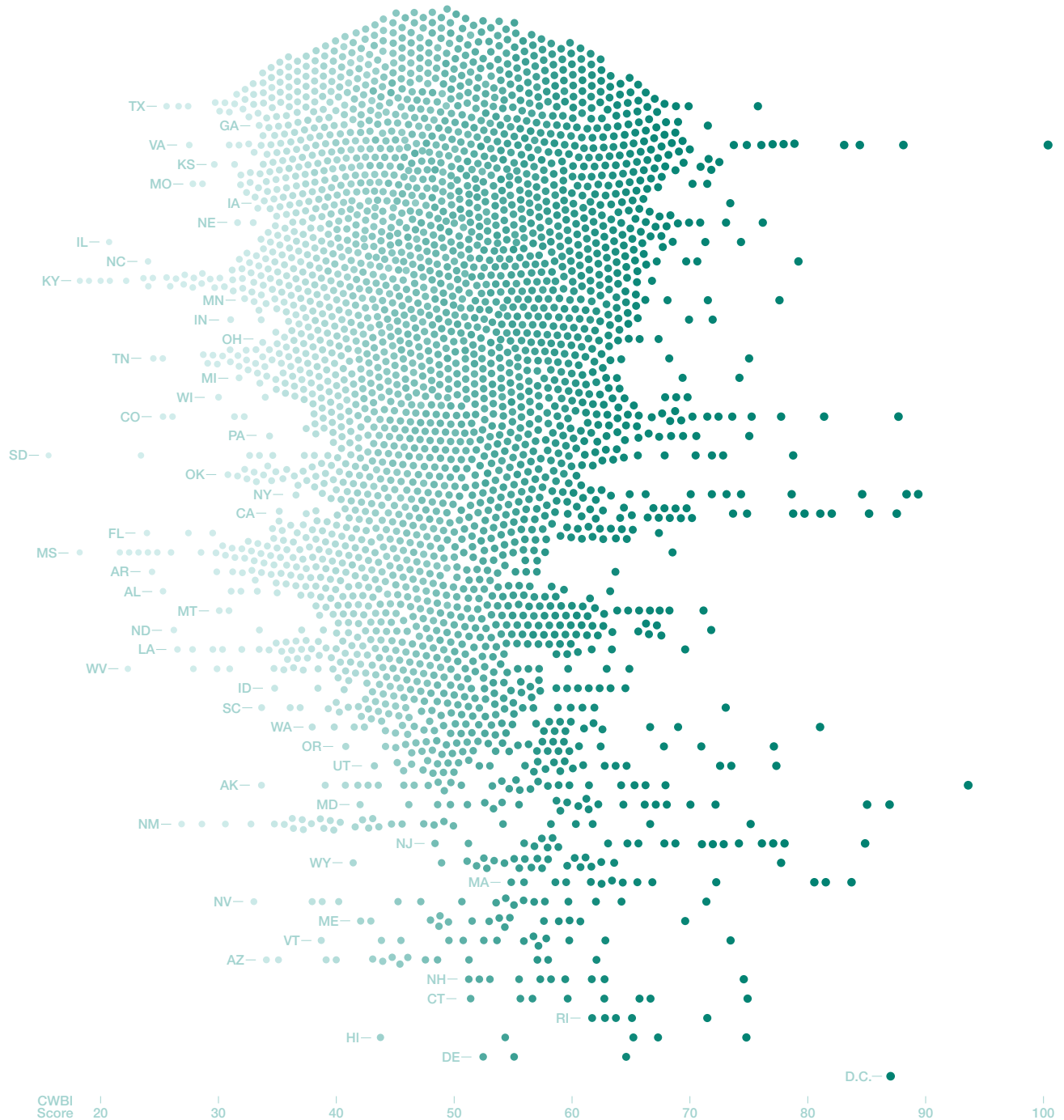


Sharecare's Community Well-Being Index

2020 Metro Area and County Report



County overall Community Well-Being Index scores, grouped by state.

