee

Detroit

Cleveland

Pittsburgh

Chicago

Indianapolis

Columbus

Denver

Kansas City

Cincinnati

Saint Louis

Louisville

Nashville

Charlotte

Jacksonville

Population Vitality

Population Vitality Overview

This section includes demographic indicators measuring population growth, migration, diversity, age, and household sizes and composition. These help describe the vitality of the metro area populations. Faster growth, greater diversity, and younger metro areas tend towards economically competitive regions. The table shows where Milwaukee as a metro area ranks compared to the other regions in the cohort. In this comparison, with similar data points to previous reports, Milwaukee tends to fall in the middle and lower tiers. There are signs that the population is getting more diverse in the future. One question for our region's future is whether the entrenched segregation, that has often been a barrier to opportunity, will persist.

Milwaukee is a more diverse city than metro area, and the diversity of the population is still near the top tier of our cohort. We are a diverse region, but that diversity is concentrated in the city more so than in almost any other metro area in the nation. The population has only seen slow growth in recent years. The population under age 18 is decreasing as a proportion of the entire region. Additionally, the senior population (over age 65) is growing. The youth population is larger and more diverse than the senior cohort at this time. The story of Milwaukee in this regard is similar to that of the United States.

While the median age of the metro area is increasing, there is still a wide divide between the white community and people of color. The difference between the white median age (43) and the Hispanic median age (26) is 17 years and is nearly 14 years for African Americans in the metro area (29). This striking difference in median ages is of significant interest as it informs our understanding of community relations, needs, and aspirations within the broad community.

Another divide between the white population and people of color lies in the segregation, measured by the dissimilarity index. This index is slow to move across decades, and in the years between 2014 and 2010 has not moved appreciably. Milwaukee still ranks worst in segregation according to this index. While it is not the only possible measure of segregation, its utility for comparison is warranted. Racial disparities persist throughout this report, and Milwaukee experiences some of the greatest disparities between racial groups, whether one uses the dissimilarity index or another measure.
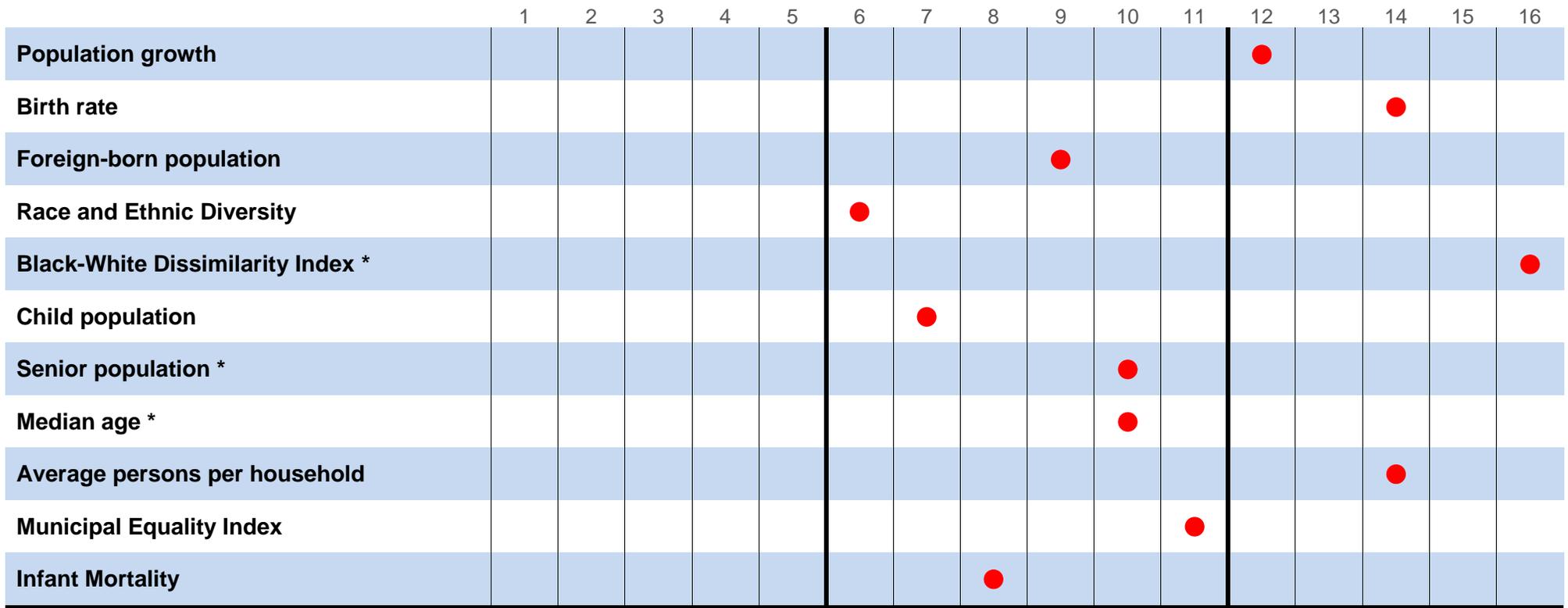
Indicator	Milwaukee Metro Area Rank
Population growth	12
Birth rate	14
Foreign-born population	9
Race and Ethnic Diversity	6
Black-White Dissimilarity Index *	16
Child population	7
Senior population *	10
Median age *	10
Average persons per household	14
Municipal Equality Index	11
Infant Mortality	8

● Milwaukee Metro Area

Top Tier | Middle Tier | Bottom Tier

These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16) except (*) where ranked lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 1.1: **Population Growth**

This indicator includes U.S. Census Bureau data on the total metro area populations in 2014 and 2016, and the increase or decrease in population.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population change
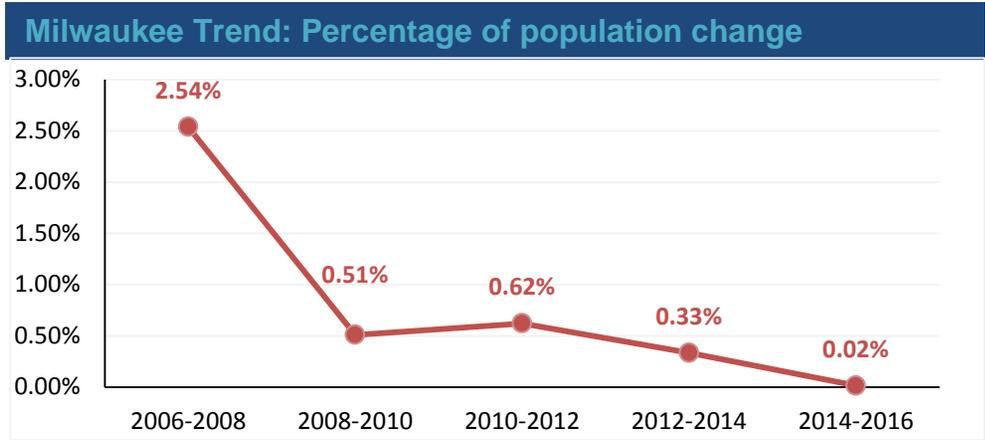
Total Population 2014, and 2016

Metro area	Total population 2014	Total Population 2016
Jacksonville	1,419,127	1,478,212
Nashville	1,792,468	1,865,535
Charlotte	2,380,314	2,474,314
Denver	2,754,258	2,853,077
Columbus	1,994,536	2,041,520
Kansas City	2,070,221	2,104,115
Minneapolis	3,495,176	3,551,036
Indianapolis	1,972,241	2,001,737
Louisville	1,265,210	1,283,297
Cincinnati	2,149,971	2,161,441
Saint Louis	2,805,856	2,807,954
Detroit	4,296,611	4,297,617
Milwaukee	**1,572,245**	**1,572,482**
Cleveland	2,063,598	2,055,612
Chicago	9,553,810	9,512,968
Pittsburgh	2,355,968	2,342,299

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Percentage of population change 2014-2016
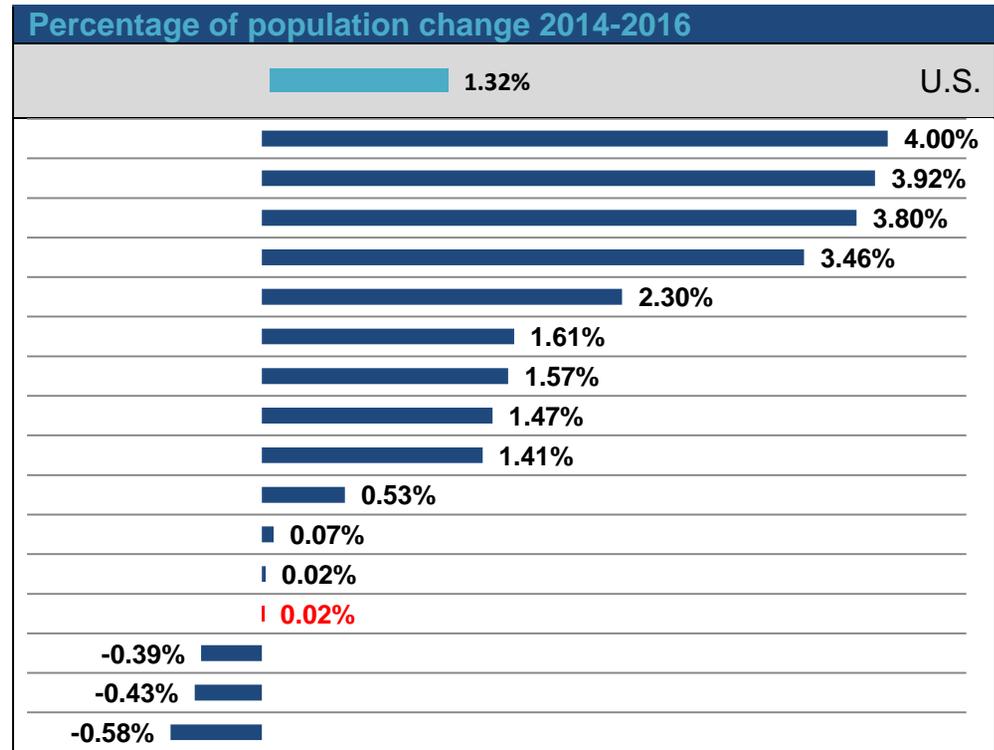
Indicator 1.2: **Birth Rate**

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

Milwaukee Trend: Births per 1,000 population
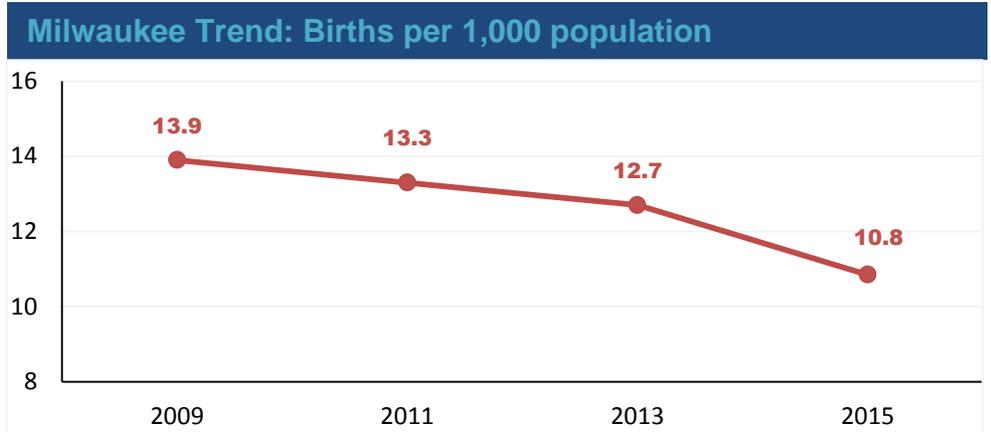
Total births 2015	
Metro Area	Total births 2015
Columbus	29,497
Louisville	18,074
Minneapolis	49,152
Denver	37,395
Nashville	24,178
Kansas City	26,361
Chicago	118,517
Cincinnati	26,742
Charlotte	29,387
Indianapolis	23,706
Detroit	51,126
Saint Louis	31,695
Jacksonville	16,096
Milwaukee	**17,096**
Cleveland	22,354
Pittsburgh	25,120

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates

Births per 1,000 population 2015

	Rate
U.S.	12.2
Columbus	14.6
Louisville	14.1
Minneapolis	13.9
Denver	13.3
Nashville	13.2
Kansas City	12.6
Chicago	12.4
Cincinnati	12.4
Charlotte	12.1
Indianapolis	11.9
Detroit	11.9
Saint Louis	11.3
Jacksonville	11.1
Milwaukee	10.8
Cleveland	10.8
Pittsburgh	10.7
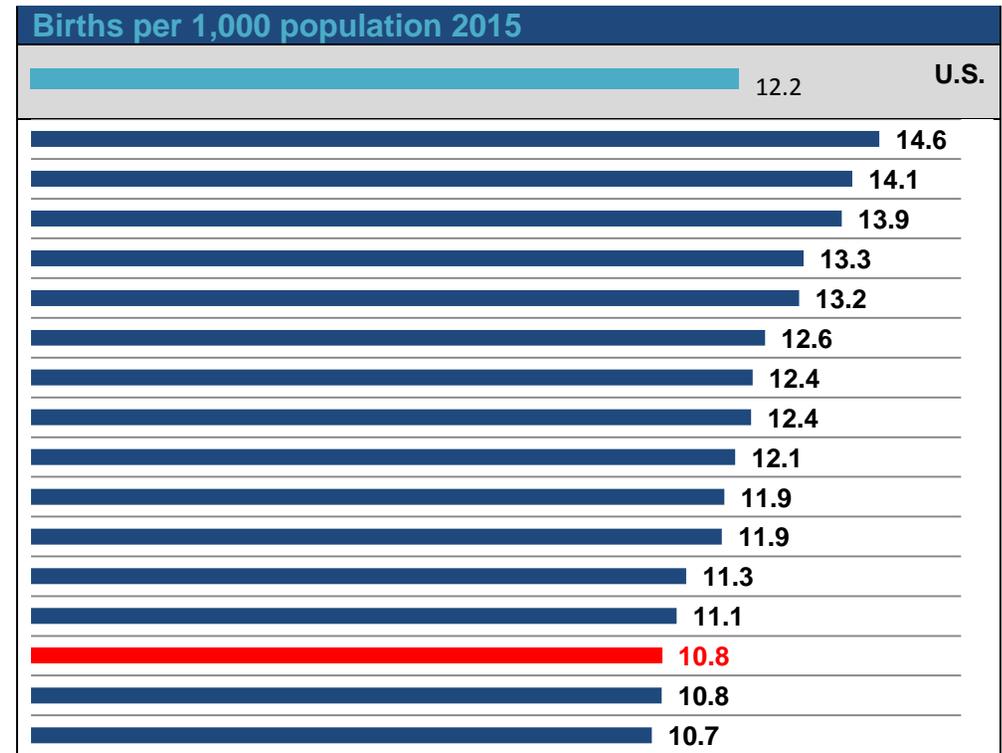
Indicator 1.3: **Foreign Born Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of the total population who were not U.S. citizens at birth.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of foreign born population
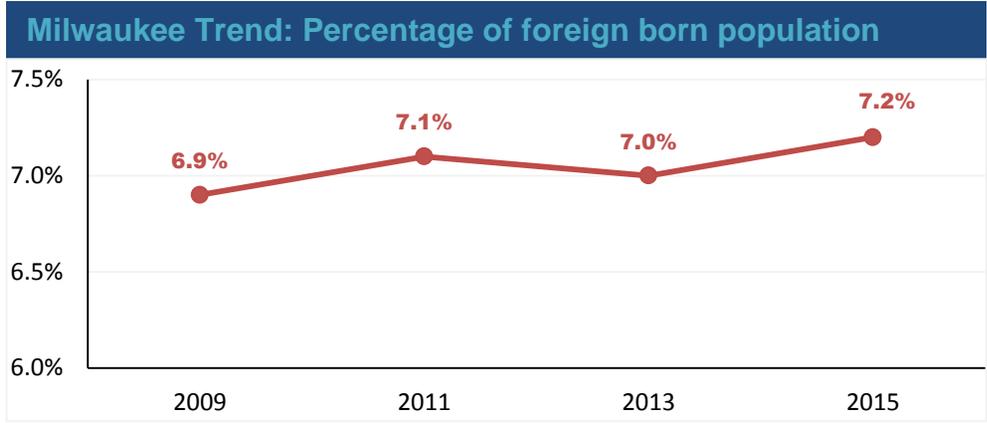
Total foreign born population, 2015		
Metro Area	Total foreign born population	Percentage entered U.S. 2000 or after
Chicago	1,717,494	38.8%
Denver	346,024	47.5%
Minneapolis	373,537	56.3%
Charlotte	237,125	54.6%
Detroit	410,787	45.7%
Jacksonville	125,278	44.4%
Nashville	149,637	60.7%
Columbus	155,968	65.1%
Milwaukee	**112,695**	**47.0%**
Kansas City	135,036	54.6%
Indianapolis	123,730	61.0%
Cleveland	122,525	43.3%
Louisville	69,830	64.4%
Saint Louis	129,559	54.7%
Cincinnati	95,897	55.3%
Pittsburgh	92,670	54.8%

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

Percentage of population that is foreign born, 2015
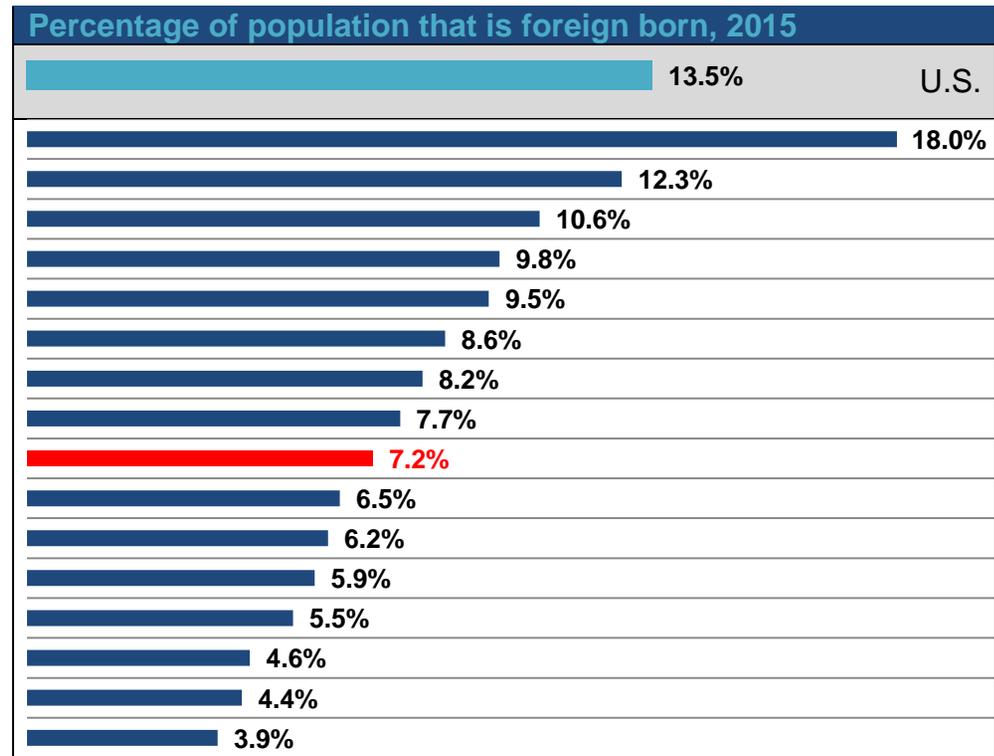
Indicator 1.4: **Race and Ethnicity**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the racial and ethnic diversity of metro areas. These data points reflect self-identification by people according to the race and ethnicity with which they most closely identify. The percentages in the data table do not total 100% because there are additional Census racial classifications not shown on this page.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population of color
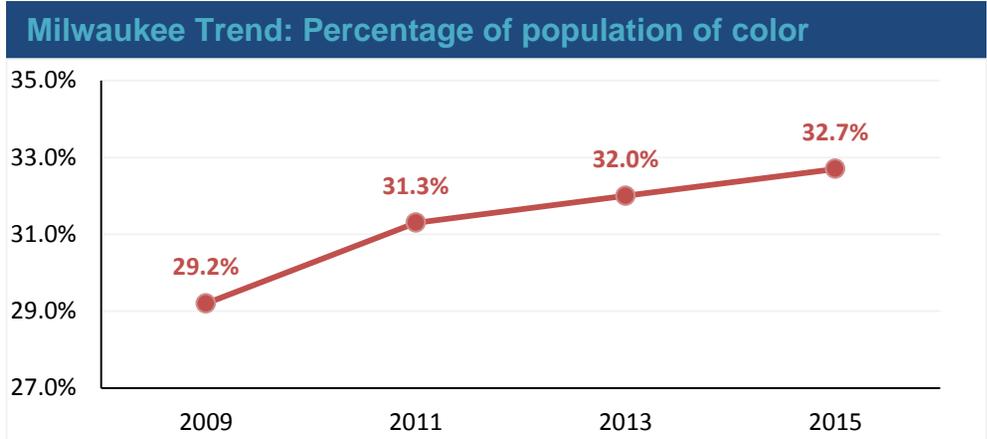
Population by race and ethnicity, 2015				
Metro Area	White alone, not Hispanic	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Chicago	53.3%	16.5%	6.3%	21.9%
Charlotte	62.2%	22.2%	3.4%	9.7%
Jacksonville	63.9%	21.2%	3.8%	8.2%
Denver	64.5%	5.3%	3.8%	22.9%
Detroit	66.8%	22.3%	4.1%	4.3%
Milwaukee	**67.3%**	**16.3%**	**3.5%**	**10.4%**
Cleveland	70.4%	19.7%	2.2%	5.5%
Nashville	72.8%	15.0%	2.4%	6.9%
Kansas City	73.0%	12.4%	2.7%	8.9%
Indianapolis	73.5%	14.6%	2.9%	6.5%
Saint Louis	74.2%	18.1%	2.5%	2.9%
Columbus	74.3%	14.8%	3.7%	3.9%
Minneapolis	76.6%	7.8%	6.4%	5.7%
Louisville	77.2%	13.8%	1.9%	4.4%
Cincinnati	80.2%	12.0%	2.3%	3.0%
Pittsburgh	85.8%	7.9%	2.2%	1.7%

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

Percentage of population of color, 2015
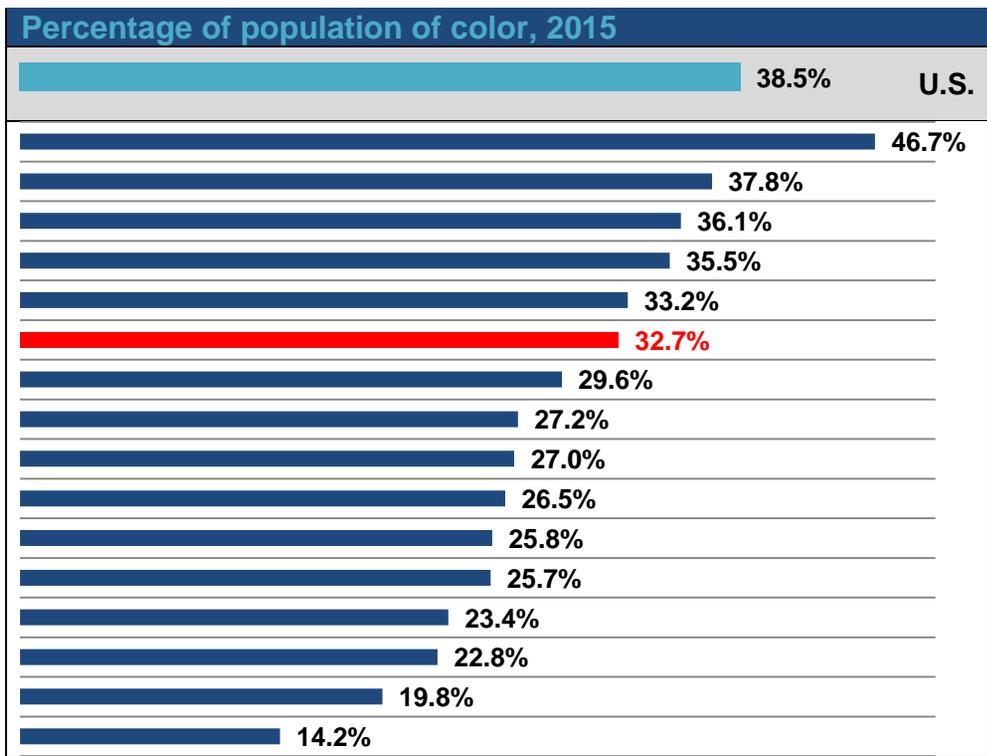
Indicator 1.5: **Residential Segregation**

This indicator includes data from the Population Studies Center at the University of Michigan and a Brookings Institute report. A dissimilarity index measures racial and ethnic residential segregation in a community. An index of 0 means complete integration, whereas an index of 100 means complete segregation. The data from the 2010-2014 Census is from the Brookings Institute.

Milwaukee Trend: Black-white dissimilarity index
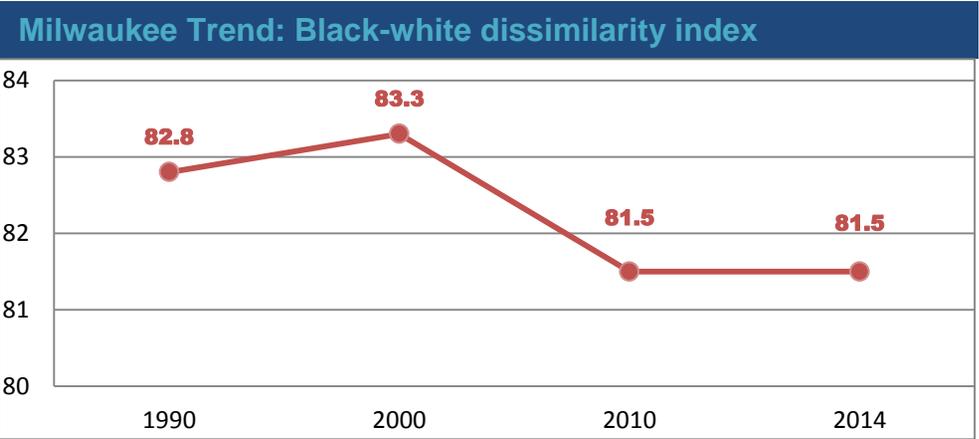
Black-White dissimilarity index		
Metro Area	Black-White Dissimilarity 2000	Black-White Dissimilarity 2010
Jacksonville	55	53
Charlotte	52	54
Nashville	57	55
Minneapolis	60	56
Louisville	65	59
Kansas City	71	60
Columbus	64	64
Denver	64	64
Indianapolis	72	65
Pittsburgh	69	66
Cincinnati	74	68
Saint Louis	74	71
Cleveland	78	74
Detroit	86	75
Chicago	81	76
Milwaukee	**83**	**81**
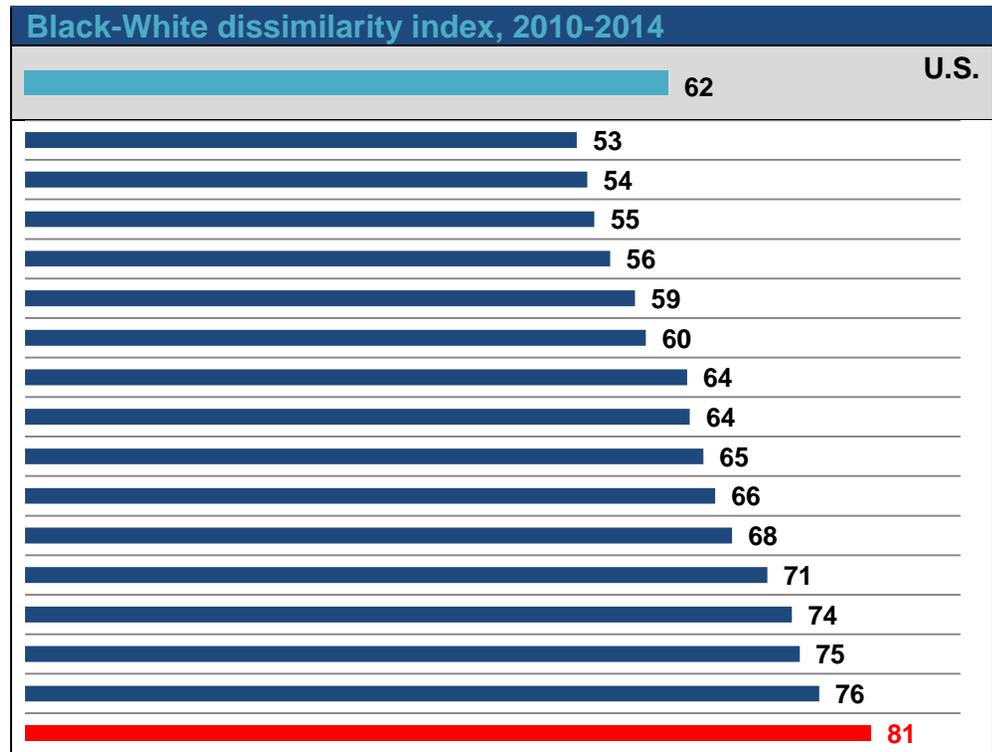
Source: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center | Brookings Institute

Black-White dissimilarity index, 2010-2014

Indicator 1.6: **Child Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of children in metro areas.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population under age 18

|			
24.6%	24.4%	23.8%	23.5%
2009	2011	2013	2015

Child population by race 2015
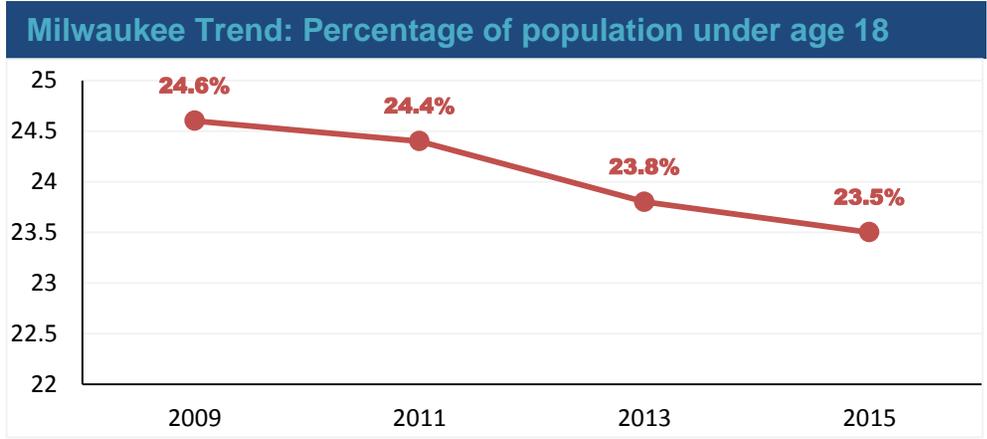
Metro Area	Population under 18	White alone not Hispanic	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Indianapolis	497,900	64.9%	17.1%	3.4%	10.3%
Kansas City	514,732	64.3%	14.2%	3.0%	13.5%
Charlotte	590,476	53.0%	24.2%	3.5%	14.9%
Cincinnati	516,990	73.5%	13.7%	2.4%	5.0%
Minneapolis	842,676	65.3%	11.5%	7.7%	9.2%
Columbus	483,248	65.8%	18.3%	3.8%	6.3%
Milwaukee	**369,872**	**52.9%**	**21.7%**	**4.2%**	**16.5%**
Denver	659,626	51.8%	6.1%	3.6%	33.2%
Chicago	2,238,131	42.8%	18.0%	5.5%	30.8%
Nashville	428,592	64.5%	16.5%	2.6%	11.2%
Louisville	292,703	68.6%	15.9%	2.3%	7.2%
Detroit	974,983	59.1%	25.0%	4.6%	6.8%
Jacksonville	326,809	54.2%	27.2%	3.6%	10.6%
Saint Louis	633,388	67.1%	21.2%	2.5%	4.4%
Cleveland	447,073	61.3%	24.2%	2.0%	8.7%
Pittsburgh	451,162	78.4%	10.1%	2.4%	2.7%

