

Appendix A: Global Creativity by the Numbers

Measures of the global creative class and global creativity are based upon my 3 Ts theory of economic growth and include detailed indicators for talent, technology, and tolerance. These measures were developed with Irene Tinagli, a doctoral student at Carnegie Mellon University, and are similar in some respects to more conventional international competitiveness measures in that they consider technology and talent, or human capital. They supplement and extend this conventional framework by adding indicators for tolerance, openness, and diversity.

The full data set covers forty-five countries, including most European countries and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member nations (except Luxembourg), the major Asian nations, and emerging economies like China and India. These measures should by no means be taken as the last word on global creativity, but rather as a beginning conceptual framework for further assessment and comparison. International comparisons are fraught with technical difficulties. They suffer from the thorny issue

that analysts and social scientists refer to as data comparability. Different countries collect data according to different standards and criteria. We deal with this as best we can by using the most standardized and acceptable data, and also by comparing our findings to other widely accepted indicators of global competitiveness (discussed below). Keeping this caveat in mind, we have a great deal of faith in the general picture painted by our rankings, and encourage other scholars and analysts to engage in similar studies in the future.

Creative Class

This measure of creative occupations is based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) statistics. The ILO collects detailed data on occupations, breaking the workforce down into job categories such as scientists and engineers, artists, musicians, architects, engineers, managers, professionals, and so forth. While the ILO categories differ somewhat from the U.S.-based statistics used in *The Rise of the Creative Class*, they are the best available measures of creative occupations worldwide. All ILO data used here have been classified according to the international standard ISCO-88 in order to ensure comparability across European countries. The U.S. data are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We estimate the creative class in two ways because of variations in how different nations treat the category *technicians*. Our “broad” definition includes scientists, engineers, artists, cultural creatives, managers, professionals, and technicians; the “narrow” definition excludes technicians.

Our global creative class measure is strongly correlated with other, more conventional measures of human capital. It is also strongly and positively associated with economic output or GDP. It is less strongly associated with GDP growth, the relationship here being driven in large measure by the strong performance of Ireland. It's important to note that our measure of the global creative class is not intended to capture or account for conventional economic growth, but to serve as a measure of a country's base of creative talent, which affects growth only through its interaction with a broad range of other factors.

Other Talent Measures

Two other measures of talent are used in the analyses of global creativity. The Human Capital Index is based on the percentage of a country's population holding a bachelor's degree. These data are from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, for the year 2001. I am painfully aware that national differences in post-secondary education and in the way statistics are collected affect the comparability of these data across countries. The Scientific Talent Index represents the number of researchers per million people. It is based on UNESCO data and covers the years 1999–2001. The overall Talent Index combines these three talent measures (creative class, Human Capital Index, and Scientific Talent Index). Creative class data are not available for the following countries: China, India, Japan, France, Chile, and Brazil. In these cases, we use the average of the other two talent indicators to estimate these countries' Talent Index scores.

Technology

We use two measures for technology. The R&D Index measures R&D expenditures as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product, and is based on data from the World Bank for the years 1999–2002. The Innovation Index measures the number of patents granted per million people. It is based on data from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and is for the year 2001. The overall Technology Index combines these two measures.

Tolerance

The Tolerance Index combines two measures. Both are based on the most recent versions of Ronald Inglehart's World Values Survey, which covers the period 1995–1998 and is based on data for sixty-five countries. The Values Index measures the degree to which a

country espouses traditional as opposed to modern or secular values. It is based on a series of questions about attitudes toward God, religion, nationalism, authority, family, women's rights, divorce, and abortion. The Self-Expression Index captures the degree to which a nation values individual rights and self-expression. Its questions cover attitudes toward self-expression, quality of life, democracy, science and technology, leisure, the environment, trust, protest politics, immigrants, and gays. The World Values Survey is based on national samples that average approximately 1,400 respondents per country. These data were made available to us by Ronald Inglehart and are available from the Inter-University Consortium for Policy and Social Research (ICPSR) survey data archive at the University of Michigan.

The Global Creativity Index (GCI)

The Global Creativity Index is made up of an equally weighted combination of the Talent Index, the Technology Index, and the Tolerance Index. The country values for each indicator were normalized on a scale from 0 to 1.

Tinagli and I compared the GCI to other measures of competitiveness and to conventional measures of economic output and growth. The GCI is strongly and positively associated with other leading indices of competitiveness and economic development such as Michael Porter's Growth Competitiveness Index, the United Nations Human Development Index, and the Globalization Index developed by A. T. Kearney for *Foreign Policy*. The GCI is also strongly and positively associated with economic output or GDP. The GCI is only weakly associated with growth in GDP from 1995 to 2001. But the relationship is considerably stronger when we compare a composite measure of the trend or growth in the GCI to GDP growth; this is due in part to the strong performances of Ireland and China in both of these areas. It's important to note, though, that the GCI is not intended as a predictor of short-term economic growth. The GCI is intended to capture the ability of a country to harness and mobilize creative talent for innovation, entrepreneurship, industry formation, and long-run prosperity.

The Global Creativity Index

Global Creativity Index Rank	Country	Global Creativity Index	TALENT			TECHNOLOGY			TOLERANCE			
			Talent Index	Creative Class	Human Capital	Scientific Talent	Technology Index	R&D Index	Innovation Index (Patents)	Tolerance Index	Values Index	Expression Index
1	Sweden	0.808	0.642	22.93	16.94	5,186	0.819	4.27	195.97	0.964	1.60	2.22
2	Japan	0.766	0.702	—	19.20	5,321	0.785	3.09	261.53	0.811	1.84	0.68
3	Finland	0.684	0.728	24.66	14.80	7,110	0.626	3.40	141.09	0.698	0.80	1.04
4	United States	0.666	0.601	23.55	28.34	4,099	0.827	2.82	307.06	0.571	-0.53	1.64
5	Switzerland	0.637	0.541	22.05	15.83	3,592	0.625	2.64	196.38	0.744	0.77	1.45
6	Denmark	0.613	0.597	21.29	21.50	3,476	0.385	2.09	89.38	0.858	1.11	1.96
7	Iceland	0.612	0.658	24.12	18.85	—	0.463	3.04	67.38	0.717	0.37	1.72
8	Netherlands	0.611	0.643	29.54	20.87	2,572	0.366	2.02	83.05	0.824	0.81	2.05
9	Norway	0.595	0.686	18.77	27.60	4,377	0.279	1.62	58.94	0.819	1.26	1.46
10	Germany	0.577	0.468	20.09	13.48	3,153	0.511	2.50	136.77	0.753	1.13	1.08
11	Canada	0.548	0.603	24.96	20.38	2,978	0.400	1.85	116.02	0.641	-0.18	1.78
12	Australia	0.528	0.672	30.14	19.24	3,439	0.246	1.53	45.13	0.665	-0.20	2.00
13	Belgium	0.526	0.571	30.41	12.70	2,953	0.338	1.96	69.80	0.670	0.48	1.20
14	Israel	0.525	0.371	20.48	—	1,563	0.670	3.62	152.45	0.533	0.25	0.37
15	United Kingdom	0.517	0.567	25.70	18.00	2,666	0.327	1.90	67.43	0.657	0.26	1.37
16	South Korea	0.465	0.371	8.80	17.47	2,880	0.465	2.96	74.73	0.560	1.08	-0.43

The Global Creativity Index (*continued*)

Global Creativity Index Rank	Country	Global Creativity Index	TALENT			TECHNOLOGY			TOLERANCE			
			Talent Index	Creative Class	Human Capital	Scientific Talent	Technology Index	R&D Index	Innovation Index (Patents)	Tolerance Index	Values Index	Self-expression Index
17	France	0.462	0.378	—	11.87	2,718	0.364	2.20	68.27	0.643	0.49	0.97
18	New Zealand	0.459	0.510	27.07	13.92	2,197	0.175	1.11	32.22	0.693	0.09	1.87
19	Austria	0.438	0.311	17.20	6.83	2,313	0.339	1.94	72.43	0.665	0.22	1.48
20	Ireland	0.414	0.586	33.47	13.96	2,190	0.190	1.17	37.25	0.467	-0.92	1.27
21	Czech Republic	0.382	0.317	16.60	11.13	1,466	0.148	1.30	1.56	0.681	1.19	0.42
22	Greece	0.371	0.403	22.81	12.39	1,400	0.074	0.67	2.45	0.636	0.73	0.62
23	Spain	0.365	0.449	19.81	16.89	1,948	0.115	0.96	6.54	0.532	0.09	0.56
24	Estonia	0.360	0.500	26.23	—	1,947	0.082	0.76	0.73	0.498	1.24	-1.14
25	Russian Federation	0.339	0.521	21.10	—	3,494	0.112	1.00	1.62	0.385	1.08	-1.86
26	Italy	0.335	0.252	13.59	10.05	1,128	0.162	1.04	29.49	0.591	0.18	0.93
27	Ukraine	0.296	0.404	20.09	—	2,118	0.103	0.95	0.43	0.380	0.90	-1.68
28	Slovak Republic	0.291	0.304	15.08	10.32	1,774	0.068	0.65	0.19	0.500	0.65	-0.39
29	Hungary	0.282	0.374	18.50	14.05	1,440	0.113	0.95	5.89	0.358	0.38	-1.22
30	Croatia	0.280	0.224	13.74	—	1,187	0.110	0.98	1.83	0.505	0.08	0.35
31	Bulgaria	0.275	0.329	19.76	—	1,167	0.058	0.57	0.38	0.437	1.15	-1.52
32	Latvia	0.262	0.344	20.94	—	1,078	0.038	0.40	0.42	0.403	0.70	-1.25

The Global Creativity Index (*continued*)

Global Creativity Index Rank	Country	Global Creativity Index	TALENT				TECHNOLOGY				TOLERANCE			
			Talent Index	Creative Class	Human Capital	Scientific Talent	Technology Index	R&D Index	Innovation Index (Patents)	Tolerance Index	Values Index	Expression Index	Self-Index	
33	Uruguay	0.240	0.220	15.45	9.00	276	0.021	0.26	0.60	0.478	-0.22	0.50		
34	Poland	0.239	0.331	17.01	11.89	1,473	0.070	0.67	0.41	0.315	-0.44	-0.56		
35	Portugal	0.234	0.243	13.91	6.63	1,754	0.085	0.78	1.20	0.373	-0.89	0.47		
36	China	0.230	0.031	—	1.43	584	0.109	1.00	0.15	0.550	1.16	-0.61		
37	Rep. of Georgia	0.219	0.345	15.54	—	2,421	0.030	0.33	0.38	0.282	-0.04	-1.32		
38	Argentina	0.199	0.193	11.43	9.12	684	0.045	0.45	1.36	0.357	-0.94	0.40		
39	Turkey	0.186	0.212	14.74	8.90	306	0.065	0.63	0.16	0.282	-0.83	-0.35		
40	Chile	0.185	0.160	—	9.02	419	0.055	0.54	0.78	0.339	-0.88	0.18		
41	India	0.177	0.085	—	6.00	157	0.137	1.23	0.17	0.309	-0.53	-0.50		
42	Mexico	0.164	0.150	5.28	13.29	225	0.043	0.43	0.81	0.299	-1.47	0.58		
43	Brazil	0.159	0.128	—	7.67	323	0.083	0.77	0.64	0.266	-1.27	0.06		
44	Peru	0.132	0.138	9.67	8.09	229	0.000	0.08	0.15	0.258	-1.33	0.07		
45	Romania	0.127	0.131	9.76	—	879	0.035	0.37	0.45	0.214	-0.25	-1.62		

Compiled by Irene Tinagli from various sources. See above for a full description of indicators, methodology, and sources.

