MEASUREOFAMERICA
of the Social Science Research Council

AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

THE MEASURE OF AMERICA 2013–2014

Kristen Lewis and **Sarah Burd-Sharps**

Patrick Nolan Guyer CHIEF STATISTICIAN
Diana Tung REPORT DESIGN

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Contents

What Is Human Development?.....6

Well-Being Comparisons: Nationwide.....11

Well-Being Comparisons: U.S. States.....16

Well-Being Comparisons: America's 25 Largest Metro Areas.....25

Metro Area Snapshots.....33

Conclusion.....39

Indicator Tables.....42

References.....58

Acknowledgments.....59

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The Measure of America 2013–2014: Key Findings

At first glance, it would seem that in this era of "big data" policy-makers and regular people alike would have at their fingertips the information they need to understand their world and make it better. Unfortunately, that's far from the case. Though we know the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and current account balance quarterly, its retail sales and business inventories monthly, and interest rates and stock market numbers daily, we rarely hear critical statistics on our country's people. How long can a baby born today in Missouri, or New Mexico, or Minnesota expect to live? What's the share of adults who have completed high school, or college, in Houston as compared to Dallas? What wages and salaries are typical of Latinos in the United States, and how do they compare to those of whites or African Americans? Measure of America's mission is to highlight and make sense of data points like these and use them to tell the story of how American people—not just the American economy—are doing. We do so using the global gold standard for measuring human well-being, the human development approach and index.

Human development is about what people can do and be; it is the process of improving people's well-being and expanding their freedoms and opportunities. The human development approach emphasizes the everyday experiences of ordinary people, encompassing the range of factors that shape their opportunities and enable them to live freely chosen lives of value. People with high levels of human development can invest in themselves and their families and live to their full potential, while those without find many doors shut, many choices and opportunities out of reach.

Human development is the brainchild of the late economist Mahbub ul Haq, who came to believe that the commonly used measure of GDP was an inadequate measure of well-being. Working with Nobel laureate Amartya Sen, in 1990 Dr. Haq published the first Human Development Report under the aegis of the UN Development Programme. It featured the newly created Human Development (HD) Index, which allowed for a ranking of all the world's countries not by the size of their economies but by the well-being of their people. The HD Index measures three core dimensions of human well-being: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. People around the world view these three capabilities as the fundamental building blocks of a good life, and the HD Index is widely accepted as the global gold standard for measuring the well-being of large populations.

Measure of America (MOA), a project of the Social Science Research Council, adapted the United Nations' HD Index to the context of an affluent democracy and featured this tailored American Human Development Index in its first publication, *The Measure of America: American Human Development Report 2008–2009*. The national American Human Development Index was then updated in 2010 and, with this report, in 2013. MOA has also applied the Index methodology in states and counties.

Measure of America is a nonpartisan project, founded in 2007, of the Social Science Research Council. It creates easy-to-use yet methodologically sound tools for understanding well-being and opportunity in America and stimulates fact-based dialogue about these issues. Through hard copy and online reports, interactive maps, and custom-built dashboards, Measure of America works closely with partners to breathe life into numbers, using data to identify areas of need, pinpoint levers for change, and track progress over time.

www.measureofamerica.org

The Measure of America 2013–2014: Key Findings

WELL-BEING COMPARISONS: NATIONWIDE

- In 1960, the country's Human Development Index was 1.63 on a scale from 0 to 10. The average American could expect to live just under seventy years, was highly unlikely to have a bachelor's degree (only 7.7 percent did), and had median earnings of about $19,000 per year (in today's dollars).

- Today, the country's score is 5.03; average life expectancy has increased by more than nine years and adults are nearly four times as likely to have a bachelor's degree.

- While the human development trend shows steady progress in health and education, growth in earnings—the wages and salaries of the typical worker—has been anemic. The Great Recession that started in December 2007 undoubtedly pulled wages downward, but the trend of declining earnings was already in place before the onset of the financial crisis. The typical American earned $2,200 less in 2010 than in 2000.

- The top-scoring racial/ethnic group on the American HD Index is **Asian Americans** (7.21), followed by **whites** (5.43), **Latinos** (4.05), **African Americans** (3.81), and **Native Americans** (3.55).

- **Latinos** have the second longest life span, outliving **whites**, on average, by nearly four years.

- **African Americans** have the shortest lives, but their educational outcomes and earnings exceed those of both **Latinos** and **Native Americans**.

- **Whites** saw the greatest earnings drop between 2000 and 2010, nearly $2,300.

WELL-BEING COMPARISONS: U.S. STATES

- Historical analysis shows that no automatic link exists between strong economic performance in states over time and improvements in their residents' health, education, and living standards.

- The top five states on the American HD Index are **Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, the District of Columbia,** and **Maryland**.

- Looking at human development change over the past decade, the biggest gainer from 2000 to 2010 was the **District of Columbia**, which climbed in the rankings from twenty-fourth to fourth place.

- The bottom five states are **Alabama, Kentucky, West Virginia, Arkansas,** and **Mississippi**. Residents of Mississippi have life spans and earnings of the typical American in the late 1980s.

The Measure of America 2013–2014: Key Findings

- **Michigan** saw the greatest decline in human development over the past decade and is the only U.S. state whose 2010 HD Index score is lower than its 2000 score.

- Only six states—**Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia,** and **Wyoming**—plus the **District of Columbia** finished the first decade of the 2000s with higher median earnings than they had in 2000 (in inflation-adjusted terms).

- In no state do African Americans or Latinos have well-being levels above those of whites or Asian Americans.

WELL-BEING COMPARISONS: MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

- People living in the nation's twenty-five largest metro areas tend to have higher levels of well-being and access to opportunity than the average American. Only four metro areas, **Houston, Tampa–St. Petersburg, San Antonio,** and **Riverside–San Bernardino**, have HD Index scores below the national average of 5.03.

- The metro areas that perform best on the American HD Index are, starting from the top, **Washington, DC, San Francisco, Boston, Minneapolis–St. Paul,** and **New York**. Workers in the top-ranked Washington, DC metro area make over $14,000 more than the typical American wage-earner, are more than twice as likely as other Americans to have a graduate degree, and live 2.1 years longer.

- The metro areas with the lowest levels of well-being are **Detroit, Houston, Tampa–St. Petersburg, San Antonio,** and, in last place, **Riverside–San Bernardino**. In Riverside–San Bernardino, one in five adults over twenty-five years old did not graduate high school. Earnings are about $2,000 less per year than the national median.

- The top six metro areas in the 2008 Index retained their spots in 2010, with overall Index scores that rose slightly or stayed the same. Not surprisingly, their gains came not from income—in fact, most lost ground here—but rather from increased life expectancy and an uptick in adult educational attainment.

- The five metro areas with the greatest increases in their Index scores from 2008 to 2010 did so largely on the strength of improvements in health: **Baltimore, Washington, DC, San Antonio, Dallas,** and **Boston**. San Antonio, although it ranked last in 2008 and second-to-last in 2010, is gaining ground at a comparatively quick clip.

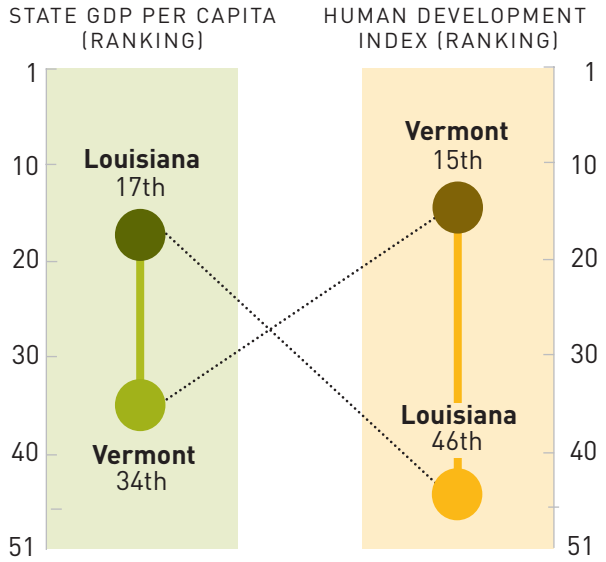
- The five metro areas with declines in Index scores from 2008 to 2010 were **Detroit, Portland, Atlanta, Miami,** and **Tampa–St. Petersburg**—the same cities that lost the most ground in terms of earnings over that period—despite gains in health and education in each place.

- An analysis of well-being by race and ethnicity within metro areas revealed one clear constant: in no major U.S. metropolitan area do either African Americans or Latinos have well-being levels that equal or exceed those of Asian Americans or whites.

What Is Human Development?

While Vermont's state gross domestic product (GDP) puts it thirty-fourth in the GDP per capita ranking of the fifty states, it is number fifteen on the state American Human Development (HD) Index, a measure of well-being and access to opportunity. On the other hand, Louisiana, with valuable natural resource wealth that puts it seventeenth in state GDP per capita, ranks near the bottom of the state HD Index list—number forty-six. In short, consideration of GDP and market activity alone yields an incomplete picture of the human condition in both states; Vermont is doing a far better job of translating market activity into well-being and opportunity, or human development **(see FIGURE 1)**.

FIGURE 1 GDP Only Tells Part of the Story



This report is the third in the *Measure of America* series. It features a holistic look at the condition of America today and at the progress—and setbacks—in human development in U.S. states and metropolitan areas over the past decade. Human development is about what people can do and be. **It is formally defined as the process of improving people's well-being and expanding their freedoms and opportunities.** The human development approach emphasizes the everyday experiences of ordinary people, encompassing the range of factors that shape their opportunities and that enable them to live lives of value and choice. People with high

Human development is defined as the process of improving people's well-being and expanding their freedoms and opportunities.

levels of human development can invest in themselves and their families and live to their full potential; those without find many doors shut and many choices and opportunities out of reach.

The human development concept is the brainchild of the late economist Mahbub ul Haq. In his work at the World Bank in the 1970s, and later as minister of finance in his own country of Pakistan, Dr. Haq argued that existing measures of human progress failed to account for the true purpose of development—to improve people's lives. In particular, he believed that the commonly used measure of GDP was an inadequate measure of well-being.

Dr. Haq often cited the example of Vietnam and Pakistan; both had the same GDP per capita, around $2,000 per year, but Vietnamese, on average, lived a full eight years longer than Pakistanis and were twice as likely to be able to read. In other words, money alone did not tell the whole story; the same income was buying two dramatically different levels of human well-being. Working with Harvard economist and Nobel laureate Amartya Sen and other gifted economists, in 1990 Dr. Haq published the first Human Development Report under the aegis of the UN Development Programme.

People with high levels of human development can invest in themselves and their families and live to their full potential.

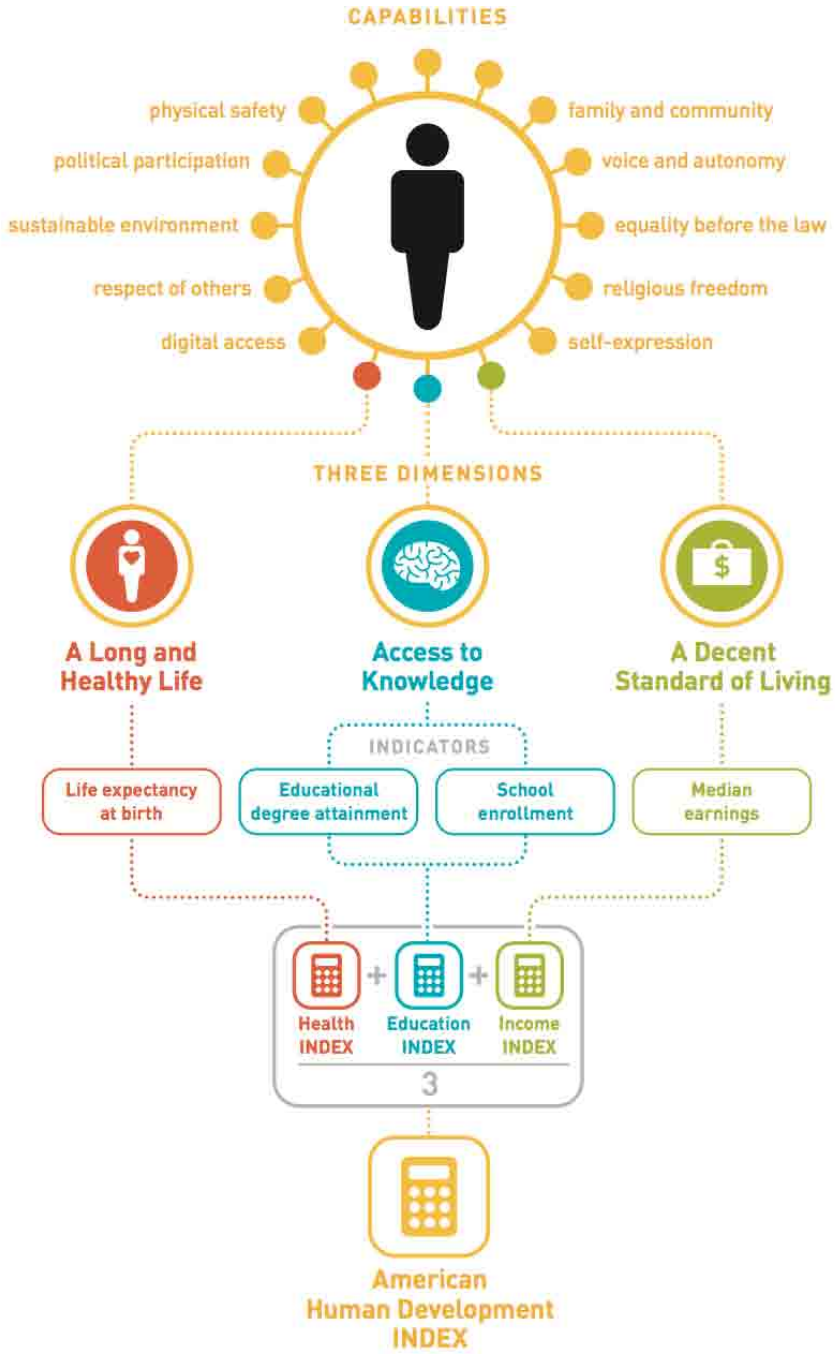
Measure of America introduced the American Human Development Index in 2008. Since then, organizations and communities across the country have used it to shape evidence-based policies and people-centered investments. The following are some examples:

- Six million dollars in **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act** funding was allocated based on American HD Index findings.
- In fall 2010, **Pennsylvania senator Bob Casey Jr.** and **Massachusetts representative Jim McGovern** introduced a bill for a streamlined approach to fighting poverty using the American HD Index.
- **The California Endowment** has made MOA's analysis of the social determinants of health and unique life expectancy calculations the centerpiece of its "Health Happens Here" campaign, including billboard displays across the state.
- **The Latino Community Foundation** uses the work of MOA in community dialogues and has hosted events around the findings.
- **U.S. senator Mary Landrieu** of Louisiana used *A Portrait of Louisiana 2009* to make the case for prioritizing mental health funding in Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina.
- **The Marin Community Foundation** commissioned *A Portrait of Marin 2012*, which applied the American HD Index at a more granular level, with disaggregations for Marin County's fifty-one census tracts. The report, together with a strong group of organizations and individuals championing its messages, has influenced policymaking on preschools, bank investments, and the work of health promoters. It has been tremendously successful in reframing the debate about disparity and opportunity in the county.

How Is Human Development Measured?

The human development concept is broad: it encompasses the economic, social, legal, psychological, cultural, environmental, and political processes that define the range of options available to us. In contrast, the Human Development Index measures just three fundamental human

FIGURE 2 Calculating the American Human Development Index



In the 2010 American Human Development Index, three components are weighted equally and are measured using the following data:

A Long and Healthy Life
is measured using life expectancy at birth. Measure of America is the only organization producing life expectancy estimates for states and metro areas, with disaggregations for gender, race, and ethnicity. Life expectancy is calculated using mortality data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics 2009, and population data from the CDC WONDER database.

Access to Knowledge
is measured using two indicators: school enrollment for the population ages three to twenty-four and educational degree attainment for the population twenty-five years and older. A one-third weight is applied to the enrollment indicator and a two-thirds weight to the degree attainment indicator. Both indicators are from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

A Decent Standard of Living
is measured using median earnings of all full- and part-time workers sixteen years and older from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.

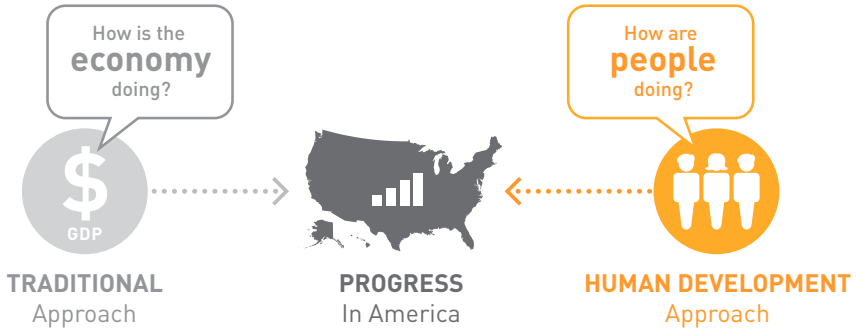
For full details, see the Methodological Note.

development dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. People around the world value these three dimensions as building blocks of a life of freedom and dignity, and good proxy indicators are available for each.

The index is widely known as a useful tool for analyzing the well-being of large populations. In addition to the global Human Development Report that comes out annually, reports have been produced in more than 160 countries in the last fifteen years, with an impressive record of spurring public debate and political engagement. Today, the Human Development Index is a global gold standard, and these reports are well-known vehicles for change.

Human Development: The Benefits of a New Approach

Measure of America uses official government statistics to create something new in the United States: an American HD Index using an easy-to-understand composite of comparable indicators of health, education, and living standards. Four features make the American HD Index and approach particularly useful for understanding and improving the human condition in the United States:



It supplements money metrics with human metrics. Connecticut and Wyoming have nearly the same GDP. Yet Connecticut residents, on average, can expect to outlive their western compatriots by two and a half years, are almost 50 percent more likely to have a bachelor's degree, and typically earn $7,000 more. This comparison shows how an overreliance on economic metrics such as GDP can provide misleading information about the everyday conditions of people's lives.

It connects sectors to show problems, and their solutions, from a people-centered perspective. The cross-sectoral American HD Index

How Do Other Countries Use the Human Development Index?

The Human Development Index has proven to be a powerful measure in countries around the world, offering an objective gauge for evidence-based policymaking and providing a concrete tool for identifying and tracking disparities over time.

In **El Salvador,** where one-fifth of the population now live abroad, the Index revealed severe hardship in communities with a high prevalence of out-migration, resulting in social policy reforms to address this previously unrecognized challenge. In **India**, a disaggregation of the Index and other indicators by gender drew attention to the severity of malnutrition among women and children in certain areas, making it a problem that policymakers could no longer ignore.

broadens the analysis of the interlocking factors that create opportunities and fuel both advantage and disadvantage. For example, research overwhelmingly points to the dominant role of education in increasing life span, yet this link is rarely discussed. In fact, those with an education beyond high school have an average life expectancy seven years longer than those whose education stops with high school.[1]

It focuses on outcomes. Human development and the HD Index focus on the end result of efforts to bring about change. Lots of data points are helpful to understand specific problems related to people's lives (e.g., asthma rates in one county) or to quantify efforts to address the problem (e.g., funding for health clinics with asthma specialists). But we often stop short of measuring the outcome of these efforts: Are investments moving the needle on the problem? Are children in the community healthier? Are hospitalizations for asthma decreasing?

It counts everyone. The Human Development Index moves away from a binary us-them way of looking at advantage and disadvantage, as today's poverty measure does, to one in which everyone can see themselves along the same continuum.

