

# Peer Cities Project

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# Overview

- The process of choosing the Peer Cities
- The initial indicators used to describe the performance of the Peer Cities



# The Process of Choosing the Peer Cities

- The process is based on the local stakeholders' perceptions of the metro's peers.
- Rather than creating abstract indices, we assembled a set of Peer Cities based on the contextual insights of a number of local stakeholders, including business leaders as well as non-profit and research institutions.



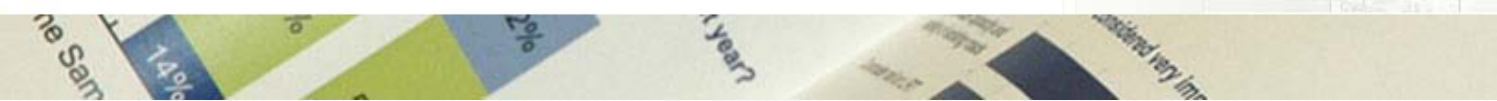
# The Process of Choosing the Peer Cities

- After reviewing local studies of metropolitan performance over more than a decade, we tabulated the number of times each metro was selected.
- The metros with the highest number of mentions were included in the peer list.



**Table 1: Peer Cities**

	Great Northern Alliance	Itasca Project	MN Regional Chamber of Commerce	DEED	Wilder	Minneapolis St. Paul Regional Economic Development Partnership	University of Minnesota
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	X		X	X			
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	X	X	X	X		X	
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	X		X	X	X		X
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	X	X		X		X	
Columbus, OH		X				X	
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	X			X			
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	X	X	X		X	X	X
Pittsburgh, PA						X	
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA			X				X
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	X	X		X		X	
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA		X				X	
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA		X	X				X
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA				X	X		X
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	X	X	X			X	X
Salt Lake City, UT	X						
St. Louis, MO-IL			X		X		X



# The Process of Choosing the Peer Cities

- We are also inviting staff members from different functional divisions of the Council (transit, environmental services and parks) to suggest cities that are commonly considered peers in each policy area.
- We have been adding these staff suggestions to the list to create a relatively comprehensive set of peer cities, which should be shortened as the project progresses.



# Indicators Used to Describe the Peer Cities

- We created a relatively parsimonious list of indicators on the core demographic and economic characteristics of the Peer Cities.
- The goal of this exercise is to provide a structural snapshot of the Peer Cities for Council members.



# Indicators Used to Describe the Peer Cities

- Population and population growth
- Employment and employment growth
- Gross metropolitan product (GMP) and GMP growth
- Per capita personal income (PCPI) and PCPI growth
- Poverty rate and change in poverty rate
- Unemployment rate and change in unemployment rate

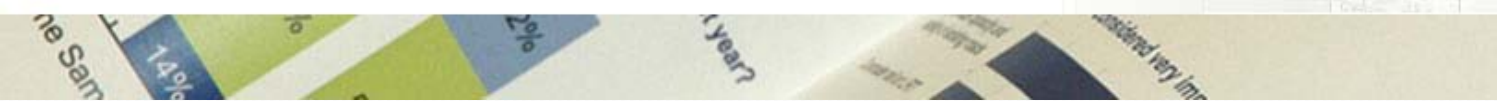




## Table 2: Population

	Population in 1990	Population in 2000	Population in 2010	Population Change 1990-2010	Population Change 2000-2010	Rank by Population Change 2000-2010
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	8,167,725	9,098,316	9,461,105	15.8%	4.0%	15
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	3,989,294	5,161,544	6,371,773	59.7%	23.4%	4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	3,069,425	4,247,981	5,268,860	71.7%	24.0%	3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	4,171,643	4,391,344	4,552,402	9.1%	3.7%	16
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	3,686,592	4,123,740	4,335,391	17.6%	5.1%	13
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2,559,164	3,043,878	3,439,809	34.4%	13.0%	10
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>2,538,834</b>	<b>2,968,806</b>	<b>3,279,833</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>11</b>
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	2,498,016	2,813,833	3,095,313	23.9%	10.0%	12
St. Louis, MO-IL	2,580,897	2,698,687	2,812,896	9.0%	4.2%	14
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO /1	1,675,127	2,179,240	2,543,482	51.8%	16.7%	6
Pittsburgh, PA	2,468,289	2,431,087	2,356,285	-4.5%	-3.1%	17
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	1,523,741	1,927,881	2,226,009	46.1%	15.5%	8
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	1,481,102	1,796,857	2,149,127	45.1%	19.6%	5
Columbus, OH	1,405,168	1,612,694	1,836,536	30.7%	13.9%	9
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	846,227	1,249,763	1,716,289	102.8%	37.3%	1
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	885,725	1,223,564	1,634,847	84.6%	33.6%	2
Salt Lake City, UT	768,075	968,858	1,124,197	46.4%	16.0%	7

