



Data collection methods:

The issue of abandoned houses in St. Louis has been a persistent problem, raising concerns among residents, city officials, and urban planners. To understand the root causes and identify who is to blame, a comprehensive investigation was conducted, involving data collection from various sources, surveys, and an in-depth analysis of population trends. The findings suggest that the slow growth of St. Louis's population has significantly contributed to the rise in abandoned properties.



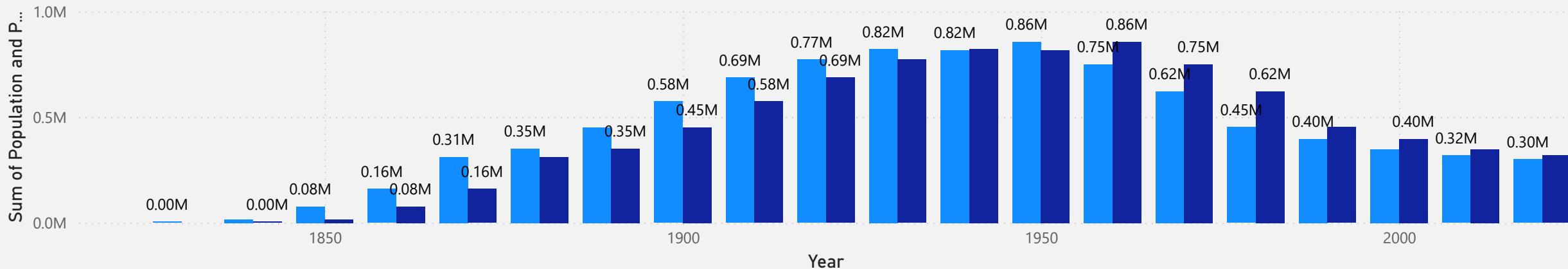
Demographic analysis

CAGR

0.02

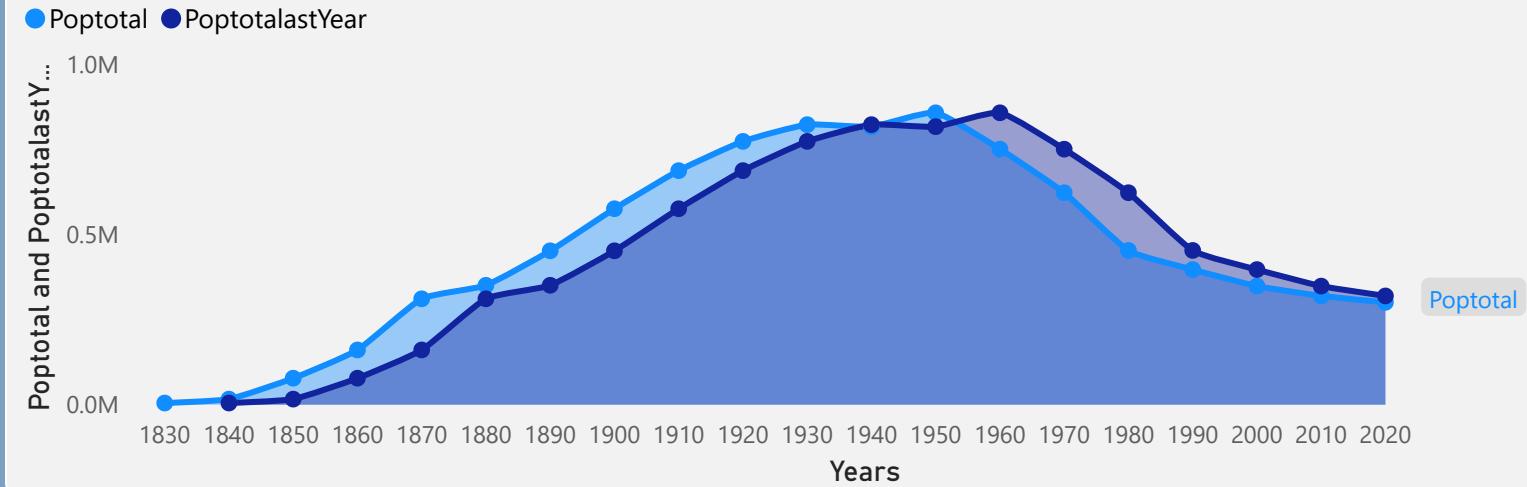
Actual Population Vs Previous Population