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Vision

For more than a decade, Sharecare has published results that demonstrate the importance of where we live, work, and play when it comes to our individual well-being, reinforcing the critical connection between health tied to people and places.

Throughout 2020, the counties and metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs or metro areas) that align to our homes, worksites, and schools have influenced our daily lives and interactions in unforeseen ways, bringing the connection between health tied to people and places from public health forums and healthcare underwriting efforts to our political debates, daily newsfeeds, and dinner tables.

For every metro area and county across the country, decisions made by local leaders and institutions influenced where we educate, work, play, socialize, access resources, and achieve purpose. The collective decisions we made as community members also defined how safe and secure our neighbors felt in carrying out the activities of their everyday lives.

Based on an enhanced recognition of how our behaviors and health are continually shaped by the people and places that surround us, 2020 represented a year of rediscovering the importance of our nearby world. From top “near me” searches tied to finding COVID-19 testing and vaccination, early voting, Black-owned restaurants, and even toilet paper, we recognized more than ever the importance of the resources and overall circumstance tied to our surroundings.

Accordingly, and as a continuation of the Community Well-Being Index state results released in May of this year, we are excited to release our 2020 metro area and county results in partnership with Boston University School of Public Health (BUSPH), anchored in their Biostatistics and Epidemiology Data Analytics Center (BEDAC). It is our hope and mission that these findings unlock possibilities that improve health for all.

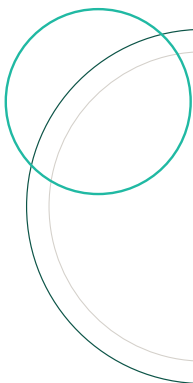
Let's be neighbors who are All Together Better.

Jeff Arnold

Founder and CEO, Sharecare

Sandro Galea, MD, DrPH

Dean, Boston University School of Public Health



Report Overview

Measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 100 representing the greatest possible well-being, Sharecare's Community Well-Being Index (The Index) evaluates health risk across 10 domains: five domains to represent well-being tied to individuals and five domains to contextualize the social determinants of health that define environment and surroundings.

2020 metro area and county results are based on scores and rankings across all 383 metro areas and 3,142 U.S. counties. Founded in the study of over 450,000 surveys collected in 2020 alone, as well as more than 600 elements of social determinants of health data, Sharecare's Index is derived from both primary and secondary data collection, including secondary sources across the American Community Survey (ACS), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Area Health Resources, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and more.

This year's report begins with an overview of our metro area rankings and results, including, 1) key themes for the highest- and lowest-ranked metro areas; 2) year-over-year trends and shifts in rankings; and 3) ongoing Sharecare and partnered research that supports and further substantiates these findings.

Following our metro area results is a closer look at county trends, including, 1) differences in community well-being for counties falling in versus outside of metro areas; 2) county-level community well-being differences within states; and 3) key themes for the highest- and lowest-ranked counties.

Our final section details best practices for fostering sustainable communities and resilient people, identifying guiding principles and processes rooted in more than 30 years of measurement and intervention to enhance human health.

Sharecare Community Well-Being Index

The Community Well-Being Index is a comprehensive measure that evaluates health risk across 10 domains.

Individual health factors:

- **Physical:** Having good health and enough energy to get things done daily
- **Financial:** Managing your economic life to increase security and reduce stress
- **Social:** Having supportive relationships and love in your life
- **Community:** Liking where you live, feeling safe, and having pride in your community
- **Purpose:** Liking what you do each day and being motivated to achieve your goals

Social determinants of health:

- **Healthcare Access:** How easily community members can find healthcare facilities or resources
- **Food Access:** The proximity of healthy food retailers and grocery stores to community members' homes
- **Resource Access:** The proximity of key community resources such as libraries, churches, senior employment, and more
- **Housing & Transportation:** What home values are, how community members use public transportation, and more
- **Economic Security:** Whether community members are employed, insured, and more

For more information on Community Well-Being Index methods, please visit our [methods page](#).



If you are a researcher or commercial entity interested in collaborating across these data, findings, or interventions, please reach out to cwbi@sharecare.com.