The Global Creative Class

Rank by Percent Creative Class	Country	Narrow Definition (Excluding Technicians)		Broad Definition (Including Technicians)		Total Employment (Thousands)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Creative Class Average	Years Covered for Average	Global Creativity Index	Rank
		Percent of Workforce	Total (Thousands)	Percent of Workforce	Total (Thousands)						
1	Ireland	33.47	586	39.12	685	1,750	7.64	95–02	20		
2	Belgium	30.41	1,238	41.40	1,685	4,070	0.88	95–02	13		
3	Australia	30.14	2,806	43.00	4,004	9,311	1.23	97–02	12		
4	Netherlands	29.54	2,323	46.98	3,695	7,865	1.47	95–01	8		
5	New Zealand	27.07	508	38.43	721	1,877	1.28	95–02	18		
6	Estonia	26.23	154	39.01	228	586	1.59	95–02	24		
7	Ukraine	25.70	7,303	39.27	11,158	28,415	-0.25	96–02	27		
8	Canada	24.96	3,847	38.09	5,870	15,412	-0.67	95–02	11		
9	Finland	24.66	590	40.99	981	2,393	1.58	00–02	3		
10	Iceland	24.12	38	38.03	60	157	1.84	95–02	7		
11	United States	23.55	30,042	27.32	34,846	127,568	-1.47	95–02	4		
12	Sweden	22.93	973	42.44	1,801	4,244	2.73	97–02	1		
13	Greece	22.81	901	29.82	1,178	3,949	0.97	95–02	22		
14	Switzerland	22.05	873	41.98	1,662	3,959	2.32	95–02	5		
15	Denmark	21.29	578	41.81	1,135	2,715	1.80	95–02	6		
16	Russian Federation	21.10	12,745	36.45	22,019	60,408	-2.12	97–99	25		
17	Latvia	20.94	207	34.20	338	989	0.41	96–02	32		

The Global Creative Class (*continued*)

Rank by Percent Creative Class	Country	Narrow Definition (Excluding Technicians)			Broad Definition (Including Technicians)			Total Employment (Thousands)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Creative Class Average Annual Growth Rate	Years Covered Average Annual Growth Rate	Global Creativity Index Rank
		Percent of Workforce	Total (Thousands)	Percent of Workforce	Total (Thousands)							
18	Israel	20.48	468	35.80	818	2,284	3.23	95–02	14			
19	Germany	20.09	7,339	40.22	14,695	36,536	2.20	95–02	10			
20	UK	20.09	4,098	33.76	6,888	20,401	-0.34	95–02	15			
21	Spain	19.81	3,221	30.14	4,901	16,258	0.85	95–02	23			
22	Bulgaria	19.76	347	34.97	614	1,757	2.99	98–01	31			
23	Norway	18.77	429	41.64	952	2,286	2.44	96–02	9			
24	Hungary	18.50	716	32.58	1,261	3,871	1.60	95–02	29			
25	Austria	17.20	660	32.00	1,227	3,836	0.88	95–02	19			
26	Poland	17.01	2,345	29.66	4,088	13,782	1.30	95–02	34			
27	Czech Republic	16.60	791	35.74	1,703	4,765	0.90	95–02	21			
28	Rep. of Georgia	15.54	286	21.92	403	1,839	-5.29	98–02	37			
29	Uruguay	15.45	166	21.81	235	1,076	-1.21	00–01	33			
30	Slovak Republic	15.08	321	33.77	718	2,127	0.48	95–02	28			
31	Turkey	14.74	2,990	19.70	3,997	20,287	3.16	01–02	39			
32	Portugal	13.91	712	21.18	1,084	5,115	-1.64	95–02	35			
33	Croatia	13.74	210	28.73	439	1,527	1.31	96–02	30			
34	Italy	13.59	2,980	30.62	6,713	21,922	1.41	95–02	26			

The Global Creative Class (*continued*)

Rank by Percent Creative Class	Country	Narrow Definition (Excluding Technicians)		Broad Definition (Including Technicians)		Total Employment (Thousands)	Creative Class Average Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Years Covered for Average Annual Growth Rate	Global Creativity Index Rank
		Percent of Total Workforce (Thousands)	Percent of Workforce (Thousands)	Total Workforce (Thousands)	Creative Class Average Annual Growth Rate (percent)				
35	Argentina	11.43	916	27.48	2,203	8,016	-1.92	98–02	38
36	Romania	9.76	901	18.96	1,751	9,234	1.99	95–02	45
37	Peru	9.67	737	18.72	1,426	7,620	-1.27	96–01	44
38	South Korea	8.80	1,854	18.43	3,882	21,061	3.75	95–00	16
39	Mexico	5.28	2,060	16.49	6,432	39,004	3.23	95–01	42

Note: Creative Class data are not available for: Brazil, Chile, China, France, India, and Japan.

Compiled by Irene Tinagli from various sources. See above for a full description of indicator, methodology, and sources.

Appendix B: Measuring the Class Divide

The emergence of the creative economy in the United States has spurred innovation and productivity even as it reinforces and exacerbates economic and social inequality. While many possible measures of inequality are indicative, this book focuses on two in particular: an *Inequality Index* and a *Housing Affordability Index*. Both measures were developed by Kevin Stolarick and cover all 331 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States.

The Inequality Index

This Inequality Index of economic inequality compares the wages and salaries of the creative class to the other classes. It covers all metropolitan areas and is based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It uses a statistical technique called Theil's T, which captures complex deviations from a norm and crunches them down to a single

number that reflects the overall degree of deviation.* A region with a high Inequality Index score has many people earning either relatively high or low wages, and few earning near the average. There is a strong overall correlation (of 0.72 on a 0 to 1 scale) between inequality and creativity. The more creative a region is, the more income inequality is found there.

The Housing Affordability Index

This index measures housing costs in relation to income. It includes total housing costs, not just the cost of home ownership, averaging the median costs for different housing types (rental, mortgage, cost if owned, and no mortgage) weighted by the number of people in each type. The Housing Affordability Index is negatively and significantly correlated with total population. As such, this index does not capture city-size effects. Larger regions have higher housing costs, but they also have higher average incomes.

The Creativity Index

The Creativity Index is the same as that presented in the 2004 paperback edition of *The Rise of the Creative Class*. It is calculated with three equally weighted parts: technology, talent, and tolerance. The High-Tech Index is drawn from the Milken Institute's Tech-Pole measures for 2000. The Innovation Index is based on average annual patent growth from 1990 to 1999. The talent measure is the percent-

* Normally, Theil's T is a measure of the variation both within and between groups, and is therefore calculated as two components (the first measures the variation within a group, the second the variation between groups). Since only information on the broad economic groups is available to us, we are actually measuring inequality using only the *between*-group component of Theil's T. (Calculating the first measure would require our having individual salary information.) More specifically, our measure is the sum of the share-weighted log of the ratio of each class's average wage to the overall average wage.

age of the workforce in the creative class, based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics "Occupation and Employment Survey," for 2001. The Tolerance Index includes four dimensions of diversity or tolerance as captured by four distinct measures: the Gay Index, the Melting Pot Index (concentration of foreign-born people), the Bohemian Index (relative concentration of artists, musicians, and entertainers), and a Racial Integration Index. This last index measures how closely racial percentages within each Census Tract of a region compare to the racial composition of that region.

Measuring the Class Divide Regions with Populations of 1,000,000 or more

Region	HOUSING						Score
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	
San Jose, CA	1	2	12	30	2	3	.961
New York, NY	2	8	7	17	12	22	.872
Dallas, TX	3	9	41	139	15	31	.851
Washington, DC	4	10	36	126	9	12	.907
Orange County, CA	5	11	6	13	19	43	.775
Raleigh-Durham, NC	6	13	30	95	6	9	.915
Austin, TX	7	14	33	113	4	5	.953
Middlesex, NJ	8	15	29	93	18	41	.782
San Francisco, CA	9	16	8	22	1	2	.962
Houston, TX	10	19	48	179	29	70	.695
Boston, MA	11	21	23	73	5	7	.945
West Palm Beach, FL	12	22	16	39	32	76	.685
Fort Lauderdale, FL	13	26	2	3	41	98	.630
Los Angeles, CA	14	28	3	5	16	37	.802
Monmouth, NJ	15	29	13	31	34	78	.680
San Diego, CA	16	30	4	9	13	27	.858
Baltimore, MD	17	33	45	145	21	46	.765
San Antonio, TX	18	34	51	190	27	61	.725
Miami, FL	19	35	1	1	42	100	.619
Atlanta, GA	20	36	34	120	14	28	.855
Tampa, FL	21	41	22	72	31	73	.692
Bergen, NJ	22	42	10	27	45	111	.600

Measuring the Class Divide (*continued*)
Regions with Populations of 1,000,000 or more

Region	HOUSING						Score
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	
Newark, NJ	23	46	14	34	35	81	.675
New Orleans, LA	24	50	39	132	58	180	.454
Minneapolis, MN	25	51	54	204	10	17	.890
Cincinnati, OH	26	52	49	185	39	91	.648
Orlando, FL	27	53	20	52	44	108	.605
Hartford, CT	28	55	37	128	37	89	.656
Jacksonville, FL	29	56	47	166	48	135	.543
Philadelphia, PA	30	59	28	89	25	58	.728
Nassau, NY	31	64	18	42	36	83	.670
Columbus, OH	32	67	40	138	40	93	.646
Pittsburgh, PA	33	69	53	192	52	162	.493
Denver, CO	34	70	24	79	23	51	.741
Norfolk, VA	35	74	21	63	57	177	.456
Chicago, IL	36	86	26	83	26	59	.726
Seattle, WA	37	88	17	40	2	3	.961
Charlotte, NC	38	91	43	141	43	107	.607
Kansas City, KS-MO	39	92	58	243	30	71	.694
Detroit, MI	40	93	57	240	59	183	.450
Oakland, CA	41	102	9	26	6	9	.915
Phoenix, AZ	42	108	25	80	17	38	.799
Sacramento, CA	43	113	15	37	11	20	.880
Rochester, NY	44	114	32	112	22	47	.760
Cleveland, OH	45	121	38	131	56	174	.464
Providence, RI	46	122	27	87	24	56	.731
Milwaukee, WI	47	128	46	152	51	146	.525
Nashville, TN	48	134	44	144	38	90	.654
Portland, OR	49	149	19	51	8	11	.908
Memphis, TN	50	151	35	124	49	140	.534
Salt Lake City, UT	51	152	42	140	19	43	.775
St. Louis, MO	52	153	60	267	46	116	.591
Oklahoma City, OK	53	156	56	232	50	143	.527
Greensboro, NC	54	176	52	191	60	193	.432
Louisville, KY	55	197	59	250	55	172	.468
Riverside, CA	56	201	5	10	54	170	.478
Indianapolis, IN	57	205	55	217	33	77	.682

Measuring the Class Divide (*continued*)
Regions with Populations of 1,000,000 or more

Region	HOUSING						Score	
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking		
Buffalo, NY	58	210	31	103	61	214	.395	
Grand Rapids, MI	59	224	61	278	53	167	.484	
Fort Worth, TX	60	236	50	189	28	69	.698	
Las Vegas, NV	61	240	11	28	47	120	.577	