- Sum of Population
- PoptotallastYear



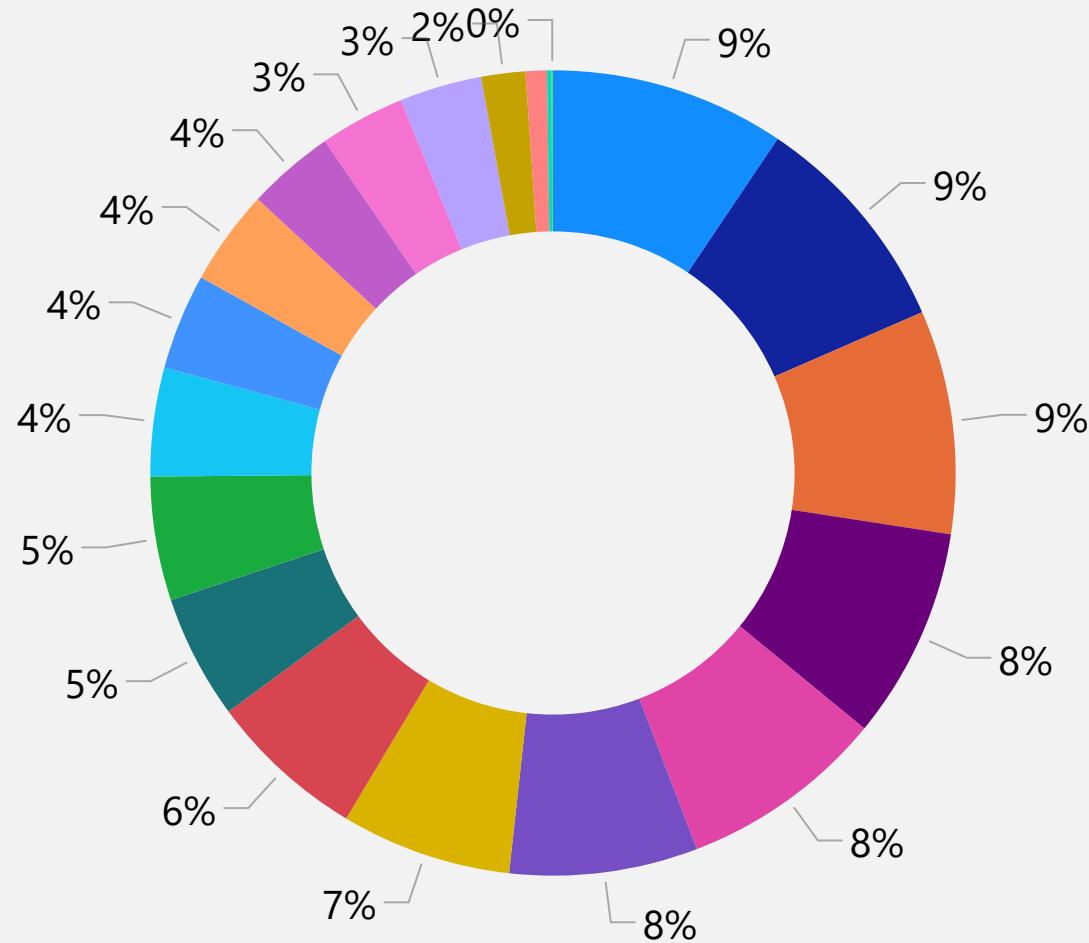
Years	Poptotal	PoptotallastYear	PoptotalYoY	%PopotalYoY
1850	77860	16469	-241434	3.73
1840	16469	4977	-302825	2.31
1860	160773	77860	-158521	1.06
1870	310864	160773	-8430	0.93
1890	451770	350518	132476	0.29
1900	575238	451770	255944	0.27
1910	687029	575238	367735	0.19
1880	350518	310864	31224	0.13
1920	772897	687029	453603	0.12
1930	821960	772897	502666	0.06
1950	856796	816048	537502	0.05
Total	9092958	319294	8773664	27.48