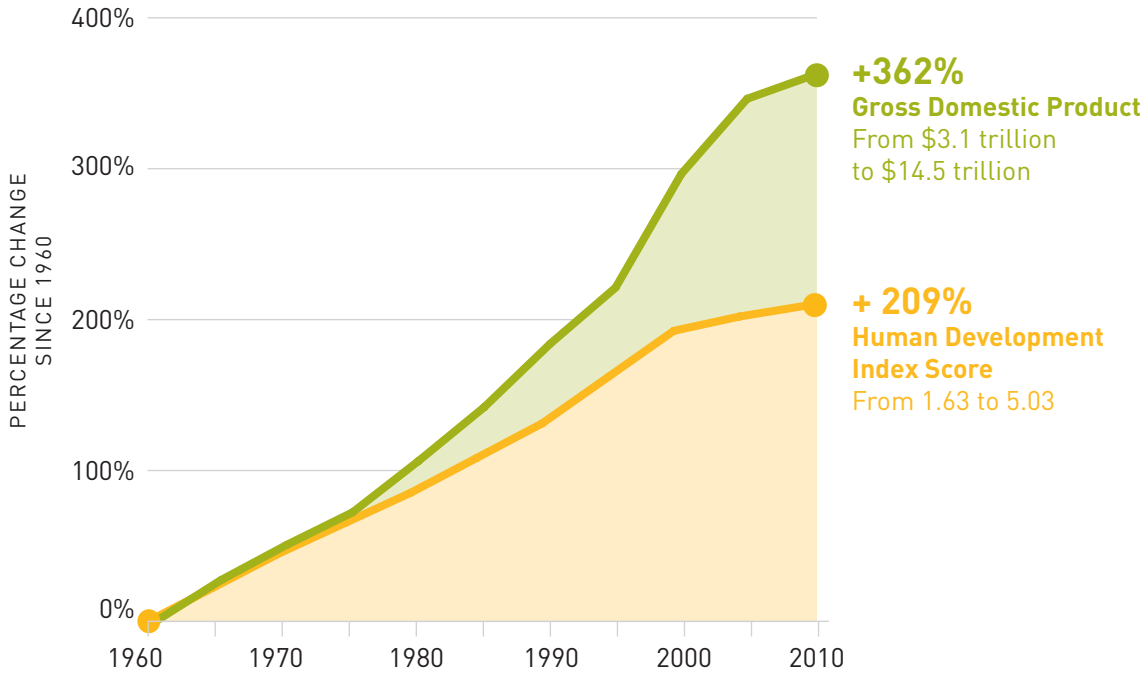
Well-Being Comparisons: Nationwide

This section presents and explores American Human Development Index scores for the United States as a whole today and over time as well as scores for the country's major racial and ethnic groups.

Historical Trends

If the Human Development Index is intended to supplement GDP with a more accurate reflection of the human condition, what is the difference in the tales these two measures tell over time? They offer strikingly different stories. GDP, or market activity, rose by more than $10 trillion over the past half-century, a nearly five-fold increase. In the same period, the American HD Index value tripled, representing important progress but considerably less than GDP growth **(see FIGURE 3).**

FIGURE 3 Change in Gross Domestic Product and Human Development Since 1960



Source: Measure of America calculations and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Taking the long view of human progress, while the gains in human development are not as dramatic as those of GDP, the United States has nonetheless traveled far over the past half century. The average life expectancy increased by more than nine years, adults are nearly four times as likely to have a bachelor's degree, and earnings have gone up somewhat, though progress in this area has been much slower.

TABLE 1 A Half Century of Human Development Progress

YEAR	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
2010	**5.03**	78.9	14.4	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899
2008	**5.04**	78.4	15.0	27.7	10.2	77.0	30,246
2005	**4.92**	77.8	15.8	27.2	10.0	76.0	30,489
2000	**4.76**	77.0	19.6	24.4	8.9	76.6	31,084
1990	**3.77**	75.4	24.8	20.3	7.2	73.4	24,972
1980	**3.02**	73.7	33.5	16.2	7.6	68.3	23,232
1970	**2.36**	70.8	47.7	10.7	4.6	71.5	23,095
1960	**1.63**	69.7	58.9	7.7	3.0	75.6	18,756

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from historical resources of the U.S. Census Bureau and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

Although the trend shows steady progress in health and education, growth in earnings—the wages and salaries of the typical worker—has been anemic, with a slide backwards beginning in 2000. In fact, as TABLE 1 shows, while the Great Recession that began in late 2007 undoubtedly played a role in yanking wages downward, this trend of declining earnings was already in place before the onset of the financial crisis. After four decades of increasing earnings, typical wages and salaries began to go backward (in inflation-adjusted dollars) after the high-water mark of 2000. The typical American earned $2,200 less in wages and salaries in 2010 than she or he did in 2000.

The Human Development Index score for the United States today is 5.03 out of a possible total of 10. But 5.03 represents an average score for thousands of neighborhoods across the nation and people of different ages, genders, races, and ethnicities. Only by looking beneath the broad national average can one identify where things are going well and which factors contribute to—or impede—human flourishing.

Over the past half-century, life expectancy increased by more than nine years and adults are now nearly four times as likely to have a bachelor's degree.

FIGURE 4 **Well-Being Scorecard**

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

RANK	RACE/ETHNICITY	AMERICAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
	United States	**5.03**
1	Asian American	7.21
2	White	5.43
3	Latino	4.05
4	African American	3.81
5	Native American	3.55

A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE

RANK	RACE/ETHNICITY	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)
	United States	78.9
1	Asian American	86.5
2	Latino	82.8
3	White	78.9
4	Native American	76.9
5	African American	74.6

ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE

RANK	RACE/ETHNICITY	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)
	United States	**14.4**	**28.2**	**10.4**
1	Asian American	14.3	50.2	20.5
2	White	9.3	31.4	11.7
3	African American	17.8	17.9	6.3
4	Native American	19.5	14.2	4.8
5	Latino	37.8	13.0	4.1

A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING

RANK	RACE/ETHNICITY	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
	United States	**28,899**
1	Asian American	34,415
2	White	31,681
3	African American	24,974
4	Native American	21,863
5	Latino	20,956

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 and Population Estimates Program, as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

Well-Being by Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity continue to be categories essential to understanding variation in well-being in America. The racial and ethnic categories included in these rankings are those of the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the agency that defines the racial and ethnic categories used in government data.[2] The top-scoring racial/ethnic group on the HD Index is Asian Americans (7.21), followed by whites (5.43), Latinos (4.05), African Americans (3.81), and Native Americans (3.55) **(see FIGURE 4).**

Asian Americans occupy the top position in all three sub-components that make up the American HD Index—health, education, and income. But the order is shuffled in the case of the other four racial and ethnic groups. For example, **Latinos** have the second longest life-span, outliving **whites**, on average, by nearly four years. **African Americans**, while their health indicators lag, have higher educational outcomes and earnings than **Latinos** and **Native Americans**.

In addition to the current snapshot, the American HD Index also reveals extraordinarily uneven progress, and some setbacks, over the last decade. Progress in health was fastest among African Americans over the decade; they saw a life span increase of nearly three years. Remember, though, that African Americans started from the lowest rung on the life span ladder in 2000. Native Americans were the only racial or ethnic group whose life expectancy did not increase over the decade **(see FIGURE 5).**

Whites saw the greatest drop in earnings over the decade, typically earning $2,300 less in 2010 than in 2000.

FIGURE 5 How Have Longevity and Earnings Changed over the Decade for Different Racial and Ethnic Groups?

CHANGE IN LIFE EXPECTANCY 2000–2010	RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	CHANGE IN EARNINGS 2000–2010
+1.9 years	United States	-$2,185
No change	Native Americans	–$1,613
+ 1.4 years	Whites	– $2,281
+ 2.1 years	Asian Americans	+ $1,149
+ 2.4 years	Latinos	– $1,411
+ 2.9 years	African Americans	– $1,871

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010, Census 2000, and Population Estimates Program as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

Variation was also considerable in earnings. Whites saw the greatest drop in earnings over the decade, typically earning, in inflation-adjusted dollars, $2,300 less in 2010 than in 2000. Every other racial and ethnic group had declining earnings as well except Asian Americans, who saw an increase of over $1,000.

*****

Next Up: States and Major Metro Areas

This section has explored well-being in the United States as a whole today and over time. It has also shined a spotlight on significant differences among major racial and ethnic groups at the national level. The sections that follow look beneath these national aggregates to the situation in the fifty U.S. states plus the District of Columbia as well as in the country's twenty-five most populous metropolitan areas.

Measure of America 2008-2009 and *Measure of America 2010-2011* both included Index rankings for congressional districts. This run of the Index does not. The 2010 census, as all decennial censuses, resulted in a reapportionment of congressional seats and a redrawing of congressional district boundaries. Though congressional boundaries had been set by the time this report was being written, the U.S. government data required to calculate the Index had not yet been sorted into these new geographies. We will release a brief with congressional district rankings in 2014.

Well-Being Comparisons: U.S. States

This section presents American Human Development Index scores for U.S. states and the different racial and ethnic groups within them.

The top-ranking state on the Index is Connecticut. Although Connecticut residents saw a $1,500 decline in earnings since the last Index, the state still edged out Massachusetts and New Jersey to retain its number one spot due to uniformly good outcomes in all three Index areas. Fourth-place District of Columbia—included in the state-level Index following the practice of the U.S. Census Bureau—finished strong due to its first-place ranking in both education and earnings and despite a poor showing in health. The District has the forty-third lowest life expectancy of all fifty states, just above Tennessee **(see TABLE 2 and MAP 1)**.

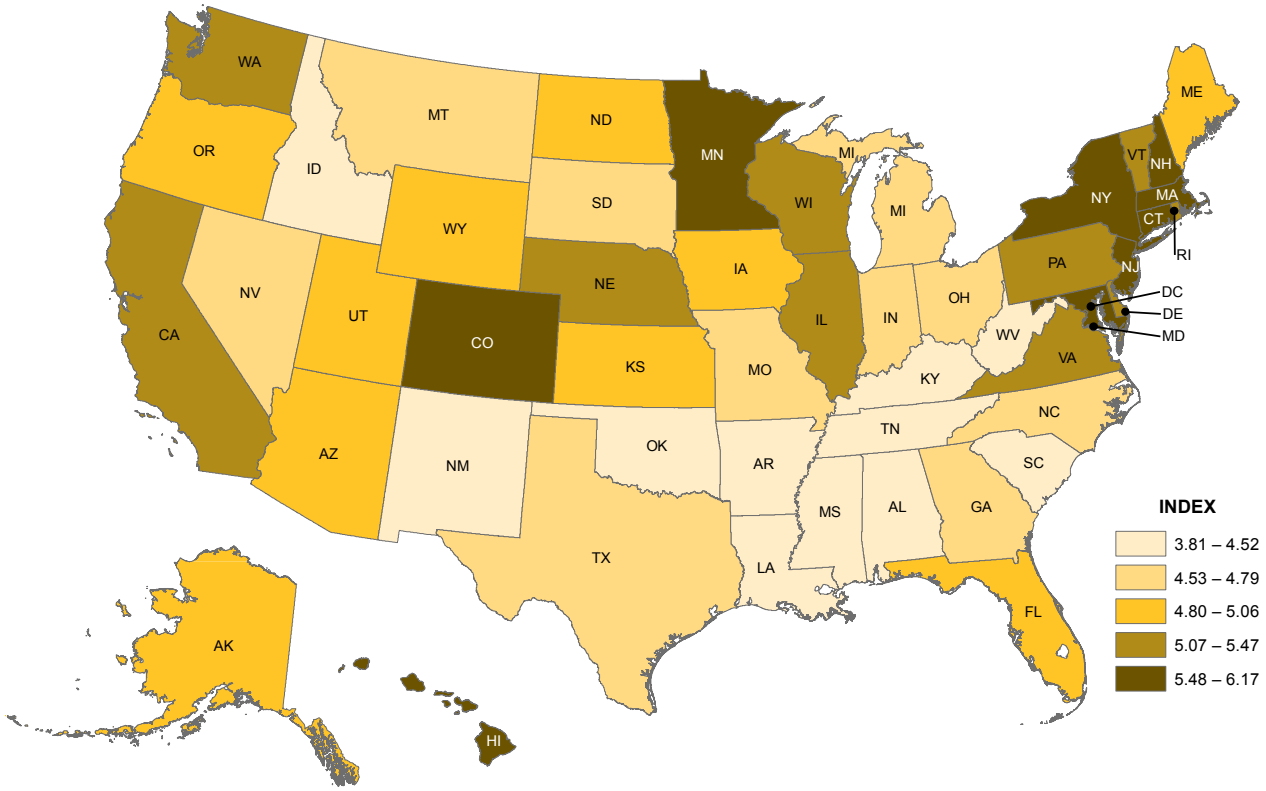
Top ranking states:

1. Connecticut
2. Massachusetts
3. New Jersey
4. District of Columbia
5. Maryland

Bottom ranking states:

47. Alabama
48. Kentucky
49. West Virginia
50. Arkansas
51. Mississippi

MAP 1 American Human Development Index by State



Residents of Mississippi have life spans and earnings of the typical American in the late 1980s, more than two decades ago.

At the bottom of the list is Mississippi. Residents of Mississippi have life spans and earnings of the typical American in the late 1980s, more than two decades ago. However, further analysis reveals a wide range of well-being levels within the state. Measure of America's *A Portrait of Mississippi 2009* revealed that some groups in the state enjoy well-being levels similar to those in top-ranked Connecticut, while others experience levels of human development that prevailed nearly a half century ago.

TABLE 2 American Human Development Index by State

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
	United States	**5.03**	78.9	14.4	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899
1	Connecticut	6.17	80.8	11.4	35.5	15.3	81.9	35,926
2	Massachusetts	6.16	80.5	10.9	39.0	16.7	81.2	35,547
3	New Jersey	6.12	80.3	12.0	35.4	13.3	81.3	37,230
4	District of Columbia	6.08	76.5	12.6	50.1	26.9	74.6	42,058
5	Maryland	5.94	78.8	11.9	36.1	16.4	78.5	38,214
6	New Hampshire	5.73	80.3	8.5	32.8	12.4	79.4	32,207
7	Minnesota	5.69	81.1	8.2	31.8	10.3	79.2	30,939
8	New York	5.66	80.5	15.1	32.5	14.0	79.1	32,088
9	Colorado	5.53	80.0	10.3	36.4	13.0	77.5	30,440
10	Hawaii	5.53	81.3	10.1	29.5	9.6	74.9	31,119
11	Virginia	5.47	79.0	13.5	34.2	14.2	76.9	32,527
12	California	5.40	80.8	19.3	30.1	11.0	78.4	30,356
13	Washington	5.40	79.9	10.2	31.1	11.1	74.9	31,370
14	Rhode Island	5.38	79.9	16.5	30.2	12.2	79.1	30,606
15	Vermont	5.31	80.5	9.0	33.6	13.3	77.6	27,111
16	Illinois	5.31	79.0	13.1	30.8	11.5	79.7	30,462
17	Delaware	5.22	78.4	12.3	27.8	11.3	78.3	31,435
18	Wisconsin	5.16	80.0	9.9	26.3	9.0	78.0	28,181
19	Nebraska	5.11	79.8	9.6	28.6	9.0	80.2	26,475
20	Pennsylvania	5.07	78.5	11.6	27.1	10.4	78.6	29,294
21	Alaska	5.06	78.3	9.0	27.9	9.4	71.2	32,140
22	Iowa	5.03	79.7	9.4	24.9	7.9	79.0	27,001
23	Utah	5.03	80.2	9.4	29.3	9.4	76.9	25,958
24	Kansas	4.96	78.7	10.8	29.8	10.5	78.4	27,025
25	Maine	4.93	79.2	9.7	26.8	9.5	77.7	26,621
26	North Dakota	4.90	79.5	9.7	27.6	7.9	74.1	27,142
27	Arizona	4.89	79.6	14.4	25.9	9.2	74.1	27,813
28	Oregon	4.86	79.5	11.2	28.8	10.5	76.0	25,719
29	Wyoming	4.83	78.3	7.7	24.1	8.4	73.4	28,739
30	Florida	4.82	79.4	14.5	25.8	9.2	77.5	26,045

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
31	South Dakota	4.79	79.5	10.4	26.3	7.7	76.2	25,706
32	Michigan	4.76	78.2	11.3	25.2	9.6	79.2	26,162
33	Ohio	4.71	77.8	11.9	24.6	8.9	77.9	27,109
34	Texas	4.65	78.5	19.3	25.9	8.6	76.3	27,034
35	Nevada	4.63	78.1	15.3	21.7	7.4	71.8	29,526
36	Georgia	4.62	77.2	15.7	27.3	9.8	77.2	27,288
37	Missouri	4.60	77.5	13.1	25.6	9.5	76.6	26,603
38	North Carolina	4.57	77.8	15.3	26.5	8.7	76.2	26,398
39	Indiana	4.56	77.6	13.0	22.7	8.1	76.9	26,708
40	Montana	4.54	78.5	8.3	28.8	9.0	75.7	23,606
41	New Mexico	4.52	78.4	16.7	25.0	10.8	74.7	25,481
42	Idaho	4.50	79.5	11.7	24.4	7.7	76.1	23,109
43	South Carolina	4.35	77.0	15.9	24.5	8.8	76.4	25,558
44	Tennessee	4.22	76.3	16.4	23.1	8.5	75.3	25,936
45	Oklahoma	4.14	75.9	13.8	22.9	7.5	75.7	25,275
46	Louisiana	4.12	75.7	18.1	21.4	7.0	75.2	26,566
47	Alabama	4.04	75.4	17.9	21.9	8.0	76.1	25,530
48	Kentucky	4.02	76.0	18.1	20.5	8.1	74.7	25,169
49	West Virginia	3.95	75.4	16.8	17.5	6.6	75.5	25,475
50	Arkansas	3.91	76.0	17.1	19.5	6.3	75.7	23,992
51	Mississippi	3.81	75.0	19.0	19.5	7.1	76.1	24,430

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 and Population Estimates Program as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

A Decade of Progress: State Human Development since 2000

Every state but one ended the decade with a higher score than it had in 2000.

The decade from 2000 to 2010 saw impressive human progress across most of the United States, especially in health and education, despite a drop in real median earnings, the fallout of the Great Recession. Every state but one ended the decade with a higher score than it had in 2000. Michigan is the exception. The biggest gainer was the District of Columbia, which climbed from the middle of the pack in 2000 (number twenty-four out of the fifty states and DC itself) to number four by 2010. Michigan tumbled thirteen places in terms of well-being, from nineteenth in 2000 to thirty-second by the end of the decade. BOX 1 explores Michigan's decade of well-being decline.

What accounts for the impressive increase in well-being in the nation's capital? The story of change in social and economic conditions in the

BOX 1 Michigan: A Decade of Decline

Why is Michigan the only U.S. state whose 2010 score is lower than its 2000 score? While the full answer requires analysis of demographic shifts, global economic conditions, state and local policies, and more, a look at how Michigan responded to profound structural changes in the labor market provides useful insights.

In 2000 Michigan ranked a respectable nineteenth on the HD Index for states and fifteenth in terms of the earnings of the typical resident. Nearly one in five jobs was in manufacturing, and workers with only a high school degree could earn decent wages in unionized manufacturing jobs.[3] But rapid technological change and other shifts in the car industry and consumer preferences resulted in the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of the state's manufacturing jobs by 2010. Health and education outcomes continued to improve over the decade—a legacy of collective investments in rosier times—though more slowly than in many other states. But typical earnings in Michigan declined by $7,000 per person—the largest drop, by far, of any state.