Regions with Populations 500,000 to 1,000,000

Region	HOUSING						Score	
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking		
Ventura, CA	1	12	1	16	8	88	.660	
Albuquerque, NM	2	25	10	77	3	32	.846	
Colorado Springs, CO	3	31	13	97	2	29	.853	
Jersey City, NJ	4	32	7	49	7	87	.667	
Wilmington, DE	5	44	27	198	16	130	.555	
Birmingham, AL	6	45	29	202	12	111	.600	
Richmond, VA	7	54	23	172	19	143	.527	
McAllen, TX	8	71	20	136	24	162	.493	
New Haven, CT	9	72	9	54	6	75	.687	
Allentown, PA	10	80	19	133	18	137	.540	
El Paso, TX	11	82	17	119	36	235	.353	
Akron, OH	12	89	24	181	34	202	.418	
Dayton, OH	13	90	28	200	29	189	.444	
Mobile, AL	14	94	31	214	32	198	.423	
Little Rock, AR	15	96	35	236	11	109	.603	
Harrisburg, PA	16	99	30	210	28	186	.447	
Charleston, SC	17	100	15	111	14	127	.558	
Tucson, AZ	18	105	11	78	4	34	.838	
Knoxville, TN	19	106	33	218	23	157	.502	
Columbia, SC	20	118	22	167	13	114	.592	
Albany, NY	21	123	16	117	9	99	.621	
Worcester, MA	22	125	21	156	1	16	.897	
Omaha, IA-NE	23	127	36	237	17	132	.547	

Regions with Populations 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		Score	
	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall		
Bakersfield, CA	24	135	6	41	22	154	.506	
Gary, IN	25	145	39	252	41	319	.148	
Honolulu, HI	26	160	2	19	31	194	.428	
Ann Arbor, MI	27	165	25	188	5	42	.779	
Baton Rouge, LA	28	174	38	244	39	252	.323	
Springfield, MA	29	177	14	105	14	127	.558	
Syracuse, NY	30	181	18	123	25	168	.483	
Tulsa, OK	31	184	37	239	29	189	.444	
Greenville, SC	32	186	32	216	37	238	.348	
Sarasota, FL	33	194	12	96	26	175	.463	
Youngstown, OH	34	204	40	276	42	320	.144	
Fresno, CA	35	221	4	23	20	146	.525	
Wichita, KS	36	234	41	285	10	101	.617	
Toledo, OH	37	241	34	220	38	242	.337	
Scranton, PA	38	257	26	195	27	185	.448	
Stockton, CA	39	273	3	20	35	228	.378	
Vallejo, CA	40	295	5	24	21	151	.512	
Fort Wayne, IN	41	296	42	318	40	261	.291	
Tacoma, WA	42	315	8	50	32	198	.423	

Regions with Populations 250,000 to 500,000

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		Score	
	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall		
Stamford, CT	1	1	3	12	15	53	.737	
Huntsville, AL	2	3	73	294	26	104	.613	
Melbourne, FL	3	5	36	158	21	80	.676	
Boulder, CO	4	6	14	57	1	1	.972	
Galveston, TX	5	20	38	171	35	143	.527	
Santa Barbara, CA	6	23	2	8	24	96	.639	
Trenton, NJ	7	24	21	85	22	82	.673	
Tallahassee, FL	8	27	12	46	7	29	.853	
Binghamton, NY	9	40	46	197	16	54	.732	

Regions with Populations 250,000 to 500,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Score	
Salinas, CA	10	43	5	18	31	127	.558	
Lawrence, MA–NH	11	47	16	71	6	25	.860	
Flint, MI	12	48	71	286	40	164	.491	
Boise, ID	13	49	32	137	10	36	.805	
Daytona Beach, FL	14	57	25	102	23	95	.640	
Fort Collins, CO	15	58	22	90	4	23	.866	
Pensacola, FL	16	60	42	180	39	156	.505	
Montgomery, AL	17	66	43	183	68	277	.259	
Augusta, FL	18	68	40	177	50	219	.387	
Lansing, MI	19	73	62	253	11	39	.790	
Santa Cruz, CA	20	75	1	4	5	24	.863	
Bridgeport, CT	21	81	11	44	19	62	.724	
Lowell, MA	22	83	31	130	3	19	.884	
Killeen, TX	23	85	41	178	34	141	.530	
Saginaw, MI	24	87	76	305	63	260	.292	
Macon, GA	25	104	58	228	43	179	.455	
Kalamazoo, MI	26	109	67	268	41	165	.487	
Santa Rosa, CA	27	111	4	15	9	35	.819	
Naples, FL	28	116	24	99	46	191	.437	
Columbus, GA	29	117	35	154	49	211	.398	
Fort Pierce, FL	30	120	26	104	69	278	.257	
Brownsville, TX	31	124	34	146	29	119	.578	
Lafayette, LA	32	136	65	263	42	176	.457	
Corpus Christi, TX	33	137	33	142	60	253	.317	
Lincoln, NE	34	138	50	212	17	57	.730	
Provo, UT	35	139	29	122	13	50	.743	
Des Moines, IA	36	142	57	227	8	32	.846	
Reading, PA	37	148	49	208	54	230	.375	
South Bend, IN	38	150	69	283	25	102	.616	
Charleston, WV	39	155	77	310	48	209	.402	
Modesto, CA	40	157	7	29	61	254	.309	
Beaumont, TX	41	159	78	316	45	183	.450	
Anchorage, AK	42	161	17	74	12	40	.788	
Madison, WI	43	162	28	118	2	15	.900	
Reno, NV	44	166	8	33	28	114	.592	

Regions with Populations 250,000 to 500,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Score	
Ocala, FL	45	168	47	199	79	313	.189	
Huntington, WV	46	172	63	254	74	296	.224	
Canton, OH	47	173	66	265	70	281	.255	
Lexington, KY	48	175	60	234	20	63	.721	
Visalia, CA	49	178	10	43	74	296	.224	
Peoria, IL	50	179	79	317	38	153	.508	
Fort Myers, FL	51	180	23	94	65	269	.278	
New London, CT	52	182	37	161	44	182	.452	
Savannah, GA	53	185	30	129	62	257	.302	
Jackson, MS	54	187	48	203	27	106	.608	
Newburgh, NY-PA	55	188	13	55	37	149	.518	
Quad Cities, IA-IL	56	190	74	301	53	226	.380	
Lakeland, FL	57	199	45	187	73	292	.227	
Brockton, MA	58	200	27	108	14	52	.740	
Dutchess County, NY	59	207	20	82	18	59	.726	
Johnson City, TN-VA	60	212	68	272	66	271	.277	
Hamilton, OH	61	214	44	184	52	223	.384	
York, PA	62	216	52	219	71	282	.253	
Chattanooga, TN	63	218	64	260	77	311	.196	
Erie, PA	64	223	55	224	64	267	.279	
Lancaster, PA	65	228	51	213	59	249	.326	
Rockford, IL	66	229	59	233	51	221	.386	
Atlantic City, NJ	67	230	6	25	47	207	.407	
Salem, OR	68	233	18	75	30	125	.560	
Shreveport, LA	69	244	56	225	78	312	.194	
Evansville, IN-KY	70	248	75	304	76	300	.218	
Spokane, WA	71	258	19	81	36	146	.525	
Fayetteville, AR	72	259	61	247	33	139	.536	
Springfield, MO	73	261	54	223	55	240	.341	
Biloxi, MS	74	265	53	221	72	291	.232	
Utica, NY	75	280	39	173	56	243	.336	
Eugene, OR	76	287	9	38	32	131	.552	
Fayetteville, NC	77	301	15	69	57	244	.334	
Appleton, WI	78	305	72	288	67	276	.266	
Hickory, NC	79	324	70	284	58	245	.333	

Regions with Populations below 250,000

Region	HOUSING						
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		
	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall	Score
College Station, TX	1	4	1	2	24	93	.646
Gainesville, FL	2	7	6	21	34	123	.569
Charlottesville, VA	3	17	49	148	19	79	.679
Danbury, CT	4	18	31	92	6	21	.879
Portland, ME	5	37	37	109	22	86	.668
Nashua, NH	6	38	44	127	1	6	.951
Lake Charles, CA	7	39	136	315	124	301	.217
Portsmouth, NH	8	61	33	100	2	8	.938
Corvallis, OR	9	62	25	70	12	63	.721
Las Cruces, NM	10	63	36	107	25	97	.634
Santa Fe, NM	11	65	29	88	17	72	.693
Waterbury, CT	12	76	32	98	20	84	.669
State College, PA	13	77	21	65	13	65	.712
Richland, WA	14	78	81	226	32	121	.576
Kokomo, IN	15	79	149	331	82	232	.368
Punta Gorda, FL	16	84	45	134	41	142	.528
Lubbock, TX	17	95	47	143	45	158	.501
Manchester, NH	18	97	38	110	4	14	.904
Alexandria, LA	19	98	77	209	113	285	.250
Burlington, VT	20	101	30	91	3	13	.905
Roanoke, VA	21	103	86	238	58	194	.428
Laredo, TX	22	107	12	48	42	149	.518
Tyler, TX	23	110	93	251	77	224	.381
Florence, SC	24	112	85	235	128	305	.203
Odessa, TX	25	115	102	266	138	318	.158
Cheyenne, WY	26	119	88	242	55	186	.447
Panama City, FL	27	126	68	182	71	215	.393
Asheville, NC	28	129	51	150	33	122	.575
Pocatello, ID	29	130	76	207	73	217	.391
Rochester, MN	30	131	129	307	7	25	.860
Benton Harbor, MI	31	132	109	277	83	233	.363
Fargo, ND	32	133	73	201	30	117	.589
Missoula, MT	33	140	9	36	35	124	.564
Amarillo, TX	34	141	96	257	123	299	.219
Wheeling, WV	35	143	147	329	110	280	.256

Regions with Populations below 250,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		Score	
	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall	Peer	Overall		
Dothan, AL	36	144	128	306	77	224	.381	
Fort Walton, FL	37	146	75	206	63	203	.417	
Columbia, MO	38	147	55	157	14	66	.709	
Hattiesburg, MS	39	154	54	155	76	222	.385	
Lawrence, KS	40	158	34	101	26	102	.616	
Springfield, IL	41	163	99	261	9	47	.760	
Lewiston, ME	42	164	63	169	47	160	.496	
Iowa City, IA	43	167	24	68	27	105	.610	
Muncie, IN	44	169	95	256	64	204	.414	
Duluth, MN	45	170	144	326	45	158	.501	
Waco, TX	46	171	80	222	94	255	.307	
Champaign-Urbana, IL	47	183	53	153	11	54	.732	
Parkersburg, OH-WV	48	189	130	308	117	289	.245	
Pittsfield, MA	49	191	61	165	43	152	.511	
Jackson, MI	50	192	142	324	103	267	.279	
Longview, TX	51	193	118	292	119	292	.227	
Athens, GA	52	195	13	53	57	192	.435	
Abilene, TX	53	196	105	271	80	229	.376	
Chico, CA	54	198	4	11	44	154	.506	
Enid, OK	55	202	137	319	101	265	.280	
Auburn, AL	56	203	16	59	96	258	.298	
Great Falls, MT	57	206	62	168	92	250	.324	
Fitchburg, MA	58	208	56	159	10	49	.746	
Steubenville, OH	59	209	145	327	135	315	.170	
Olympia, WA	60	211	28	86	5	18	.889	
Eau Claire, WI	61	213	106	273	48	161	.495	
Rapid City, SD	62	215	66	175	104	269	.278	
Pine Bluff, AR	63	217	92	249	92	250	.324	
Lawton, OK	64	219	87	241	97	259	.296	
Monroe, LA	65	220	78	211	128	305	.203	
Gadsden, AL	66	222	124	299	147	329	.086	
Dover, DE	67	225	52	151	74	218	.388	
Altoona, PA	68	226	101	264	100	264	.282	
Brazoria, TX	69	227	126	302	37	132	.547	