Actual Population Vs Previous Population





Population by Years

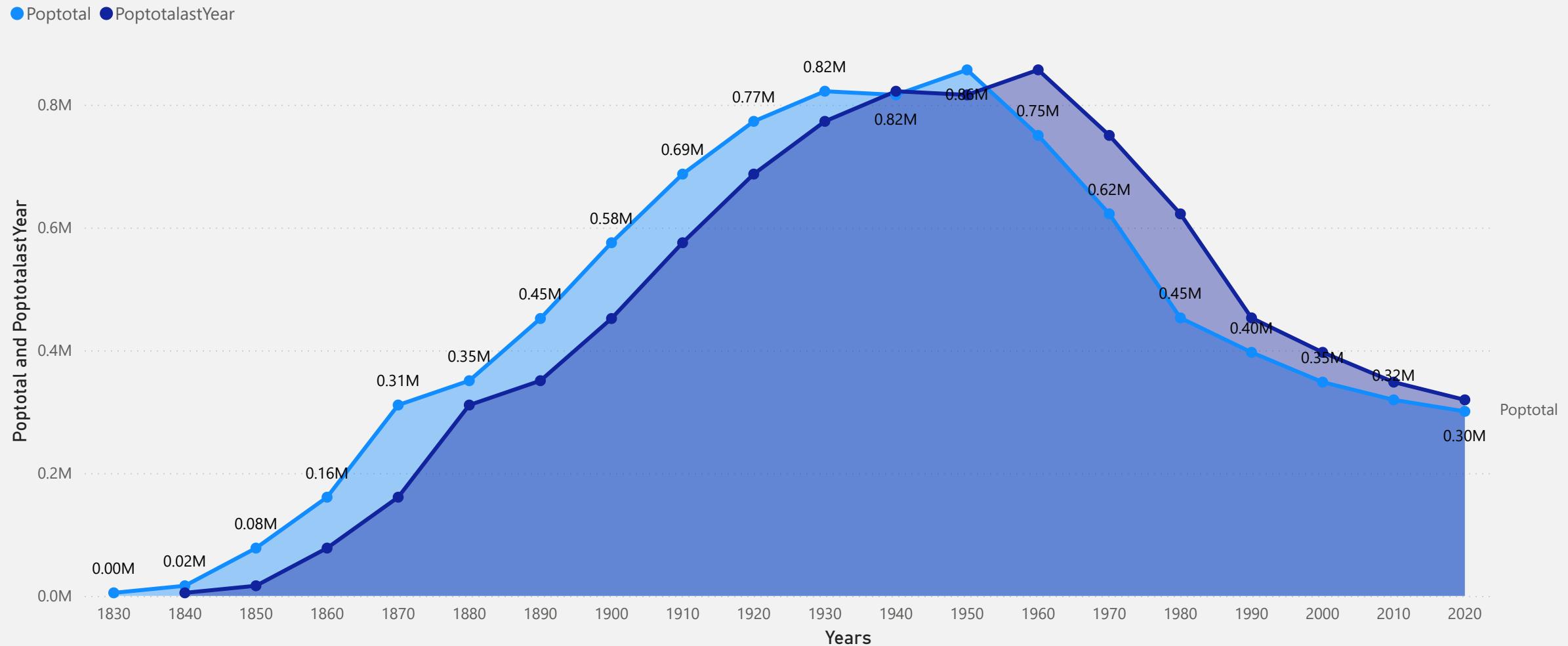


Years

- 1950
- 1930
- 1940
- 1920
- 1960
- 1910
- 1970
- 1900
- 1980
- 1890
- 1990
- 1880
- 2000
- 2010
- 1870
- 2020
- 1860
- 1850
- 1840



Actual Population Vs Previous Population



Observation and Conclusion:

The population of the St. Louis metropolitan statistical area (MSA) has been growing slowly since 1830, with a cumulative growth rate of 2% from 1830 to 2020. The peak of the evolution of this population was in 1950.

The population growth of St. Louis, Missouri, has been influenced by a variety of historical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Here are some key reasons for the slow growth from 1830 to 2020:

1. Industrialization and Economic Shifts:

- **Early Growth:** During the 19th century, St. Louis experienced rapid growth due to its strategic location as a gateway to the west and its role as a transportation hub with riverboats, railroads, and later highways.
- **Post-Industrial Decline:** As the industrial **economy declined** in the mid-20th century, many manufacturing jobs disappeared, leading to economic downturns and population loss.

1. Suburbanization:

- **Mid-20th Century:** After **World War II**, many residents moved to the suburbs for better housing, schools, and perceived quality of life. This suburban flight was common across many U.S. cities and contributed significantly to the population decline in urban cores like St. Louis.

1. Social Issues:

- **Urban Decay:** Social and economic challenges, including **crime** and poverty, became more pronounced in certain urban areas, further discouraging population growth and retention.

1. Economic Transformation:

- **Loss of Major Industries:** The decline of key industries, including manufacturing, led to job losses and economic challenges.
- **Limited Diversification:** While efforts have been made to diversify the economy, the transition has been slow, impacting overall economic growth and population stability.

1. Infrastructure and Housing:

- **Aging Infrastructure:** **Older infrastructure and housing stock** can be less appealing to new residents, especially compared to newer developments in the suburbs.
- **Urban Renewal Efforts:** While there have been urban renewal efforts, such initiatives can take time to show significant impacts on population growth.

1. Demographic Trends:

- **Aging Population:** An aging population can lead to **slower growth as birth rates decline and death rates increase**.
- **Migration Patterns:** Patterns of in-migration and out-migration, influenced by job opportunities, housing costs, and lifestyle preferences, also play a role in population trends.

1. Natural and Environmental Factors:

- **Geographic Constraints:** The Mississippi River and other natural features can limit expansion and development, influencing population growth patterns.
- **Environmental Challenges:** Issues like flooding and other natural disasters can impact the desirability and stability of certain areas.