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

Percentage of population under age 18


U.S.	22.8%
	25.0%
	24.6%
	24.3%
	23.9%
	23.9%
	23.9%
	23.5%
	23.4%
	23.4%
	23.4%
	22.9%
	22.7%
	22.5%
	22.5%
	21.7%
	19.2%
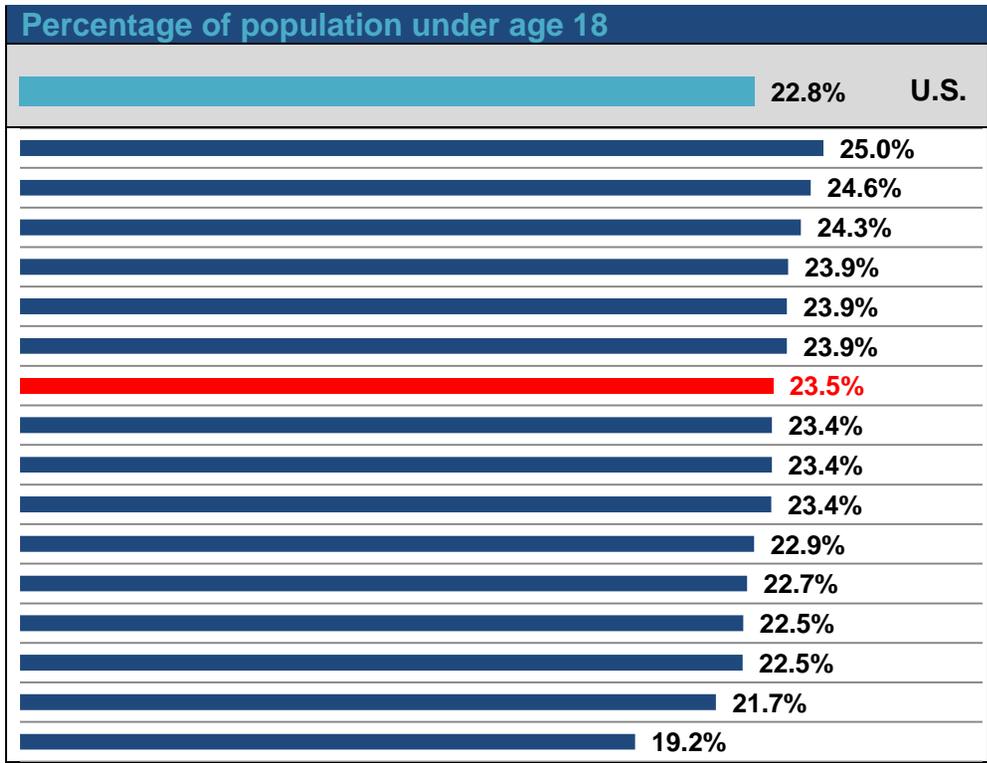
Indicator 1.7: **Senior Population**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the number and percentage of individuals age 65 and older.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population age 65 and older
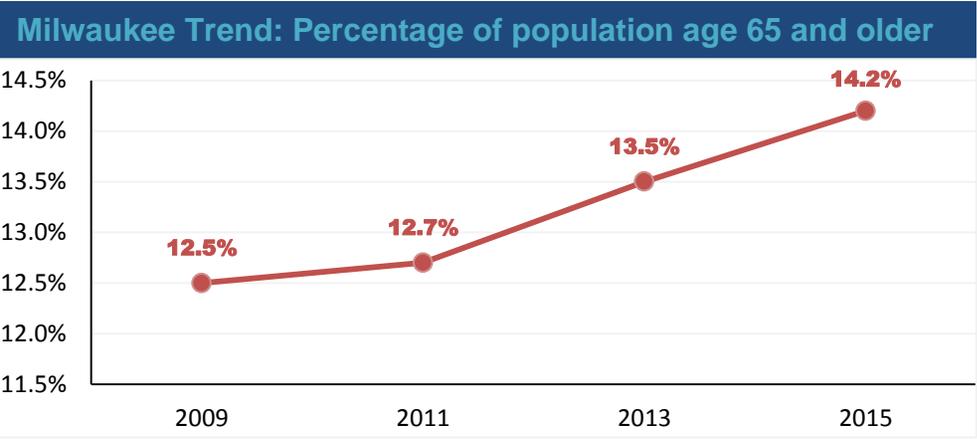
Population over age 65 by race 2015

Metro Area	Population age 65 and older	White alone not Hispanic	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Denver	336,410	80.6%	4.3%	3.1%	11.0%
Columbus	247,666	86.1%	10.0%	2.1%	1.0%
Nashville	226,733	86.1%	10.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Indianapolis	250,332	86.7%	10.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Minneapolis	447,768	91.8%	3.0%	3.0%	1.2%
Charlotte	308,514	78.8%	16.4%	1.7%	2.7%
Chicago	1,251,283	68.9%	15.5%	5.7%	9.2%
Kansas City	284,727	85.5%	9.2%	1.3%	2.9%
Cincinnati	301,066	88.6%	8.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Milwaukee	**223,003**	**85.6%**	**9.2%**	**1.6%**	**3.1%**
Jacksonville	211,780	78.8%	13.4%	3.0%	3.8%
Louisville	188,228	88.0%	9.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Detroit	648,190	76.8%	18.2%	2.5%	1.5%
Saint Louis	426,204	83.8%	13.1%	1.5%	1.0%
Cleveland	350,060	80.6%	15.5%	1.4%	2.0%
Pittsburgh	439,441	92.6%	5.7%	0.8%	0.5%

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

Percentage of population age 65 and older, 2015
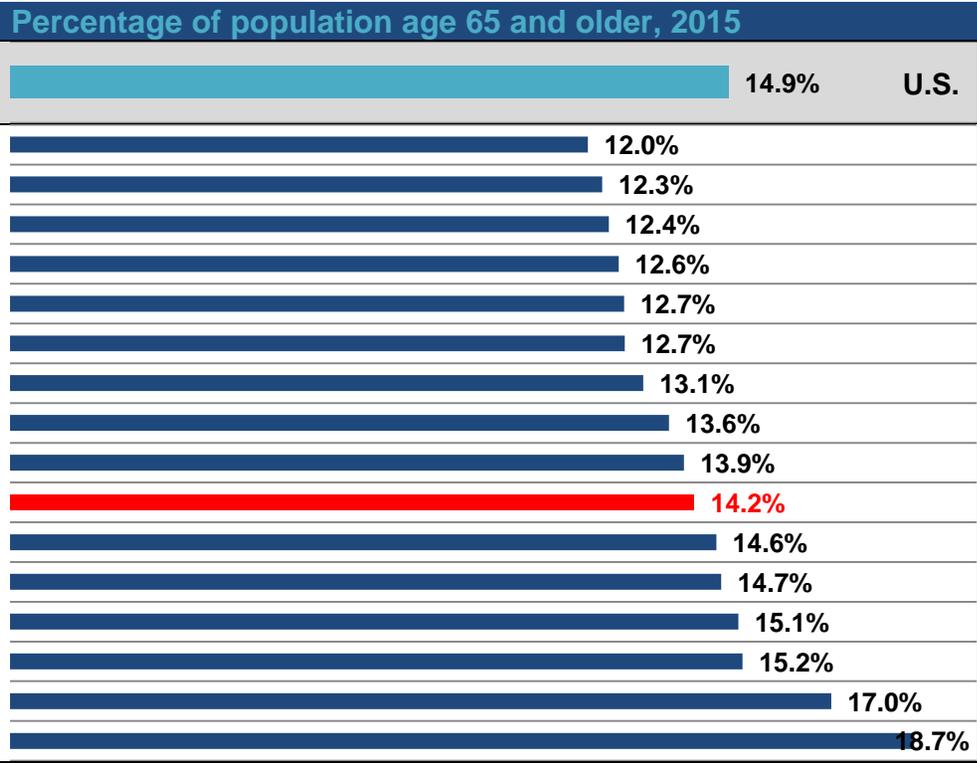
Indicator 1.8: **Median Age**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the median age of the metro area population. The median age in years is the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size. This data shows disaggregation for the total population by race.

Milwaukee Trend: Median age of the total population 2015
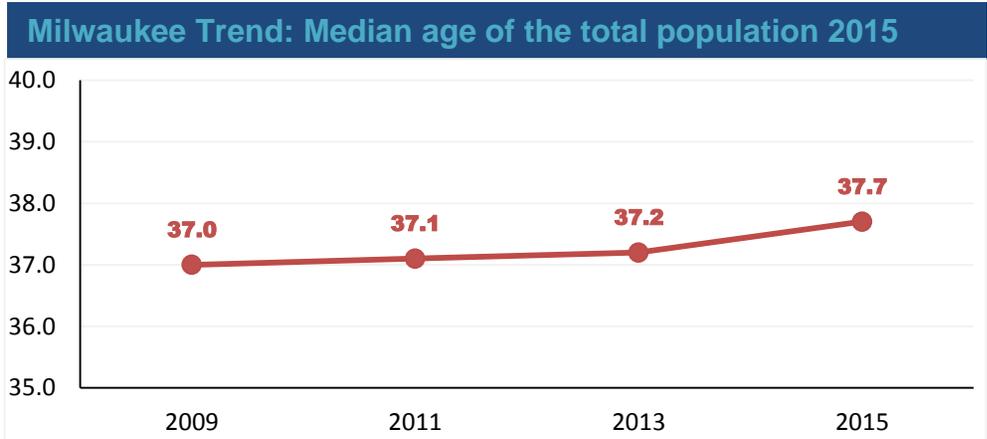
Median age by race and ethnicity 2015				
Metro Area	White alone not Hispanic	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Columbus	38.5	31.3	33.0	25.0
Indianapolis	39.4	31.4	32.5	24.9
Denver	40.7	33.6	35.6	27.9
Nashville	39.4	32.6	35.3	25.6
Minneapolis	41.2	27.9	29.6	25.1
Chicago	42.8	35.1	36.9	28.5
Kansas City	40.5	33.7	32.2	26.1
Charlotte	41.8	34.0	33.1	26.1
Cincinnati	40.2	33.6	33.2	24.6
Milwaukee	43.8	29.5	30.5	26.0
Jacksonville	42.7	31.6	37.1	30.1
Louisville	41.9	34.7	31.1	26.0
Saint Louis	42.0	33.5	33.9	27.7
Detroit	43.7	35.3	35.1	26.7
Cleveland	45.1	35.2	34.9	27.3
Pittsburgh	45.4	34.5	31.5	26.9

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

Median age of the total population 2015
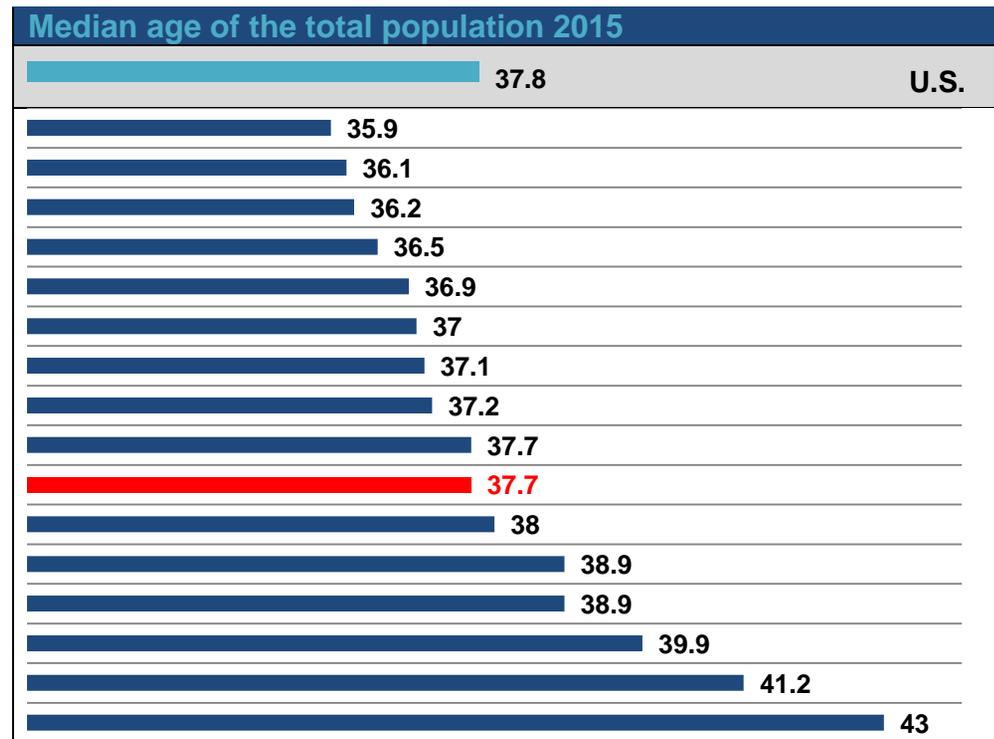
Indicator 1.9: **Households**

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

Milwaukee Trend: Average persons per household
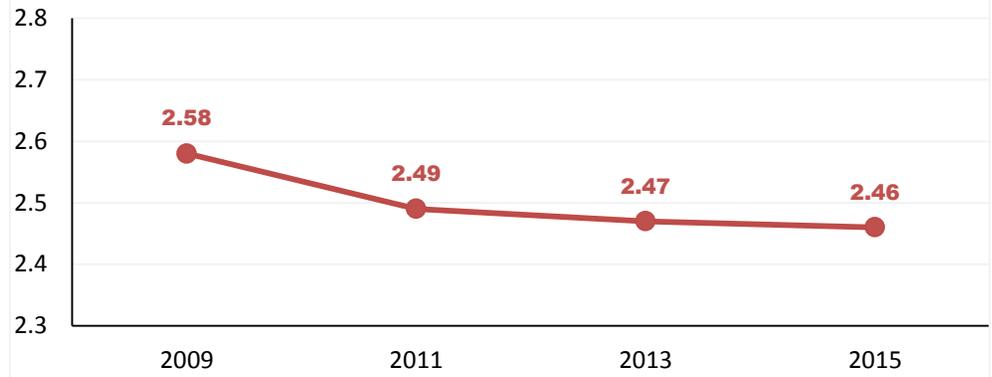
Number and percentage of households by type, 2015

Metro Area	Total households	Married couple households	Persons living alone	Women with children (no husband present)
Chicago	3,470,993	47.3%	34.6%	8.3%
Jacksonville	536,299	47.2%	34.1%	9.3%
Charlotte	905,696	48.6%	33.5%	8.8%
Nashville	686,640	49.7%	33.8%	7.7%
Denver	1,075,919	48.7%	36.5%	6.6%
Indianapolis	755,100	45.5%	37.3%	8.6%
Minneapolis	1,354,766	50.7%	35.3%	6.5%
Columbus	772,304	46.3%	36.1%	8.6%
Cincinnati	832,607	47.9%	35.1%	8.7%
Detroit	1,674,251	45.2%	35.7%	8.5%
Kansas City	814,092	48.2%	35.8%	7.8%
Louisville	496,455	45.8%	35.9%	8.5%
Saint Louis	1,108,303	46.7%	35.6%	8.5%
Milwaukee	**627,842**	**44.3%**	**38.7%**	**8.4%**
Cleveland	849,475	42.6%	39.0%	8.5%
Pittsburgh	990,355	46.5%	38.5%	6.2%

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

Average persons per household, 2015
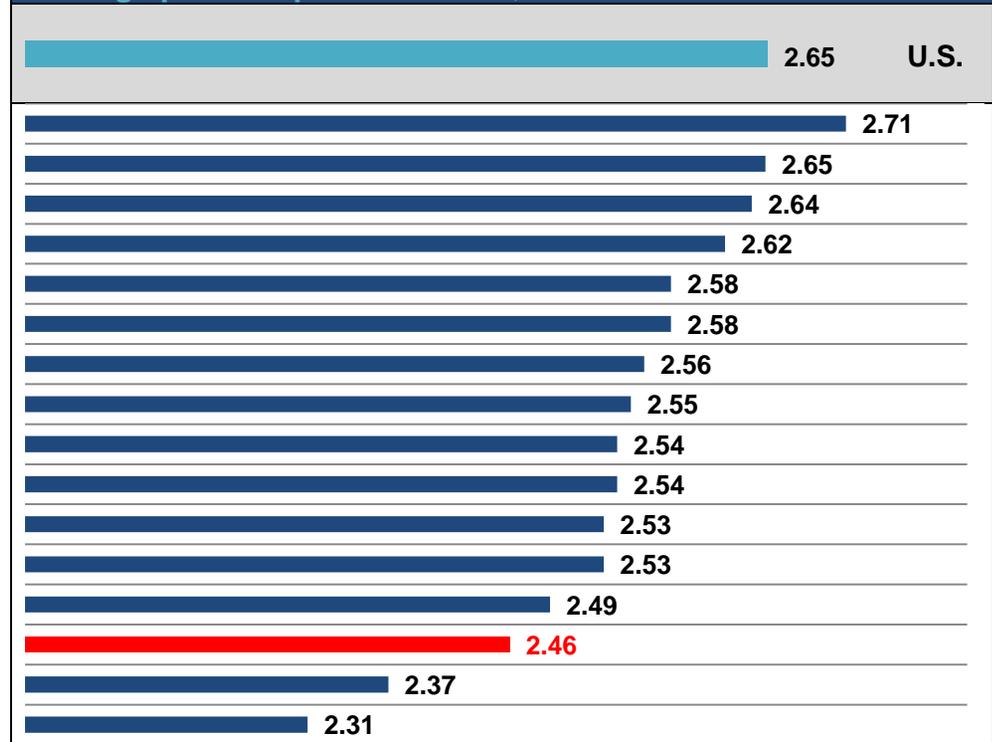
Indicator 1.10: **Municipal Equality Index**

This indicator includes data on municipal laws around equality issues according to Human Rights Campaign data. Data has been collected and indexed to give scores around municipal laws for non-discrimination laws, municipal services, and law enforcement services. The data draws from the basic scoring criteria, excluding bonus scores.

Milwaukee Trend: Municipal Equality Index
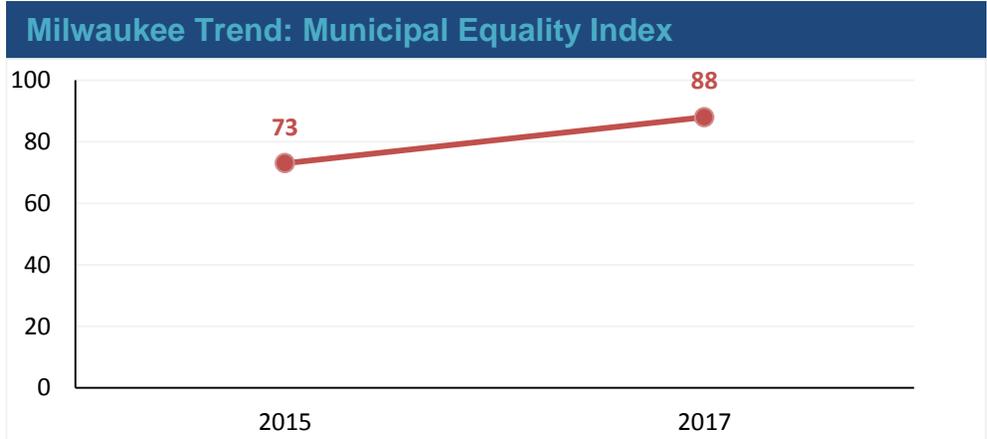
Municipal Equality Index, 2017

Metro Area	Municipal Equality Index 2017
Cincinnati	100
Columbus	100
Minneapolis	100
Pittsburgh	97
Saint Louis	97
Detroit	96
Chicago	95
Denver	94
Louisville	94
Kansas City	91
Milwaukee	**88**
Indianapolis	82
Cleveland	73
Jacksonville	65
Charlotte	59
Nashville	54
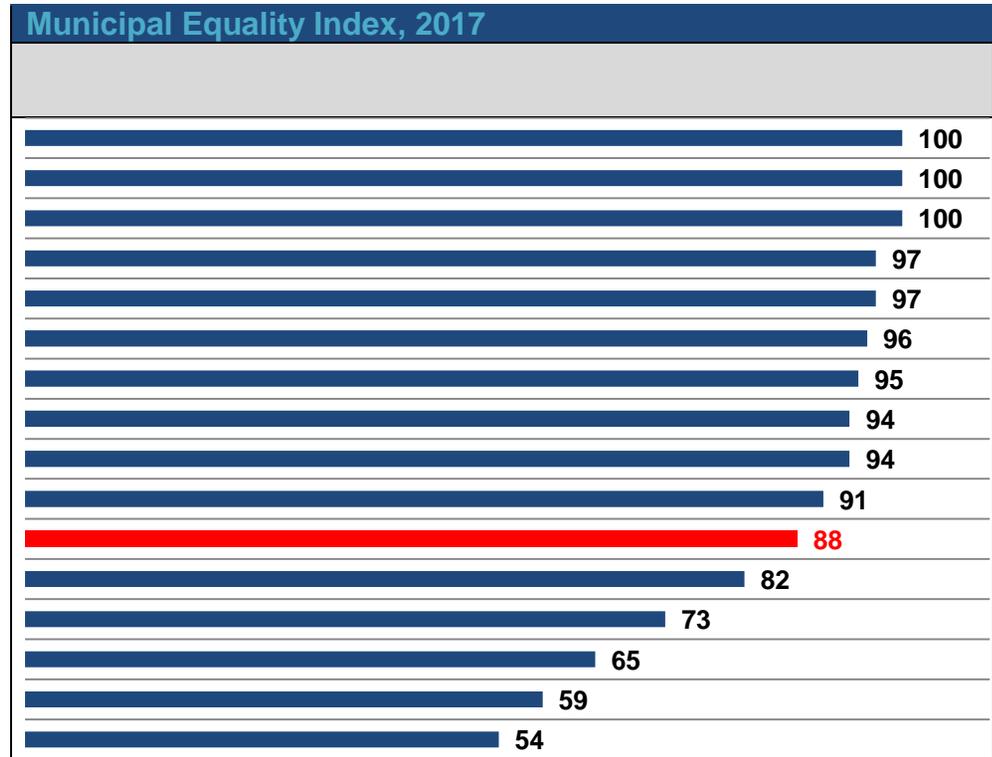
Source: Human Rights Campaign, Municipal Equality Index

Municipal Equality Index, 2017

Indicator 1.11: **Infant Mortality**

This indicator includes data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on 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. The CDC only reports county level infant death data for counties with populations larger than 250,000. Race and ethnicity are limited to those counties in which there are 10 or more reported deaths for a particular racial or ethnic group. The most recent data for this data is 2014.

Milwaukee Trend: Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births

Year	Rate
2006	9.25
2010	7.76
2014	6.69

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births, 2014
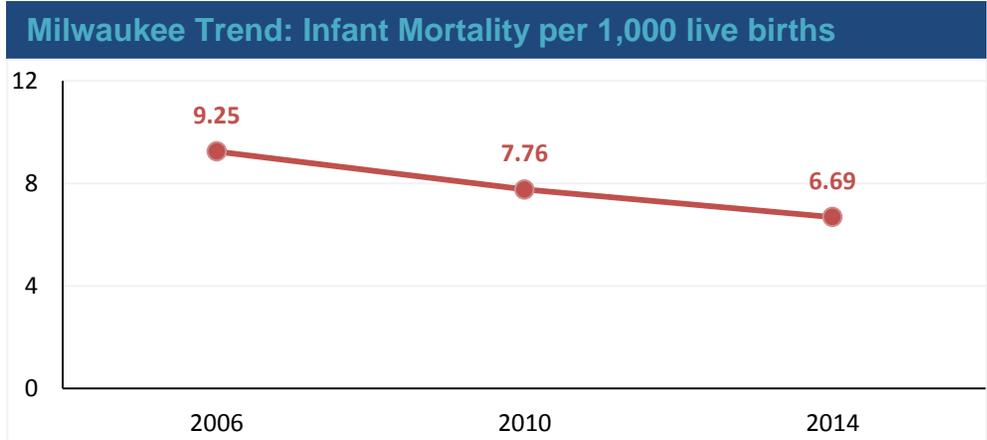
Metro Area	White Infant Mortality Rate	African American Infant Mortality Rate
Kansas City	4.40	10.50
Minneapolis	3.80	10.91
Pittsburgh	4.17	12.94
Nashville	4.12	11.35
Chicago	5.14	11.19
Louisville	4.29	12.45
Denver	4.67	11.22
Milwaukee	**3.94**	**12.34**
Detroit	5.04	11.95
Indianapolis	5.73	12.50
Saint Louis	5.99	10.19
Cleveland	5.54	12.97
Columbus	5.70	14.40
Charlotte	5.25	9.34
Jacksonville	5.70	14.20
Cincinnati	6.85	15.38
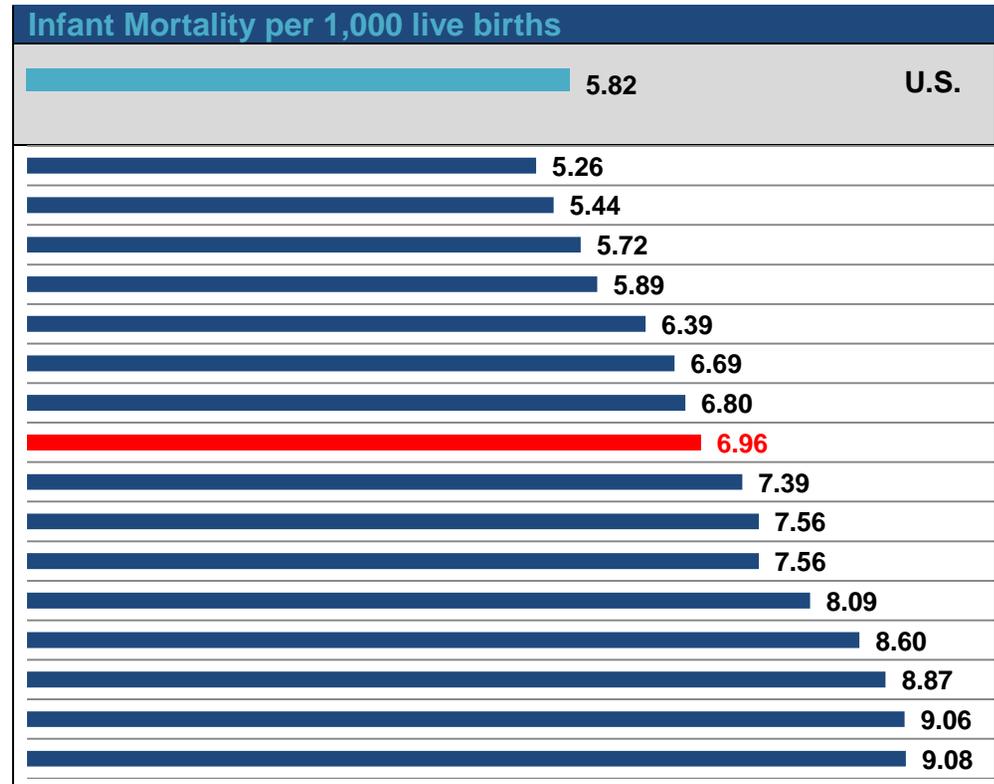
Source: Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births

	Rate
U.S.	5.82
	5.26
	5.44
	5.72
	5.89
	6.39
	6.69
	6.80
Milwaukee	6.96
	7.39
	7.56
	7.56
	8.09
	8.60
	8.87
	9.06
	9.08

Economic Strength

Economic Strength Overview

The previous report in 2015 commented that Milwaukee had a troubling economic future as it transitioned from a manufacturing economy towards a resilient one. Many of the trends noted earlier are continuing, such as a lack of entrepreneurship and new business starts. However, several indicators put Metro Milwaukee in the top tier, a promising sign.

Business Development

Manufacturing remains the economic engine of Milwaukee, employing over 136,000 people in 2015. Only the education, medical, and social services employed more people as a sector at 198,000. Manufacturing has evolved over time and remained adaptable to the needs of the market, several indicators and recent developments suggest that manufacturing may still be our region's strength.

Milwaukee ranked last in entrepreneurship, defined as the rate of business ownership. Other indicators, such as those released by the Kauffman Institute produce similar findings. High-tech firms and jobs are also becoming less densely located in Milwaukee compared to the national average according to the Milken Institute. While there are pessimistic views on the entrepreneurship in the region, they miss certain elements that show innovation and opportunity, such as the "maker movement". Companies in Milwaukee produce patent grants that reach the top tier of this cohort. Business firms belonging to people of color are also ranking in the top tier in the region. There is clearly talent and diverse capacity in Milwaukee, something that is often missed when looking at only one indicator.

Jobs

Manufacturing in Milwaukee has produced thousands of jobs, and it has connected Milwaukee to the world. Exports and the gross metropolitan product have ranked towards the top tier in previous reports, and although they have fallen to the middle tier in this report, they remain strong indicators of a globally connected city.