Regions with Populations below 250,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Score	
Lynchburg, VA	70	231	112	281	61	200	.420	
Sioux Falls, SD	71	232	89	245	51	171	.472	
Casper, WY	72	235	140	322	95	256	.306	
Decatur, IL	73	237	139	321	90	247	.332	
Billings, MT	74	238	58	162	56	188	.446	
Sharon, PA	75	239	115	289	132	309	.199	
St. Cloud, MN	76	242	116	290	86	237	.350	
Grand Junction, CO	77	243	39	114	61	200	.420	
Topeka, KS	78	245	119	293	36	126	.559	
Lafayette, IN	79	246	65	174	38	134	.545	
Jamestown, NY	80	247	79	215	91	248	.331	
Bloomington, IL	81	249	84	231	20	84	.669	
Greenville, NC	82	250	20	64	53	177	.456	
Kankakee, IL	83	251	64	170	148	330	.078	
Johnstown, PA	84	252	125	300	58	194	.428	
Greeley, CO	85	253	23	67	70	213	.397	
Bremerton, WA	86	254	15	58	8	45	.771	
Tuscaloosa, AL	87	255	43	125	88	241	.339	
Albany, GA	88	256	50	149	60	197	.426	
Wichita Falls, TX	89	260	97	258	142	324	.128	
Sumter, SC	90	262	69	186	149	331	.066	
Florence, AL	91	263	94	255	146	328	.094	
Flagstaff, AZ	92	264	19	62	23	92	.647	
Jackson, TN	93	266	82	229	99	263	.283	
Victoria, TX	94	267	123	298	141	323	.133	
San Angelo, TX	95	268	103	269	69	211	.398	
Bismarck, ND	96	269	100	262	66	206	.413	
Bangor, ME	97	270	46	135	16	68	.703	
La Crosse, WI	98	271	91	248	39	136	.542	
Goldsboro, NC	99	272	57	160	75	219	.387	
Yuma, AZ	100	274	22	66	84	234	.354	
Wilmington, NC	101	275	14	56	49	166	.486	
Myrtle Beach, SC	102	276	42	121	125	302	.216	
Rocky Mount, NC	103	277	60	164	79	226	.380	

Regions with Populations below 250,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING							
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX			
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Score	
Merced, CA	104	278	8	35	71	215	.393	
Lima, OH	105	279	141	323	114	286	.247	
San Luis Obispo, CA	106	281	3	7	28	110	.602	
Pueblo, CO	107	282	41	116	105	272	.271	
Sherman, TX	108	283	114	287	50	168	.483	
Owensboro, KY	109	284	143	325	122	298	.221	
Medford, OR	110	285	10	45	40	138	.539	
New Bedford, MA	111	286	27	84	15	67	.708	
Green Bay, WI	112	288	98	259	68	210	.399	
Vineland, NJ	113	289	17	60	98	262	.287	
Anniston, AL	114	290	110	279	116	288	.246	
Redding, CA	115	291	5	14	89	245	.333	
Kenosha, WI	116	292	59	163	85	236	.352	
Elmira, NY	117	293	67	176	67	208	.406	
Jonesboro, AR	118	294	74	205	111	282	.253	
Houma, LA	119	297	146	328	130	307	.201	
Terre Haute, IN	120	298	131	309	81	231	.374	
St. Joseph, MO	121	299	148	330	108	275	.269	
Cedar Rapids, IA	122	300	120	295	29	113	.597	
Grand Forks, ND	123	302	72	196	119	292	.227	
Janesville, WI	124	303	104	270	137	317	.163	
Waterloo, IA	125	304	134	313	101	265	.280	
Dubuque, IA	126	306	133	312	121	295	.226	
Bloomington, IN	127	307	11	47	54	180	.454	
Texarkana, AR-TX	128	308	107	274	87	239	.347	
Wausau, WI	129	309	138	320	139	321	.143	
Clarksville, TN-KY	130	310	70	193	127	304	.208	
Racine, WI	131	311	90	246	118	290	.233	
Williamsport, PA	132	312	71	194	145	327	.117	
Yolo, CA	133	313	2	6	52	173	.465	
Hagerstown, MD	134	314	83	230	131	308	.200	
Sioux City, IA	135	316	108	275	109	278	.257	
Glens Falls, NY	136	317	48	147	112	284	.251	
Barnstable, MA	137	318	40	115	31	118	.586	

Regions with Populations below 250,000 (*continued*)

Region	HOUSING						
	INEQUALITY INDEX*		INAFFORDABILITY†		CREATIVITY INDEX		
	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Peer Ranking	Overall Ranking	Score
Yakima, WA	138	319	26	76	136	316	.168
Danville, VA	139	320	113	282	133	310	.198
Jacksonville, NC	140	321	35	106	126	303	.215
Decatur, AL	141	322	111	280	105	272	.271
Joplin, MO	142	323	135	314	143	325	.119
Cumberland, MD	143	325	121	296	107	274	.270
Elkhart, IN	144	326	132	311	114	286	.247
Sheboygan, WI	145	327	127	303	140	322	.140
Yuba City, CA	146	328	18	61	64	204	.414
Bellingham, WA	147	329	7	32	18	74	.688
Fort Smith, AR-OK	148	330	117	291	134	314	.187
Mansfield, OH	149	331	122	297	144	326	.118

Peer ranking is based upon all regions in a given size category. Overall ranking covers all 331 metropolitan statistical areas. Some MSA names are shortened due to space considerations.

* Ranking based on increasing wage inequality.

† Ranking based on increasing inaffordability of housing.

Developed by Kevin Stolarick from various sources. See Appendix B for a complete description of indicators, sources, and methodology.

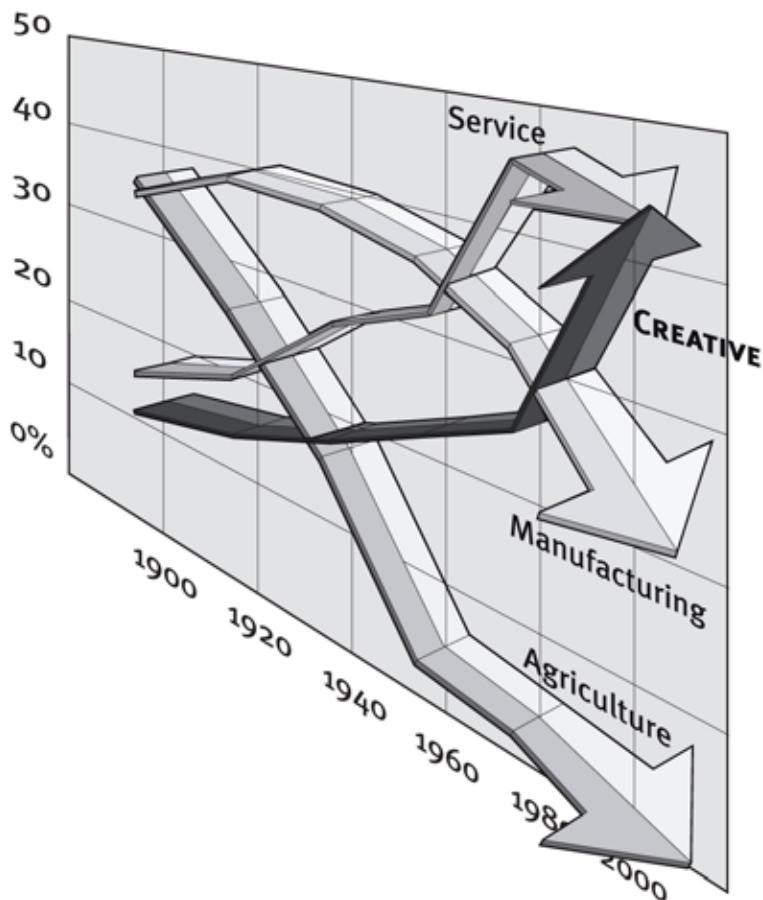


Figure 2.1: The Growth of the Creative Economy

The Creative Sector has been the growth engine of the U.S. economy, increasing consistently over the past century and dramatically since 1980. Updated from: Richard Florida, *Rise of the Creative Class*, New York: Basic Books, 2002.

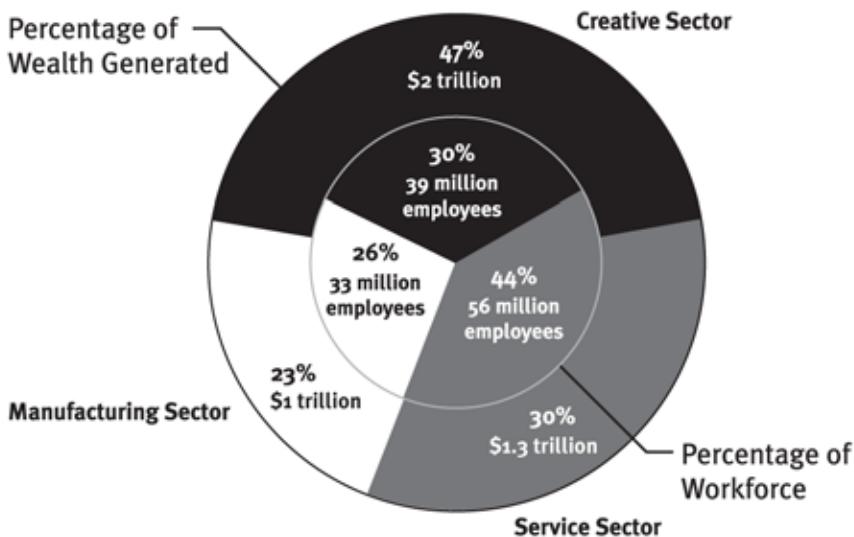


Figure 2.2: The Economic Impact of the Creative Sector

The creative sector of the economy accounts for 30 percent of U.S. employment and nearly half of total wages and salaries—roughly equal to the manufacturing and service sectors combined. Compiled by Kevin Stolarick from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

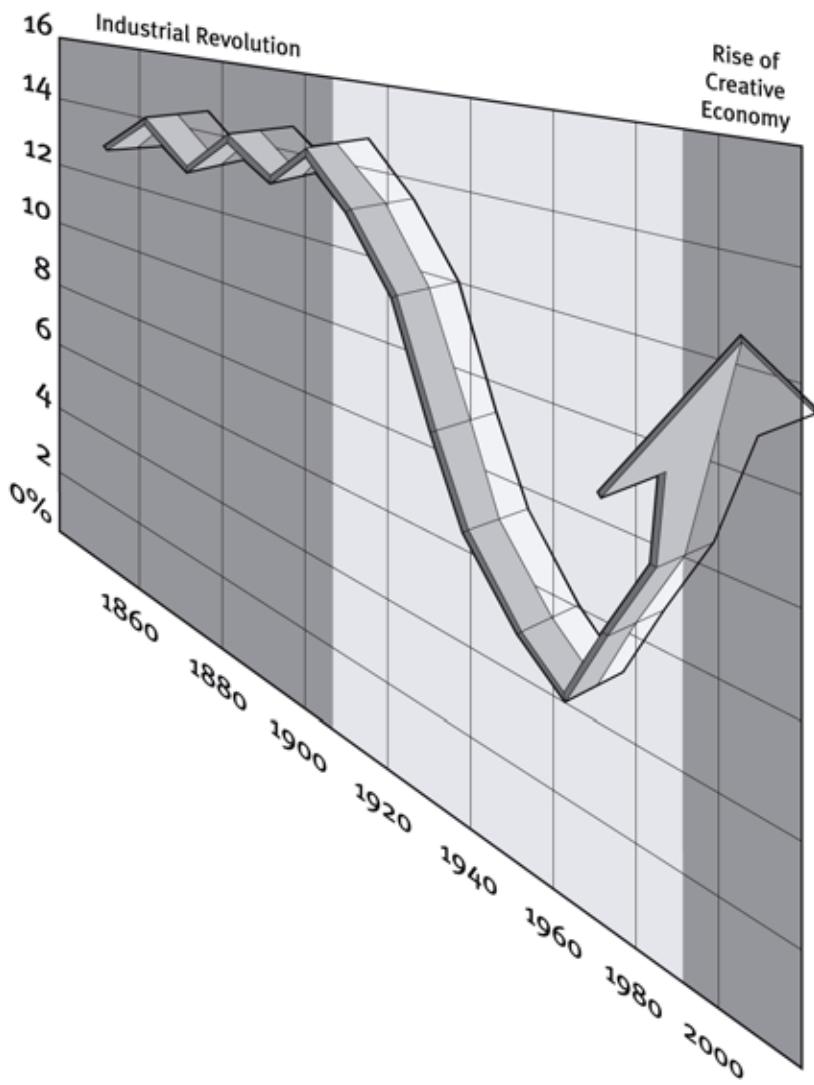


Figure 3.1: Immigration in America, 1860–2000

In the creative age as in the Industrial Revolution, immigrants have contributed mightily to American prosperity. Immigration surged during the Industrial Revolution and again with the rise of the creative economy.