Results Overview | Metro Areas

For the second year in a row, San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA ranked #1 for the Index in 2020, demonstrating the critical nature of strong infrastructure when it comes to community health and well-being. Following Greater San Francisco's lead, San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA took the #2 position for this year's ranking, leading to two California metro areas being ranked in the top five.

Other metro areas that ranked in the top five for the Index include Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV (#3), Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH (#4), and Bridgeport-Stamford Norwalk, CT (#5). These results are consistent with trends noted at the state level, including top 10 Index rankings for Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, and California.

Consistent with Arkansas' #49 ranking in the state results, the town Pine Bluff took the last position overall for this year's results, ranking in the bottom quintile for eight out of 10 domains. Other bottom-ranked metro areas include Farmington, NM (#382), Sumter, SC (#381), Las Cruces, NM (#380), and McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX (#379).

Top 10 and Bottom 10 MSAs by Community Well-Being Index Ranking, 2020

Top MSAs



San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA



San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA



Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV



Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH








Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT

6. Urban Honolulu, HI
7. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA
8. Ann Arbor, MI
9. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA
10. Boulder, CO






Bottom MSAs

374. Carbondale-Marion, IL
375. Homosassa Springs, FL
376. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX
377. Hammond, LA
378. El Centro, CA
379. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
380. Las Cruces, NM
381. Sumter, SC
382. Farmington, NM
383. Pine Bluff, AR

Ranking of Top and Bottom Five Metro Areas by Community Well-Being Index Domain, 2020

	Top 5 MSAs	Bottom 5 MSAs
Physical 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Danville, IL 2. El Centro, CA 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 4. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 5. Urban Honolulu, HI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA 380. Longview, WA 381. Carbondale-Marion, IL 382. Pine Bluff, AR 383. Manhattan, KS
Financial 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 2. The Villages, FL 3. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 4. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV 5. Urban Honolulu, HI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Brownsville-Harlingen, TX 380. Pocatello, ID 381. El Centro, CA 382. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX 383. Farmington, NM
Social 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Villages, FL 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 3. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV 4. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 5. Ocean City, NJ 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Carbondale-Marion, IL 380. Lewiston, ID-WA 381. Goldsboro, NC 382. Sumter, SC 383. Pine Bluff, AR
Community 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ocean City, NJ 2. The Villages, FL 3. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 4. Barnstable Town, MA 5. Charlottesville, VA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Farmington, NM 380. El Centro, CA 381. Carbondale-Marion, IL 382. Goldsboro, NC 383. Pine Bluff, AR
Purpose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Villages, FL 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 3. Alexandria, LA 4. Hot Springs, AR 5. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Pine Bluff, AR 380. Kokomo, IN 381. Sumter, SC 382. El Centro, CA 383. Carbondale-Marion, IL

Ranking of Top and Bottom Five Metro Areas by Community Well-Being Index Domain, 2020

	Top 5 MSAs	Bottom 5 MSAs
Food Access 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA 2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA 3. Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL 4. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 5. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Hammond, LA 380. Homosassa Springs, FL 381. California-Lexington Park, MD 382. Hinesville, GA 383. East Stroudsburg, PA
Healthcare Access 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ann Arbor, MI 2. Iowa City, IA 3. Durham-Chapel Hill, NC 4. Gainesville, FL 5. Greenville, NC 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Merced, CA 380. The Villages, FL 381. Ocean City, NJ 382. Hinesville, GA 383. Gettysburg, PA
Resource Access 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barnstable Town, MA 2. Pittsfield, MA 3. Santa Fe, NM 4. Ocean City, NJ 5. Parkersburg-Vienna, WV 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Jacksonville, NC 380. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA 381. Bakersfield, CA 382. Hanford-Corcoran, CA 383. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
Housing and Transportation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA 2. New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA 3. Urban Honolulu, HI 4. Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH 5. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Decatur, IL 380. Lima, OH 381. Johnstown, PA 382. Danville, IL 383. Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH
Economic Security 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sioux Falls, SD 2. Midland, TX 3. Bismarck, ND 4. Fargo, ND-MN 5. Appleton, WI 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 379. Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ 380. Visalia-Porterville, CA 381. Merced, CA 382. Sebring, FL 383. El Centro, CA