Continued dependence on high-wage jobs for workers with only a high school education was no longer prudent. But while other states ramped up their investments in education, Michigan lagged. North Carolina, with the same size population and even more drastic losses in the proportion of jobs in manufacturing over the decade, spent three times more per person on higher education than Michigan in 2010.[4] Further, heeding the warning signs about manufacturing's decline, North Carolina's state institutions went into overdrive to help residents seize opportunities in the new economy. On the Milken Institute's 2010 Technology and Science Index, which measures tech talent and research and development investments, North Carolina ranked thirteenth, as compared to twenty-sixth-place Michigan.[5] North Carolina's public and private investment in building a workforce with the skills for new jobs in the life sciences, telecommunications, and software development helps sustain a competitive economy and a decent standard of living.

District of Columbia over the decade is somewhat different from that of most of the fifty states, largely because of the transitory nature of work there. The District has the highest percentage of residents who have recently moved from another state.[6] The nation's capital is a magnet for highly educated workers and a source for high-wage jobs, but also a place with employment turnover each election cycle. One other important factor that accounts for the increase in health, education, and income in the district is a considerable increase in the proportion of highly educated and well-paid workers settling in the District itself, partially the result of a big drop in violent crime. This trend, also seen in other big cities, made the District a more attractive place to live for relocating professionals who might have previously made their homes in the nearby suburbs of Maryland and Virginia.

Was the reversal in earnings over the decade at the national level mirrored in every state? In addition to the nation's capital, only six states

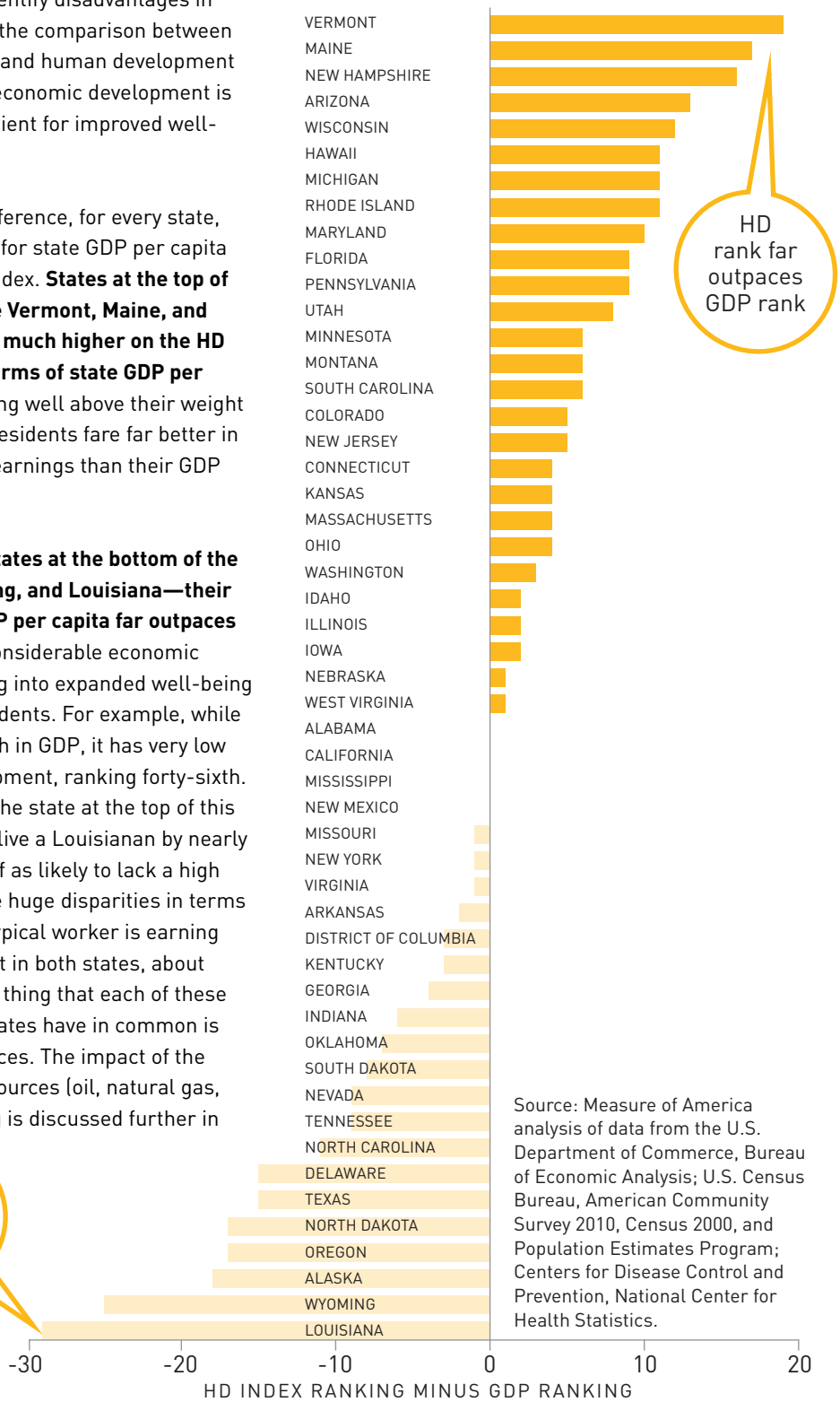
BOX 2 Economic Development Is Necessary but Not Sufficient for Improved Well-Being

How can human metrics help to better pinpoint effective policies and identify disadvantages in U.S. states? Looking at the comparison between economic performance and human development helps to illustrate that economic development is necessary but not sufficient for improved well-being.

The chart shows the difference, for every state, between their rankings for state GDP per capita and the American HD Index. **States at the top of the chart—for example Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire—rank much higher on the HD Index than they do in terms of state GDP per capita.** They are punching well above their weight in the sense that their residents fare far better in health, education, and earnings than their GDP would predict.

On the other hand, in states at the bottom of the chart—Alaska, Wyoming, and Louisiana—their ranking in terms of GDP per capita far outpaces their HD Index rank. Considerable economic activity is not translating into expanded well-being and opportunity for residents. For example, while Louisiana is seventeenth in GDP, it has very low levels of human development, ranking forty-sixth. A resident of Vermont, the state at the top of this chart, can expect to outlive a Louisianan by nearly half a decade and is half as likely to lack a high school diploma. Despite huge disparities in terms of market activity, the typical worker is earning nearly the same amount in both states, about $27,000. One important thing that each of these three bottom-ranked states have in common is valuable natural resources. The impact of the presence of natural resources (oil, natural gas, coal, etc.) on well-being is discussed further in BOX 3.

Difference Between GDP and Human Development Ranking in U.S. States

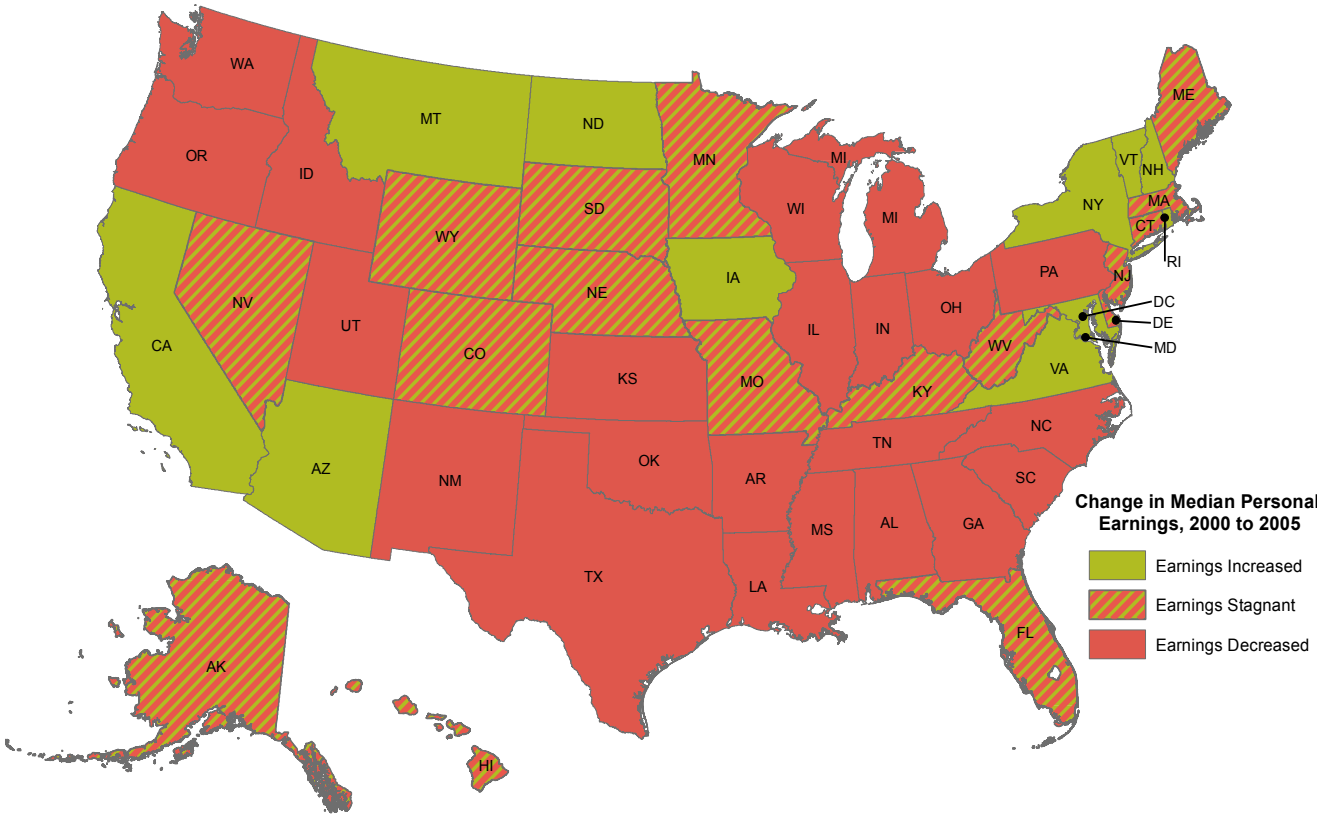


Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010, Census 2000, and Population Estimates Program; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

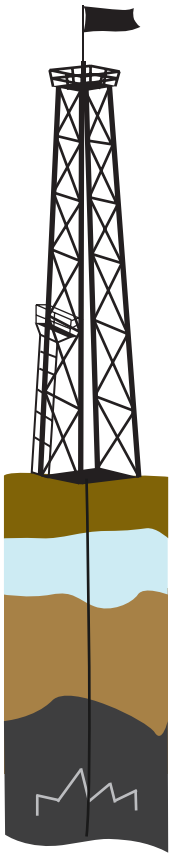
ended the decade with higher earnings than they started with—Montana, New Mexico, both Dakotas, West Virginia, and Wyoming. An important feature that almost all of these states have in common, except South Dakota, is natural resources; their economies rely heavily on oil, gas, mining, or all three. Did the presence of valuable natural resources in these states contribute to increased well-being for their residents? **(see BOX 3)**.

From the start of the decade to its midpoint, median wages and salaries either stalled or declined in thirty-nine states and in the nation as a whole after four decades of slow but continuous national progress **(see MAP 2)**. Further, this retreat in earnings happened alongside growing GDP. **FIGURE 6** shows the enormous disconnect between GDP and median personal earnings over the past thirty-five years. During the time that GDP nearly tripled, increasing from $5.4 trillion in 1974 to $14.5 trillion in 2010, the wages and salaries of the typical American barely budged, rising from $24,000 to $29,000.

MAP 2 Earnings Had Started to Retreat before the Great Recession



BOX 3 Are Extractive Industries Good for Human Development?



Only six states—Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming—plus the District of Columbia saw their incomes rise in real terms between 2000 and 2010. Leaving aside DC, which is unique in being home to the federal government and the complex web of organizations built around it, what do these states have in common? How did they buck the trend of declining wages in the first decade of the 2000s?

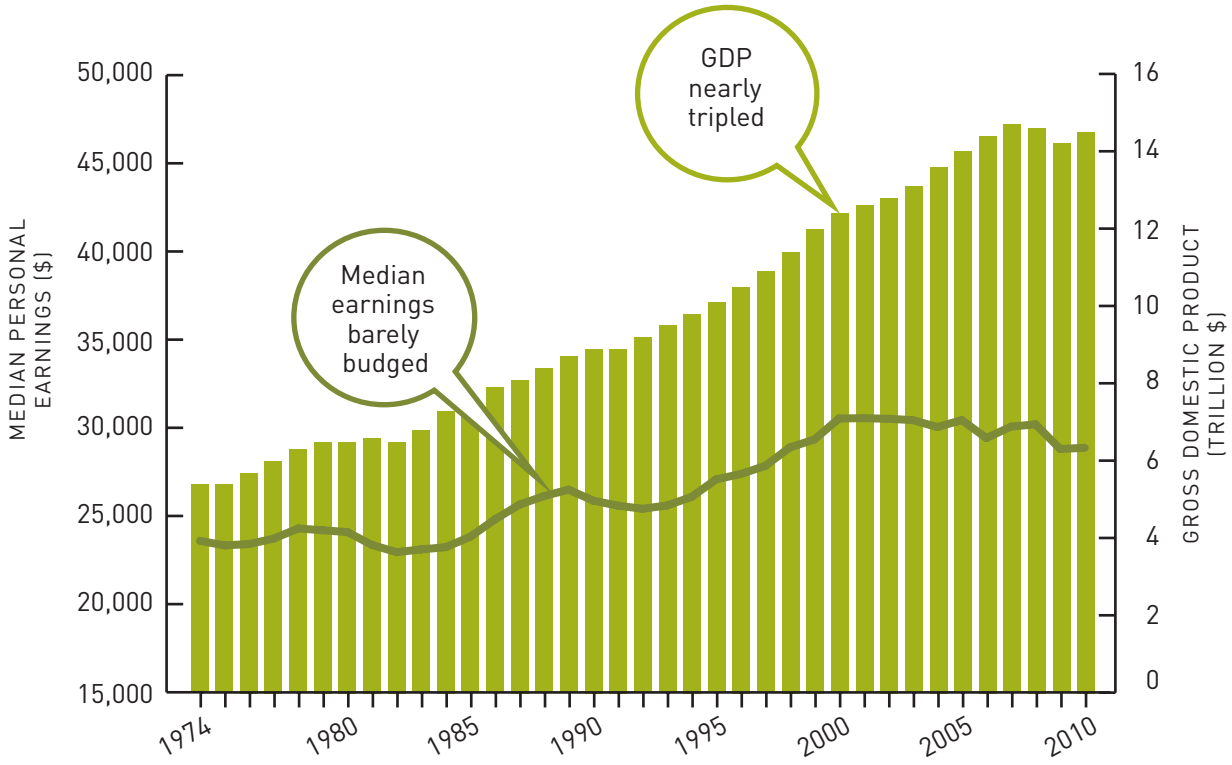
A large part of the answer can be found in extractive industries, particularly natural gas extracted through hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking." Five of these states are in the top ten in terms of the share of their state GDP that comes from oil and gas extraction as well as mining and mining support services—collectively referred to as "mining." The proportion of state GDP coming from mining in Montana, New Mexico, West Virginia, and Wyoming is more than double the national average—in Wyoming it is a full 30 percent of state GDP. Since 2005 fracking has grown significantly in North Dakota, a trend that appears to be continuing. In 2012 mining and construction fueled 43 percent of private nonfarm earnings growth in North Dakota.

Extractive industries tend to pay higher wages than other sectors; the mining industry (all occupations) has an hourly median wage of nearly $22, compared to about $16 for all occupations in all industries. More people working in higher-paying fracking jobs pushed up median personal earnings. As fracking continues to take hold and grow, workers, particularly men without bachelor's degrees—a group whose prospects have dwindled in the information age—are flocking to modern-day boom towns in these states to earn higher wages than they could elsewhere.

But are extractive industries good for human development? These jobs typically pay well compared to other jobs in the rural communities where extractive industries are located or other jobs that workers without college degrees could secure elsewhere. In addition, the influx of workers supports other local businesses. But the higher pay that workers earn is offset by dangerous working conditions, lack of job security (market changes can have big and sudden impacts), and relatively short careers (these jobs are often physically arduous and thus best suited to the young) without much room for advancement. Fracking boom towns have seen skyrocketing rents; poor, overcrowded living conditions and housing shortages; traffic, sanitation, and other environmental impacts; increased violence among workers and against women; and problems with substance abuse. Several media outlets have highlighted how the concentration of young, transient men in boom towns has created an atmosphere that many women and long-time residents find threatening.[7] Thus, the picture is mixed at best.

In addition, evidence from around the world shows that countries in which economies are based around natural resources like oil or diamonds tend to have higher levels of poverty and score lower on the global Human Development Index of the United Nations than countries with more diversified economies that rely more heavily on people's skills. This so-called natural resource curse occurs because elites, outside investors, or government officials capture profits for personal gain rather than investing them in areas that build people's capabilities and enhance well-being.[8] The curse is not inevitable: countries like Botswana (diamonds) and Norway (oil) have invested their natural resource wealth in long-term human development. The opportunity exists for natural resources to fuel people's well-being, but the link is anything but automatic.

FIGURE 6 GDP vs. Median Earnings: Change From 1974 to 2010



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey and American Community Survey (earnings); Bureau of Economic Analysis (GDP). Figures given in constant 2010 dollars.

Focusing only on the past decade, which factors have contributed to stagnating wages for millions of workers? Productivity is not the answer; workers were actually 23 percent more productive in 2010 than in 2000.[9] Part of the answer lies in the forces of globalization; a new labor force of over a billion people from around the world has been added to the pool of U.S. job-seekers, with businesses relocating to regions with cheaper labor and American employers reducing wages to compete. But the explanation also lies in domestic business and policy decisions that favor high-wage earners over others. The minimum wage has lagged way behind inflation (the real minimum wage was 12 percent lower in 2011 than it was in 1967) while top executives in the expanding financial sector have seen their pay rise exponentially. Further, although the economic pie is growing, workers are receiving a smaller slice of it than they did in the past; economic gains are going less and less to workers in the form of higher wages and more to investors in the form of better investment returns such as higher dividends.[10]

State Comparisons by Race and Ethnicity

Sorting state-level data by race and ethnicity is important for understanding comparative well-being both across and within states. Well-being levels range from Asian Americans in New Jersey, with an Index score of 9.04, to Native Americans in South Dakota, with a score of 1.27 **(see TABLES on pages 47–51)**. These scores uncover surprising anomalies. For instance, Florida ranks thirtieth of the fifty states, but fifth for Latinos. Similarly, New York sits in eighth position, but African Americans in the Empire State have higher levels of well-being than African Americans in any U.S. state save two, Maryland and Massachusetts.

Focusing on outcomes in one racial and ethnic group by state also reveals strikingly uneven results. In some cases, the score for the top state for that group is twice that of the bottom state **(see SIDEBAR)**. Other findings include the following:

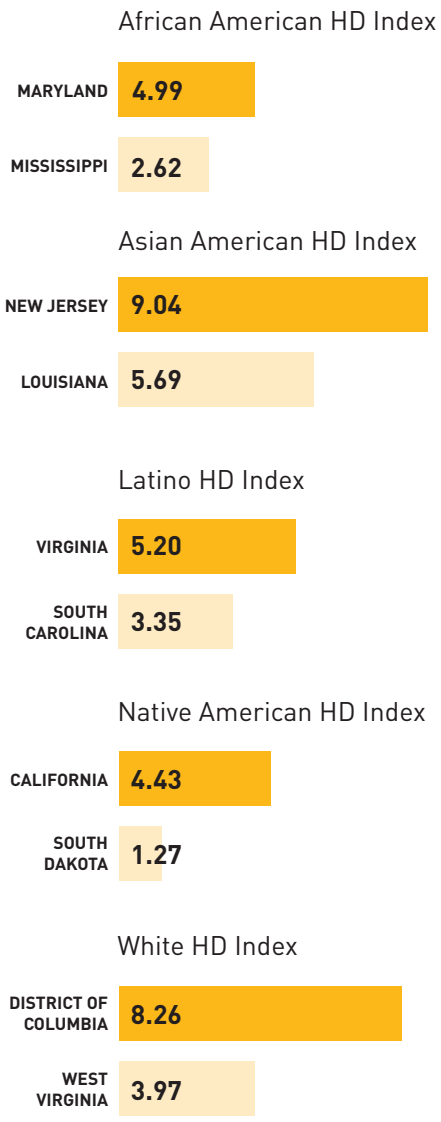
- *African Americans.* While African Americans rank next to last nationwide, the HD index for **Maryland**'s African Americans is 4.99, near the national average and well above that of African Americans in **Mississippi**. African Americans in Maryland earn a full $17,000 more than African Americans in Mississippi.