U.S. Census Bureau, “Profile of the Foreign-born Population in the United States: 2000,” Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001.

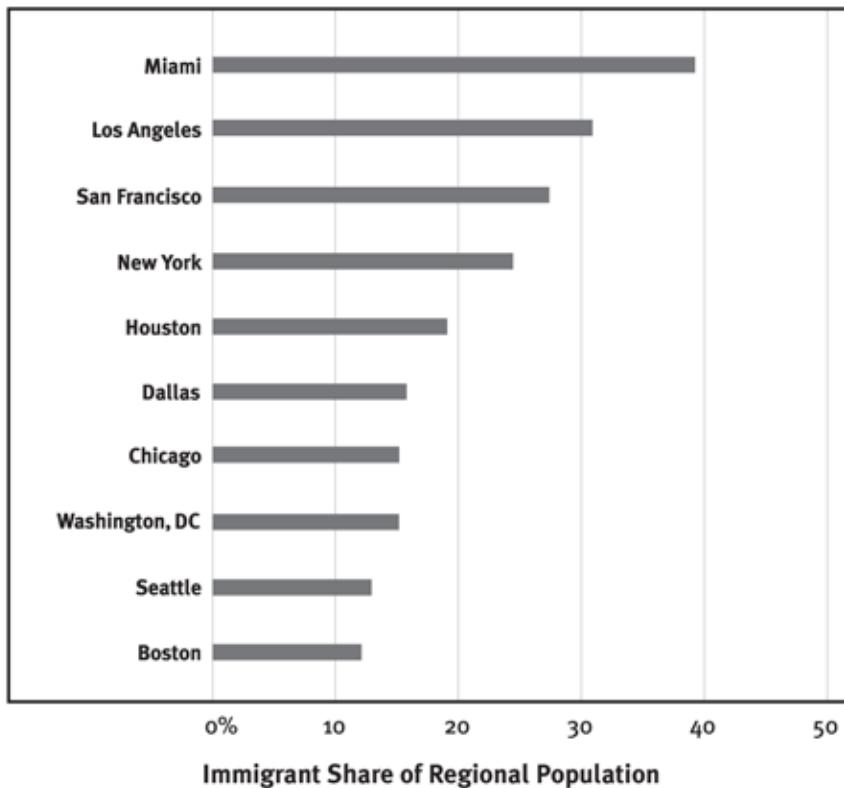


Figure 3.2 Foreign-born Residents in U.S. Regions, 2004

Steven Camarota, *Economy Slowed, But Immigration Didn't: The Foreign-born Population, 2000–2004*, Washington, D.C.: Center for Immigration Studies, November 2004.

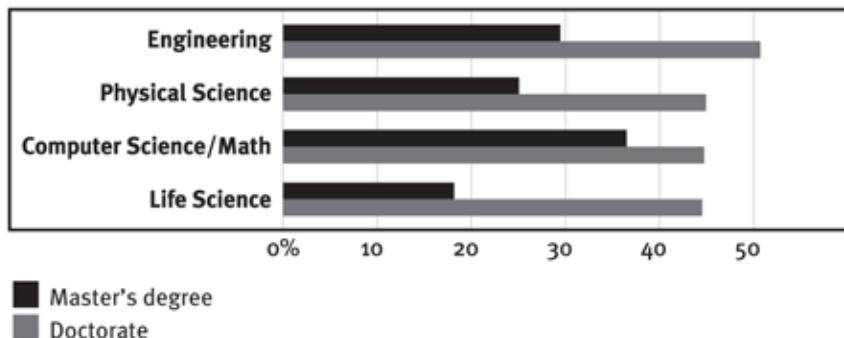


Figure 4.1: U.S. Science and Technology Depends on Immigrants

In both master's degree and doctoral programs in the United States, foreign-born students account for a large share of science and engineering students. National Science Board, *Science and Engineering Indicators, 2004*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

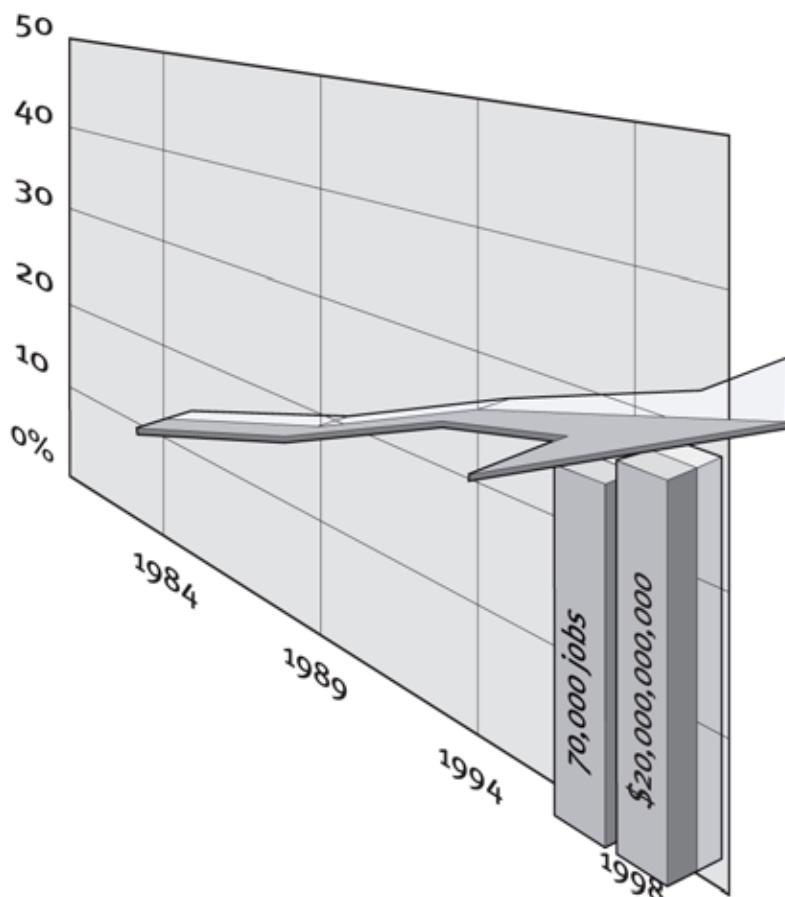


Figure 4.2: Immigrant Entrepreneurs Power Silicon Valley

The percentage of Silicon Valley companies started by immigrants rose steadily between 1984 and 2000. These companies generated a total of 70,000 jobs and \$20 billion in annual revenue.

AnnaLee Saxenian, *Silicon Valley's New Immigrant Entrepreneurs*, San Francisco: Public Policy Institute of California, 1999.

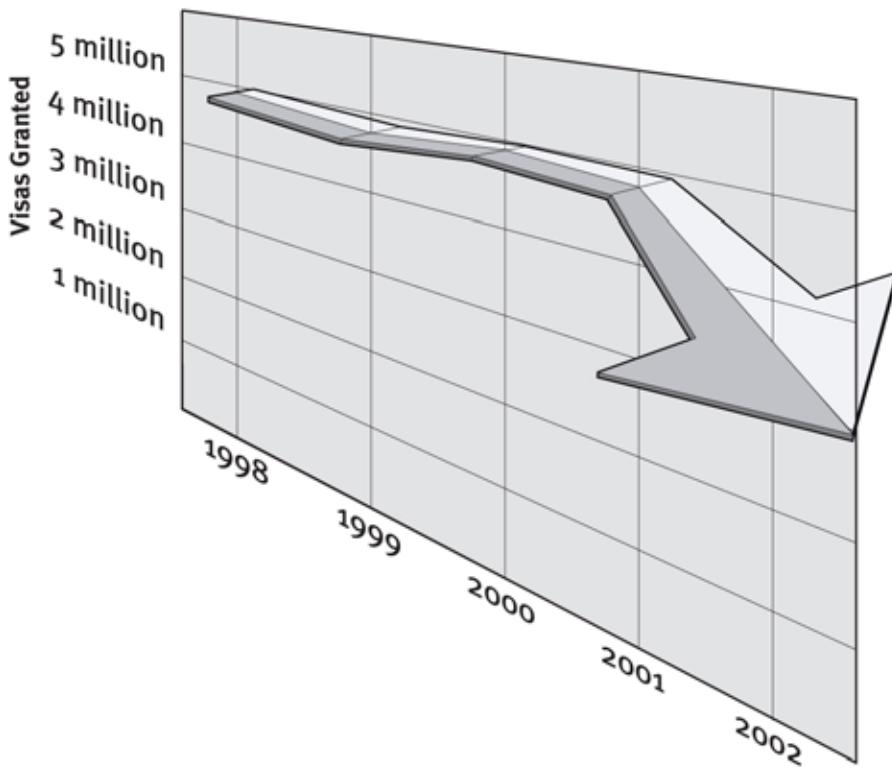


Figure 4.3: Visas Decline for Foreign Students

Since 2001, there has been a dramatic decline in the number of visas granted to foreign students applying to study in the United States.

National Science Board, *Science and Engineering Indicators, 2004*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

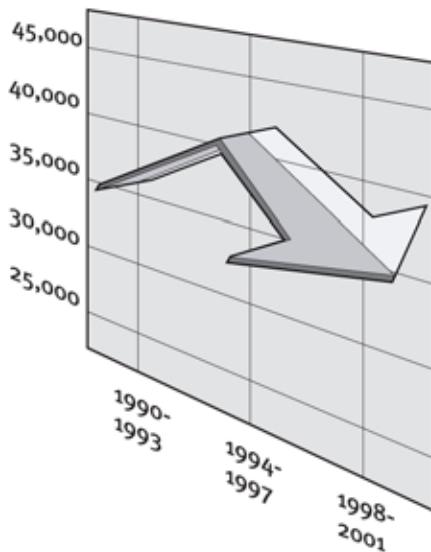


Figure 4.4: Declining Foreign Student Enrollment in Key Science and Technology Fields

Foreign-student enrollment in scientific and engineering graduate programs has declined steadily since the mid-1990s.