Results Overview | Strengths and Weaknesses of the Highest & Lowest Ranked Metro Areas

Greater San Francisco's leading position in this year's Index was supported by the city's strong rankings across both social determinants of health and individual health factors. Specifically, the Golden City ranked #1 for the housing and transportation domain, linking home values and expenditure and daily commute culture with overall health. Greater San Francisco also ranked in the top five for food access (#4), physical well-being (#4), social well-being (#4), purpose well-being (#5), and financial well-being (#3).

Notably, and consistent with California's first place ranking for the food access domain, three of the Golden State's metro areas ranked in the top five for food access, including strong near proximity food access for children, seniors, and minority populations in Greater Los Angeles (#1), Greater San Jose (#2), and Greater San Francisco (#4). Similarly, metro areas in the West dominated the physical well-being domain, with top rankings for three metro areas in California -- El Centro (#2), Greater San Jose (#3), and Greater San Francisco (#4) -- and one metro area in HI, Urban Honolulu (#5), underlining the critical connection between strong physical health and access to healthy foods.

Pine Bluff, AR, assumed the last position in the Index due to low rates of individuals who feel supported by their social network as well as low levels of civic engagement and community recognition. However, and while ranked last for this year's Index, Pine Bluff secured a top 10 position for the resource access domain, indicating a strong presence of key community resources such as libraries, churches, senior employment, and more.

In keeping with state trends and rankings from prior years, the South assumed the majority of the bottom ranked metro areas, locking in six of the bottom 10 positions for the Index and landing the last position for social well-being, community well-being, and resource access domains.

Key Differences across Top- vs. Bottom-Ranked Metro Areas:

- Compared to metro areas ranked in the bottom quintile, the highest-ranked metro areas represent nearly 1.5 times more parks per square mile.
- Compared to metro areas in the bottom quintile, metro areas in the top quintile represent median household income levels on average 1.5 times higher, including over \$20,000 separating the average median household income in the top and bottom quintiles.
- Compared to metro areas in the top quintile of the Index, metro areas in the bottom quintile represent almost 1.5 times higher rates of tobacco use and 1.8 times higher rates of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Metro Areas Results | Year-Over-Year Trends

Across metro areas, year-over-year changes largely followed states trends from our May 2021 report, including relatively unchanged results for the Index overall, limited year-over-year change in social determinant measures, and broad improvements across all measures of well-being except financial well-being, which declined as a result of increased financial stress and decreased financial security.

Index findings tied to 2020 resilience in population well-being have been substantiated across multiple bodies of research: From French peer-reviewed research finding “the large majority of individuals who are not infected by the virus may be seeing their current condition in a more positive light than they normally would”¹ to World Happiness Report headlines indicating “the world shows resilience in the face of COVID-19”², studies across the globe continue to reinforce the same “pulling-together effect” described in research conducted after Hurricane Sandy, including a phenomenon where communities unite and support one another in times of need³.

While Index research uncovered broad improvements in individual well-being, with the exception of the financial well-being domain, we note that these improvements were not universal:

Subpopulations — in particular, those who contracted the COVID-19 virus, individuals with high financial stressors and low economic security⁴, and racial and ethnic groups who were inequitably impacted by the virus and pandemic⁵ — saw unprecedented declines in physical well-being and overall health, driving the lowest life expectancy since 2003 and the steepest year-over-year decline since World War II⁶. In addition, research demonstrates that many of these same subpopulations and demographic groups were more likely to suffer from barriers to education and resources, as well as declines in mental health, furthering the divide between haves and have-nots for generations to come (see callout box).