- *Asian Americans.* Only 8 percent of Asian American adults in **New Jersey** lack a high school diploma, compared to 23 percent in **Louisiana**.

- *Latinos.* Latinos have the smallest state-to-state well-being gap of the five major racial and ethnic groups, with **Virginia** at the top and **South Carolina** at the bottom. Latinos in both states have some of the lowest rates of school enrollment.

- *Native Americans.* **South Dakota**'s Native Americans have well-being levels lower than those of the average American over half a century ago; Native Americans in **California** are far closer to today's national average, with well-being levels three and a half times those of Native Americans in South Dakota.

- *Whites.* A white baby born in the **District of Columbia** can expect to outlive a white baby born the same day in **West Virginia** by nearly nine years. Working-age white residents in the nation's capital earn more than double those in West Virginia ($57,000 compared to $26,000).



Well-Being Comparisons: America's 25 Largest Metropolitan Areas

This section presents and explores American Human Development Index scores for the country's major metropolitan areas as well as scores for the different racial and ethnic groups within them.

People living in the nation's twenty-five largest metro areas tend to have higher levels of well-being and access to opportunity than the average American. Only four metro areas—Houston, Tampa–St. Petersburg, San Antonio, and Riverside–San Bernardino—have HD Index scores below the national average of 5.03; twenty-one metro areas perform better than average, with four matching or exceeding the Index score of the top-ranked state on the American Human Development Index, Connecticut.

The country's twenty-five most populous metropolitan areas are home to roughly four in ten Americans. As defined by the White House Office of Management and Budget, a metro area is a region anchored by a key city or group of cities plus the suburban and exurban communities that have significant economic ties to the urban core. Despite the tremendous diversity of communities and people in America's biggest cities, metro areas are interconnected economically, politically, socially, culturally, geographically, and historically, with common labor markets, transportation systems, and weather and climatic conditions, not to mention shared sensibilities, frames of reference, and regional loyalties. Metro areas are thus a valuable unit of analysis for assessing people's well-being and understanding the choices and opportunities available to different groups of Americans.

Top and Bottom Five Metropolitan Areas on the American Human Development Index

The metro areas that perform best on the HD Index are, starting from the top, Washington, DC, San Francisco, Boston, Minneapolis–St. Paul, and New York. Workers in the top-ranked Washington, DC metro area make over $14,000 more than the typical American wage-earner, are more than twice as likely to have a graduate degree as other Americans, and live 2.1 years longer **(see TABLE 3)**.

People living in the nation's largest metro areas tend to have higher levels of well-being than the average American.

Top ranking metro areas:

1. Washington, DC
2. San Fransisco
3. Boston
4. Minneapolis–St. Paul
5. New York

Bottom ranking metro areas:

21. Detroit
22. Houston
23. Tampa-St. Petersburg
24. San Antonio
25. Riverside–San Bernardino

The metro areas with the lowest levels of well-being are Detroit, Houston, Tampa, San Antonio, and, in last place, Riverside-San Bernardino. In Riverside–San Bernardino, one in five adults over 25 did not graduate high school. Earnings are about $2,000 less per year than the national median.

Metro Area Human Development and the Great Recession

A comparison of the HD Index in 2008 to that in 2010 offers a summary assessment of the effect of the Great Recession on human development. The top six metro areas in the 2008 Index retained their spots in 2010, with overall Index scores that rose slightly or stayed the same. Not surprisingly, however, their gains came not from income—in fact, most of the six lost ground in terms of earnings—but rather from increased life expectancy and an uptick in adult educational attainment. On the other hand, there was considerable shake-up in the bottom half of the metro area Index between 2008 and 2010. Though the rankings were more volatile at the bottom of the Index ranking than at the top, a decline in earnings and an increase in both life expectancy and adult educational attainment was the norm for almost all the metro areas along the well-being scale.

Increased life expectancy and an uptick in adult educational attainment fueled rising Index scores.

The five metro areas that saw the greatest increases in their overall Index scores between 2008 and 2010 did so largely on the strength of improvements in health: Baltimore, Washington, DC, San Antonio, Dallas, and Boston. Baltimore, DC, and San Antonio appear to have escaped some of the worst recessionary impacts, gaining ground in all three Index areas, including earnings. San Antonio, although it ranked last in 2008 and second-to-last in 2010, is gaining ground at a comparatively quick clip.

The five metro areas that saw decreases in their overall scores between 2008 and 2010 can lay blame squarely on the Great Recession. Due to fewer hours worked and lower wages, national median earnings decreased from $30,489 in 2005 to $28,899 in 2010. Because of differences in regional labor markets, however, cities varied in terms of the earnings hits they suffered. Riverside–San Bernardino, Portland, Atlanta, Miami, and Tampa–St. Petersburg, the cities with drops in their overall scores, are among the cities that lost the most ground in terms of earnings over that period, despite their gains in health and education.

Economic shocks like the Great Recession affect Index scores chiefly through their effect on earnings, which are highly sensitive to labor market conditions. As the economy tanked, employers cut jobs, reduced hours, and cut pay, directly and immediately affecting 2008 median earnings. Outcomes in health and education, on the other hand, are the result of longer-term investments. An economic shock cannot take away educational credentials that people already possess, for instance, and in a recession some people will remain in school to wait out a bad labor market, leading to an increase in educational attainment.

TABLE 3 American Human Development Index by Metro Area, 2010

RANK	METRO AREA	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELORS DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
	United States	**5.03**	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899
1	Washington, DC	6.83	81.0	10.4	89.6	46.8	22.3	79.1	43,415
2	San Francisco	6.69	82.1	12.8	87.2	43.4	16.8	80.6	40,300
3	Boston	6.46	80.9	9.4	90.6	43.0	19.0	81.4	37,348
4	Minneapolis–St. Paul	6.19	81.4	7.0	93.0	37.9	12.5	79.7	35,118
5	New York	6.12	81.1	15.3	84.7	36.0	14.6	79.9	36,380
6	Seattle	5.97	80.5	8.8	91.2	37.0	13.1	75.5	36,031
7	Baltimore	5.75	77.7	12.3	87.7	35.1	15.2	77.7	38,629
8	Denver	5.69	79.9	11.2	88.8	38.2	13.2	77.2	32,756
9	San Diego	5.66	81.3	14.9	85.1	33.7	12.7	77.0	31,354
10	Philadelphia	5.62	78.4	11.6	88.4	33.1	13.1	80.4	34,527
11	Sacramento	5.54	80.1	12.9	87.1	29.4	10.0	80.1	31,811
12	Chicago	5.51	79.3	13.6	86.4	34.0	12.8	79.7	31,757
13	Portland	5.46	80.1	10.1	89.9	33.0	11.8	77.2	30,281
14	Los Angeles	5.40	81.4	22.5	77.5	31.0	10.7	79.6	29,280
15	Atlanta	5.27	78.4	12.5	87.5	34.1	11.8	78.7	30,611
16	Phoenix	5.20	80.2	14.0	86.0	27.2	9.2	73.7	30,532
17	Dallas–Ft. Worth	5.18	78.8	16.4	83.6	31.1	10.0	77.3	30,930
18	St. Louis	5.17	77.9	11.1	88.9	29.9	11.5	79.5	30,513
19	Pittsburgh	5.16	78.2	8.7	91.3	29.1	10.8	80.9	28,983
20	Miami	5.10	80.9	17.3	82.7	28.1	10.4	78.5	26,447
21	Detroit	5.06	77.6	11.9	88.1	27.3	10.5	79.5	30,382
22	Houston	5.02	78.6	19.4	80.6	28.4	9.8	76.8	30,586
23	Tampa–St. Petersburg	4.75	78.0	13.1	86.9	26.2	8.4	77.7	27,365
24	San Antonio	4.71	79.0	17.5	82.5	25.4	9.1	75.9	26,678
25	Riverside–San Bernardino	4.60	79.3	21.8	78.2	19.5	6.9	76.2	26,967

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 and Population Estimates Program, as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

Metro Area Comparisons by Race and Ethnicity

Big cities are home to extremes in well-being, with significant variation by race and ethnicity as well as by neighborhood. **TABLE 4** presents the twenty-five largest metro areas, their Index score for the population as a whole, and their Index scores for their African American, Asian American, Latino, and white residents. Because most major metropolitan areas do not have a sufficiently large Native American population to allow for reliable calculation of the Index, Native Americans are not included in this table.

TABLE 4 Human Development by Metro Area for Racial and Ethnic Groups

RANK	METRO AREA	ALL	AFRICAN AMERICANS	ASIAN AMERICANS	LATINOS	WHITES
	United States	**5.03**	3.81	7.21	4.05	5.43
1	Washington	6.83	5.53	8.39	5.60	7.91
2	San Francisco	6.69	4.72	7.57	4.84	7.67
3	Boston	6.46	5.09	8.20	5.10	6.80
4	Minneapolis–St. Paul	6.19	4.02	6.21		6.48
5	New York	6.12	4.85	7.67	4.62	7.15
6	Seattle	5.97	4.27	6.98	4.77	6.26
7	Baltimore	5.75	4.16	8.71		6.36
8	Denver	5.69	4.23	6.68	3.75	6.44
9	San Diego	5.66	4.76	7.11	4.38	6.34
10	Philadelphia	5.62	3.83	7.61	4.13	6.29
11	Sacramento	5.54	4.59	6.41	4.56	6.01
12	Chicago	5.51	3.90	8.16	4.48	6.36
13	Portland	5.46	4.36	6.60	4.15	5.62
14	Los Angeles	5.40	4.59	7.27	4.06	6.81
15	Atlanta	5.27	4.46	7.25		5.99
16	Phoenix	5.20	4.31	7.17	3.78	5.85
17	Dallas–Ft. Worth	5.18	4.40	7.75	3.80	6.16
18	St. Louis	5.17	3.42			5.47
19	Pittsburgh	5.16	3.29			5.34
20	Miami	5.10	3.93	7.01	4.71	6.22
21	Detroit	5.06	3.58	8.83	3.75	5.44
22	Houston	5.02	4.28	7.31	3.92	6.20
23	Tampa–St. Petersburg	4.75	3.67		4.23	5.12
24	San Antonio	4.71	4.14		3.96	5.84
25	Riverside–San Bernardino	4.60	4.67	7.26	3.94	5.40

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010 and Population Estimates Program as well as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Missing values are unavailable due to small population size or unreliable estimates. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

The cities in **TABLE 4** are ranked from best to worst in the whole population. But the columns that show scores by race and ethnicity answer a question of fundamental importance: best for whom? The Washington, DC, metro area tops the chart with the highest well-being score, 6.83. It is also the city where three racial/ethnic groups register their highest Index scores. But the best metro area for Asian Americans is not DC, but rather Detroit, where they score 8.83. Detroit, however, is third-to-last of the twenty-five metro areas for African Americans and fourth-to-last for whites.

The best metro area in terms of well-being for Asian Americans is Detroit. But Detroit ranks near the bottom for whites and African Americans.

Unfortunately, one constant emerges clearly from this table: in no major U.S. metropolitan area do either African Americans or Latinos have well-being levels that equal or exceed those of Asian Americans or whites. African Americans and Latinos score quite well in Washington, DC, but they still have lower well-being levels than their Asian American and white neighbors.

Health in Metro Areas

Life expectancy is the cumulative result of the environments in which people have lived and worked, their habitual daily behaviors, and their access to and quality of health care (together called the "social determinants of health") coupled with genetic makeup. As risk factors like smoking have decreased in the population as a whole, and as health-protecting behaviors like seatbelt use have become the social norm—largely thanks to public health measures—the average American has been living longer, nine years longer in 2010 than in 1960.

This decades-long positive trend was not thrown off course by the recession. Life expectancy in all twenty-five metro areas stayed constant or increased between 2008 and 2010.

Sixteen of the largest twenty-five metro areas have life expectancies above the national average, which is 78.9 years. People living in the San Francisco (82.1), Los Angeles (81.4), Minneapolis–St. Paul (81.4), San Diego (81.3), and New York (81.1) metro areas have the longest life expectancies. Residents in and around Pittsburgh (78.2), Tampa-St. Petersburg (78.0), St. Louis (77.9), Baltimore (77.7), and Detroit (77.6) have the shortest life expectancies of the twenty-five.

Adding race and ethnicity to analysis of the metro areas creates a different ranking. Asian Americans in Baltimore top this list with a life expectancy of a stunning 90.5 years **(see TABLE 5)**, although Baltimore is in the bottom five for metro areas overall. Though Detroit is at the bottom of the metro area list with a life expectancy of 77.6 years, Asian Americans in that city can expect to live an average of 89.3 years.

The racial breakdown by metro area spotlights the grave inequities that characterize the health of African Americans. African Americans in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Baltimore, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Chicago have life expectancies on par with those in the United States as a whole in the late 1970s, more than three decades ago. Strikingly, Baltimore and Detroit each make both a top five list (on the strength of Asian American life expectancy) and a bottom five list (due to the low life expectancy of African Americans).

TABLE 5 Asian Americans in Baltimore Outlive African Americans in Pittsburgh by Eighteen Years

GROUP	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)
Asian Americans in Baltimore	90.5
Asian Americans in Miami	90.4
Latinos in Washington, DC	90.1
Asian Americans in Dallas-Ft. Worth	89.4
Asian Americans in Detroit	89.3

GROUP	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)
African Americans in Chicago	73.7
African Americans in Tampa-St. Petersburg	73.5
African Americans in Baltimore	73.4
African Americans in Detroit	72.9
African Americans in Pittsburgh	72.4

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Please see Methodological Note for more details.

Education in Metro Areas

Adult educational attainment is the product of one-to-two decades' worth of opportunities, influences, resources, and decisions. As with health, the recession has not seriously derailed the upward educational trend of the population as a whole that has characterized the last half-century. The impact of the recession on educational attainment for some current students may have been a decision to leave school because of financial hardship, but others not previously considering additional education may have chosen staying in school over entering a dismal job market.

The Washington, DC, metro area has the highest education score, followed by Boston, San Francisco, Minneapolis–St. Paul, and Philadelphia **(see TABLE 6)**. In Washington, DC, 46.8 percent of adults have at least a bachelor's degree, and 22 percent have a graduate degree, more than double the national percentage. The high rate of educational attainment in the nation's capital reflects the fact that the city is an education magnet, drawing highly educated people from across the country to lucrative jobs related to the federal government.

The Riverside–San Bernardino metro area has the lowest educational score; more than one in five adults over age twenty-five lack a high school diploma or equivalent, and the share of adults with bachelor's and graduate degrees—19.5 percent and 6.9 percent respectively—is well

below the national average. San Antonio, Phoenix, Houston, and Tampa also struggle when it comes to education.

Nationally, Asian Americans have the highest education scores, followed by whites, African Americans, Native Americans, and Latinos. A similar pattern holds at the metro area level. In San Francisco, Denver, Minneapolis–St. Paul, and New York, whites have slightly higher education scores than Asian Americans, but in the seventeen other cities with a sufficiently large Asian American population to be included in this analysis, Asian Americans top the chart.

TABLE 6 Top and Bottom Five Metro Areas on the Education Index

RANK	METRO AREA	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	RANK	METRO AREA	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)
	United States	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6						
1	Washington, DC	89.6	46.8	22.3	79.1	21	Tampa–St. Petersburg	86.9	26.2	8.4	77.7
2	Boston	90.6	43.0	19.0	81.4	22	Houston	80.6	28.4	9.8	76.8
3	San Francisco	87.2	43.4	16.8	80.6	23	Phoenix	86.0	27.2	9.2	73.7
4	Minneapolis–St. Paul	93.0	37.9	12.5	79.7	24	San Antonio	82.5	25.4	9.1	75.9
5	Philadelphia	88.4	33.1	13.1	80.4	25	Riverside–San Bernardino	78.2	19.5	6.9	76.2

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010.

Likewise, in the twenty cities with a sufficiently large Latino population to be included in this analysis, Latinos perform the worst in all but one, Miami. There is little overlap between the metro area scores of Asian Americans and whites on the one hand and African Americans and Latinos on the other. Whites in Detroit, Phoenix, Tampa-St. Peterburg, and Riverside and African Americans in Washington DC, Boston, Atlanta, and San Francisco have roughly equivalent education scores, but those are the only cases in which African American or Latino education scores are higher than Asian American or white education scores.

Earnings in Metro Areas

Earnings, as mentioned above, was the only component of the Index to decline as a result of the recession. Earnings are a snapshot of a person's wages or salary in a given year, and this area of the HD Index is subject to more volatility than either education or health. As noted through this report, median earnings were already inching downward in most states prior to the Great Recession, though less dramatically.

Earnings are highest in the Washington, DC, metro area at about $43,000, followed by San Francisco, Baltimore, Boston, and New York **(see TABLE 7)**. Earnings in these areas are well above the national median of $28,899. The lowest earnings are found in Miami, $26,447; rounding out the bottom five are San Antonio, Riverside, Tampa-St. Petersburg, and Pittsburgh.

As with education, the data show a divide between Asian American and whites on the one hand and African Americans and Latinos on the other.

- African Americans earn the most in the DC metro area ($38,642), and the least in Minneapolis ($20,816), a surprising finding obscured by the latter city's top-five ranking for the population as a whole on the Index.
- Asian Americans earn the most in Detroit ($47,798) and the least in Miami ($26,666).
- Latinos earn the most in the DC metro area ($25,385), the least in Portland ($19,321). The earnings high for Latinos is below the earnings low for whites and Asian Americans.
- Whites earn the most in the DC metro area ($55,420), about twice the national median) and the least in Pittsburgh ($30,220).