National Science Board, *Science and Engineering Indicators, 2004*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

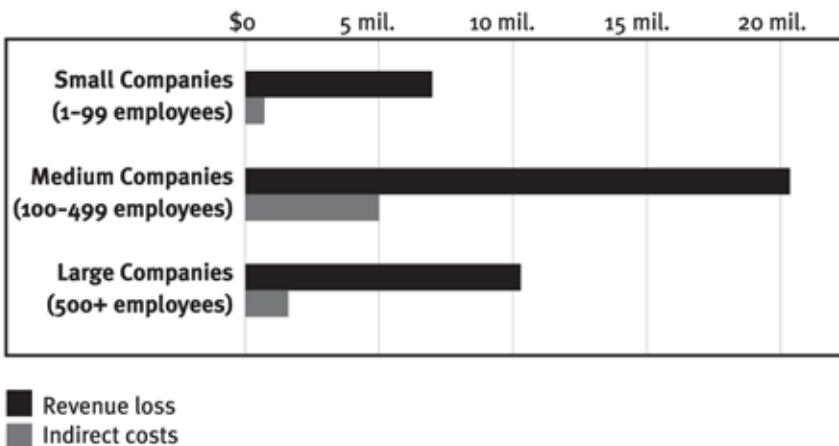


Figure 4.5: Restrictions on Foreign Talent Cost Business Millions

Between July 2002 and March 2004, small and large businesses alike suffered millions of dollars in losses due to the denial or delay of business-travel visas. The Santangelo Group, *Do Visa Delays Hurt U.S. Business?*, June 2004.

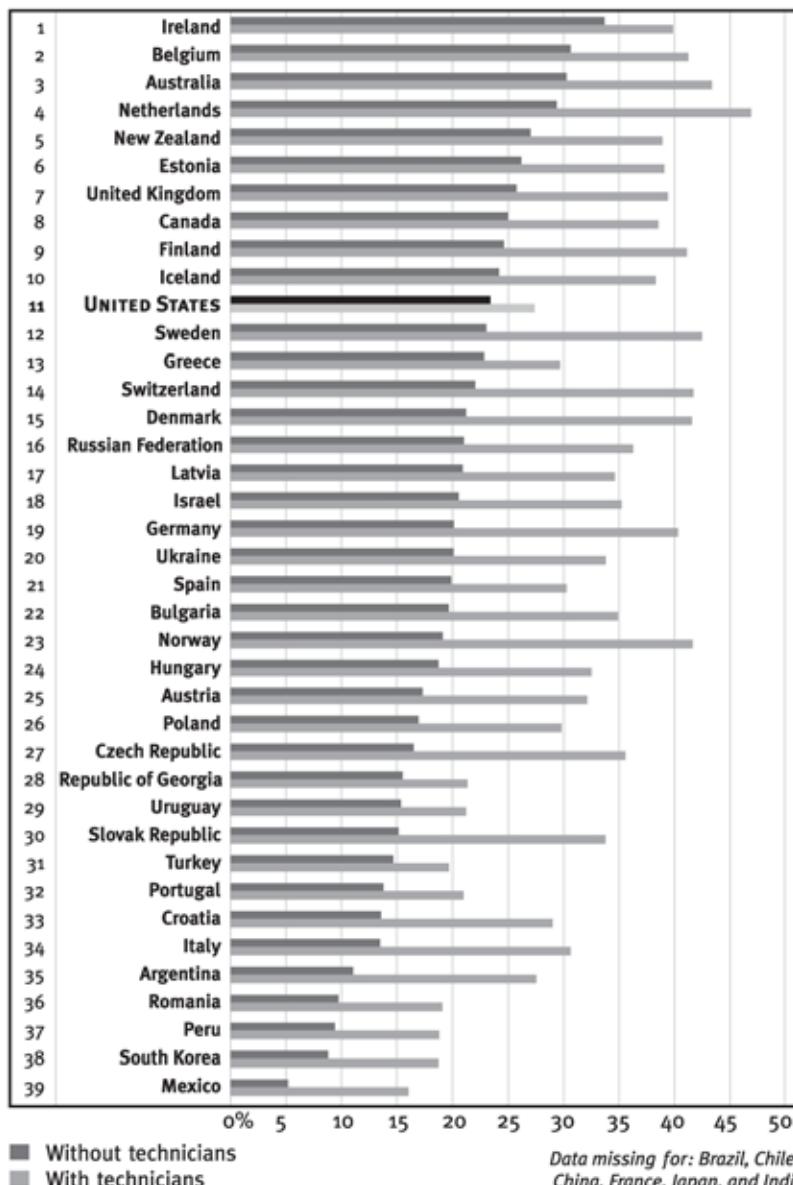


Figure 5.1: The Global Creative Class

The creative class makes up a sizable percentage of the workforce in countries across the globe. The United States ranks eleventh worldwide in the percentage of its workforce employed in creative sector jobs.

Based on International Labour Organisation statistics—see Appendix A.

*Data missing for: Brazil, Chile,
China, France, Japan, and India*

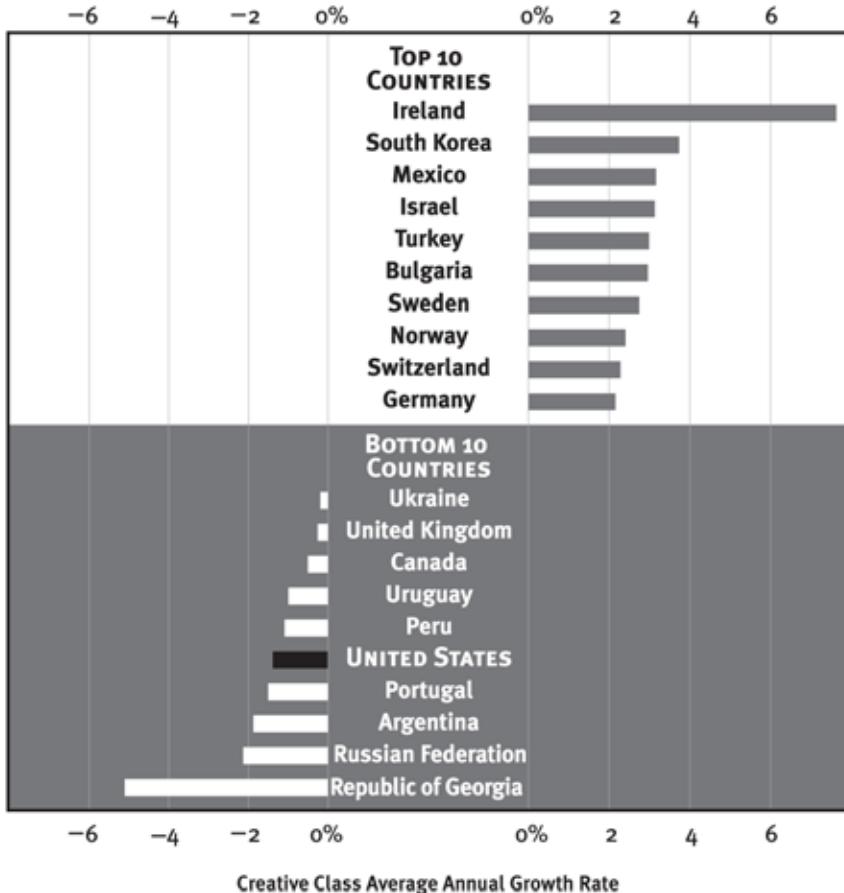


Figure 5.2: Growth of the Creative Class Worldwide

Since 1995, the percentage of the U.S. workforce employed in the creative class has declined as other countries have increased their percentages.

Note: Measurements for all countries are from 1995 or the earliest year for which data is available.

Based on International Labour Organisation statistics—see Appendix A.

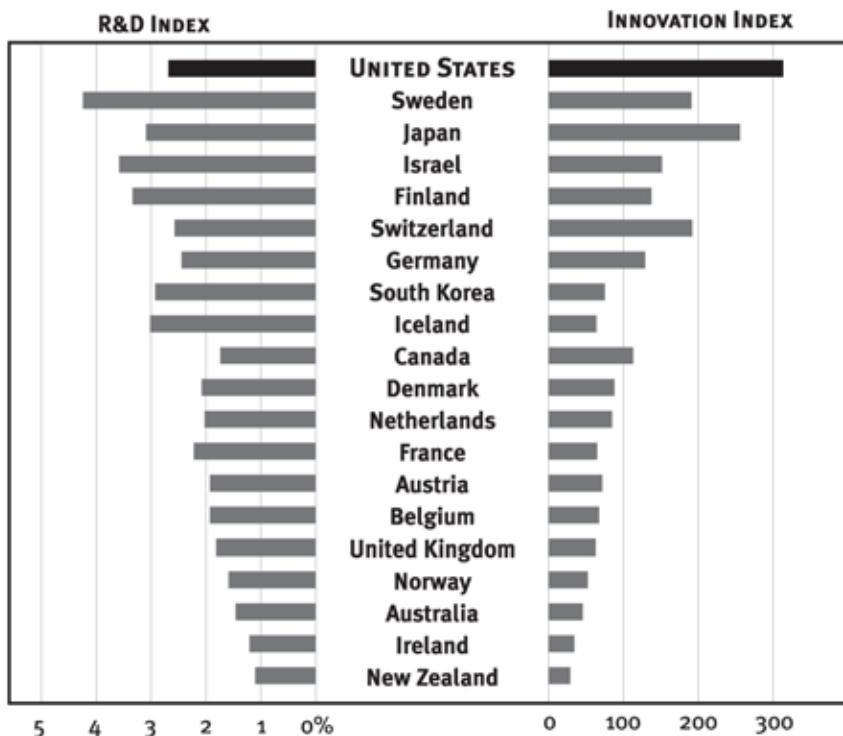


Figure 5.3: The Global Technology Index

The United States ranks first overall on the Global Technology Index. To the left, the R&D Index shows the percentage of each country's gross domestic product that is invested in research and development. To the right, the Innovation Index shows the number of patent applications per million people.

Based on data from the World Bank, 1999–2000, and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, 2001—see Appendix A.

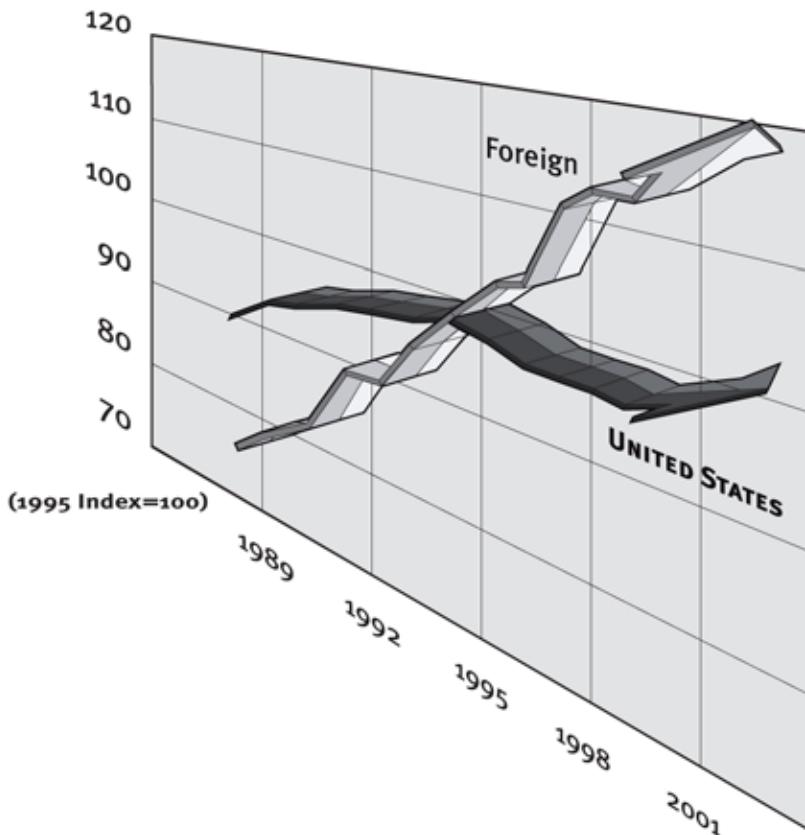


Figure 5.4: Foreign Scientific Publications Accelerate

From 1989 to 2001, the number of articles published in leading scientific journals by foreign authors increased much faster than the number published by U.S. authors.