Increased Depression Risk During COVID-19

While the Index found that the vast majority of individuals were able to thrive in 2020 across measures of social, community, purpose, and physical well-being, research from BUSPH published in JAMA — “Prevalence of Depression Symptoms in US Adults Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic” — showed broad increases in depression risk, particularly for individuals with COVID-19 stressors such as job loss, financial problems, and the death of a friend or loved one from COVID-19.

Aligned to the Index’s discovery of broad declines in financial well-being, as well as BUSPH-Sharecare partnered research demonstrating increased lifestyle behavior risk for women experiencing financial stressors during COVID-19, BUSPH found that money represented the COVID-19 stressor most likely to coincide with increased depression risk. Individuals with less than \$5,000 in savings were 50% more likely to exhibit depression symptoms than individuals with more than \$5,000 in savings. Based on increased risk for individuals with fewer social and economic resources, research calls for societal changes across robust safety nets, fair wages, and equitable practices that enable families to save money toward the future.

Metro Areas Results | Year-Over-Year Trends

In addition to differences across subpopulations demonstrated through Sharecare and partnered research, Index findings from 2020 rankings identified several notable differences in year-over-year changes across metro areas, including:

- **A difficult rubric:** Moving up in the rankings for individual well-being domains besides financial required large increases in scores from 2019 to 2020. This effect was extreme enough that even metro areas with unchanged or slightly improved domain scores frequently fell in the rankings for physical, community, purpose, and social well-being. For example, the Greater San Diego metro area, a top-ranked metro area for several years running, improved scores across measures of social, purpose and physical well-being, including a more-than-five-point improvement in social well-being from 2019 to 2020; however, this level of change translated to a decline in rankings for all three domains, as well as a decline in rankings for the community's overall Index score.
- **Rank shifts:** Based on substantial improvement in scores for some metro areas, paired with limited to no change in scores for other metro areas, several domains saw relatively large shifts in rankings from 2019 to 2020. Social and purpose domains, in particular, realized the greatest shifts in rankings, with more than three in four metro areas that fell in the bottom quintile for purpose well-being in 2019 jumping to the fourth quintile or better for 2020. Depictive of these trends, the Fargo metro area in North Dakota jumped from the bottom quintile to the second quintile for both social and purpose well-being from 2019 to 2020. Critical factors contributing to changes in rankings include over 60% of Fargo residents indicating they like what they do each day, as well as over 60% of Fargo residents indicating they regularly receive positive energy from family and friends.
- **Financial well-being outlier:** Over 50% of metro areas that landed in the top quintile for financial well-being in 2019 remained in the top quintile in 2020, and over 50% of metro areas that fell in the bottom quintile for financial in 2019 remained in the bottom for 2020, representing a broad national decline in scores with less movement in rankings for this domain. At the top, critical financial health strongholds across San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA, Urban Honolulu, HI, and Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL remained in the top quintile for financial, including all four metro areas assuming top 10 rankings for this domain in 2020. Remaining in the bottom quintile for financial well-being include metro areas across Bakersfield, CA, Shreveport-Bossier City, LA, and El Paso, TX – again, reinforcing declines but relative consistency in rankings for managing economic circumstances to enhance security and reduce stress.

A Closer Look | *County Results*

In addition to trends noted across metro areas, Index research identified county-level trends across counties located in vs. outside of metro areas, state-based differences in community well-being across counties, and key Index factors separating the top- and bottom-ranked counties across the country. These analyses are based on Index scores and ranks for all US-based counties (n = 3,142), resulting in comprehensive coverage and views of health and well-being across and within geographies.

Metro vs. Non-Metro Area Counties:

Following trends from our 2019 reports, as well as our 2020 state rankings released in May, counties located in metro areas assumed Index scores that were on average almost seven points higher than their non-metro area counterparts. In addition, counties inside of major metro areas generally scored higher across all Index domains besides resource access, demonstrating strength in long distance food access, as well as institutions like churches and libraries, for counties falling outside of major metro areas. It is also worth noting that average differences in community and purpose well-being for counties in vs. outside of metro areas amounted to only one point, reinforcing previous [Sharecare research](#) that describes certain health and well-being protective factors in rural areas, including strong connections to community.