The unemployment rate in Milwaukee is a troubling indicator. In the 2013 report, Milwaukee was in the top tier, in 2015, the city suffered more than others did, and the ranking dropped significantly into the middle tier. While the unemployment rate and rank is improving, it does not cover the entire story. Previous reports did not disaggregate racial disparities in unemployment, which show that while Milwaukee has the lowest white unemployment rates of any city, the African American unemployment rate is among the worst. Taken together, it masks the challenges faced by some communities.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Education and health employment			●													
Manufacturing employment		●														
Education and health employment change			●													
Manufacturing employment change				●												
High-Tech GDP location quotient										●						
Patent grants					●											
Entrepreneurship																●
Business firms									●							
Minority business firms					●											
Women's business firms										●						
Gross metropolitan product						●										
Exports							●									
Workforce										●						
Unemployment *							●									
Brain Gain														●		

●   *Milwaukee Metro Area*   **Top Tier**   **Middle Tier**   **Bottom Tier**

These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16) except (*) where ranked lowest (1) to highest (16)

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the distribution of employment by industry. This data is categorized according to the North American Industry Classification System, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. This data is not taken from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, which maintains a similar dataset. All industry sectors are not included, and will not total 100%.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage education and health services

Percentage of total employment by industry sector, 2015				
Metro Area	Professional and business services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Pittsburgh	11.0%	7.1%	1.6%	2.9%
Cleveland	9.8%	7.2%	1.7%	4.0%
Milwaukee	**10.1%**	**7.1%**	**1.6%**	**2.9%**
Saint Louis	11.1%	7.9%	2.0%	3.6%
Minneapolis	11.8%	8.8%	1.9%	3.2%
Columbus	11.6%	10.0%	2.0%	4.4%
Louisville	8.5%	7.4%	1.7%	3.2%
Cincinnati	11.1%	7.9%	1.6%	3.6%
Nashville	11.6%	7.3%	2.4%	3.9%
Kansas City	13.1%	7.8%	2.6%	4.5%
Detroit	11.4%	6.2%	1.6%	3.1%
Chicago	13.3%	7.6%	2.0%	3.2%
Indianapolis	11.3%	6.6%	2.0%	3.9%
Jacksonville	11.7%	10.9%	1.7%	4.8%
Charlotte	11.5%	10.1%	2.3%	2.4%
Denver	15.2%	8.0%	3.7%	4.0%

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

Percentage education and health services employment

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the distribution of employment by industry. This data is categorized according to the North American Industry Classification System, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. This data is not taken from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, which maintains a similar dataset. All industry sectors are not included, and will not total 100%.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage manufacturing employment
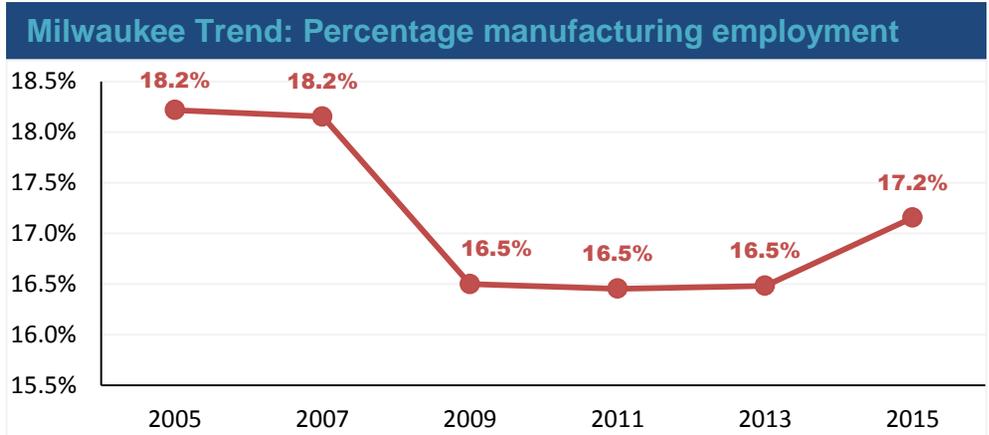
Percentage of total employment by industry sector, 2015

Metro Area	Transportation and utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Arts, entertainment, accommodation
Detroit	4.5%	11.0%	2.6%	9.6%
Milwaukee	**3.9%**	**10.6%**	**3.0%**	**9.3%**
Cleveland	4.4%	11.2%	2.9%	9.8%
Louisville	7.1%	11.8%	2.9%	9.5%
Cincinnati	5.2%	12.1%	3.0%	9.2%
Minneapolis	4.5%	10.8%	3.0%	8.6%
Indianapolis	6.1%	11.9%	3.2%	9.7%
Chicago	6.3%	10.8%	3.3%	9.4%
Charlotte	5.5%	12.2%	3.4%	9.2%
Saint Louis	5.1%	11.3%	2.9%	9.5%
Pittsburgh	5.3%	11.8%	3.0%	8.8%
Nashville	5.4%	11.4%	3.0%	10.4%
Kansas City	5.5%	11.1%	3.3%	8.4%
Columbus	5.7%	12.7%	2.9%	9.5%
Jacksonville	6.3%	12.8%	3.0%	10.0%
Denver	5.0%	11.0%	2.9%	9.6%

Source: American Community Survey, Economic Characteristics

Percentage manufacturing employment 2015

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the distribution of employment by industry. This data is categorized according to the North American Industry Classification System, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. This data is not taken from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, which maintains a similar dataset. Percentage changes are calculated for 2013-2015 for all cities and are presented in yearly changes for Milwaukee in the graph at right.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage change education and health services
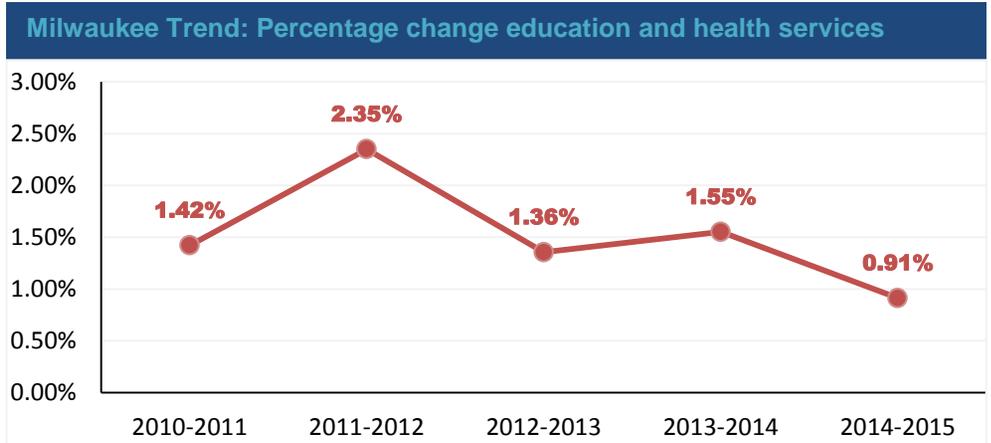
Percentage change in employment 2013-2015

Metro Area	Professional and business services	Financial activities	Information	Government
Nashville	9.7%	17.2%	-9.4%	-8.3%
Denver	12.3%	7.8%	9.6%	-3.2%
Milwaukee	**0.9%**	**-3.0%**	**-5.8%**	**-1.2%**
Cincinnati	2.6%	7.9%	-11.1%	5.2%
Kansas City	6.0%	-1.5%	-9.2%	7.2%
Minneapolis	-1.1%	6.8%	-4.1%	1.8%
Charlotte	4.8%	16.2%	14.7%	-10.5%
Jacksonville	-1.3%	1.1%	8.1%	4.4%
Columbus	13.9%	10.7%	-4.7%	-2.9%
Louisville	0.7%	-1.3%	14.5%	-15.0%
Chicago	5.7%	5.3%	-2.2%	0.0%
Saint Louis	6.7%	0.4%	-2.5%	-8.8%
Indianapolis	5.6%	9.5%	20.2%	-1.1%
Detroit	2.3%	-1.5%	-8.7%	-4.7%
Pittsburgh	4.9%	-3.4%	-5.9%	-2.8%
Cleveland	-1.4%	-7.9%	-9.1%	14.4%

Source: American Community Survey, Economic Characteristics

Percentage education and health services change 2013-2015

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the distribution of employment by industry. This data is categorized according to the North American Industry Classification System, which groups similar establishments into industry groups or sectors. This data is not taken from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, which maintains a similar dataset. Percentage changes are calculated for 2013-2015 for all cities and are presented in yearly changes for Milwaukee in the graph at right.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage manufacturing employment
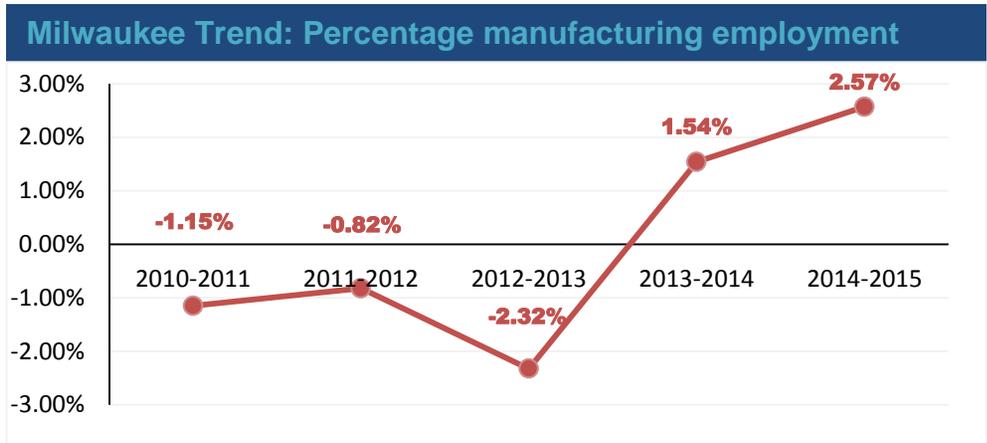
Percentage change in employment 2013-2015				
Metro Area	Transportation and utilities	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Arts, entertainment
Jacksonville	6.7%	11.1%	15.8%	3.7%
Nashville	5.1%	2.5%	13.3%	12.3%
Charlotte	12.9%	7.3%	6.8%	-4.2%
Milwaukee	**2.3%**	**-2.9%**	**1.4%**	**8.8%**
Pittsburgh	2.4%	-3.4%	10.6%	1.6%
Saint Louis	2.9%	-0.6%	8.8%	2.0%
Denver	3.8%	7.6%	8.6%	3.5%
Detroit	7.4%	3.2%	10.6%	10.6%
Kansas City	1.4%	0.8%	12.5%	-2.5%
Cincinnati	11.3%	2.0%	0.5%	-0.4%
Minneapolis	6.0%	-1.3%	4.5%	6.9%
Louisville	-4.5%	14.1%	-1.4%	10.3%
Indianapolis	7.4%	7.4%	6.5%	14.3%
Cleveland	5.3%	7.2%	-1.3%	14.8%
Columbus	22.5%	4.8%	-7.3%	1.2%
Chicago	6.4%	3.4%	4.3%	2.1%

Source: American Community Survey, Economic Characteristics

Percentage manufacturing employment change 2013-2015
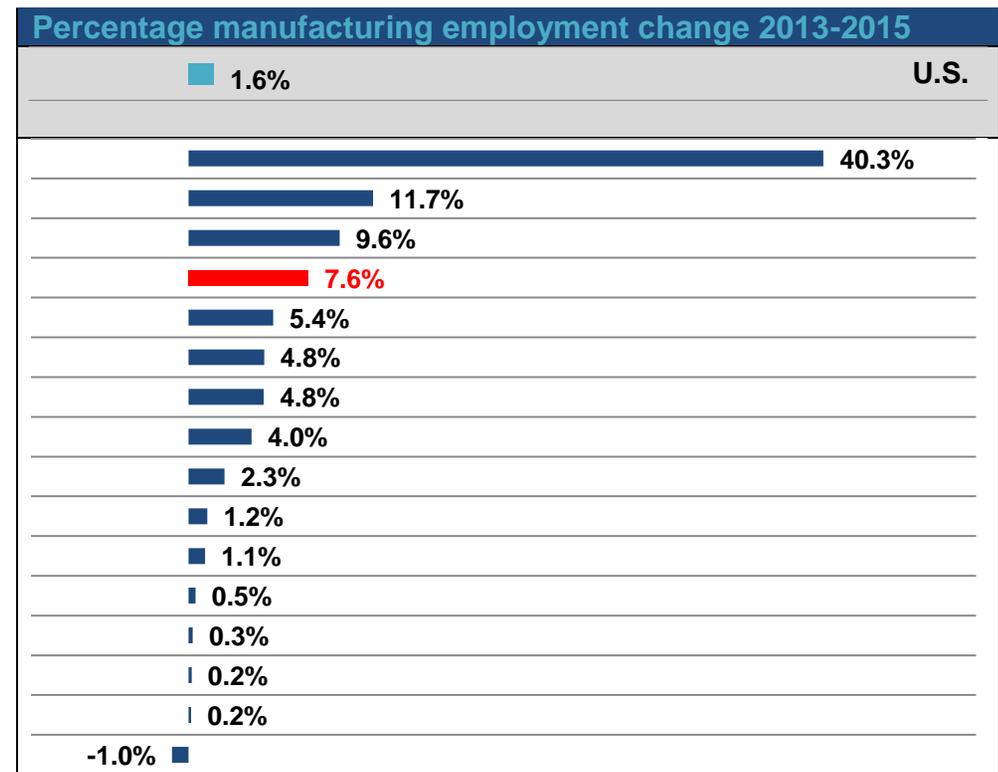
Indicator 2.3: **High-tech Industries**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey and Milken Institute on Information Technology (IT) occupations. The measure for IT occupations differs from that of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics used in previous reports. The high tech GDP location quotient from the Milken Institute measures the extent above or below the national concentration of GDP for tech industries.

Milwaukee Trend: High-tech GDP Location Quotient
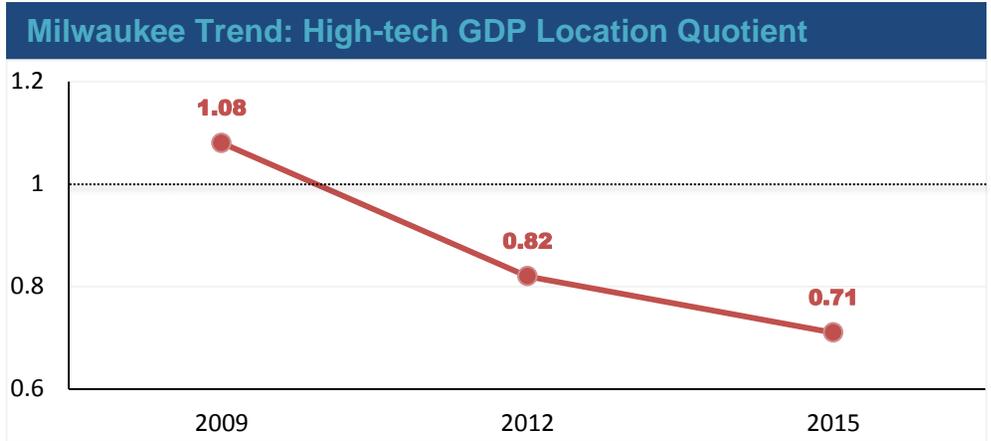
IT Occupations, 2015		
Metro Area	IT Sector Jobs	IT occupations as a percentage of all occupations
Indianapolis	19,198	2.0%
Denver	55,699	3.7%
Kansas City	27,771	2.6%
Minneapolis	36,294	1.9%
Saint Louis	27,887	2.0%
Pittsburgh	18,047	1.6%
Charlotte	27,705	2.3%
Chicago	94,753	2.0%
Cincinnati	16,752	1.6%
Milwaukee	**12,828**	**1.6%**
Columbus	20,494	2.0%
Detroit	31,926	1.6%
Jacksonville	11,218	1.7%
Nashville	22,362	2.4%
Cleveland	16,799	1.7%
Louisville	10,430	1.7%

Source: American Community Survey | Milken Institute

High-tech GDP Location Quotient 2014
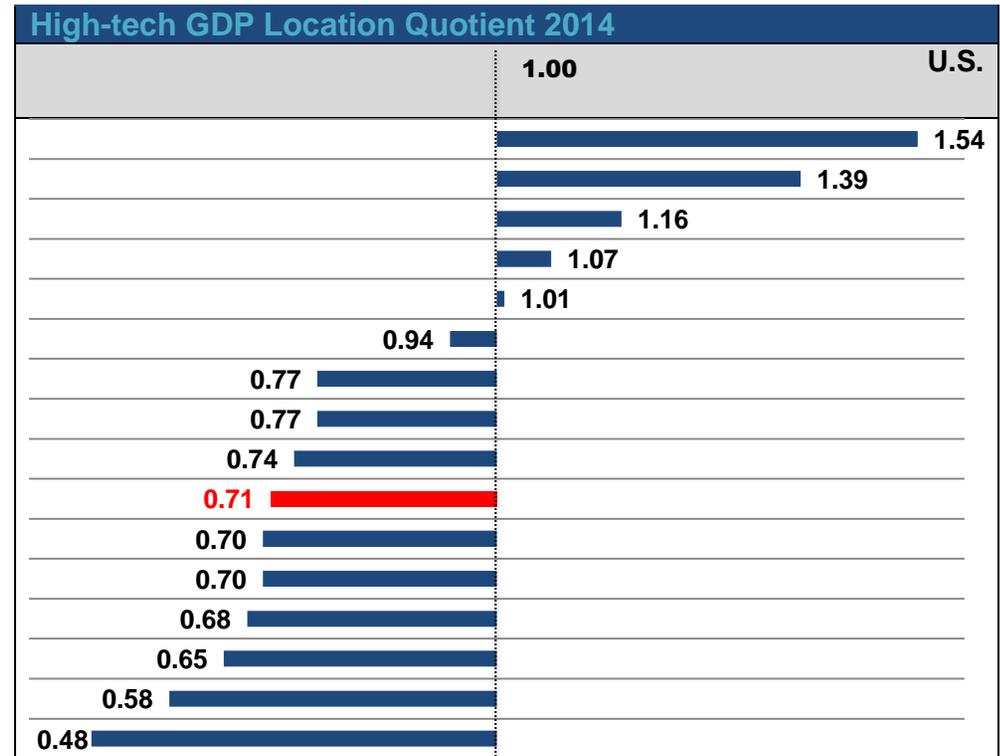
Indicator 2.4: **Patents**

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on utility patent grants. A utility patent is a form of intellectual property that protects the way in which an invention is used and works. This is to be distinguished from a design patent, which protects the ornamental design of an item without changing its function.

Milwaukee Trend: Utility patent grants per 100,000 population

Year	Value
2009	32.5
2010	35.9
2011	35.4
2012	36.3
2013	41.1
2015	43.7
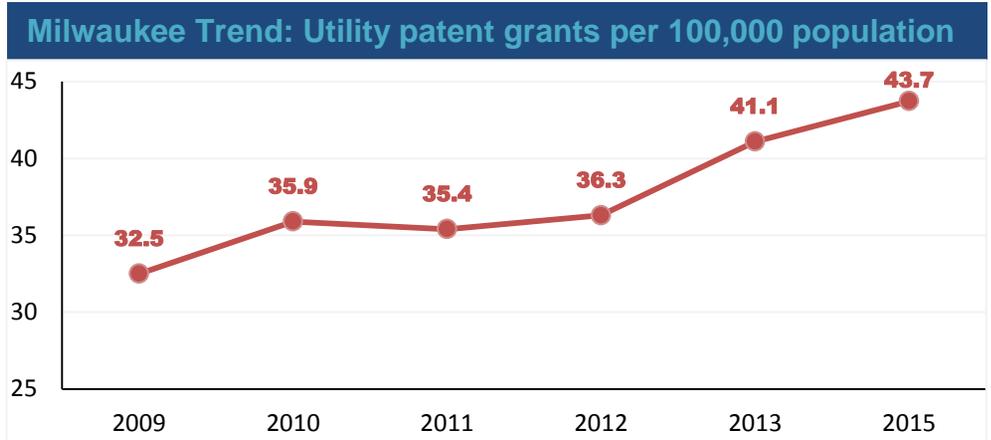
Utility patent grants 2015

Metro Area	Utility patent grants
Minneapolis	3,419
Detroit	3,305
Cincinnati	1,048
Cleveland	922
Milwaukee	**689**
Denver	1,202
Chicago	3,909
Kansas City	816
Pittsburgh	895
Indianapolis	735
Saint Louis	779
Louisville	300
Columbus	445
Charlotte	451
Jacksonville	202
Nashville	220
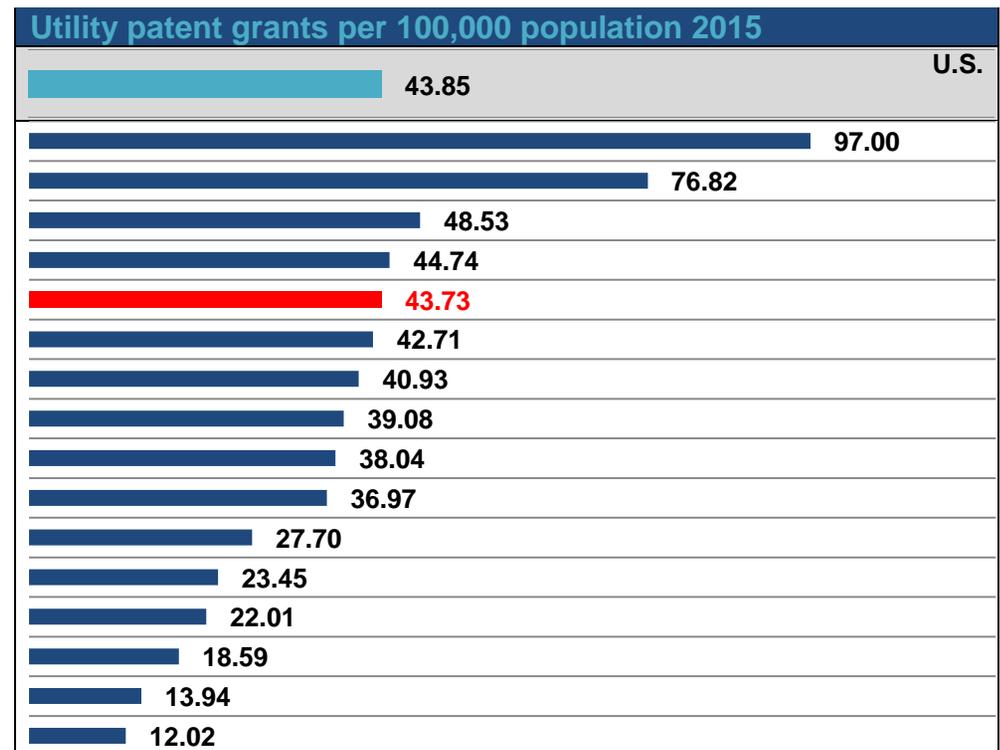
Source: U.S. Census Bureau | U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Utility patent grants per 100,000 population 2015

Metro Area	Value
U.S.	43.85
Minneapolis	97.00
Detroit	76.82
Cincinnati	48.53
Cleveland	44.74
Milwaukee	43.73
Denver	42.71
Chicago	40.93
Kansas City	39.08
Pittsburgh	38.04
Indianapolis	36.97
Saint Louis	27.70
Louisville	23.45
Columbus	22.01
Charlotte	18.59
Jacksonville	13.94
Nashville	12.02

Indicator 2.5: **Entrepreneurship**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on business ownership. Workers are considered business owners if they report being self-employed in their own business. This can be classified by incorporation, either as a shareholder of a privately held corporation, or as a sole proprietor of an unincorporated company.

Milwaukee Trend: Rate of business ownership
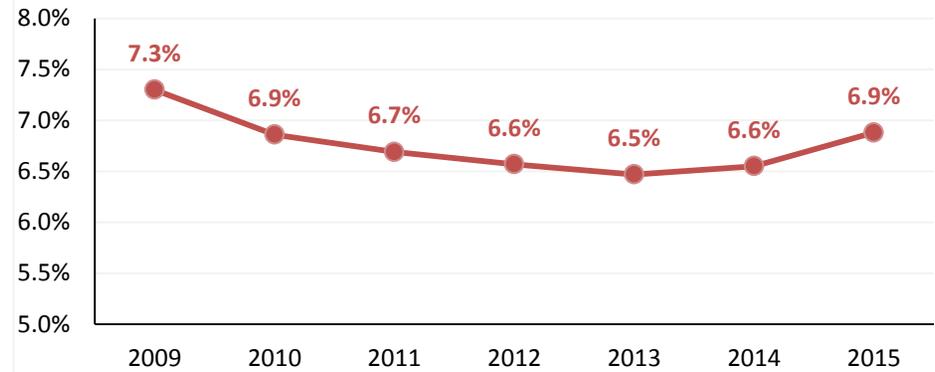
Business owners age 16 and older, 2015		
Metro Area	Total employed individuals over age 16	Self-employed individuals over age 16
Denver	1,498,349	158,825
Nashville	927,745	89,064
Minneapolis	1,911,709	164,407
Charlotte	1,179,781	100,281
Jacksonville	667,491	56,737
Kansas City	1,051,623	86,233
Chicago	4,672,798	378,497
Detroit	1,959,298	154,785
Louisville	619,385	48,312
Cleveland	980,254	75,480
Saint Louis	1,387,444	106,833
Columbus	1,011,096	76,843
Indianapolis	978,453	73,384
Pittsburgh	1,151,035	86,328
Cincinnati	1,049,469	77,661
Milwaukee	**794,353**	**54,810**

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

Rate of business ownership, 2015

U.S.	9.6%
Denver	10.6%
Nashville	9.6%
Minneapolis	8.6%
Charlotte	8.5%
Jacksonville	8.5%
Kansas City	8.2%
Chicago	8.1%
Detroit	7.9%
Louisville	7.8%
Cleveland	7.7%
Saint Louis	7.7%
Columbus	7.6%
Indianapolis	7.5%
Pittsburgh	7.5%
Cincinnati	7.4%
Milwaukee	6.9%
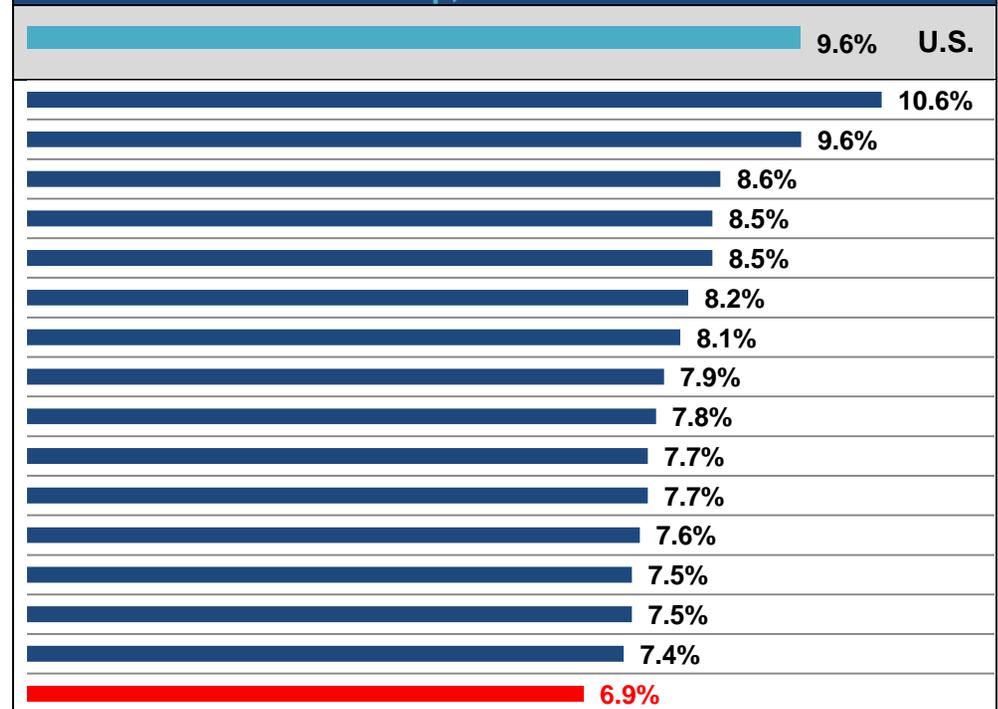
Indicator 2.6: **Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on business firms and employment. A change in the definition of this report from previous ones that used Small Business Administration data does not enable an effective chart for a Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Trend: N/A

Employer Firms and changes 2014-2015

Metro Area	Employer firms 2015	Employer firms 2014	Paid employees 2015
Denver	62,124	60,064	1,154,570
Kansas City	38,305	37,161	842,544
Jacksonville	27,015	26,215	508,017
Saint Louis	54,218	52,837	1,153,056
Minneapolis	72,033	70,520	1,745,463
Charlotte	41,267	40,454	918,663
Pittsburgh	43,139	42,315	999,275
Detroit	77,080	75,836	1,720,823
Milwaukee	**28,822**	**28,428**	**748,416**
Nashville	29,389	29,004	765,992
Indianapolis	32,654	32,259	807,807
Chicago	189,807	187,796	3,912,712
Louisville	21,043	20,905	544,332
Cleveland	39,060	38,819	910,222
Cincinnati	32,874	32,758	923,703
Columbus	28,868	28,857	785,012

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

Percentage change in number of employer firms 2014-2015

U.S.	1.69%
Denver	3.32%
Kansas City	2.99%
Jacksonville	2.96%
Saint Louis	2.55%
Minneapolis	2.10%
Charlotte	1.97%
Pittsburgh	1.91%
Detroit	1.61%
Milwaukee	1.37%
Nashville	1.31%
Indianapolis	1.21%
Chicago	1.06%
Louisville	0.66%
Cleveland	0.62%
Cincinnati	0.35%
Columbus	0.04%
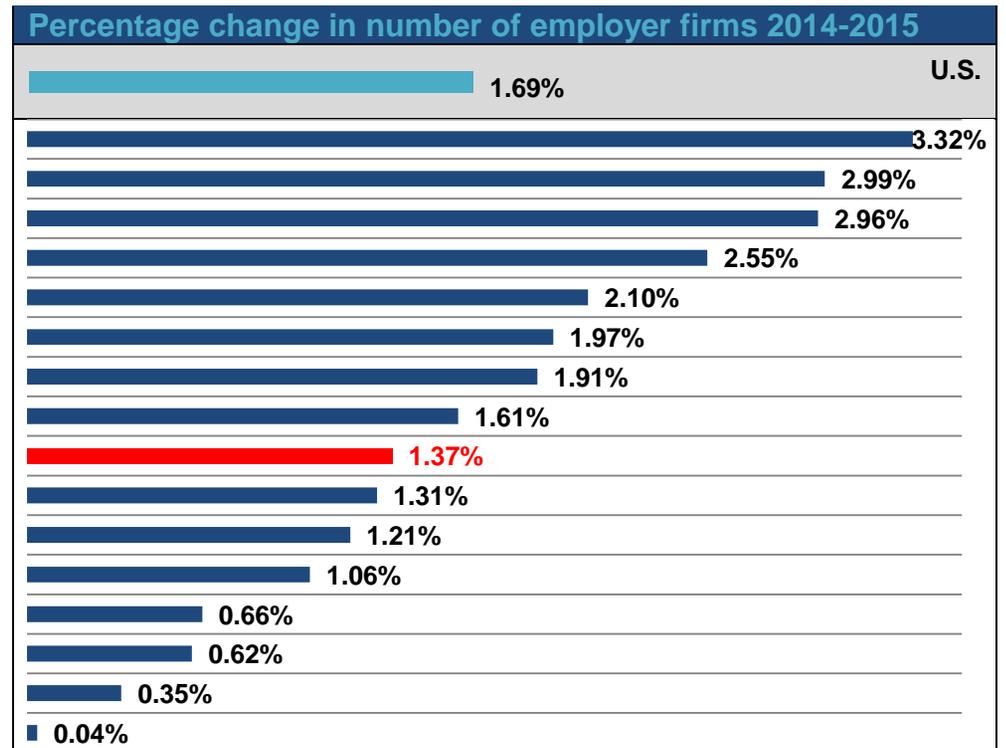
Indicator 2.7: **Minority Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on business firms and employment. Included in this data are percentages of firms owned by racial groups in each metro area.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of minority owned business
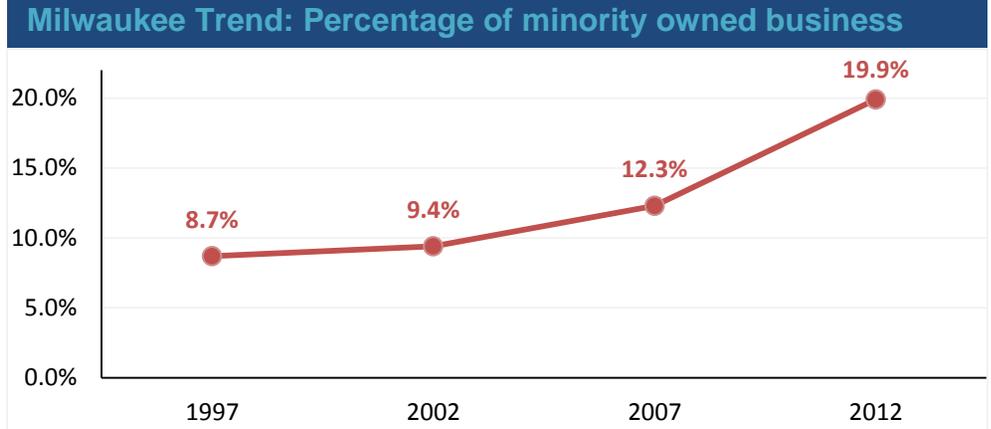
Businesses by race of owner, 2012			
Metro Area	Percentage of African American owned businesses	Percentage of Asian owned businesses	Percentage of Hispanic or Latino owned businesses
Chicago	14.88%	7.55%	9.90%
Jacksonville	17.68%	5.39%	6.49%
Detroit	20.19%	4.33%	2.35%
Charlotte	16.35%	3.89%	5.69%
Milwaukee	**12.33%**	**3.81%**	**3.57%**
Denver	3.50%	4.52%	11.09%
Cleveland	13.64%	2.75%	2.63%
Columbus	12.24%	3.65%	2.16%
Saint Louis	13.07%	3.43%	1.52%
Indianapolis	9.87%	3.28%	3.06%
Nashville	7.90%	3.14%	3.69%
Kansas City	7.02%	3.33%	3.71%
Cincinnati	8.84%	2.72%	1.69%
Louisville	7.46%	3.08%	2.54%
Minneapolis	5.60%	4.37%	2.23%
Pittsburgh	4.59%	2.58%	0.99%