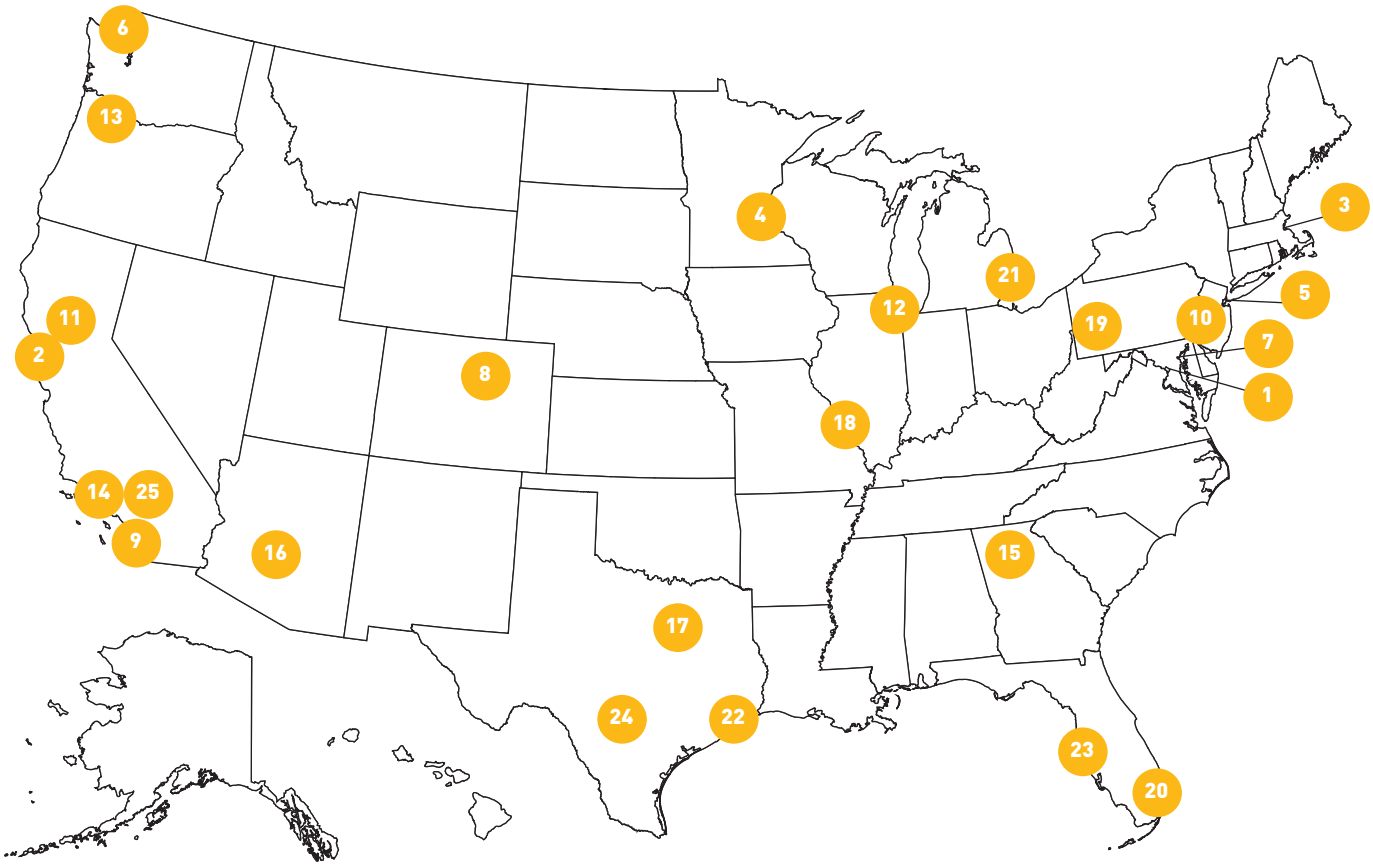
TABLE 7 Top and Bottom Five Metro Areas in Earnings

RANK	METRO AREA	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
1	Washington, DC	43,415
2	San Francisco	40,300
3	Baltimore	38,629
4	Boston	37,348
5	New York	36,380

RANK	METRO AREA	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)
21	Pittsburgh	28,983
22	Tampa–St. Petersburg	27,365
23	Riverside–San Bernardino	26,967
24	San Antonio	26,678
25	Miami	26,447

Source: Measure of America analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2010.

Metro Area Snapshots



1 **Washington, DC–Arlington–Alexandria Metro Area**

The Washington, DC, metro area tops the well-being ranking with a score of 6.83; it is also the city in which African Americans, Latinos, and whites score the highest. People living in and around the nation's capital have a life expectancy of 81 years. The city tops both the educational index (46.8 percent of adults have a bachelor's degree) and the earnings index (median personal earnings are $43,415).

2 **San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont Metro Area**

San Francisco is close on the heels of Washington, DC, with an Index score of 6.69. San Francisco is first in life expectancy, at 82.1 years; second in median personal earnings, at $40,300 per year; and third in education, with more than four in ten adults holding at least a bachelor's degree. Interestingly, while San Francisco is in the top three for Latinos and whites, the Bay Area comes in ninth in terms of Asian American well-being.

3 **Boston–Cambridge–Quincy Metro Area**

Boston's Index score, 6.46, secures the metro area the third spot in the rankings. Bostonians can expect to live 80.9 years; more than four in ten have a bachelor's degree; and median personal earnings are $37,348. Boston tops the charts in school enrollment and has the distinction of being the metro area where African Americans can expect to live the longest, 79.9 years.

4

Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington Metro Area

The Twin Cities region ranks fourth among the twenty-five largest U.S. metro areas in terms of well-being, scoring 6.19. Minneapolis has the lowest rate of adults over age twenty-five who did not complete high school, just 7 percent—half the national rate and less than one-third the rate of Los Angeles, which performs worst on this dimension. Median earnings are $35,118, and the life expectancy is an impressive 81.4 years. For African Americans, however, this metro area ranks eighteenth, underperforming significantly in comparison to its overall fourth-place ranking. One in five African Americans over 25 in Minneapolis–St. Paul did not complete high school. African Americans in the Twin Cities region earn less than African Americans in any other major metro area, just $20,816.

For Asian Americans, Minneapolis is in last place among the twenty-one metro areas with a sufficiently large Asian American population to be included in this analysis. Minneapolis–St. Paul is home to a large Hmong population—nearly one in three Asian Americans here is Hmong.[11] Hmong people, fleeing persecution in Laos after the Vietnam War, began to arrive in the Twin Cities in 1975. With limited English, little formal education, no assets, and a recent history marked by trauma and displacement, these new Americans faced many barriers that are still reflected in the community's current Index scores.[12]

5

New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island Metro Area

The New York City metro area ranks fifth, with a score of 6.12. Life expectancy is 81.1; median earnings are $36,380; and 36 percent of adults age twenty-five and older have at least a bachelor's degree. Though the New York City metro are is ahead of the nation as a whole in bachelor's degree attainment, it is doing worse than the national average in terms of the share of adults who have completed high school; 15.3 percent of adult New York City–area residents lack a high school diploma or equivalent. New York City is the third-best-scoring metro area for both African Americans and whites in well-being, though the gap between these two groups—4.85 vs. 7.15, respectively—is large.

6

Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue Metro Area

Seattle ranks sixth, with a score of 5.97. Life expectancy is 80.5 years. Only 8.8 percent of adults lack a high school diploma, significantly better than the national average of 14.4 percent and the third-best in the metro rankings; 37 percent of adults age 25 and up are graduates of a four-year college or university. Median earnings for all workers are $36,031, about $7,000 more than the national median. Seattle ranks near the bottom for Asian Americans—number seventeen out of the twenty-one cities with a large enough Asian American population to be included in this analysis—but near the top, fourth, for Latinos.

7

Baltimore–Towson Metro Area

Baltimore ranks seventh overall with an Index score of 5.75. Though Baltimore soars in earnings, ranking third with median earnings of $38,629, and performs well in education, ranking ninth, it is second from the bottom in terms of life expectancy, only 77.7 years. For African Americans, Baltimore ranks number sixteen, although Maryland tops the state chart when it comes to the well-being of African Americans. Asian Americans register their second-highest score in Baltimore, whereas the metro area comes in ninth for whites.

8

Denver–Aurora–Bloomfield Metro Area

Denver ranks eighth, with a score of 5.69. Residents of the Mile High City and its environs can expect to live 79.9 years and have median earnings of $32,756. Thirty-eight percent of adults have at least a bachelor's degree, ten percentage points higher than the national average. Although Denver is seventh for whites, it places fifteenth for African Americans, eighteenth (out of twenty-one) for Asian Americans, and last for Latinos.

9

San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos Metro Area

San Diego ranks ninth. Life expectancy in San Diego is 81.3 years, the fourth-best among the twenty-five largest metro areas; its fellow Californian neighbors to the north, San Francisco and Los Angeles, occupy first and second place. California has a larger share of residents who identify as Latino or Asian American than most U.S. states, and these are the two racial and ethnic groups that have the longest life expectancies. Earnings in San Diego are $31,354. San Diego has about the same share of adults who lack a high school diploma as the country as a whole, nearly one in seven, but a larger share of adults who hold a bachelor's degree, about one in three. San Diego ranks fourth for African American well-being. For whites San Diego ranks tenth and for Latinos, San Diego ranks ninth.

10

Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington Metro Area

Coming in tenth is the Philadelphia Metro Area. Philly ranks twentieth in health, with a life expectancy of 78.4 years, eighth in income, and an impressive fifth when it comes to education. One in three metro residents holds a four-year college degree. Philadelphia ranks poorly for African Americans (twenty-first). African Americans in Philadelphia have a life expectancy of 73.7 years, the sixth shortest life span for all racial groups in all twenty-five cities.

11

Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville Metro Area

The Sacramento metro area comes in eleventh with a score of 5.54. Life expectancy is 80.1, median earnings $31,811, and the share of the adult population with at least a bachelor's degree is just shy of 30 percent. Sacramento is second-to-last for Asian Americans, and sixteenth for whites, but both African Americans and Latinos are doing relatively well in comparison to those groups in other metro areas.

12

Chicago–Joliet–Naperville Metro Area

The Windy Cindy comes in number twelve, with a score of 5.51. Residents of the Chicago metro area can expect to live 79.3 years, have median earnings of $31,757, and perform better than the national average in terms of the share of adults who hold at least a high school diploma (86.4 percent), a bachelor's degree (34 percent), or a graduate degree (12.8). Though Chicago, on average, has a middle-of-the-pack ranking, disaggregating by race and ethnicity reveals a city of extremes. For Asian Americans, Chicago is in the top five for overall well-being and second for bachelor's degree attainment (63.7 percent of Asian Americans in Chicago complete a four-year degree). For African Americans, Chicago ranks twentieth on the Index overall, twenty-first in health. A life expectancy gap of fourteen years separates Asian Americans and African Americans in Chicago.

13

Portland–Vancouver–Hillsboro Metro Area

Portland ranks thirteenth, with a score of 5.46. Life expectancy is 80.1 years; nine in ten adults have at least a high school diploma, and one in three has a bachelor's degree; and median earnings are

$30,281, about $1,400 more than the national average. Like Chicago, Portland's middle-of-the-road ranking obscures significant differences among racial and ethnic groups. The city ranks eleventh for both African Americans and Latinos, but nineteenth for Asian Americans and twentieth for whites. Although Asian Americans and whites are doing less well in Portland than members of their racial and ethnic groups in most other metro areas, however, they still have higher scores than their African American and Latino neighbors.

14

Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana Metro Area

With a score of 5.40, the LA metro area ranks fourteenth. Life expectancy is 81.4 years, and median personal earnings are $29,280. In education, LA performs a bit better than the national average in terms of the share of adults with bachelor's degrees (31 percent) and graduate degrees (10.7 percent), but much worse when it comes to the share of adults with at least a high school diploma; 22.5 percent of LA adults did not complete high school, the highest percentage of the major metro areas. For whites, Los Angeles ranks fourth overall, sixth in earnings, and fifth in the share of adults with at least a bachelor's degree, much better than the showing for the city as a whole. For other groups, Los Angeles was a metro area with mostly average rankings relative to the scores of each group in other metros.

15

Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta Metro Area

Atlanta ranks fifteenth, with a score of 5.27. Life expectancy is 78.4 years, just below the national average of 78.9 years and a nineteenth place ranking among the country's largest metropolitan areas. In education, 87.5 percent of adults over 25 have a high school degree, 34.1 percent have a bachelor's degree, and 11.8 have a graduate degree, all slightly above the national average. Median personal earnings are $30,611, also higher than the national figure. More than one in four African American adults over 25 have a bachelor's degree in Atlanta, giving the city second place in this category.

16

Phoenix–Mesa–Glendale Metro Area

Phoenix ranks sixteenth, with a score of 5.20. Life expectancy is 80.2 years, and median earnings are $30,532. Educational performance lags in comparison to that of other major metro areas, but is on par with the national average, with 86 percent of adults holding at least a high school diploma and 27.2 percent holding at least a bachelor's degree. Although Phoenix has an average performance overall, Latinos register their third-lowest score, 3.78, in this metro area; Asian Americans score 7.17, whites score 5.85, and African Americans score 4.31.

17

Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington Metro Area

The Dallas metro area ranks seventeenth, with a score of 5.18. Life expectancy is 78.8 years, median earnings are $30,930, and educational attainment among adults is near the national average; 83.6 percent of adults have at least a high school diploma, and 31.1 percent of adults have at least a bachelor's degree. Like Phoenix, Dallas registers some of the lowest scores for Latinos; 45.9 percent of adults lack a high school diploma, and median earnings are just $20,973, on par with national earnings in the mid 1960s. In contrast, Asian Americans register their sixth-highest overall score and third-highest life expectancy in this city.

18

Saint Louis Metro Area

St. Louis ranks eighteenth, with a score of 5.17. Life expectancy is 77.9 years, nearly nine in ten adults 25 and older have at least a high school diploma and three in ten hold a bachelor's degree, and median earnings are $30,513. African Americans register their second-lowest score in this metro area, 3.42; their life expectancy is just 73.8, and median earnings are $22,112, comparable to national earnings in the late 1960s. Whites, in contrast, have median earnings of $31,995.

19

Pittsburgh Metro Area

Pittsburgh, with a score of 5.16, comes in nineteenth. Life expectancy is 78.2 years, and median earnings are $28,983. Pittsburgh performs near the national average for the share of adults with at least bachelor's and graduate degrees, but is far ahead in terms of the share that has completed high school. Only 8.7 percent of adults lack a high school diploma, an impressive second-place showing. Pittsburgh registers the lowest score for African Americans among the twenty-five largest U.S. metropolitan areas, just 3.29; this is the lowest score of any group in any of the metro areas. Life expectancy for African Americans in Pittsburgh, 72.4 years, is likewise the lowest value for any group in any metro area. Median earnings for whites are lower in Pittsburgh than for whites in any other major metro area.

20

Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach Metro Area

The Sunshine State's largest metro area, Miami, ranks twentieth, with a score of 5.10. Life expectancy is 80.9 years, two years above the national average. Both earnings and education, however, are below national levels. Median earnings are $26,447, the lowest among the twenty-five largest metro areas. The shares of adults over 25 with at least a high school and bachelor's degree are 82.7 percent and 28.1 percent, respectively. A bright spot: Miami has the fifth-highest score for Latinos overall, and their top score for education.

21

Detroit–Warren–Livonia Metro Area

The Motor City and its environs rank twenty-first, with a score of 5.06. Life expectancy is 77.6 years, and median earnings are $30,382. In education, 88.1 percent of adults over 25 have at least a high school degree, 27.3 hold a bachelor's degree, and 10.5 hold a graduate or professional degree, figures on par with the national average. Interestingly, despite its twenty-first-place finish overall, Detroit tops the charts for Asian American well-being, with a score of 8.83. The majority of Asian Americans in Detroit trace their heritage to the Indian sub-continent, with 41 percent reporting Indian ancestry, and others having roots in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka.[13] Detroit vies for last place among the twenty metro areas ranked for Latinos, third-to-last for African Americans, and fourth-to-last for whites. African American life expectancy is only 72.9 years.

22

Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown Metro Area

With a score of 5.02, the Houston metro area ranks twenty-second. Life expectancy is 78.6 years and earnings are $30,586; the share of adults lacking a high school diploma is 19.4 percent, worse than the national average, but the shares of adults with bachelor's and graduate degrees are on par with the national average. A large percentage of Latino adults in Houston did not complete high school, just over 44 percent, and Latino earnings are also quite low, $21,295, similar to nationally prevailing wages in the United States in the mid-1960s.

23

Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater Metro Area

Tampa-St. Pete ranks twenty-third, with a score (4.75) that trails that of the nation as a whole. Life expectancy is 78 years, and median personal earnings are $27,365. Among adults age 25 and up, 86.9 percent hold at least a high school degree, 26.2 percent hold a bachelor's degree, and 8.4 percent hold a graduate degree. Among the twenty-five largest U.S. metropolitan areas, Tampa ranks last in terms of the well-being of whites. Nonetheless, whites in Tampa, with a score of 5.12, are still doing better than their African American (3.67) and Latino (4.23) neighbors. A comparative bright spot is the education score for Latinos, the third highest for this group.

24

San Antonio–New Braunfels Metro Area

The San Antonio metro area ranked twenty-fourth, with a score of 4.71. Life expectancy, 79 years, is on par with the national average, but median personal earnings, $26,678, are over $2,000 less than the national median. The region has a high rate of adults without a high school degree, 17.5 percent. One in four adults holds at least a bachelor's degree. School enrollment for all people ages 3 to 24 is low, just 75.9 percent, the third lowest of any of the major metro areas. The good news is that San Antonio, last-place-finisher in 2008 and second-to-last in this analysis, is gaining ground on the strength of small improvements in all three dimensions of the Index.

25

Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario Metro Area

Riverside-San Bernardino is in last place among the twenty-five largest metro areas in terms of human well-being, with an Index score of 4.60. Life expectancy, 79.3 years, is slightly higher than the national average, but median personal earnings, $26,967, are about $2,000 less than the national median. In terms of education, about one in five adults over 25 did not complete high school. In contrast to the metro areas ranking overall, Asian Americans have relatively high levels of well-being compared to their Inland Empire neighbors; Riverside-San Bernardino ranks twelfth for Asian Americans.

Conclusion

Economic indicators are the standard lens through which we try to understand the world around us. Listen to the radio as you drive to the office in the morning, check a news website at work, or flip on the TV at the end of the day; you're sure to hear something about the economy. Perhaps the quarterly GDP numbers are out, or maybe there's a new jobs report. It's hard *not* to hear about inflation rates, interest rates, housing starts, and retail merchant sales. These numbers answer an important question: **how is the economy doing**?

What economic indicators don't do, though, is tell the story of **how people are doing**. They weren't even designed to do so. Yet the media, politicians, and regular people nonetheless frequently use indicators like GDP as shorthand for discussing human progress. But how accurate are those numbers in describing the health, education, and well-being of Americans?

Economic indicators don't tell the story of how people are doing. The American HD Index does.

The **American HD Index** paints a far more informative picture of people's lives and serves as a more sensitive gauge of well-being and opportunity. It is a composite measure that brings together three areas fundamental to a freely chosen life of value and dignity—health, access to knowledge, and material living standards.

- Health, the bedrock of our very existence, is measured by **life expectancy at birth**.
- Knowledge, an end in itself as well as the surest route to higher wages and longer lives, is measured by **degree attainment and school enrollment**.
- Living standards, what many people use to assess progress, are represented by **median personal earnings**. Though we argue that money isn't everything, it's not nothing, either. Sufficient income and economic security matter tremendously to people's choices, chances, and well-being.

How is America doing on this measure? Over the last half-century, the Index value for the country as a whole has increased three-fold. Americans live nine years longer today than they did in 1960 and are four

times as likely to have a bachelor's degree. Fifty years ago, nearly 60 percent of Americans had not completed high school; that rate stands at 14 percent today. Earnings have also grown, from $18,756 in 1960 to $28,899 in 2010, both adjusted for inflation.

Health and education indicators have improved consistently over the last five decades, but earnings indicators have not. In 2000, the typical full- or part-time American worker earned $30,084, but by 2010, median earnings had slumped by more than $2,000. The Great Recession pulled wages southward, but the decline had actually begun well before the bottom fell out of the market in late 2007.

Though as a country we may be moving in the post-racial direction, we certainly aren't there yet: the greatest well-being gaps in our society are those that separate racial and ethnic groups. Looking beneath the national average shows a more varied picture of progress. Asian Americans and whites have higher levels of well-being than African Americans and Latinos at the national level and in every U.S. state as well as each of the twenty-five metropolitan areas included in this report. For instance, Asian Americans live, on average, a dozen years more than African Americans at the national level, and the gap between them in the Baltimore metro area is wider still—an astounding seventeen years. Median earnings for whites are more than 50 percent higher than median earnings for Latinos at the national level, and nearly twice as high in California.

The greatest well-being gaps in our society are those that separate racial and ethnic groups.

Differences between states and metropolitan areas are also striking. In the District of Columbia, half of all adults have at least a bachelor's degree; in Wyoming, only one-quarter do. People in twelve U.S. states can expect to live, on average, 80 years or more; people in seven other U.S. states have life expectancies of 76 years or less.

Understanding what is happening to people requires that we look directly at them rather than trying to divine their condition through proxies far removed from their everyday experience. Huge groups of Americans routinely miss out on a dozen years of existence, others earn today what the typical American earned thirty, forty, or even fifty years ago, and surprisingly large swaths of American adults are trying to make a go of it in the information age without even the bare-bones minimum of a high school diploma. Yet this kind of information sees the light of day only sporadically at best.

