



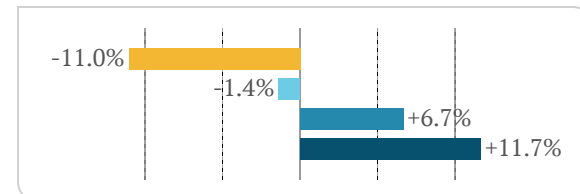
Eric in SF via Wikimedia Commons

■ Birmingham
 ■ Older industrial counties
 ■ Urban industrial counties
 ■ Urban counties

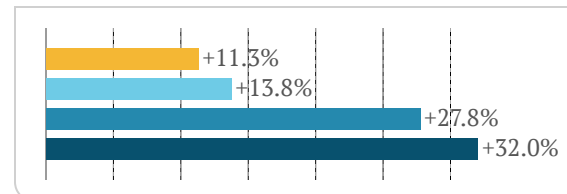
Economic performance indicators

Growth, 2000–2016

Percent change in jobs

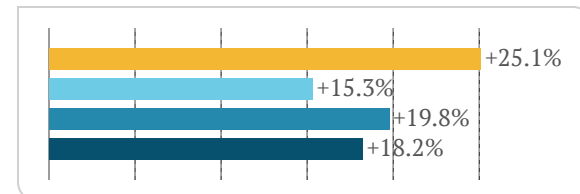


Percent change in real gross metropolitan product (GMP)

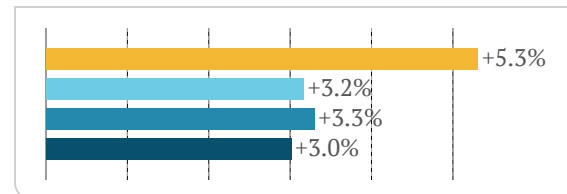


Prosperity, 2000–2016

Percent change in real GMP per job

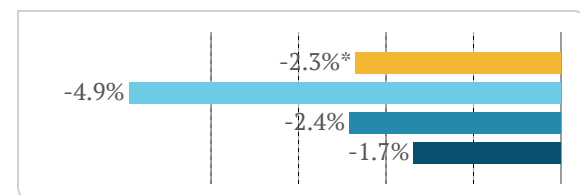


Percent change in real per capita income

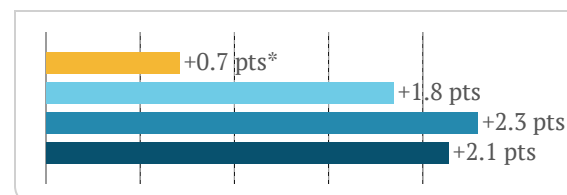


Inclusion, 2000–2016

Percent change in real median household income*



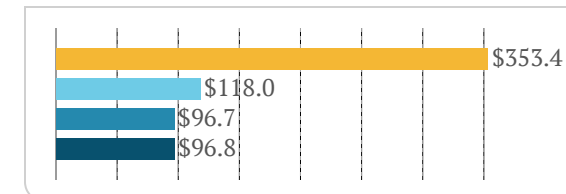
Change in the employment-to-population ratio (25–64 year-olds)*



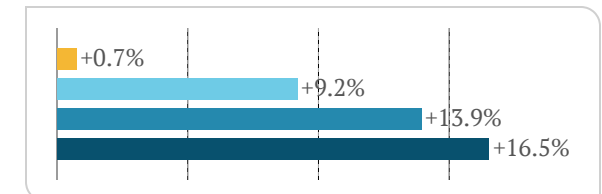
Assets and challenges

Technological change

NSF/NIH funding per capita, 2016

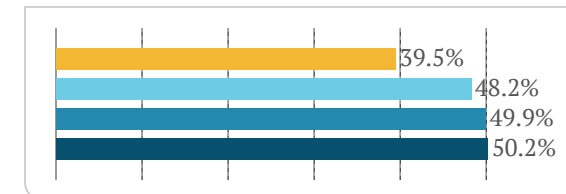


Percent change in advanced industries jobs, 2010–16

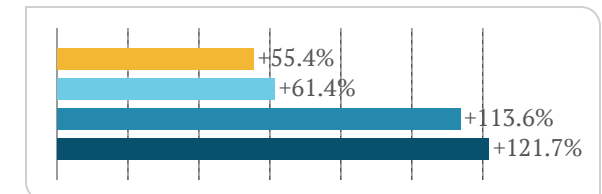


Urbanization

Share of jobs in dense clusters, 2015

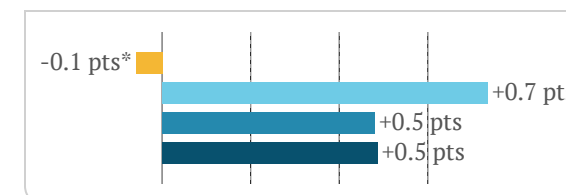


Percent change in housing units permitted, 2010–16

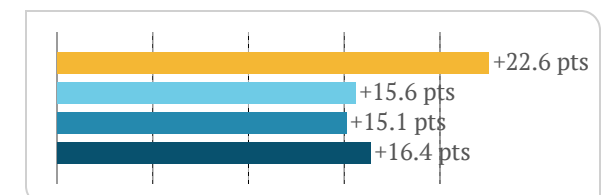


Demographic transformation

Change in share foreign born, 2010–16*



Difference b/w white and non-white bachelor's attainment rate, 2016



*Not statistically significant at the 90% confidence level

What makes Birmingham (Jefferson County) an older industrial city?

1 Presence of a major urban center

City population, 2016

210,843

2 Industrial heritage

Share of county jobs in manufacturing, 1970

23.8%

By 2016 this had fallen to 6.4%

3 Competitive challenge

Jobs deficit in 2016 based on 1970 industrial structure

25.3%