Source: American Community Survey | Survey of Business Owners

Minority owned businesses as a percentage of all business 2012

U.S. 28.79%

Chicago	32.42%
	29.79%
	27.38%
	26.15%
Milwaukee	19.93%
	19.72%
	19.16%
	18.51%
	18.40%
	16.54%
	15.43%
	14.80%
	13.69%
	13.57%
	12.69%
	8.51%
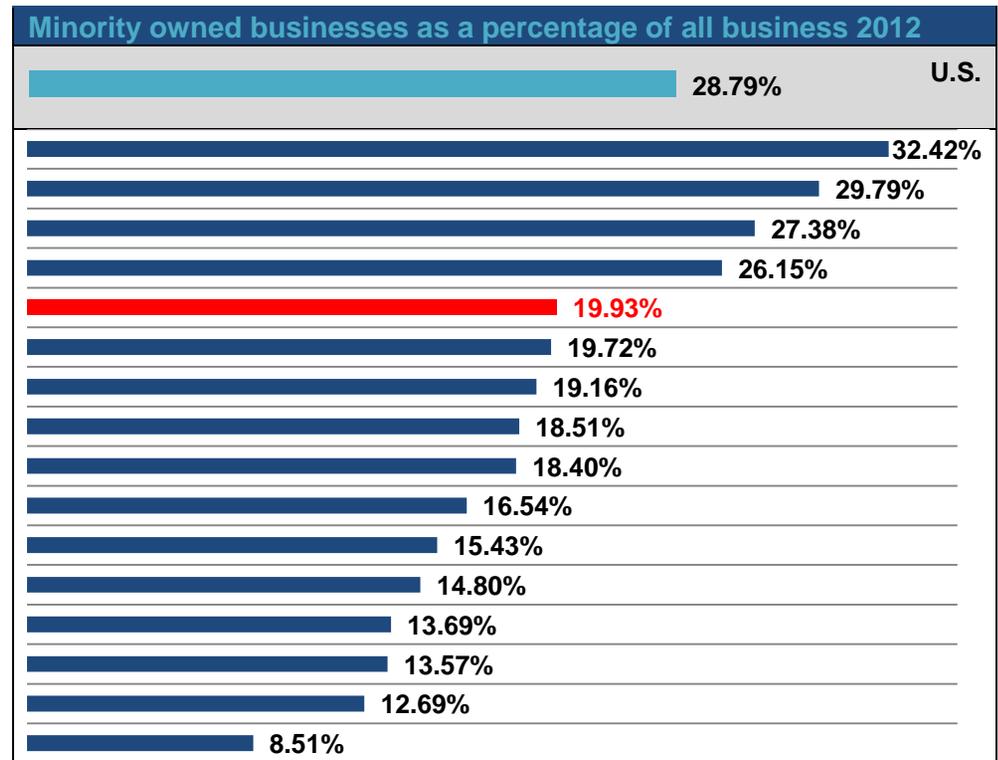
Indicator 2.8: **Women's Business Firms**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on business firms and employment. Included in this data are firms owned by women in each metro area and payroll information and annual sales in 2012.
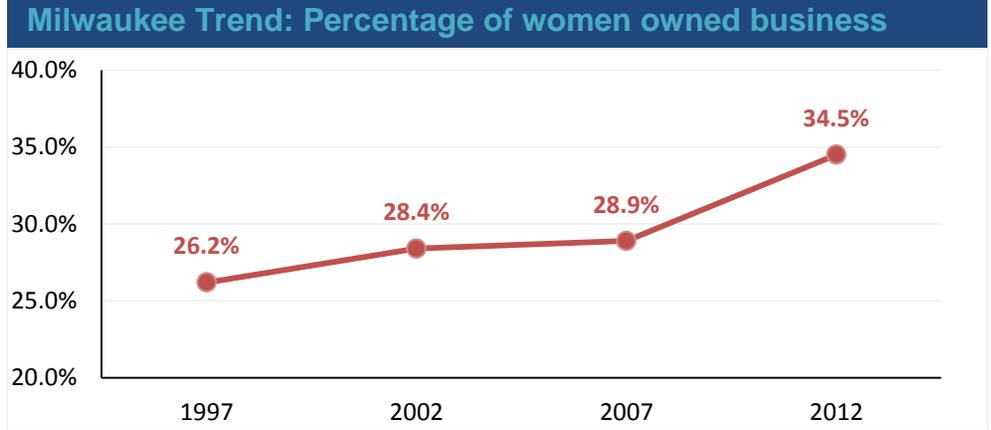
Businesses owned by women, 2012			
Metro Area	Number of firms owned by women	Annual payroll (in billions)	Annual sales (in billions)
Detroit	157,090	$ 3.9	$ 18.7
Jacksonville	44,290	$ 0.9	$ 4.7
Chicago	340,336	$ 9.6	$ 47.6
Denver	101,243	$ 2.9	$ 15.3
Saint Louis	83,620	$ 2.7	$ 12.2
Charlotte	73,756	$ 1.8	$ 10.7
Indianapolis	57,362	$ 1.9	$ 9.3
Columbus	59,239	$ 1.6	$ 8.3
Cleveland	63,378	$ 1.9	$ 9.1
Milwaukee	**40,520**	**$ 1.4**	**$ 6.2**
Kansas City	58,155	$ 2.0	$ 10.4
Minneapolis	109,300	$ 3.9	$ 17.8
Cincinnati	54,762	$ 1.8	$ 8.3
Louisville	33,222	$ 1.0	$ 5.3
Nashville	55,389	$ 1.2	$ 10.3
Pittsburgh	54,959	$ 2.2	$ 10.0

Source: American Community Survey | Survey of Business Owners

Women owned businesses as a percentage of all business 2012

U.S. 35.8%
39.5%
39.1%
37.6%
36.5%
36.4%
36.1%
36.0%
35.6%
35.1%
34.5%
34.2%
34.0%
33.7%
33.1%
33.0%
31.2%
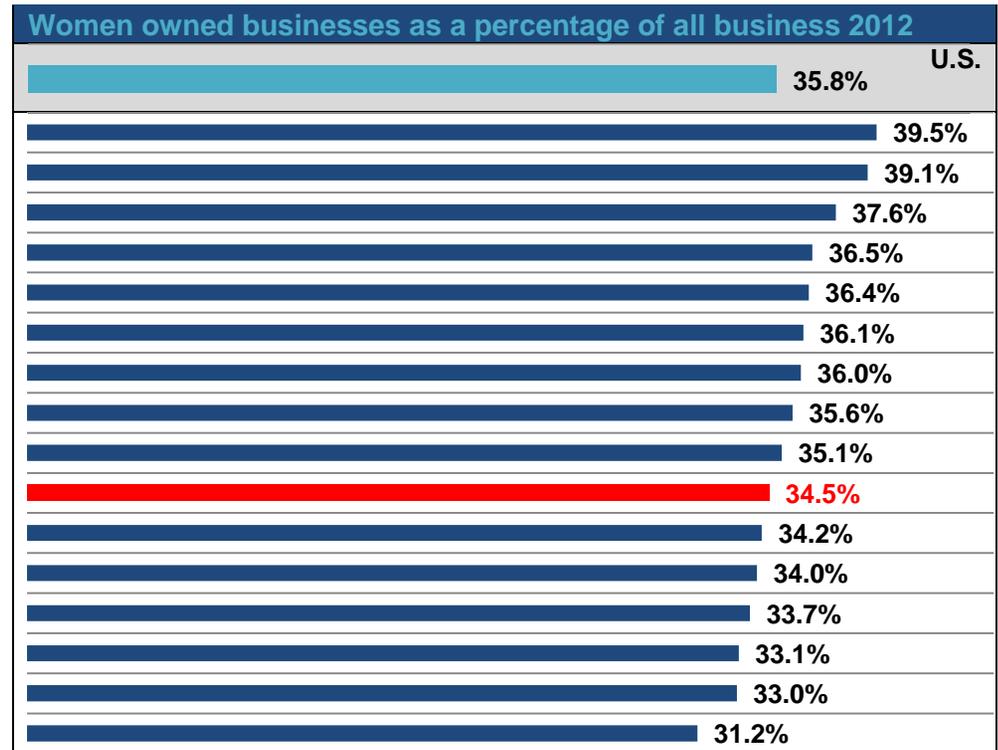
Indicator 2.9: **Gross Metropolitan Product**

This indicator includes data from the U.S. Conference of Mayors about the Gross Metropolitan Product of cities. GMP is a similar concept to the gross domestic product (GDP), the value of the goods and services produced by a state.

Milwaukee Trend: GMP per capita
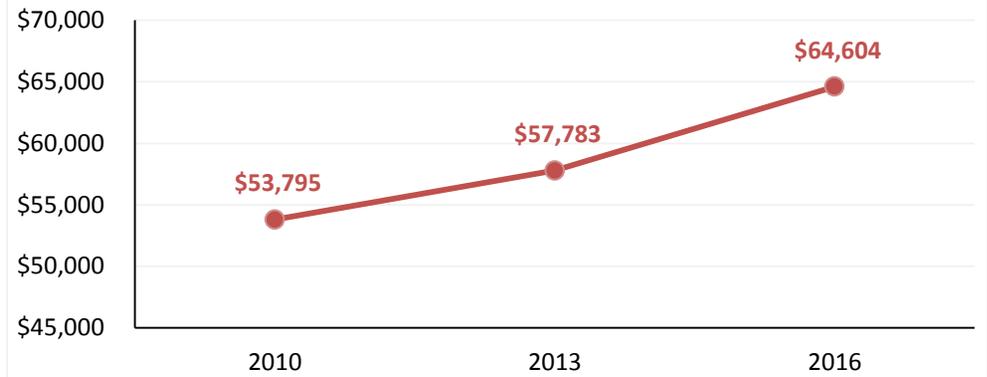
Gross metropolitan product, 2016		
Metro Area	2016 GMP (in $ billions)	Average GMP growth 2013-2016
Minneapolis	$ 256.9	3.09%
Denver	$ 201.7	3.85%
Indianapolis	$ 135.5	4.08%
Chicago	$ 644.1	2.36%
Charlotte	$ 157.9	4.97%
Milwaukee	**$ 101.8**	**3.06%**
Cleveland	$ 129.3	2.58%
Nashville	$ 114.6	4.75%
Columbus	$ 126.5	5.76%
Kansas City	$ 128.1	2.33%
Pittsburgh	$ 142.1	3.04%
Cincinnati	$ 128.8	3.85%
Detroit	$ 249.8	4.46%
Louisville	$ 72.0	2.03%
Saint Louis	$ 156.4	2.50%
Jacksonville	$ 71.0	2.27%

Source: U.S. Conference of Mayors | U.S. Metro Economies

GMP per capita, 2016

|	
$57,467.00	U.S.
	$72,888
	$71,669
	$68,154
	$67,444
	$65,077
	$64,604
	$62,742
	$62,613
	$62,573
	$61,343
	$60,390
	$59,648
	$58,065
	$56,279
	$55,613
	$48,983
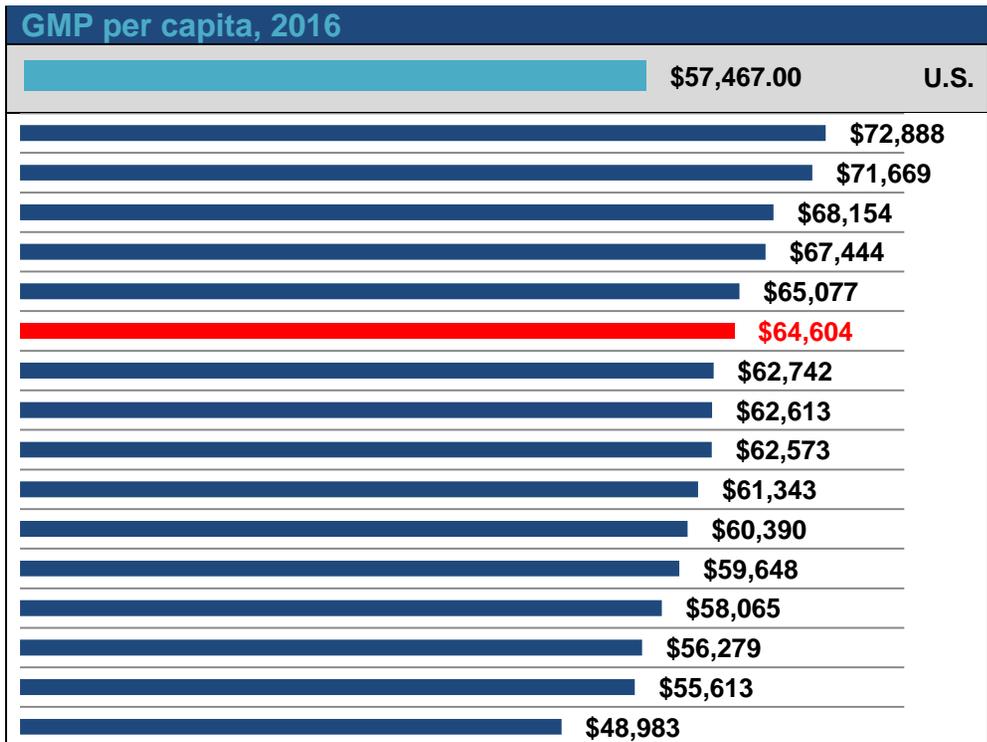
Indicator 2.10: **Exports**

This indicator includes data from the International Trade Administration on the value of all merchandise exports based on their origin of movement. A merchandise export is a good physically transported across the U.S. border. Service exports are not included in this indicator.

Milwaukee Trend: Merchandise exports, value per capita
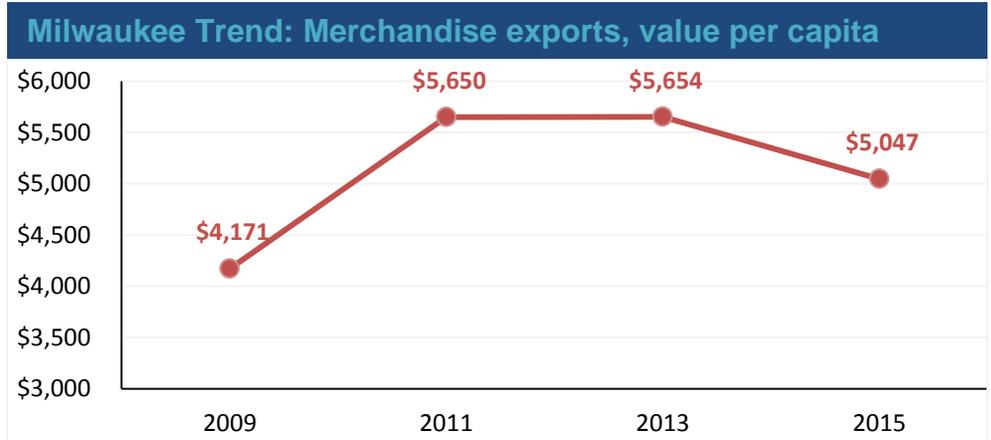
Value of merchandise exports, 2015	
Metro Area	Value of merchandise exports by origin (in $ billions)
Cincinnati	$ 24.1
Detroit	$ 44.3
Louisville	$ 8.0
Charlotte	$ 14.0
Minneapolis	$ 19.6
Nashville	$ 9.4
Milwaukee	**$ 8.0**
Indianapolis	$ 9.8
Chicago	$ 44.8
Cleveland	$ 9.6
Pittsburgh	$ 9.1
Kansas City	$ 6.7
Saint Louis	$ 8.9
Denver	$ 6.2
Jacksonville	$ 2.6
Columbus	$ 1.8

Source: International Trade Administration | World Bank Exports

Merchandise exports, value per capita, 2015

$7,056	U.S.
$11,173	
$10,309	
$6,283	
$5,764	
$5,563	
$5,110	
$5,047	
$4,934	
$4,693	
$4,673	
$3,883	
$3,220	
$3,170	
$2,204	
$1,769	
$896	
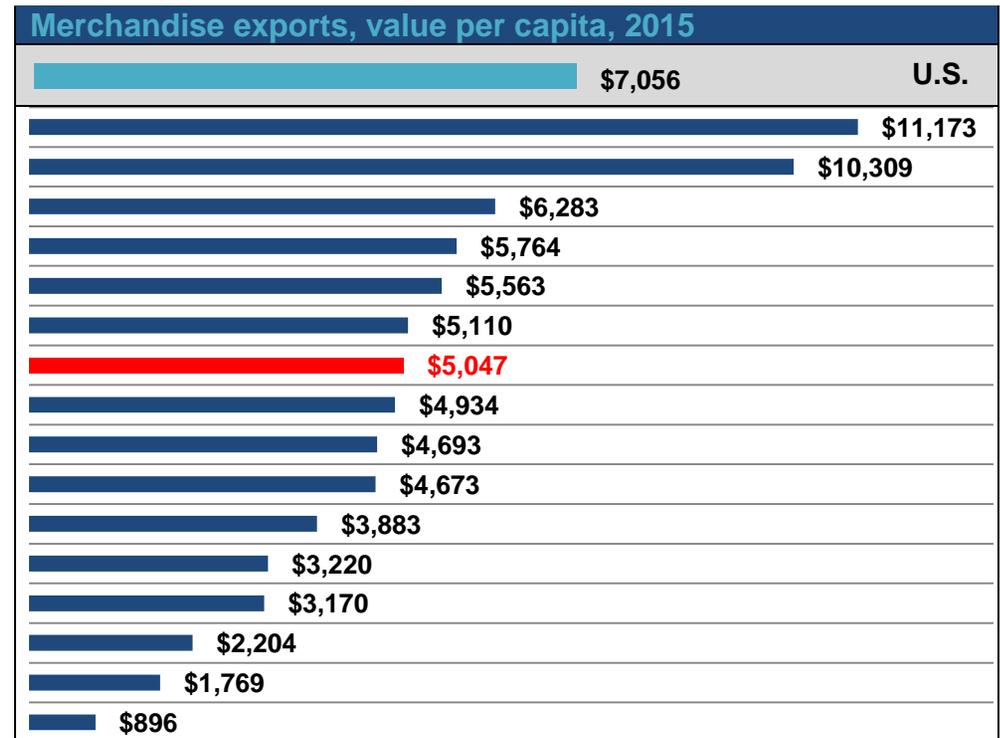
Indicator 2.11: **Workforce**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey to describe the current and future workforce population. Persons age 22 to 54 are considered to be of prime working age. The 25-34 age bracket represents the population segment that includes young professionals.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population of prime working age
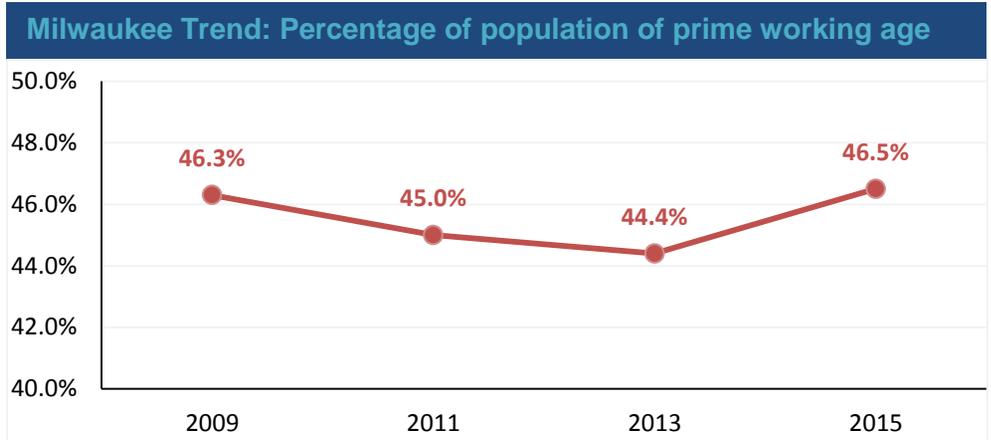
Workforce entry and exit ratio and age, 2015		
Metro Area	Ratio of workforce entry (age 16-24) to exit (age 55-64) population	Percentage of population of 25-34
Denver	0.89	16.12%
Nashville	0.99	14.56%
Columbus	1.00	15.47%
Charlotte	0.99	13.54%
Chicago	0.97	14.29%
Minneapolis	0.88	14.65%
Indianapolis	0.95	14.17%
Jacksonville	0.86	14.41%
Kansas City	0.88	13.91%
Milwaukee	**0.89**	**13.89%**
Louisville	0.83	13.41%
Cincinnati	0.91	13.22%
Saint Louis	0.83	13.48%
Detroit	0.82	12.55%
Cleveland	0.78	12.26%
Pittsburgh	0.72	13.17%

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

Percentage of population of prime working age, 2015
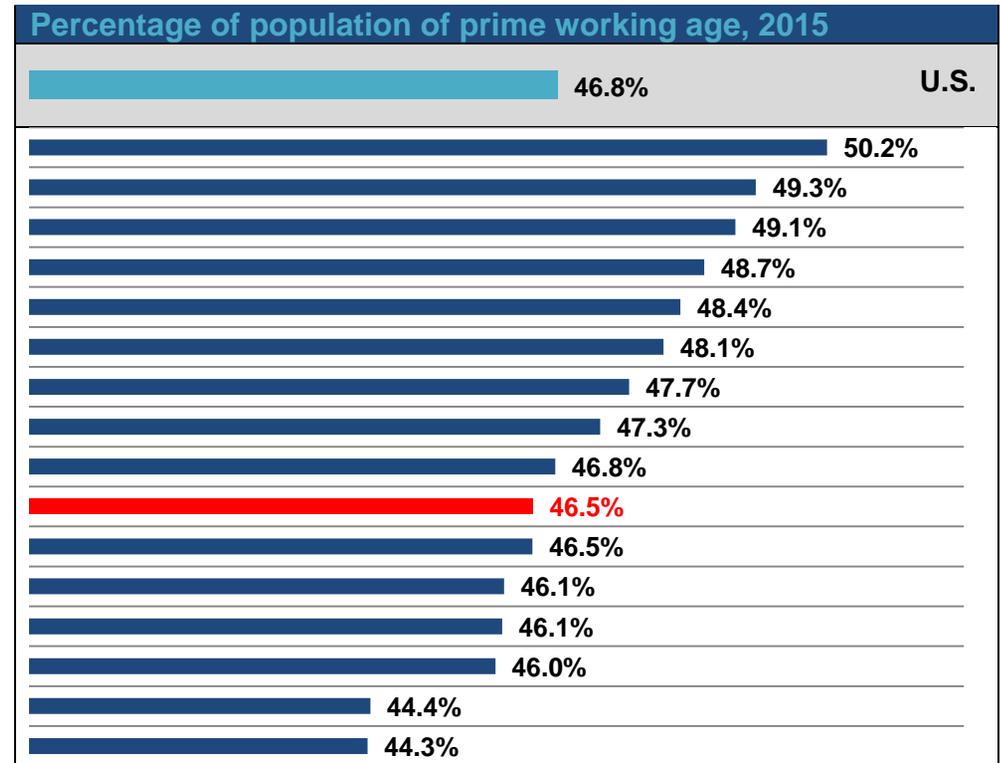
Indicator 2.12: **Unemployment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey and Bureau of Labor and Statistics to show the unemployment rate. A person is considered to be unemployed if they are willing and able to work for pay, but is unable to find work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of all persons in the workforce who are unemployed. Below the data is disaggregated using the American Community Survey data for racial unemployment percentages in 2015. The data from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics is used for the graph at right and the bar graph.

Milwaukee Trend: Unemployment Rate (October of each year)
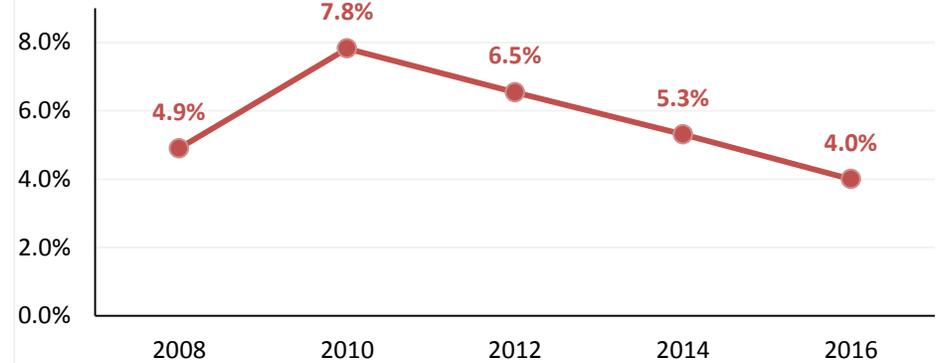
Civilian workforce and unemployment rates by race, 2015				
Metro Area	Number unemployed (October 2016)	White, non-Hispanic	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Denver	45,778	3.9%	9.2%	4.1%	5.3%
Minneapolis	59,581	3.5%	9.1%	5.7%	6.8%
Indianapolis	37,251	4.5%	13.6%	2.7%	4.6%
Nashville	37,496	4.0%	9.0%	4.6%	4.3%
Columbus	40,841	4.6%	10.7%	3.4%	6.6%
Louisville	25,049	4.7%	11.9%	4.3%	4.1%
Milwaukee	**32,991**	**2.7%**	**13.7%**	**5.8%**	**6.2%**
Cincinnati	44,336	4.5%	11.8%	2.8%	10.3%
Kansas City	46,500	3.8%	7.2%	4.6%	5.0%
Saint Louis	64,476	4.4%	13.5%	5.0%	4.9%
Charlotte	58,160	5.2%	11.6%	7.3%	7.4%
Jacksonville	34,980	6.4%	9.3%	5.7%	8.9%
Cleveland	51,489	4.7%	17.7%	3.9%	12.6%
Detroit	111,928	5.4%	17.0%	5.8%	9.2%
Chicago	272,338	4.7%	16.1%	5.7%	7.6%
Pittsburgh	67,692	5.0%	14.2%	3.0%	5.2%
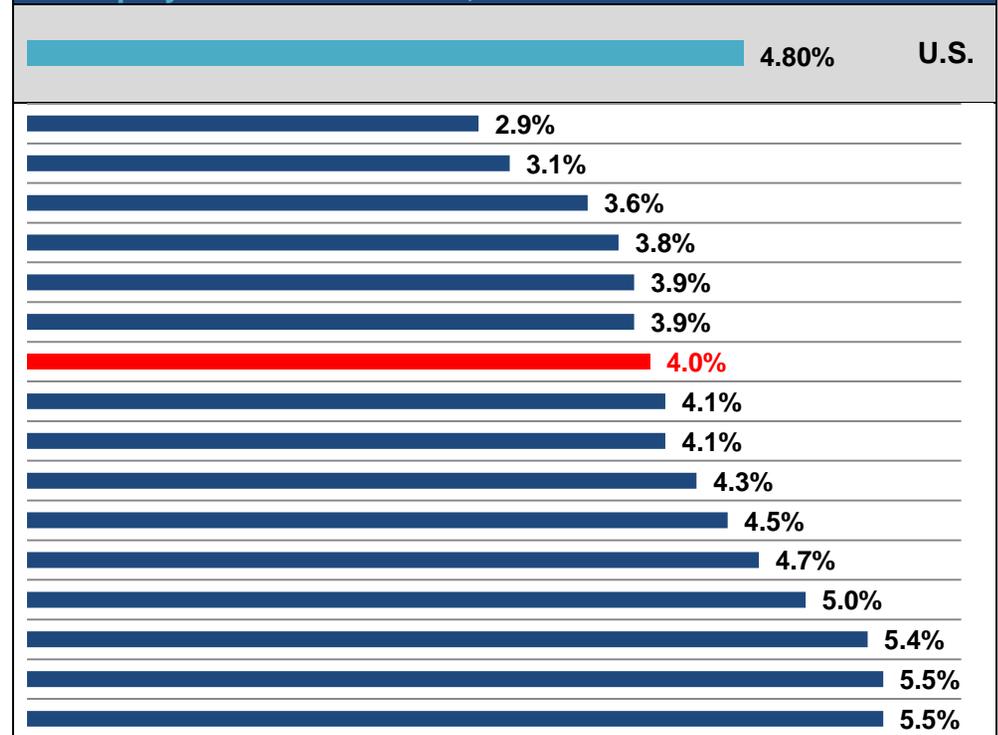
Source: American Community Survey | Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Unemployment Rate October, 2016

Indicator 2.13: **Brain Gain**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the education attainment of new residents in metro areas from a different state in the previous year.

Milwaukee Trend: New Residents with grad degree per 100,000 population
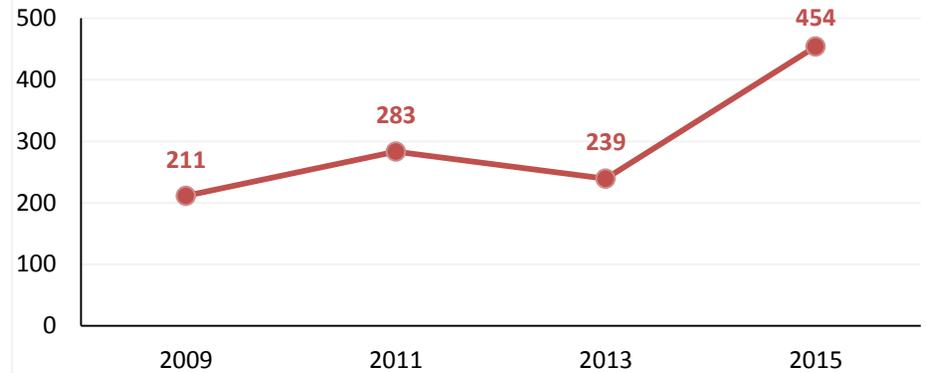
New residents age 25+ by level of education, 2015			
Metro Area	New residents age 25+ with a bachelor's degree	New residents with a bachelor's degree per 100,000 population	New residents age 25+ with a graduate degree
Denver	57,689	2,050	30,685
Nashville	23,688	1,294	14,730
Jacksonville	17,567	1,212	11,233
Minneapolis	42,409	1,203	25,569
Kansas City	19,392	929	14,954
Charlotte	30,455	1,255	16,166
Saint Louis	22,580	803	16,075
Cincinnati	20,126	932	12,341
Indianapolis	18,933	952	11,231
Pittsburgh	16,191	688	13,182
Columbus	20,122	995	10,715
Chicago	71,936	753	44,315
Cleveland	11,371	552	9,404
Milwaukee	**13,384**	**849**	**7,156**
Detroit	27,670	643	18,285
Louisville	6,805	532	4,571

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

New residents 25+ with grad degree per 100,000 population, 2015
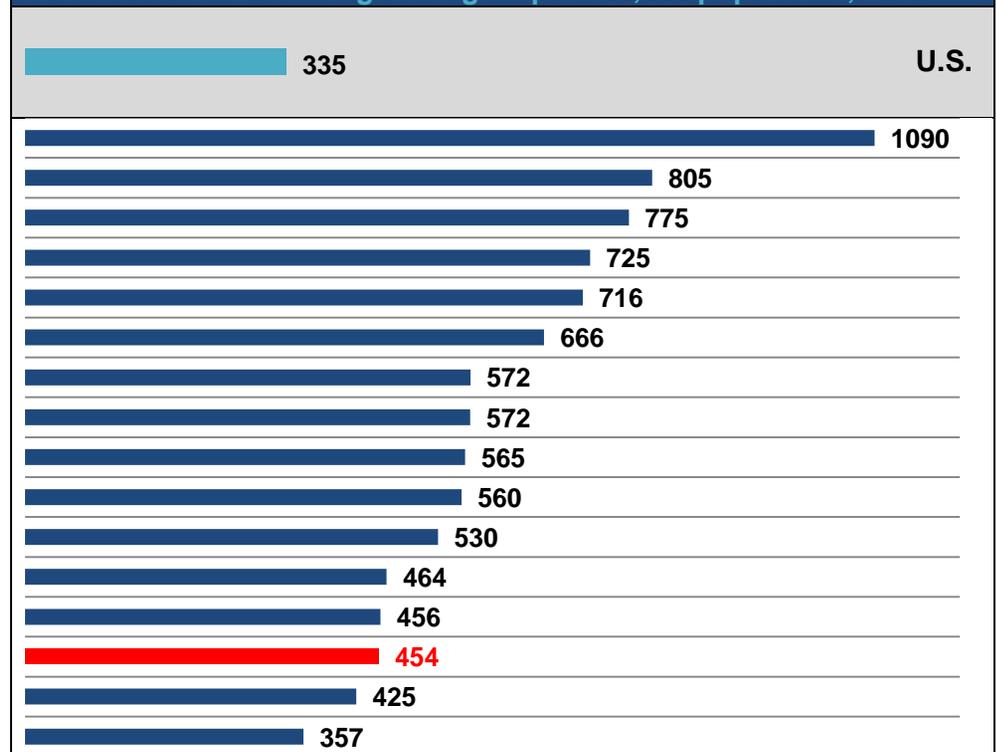
Personal Prosperity

Personal Prosperity Overview

Personal prosperity includes indicators of income equality, financial hardship, homeownership, and housing affordability.