In general, the analyses that Measure of America has conducted for this and other reports show that investing in the health and education of Americans pays huge dividends to them and to the country as a whole. If all we care about is a growing economy, than that's all we should pay attention to; GDP and other economic metrics suit that purpose well. But if we care about the ability of all Americans to live freely chosen lives of value, to realize their personal American Dreams, then shining a spotlight on the actual conditions of people's lives in communities around the country is critical.

Indicator Tables

American Human Development Index, Historical Trends

YEAR	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELORS DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
2010	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
2008	5.04	78.4	15.0	85.0	27.7	10.2	77.0	30,246	5.16	4.86	5.09
2005	4.92	77.8	15.8	84.2	27.2	10.0	76.0	30,489	4.91	4.70	5.14
2000	4.76	77.0	19.6	80.4	24.4	8.9	76.6	31,084	4.60	4.41	5.28
1990	3.77	75.4	24.8	75.2	20.3	7.2	73.4	24,972	3.92	3.62	3.76
1980	3.02	73.7	33.5	66.5	16.2	7.6	68.3	23,232	3.21	2.58	3.26
1970	2.36	70.8	47.7	52.3	10.7	4.6	71.5	23,095	2.00	1.87	3.22
1960	1.63	69.7	58.9	41.1	7.7	3.0	75.6	18,756	1.54	1.57	1.78

American Human Development Index by Race and Ethnicity 2010

RANK	RACE/ETHNICITY	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELORS DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN PERSONAL EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Asian American	7.21	86.5	14.3	85.7	50.2	20.5	84.8	34,415	8.56	7.09	5.98
2	White	5.43	78.9	9.3	90.7	31.4	11.7	78.6	31,681	5.37	5.50	5.41
3	Latino	4.05	82.8	37.8	62.2	13.0	4.1	73.8	20,956	6.98	2.63	2.54
4	African American	3.81	74.6	17.8	82.2	17.9	6.3	76.5	24,974	3.60	4.08	3.76
5	Native American	3.55	76.9	19.5	80.5	14.2	4.8	71.4	21,863	4.54	3.28	2.84

Data Sources and Notes

Data in these tables come from the following sources: **Life expectancy at birth** was calculated by Measure of America using mortality data from the National Center for Health Statistics as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program and July 1st intercensal population estimates accessed through the CDC WONDER On-Line database. **Educational attainment and enrollment** and **median personal earnings** estimates come from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey for 2005, 2008, and 2010 and from the 2000 Census for 2000. Historical data for 1960 to 1990 are from various sources. Please see the Methodological Note for more details.

In the tables that follow, American Human Development Index scores have been rounded to two decimal places. The resulting values may therefore appear to be tied in several instances. The rankings reflect the original calculations, not the rounded values. When the population of any group was less than 50,000 people in a state or metro area, the HD Index was not calculated for that group due to the statistical instability of survey-based estimates for small populations. In addition, values for some states and metro areas are not presented due to the unreliability of the estimates.

American Human Development Index by State, Total Population 2000

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	4.76	77.0	19.6	80.4	24.4	8.9	76.6	31,084	4.60	4.41	5.28
1	Connecticut	**5.90**	78.5	16.0	84.0	31.4	13.3	81.2	39,791	5.19	5.51	6.99
2	Massachusetts	**5.76**	78.4	15.2	84.8	33.2	13.7	80.7	37,189	5.16	5.59	6.52
3	New Jersey	**5.66**	77.6	17.9	82.1	29.8	11.0	80.3	39,831	4.81	5.17	7.00
4	New Hampshire	**5.47**	78.5	12.6	87.4	28.7	10.0	80.4	33,898	5.22	5.32	5.88
5	Maryland	**5.46**	76.4	16.2	83.8	31.4	13.4	79.4	38,291	4.32	5.35	6.72
6	Minnesota	**5.43**	79.2	12.1	87.9	27.4	8.3	78.4	33,374	5.50	5.03	5.77
7	Hawaii	**5.32**	80.1	15.4	84.6	26.2	8.4	75.1	32,368	5.89	4.51	5.56
8	Colorado	**5.30**	78.5	13.1	86.9	32.7	11.1	74.6	33,130	5.21	4.98	5.72
9	New York	**5.28**	78.0	20.9	79.1	27.4	11.8	79.3	34,345	5.01	4.87	5.97
10	Washington	**5.24**	78.4	12.9	87.1	27.7	9.3	75.6	33,365	5.16	4.78	5.77
11	California	**5.09**	78.5	23.2	76.8	26.6	9.5	77.0	32,748	5.21	4.42	5.64
12	Rhode Island	**5.04**	78.1	22.0	78.0	25.6	9.7	79.8	31,414	5.05	4.70	5.35
13	Virginia	**5.01**	76.9	18.5	81.5	29.5	11.6	76.2	33,181	4.55	4.77	5.73
14	Vermont	**5.00**	78.2	13.6	86.4	29.4	11.1	79.7	28,130	5.10	5.30	4.59
15	Illinois	**4.98**	76.8	18.6	81.4	26.1	9.5	76.8	33,878	4.49	4.58	5.87
16	Delaware	**4.96**	76.5	17.4	82.6	25.0	9.4	77.2	33,904	4.37	4.62	5.88
17	Wisconsin	**4.95**	78.1	14.9	85.1	22.4	7.2	77.8	30,883	5.04	4.57	5.23
18	Alaska	**4.95**	76.7	11.7	88.3	24.7	8.6	74.4	33,729	4.44	4.55	5.84
19	Michigan	**4.88**	76.5	16.6	83.4	21.8	8.1	78.4	33,068	4.38	4.57	5.71
20	Kansas	**4.78**	77.5	14.0	86.0	25.8	8.7	77.2	28,983	4.79	4.78	4.79
21	Nebraska	**4.78**	78.4	13.4	86.6	23.7	7.3	77.7	27,735	5.16	4.69	4.49
22	Pennsylvania	**4.77**	76.8	18.1	81.9	22.4	8.4	78.5	31,031	4.51	4.55	5.27
23	Iowa	**4.77**	78.5	13.9	86.1	21.2	6.5	78.1	28,011	5.20	4.56	4.56
24	District of Columbia	**4.76**	72.5	22.2	77.8	39.1	21.0	75.8	35,344	2.69	5.41	6.17
25	Oregon	**4.72**	78.0	14.9	85.1	25.1	8.7	73.7	29,050	4.98	4.37	4.81
26	Utah	**4.71**	78.8	12.3	87.7	26.1	8.3	73.7	26,934	5.33	4.51	4.28
27	Maine	**4.69**	77.7	14.6	85.4	22.9	7.9	78.4	27,852	4.86	4.69	4.52
28	Ohio	**4.68**	76.4	17.0	83.0	21.1	7.4	77.0	31,338	4.35	4.35	5.33
29	Florida	**4.63**	77.6	20.1	79.9	22.3	8.1	77.0	28,853	4.84	4.30	4.76
30	Arizona	**4.59**	77.7	19.0	81.0	23.5	8.4	72.9	29,348	4.86	4.03	4.88
31	North Dakota	**4.46**	79.0	16.1	83.9	22.0	5.5	77.7	24,273	5.41	4.41	3.56
32	Indiana	**4.45**	76.2	17.9	82.1	19.4	7.2	74.6	30,396	4.24	4.00	5.12
33	Georgia	**4.45**	75.2	21.4	78.6	24.3	8.3	74.8	31,550	3.85	4.13	5.38
34	Nevada	**4.41**	76.2	19.3	80.7	18.2	6.1	70.7	32,208	4.25	3.46	5.52
35	Wyoming	**4.41**	77.4	12.1	87.9	21.9	7.0	75.9	25,861	4.73	4.49	4.00
36	Texas	**4.39**	76.8	24.3	75.7	23.2	7.6	74.6	28,974	4.48	3.90	4.79
37	South Dakota	**4.39**	78.1	15.4	84.6	21.5	6.0	76.3	25,223	5.02	4.31	3.83
38	Idaho	**4.38**	78.2	15.3	84.7	21.7	6.8	73.9	25,536	5.09	4.13	3.91
39	Missouri	**4.37**	76.2	18.7	81.3	21.6	7.6	75.9	28,462	4.25	4.21	4.67
40	New Mexico	**4.31**	77.6	21.1	78.9	23.5	9.8	75.3	25,421	4.83	4.22	3.88

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
41	North Carolina	**4.25**	75.7	21.9	78.1	22.5	7.2	73.7	29,149	4.04	3.87	4.83
42	Montana	**4.15**	77.4	12.8	87.2	24.4	7.2	76.8	22,549	4.76	4.65	3.05
43	South Carolina	**4.05**	74.9	23.7	76.3	20.4	6.9	75.2	28,227	3.72	3.83	4.61
44	Tennessee	**4.00**	74.8	24.1	75.9	19.6	6.8	74.1	28,395	3.68	3.67	4.65
45	Oklahoma	**3.97**	75.2	19.4	80.6	20.3	6.8	75.3	26,118	3.83	4.02	4.07
46	Alabama	**3.94**	74.6	24.7	75.3	19.0	6.9	75.5	27,725	3.57	3.75	4.48
47	Kentucky	**3.89**	75.2	25.9	74.1	17.1	6.9	73.5	27,415	3.83	3.43	4.41
48	Louisiana	**3.84**	74.3	25.2	74.8	18.7	6.5	76.5	26,854	3.48	3.79	4.26
49	Arkansas	**3.71**	75.0	24.7	75.3	16.7	5.7	73.7	25,634	3.77	3.42	3.94
50	West Virginia	**3.63**	75.0	24.8	75.2	14.8	5.9	73.7	25,070	3.75	3.34	3.79
51	Mississippi	**3.54**	73.6	27.1	72.9	16.9	5.8	75.1	25,798	3.16	3.47	3.99

American Human Development Index by State, Total Population 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Connecticut	**6.17**	80.8	11.4	88.6	35.5	15.3	81.9	35,926	6.18	6.06	6.28
2	Massachusetts	**6.16**	80.5	10.9	89.1	39.0	16.7	81.2	35,547	6.05	6.23	6.21
3	New Jersey	**6.12**	80.3	12.0	88.0	35.4	13.3	81.3	37,230	5.95	5.89	6.53
4	District of Columbia	**6.08**	76.5	12.6	87.4	50.1	26.9	74.6	42,058	4.39	6.48	7.37
5	Maryland	**5.94**	78.8	11.9	88.1	36.1	16.4	78.5	38,214	5.34	5.78	6.71
6	New Hampshire	**5.73**	80.3	8.5	91.5	32.8	12.4	79.4	32,207	5.97	5.70	5.52
7	Minnesota	**5.69**	81.1	8.2	91.8	31.8	10.3	79.2	30,939	6.27	5.56	5.25
8	New York	**5.66**	80.5	15.1	84.9	32.5	14.0	79.1	32,088	6.03	5.44	5.50
9	Colorado	**5.53**	80.0	10.3	89.7	36.4	13.0	77.5	30,440	5.84	5.63	5.13
10	Hawaii	**5.53**	81.3	10.1	89.9	29.5	9.6	74.9	31,119	6.37	4.94	5.29
11	Virginia	**5.47**	79.0	13.5	86.5	34.2	14.2	76.9	32,527	5.42	5.38	5.59
12	California	**5.40**	80.8	19.3	80.7	30.1	11.0	78.4	30,356	6.16	4.94	5.11
13	Washington	**5.40**	79.9	10.2	89.8	31.1	11.1	74.9	31,370	5.80	5.06	5.34
14	Rhode Island	**5.38**	79.9	16.5	83.5	30.2	12.2	79.1	30,606	5.78	5.19	5.17
15	Vermont	**5.31**	80.5	9.0	91.0	33.6	13.3	77.6	27,111	6.02	5.59	4.33
16	Illinois	**5.31**	79.0	13.1	86.9	30.8	11.5	79.7	30,462	5.40	5.39	5.14
17	Delaware	**5.22**	78.4	12.3	87.7	27.8	11.3	78.3	31,435	5.15	5.16	5.36
18	Wisconsin	**5.16**	80.0	9.9	90.1	26.3	9.0	78.0	28,181	5.82	5.07	4.60
19	Nebraska	**5.11**	79.8	9.6	90.4	28.6	9.0	80.2	26,475	5.77	5.39	4.16
20	Pennsylvania	**5.07**	78.5	11.6	88.4	27.1	10.4	78.6	29,294	5.21	5.14	4.87
21	Alaska	**5.06**	78.3	9.0	91.0	27.9	9.4	71.2	32,140	5.12	4.55	5.51
22	Iowa	**5.03**	79.7	9.4	90.6	24.9	7.9	79.0	27,001	5.71	5.07	4.30
23	Utah	**5.03**	80.2	9.4	90.6	29.3	9.4	76.9	25,958	5.92	5.14	4.03
24	Kansas	**4.96**	78.7	10.8	89.2	29.8	10.5	78.4	27,025	5.30	5.28	4.31
25	Maine	**4.93**	79.2	9.7	90.3	26.8	9.5	77.7	26,621	5.49	5.08	4.20
26	North Dakota	**4.90**	79.5	9.7	90.3	27.6	7.9	74.1	27,142	5.65	4.71	4.34
27	Arizona	**4.89**	79.6	14.4	85.6	25.9	9.2	74.1	27,813	5.68	4.49	4.51
28	Oregon	**4.86**	79.5	11.2	88.8	28.8	10.5	76.0	25,719	5.63	4.99	3.96
29	Wyoming	**4.83**	78.3	7.7	92.3	24.1	8.4	73.4	28,739	5.14	4.60	4.73
30	Florida	**4.82**	79.4	14.5	85.5	25.8	9.2	77.5	26,045	5.60	4.80	4.05
31	South Dakota	**4.79**	79.5	10.4	89.6	26.3	7.7	76.2	25,706	5.61	4.81	3.96
32	Michigan	**4.76**	78.2	11.3	88.7	25.2	9.6	79.2	26,162	5.10	5.10	4.08
33	Ohio	**4.71**	77.8	11.9	88.1	24.6	8.9	77.9	27,109	4.90	4.89	4.33
34	Texas	**4.65**	78.5	19.3	80.7	25.9	8.6	76.3	27,034	5.19	4.46	4.31
35	Nevada	**4.63**	78.1	15.3	84.7	21.7	7.4	71.8	29,526	5.02	3.96	4.92
36	Georgia	**4.62**	77.2	15.7	84.3	27.3	9.8	77.2	27,288	4.68	4.80	4.37
37	Missouri	**4.60**	77.5	13.1	86.9	25.6	9.5	76.6	26,603	4.81	4.78	4.20
38	North Carolina	**4.57**	77.8	15.3	84.7	26.5	8.7	76.2	26,398	4.92	4.65	4.14
39	Indiana	**4.56**	77.6	13.0	87.0	22.7	8.1	76.9	26,708	4.84	4.62	4.23
40	Montana	**4.54**	78.5	8.3	91.7	28.8	9.0	75.7	23,606	5.21	5.03	3.37

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
41	New Mexico	**4.52**	78.4	16.7	83.3	25.0	10.8	74.7	25,481	5.18	4.48	3.90
42	Idaho	**4.50**	79.5	11.7	88.3	24.4	7.7	76.1	23,109	5.62	4.66	3.22
43	South Carolina	**4.35**	77.0	15.9	84.1	24.5	8.8	76.4	25,558	4.56	4.56	3.92
44	Tennessee	**4.22**	76.3	16.4	83.6	23.1	8.5	75.3	25,936	4.29	4.36	4.02
45	Oklahoma	**4.14**	75.9	13.8	86.2	22.9	7.5	75.7	25,275	4.12	4.45	3.84
46	Louisiana	**4.12**	75.7	18.1	81.9	21.4	7.0	75.2	26,566	4.04	4.13	4.19
47	Alabama	**4.04**	75.4	17.9	82.1	21.9	8.0	76.1	25,530	3.92	4.29	3.91
48	Kentucky	**4.02**	76.0	18.1	81.9	20.5	8.1	74.7	25,169	4.15	4.09	3.81
49	West Virginia	**3.95**	75.4	16.8	83.2	17.5	6.6	75.5	25,475	3.92	4.03	3.90
50	Arkansas	**3.91**	76.0	17.1	82.9	19.5	6.3	75.7	23,992	4.15	4.11	3.48
51	Mississippi	**3.81**	75.0	19.0	81.0	19.5	7.1	76.1	24,430	3.73	4.10	3.61

American Human Development Index by State, African American 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Maryland	**4.99**	75.5	13.3	86.7	24.9	10.1	77.0	35,576	3.95	4.80	6.21
2	Massachusetts	**4.85**	78.8	16.0	84.0	22.8	7.9	81.9	26,761	5.34	4.96	4.24
3	New York	**4.73**	77.4	18.7	81.3	20.6	7.0	77.0	30,692	4.76	4.24	5.19
4	New Jersey	**4.61**	75.5	14.8	85.2	20.4	6.7	77.9	31,653	3.95	4.48	5.40
5	California	**4.58**	75.1	11.9	88.1	21.4	7.6	77.7	31,182	3.78	4.66	5.30
6	Connecticut	**4.48**	77.8	17.4	82.6	17.3	6.1	78.5	26,968	4.91	4.25	4.29
7	Oregon	**4.46**	77.2	14.6	85.4	23.7	10.1	78.8	25,335	4.67	4.86	3.86
8	Arizona	**4.36**	76.5	10.7	89.3	21.3	8.4	74.1	27,038	4.36	4.42	4.31
9	Washington	**4.27**	77.5	11.5	88.5	22.0	7.9	65.7	27,418	4.80	3.59	4.41
10	Colorado	**4.10**	76.7	12.9	87.1	19.6	7.0	74.6	24,553	4.45	4.22	3.64
11	Delaware	**4.10**	75.4	15.7	84.3	17.8	6.4	77.5	26,279	3.92	4.27	4.11
12	Virginia	**4.07**	75.3	18.9	81.1	20.4	7.6	74.5	27,126	3.87	4.00	4.33
13	District of Columbia	**4.01**	71.6	18.3	81.7	22.6	9.7	75.0	31,722	2.34	4.27	5.42
14	Minnesota	**4.01**	79.7	21.9	78.1	20.1	8.0	75.2	20,383	5.72	3.95	2.35
15	Texas	**3.98**	74.4	13.5	86.5	20.0	6.6	76.5	26,095	3.49	4.37	4.06
16	Nevada	**3.96**	75.9	10.2	89.8	15.2	4.7	71.5	25,829	4.13	3.75	3.99
17	Illinois	**3.79**	73.7	18.1	81.9	17.9	6.8	77.9	25,654	3.21	4.21	3.95
18	Georgia	**3.79**	74.7	17.6	82.4	19.2	6.8	77.3	24,079	3.61	4.24	3.51
19	Florida	**3.60**	75.8	21.5	78.5	15.8	5.3	77.1	22,001	4.10	3.83	2.88
20	Pennsylvania	**3.58**	73.4	17.1	82.9	14.9	5.6	76.1	24,883	3.09	3.91	3.73
21	Nebraska	**3.54**	73.9	19.0	81.0	14.5	3.1	80.2	23,196	3.30	4.08	3.25
22	North Carolina	**3.51**	74.7	19.5	80.5	17.0	4.9	76.5	22,293	3.64	3.90	2.97
23	Kansas	**3.45**	73.6	13.0	87.0	19.7	7.2	73.2	22,687	3.17	4.10	3.09
24	Missouri	**3.39**	74.2	19.1	80.9	16.1	6.2	76.0	21,958	3.41	3.88	2.87
25	Michigan	**3.32**	73.4	16.3	83.7	16.1	5.9	76.9	21,664	3.09	4.09	2.77
26	Indiana	**3.31**	73.8	16.6	83.4	14.7	4.3	76.0	21,816	3.26	3.85	2.82
27	Tennessee	**3.30**	72.9	18.0	82.0	16.2	6.0	75.5	22,778	2.88	3.88	3.12
28	Wisconsin	**3.25**	74.0	18.7	81.3	13.1	4.7	76.2	21,388	3.32	3.73	2.69
29	Ohio	**3.24**	73.9	17.1	82.9	14.2	5.0	75.4	21,269	3.31	3.78	2.65
30	Iowa	**3.14**	75.3	15.8	84.2	16.4	2.7	81.7	17,067	3.87	4.44	1.12
31	South Carolina	**3.08**	74.0	22.9	77.1	13.7	4.6	75.9	20,378	3.35	3.53	2.35
32	Oklahoma	**3.04**	72.8	14.5	85.5	18.3	4.4	75.5	20,050	2.82	4.06	2.24
33	Alabama	**3.00**	72.9	22.3	77.7	14.9	5.4	76.4	20,650	2.87	3.70	2.44
34	Kentucky	**2.99**	73.5	17.0	83.0	14.3	4.4	71.8	20,539	3.14	3.42	2.40
35	Louisiana	**2.73**	72.4	24.6	75.4	13.4	4.4	73.9	20,123	2.68	3.25	2.26
36	West Virginia	**2.72**	72.8	16.8	83.2	15.3	3.9	72.2	18,924	2.82	3.49	1.84
37	Arkansas	**2.67**	72.2	21.9	78.1	12.4	4.0	77.3	18,871	2.56	3.63	1.82
38	Mississippi	**2.62**	72.4	26.4	73.6	13.0	4.3	78.4	18,347	2.67	3.57	1.62