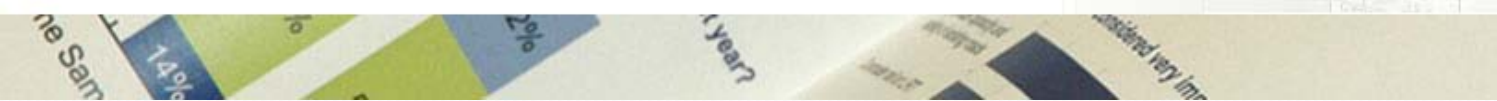
Source: 1990, 2000, and 2010 Census



### Table 3: Employment

	Jobs in 1990 (in 000s)	Jobs in 2000 (in 000s)	Jobs in 2010 (in 000s)	Job Change from 1990 to 2010	Job Change from 2000 to 2010
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	389.0	672.7	766.5	97.0%	13.9%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	508.5	699.4	776.1	52.6%	11.0%
Salt Lake City, UT	377.2	565.6	607.2	61.0%	7.4%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1999.1	2761.0	2862.4	43.2%	3.7%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	966.6	1193.8	1220.2	26.2%	2.2%
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	618.5	797.2	807.9	30.6%	1.3%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	1301.8	1646.7	1636.0	25.7%	-0.6%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	730.4	973.3	965.5	32.2%	-0.8%
Columbus, OH	730.9	915.4	904.0	23.7%	-1.2%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	1606.2	2289.2	2258.3	40.6%	-1.3%
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	855.8	1211.2	1191.2	39.2%	-1.7%
Pittsburgh, PA	1039.9	1147.0	1123.7	8.1%	-2.0%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>1390.9</b>	<b>1748.0</b>	<b>1689.0</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>
St. Louis, MO-IL	1187.6	1338.3	1290.1	8.6%	-3.6%
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	2225.5	2538.8	2425.9	9.0%	-4.4%
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	4011.2	4571.4	4248.1	5.9%	-7.1%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1826.5	2126.7	1883.6	3.1%	-11.4%

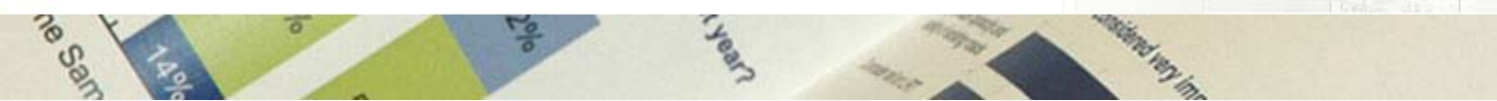
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



**Table 4: Per Capita Real Gross Metropolitan Product**

	Per Capita Real Gross Metropolitan Product in 2001	Per Capita Real Gross Metropolitan Product in 2010	Change in per capita real GMP 2001-2010	Rank by per capita real GMP growth 2001-2010
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	\$63,333	\$68,008	7.4%	9
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	\$56,883	\$62,395	9.7%	6
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	\$55,931	\$60,859	8.8%	8
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	\$55,315	\$56,706	2.5%	13
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>\$52,596</b>	<b>\$54,974</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>10</b>
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	\$41,349	\$54,481	31.8%	1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	\$52,429	\$54,218	3.4%	11
Salt Lake City, UT	\$48,896	\$53,284	9.0%	7
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	\$48,155	\$53,043	10.2%	5
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	\$48,728	\$50,288	3.2%	12
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	\$44,212	\$50,002	13.1%	2
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	\$41,978	\$47,470	13.1%	3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	\$50,671	\$46,723	-7.8%	17
Columbus, OH	\$47,478	\$45,598	-4.0%	16
Pittsburgh, PA	\$39,716	\$43,773	10.2%	4
St. Louis, MO-IL	\$40,637	\$41,080	1.1%	15
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	\$37,938	\$38,697	2.0%	14

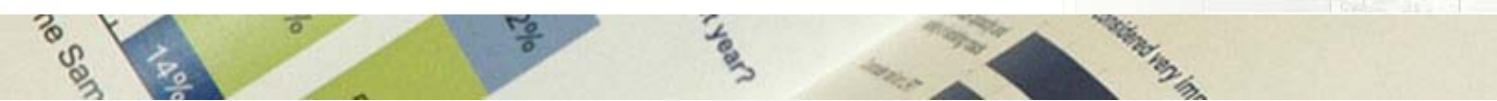
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Figures are in 2005 chained dollars.