Poverty

In the last report, Milwaukee was one of four regions to experience an increase in poverty, ranking it as 15th worst of 16, ahead of only Detroit. In this report, poverty has declined again, placing it in 11th. This is still a low ranking, and a racial disaggregation of data shows it to be particularly alarming. Among the white population, poverty is at 7.3%, the fourth lowest rate of white poverty in the cohort, yet Metro Milwaukee has the second highest rate of African American poverty, at 33%. The Hispanic population in Milwaukee has similar rates of poverty, ranked as third worst in the cohort.

Earnings

Economic disparity is clear across racial groups. Median household income is growing in Milwaukee, reaching $56,247 in 2015. The median household income disaggregated shows that white median households earn more than twice that of African American households. Hispanic households fare slightly better, yet the median income is still $15,000 below the median in the region. In the Foundation's 2016 *Latino Milwaukee* report, a pronounced and growing gap between white and Hispanic households was revealed, a trend counter to national norms. There is similar disparity in households earning greater than $75,000, an indicator that shows middle class incomes.

The income gap in Milwaukee and all the cohort cities is growing. In 2013, the greatest ratio was 4.16 in Detroit, while the lowest rate is currently 4.19 in Denver. Detroit has reached 5.11 and Milwaukee is ranked 11th at 4.76. Since the last report, the income gap across the country grew significantly.

Low income and pay equity

Pay equity is another significant issue facing all regions. Comparing only full-time year round workers, women earned less than men according to data from the American Community Survey. The data show even greater disparities across African American and Latina women.

Across the country, the teenage pregnancy rate has been declining, and Milwaukee shows remarkable improvements. Milwaukee ranks 4th in the cohort, and has shown a significant decline in teenage pregnancies since 2009. Parental employment is another area that Milwaukee struggles in, as fewer parents are in the workforce and able to provide a stable economic situation for their children. Milwaukee fell from 10th to 13th in this report.

Housing

Housing affordability is another area of concern for Milwaukee. Homeownership has been last in the previous report and again in the 2017 report. New housing starts are relatively fewer than other cities, the housing stock is older, and it is less affordable. Homeownership rates have been falling since 2008 and have not yet recovered. The overall rate of homeownership has fallen, and the gap between African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, and white homeowners remains dramatic. The costs of housing also affect the ability of families to save, prepare for the future, and build wealth.
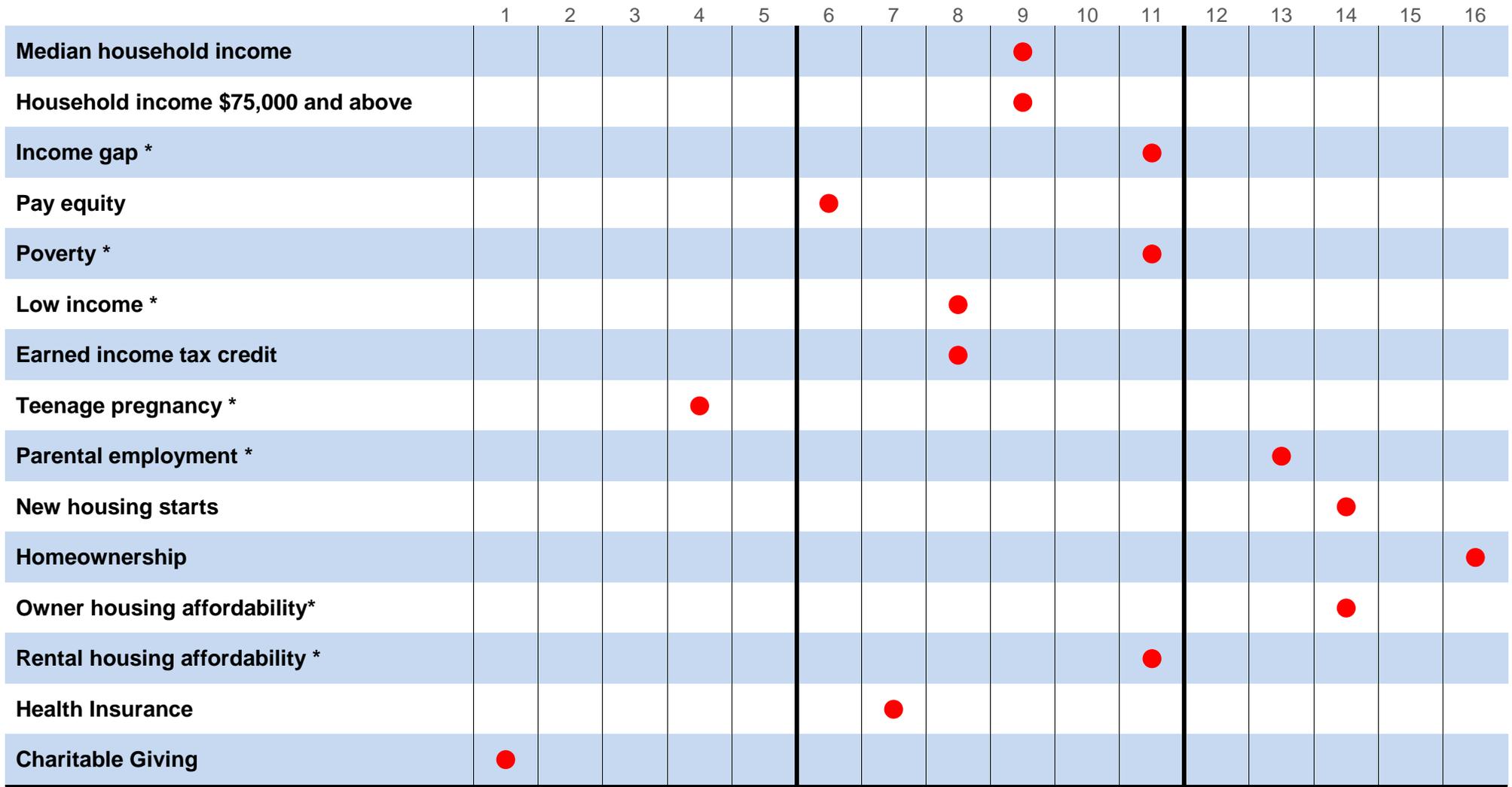
Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Median household income									●							
Household income $75,000 and above									●							
Income gap *											●					
Pay equity						●										
Poverty *											●					
Low income *								●								
Earned income tax credit								●								
Teenage pregnancy *				●												
Parental employment *													●			
New housing starts														●		
Homeownership																●
Owner housing affordability*														●		
Rental housing affordability *											●					
Health Insurance							●									
Charitable Giving	●															

● Milwaukee Metro Area

**Top Tier**   **Middle Tier**   **Bottom Tier**

These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16) except (*) where ranked lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 3.1: **Median Household Income**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on median household income for the metro area population. The median income divides all households into two equal groups, where one has incomes above the median and the other has incomes below the median. Household income measure the wages, salaries, interest, dividends, Social Security, Supplementary Security Income, public assistance or welfare payments, and any other source of income received, including unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Milwaukee Trend: Median household income

Metro Area	White, not Hispanic or Latino	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Minneapolis	$ 76,581	$ 31,767	$ 75,562	$ 45,475
Denver	$ 78,368	$ 42,703	$ 71,116	$ 49,746
Chicago	$ 76,869	$ 35,155	$ 81,332	$ 49,695
Kansas City	$ 66,344	$ 36,938	$ 67,309	$ 44,919
Columbus	$ 64,118	$ 35,940	$ 71,253	$ 45,014
Nashville	$ 63,212	$ 36,755	$ 68,207	$ 45,224
Cincinnati	$ 62,217	$ 30,013	$ 67,248	$ 42,781
Saint Louis	$ 62,802	$ 33,793	$ 76,330	$ 46,262
Milwaukee	**$ 65,862**	**$ 28,879**	**$ 73,046**	**$ 39,790**
Charlotte	$ 63,251	$ 36,339	$ 79,663	$ 40,879
Indianapolis	$ 60,913	$ 32,674	$ 71,685	$ 36,586
Pittsburgh	$ 57,204	$ 26,330	$ 58,756	$ 42,324
Detroit	$ 61,835	$ 32,150	$ 91,663	$ 42,171
Jacksonville	$ 60,206	$ 35,910	$ 69,528	$ 46,448
Louisville	$ 57,432	$ 31,156	$ 65,601	$ 45,653
Cleveland	$ 59,889	$ 29,315	$ 70,841	$ 36,822

Median household income by race and ethnicity, 2015

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey

Median household income, 2015

|	
U.S.	$55,775
Minneapolis	$71,008
Denver	$70,283
Chicago	$63,153
Kansas City	$60,502
Columbus	$58,192
Nashville	$57,985
Cincinnati	$56,826
Saint Louis	$56,483
Milwaukee	$56,247
Charlotte	$54,836
Indianapolis	$54,322
Pittsburgh	$54,080
Detroit	$53,628
Jacksonville	$53,221
Louisville	$52,898
Cleveland	$51,049
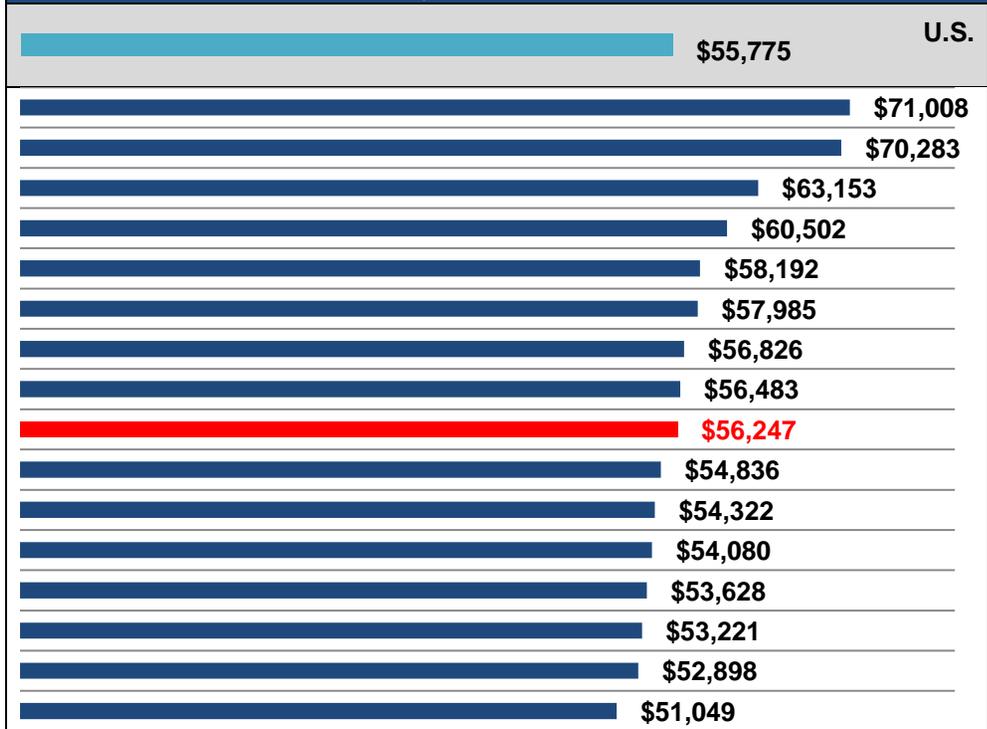
Indicator 3.2: **Household Income $75,000 and Above**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on household income for the metro area population. This indicator measures the percentage of households with an income at $75,000 or above and is disaggregated by race.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage households income >$75,000
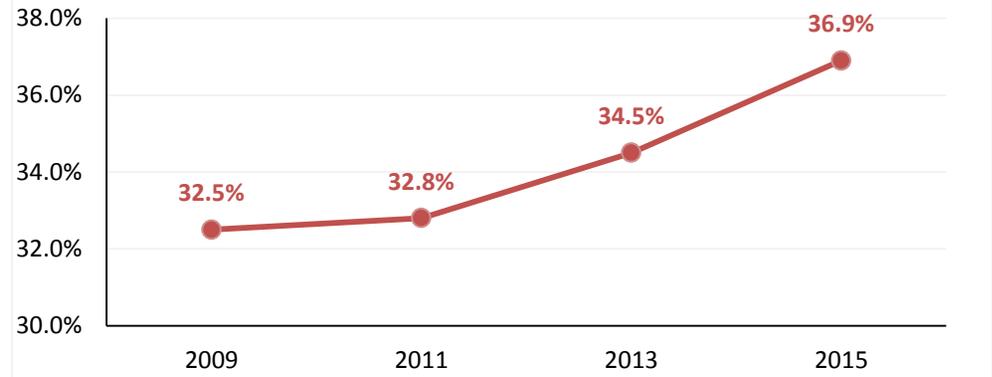
Household income $75,000+ by race and ethnicity, 2015				
Metro Area	White, not Hispanic or Latino	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Minneapolis	51.2%	17.4%	50.3%	24.3%
Denver	52.3%	27.1%	47.3%	28.6%
Chicago	51.3%	22.5%	53.7%	30.1%
Kansas City	43.8%	20.6%	46.6%	23.9%
Columbus	42.6%	18.7%	47.3%	24.8%
Cincinnati	41.4%	17.3%	47.2%	26.3%
Saint Louis	41.8%	18.0%	51.5%	28.0%
Nashville	41.8%	20.1%	39.8%	18.3%
Milwaukee	**43.5%**	**12.9%**	**47.8%**	**18.4%**
Charlotte	42.6%	20.2%	55.1%	20.2%
Indianapolis	40.6%	16.1%	48.5%	19.1%
Pittsburgh	37.9%	14.6%	38.8%	27.5%
Detroit	41.2%	17.3%	58.0%	26.0%
Jacksonville	39.4%	18.1%	45.8%	28.1%
Louisville	36.7%	19.5%	39.9%	22.1%
Cleveland	39.4%	13.8%	47.3%	18.3%

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

Percentage of households with income above $75,000, 2015
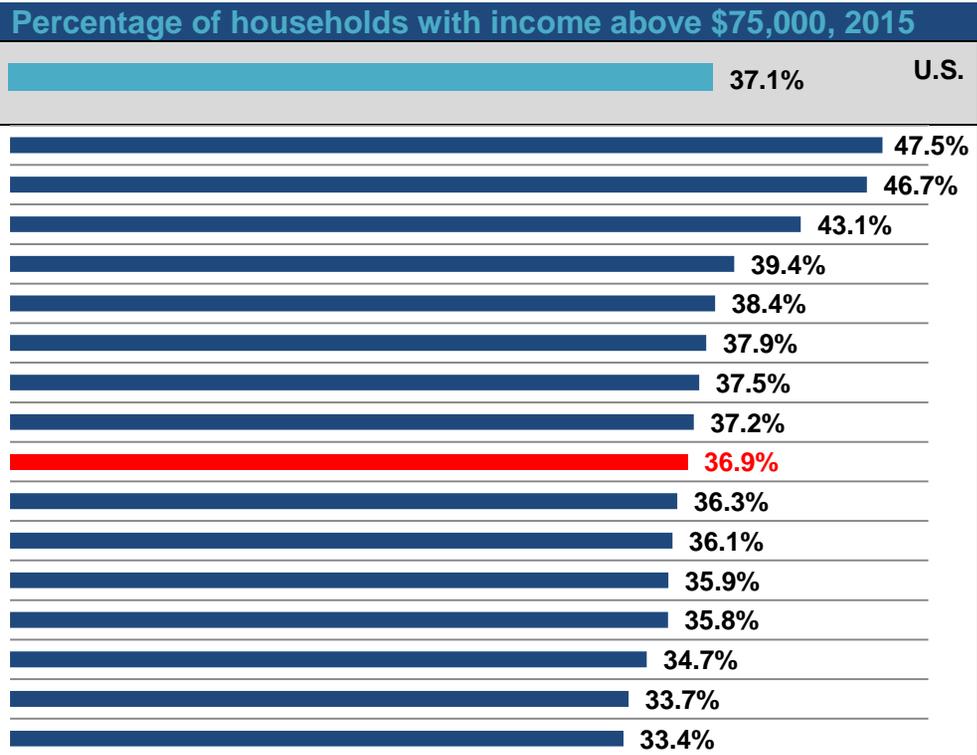
Indicator 3.3: **Income Gap**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey to describe household income distribution at the highest income (top 20%) and lowest income (bottom 20%). The income gap ratio is the difference in income levels at the 80th and 20th percentiles, divided by the income level at the 20th percentile. The higher the ratio, the greater the gap.

Milwaukee Trend: Income gap ratio, 80th and 20th percentiles
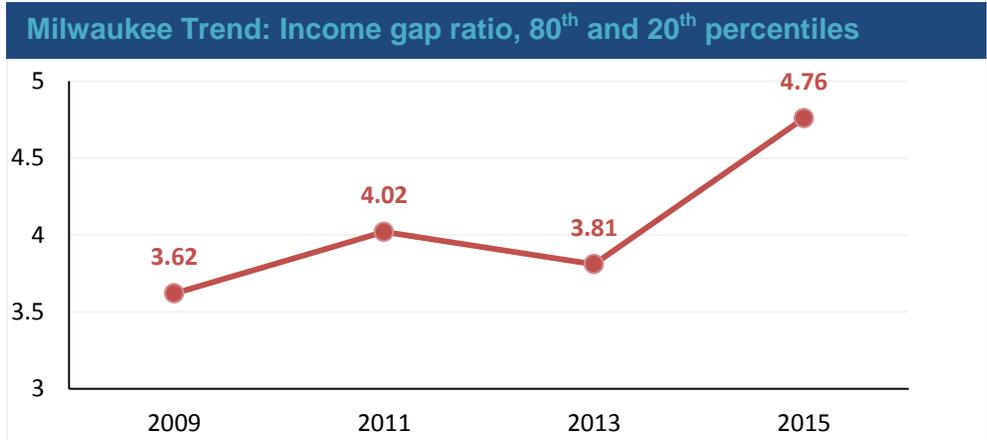
Household incomes at 20th and 80th percentiles 2015		
Metro Area	Income level 20th percentile ($)	Income level 80th percentile ($)
Denver	31,546	132,123
Minneapolis	31,165	131,261
Nashville	25,771	110,262
Kansas City	26,043	114,725
Jacksonville	23,524	105,324
Louisville	22,653	101,464
Saint Louis	24,647	110,987
Columbus	24,525	111,726
Indianapolis	23,686	108,714
Charlotte	23,741	111,095
Milwaukee	**23,057**	**109,839**
Cincinnati	23,393	112,233
Pittsburgh	21,681	106,935
Cleveland	20,805	102,630
Chicago	25,325	127,811
Detroit	21,579	110,277

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

Income gap ratio, 80th and 20th percentiles, 2015
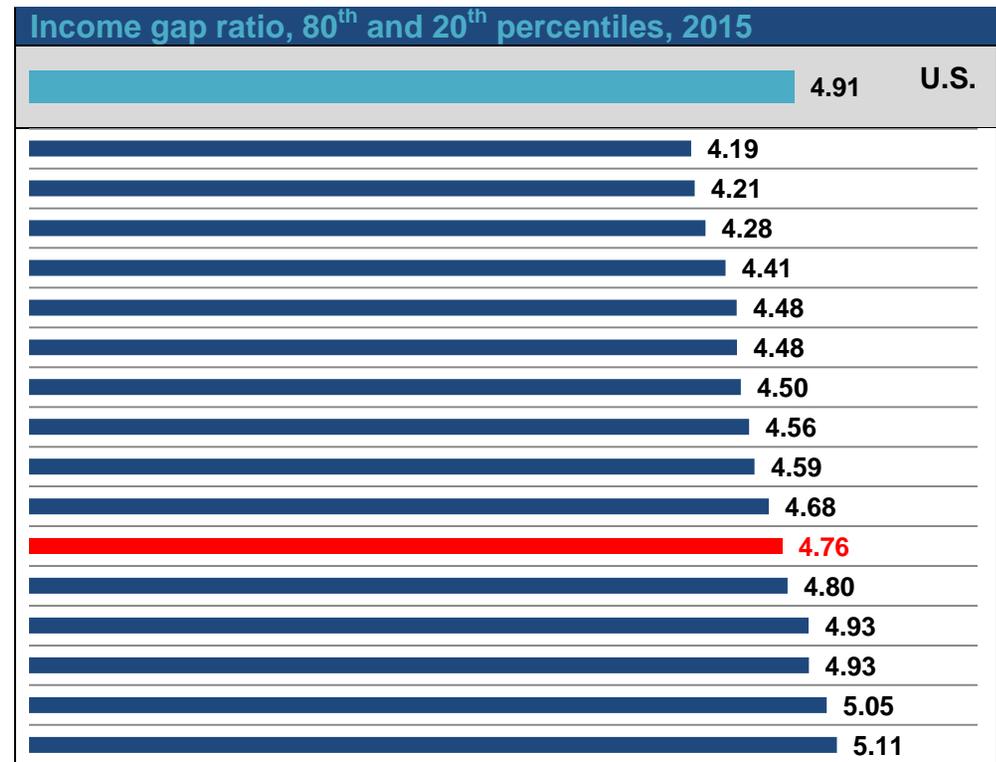
Indicator 3.4: **Pay Equity**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on disparities in median earnings between men and women working full time year round (FTYR). It measures women's pay equity with men working the same amount in terms of cents on the dollar. The racial disaggregation is defined as women in each racial group's earnings compared to the overall male earnings for FTYR workers. The FTYR median earnings of men in 2015 was $50,119 in the U.S.

Milwaukee Trend: Pay ratio, women to men, cents per dollar

Year	Pay ratio
2009	$0.76
2011	$0.79
2013	$0.80
2015	$0.80

Women's pay gap by race and ethnicity, 2015

Metro Area	All FTYR working women ($)	White women compared to all men	African American women compared to all men	Asian women compared to all men	Hispanic or Latina women compared to all men
Denver	45,519	$ 1.00	$ 0.81	$ 0.80	$ 0.63
Charlotte	39,324	$ 0.84	$ 0.66	$ 0.81	$ 0.51
Minneapolis	46,907	$ 1.00	$ 0.64	$ 0.81	$ 0.59
Louisville	38,728	$ 0.80	$ 0.62	$ 0.90	$ 0.62
Columbus	41,190	$ 0.84	$ 0.70	$ 0.96	$ 0.64
Milwaukee	**41,692**	**$ 0.91**	**$ 0.64**	**$ 1.00**	**$ 0.57**
Jacksonville	36,868	$ 0.81	$ 0.62	$ 0.84	$ 0.66
Kansas City	40,730	$ 0.84	$ 0.71	$ 0.75	$ 0.54
Cleveland	40,511	$ 0.84	$ 0.64	$ 1.02	$ 0.56
Nashville	37,841	$ 0.81	$ 0.66	$ 0.68	$ 0.51
Chicago	44,097	$ 1.02	$ 0.76	$ 1.10	$ 0.60
Cincinnati	40,497	$ 0.83	$ 0.63	$ 1.00	$ 0.69
Indianapolis	39,751	$ 0.83	$ 0.66	$ 0.84	$ 0.51
Pittsburgh	40,271	$ 0.81	$ 0.64	$ 0.96	$ 0.76
Saint Louis	39,659	$ 0.83	$ 0.62	$ 1.03	$ 0.58
Detroit	40,846	$ 0.85	$ 0.64	$ 1.12	$ 0.62

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

Pay ratio, women to men (FTYR workers only), 2015

Metro Area	Pay ratio
U.S.	$0.80
Denver	$0.83
Charlotte	$0.82
Minneapolis	$0.82
Louisville	$0.82
Columbus	$0.81
Milwaukee	$0.80
Jacksonville	$0.80
Kansas City	$0.79
Cleveland	$0.79
Nashville	$0.79
Chicago	$0.79
Cincinnati	$0.78
Indianapolis	$0.77
Pittsburgh	$0.77
Saint Louis	$0.77
Detroit	$0.74
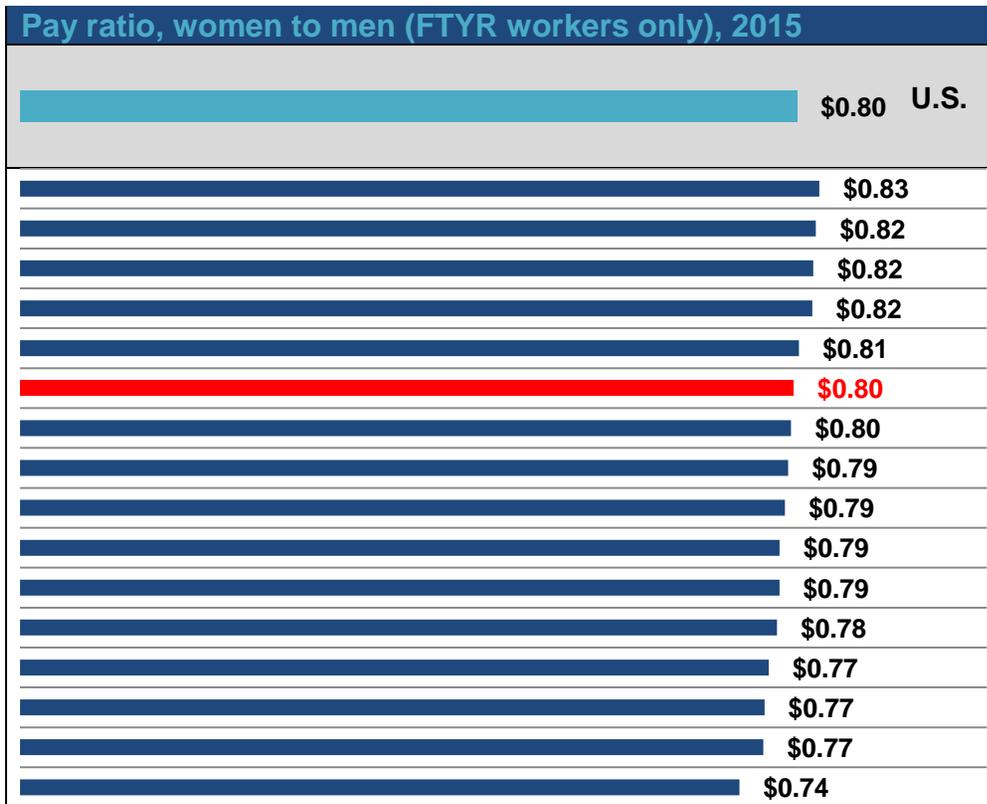
Indicator 3.5: **Poverty**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on poverty rates of the metro area populations. The poverty rate is the percentage of the population defined as living below the poverty threshold as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 2015, for a family of four defined as two parents and two children, was $24,257.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage population below poverty level
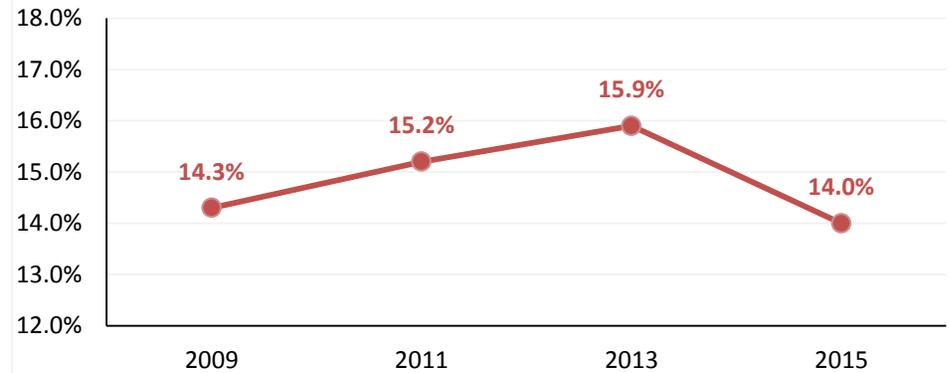
Population below poverty by race and ethnicity, 2015				
Metro Area	White, not Hispanic or Latino	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Minneapolis	5.7%	30.0%	16.1%	19.2%
Denver	6.2%	20.2%	14.8%	18.5%
Kansas City	7.7%	26.6%	13.7%	22.9%
Saint Louis	8.0%	27.8%	9.2%	24.1%
Pittsburgh	9.8%	32.5%	18.4%	20.4%
Nashville	9.8%	21.9%	11.2%	23.0%
Cincinnati	10.0%	29.3%	10.1%	27.8%
Chicago	7.0%	26.8%	10.7%	19.0%
Louisville	9.9%	30.3%	3.7%	24.4%
Indianapolis	10.1%	25.7%	10.4%	29.4%
Milwaukee	**7.3%**	**33.1%**	**13.8%**	**27.0%**
Charlotte	9.6%	21.2%	12.3%	25.5%
Columbus	10.1%	29.1%	13.2%	24.5%
Jacksonville	10.8%	24.0%	9.7%	19.0%
Cleveland	8.6%	33.4%	15.6%	26.0%
Detroit	10.4%	31.6%	12.6%	25.1%