National Science Board, *Science and Engineering Indicators, 2004*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2003.

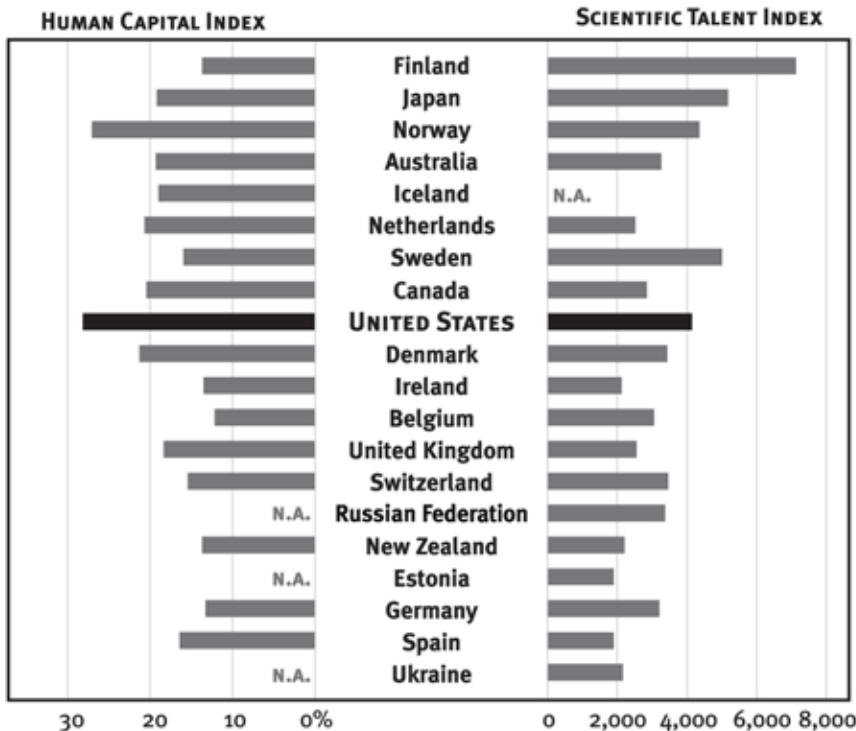
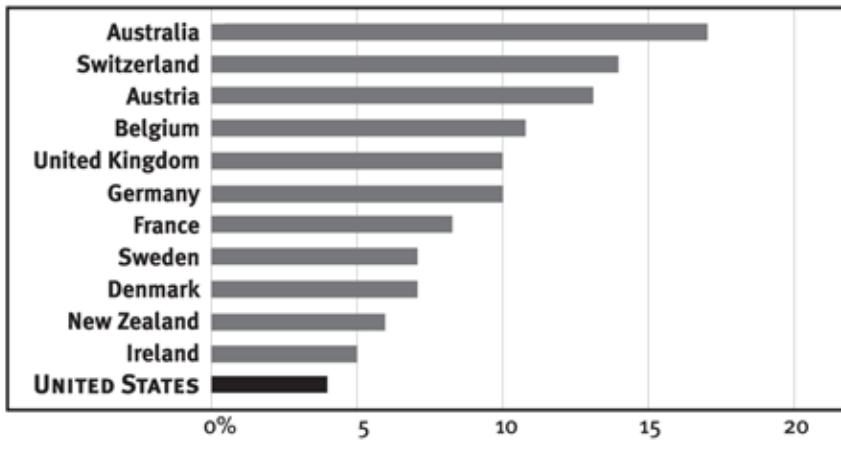


Figure 5.5: The Global Talent Index

The United States ranks ninth overall on the Global Talent Index. To the left, the Human Capital Index shows the percentage of a country's population between the ages of 25 and 64 that holds a bachelor's or professional degree. To the right, the Scientific Talent Index shows the number of research scientists and engineers per million people.

Based on data from the International Labour Organisation, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and UNESCO—see Appendix A.



Foreign Students as a Percentage of Total Student Population

Figure 5.6: The Global Competition for Students

Countries around the world are increasing their efforts to attract foreign students. Australia and Switzerland lead the global competition in the number of foreign students as a percentage of the total student population. The United States ranks twelfth worldwide.

Todd M. Davis, *Atlas of Student Mobility*, Washington, D.C.: Institute of International Education, 2003.

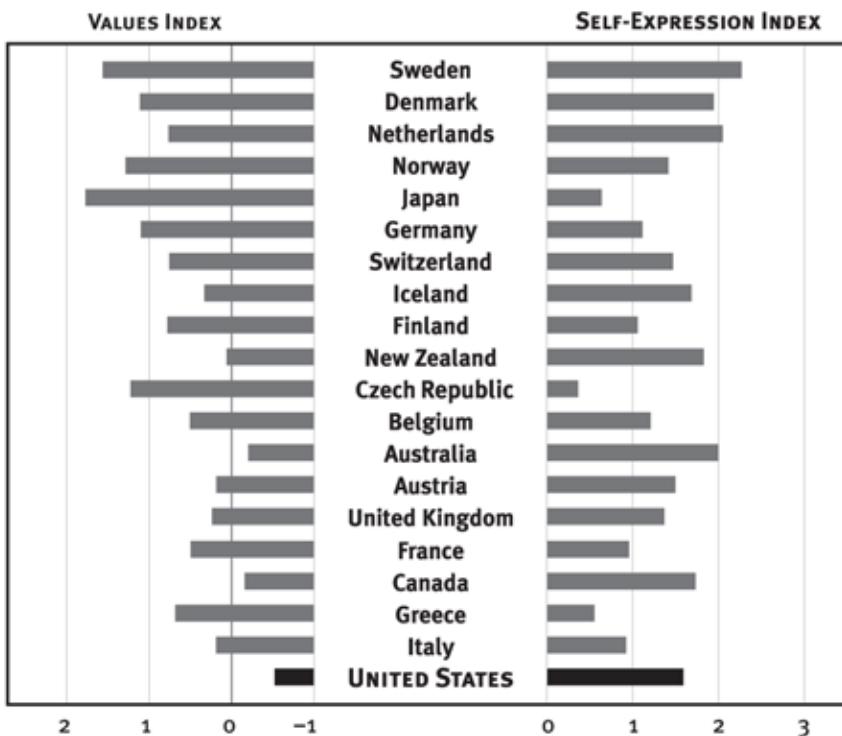


Figure 5.7: The Global Tolerance Index

The United States ranks twentieth overall on the Global Tolerance Index. To the left, the Values Index shows the extent to which secularism defines a country's culture. To the right, the Self-Expression Index shows how individualistic a country is.

Ronald Inglehart, *World Values Survey*, 2001.

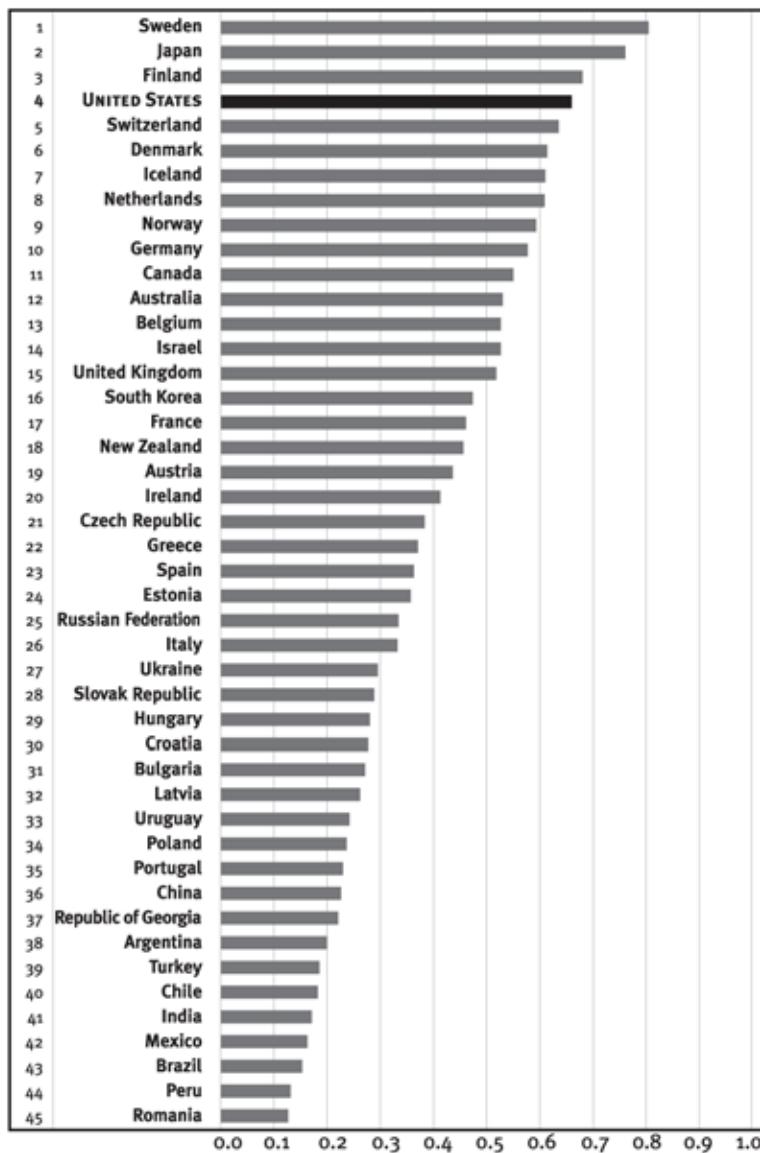


Figure 5.8: The Global Creativity Index

The Global Creativity Index is a composite measure of national competitiveness based on the 3 Ts of economic growth: Technology, Talent, and Tolerance. Sweden tops the list, followed by Japan and Finland. The United States ranks fourth overall on the GCI. (See Appendix A for more details.) Compiled by Irene Tinagli based on various sources.

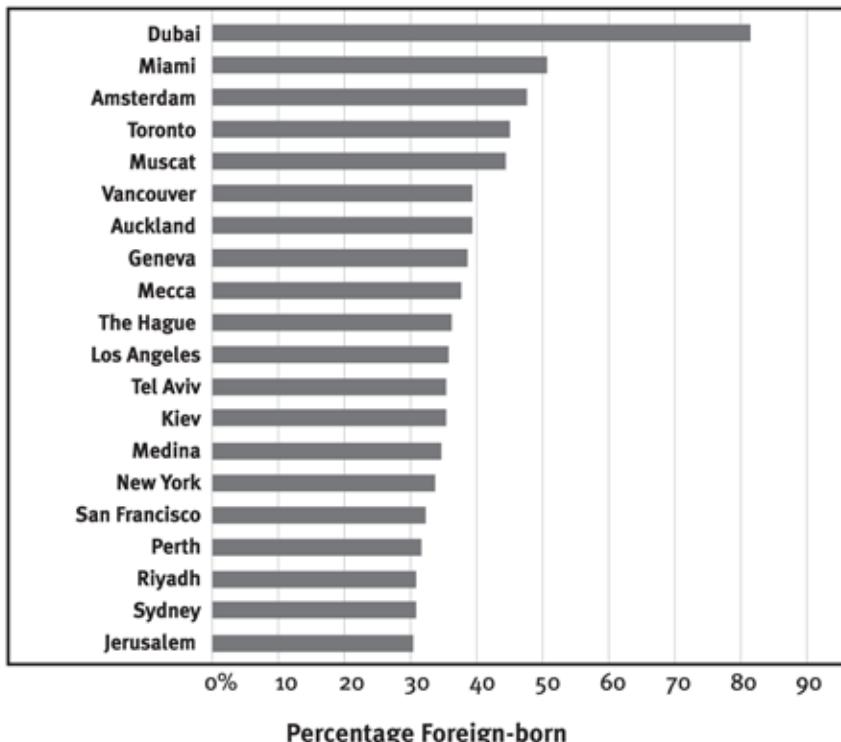


Figure 6.1: Immigration Levels in Global Cities

Immigrants account for significant percentages of city populations worldwide, especially in creative centers. Of the top twenty immigrant-populated cities in the world, the United States accounts for just four: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, and San Francisco.