American Human Development Index by State, Asian American 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	New Jersey	**9.04**	89.4	8.0	92.0	68.0	29.6	86.3	50,679	9.74	8.71	8.67
2	Maryland	**8.47**	88.2	9.4	90.6	63.3	32.9	88.6	41,886	9.26	8.80	7.35
3	Illinois	**8.10**	87.9	8.7	91.3	63.5	26.1	87.9	38,136	9.13	8.48	6.70
4	Massachusetts	**8.09**	89.1	16.1	83.9	57.9	33.1	84.4	38,488	9.63	7.87	6.76
5	Connecticut	**8.00**	89.1	13.4	86.6	55.9	26.2	83.7	38,962	9.61	7.53	6.84
6	Michigan	**7.99**	88.7	12.4	87.6	59.4	29.0	87.9	35,889	9.44	8.25	6.27
7	Virginia	**7.86**	87.2	11.2	88.8	54.6	25.2	85.2	40,312	8.81	7.68	7.08
8	Ohio	**7.70**	87.0	10.1	89.9	61.7	32.3	88.9	32,732	8.75	8.70	5.64
9	Pennsylvania	**7.45**	89.0	19.7	80.3	53.7	27.2	86.1	31,359	9.58	7.43	5.34
10	Texas	**7.39**	88.1	14.2	85.8	52.7	23.6	85.9	32,104	9.23	7.45	5.50
11	Indiana	**7.36**	88.1	12.5	87.5	61.1	32.3	90.9	26,242	9.22	8.76	4.10
12	California	**7.30**	86.3	14.1	85.9	48.2	16.3	86.0	37,105	8.48	6.93	6.51
13	Georgia	**7.10**	88.0	13.4	86.6	50.1	22.3	86.8	28,749	9.18	7.39	4.74
14	Arizona	**7.10**	86.7	11.7	88.3	49.4	21.9	82.3	32,823	8.65	6.99	5.65
15	New York	**7.02**	88.6	22.0	78.0	45.1	17.9	83.4	31,481	9.42	6.27	5.37
16	North Carolina	**6.98**	88.9	15.4	84.6	52.6	23.7	82.1	27,311	9.53	7.03	4.38
17	Washington	**6.80**	85.4	15.1	84.9	44.8	16.6	82.6	33,991	8.06	6.43	5.90
18	Florida	**6.63**	88.9	15.0	85.0	45.0	17.4	83.1	25,172	9.55	6.53	3.81
19	Tennessee	**6.61**	84.2	12.7	87.3	48.1	23.9	84.4	30,213	7.58	7.18	5.08
20	Oregon	**6.58**	86.2	15.4	84.6	44.9	20.8	84.1	28,035	8.41	6.75	4.56
21	Nevada	**6.55**	88.1	9.4	90.6	39.5	8.9	76.0	29,802	9.19	5.48	4.99
22	Colorado	**6.47**	87.4	13.8	86.2	43.5	19.4	82.1	25,813	8.91	6.51	3.99
23	Alabama	**6.42**	85.3	14.2	85.8	49.8	30.7	78.8	26,885	8.04	6.96	4.27
24	Minnesota	**6.33**	83.5	16.0	84.0	47.8	23.6	78.2	31,111	7.29	6.42	5.28
25	Wisconsin	**6.22**	86.4	14.7	85.3	50.1	24.8	76.4	24,786	8.49	6.46	3.71
26	Utah	**6.08**	84.6	12.3	87.7	43.3	18.6	85.2	24,621	7.73	6.83	3.66
27	Hawaii	**5.82**	82.0	13.2	86.8	30.4	8.3	81.1	31,698	6.68	5.37	5.41
28	Louisiana	**5.69**	85.6	23.1	76.9	41.5	20.6	77.1	23,453	8.16	5.59	3.32

American Human Development Index by State, Latino 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Virginia	**5.20**	88.3	34.5	65.5	21.3	7.3	69.0	24,063	9.28	2.82	3.50
2	Massachusetts	**4.81**	87.1	33.3	66.7	16.6	6.3	72.7	21,334	8.79	2.97	2.67
3	New Jersey	**4.77**	84.7	29.9	70.1	15.7	4.6	73.9	23,708	7.81	3.12	3.40
4	Minnesota	**4.76**	87.3	36.8	63.2	14.4	5.6	78.4	19,920	8.87	3.22	2.19
5	Florida	**4.51**	83.1	26.3	73.7	20.5	6.9	75.1	21,487	7.11	3.71	2.72
6	Illinois	**4.47**	85.3	39.4	60.6	12.2	3.7	75.2	21,571	8.03	2.63	2.74
7	New York	**4.45**	83.5	34.9	65.1	15.6	5.4	74.7	22,628	7.28	3.00	3.08
8	Indiana	**4.44**	85.9	37.8	62.2	12.8	4.7	73.6	20,540	8.31	2.61	2.41
9	Pennsylvania	**4.40**	85.3	32.9	67.1	13.3	5.2	73.5	20,220	8.05	2.87	2.30
10	Ohio	**4.32**	85.3	29.3	70.7	17.2	7.6	72.0	18,707	8.04	3.17	1.76
11	Connecticut	**4.30**	83.1	33.3	66.7	13.9	5.9	75.1	21,437	7.13	3.06	2.70
12	Nevada	**4.23**	84.7	40.8	59.2	8.3	2.2	68.8	23,009	7.78	1.71	3.19
13	Wisconsin	**4.21**	86.0	39.6	60.4	11.0	3.9	71.3	19,653	8.33	2.21	2.10
14	Hawaii	**4.17**	76.8	15.6	84.4	16.5	6.0	74.8	26,045	4.52	3.94	4.05
15	Nebraska	**4.16**	85.5	48.2	51.8	11.7	2.2	75.6	19,781	8.15	2.19	2.14
16	Washington	**4.09**	85.4	41.2	58.8	11.7	3.6	69.2	20,121	8.07	1.95	2.26
17	California	**4.05**	83.2	42.4	57.6	10.5	3.2	75.8	20,959	7.15	2.45	2.55
18	Kansas	**3.98**	83.5	41.2	58.8	11.1	2.9	74.7	19,989	7.31	2.42	2.22
19	Utah	**3.83**	82.1	36.5	63.5	10.7	2.7	73.1	20,328	6.72	2.45	2.33
20	Oregon	**3.80**	85.4	44.7	55.3	11.1	3.8	71.5	17,554	8.10	1.99	1.32
21	Oklahoma	**3.77**	85.0	40.1	59.9	8.7	2.1	70.4	18,027	7.90	1.91	1.50
22	Arizona	**3.75**	80.8	35.4	64.6	10.3	2.8	71.8	21,515	6.19	2.35	2.73
23	New Mexico	**3.66**	78.8	28.4	71.6	12.7	5.2	73.1	21,313	5.32	3.00	2.66
24	Colorado	**3.66**	79.4	35.0	65.0	12.0	4.0	74.5	21,146	5.60	2.76	2.61
25	Texas	**3.65**	80.7	40.4	59.6	11.6	3.1	74.3	20,478	6.12	2.44	2.38
26	Michigan	**3.47**	80.0	32.8	67.2	14.8	4.9	77.8	17,439	5.82	3.33	1.27
27	Idaho	**3.43**	83.4	46.3	53.7	7.0	1.7	71.2	17,798	7.26	1.61	1.41
28	South Carolina	**3.35**	83.2	41.6	58.4	13.2	4.0	64.9	17,416	7.18	1.60	1.26

American Human Development Index by State, Native American 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	California	**4.43**	80.2	18.3	81.7	15.7	6.0	67.6	26,870	5.93	3.10	4.27
2	Michigan	**3.89**	75.3	13.9	86.1	13.4	4.8	85.3	22,302	3.87	4.82	2.98
3	New Mexico	**3.34**	74.8	20.9	79.1	9.7	3.0	74.1	22,931	3.65	3.20	3.17
4	Oklahoma	**3.25**	73.8	15.2	84.8	17.0	5.4	77.6	20,180	3.25	4.22	2.28
5	Washington	**3.06**	73.8	17.7	82.3	12.8	4.8	65.4	23,086	3.23	2.73	3.22
6	North Carolina	**2.98**	76.6	33.9	66.1	12.2	3.6	67.9	20,449	4.40	2.17	2.37
7	Arizona	**2.56**	72.7	26.7	73.3	7.4	2.5	67.2	21,570	2.78	2.16	2.74
8	Minnesota	**2.53**	70.2	21.3	78.7	7.1	1.8	74.8	21,600	1.75	3.08	2.75
9	Montana	**2.31**	69.2	21.8	78.2	13.8	4.9	73.2	20,108	1.32	3.35	2.26
10	Alaska	**1.98**	70.5	18.2	81.8	7.3	2.5	68.1	17,907	1.86	2.62	1.45
11	South Dakota	**1.27**	68.2	22.5	77.5	12.0	2.1	71.1	13,360	0.91	2.90	0.00

American Human Development Index by State, White 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	District of Columbia	**8.26**	84.3	0.3	99.7	86.5	48.1	70.3	57,251	7.62	7.65	9.51
2	Connecticut	**6.73**	81.0	7.5	92.5	39.7	17.4	84.3	40,999	6.27	6.73	7.20
3	New Jersey	**6.69**	80.3	7.5	92.5	38.7	14.5	84.2	43,159	5.96	6.56	7.55
4	Maryland	**6.47**	79.4	8.5	91.5	40.7	18.7	79.7	42,538	5.60	6.36	7.45
5	Massachusetts	**6.46**	80.4	7.9	92.1	41.2	17.5	82.4	38,498	6.00	6.62	6.76
6	California	**6.36**	79.8	6.5	93.5	38.9	15.1	79.9	40,474	5.76	6.22	7.11
7	New York	**6.27**	80.5	8.5	91.5	38.0	17.2	81.0	37,037	6.03	6.30	6.49
8	Colorado	**6.04**	80.2	4.6	95.4	42.5	15.2	78.8	33,533	5.93	6.37	5.80
9	Alaska	**5.97**	79.4	5.0	95.0	32.9	11.8	73.4	40,136	5.60	5.27	7.05
10	Virginia	**5.96**	79.4	10.2	89.8	37.5	15.7	77.8	36,968	5.57	5.83	6.48
11	Minnesota	**5.87**	81.2	6.0	94.0	32.9	10.3	79.8	32,129	6.35	5.76	5.51
12	Hawaii	**5.81**	80.4	4.0	96.0	41.9	16.7	66.7	35,342	5.99	5.28	6.17
13	Illinois	**5.76**	79.3	7.7	92.3	34.3	12.9	81.6	32,999	5.54	6.03	5.69
14	New Hampshire	**5.73**	80.1	8.0	92.0	32.5	12.1	80.0	32,331	5.89	5.76	5.55
15	Rhode Island	**5.71**	79.7	12.5	87.5	33.1	13.1	80.1	33,388	5.72	5.64	5.77
16	Washington	**5.66**	79.7	6.4	93.6	32.7	11.7	76.0	33,885	5.69	5.43	5.88
17	Texas	**5.61**	78.0	8.0	92.0	34.1	11.3	77.8	35,706	5.00	5.58	6.24
18	Delaware	**5.60**	78.6	9.6	90.4	29.4	11.5	78.8	35,175	5.27	5.40	6.13
19	New Mexico	**5.57**	79.0	6.1	93.9	37.2	16.5	76.1	31,657	5.42	5.88	5.40
20	Arizona	**5.53**	79.8	6.6	93.4	31.5	11.3	76.1	32,077	5.74	5.36	5.50

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
21	Wisconsin	**5.45**	80.3	7.7	92.3	27.5	9.1	79.1	30,151	5.96	5.33	5.07
22	Nebraska	**5.39**	80.0	6.2	93.8	30.3	9.5	81.2	28,208	5.83	5.73	4.60
23	Vermont	**5.35**	80.4	8.8	91.2	33.3	13.1	78.3	27,505	5.98	5.64	4.43
24	Pennsylvania	**5.31**	78.9	9.6	90.4	28.3	10.7	79.5	30,661	5.37	5.38	5.18
25	Utah	**5.30**	80.1	5.5	94.5	31.9	10.3	77.6	27,767	5.87	5.53	4.50
26	Kansas	**5.29**	78.8	7.7	92.3	31.7	11.0	79.1	29,554	5.35	5.60	4.93
27	Florida	**5.29**	79.1	9.2	90.8	28.8	10.4	78.5	30,265	5.45	5.32	5.09
28	Georgia	**5.20**	77.6	11.7	88.3	31.4	11.2	78.3	31,771	4.83	5.34	5.43
29	Iowa	**5.15**	79.8	7.6	92.4	25.4	7.8	78.5	28,141	5.73	5.12	4.59
30	North Carolina	**5.12**	78.3	11.3	88.7	29.9	9.9	77.8	30,157	5.13	5.18	5.07
31	South Dakota	**5.12**	80.4	8.9	91.1	27.5	8.2	77.5	26,871	6.02	5.08	4.27
32	North Dakota	**5.12**	80.2	8.7	91.3	28.2	7.9	74.6	28,202	5.92	4.83	4.60
33	South Carolina	**5.05**	77.8	11.7	88.3	28.8	10.3	78.4	30,000	4.91	5.20	5.03
34	Nevada	**5.02**	76.7	8.1	91.9	25.1	9.1	73.1	34,278	4.47	4.63	5.96
35	Michigan	**5.02**	79.0	9.3	90.7	26.3	9.9	79.7	27,198	5.42	5.29	4.35
36	Wyoming	**5.01**	78.4	6.8	93.2	25.2	8.7	73.6	30,473	5.18	4.72	5.14
37	Oregon	**5.01**	79.2	7.7	92.3	30.2	10.9	75.8	27,079	5.51	5.20	4.32
38	Maine	**4.96**	79.1	9.4	90.6	26.9	9.5	77.9	26,997	5.47	5.13	4.30
39	Ohio	**4.94**	78.1	10.7	89.3	25.5	9.0	78.2	28,827	5.05	5.02	4.76
40	Louisiana	**4.82**	76.7	14.0	86.0	24.8	8.1	76.1	31,666	4.46	4.60	5.41
41	Missouri	**4.75**	77.7	11.8	88.2	26.6	9.7	76.4	27,743	4.89	4.87	4.49
42	Montana	**4.73**	79.1	7.3	92.7	30.0	9.4	75.9	24,300	5.45	5.16	3.57
43	Indiana	**4.72**	77.7	11.4	88.6	23.4	8.2	76.9	27,949	4.88	4.73	4.54
44	Idaho	**4.71**	79.4	8.2	91.8	26.0	8.2	77.0	24,282	5.58	4.99	3.57
45	Alabama	**4.57**	76.0	15.1	84.9	24.4	8.7	77.3	29,414	4.15	4.67	4.89
46	Mississippi	**4.53**	76.1	14.4	85.6	22.9	8.4	75.2	29,689	4.20	4.42	4.96
47	Tennessee	**4.46**	76.7	14.9	85.1	24.4	8.8	76.3	27,114	4.45	4.59	4.33
48	Oklahoma	**4.42**	76.0	11.1	88.9	24.8	8.1	75.9	27,323	4.16	4.71	4.38
49	Arkansas	**4.22**	76.3	14.2	85.8	21.0	6.8	76.3	25,883	4.27	4.38	4.01
50	Kentucky	**4.15**	76.0	17.6	82.4	20.8	8.3	75.5	26,189	4.15	4.21	4.09
51	West Virginia	**3.97**	75.4	16.6	83.4	17.4	6.5	75.6	25,787	3.90	4.03	3.98

American Human Development Index by Metro Area, Total Population 2008

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACH-ELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Washington, DC	**6.68**	80.2	10.7	89.3	46.8	21.9	78.5	43,258	5.91	6.57	7.57
2	San Francisco	**6.63**	81.1	13.1	86.9	43.4	17.1	80.7	41,503	6.31	6.30	7.28
3	Boston	**6.36**	80.4	10.1	89.9	41.9	18.6	80.9	37,751	5.99	6.45	6.62
4	Minneapolis–St. Paul	**6.16**	81.0	7.3	92.7	37.6	12.1	78.5	36,426	6.23	5.87	6.38
5	New York	**6.07**	80.5	16.2	83.8	35.2	14.5	80.6	37,068	6.04	5.67	6.50
6	Seattle	**5.96**	79.9	8.7	91.3	36.4	12.8	75.6	37,453	5.80	5.51	6.57
7	Denver	**5.69**	79.8	11.4	88.6	37.5	13.0	75.9	33,851	5.73	5.47	5.87
8	San Diego	**5.61**	80.6	15.0	85.0	34.2	12.9	76.0	32,388	6.07	5.18	5.56
9	Philadelphia	**5.58**	77.7	12.4	87.6	32.1	12.6	79.8	36,109	4.88	5.55	6.32
10	Baltimore	**5.52**	76.9	12.3	87.7	34.3	14.6	76.2	37,599	4.55	5.39	6.60
11	Portland	**5.49**	79.5	10.0	90.0	33.3	11.7	76.4	32,122	5.61	5.34	5.51
12	Chicago	**5.48**	78.8	14.5	85.5	33.0	12.5	78.8	33,156	5.34	5.39	5.73
13	Sacramento	**5.47**	79.6	12.9	87.1	29.8	9.7	78.1	32,705	5.66	5.13	5.63
14	Los Angeles	**5.39**	80.7	23.2	76.8	29.9	10.5	79.4	30,850	6.11	4.83	5.23
15	Atlanta	**5.35**	77.9	12.7	87.3	34.6	11.9	78.3	32,705	4.96	5.47	5.63
16	Miami	**5.19**	80.0	17.3	82.7	29.5	10.6	78.2	28,912	5.82	4.97	4.78
17	St. Louis	**5.15**	77.6	11.6	88.4	29.0	10.8	79.3	31,215	4.83	5.31	5.31
18	Phoenix	**5.11**	79.3	16.3	83.7	26.5	9.3	73.6	31,664	5.55	4.39	5.41
19	Detroit	**5.08**	77.2	12.9	87.1	26.5	10.4	80.5	31,458	4.65	5.24	5.36
20	Pittsburgh	**5.07**	78.0	9.2	90.8	28.7	10.8	78.9	29,196	4.99	5.36	4.84
21	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**5.04**	78.3	18.8	81.2	29.6	9.5	76.2	31,343	5.11	4.66	5.34
22	Houston	**4.96**	78.0	19.9	80.1	28.2	9.3	75.7	31,592	5.00	4.50	5.39
23	Tampa–St. Petersburg	**4.86**	78.0	13.5	86.5	25.6	8.5	76.3	29,496	4.98	4.69	4.91
24	Riverside–San Bernardino	**4.58**	78.4	22.0	78.0	19.0	6.2	75.3	28,777	5.18	3.82	4.74
25	San Antonio	**4.57**	78.4	18.3	81.7	24.6	8.6	75.9	26,346	5.17	4.40	4.13