**Table 5: Per Capita Income**

	Per Capita Income in 1990	Per Capita Income in 2000	Per Capita Income in 2009	Change in Per Capita Income 1990-2009	Change in Per Capita Income 2000-2009	Rank by Per Capita Income Change 2000-2009
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	\$43,843	\$61,859	\$59,993	36.8%	-3.0%	12
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	\$40,078	\$52,240	\$53,553	33.6%	2.5%	7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	\$36,663	\$48,060	\$50,378	37.4%	4.8%	4
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	\$35,547	\$47,819	\$46,611	31.1%	-2.5%	11
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>\$36,977</b>	<b>\$46,574</b>	<b>\$45,811</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>9</b>
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	\$33,855	\$42,120	\$45,706	35.0%	8.5%	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	\$36,944	\$44,091	\$44,379	20.1%	0.7%	8
Pittsburgh, PA	\$31,790	\$38,510	\$42,298	33.1%	9.8%	1
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	\$33,843	\$42,549	\$41,764	23.4%	-1.8%	10
St. Louis, MO-IL	\$33,243	\$39,551	\$40,728	22.5%	3.0%	6
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	\$32,533	\$38,713	\$40,306	23.9%	4.1%	5
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	\$32,829	\$40,838	\$39,206	19.4%	-4.0%	14
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	\$33,471	\$41,904	\$38,931	16.3%	-7.1%	15
Columbus, OH	\$31,800	\$39,206	\$37,999	19.5%	-3.1%	13
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	\$29,203	\$40,789	\$37,544	28.6%	-8.0%	16
Salt Lake City, UT	\$27,131	\$35,699	\$37,500	38.2%	5.0%	3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	\$33,702	\$42,059	\$37,101	10.1%	-11.8%	17

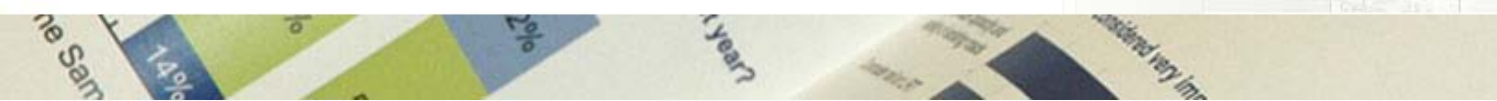
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. Figures are in 2009 dollars.



## Table 6: Poverty

	Poverty Rate in 1990	Poverty Rate in 2000	Poverty Rate in 2010
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	15.9%	11.1%	15.9%
Columbus, OH	11.8%	9.9%	15.7%
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	11.9%	12.7%	15.1%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	10.4%	9.5%	14.8%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	11.3%	12.4%	14.8%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	10.7%	10.3%	14.7%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	11.8%	10.8%	14.6%
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	11.3%	10.5%	13.6%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	9.9%	9.5%	13.4%
St. Louis, MO-IL	11.0%	10.0%	13.3%
Salt Lake City, UT	9.9%	7.9%	13.1%
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	9.6%	7.9%	12.5%
Pittsburgh, PA	12.1%	10.8%	12.2%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	8.5%	8.5%	11.7%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	9.2%	9.1%	10.9%
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	8.1%	8.6%	10.3%

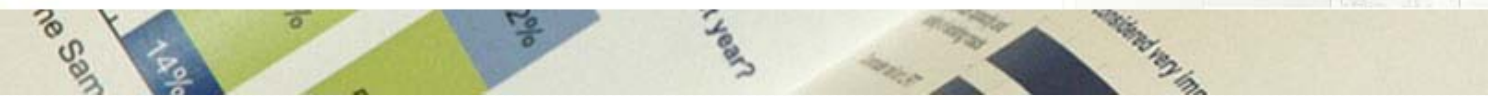
Source: 1990 and 2000 Census and American Community Survey 2010 1-Year Estimates



## Table 7: Unemployment

	Unemployment Rate in 1990	Unemployment Rate in 2000	Unemployment Rate in 2010
Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville, CA	4.8%	4.3%	12.6%
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	4.3%	4.4%	10.6%
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	4.6%	3.9%	10.5%
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	3.6%	3.4%	10.3%
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	4.7%	3.1%	10.2%
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI	6.3%	4.3%	10.2%
St. Louis, MO-IL	5.9%	3.5%	10.0%
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	4.1%	4.3%	9.3%
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	4.5%	2.6%	9.0%
Columbus, OH	3.8%	3.2%	8.6%
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill-Cary, NC	2.9%	2.7%	8.4%
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	5.2%	3.6%	8.3%
Pittsburgh, PA	5.1%	4.4%	8.0%
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	5.9%	2.6%	7.7%
Salt Lake City, UT	3.9%	3.2%	7.5%
<b>Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>
Austin-Round Rock-St. Marcos, TX	4.9%	3.0%	7.1%

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics





# Next Steps

- These indicators are not the basis of the selection process.
- They simply provide additional information on the selected peers to guide the next stage of the Peer Cities project.
- In the last stage, the Council staff will conduct a more thorough examination of best practices under each policy arena.



# Your Feedback

- How can we hone the Peer Cities list?
- What cities would you suggest?
- What indicators would you suggest?







For further information:

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