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

Percentage of population below poverty level, 2015
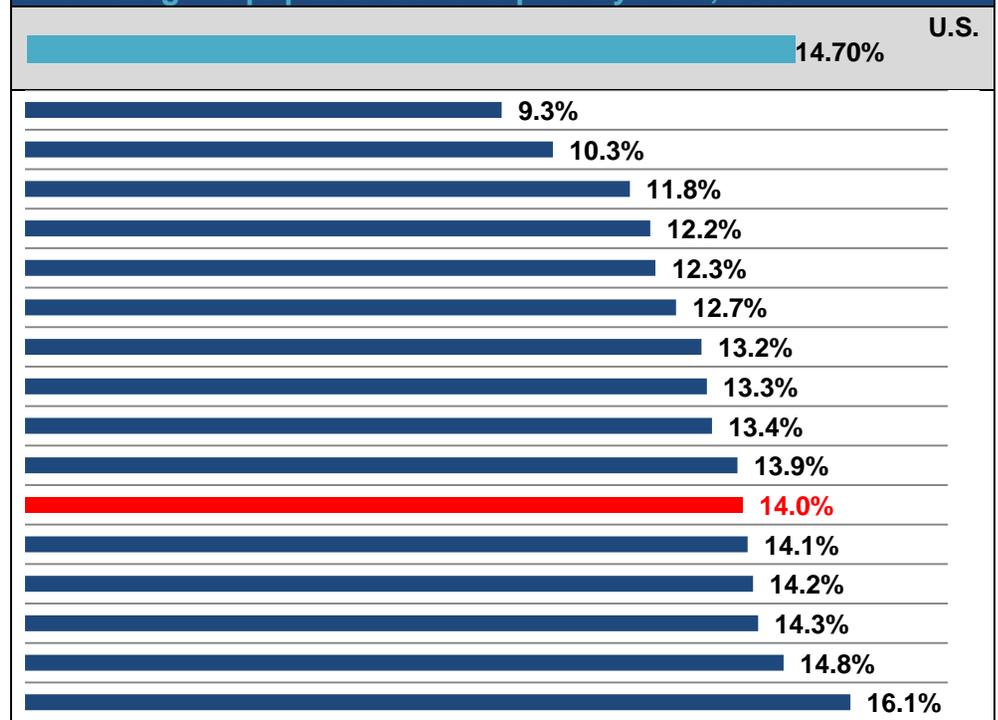
Indicator 3.6: **Low Income**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on persons living in households with incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL). This is a common threshold for identifying low-income households.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage population living below 200% FPL
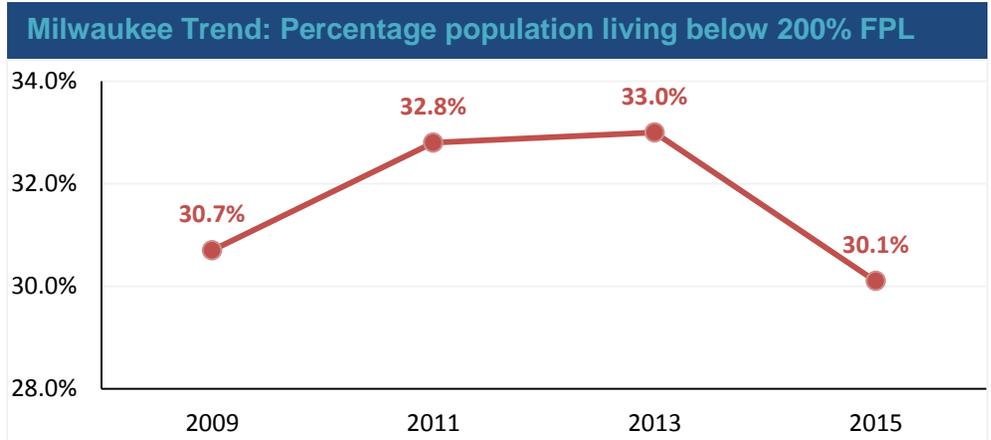
Population living below 200% of FPL, 2015	
Metro Area	Population in households with incomes below 200% FPL
Minneapolis	786,057
Denver	685,062
Pittsburgh	628,157
Kansas City	562,972
Saint Louis	755,626
Cincinnati	609,498
Chicago	2,783,787
Milwaukee	**465,218**
Columbus	598,619
Louisville	385,718
Nashville	553,881
Indianapolis	605,394
Jacksonville	453,060
Cleveland	643,703
Detroit	1,394,914
Charlotte	787,154

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

Percentage of population living below 200% FPL, 2015
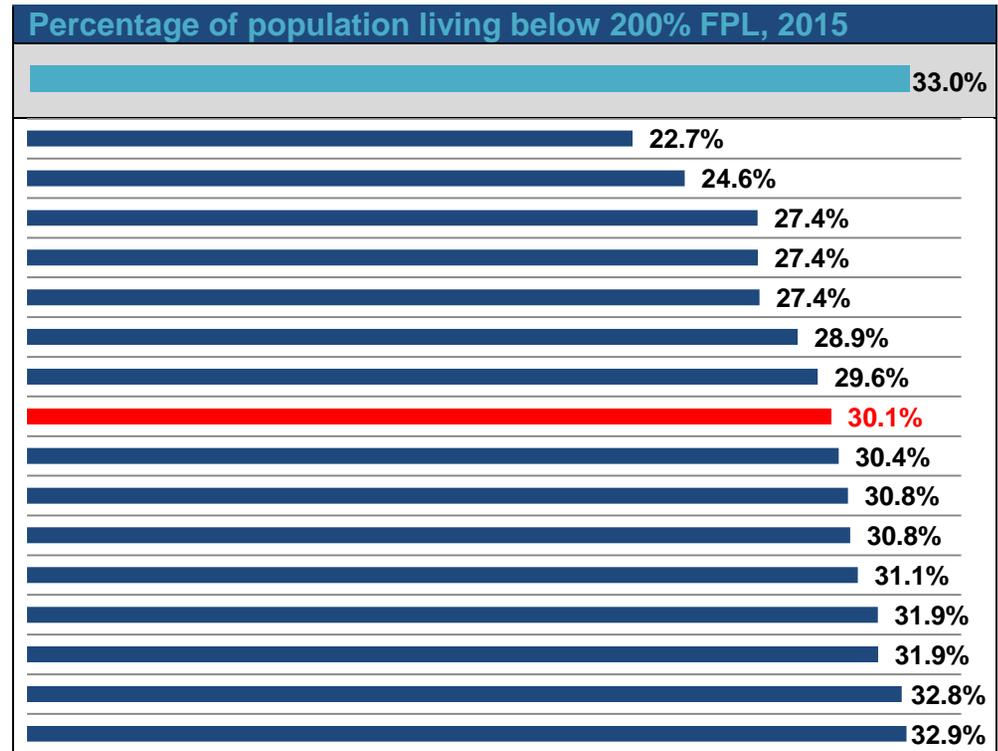
Indicator 3.7: **Earned Income Tax Credit**

This indicator includes data from the Brookings Institute on tax returns that claim the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC). The EITC is a federal income tax credit for low-income workers that reduce the amount of tax an individual owes and may be returned in a refund. The study is based on data released by the Internal Revenue Service. As data released by the Brookings Institute was not complete for all tax returns, the data measurement was changed and therefore a graph for annual changes is not possible with this data in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Trend: N/A

| EITC tax returns, 2014		
Metro Area	Total Federal EITC Filings	Sum of Federal EITC Credit Returned
Chicago	739,929	$ 1,876,807,213
Detroit	362,788	$ 944,801,219
Saint Louis	222,755	$ 543,493,148
Cincinnati	163,296	$ 393,557,169
Denver	173,697	$ 384,289,870
Columbus	160,788	$ 400,422,429
Indianapolis	169,312	$ 416,024,226
Milwaukee	**115,423**	**$ 287,288,826**
Minneapolis	202,680	$ 447,171,059
Pittsburgh	150,102	$ 308,445,535
Jacksonville	140,597	$ 353,684,050
Louisville	111,940	$ 258,341,610
Nashville	149,269	$ 354,348,711
Kansas City	147,836	$ 352,203,522
Cleveland	171,145	$ 423,321,281
Charlotte	212,181	$ 536,266,178
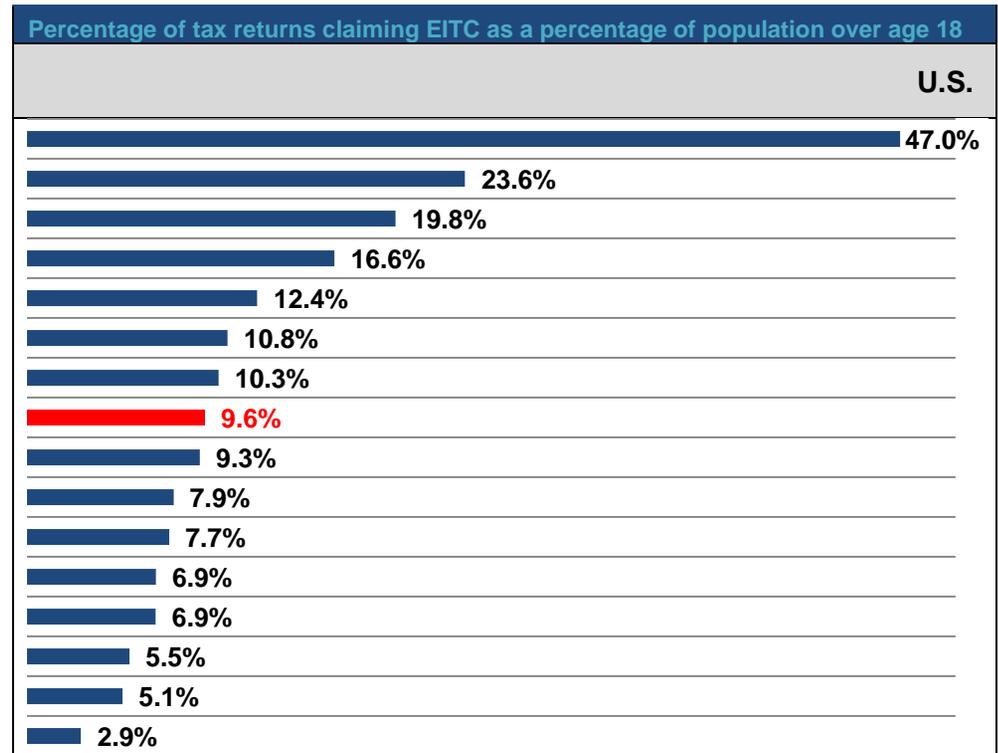
Source: Brookings Institute | EITC Interactive

Percentage of tax returns claiming EITC as a percentage of population over age 18

U.S.

Chicago	47.0%
Detroit	23.6%
Saint Louis	19.8%
Cincinnati	16.6%
Denver	12.4%
Columbus	10.8%
Indianapolis	10.3%
Milwaukee	9.6%
Minneapolis	9.3%
Pittsburgh	7.9%
Jacksonville	7.7%
Louisville	6.9%
Nashville	6.9%
Kansas City	5.5%
Cleveland	5.1%
Charlotte	2.9%

Indicator 3.8: **Teenage Pregnancy**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on unmarried women ages 15 to 19 that gave birth in the previous 12 months. Beyond the biological risk of low birth weight that is connected with the age of the mother, there are several socioeconomic risks with teen pregnancy, including lower educational levels, higher rates of poverty, and poorer quality of life for children of teenage mothers.

**Milwaukee Trend: Unmarried women 15-19 that gave birth last year**

Year	Value
2009	2.35%
2011	1.52%
2013	1.07%
2015	0.63%
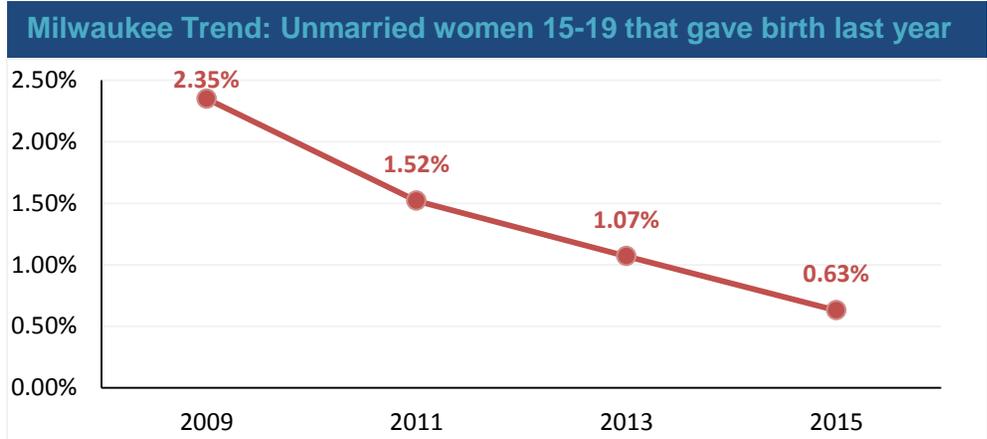
Number of unmarried women ages 15-19, 2015

Metro Area	Unmarried women age 15 to 19	Unmarried women age 15-19 that gave birth In last 12 months	Teenage birth rate per 1,000 women age 15-19
Nashville	57,099	338	6
Charlotte	78,500	470	6
Kansas City	64,559	388	6
Milwaukee	**51,433**	**323**	**6**
Indianapolis	64,422	639	10
Minneapolis	109,271	1,131	10
Jacksonville	47,170	528	11
Chicago	310,692	3,505	11
Saint Louis	87,153	994	11
Pittsburgh	69,980	817	12
Cleveland	63,782	761	12
Cincinnati	71,952	1,078	15
Detroit	135,525	2,349	17
Denver	82,463	1,435	17
Columbus	65,257	1,145	18
Louisville	40,661	1,049	26

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

Percentage of unmarried women 15-19 gave birth last year, 2015

	Percentage
U.S.	1.60%
	0.59%
	0.60%
	0.60%
	0.63%
	0.99%
	1.04%
	1.12%
	1.13%
	1.14%
	1.17%
	1.19%
	1.50%
	1.73%
	1.74%
	1.75%
	2.58%
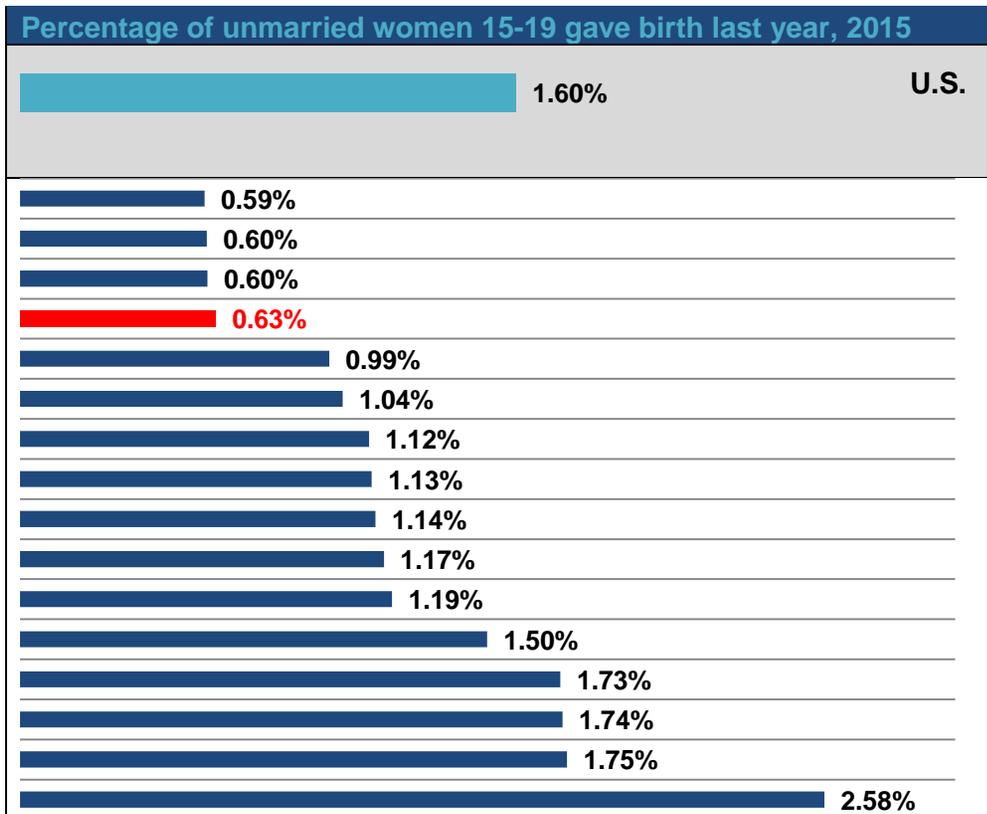
Indicator 3.9: **Parental Employment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on families in which no parent is in the labor force. It is a measure of security and stability for children. Children with both parents outside of the labor force are considered economically vulnerable. This measure includes those children whose parents are in the labor force but unemployed and looking for work.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage under 18 with no parent in labor force
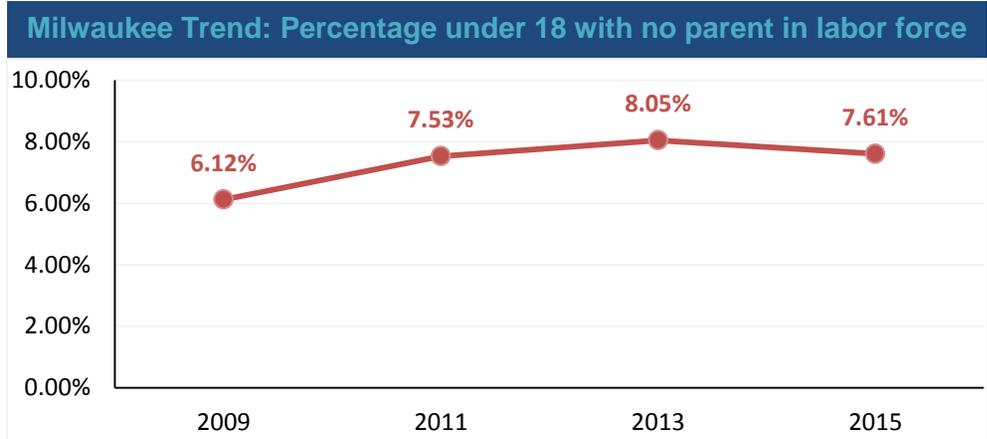
Population under 18 with all parents in the labor force, 2015		
Metro Area	Population under age 18 living with a parent	Percentage with one or both parents in labor force
Minneapolis	819,723	96.0%
Denver	636,536	95.2%
Columbus	464,200	94.2%
Indianapolis	476,287	93.9%
Kansas City	495,584	93.8%
Charlotte	563,534	93.7%
Nashville	404,659	93.4%
Chicago	2,156,631	93.4%
Pittsburgh	434,095	92.7%
Saint Louis	607,063	93.1%
Cincinnati	489,431	92.8%
Louisville	275,702	92.6%
Milwaukee	**353,860**	**92.2%**
Cleveland	427,266	91.9%
Jacksonville	310,340	91.0%
Detroit	934,116	90.7%

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

Percentage under 18 with no parent in labor force, 2015
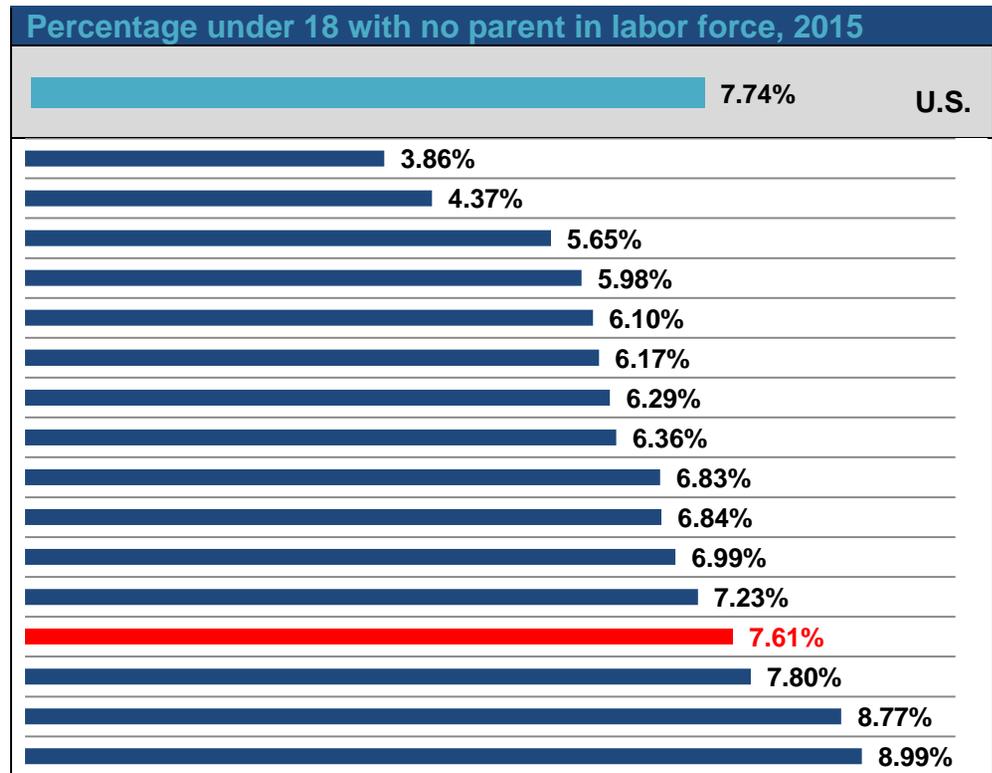
Indicator 3.10: **New Housing Starts**

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

Milwaukee Trend: New permitted housing per 1,000 housing units

New housing starts, 2015			
Metro Area	Number of new permitted residential units	Percentage new units in multiunit structures	Total number of housing units
Nashville	14,944	39%	744,743
Charlotte	18,537	39%	989,593
Denver	15,767	49%	1,132,728
Jacksonville	7,781	19%	622,796
Indianapolis	8,006	38%	842,013
Kansas City	8,201	49%	890,891
Columbus	7,044	50%	845,563
Minneapolis	11,425	41%	1,425,844
Louisville	4,011	40%	549,573
Cincinnati	5,206	38%	922,355
Saint Louis	6,992	35%	1,241,719
Chicago	15,679	51%	3,812,007
Pittsburgh	4,190	26%	1,107,498
Milwaukee	**2,355**	**47%**	**673,012**
Detroit	6,295	23%	1,895,784
Cleveland	2,900	22%	957,518

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

New permitted units per 1,000 housing units, 2015

|	U.S.
Nashville	20.1
Charlotte	18.7
Denver	13.9
Jacksonville	12.5
Indianapolis	9.5
Kansas City	9.2
Columbus	8.3
Minneapolis	8.0
Louisville	7.3
Cincinnati	5.6
Saint Louis	5.6
Chicago	4.1
Pittsburgh	3.8
Milwaukee	3.5
Detroit	3.3
Cleveland	3.0
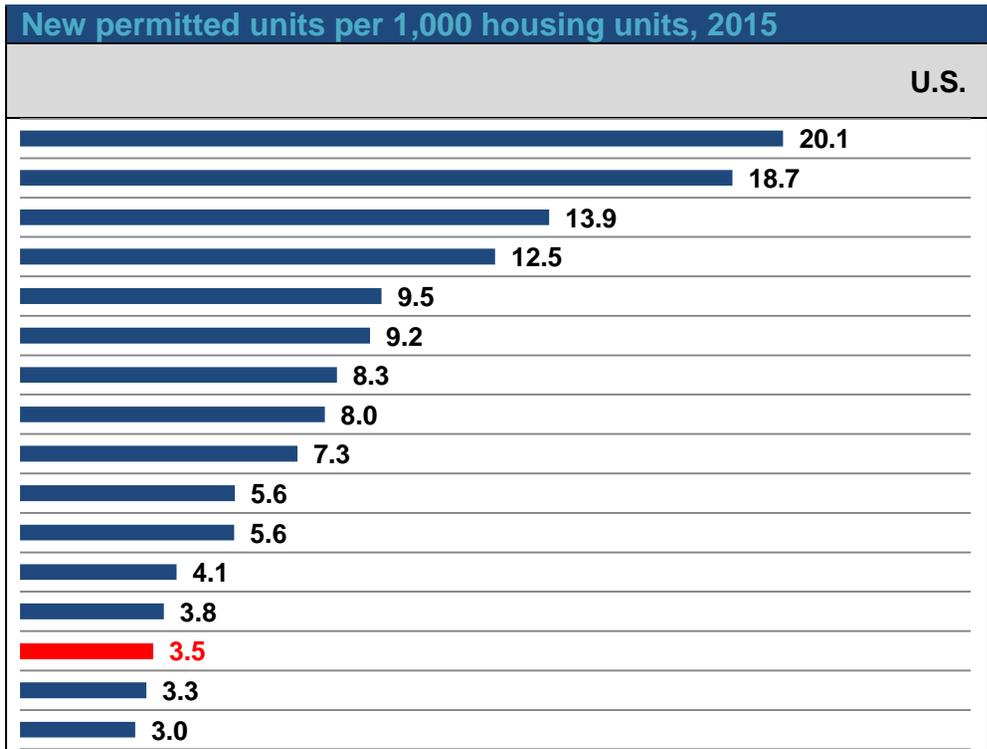
Indicator 3.11: **Homeownership**

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

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage owner-occupied housing units
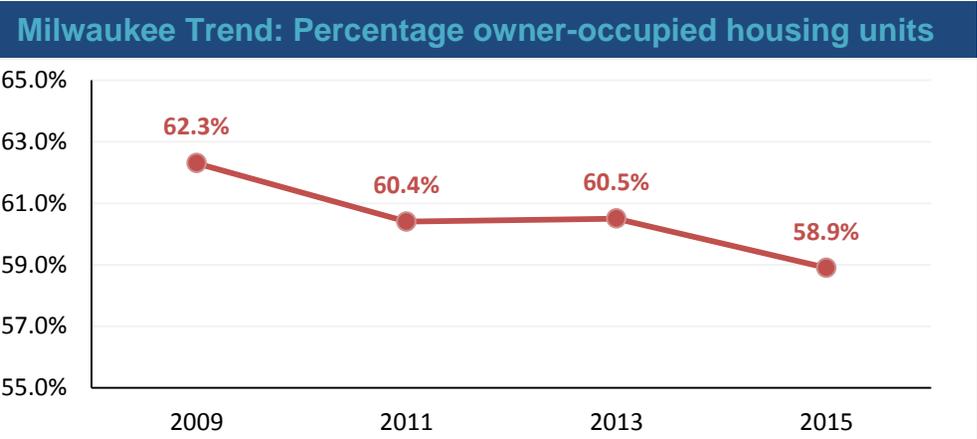
Owner-occupied housing units, 2015				
Metro Area	White, not Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Pittsburgh	73.7%	32.8%	42.7%	41.4%
Minneapolis	75.4%	22.6%	56.8%	38.0%
Saint Louis	75.8%	39.9%	55.9%	50.2%
Detroit	77.0%	42.2%	63.2%	57.9%
Louisville	73.4%	36.3%	54.3%	38.0%
Nashville	72.3%	42.1%	65.7%	41.7%
Cincinnati	71.3%	33.9%	59.4%	44.0%
Kansas City	71.5%	37.7%	56.1%	50.5%
Charlotte	74.8%	42.4%	58.9%	42.1%
Cleveland	74.4%	34.7%	56.0%	45.0%
Indianapolis	71.4%	35.2%	58.0%	39.1%
Jacksonville	70.2%	46.0%	65.3%	41.4%
Chicago	74.0%	38.9%	60.7%	50.5%
Denver	69.0%	37.6%	55.5%	48.0%
Columbus	67.7%	33.5%	45.6%	39.2%
Milwaukee	**68.4%**	**26.6%**	**45.0%**	**38.5%**

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

Percentage of owner-occupied housing units, 2015

U.S. 63.0%

Pittsburgh 69.2%
Minneapolis 68.9%
Saint Louis 68.3%
Detroit 68.0%
Louisville 66.4%
Nashville 65.7%
Cincinnati 65.4%
Kansas City 65.3%
Charlotte 64.6%
Cleveland 64.5%
Indianapolis 64.2%
Jacksonville 63.2%
Chicago 63.2%
Denver 62.9%
Columbus 60.5%
Milwaukee 58.9%
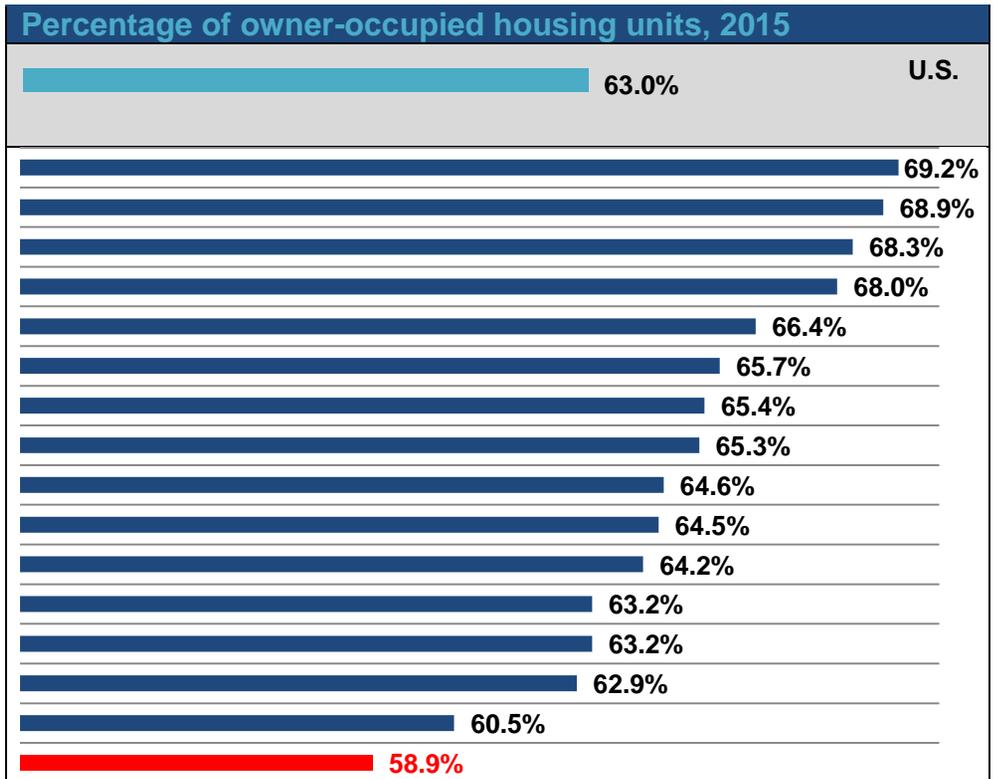
Indicator 3.12: **Owner Housing Affordability**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the home affordability for homeowners. Affordability data is drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau showing median incomes of owners, monthly costs for housing units with mortgages, and their ACS reported values. Trends are not available due to the change in definition.