Community Well-Being Index Variation

within States: Within their boundaries, states displayed disparate community well-being levels across county lines. While we recognize that the number of counties in a state could play a role in the range of possible values achieved, the states with the greatest cross-county variation in community health included those with both many and few counties:

- **States with the greatest range of Index values across counties:** The five states with the greatest range in Index values each have anywhere from 29 to 133 counties. Virginia, with 133 counties, stands as the most disparate state for community health, with over 70 points separating Virginia's top and bottom-ranked county. South Dakota and Colorado, with 66 and 64 counties,

respectively, saw differences of over 60 points, and Alaska and North Carolina, with 29 and 100 counties, respectively, saw differences of over 55 points.

- **States with the smallest range of Index values across counties:** The five states with the smallest difference, however, all have 16 counties or fewer, which could increase the likelihood of observing more homogeneous community health. The smallest range in Index scores was observed in Rhode Island, where the range of values across the state's five counties was less than 10 points. Delaware's three counties observed a difference of only 12 points, and New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine saw differences of fewer than 28 points.

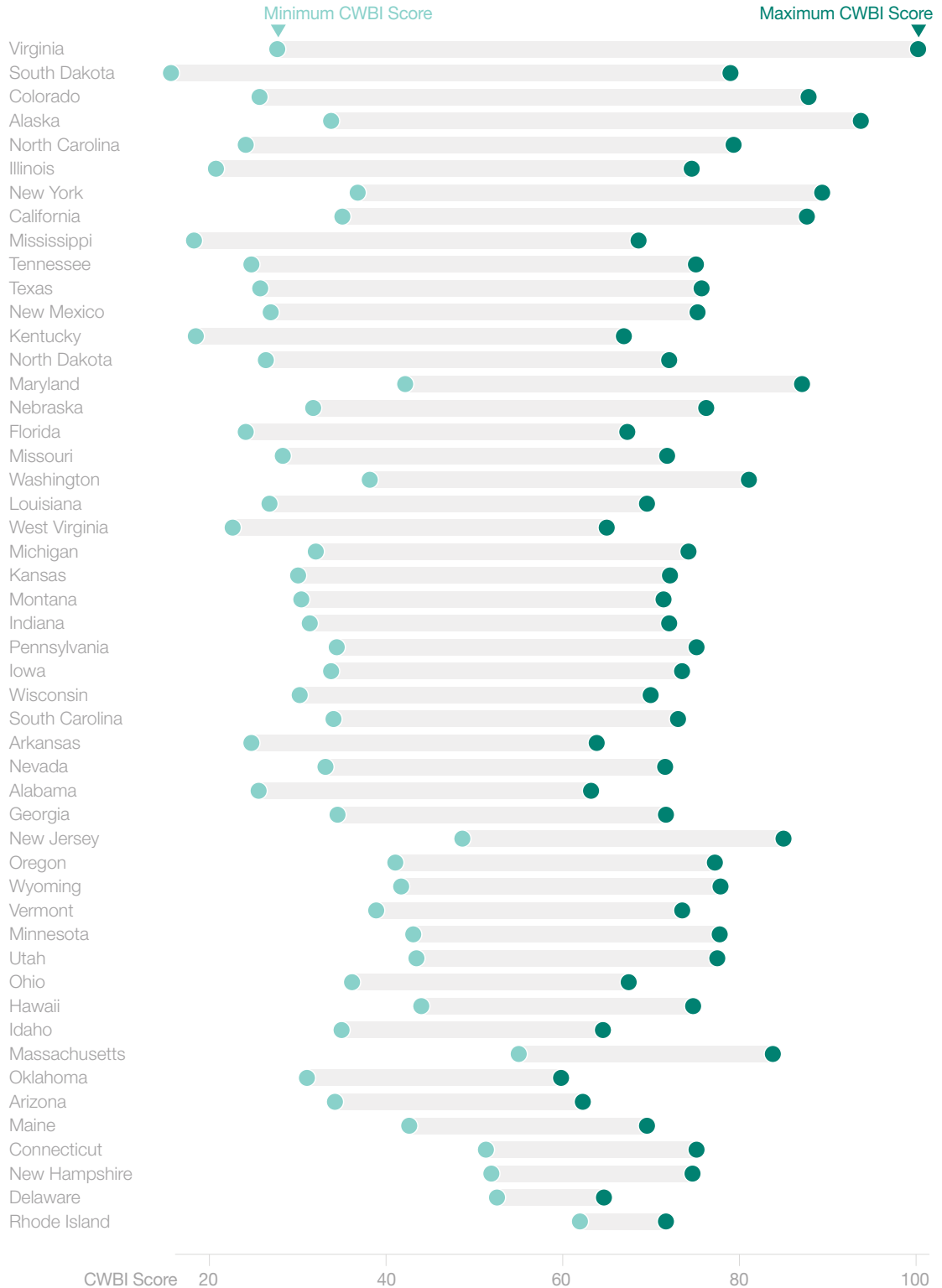
Key Differences across Top vs. Bottom-Ranked Counties:

