The file includes the following characteristics of each of our cities:

In each of the three years (2000, 2005, and 2010):

- * Number: Total population
- * Number of immigrants
- * Immigrant share (%)
- * % immigrants who are recent arrivals (arrived within the last 10 years)
- * Among immigrant adults (pop. 25+): % low-, middle-, and high skilled
- * Among native adults (pop. 25+): % low-, middle-, and high skilled
- * Number of all employed workers (pop. 16+)
- * Number of immigrant employed workers (pop. 16+)
- * Number of native employed workers (pop. 16+)
- * Immigrant share (% among all employed)
- * % Unemployed (of total pop.)
- * % in Poverty (of total pop.)
- * % Speakers of languages other than English, % Black, % Asian, % Latino, and % who are non-whites (of total pop.) (these serve as proxies for ethnic/linguistic diversity)
- * % 'Creative class' (i.e., share employed in professional occupations and had at least a bachelor's degree among all employed adults)[1]
- * Scores from the Best-Performing Cities Index[2] (the Milken Institute index, 2010)
- * Scores from the City Well-Being Index[3] (the Gallup Poll index, 2010)
- [1] For more on the *creative class*, see Richard Florida who argued that there is a strong connection between a large-scale presence of the creative class of workers people who work in science and technology; business and management; arts, culture and

entertainment; medicine and education – and the prosperity of cities. See http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/features/2001/0205.florida.html

2 The Best-Performing Cities index ranks US metropolitan areas by how well they are creating and sustaining jobs and economic growth. The components include job, wage and salary, and technology growth. In most years, these give a good indication of the underlying structural performance of regional economics. For more information, see http://bestcities.milkeninstitute.org/bestcities2012.taf?rankyear=2010&type=rank200
3 The Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index score is an average of six sub-indexes, which individually examine life evaluation, emotional health, work environment, physical health, healthy behaviors, and access to basic necessities. The overall score and each of the six sub-index scores are calculated on a scale from 0 to 100, where a score of 100 represents the ideal. In 2010, the national average score was 66.8. For more information, see http://www.gallup.com/poll/145913/City-Wellbeing-Tracking.aspx