American Human Development Index by Metro Area, Total Population 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Washington, DC	**6.83**	81.0	10.4	89.6	46.8	22.3	79.1	43,415	6.24	6.65	7.59
2	San Francisco	**6.69**	82.1	12.8	87.2	43.4	16.8	80.6	40,300	6.71	6.29	7.08
3	Boston	**6.46**	80.9	9.4	90.6	43.0	19.0	81.4	37,348	6.22	6.60	6.55
4	Minneapolis–St. Paul	**6.19**	81.4	7.0	93.0	37.9	12.5	79.7	35,118	6.40	6.03	6.12
5	New York	**6.12**	81.1	15.3	84.7	36.0	14.6	79.9	36,380	6.31	5.68	6.37
6	Seattle	**5.97**	80.5	8.8	91.2	37.0	13.1	75.5	36,031	6.06	5.54	6.30
7	Baltimore	**5.75**	77.7	12.3	87.7	35.1	15.2	77.7	38,629	4.88	5.60	6.78
8	Denver	**5.69**	79.9	11.2	88.8	38.2	13.2	77.2	32,756	5.80	5.65	5.64
9	San Diego	**5.66**	81.3	14.9	85.1	33.7	12.7	77.0	31,354	6.39	5.25	5.34
10	Philadelphia	**5.62**	78.4	11.6	88.4	33.1	13.1	80.4	34,527	5.15	5.71	6.01
11	Sacramento	**5.54**	80.1	12.9	87.1	29.4	10.0	80.1	31,811	5.87	5.31	5.44
12	Chicago	**5.51**	79.3	13.6	86.4	34.0	12.8	79.7	31,757	5.54	5.57	5.43
13	Portland	**5.46**	80.1	10.1	89.9	33.0	11.8	77.2	30,281	5.88	5.40	5.10
14	Los Angeles	**5.40**	81.4	22.5	77.5	31.0	10.7	79.6	29,280	6.40	4.94	4.86
15	Atlanta	**5.27**	78.4	12.5	87.5	34.1	11.8	78.7	30,611	5.16	5.49	5.17
16	Phoenix	**5.20**	80.2	14.0	86.0	27.2	9.2	73.7	30,532	5.93	4.52	5.15
17	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**5.18**	78.8	16.4	83.6	31.1	10.0	77.3	30,930	5.35	4.96	5.24
18	St. Louis	**5.17**	77.9	11.1	88.9	29.9	11.5	79.5	30,513	4.94	5.42	5.15
19	Pittsburgh	**5.16**	78.2	8.7	91.3	29.1	10.8	80.9	28,983	5.08	5.60	4.79
20	Miami	**5.10**	80.9	17.3	82.7	28.1	10.4	78.5	26,447	6.20	4.93	4.16
21	Detroit	**5.06**	77.6	11.9	88.1	27.3	10.5	79.5	30,382	4.83	5.24	5.12
22	Houston	**5.02**	78.6	19.4	80.6	28.4	9.8	76.8	30,586	5.25	4.66	5.17
23	Tampa–St. Petersburg	**4.75**	78.0	13.1	86.9	26.2	8.4	77.7	27,365	4.98	4.86	4.39
24	San Antonio	**4.71**	79.0	17.5	82.5	25.4	9.1	75.9	26,678	5.42	4.50	4.22
25	Riverside–San Bernardino	**4.60**	79.3	21.8	78.2	19.5	6.9	76.2	26,967	5.54	3.97	4.29

American Human Development Index for Metro Areas, African American 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Washington, DC	**5.53**	76.6	10.8	89.2	29.8	12.4	78.7	38,642	4.40	5.40	6.79
2	Boston	**5.09**	79.9	16.3	83.7	23.0	8.4	83.4	27,307	5.78	5.12	4.38
3	New York	**4.85**	77.3	17.2	82.8	21.4	7.2	77.9	31,617	4.71	4.44	5.40
4	San Diego	**4.76**	77.1	9.6	90.4	22.7	8.3	71.5	31,686	4.61	4.27	5.41
5	San Francisco	**4.72**	74.5	11.3	88.7	22.2	6.9	79.8	33,239	3.53	4.90	5.74
6	Riverside–San Bernardino	**4.67**	75.6	10.5	89.5	19.5	7.5	77.1	31,725	4.01	4.59	5.42
7	Los Angeles	**4.59**	74.6	11.7	88.3	23.1	8.1	78.6	31,246	3.59	4.86	5.31
8	Sacramento	**4.59**	75.0	14.4	85.6	21.2	7.3	79.4	31,201	3.76	4.70	5.30
9	Atlanta	**4.46**	75.9	12.2	87.8	25.6	8.7	78.8	26,817	4.12	5.00	4.25
10	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**4.40**	75.1	11.3	88.7	23.1	6.4	77.4	28,730	3.78	4.69	4.73
11	Portland	**4.36**	76.4	16.5	83.5	24.3	9.0	75.3	27,029	4.34	4.43	4.31
12	Phoenix	**4.31**	76.5	11.1	88.9	21.0	8.5	73.1	26,891	4.36	4.29	4.27
13	Houston	**4.28**	74.5	11.9	88.1	22.1	7.8	77.7	28,076	3.55	4.71	4.57
14	Seattle	**4.27**	77.3	11.6	88.4	21.0	7.8	69.2	26,747	4.71	3.86	4.24
15	Denver	**4.23**	76.4	12.2	87.8	21.3	6.9	77.5	25,017	4.32	4.60	3.77
16	Baltimore	**4.16**	73.4	18.4	81.6	20.8	8.4	74.9	31,131	3.08	4.12	5.29
17	San Antonio	**4.14**	74.8	11.0	89.0	25.2	9.0	76.2	25,612	3.67	4.80	3.94
18	Minneapolis–St. Paul	**4.02**	79.2	20.2	79.8	21.4	8.7	74.5	20,816	5.52	4.04	2.50
19	Miami	**3.93**	77.3	21.8	78.2	17.3	5.9	77.8	22,789	4.70	3.98	3.13
20	Chicago	**3.90**	73.7	16.6	83.4	18.8	6.9	78.0	26,529	3.19	4.34	4.18
21	Philadelphia	**3.83**	73.7	16.9	83.1	16.2	5.9	76.2	26,879	3.21	4.00	4.27
22	Tampa–St. Petersburg	**3.67**	73.5	18.6	81.4	18.6	5.6	79.2	24,445	3.12	4.29	3.61
23	Detroit	**3.58**	72.9	16.1	83.9	16.8	6.5	77.4	24,608	2.88	4.20	3.66
24	St. Louis	**3.42**	73.8	18.3	81.7	17.2	6.3	77.4	22,112	3.23	4.12	2.92
25	Pittsburgh	**3.29**	72.4	14.7	85.3	13.9	4.5	77.9	22,692	2.68	4.10	3.10

American Human Development Index for Metro Areas, Asian American 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Detroit	**8.83**	89.3	12.0	88.0	62.5	28.8	89.0	47,798	9.72	8.51	8.26
2	Baltimore	**8.71**	90.5	8.1	91.9	64.3	32.7	89.2	40,793	10.00	8.95	7.16
3	Washington, DC	**8.39**	87.7	10.1	89.9	60.3	30.2	86.1	45,111	9.04	8.29	7.86
4	Boston	**8.20**	89.0	15.0	85.0	59.5	33.7	84.2	39,962	9.57	8.01	7.02
5	Chicago	**8.16**	87.8	8.9	91.1	63.7	25.1	87.0	40,114	9.08	8.34	7.05
6	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**7.75**	89.4	13.0	87.0	53.8	24.4	84.7	34,762	9.74	7.47	6.05
7	New York	**7.67**	88.8	17.7	82.3	52.2	20.8	83.7	37,462	9.50	6.94	6.57

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
8	Philadelphia	**7.61**	88.1	19.3	80.7	55.1	25.9	85.3	35,633	9.23	7.37	6.22
9	San Francisco	**7.57**	86.6	16.2	83.8	48.5	17.7	86.4	40,918	8.57	6.96	7.18
10	Houston	**7.31**	87.5	15.7	84.3	51.3	22.4	88.0	32,040	8.96	7.47	5.49
11	Los Angeles	**7.27**	86.7	13.5	86.5	48.6	14.4	86.7	35,536	8.63	6.97	6.21
12	Riverside–San Bernardino	**7.26**	85.8	11.1	88.9	48.3	13.2	86.2	37,429	8.26	6.96	6.57
13	Atlanta	**7.25**	87.8	12.2	87.8	52.1	23.6	86.4	30,335	9.09	7.56	5.11
14	Phoenix	**7.17**	86.3	11.7	88.3	50.0	20.8	83.2	34,450	8.48	7.06	5.99
15	San Diego	**7.11**	85.9	11.1	88.9	45.5	16.0	82.8	36,520	8.31	6.63	6.40
16	Miami	**7.01**	90.4	14.6	85.4	46.7	17.5	85.0	26,666	10.00	6.81	4.21
17	Seattle	**6.98**	85.3	15.0	85.0	46.2	16.7	84.9	35,390	8.05	6.72	6.18
18	Denver	**6.68**	86.8	13.5	86.5	42.7	17.6	82.2	29,639	8.67	6.42	4.95
19	Portland	**6.60**	85.9	15.4	84.6	44.3	21.0	80.4	30,373	8.29	6.38	5.12
20	Sacramento	**6.41**	85.3	19.7	80.3	38.6	11.0	85.3	30,738	8.06	5.96	5.20
21	Minneapolis–St. Paul	**6.21**	82.9	16.0	84.0	47.7	23.0	76.8	31,397	7.04	6.26	5.35

American Human Development Index for Metro Areas, Latino 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Washington, DC	**5.60**	90.1	37.6	62.4	21.0	8.6	71.0	25,385	10.00	2.92	3.87
2	Boston	**5.10**	88.8	31.9	68.1	18.6	7.3	70.6	21,851	9.51	2.96	2.83
3	San Francisco	**4.84**	84.7	31.9	68.1	17.5	5.6	73.1	24,573	7.78	3.08	3.65
4	Seattle	**4.77**	86.5	32.6	67.4	17.4	6.2	70.5	22,178	8.56	2.81	2.94
5	Miami	**4.71**	83.0	25.3	74.7	23.0	7.8	76.1	22,603	7.07	4.00	3.07
6	New York	**4.62**	83.9	33.4	66.6	15.8	5.1	74.4	23,520	7.46	3.04	3.34
7	Sacramento	**4.56**	82.9	30.7	69.3	14.5	4.6	79.9	22,439	7.06	3.60	3.02
8	Chicago	**4.48**	85.0	39.0	61.0	12.2	3.6	75.3	21,964	7.91	2.65	2.87
9	San Diego	**4.38**	83.1	38.4	61.6	14.3	4.7	77.0	22,412	7.14	2.98	3.01
10	Tampa–St. Petersburg	**4.23**	82.2	27.1	72.9	17.0	4.6	74.4	21,136	6.74	3.35	2.60
11	Portland	**4.15**	85.6	41.5	58.5	13.8	4.9	71.4	19,321	8.18	2.30	1.98
12	Philadelphia	**4.13**	82.4	35.1	64.9	14.6	6.2	73.8	21,324	6.84	2.90	2.66
13	Los Angeles	**4.06**	83.4	44.8	55.2	10.6	3.1	76.8	20,815	7.26	2.43	2.50
14	San Antonio	**3.96**	79.4	28.4	71.6	13.4	4.3	75.5	22,636	5.57	3.22	3.08
15	Riverside–San Bernardino	**3.94**	82.3	40.6	59.4	8.0	2.3	75.6	21,341	6.81	2.36	2.67
16	Houston	**3.92**	82.8	44.2	55.8	11.0	3.0	72.9	21,295	7.01	2.10	2.66
17	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**3.80**	82.5	45.9	54.1	10.8	2.7	72.4	20,973	6.89	1.97	2.55
18	Phoenix	**3.78**	81.0	37.5	62.5	9.7	2.5	70.7	22,293	6.24	2.12	2.97
19	Detroit	**3.75**	79.8	34.4	65.6	14.7	5.3	77.3	20,183	5.75	3.22	2.28
20	Denver	**3.75**	79.9	38.5	61.5	12.2	3.9	74.0	21,974	5.81	2.56	2.87

American Human Development Index for Metro Areas, White 2010

RANK	STATE	HD INDEX	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL (%)	AT LEAST HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA (%)	AT LEAST BACHELOR'S DEGREE (%)	GRADUATE DEGREE (%)	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (%)	MEDIAN EARNINGS (2010 DOLLARS)	HEALTH INDEX	EDUCATION INDEX	INCOME INDEX
	United States	5.03	78.9	14.4	85.6	28.2	10.4	77.6	28,899	5.36	4.97	4.77
1	Washington, DC	**7.91**	81.8	4.2	95.8	58.1	28.7	80.8	55,420	6.58	7.88	9.29
2	San Francisco	**7.67**	81.7	4.0	96.0	54.6	22.8	83.7	51,245	6.52	7.74	8.74
3	New York	**7.15**	81.3	7.2	92.8	45.0	19.3	83.2	46,881	6.36	6.97	8.13
4	Los Angeles	**6.81**	80.5	6.0	94.0	45.1	17.3	83.0	42,792	6.02	6.92	7.49
5	Boston	**6.80**	80.7	6.1	93.9	45.7	19.9	82.9	41,143	6.12	7.04	7.22
6	Minneapolis–St. Paul	**6.48**	81.6	4.1	95.9	40.2	12.8	80.7	37,545	6.49	6.37	6.59
7	Denver	**6.44**	80.2	4.2	95.8	45.9	15.8	78.6	39,086	5.90	6.56	6.87
8	Chicago	**6.36**	79.9	6.4	93.6	41.0	15.7	82.1	38,488	5.77	6.56	6.76
9	Baltimore	**6.36**	79.0	9.0	91.0	39.7	17.2	79.0	42,853	5.43	6.15	7.50
10	San Diego	**6.34**	80.7	5.0	95.0	41.8	16.4	75.2	39,133	6.12	6.03	6.87
11	Philadelphia	**6.29**	79.2	7.6	92.4	37.7	14.7	83.3	39,473	5.52	6.43	6.93
12	Seattle	**6.26**	80.2	5.4	94.6	39.0	13.7	76.0	39,957	5.90	5.85	7.02
13	Miami	**6.22**	80.4	6.6	93.4	37.4	14.8	82.3	35,882	6.00	6.38	6.27
14	Houston	**6.20**	77.9	6.6	93.4	38.7	13.1	79.6	43,164	4.95	6.10	7.55
15	Dallas–Ft. Worth	**6.16**	78.6	6.4	93.6	38.9	12.4	80.2	40,262	5.27	6.14	7.07
16	Sacramento	**6.01**	79.7	6.9	93.1	32.9	11.5	79.7	37,450	5.70	5.77	6.57
17	Atlanta	**5.99**	78.7	8.5	91.5	40.0	13.6	80.1	37,412	5.29	6.14	6.56
18	Phoenix	**5.85**	80.3	6.1	93.9	32.8	11.1	75.5	35,468	5.97	5.38	6.19
19	San Antonio	**5.84**	79.2	6.2	93.8	38.2	14.1	75.5	35,875	5.49	5.75	6.27
20	Portland	**5.62**	79.8	6.4	93.6	34.4	12.1	77.8	31,581	5.76	5.70	5.39
21	St. Louis	**5.47**	78.6	9.4	90.6	32.0	12.0	80.2	31,995	5.24	5.69	5.48
22	Detroit	**5.44**	78.9	9.3	90.7	29.6	11.1	80.2	31,763	5.36	5.54	5.43
23	Riverside–San Bernardino	**5.40**	78.1	8.7	91.3	25.2	9.8	75.6	35,925	5.04	4.88	6.28
24	Pittsburgh	**5.34**	78.6	8.1	91.9	29.4	10.5	81.4	30,220	5.25	5.67	5.08
25	Tampa–St. Petersburg	**5.12**	77.9	9.8	90.2	28.1	8.9	78.7	30,815	4.94	5.21	5.22

Methodological Note

Please visit: www.measureofamerica.org/Measure_of_America2013-2014MethodNote.pdf

Metro Areas Used in This Report

Metro areas used in this report are formally known as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), geographic areas defined by the White House Office of Management and Budget and used by government entities. MSAs constitute counties grouped around an urban center, including outlying counties from which a substantial percentage of the population commutes to the urban center. The following table shows the shortened name of each MSA used in this report and the official name of each area. MSAs used in this report were the top twenty-five by total population size based on figures from the 2010 Census.

METRO AREA	METRO STATISTICAL AREA - FULL NAME	POPULATION (2010 CENSUS)
Atlanta	Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA	5,268,860
Baltimore	Baltimore–Towson, MD	2,710,489
Boston	Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH	4,552,402
Chicago	Chicago–Joliet–Naperville, IL–IN–WI	9,461,105
Dallas–Ft. Worth	Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	6,371,773
Denver	Denver–Aurora–Broomfield, CO	2,543,482
Detroit	Detroit–Warren–Livonia, MI	4,296,250
Houston	Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX	5,946,800
Los Angeles	Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA	12,828,837
Miami	Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach, FL	5,564,635
Minneapolis–St. Paul	Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI	3,279,883
New York	New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA	18,897,109
Philadelphia	Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD	5,965,343
Phoenix	Phoenix–Mesa–Glensdale, AZ	4,192,887
Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, PA	2,356,285
Portland	Portland–Vancouver–Hillsboro, OR–WA	2,226,009
Riverside–San Bernardino	Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	4,224,851
Sacramento	Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville, CA	2,149,127
St. Louis	St. Louis, MO–IL	2,812,896
San Antonio	San Antonio–New Braunfels, TX	2,142,508
San Diego	San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	3,095,313
San Francisco	San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA	4,335,391
Seattle	Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA	3,439,809
Tampa–St. Petersburg	Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL	2,783,243
Washington, DC	Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV	5,582,170

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program 2013.

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Endnotes

1. Meara et al., "The Gap Gets Bigger."

2. Although the OMB also recognizes Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders separately from Asians, this group is too small (less than 0.2 percent of the population) to enable the calculation of reliable life expectancy estimates for the purposes of including them in the HD Index.

3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

4. National Association of State Budget Officers, "State Expenditure Report."

5. DeVol et al., "State Technology and Science Index 2010."

6. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011. In the District of Columbia, 7.9 percent of residents lived in another state one year prior to the survey, the highest proportion of any state.

7. Eligon, "An Oil Town Where Men Are Many, and Women Are Hounded"; Ellis, "Crime Turns Oil Boomtown into Wild West."

8. Frankel, "The Natural Resource Curse."

9. Mishel et al., *The State of Working America, 12th Edition.*

10. Ibid.

11. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2011.

12. Pfaff, *Hmong in America*; Yang, "Research Note: The Hmong in America."

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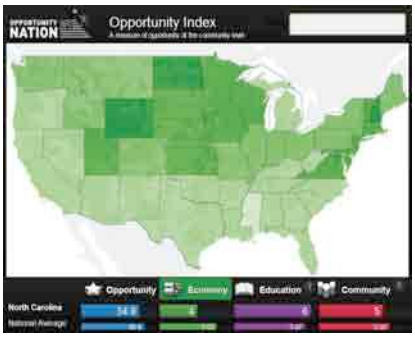

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