Lisa Benton-Short, Marie Price, and Samantha Friedman, “A Global Perspective on the Connections Between Immigrants and World Cities,” The George Washington Center for the Study of Globalization, 2004.

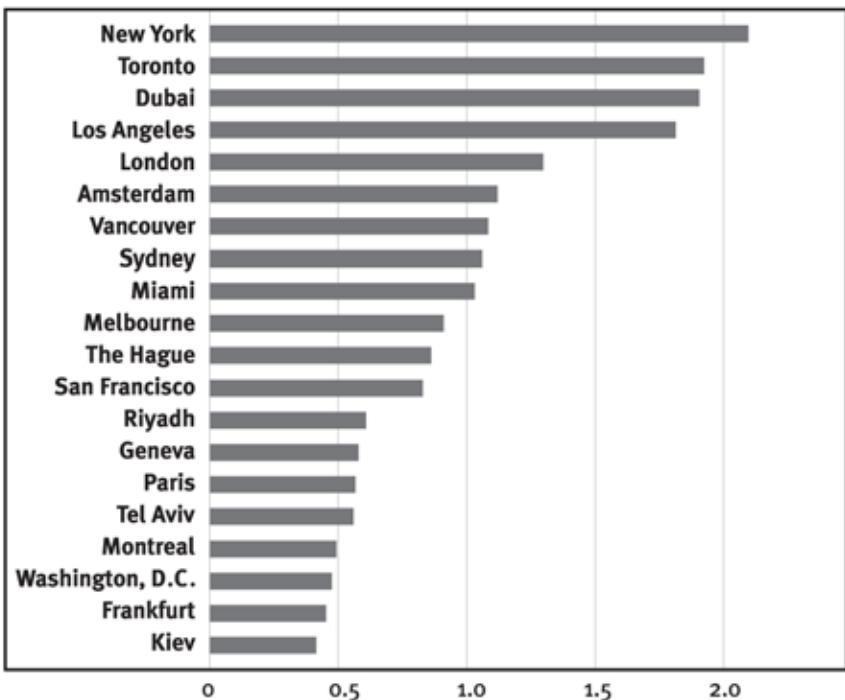


Figure 6.2: The Mosaic Index

The diversity of origin of a city's immigrant population is even more important to its economic success than its total percentage of immigrants. Serving as destinations for immigrants from around the world, New York and Toronto top the Mosaic Index list.

Lisa Benton-Short, Marie Price, and Samantha Friedman, "A Global Perspective on the Connections Between Immigrants and World Cities," The George Washington Center for the Study of Globalization, 2004.

THE 10 MOST UNEQUAL REGIONS	INEQUALITY RANKING	CREATIVITY RANKING
San Jose, CA	1	2
New York, NY	2	12
Dallas, TX	3	15
Washington, DC	4	9
Orange County, CA	5	19
Raleigh—Durham, NC	6	6
Austin, TX	7	4
Middlesex, NJ	8	18
San Francisco, CA	9	1
Houston, TX	10	29
THE 10 LEAST UNEQUAL REGIONS	INEQUALITY RANKING	CREATIVITY RANKING
Las Vegas, NV	61	47
Fort Worth, TX	60	28
Grand Rapids, MI	59	53
Buffalo, NY	58	61
Indianapolis, IN	57	33
Riverside, CA	56	54
Louisville, KY	55	55
Greensboro, NC	54	60
Oklahoma City, OK	53	50
St. Louis, MO	52	46

Figure 7.1: U.S. Creative Powerhouses Are Among the Most Unequal Regions

Regions shown are those with populations of 1 million or more.

Compiled by Kevin Stolarick from U.S. Bureau of Labor statistics—see Appendix B.

THE 10 LEAST AFFORDABLE REGIONS	INAFFORDABILITY RANKING
Miami, FL	1
Fort Lauderdale, FL	2
Los Angeles, CA	3
San Diego, CA	4
Riverside, CA	5
Orange County, CA	6
New York, NY	7
San Francisco, CA	8
Oakland, CA	9
Bergen County, NJ	10
THE 10 MOST AFFORDABLE REGIONS	INAFFORDABILITY RANKING
Grand Rapids, MI	61
St. Louis, MO	60
Louisville, KY	59
Kansas City, MO	58
Detroit, MI	57
Oklahoma City, OK	56
Indianapolis, IN	55
Minneapolis, MN	54
Pittsburgh, PA	53
Greensboro, NC	52

**Figure 7.2: The Housing Affordability Crisis,
Large Regions**

Creative regions are among the most unaffordable. Large regions are those with populations of 1 million or more.

Compiled by Kevin Stolarick from U.S. Census Bureau statistics—see Appendix B.

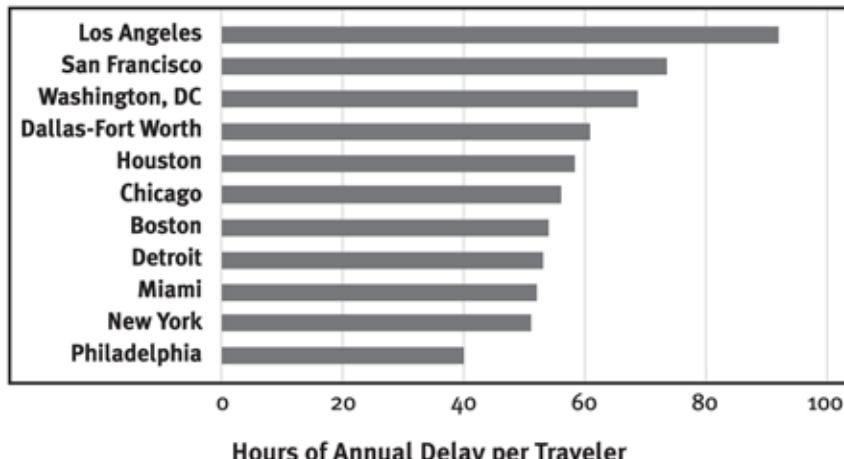


Figure 7.3: Congested Cities

Commute times for residents of creative centers are among the worst in the nation. This graph shows the number of additional hours beyond the normal free-flowing commute time that a city's residents spend stuck in traffic.
 Texas Transportation Institute, *2004 Urban Mobility Report*, Texas A&M University, September 2004.

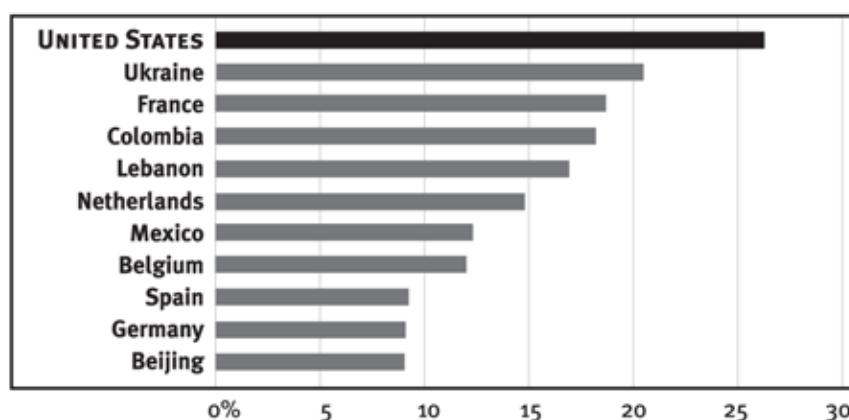


Figure 7.4: Mental Stress in the Creative Age

The United States leads the world in the percentage of its citizens who suffer from some form of clinically diagnosed mental disorder.

Ronald Kessler et al., "Prevalence, Severity, and Unmet Need for Treatment of Mental Disorders in the World Health Organization World Mental Health Surveys," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 2004.

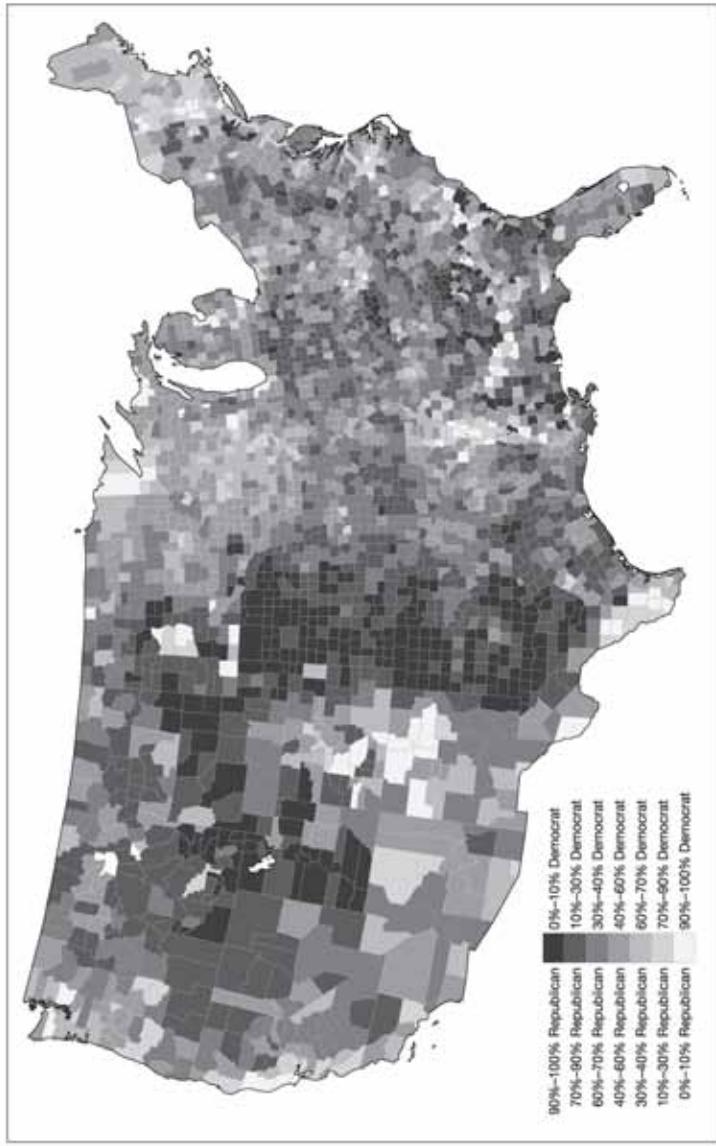


Figure 8.1: The Shading of American Politics, Election 2004

The red-state/blue-state divide is misleading. 2004 presidential election returns from America's 3,000+ counties paint a clearer picture.

Robert J. Vanderbei, "Election 2004 Results," <http://www.princeton.edu/~rvdb/JAVA/election2004>.