**Milwaukee Trend: Owners spending >30% of income on housing**
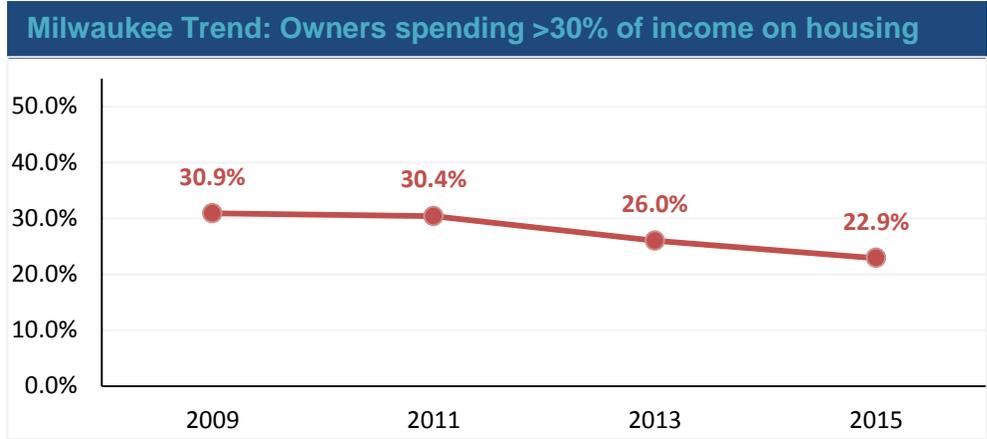
| Homeowner costs and income, 2015			
Metro Area	Median monthly owner costs with a mortgage	ACS reported median home values	Median household income of homeowners
Indianapolis	$ 1,205	$ 148,000	$ 72,773
Pittsburgh	$ 1,238	$ 143,200	$ 67,948
Kansas City	$ 1,380	$ 164,700	$ 76,579
Louisville	$ 1,180	$ 154,000	$ 67,090
Minneapolis	$ 1,601	$ 231,800	$ 89,270
Cincinnati	$ 1,360	$ 159,200	$ 75,320
Saint Louis	$ 1,337	$ 164,200	$ 71,496
Columbus	$ 1,420	$ 166,600	$ 78,019
Nashville	$ 1,340	$ 192,200	$ 71,889
Cleveland	$ 1,294	$ 143,100	$ 68,000
Charlotte	$ 1,301	$ 173,900	$ 70,025
Detroit	$ 1,355	$ 151,000	$ 68,506
Denver	$ 1,647	$ 314,400	$ 88,797
Milwaukee	**$ 1,524**	**$ 198,600**	**$ 78,386**
Jacksonville	$ 1,344	$ 172,800	$ 66,761
Chicago	$ 1,770	$ 224,300	$ 83,321

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

**Homeowners costs above 30% of monthly income, 2015**
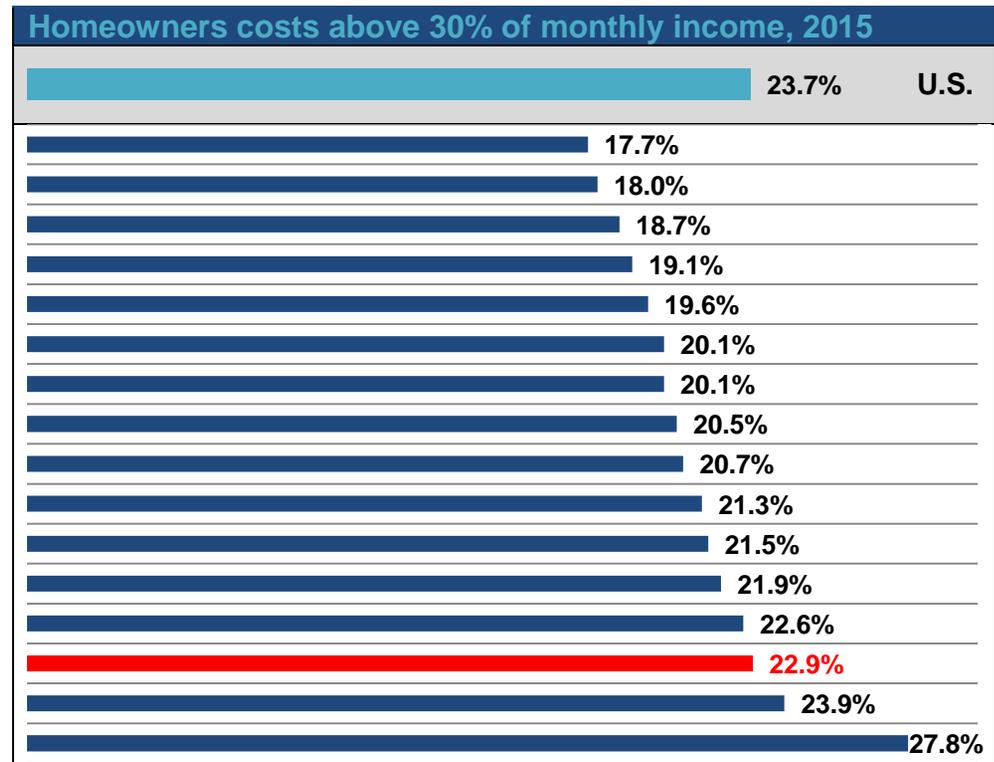
Indicator 3.13: **Rental Housing Affordability**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on the rental affordability for households. Affordability data draws from the U.S. Census Bureau showing median incomes of renters and monthly rents. Rental costs consuming greater than 30% of monthly income is commonly used as a measure of affordable rents.

Milwaukee Trend: Renters spending > 30% of income on housing
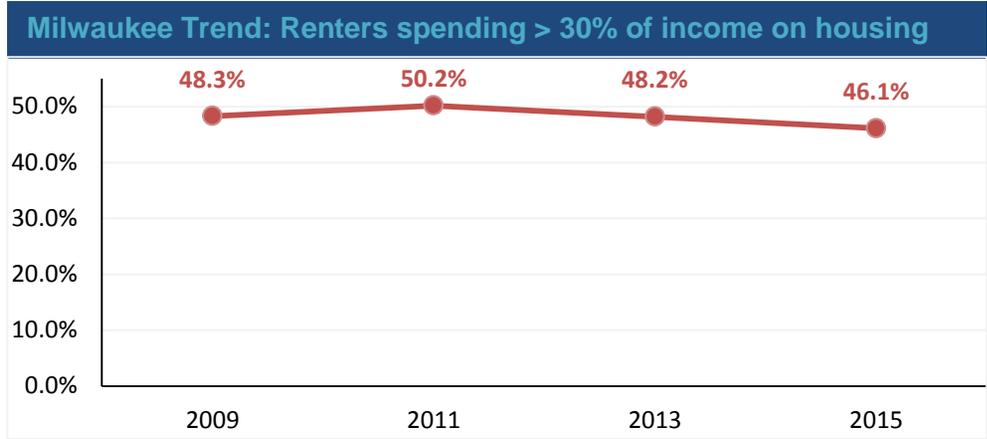
Renter occupied housing cost burden, 2015		
Metro Area	Median monthly rental costs	Median household income renters
Kansas City	$ 859	$ 36,791
Pittsburgh	$ 756	$ 30,034
Cincinnati	$ 775	$ 31,433
Louisville	$ 777	$ 31,496
Columbus	$ 869	$ 35,360
Nashville	$ 917	$ 36,516
Charlotte	$ 915	$ 35,684
Cleveland	$ 746	$ 29,126
Saint Louis	$ 839	$ 32,761
Minneapolis	$ 979	$ 38,685
Milwaukee	**$ 848**	**$ 33,110**
Indianapolis	$ 825	$ 31,712
Denver	$ 1,184	$ 46,076
Chicago	$ 1,012	$ 37,450
Detroit	$ 871	$ 30,835
Jacksonville	$ 994	$ 36,818

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

Percentage of renters costs above 30% of monthly income, 2015
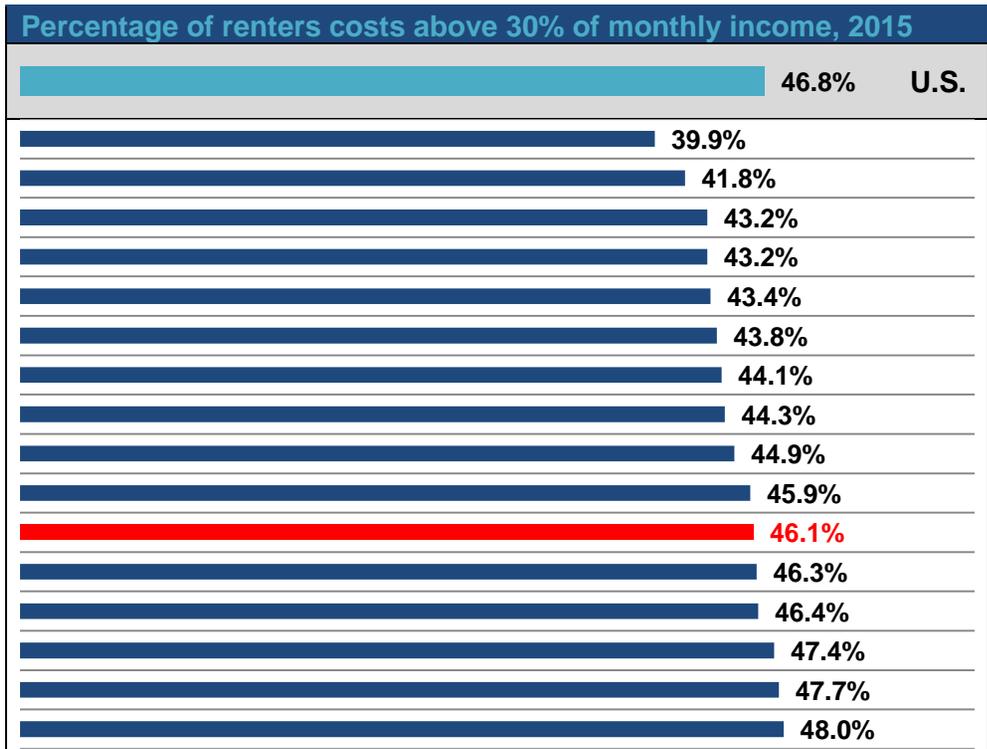
Indicator 3.14: **Health Insurance**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on health insurance coverage for the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Milwaukee Trend: Percentage of population insured
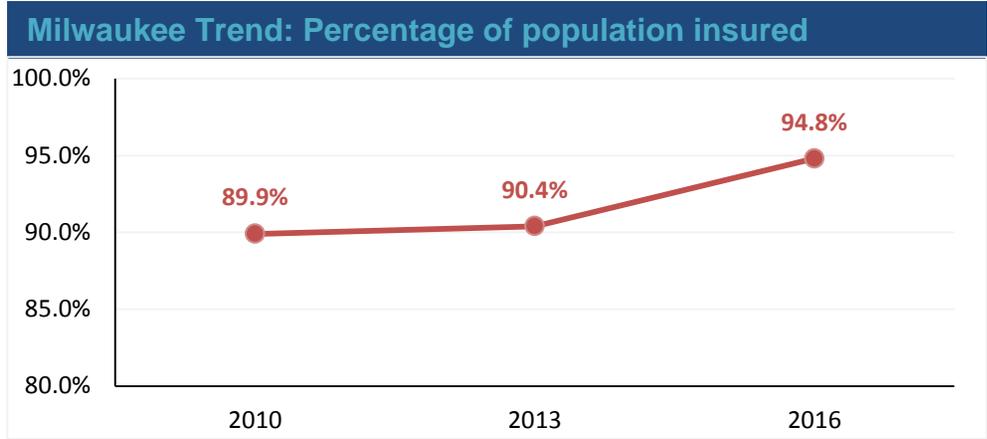
Percentage with health insurance by race, 2016

Metro Area	White, not Hispanic or Latino	African American	Asian	Hispanic or Latino
Pittsburgh	96.6%	94.3%	94.6%	88.3%
Minneapolis	97.6%	93.0%	96.6%	82.1%
Cincinnati	96.1%	93.9%	95.1%	81.5%
Louisville	96.3%	94.2%	95.4%	78.2%
Cleveland	95.5%	93.9%	95.2%	93.1%
Detroit	95.9%	93.6%	94.2%	88.6%
Milwaukee	**96.6%**	**93.1%**	**94.8%**	**85.0%**
Columbus	95.3%	90.4%	94.6%	76.3%
Saint Louis	95.4%	89.2%	90.0%	81.9%
Chicago	96.2%	92.9%	93.6%	84.2%
Denver	95.7%	94.2%	93.8%	82.5%
Indianapolis	93.8%	92.0%	93.2%	76.4%
Kansas City	94.1%	87.7%	92.7%	75.9%
Nashville	93.7%	90.9%	89.9%	66.9%
Charlotte	94.1%	89.5%	89.2%	70.6%
Jacksonville	90.9%	88.3%	90.6%	85.6%

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

## Percentage of the population with health insurance 2016
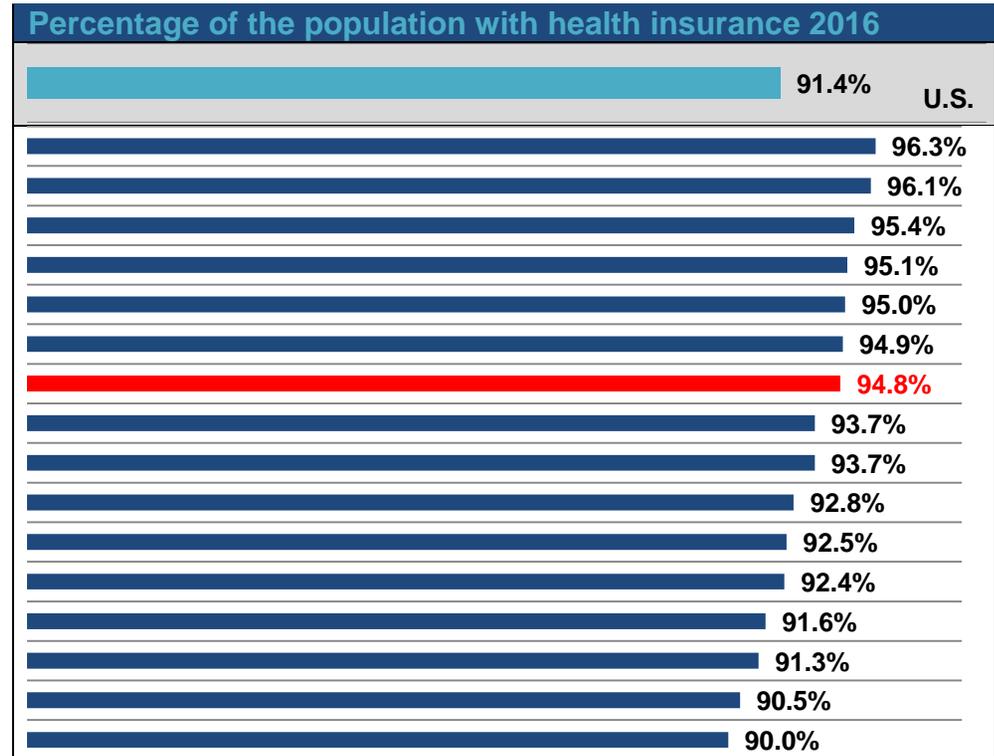
Indicator 3.15: **Charitable Giving**

This indicator includes data from the Corporation for National and Community Service. This data is a survey of adults who reported donating money, assets, or property with a combined value of more than $25 to charitable organizations in the previous year. Data from previous reports using Chronicle of Philanthropy tax returns was not disaggregated by metro areas, and so no update is available.

Charitable giving and volunteering in 2015			
Metro Area	Percent of residents volunteering last year	Millions of hours of service	Hours of service per capita
Milwaukee	**33.2%**	**47.1**	**36.4**
Minneapolis	37.1%	88.4	31
Denver	29.5%	61.9	28.7
Louisville	28.2%	28.1	21.8
Indianapolis	30.3%	38.9	23.1
Kansas City	31.1%	62.1	32.4
Cleveland	29.5%	52.0	25.5
Pittsburgh	29.4%	62.0	28.3
Chicago	24.8%	207.3	25.6
Columbus	26.3%	55.9	27.7
Charlotte	30.2%	60.2	23.2
Nashville	24.9%	42.5	30.4
Detroit	25.6%	88.0	23.3
Saint Louis	25.4%	74.1	31.7
Cincinnati	25.8%	40.3	24
Jacksonville	26.1%	27.0	18.6

Source: Corporation for National and Community Service
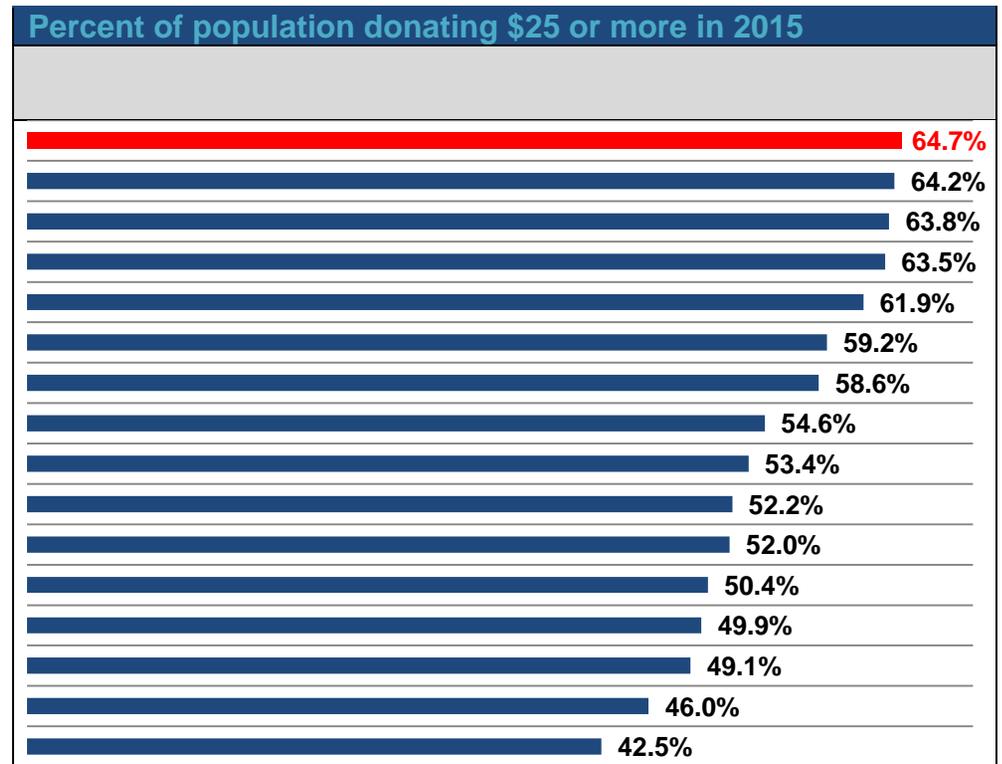
Percent of population donating $25 or more in 2015

Metro Area	Percent
Milwaukee	64.7%
Minneapolis	64.2%
Denver	63.8%
Louisville	63.5%
Indianapolis	61.9%
Kansas City	59.2%
Cleveland	58.6%
Pittsburgh	54.6%
Chicago	53.4%
Columbus	52.2%
Charlotte	52.0%
Nashville	50.4%
Detroit	49.9%
Saint Louis	49.1%
Cincinnati	46.0%
Jacksonville	42.5%

Lifelong Learning

Lifelong Learning Overview

Education in the 21st century is a foundational experience to engage the world. The previous report for Vital Signs included a number of indicators on education. This report has reduced those indicators and broken out data according to racial and ethnic groups. While Milwaukee shows great disparities in many indicators, education is one that appears particularly significant.

Education attainment is far stronger in the white community than in the African American or Latino communities for the cohort. While enrollments are strong, these disparities are concerning.
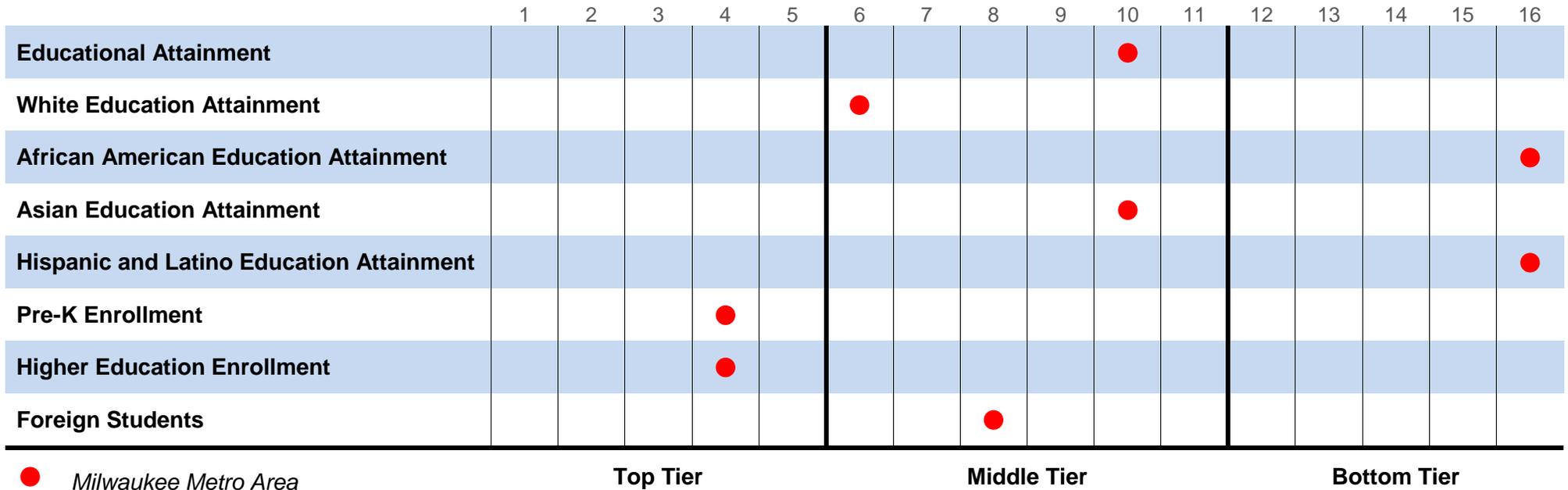
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Educational Attainment										●						
White Education Attainment						●										
African American Education Attainment																●
Asian Education Attainment										●						
Hispanic and Latino Education Attainment																●
Pre-K Enrollment				●												
Higher Education Enrollment				●												
Foreign Students								●								

●   *Milwaukee Metro Area*   **Top Tier**   **Middle Tier**   **Bottom Tier**

These indicators are ranked from highest (1) to lowest (16) except (*) where ranked lowest (1) to highest (16)

Indicator 4.1: **Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on educational attainment in the adult population. The U.S. Census Bureau measures education attainment at age 25 and older. The statistics below measure the highest completed education level. There are 1,060,667 people included in this dataset in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Trend: Population age 25+ with a graduate degree
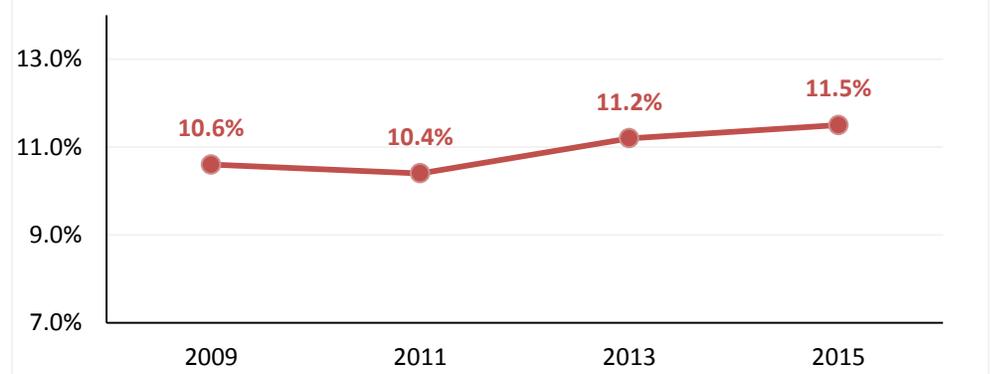
Educational attainment, population age 25+, 2015

Metro Area	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Denver	9.5%	20.1%	21.0%	7.5%	26.6%
Chicago	12.0%	24.6%	20.0%	7.3%	22.1%
Minneapolis	6.8%	21.9%	20.7%	10.3%	26.4%
Kansas City	8.8%	26.3%	21.4%	7.7%	22.9%
Pittsburgh	7.0%	34.0%	16.1%	9.9%	20.0%
Saint Louis	9.0%	27.2%	22.6%	8.9%	19.6%
Columbus	9.2%	28.4%	19.8%	7.6%	22.7%
Nashville	11.0%	27.9%	20.6%	6.8%	21.6%
Detroit	10.6%	27.0%	23.8%	8.9%	17.8%
Cincinnati	9.4%	30.1%	19.5%	8.9%	20.6%
Cleveland	10.2%	29.9%	21.9%	8.5%	18.0%
Milwaukee	**9.5%**	**26.0%**	**22.2%**	**8.5%**	**22.4%**
Louisville	10.3%	30.5%	21.8%	8.5%	17.4%
Indianapolis	11.2%	28.5%	19.9%	7.6%	21.7%
Charlotte	12.0%	24.6%	20.9%	8.9%	22.4%
Jacksonville	9.9%	28.2%	22.6%	9.3%	20.1%

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

Percent of population age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2015
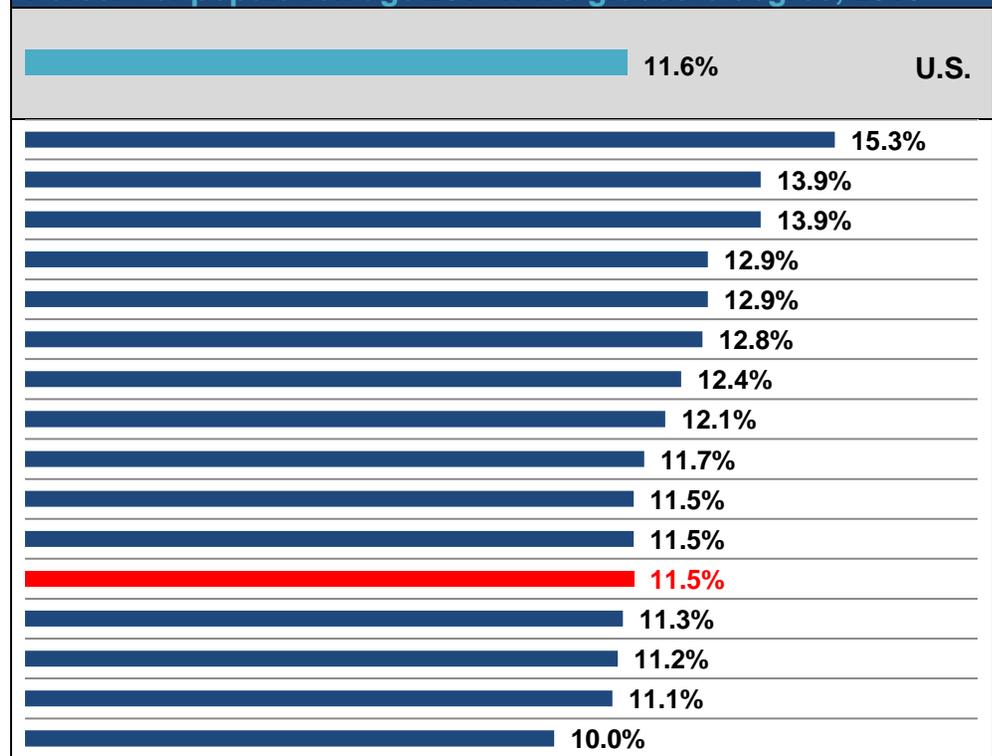
Indicator 4.2: **White Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on educational attainment in the white adult population. The U.S. Census Bureau measures education attainment at age 25 and older. The statistics below measure the highest completed education level. There are 779,959 people included in this data in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Trend: Population age 25+ with a graduate degree
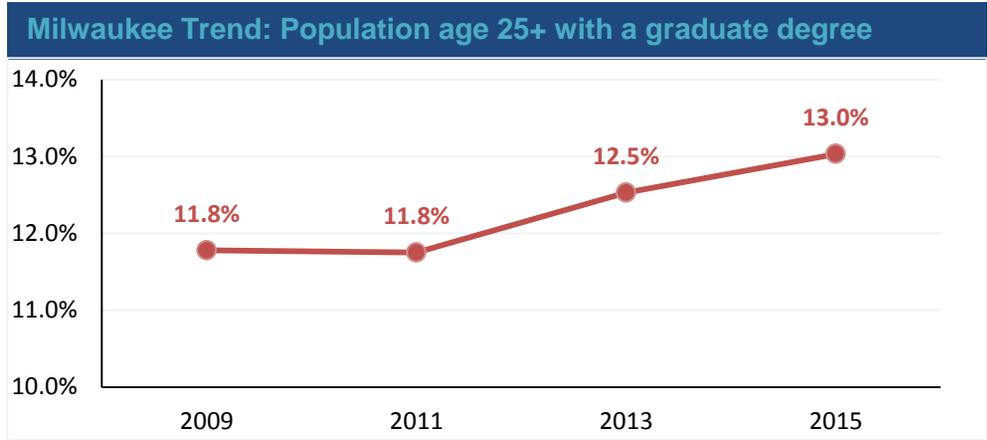
Educational attainment, white population age 25+, 2015

Metro Area	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Denver	3.3%	17.6%	21.4%	7.9%	31.6%
Chicago	5.2%	23.3%	20.1%	7.5%	26.7%
Minneapolis	3.5%	22.0%	20.7%	10.9%	28.5%
Kansas City	5.8%	25.8%	21.2%	8.0%	25.4%
St. Louis	7.1%	26.8%	22.2%	8.9%	21.5%
Milwaukee	**4.7%**	**25.2%**	**21.4%**	**9.3%**	**26.4%**
Nashville	8.3%	28.0%	20.4%	7.2%	23.3%
Columbus	7.5%	28.5%	19.3%	7.9%	24.2%
Pittsburgh	6.4%	34.5%	16.0%	10.0%	20.5%
Cleveland	7.8%	30.3%	20.6%	8.3%	20.7%
Detroit	8.5%	27.0%	23.2%	9.5%	19.6%
Charlotte	8.5%	23.8%	21.1%	9.3%	25.3%
Louisville	9.1%	30.8%	21.4%	8.7%	18.2%
Cincinnati	8.2%	30.3%	19.2%	8.9%	21.6%
Indianapolis	8.5%	29.0%	19.8%	7.5%	23.9%
Jacksonville	7.5%	28.0%	22.7%	9.1%	21.9%

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

Percent of population age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2015
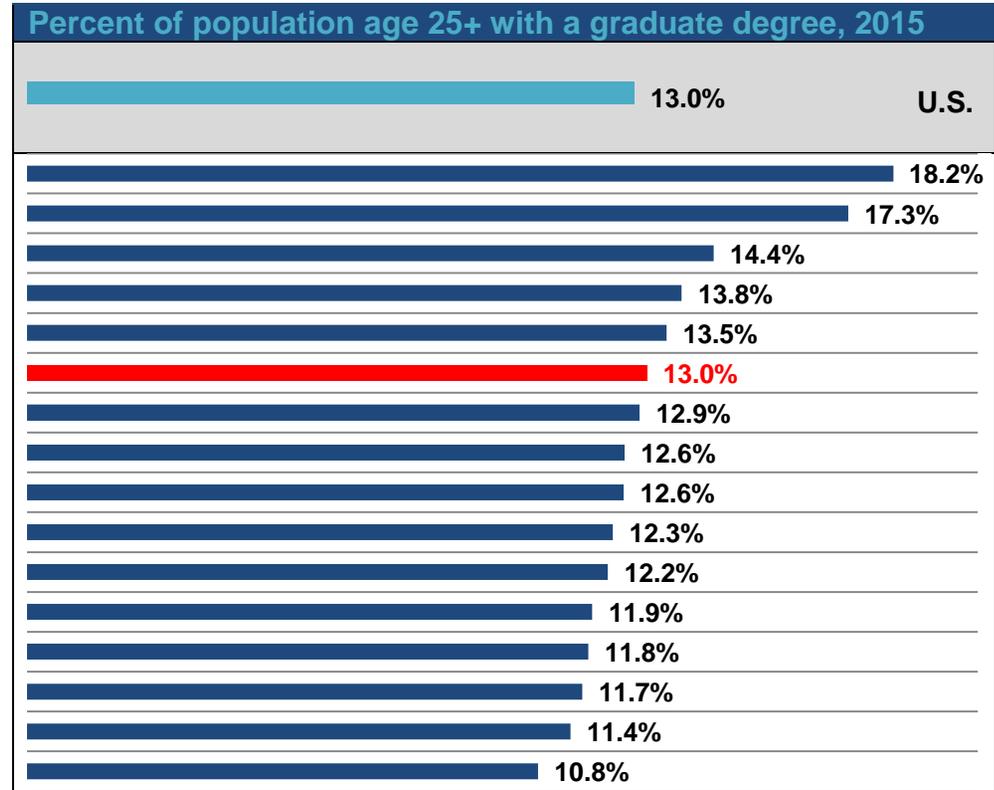
Indicator 4.3: **African American Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on educational attainment in the African American adult population. The U.S. Census Bureau measures education attainment at age 25 and older. The statistics below measure the highest completed education level. There are 147,787 adults included in this dataset for Milwaukee.
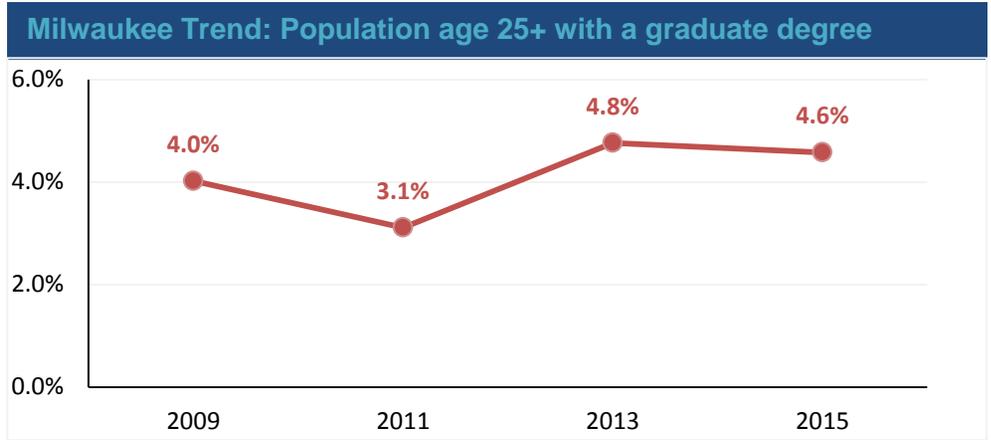
**Milwaukee Trend: Population age 25+ with a graduate degree**

