

Table 2
2011-2012 Growth Rates for Primary Cities and Suburbs,
Large Metropolitan Areas*

Metropolitan Area**	Growth Rates, 2011-2012		
	Primary City Growth	Suburb Growth	Suburb minus Primary City
Atlanta	2.8	1.4	(1.3)
Austin	3.1	2.9	(0.2)
Baltimore	0.2	0.9	0.7
Birmingham	(0.2)	0.5	0.7
Boston	1.2	0.7	(0.5)
Buffalo	(0.4)	(0.0)	0.3
Charlotte	2.5	1.6	(0.9)
Chicago	0.4	0.2	(0.1)
Cincinnati	0.2	0.3	0.1
Cleveland	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.3
Columbus	1.3	0.8	(0.5)
Dallas	1.9	2.1	0.2
Denver	2.3	1.5	(0.7)
Detroit	(0.5)	0.2	0.8
Hartford	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1
Houston	1.6	2.3	0.7
Indianapolis	0.9	1.3	0.4
Jacksonville	0.9	1.7	0.8
Kansas City	0.6	0.7	0.2
Las Vegas	1.4	1.8	0.3
Los Angeles	0.9	0.8	(0.1)
Louisville	0.6	0.4	(0.2)
Memphis	0.6	0.7	0.1
Miami	1.0	1.4	0.3
Milwaukee	0.2	0.4	0.2
Minneapolis	1.0	1.0	0.0
Nashville	2.0	1.5	(0.5)
New Orleans	2.5	0.6	(1.9)
New York	0.8	0.3	(0.4)
Oklahoma City	1.7	1.6	(0.1)
Orlando	2.6	2.2	(0.4)
Philadelphia	0.6	0.3	(0.3)
Phoenix	1.7	2.0	0.3
Pittsburgh	0.0	0.0	(0.0)
Portland OR	1.4	1.2	(0.2)
Providence	0.1	0.1	0.0
Raleigh	2.4	2.1	(0.4)
Richmond	2.0	0.8	(1.2)
Riverside	0.9	1.2	0.3
Rochester	(0.1)	0.0	0.1
Sacramento	1.0	0.9	(0.1)
Salt Lake City	0.7	1.7	1.0
San Antonio	1.9	2.0	0.2
San Diego	1.4	1.1	(0.2)
San Francisco	1.4	1.3	(0.2)
San Jose	1.4	1.5	0.2
Seattle	1.8	1.5	(0.3)
St. Louis	(0.1)	0.1	0.2
Tampa	0.4	0.6	0.3
Virginia Beach	0.8	0.8	0.0
Washington DC	2.0	1.5	(0.6)
Total Large Metros	1.12	0.97	(0.15)

* 51 Metropolitan Areas with populations exceeding one million.

Primary Cities are defined consistent with the Brookings typology, that includes the metropolitan areas's largest city and up to two additional cities with populations exceeding 100,000.

[Primary cities can be found by clicking "city tab" on this map](#)

** Abbreviated Name