Educational attainment, population age 25+, 2015

Metro Area	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Nashville	14.1%	29.3%	24.7%	7.4%	15.7%
Charlotte	12.7%	28.4%	25.0%	9.3%	16.0%
Kansas City	11.9%	32.7%	27.8%	7.6%	11.7%
Denver	10.7%	22.7%	32.8%	9.1%	16.6%
Chicago	12.5%	29.7%	28.3%	8.5%	13.0%
Saint Louis	14.8%	31.4%	27.1%	9.1%	10.2%
Minneapolis	18.9%	25.5%	27.8%	8.3%	12.3%
Pittsburgh	12.3%	36.8%	20.5%	11.1%	12.1%
Detroit	15.1%	30.6%	28.9%	8.1%	10.5%
Indianapolis	15.1%	30.4%	24.3%	10.4%	12.9%
Columbus	13.2%	32.6%	26.7%	7.0%	14.2%
Louisville	14.6%	32.8%	27.1%	8.2%	11.0%
Cleveland	16.4%	30.9%	28.6%	9.6%	8.4%
Cincinnati	14.1%	32.9%	24.5%	9.1%	13.2%
Jacksonville	15.4%	31.0%	25.4%	11.0%	12.1%
Milwaukee	**18.3%**	**32.1%**	**29.5%**	**6.7%**	**8.8%**

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

Percent of population age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2015
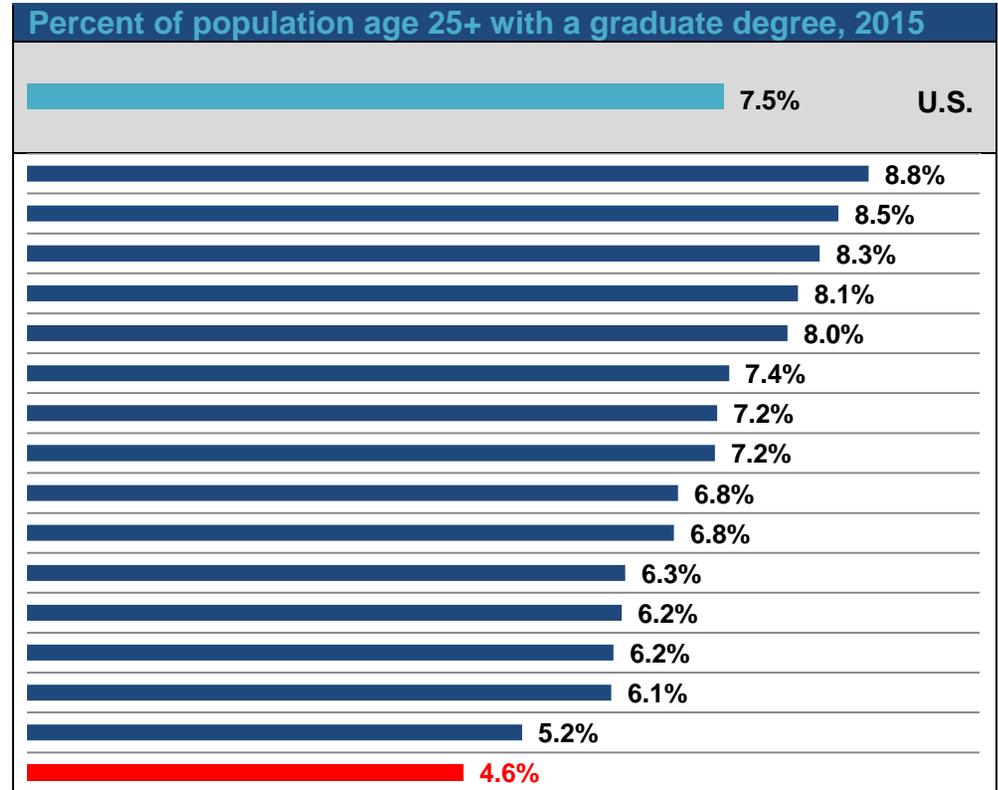
Indicator 4.4: **Asian Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on educational attainment in the Asian adult population. The U.S. Census Bureau measures education attainment at age 25 and older. The statistics below measure the highest completed education level. This dataset includes 34,479 people in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Trend: Population age 25+ with a graduate degree
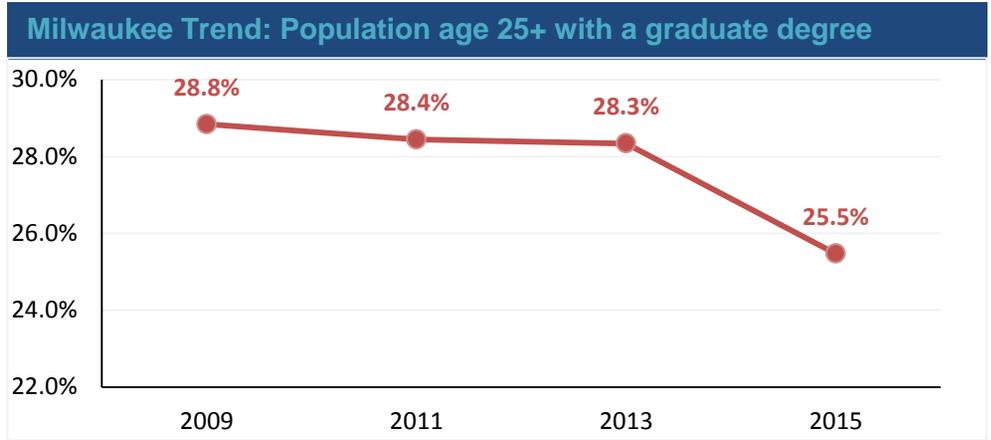
Educational attainment, Asian population age 25+, 2015

Metro Area	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Pittsburgh	13.2%	10.3%	3.5%	3.9%	23.7%
Cleveland	10.7%	14.5%	8.9%	5.1%	20.7%
Indianapolis	11.6%	14.8%	10.1%	2.2%	22.5%
Columbus	13.8%	12.9%	6.5%	2.4%	29.3%
Cincinnati	14.6%	10.3%	6.7%	5.3%	28.9%
Detroit	9.3%	9.9%	10.4%	6.5%	30.3%
Louisville	9.0%	11.1%	13.4%	8.3%	25.0%
Saint Louis	12.4%	12.2%	6.9%	5.2%	30.4%
Kansas City	17.2%	13.4%	9.7%	3.2%	29.0%
Milwaukee	**16.7%**	**15.4%**	**12.9%**	**5.7%**	**23.8%**
Chicago	9.2%	11.5%	10.3%	6.6%	36.9%
Charlotte	19.0%	12.0%	9.2%	4.8%	31.6%
Denver	16.4%	16.1%	11.3%	5.9%	28.4%
Jacksonville	9.6%	24.8%	11.2%	5.1%	28.0%
Nashville	18.2%	21.3%	17.6%	2.4%	19.4%
Minneapolis	20.0%	15.1%	12.4%	8.3%	23.5%

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

Percent of population age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2015
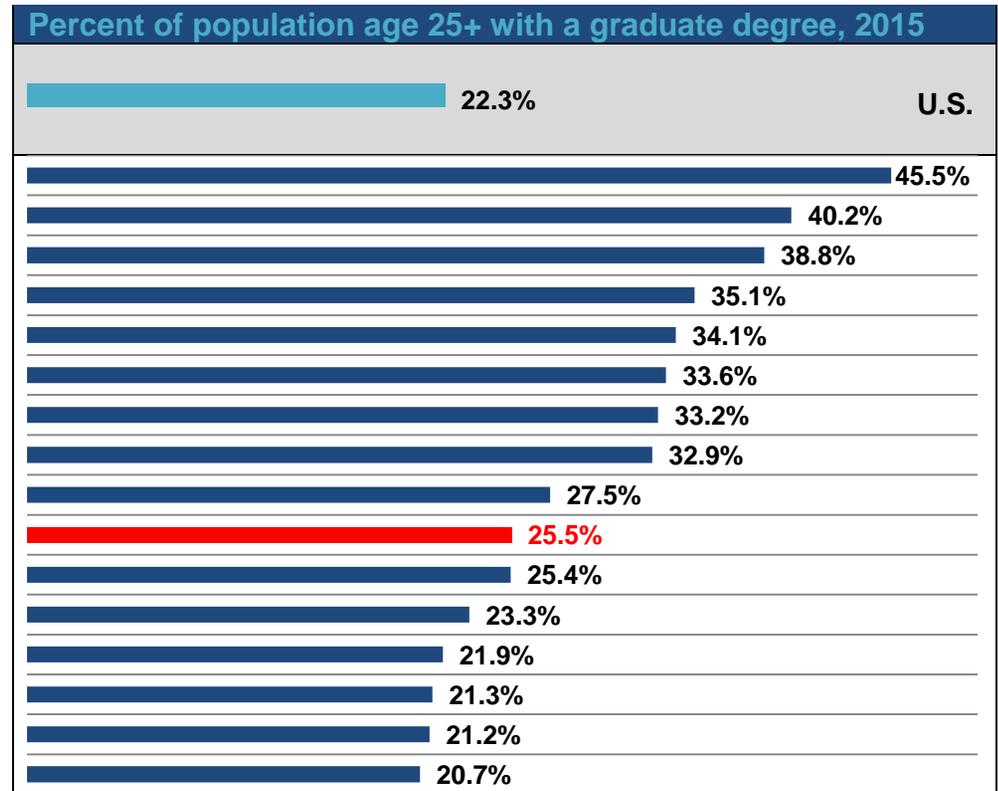
Indicator 4.5: **Hispanic and Latino Educational Attainment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on educational attainment in the Hispanic and Latino adult population. The U.S. Census Bureau measures education attainment at age 25 and older. The statistics below measure the highest completed education level. The dataset in Milwaukee contains 84,265 individuals.

Milwaukee Trend: Population age 25+ with a graduate degree
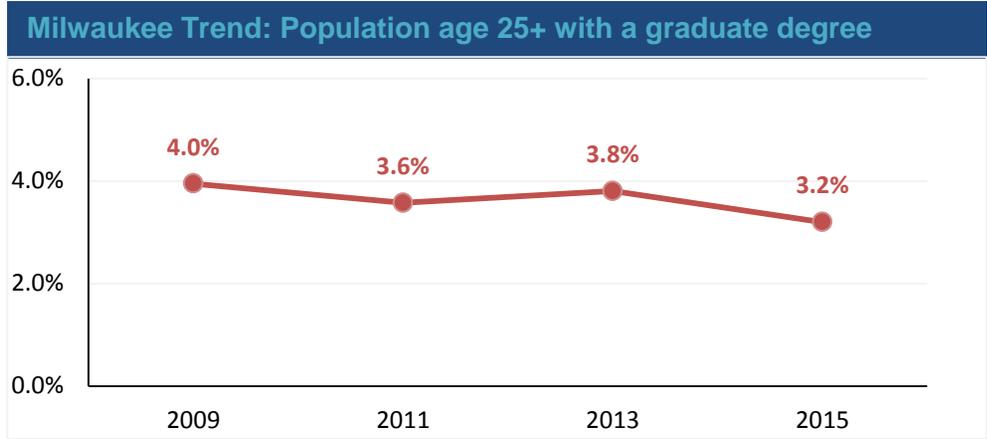
Educational attainment, Hispanic population age 25+, 2015

Metro Area	Less than high school diploma	High school graduate	Some college, no degree	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree
Pittsburgh	8.6%	27.2%	16.7%	6.6%	20.1%
Cincinnati	25.9%	30.3%	13.7%	7.5%	11.8%
Saint Louis	24.7%	25.2%	18.0%	7.0%	15.6%
Jacksonville	18.9%	24.6%	19.0%	9.1%	18.9%
Louisville	24.6%	28.9%	16.6%	5.5%	15.7%
Columbus	24.2%	28.8%	18.0%	6.2%	14.2%
Detroit	30.9%	27.1%	19.5%	5.9%	10.1%
Minneapolis	33.5%	24.1%	17.6%	4.2%	14.1%
Kansas City	34.8%	26.8%	17.1%	4.8%	11.5%
Denver	31.7%	29.3%	18.4%	5.8%	10.0%
Indianapolis	43.0%	26.6%	14.1%	3.8%	7.9%
Charlotte	38.2%	28.3%	12.9%	5.6%	10.5%
Nashville	38.3%	29.3%	14.4%	3.2%	10.7%
Cleveland	26.0%	30.1%	21.1%	8.9%	9.9%
Chicago	35.2%	29.9%	15.9%	5.6%	9.4%
Milwaukee	**34.5%**	**28.2%**	**19.6%**	**4.9%**	**9.5%**

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

Percent of population age 25+ with a graduate degree, 2015
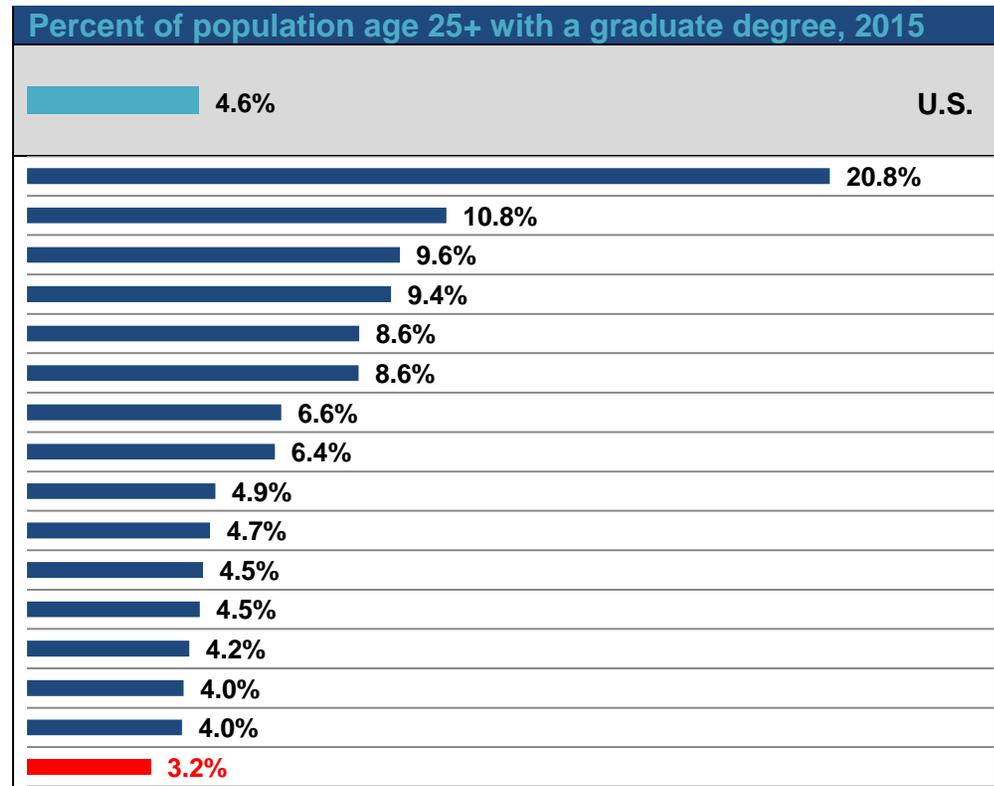
Indicator 4.6: **Pre-K Enrollment**

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

**Milwaukee Trend: Percentage ages 3-4 enrolled in school**
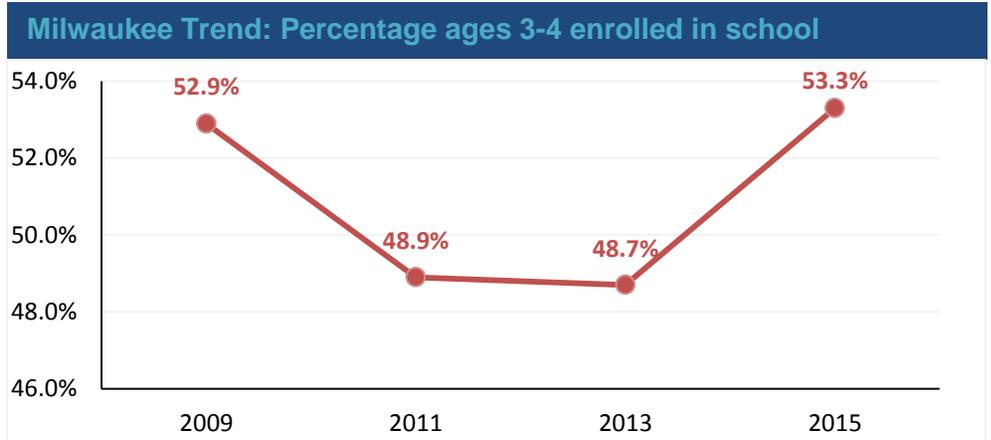
Number of children age 3-4 enrolled in school. 2015

Metro Area	Total population age 3-4	Number of children age 3-4 in public school	Number of children age 3-4 in private school
Saint Louis	69,547	20,803	18,562
Chicago	251,365	78,933	57,913
Denver	68,534	23,741	12,856
Milwaukee	**40,129**	**11,593**	**9,809**
Jacksonville	36,195	8,350	9,646
Detroit	100,443	32,114	17,201
Cleveland	49,367	11,372	11,991
Louisville	30,555	7,811	6,454
Pittsburgh	48,503	9,590	12,906
Kansas City	54,588	13,243	12,048
Cincinnati	58,841	15,003	11,706
Minneapolis	94,845	22,929	19,848
Columbus	53,572	11,067	12,259
Nashville	43,646	7,723	10,548
Charlotte	61,420	11,923	13,187
Indianapolis	55,962	10,552	12,054

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

Percentage of children age 3-4 enrolled in school, 2015

47.6%	U.S.
Saint Louis	56.6%
Chicago	54.4%
Denver	53.4%
Milwaukee	53.3%
Jacksonville	49.7%
Detroit	49.1%
Cleveland	47.3%
Louisville	46.7%
Pittsburgh	46.4%
Kansas City	46.3%
Cincinnati	45.4%
Minneapolis	45.1%
Columbus	43.5%
Nashville	41.9%
Charlotte	40.9%
Indianapolis	40.4%
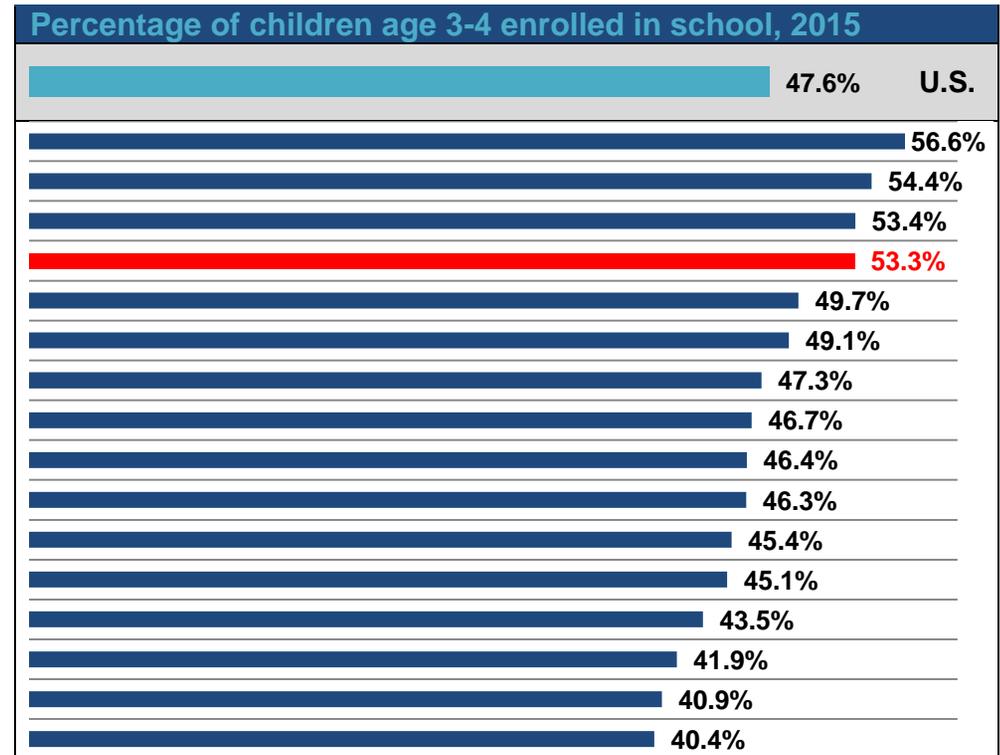
Indicator 4.7: **Higher Education Enrollment**

This indicator includes data from the American Community Survey on enrollment in college and graduate school. Students are included in this measure if they are living in student housing at the time of the survey and have been there or will be there for more than two months.

**Milwaukee Trend: Higher education enrollment per 1,000 population**
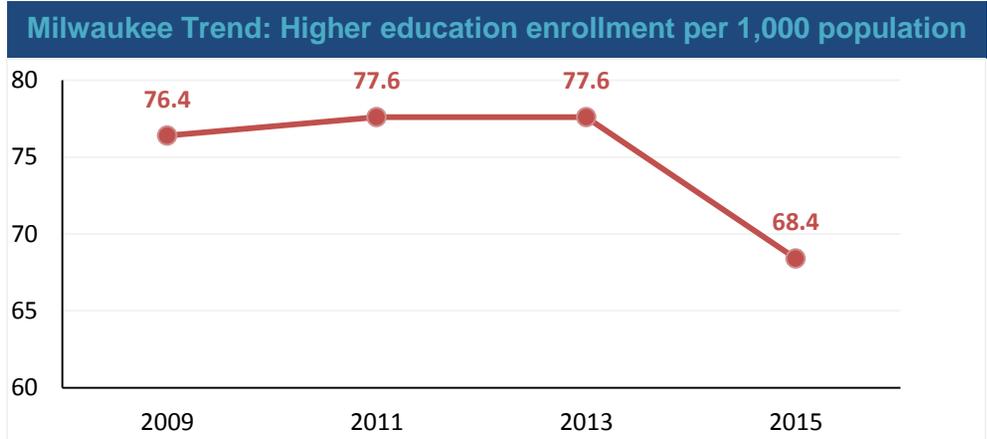
College and graduate/professional enrollment, 2015		
Metro Area	Number of persons enrolled in undergraduate studies	Number of persons enrolled in graduate studies
Columbus	124,794	30,873
Chicago	523,263	143,958
Jacksonville	81,111	18,651
Milwaukee	**87,124**	**20,641**
Saint Louis	149,334	38,427
Nashville	96,181	24,728
Cincinnati	117,701	24,701
Detroit	229,151	50,510
Minneapolis	176,633	51,530
Pittsburgh	119,230	32,537
Cleveland	101,587	28,873
Indianapolis	99,784	22,486
Denver	129,290	42,608
Louisville	58,933	14,864
Kansas City	89,718	27,986
Charlotte	112,882	23,030

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

Higher education enrollment per 1,000 population, 2015

| Metro Area	Value
U.S.	70.5
Columbus	77.0
Chicago	69.9
Jacksonville	68.8
Milwaukee	68.4
Saint Louis	66.8
Nashville	66.1
Cincinnati	65.9
Detroit	65.0
Minneapolis	64.7
Pittsburgh	64.5
Cleveland	63.3
Indianapolis	61.5
Denver	61.1
Louisville	57.7
Kansas City	56.4
Charlotte	56.0
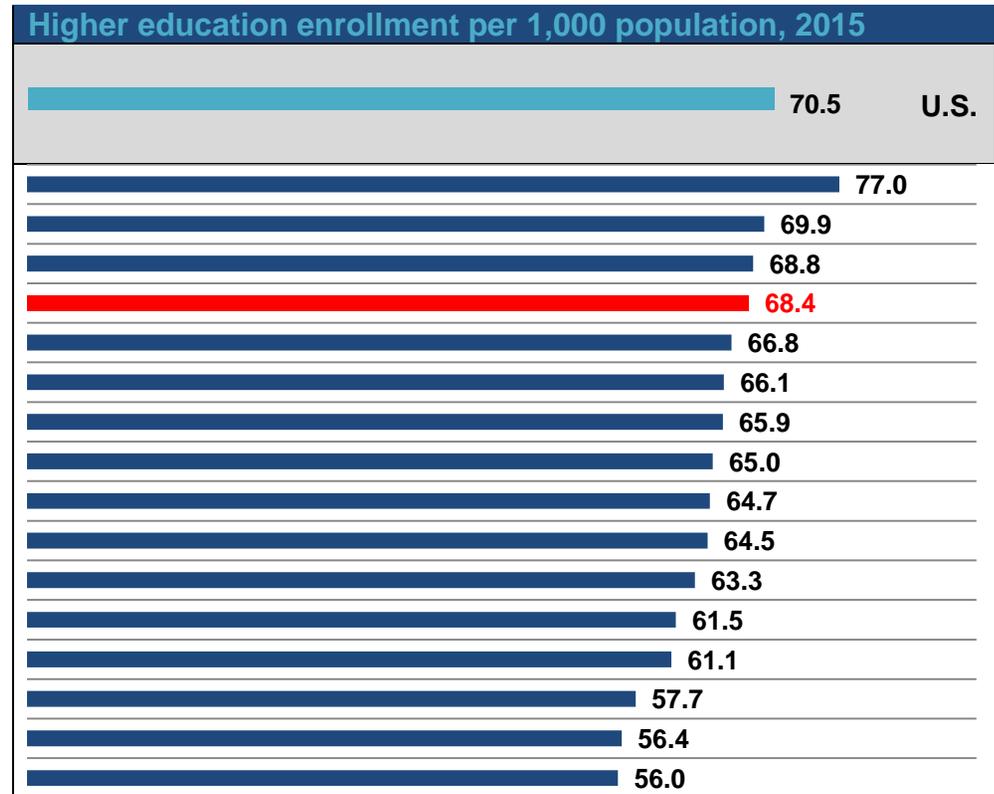
Indicator 4.8: **Foreign Students**

This indicator includes data from the Brookings Institute on the number of F-1 student visas that were admitted to the U.S. in 2012. F-1 visas are granted for full time academic studies at U.S. colleges and universities. This data only measures metro areas with more than 1,500 F-1 visas granted. Data was not available for previous years, and so a graphic trend is not available.

Milwaukee Trend: N/A

F-1 Visas granted to metro areas, 2012	
Metro Area	F-1 Visas granted to metro areas
Pittsburgh	13,326
Columbus	9,793
Chicago	35,204
Minneapolis	11,623
Saint Louis	8,856
Cincinnati	6,137
Cleveland	5,477
Milwaukee	**4,056**
Denver	6,360
Detroit	9,215
Kansas City	4,147
Nashville	3,330
Indianapolis	3,634
Louisville	2,078
Charlotte	3,767
Jacksonville	NA
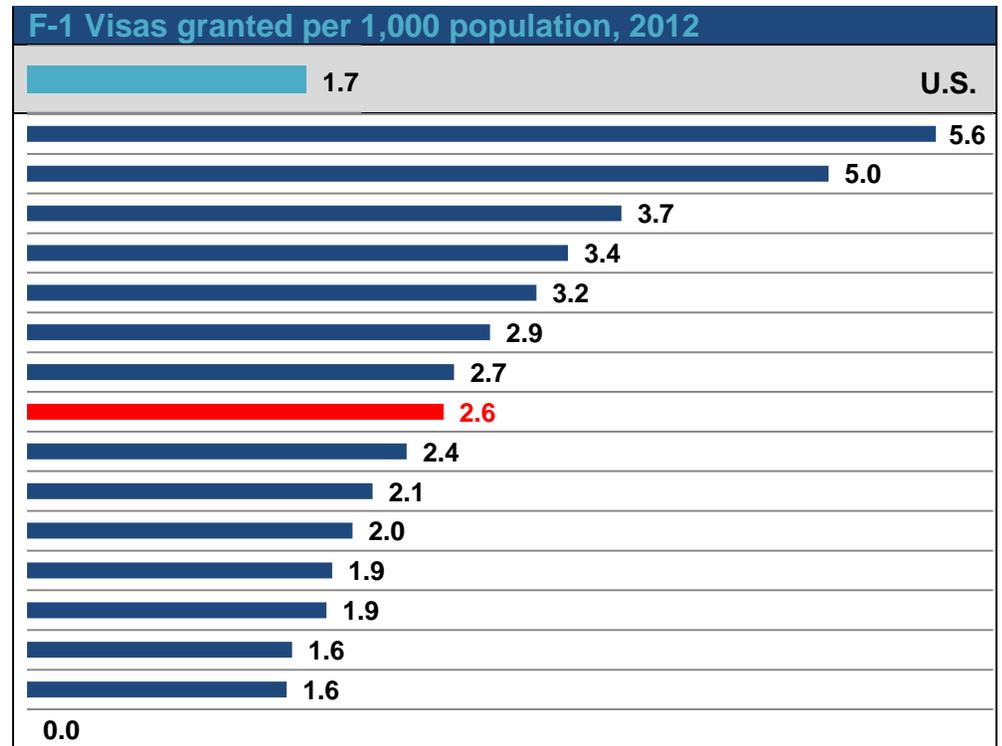
Source: Brookings Institute | F-1 Visas

F-1 Visas granted per 1,000 population, 2012

U.S.	1.7
Pittsburgh	5.6
Columbus	5.0
Chicago	3.7
Minneapolis	3.4
Saint Louis	3.2
Cincinnati	2.9
Cleveland	2.7
Milwaukee	2.6
Denver	2.4
Detroit	2.1
Kansas City	2.0
Nashville	1.9
Indianapolis	1.9
Louisville	1.6
Charlotte	1.6
Jacksonville	0.0

Data Sources

Brookings Institution | Segregation Index

Brookings Institution | EITC Interactive

Brookings Institution | F-1 Visas

Bureau of Labor and Statistics | Unemployment Tables

Center for Disease Control | Infant Mortality

Corporation for National and Community Service

Human Rights Campaign | Municipality Equality Index

International Trade Administration

Milken Institute | High Tech Location Quotient

U.S. Census Bureau | American Community Survey

U.S. Census Bureau | Economic Characteristics

U.S. Census Bureau | Population Estimates

U.S. Census Bureau | Survey of Business Owners

U.S. Conference of Mayors | U.S. Metro Economies

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

University of Michigan Population Studies Center

World Bank Exports