In comparing the top and bottom quintiles, Index research found critical differences across both individual risk factors measured through well-being, as well as community risk factors measured through social determinants of health:

- Compared to counties ranked in the bottom quintile for the Index, counties ranked in the top quintile have almost 1.5 times higher rates of individuals who indicate they have enough money to do what they want, as well as almost 1.3 times lower rates of severe depression risk.
- In addition, counties ranked in the top quintile have over six times the pediatricians per capita and over six times the percentage of homes valued \$500K or more – compared to counties falling the bottom quintile for the 2020 Index.

A Closer Look | *County Results*

Highest and Lowest County-Level Community Well-Being Index Score by State



Next Steps

Aligning to goals from our state report released in May 2021, next steps in Index measurement include:

- Further research and analyses tied to nationally representative datasets, including well-being experiences and social determinant circumstances across age groups, sexes, and racial and ethnic groups
- Continued innovation across data collection and Index methods

- Continued integration into next-generation care advocacy models, point-of-care experiences, and community interventions targeted toward fostering sustainable neighborhoods and cities

If you are interested in collaborating with Sharecare across research, data innovation, and intervention, please reach out to cwbi@sharecare.com.

Fostering Sustainable Well-Being Improvement Where We Live, Work & Play

Sharecare's community transformation solutions have been deployed in over 60 diverse communities across the United States – from large urban environments like Fort Worth, TX, to rural agricultural communities like Monterey County, CA - to create sustainable, measurable improvements to population level well-being.

Sharecare's mission tied to community-driven care is rooted in creating strong collaborations across public, governmental, non-profit, and private partners to enhance our collective community health and resilience. Accordingly, this section focuses on best practices derived from more than 30 years of research, stakeholder alignment, wellness and clinical programs, community intervention, data driven care advocacy, and overarching solutions for human health.

Based on Sharecare's experience across individual and community intervention, we recognize the following elements are critical for enabling physical, mental and fiscal resilience across demographics and geographies:

- Economic resilience is tied to individual and community resilience – and in order to impact these critical and interconnected facets of health and wealth, intervening organizations must employ measurement capabilities that enable stakeholders to comprehend risks and deploy targeted solutions.
- Health security at an individual, organizational and community level is paramount for creating economic prosperity, reinforcing the importance of place when it comes to health tied to people.
- The key to fostering sustainable communities is founded in convening multidisciplinary stakeholders around a common purpose that will afford entire communities the opportunity to engage in their health journey. Successful transformation blueprints include care advocacy for people, connected and enabled platforms for communities, and research-backed protocols for places.
- Future-proofing our communities requires investing in smart infrastructure, forward-thinking policies, and innovative solutions and technologies that improve health equity and overall quality of life for residents, businesses, and stakeholders.

Fostering Sustainable Well-Being Improvement Where We Live, Work & Play

Based on the events of 2020, including but not limited to the COVID-19 pandemic, more and more leaders have recognized that a resilient, go-forward, response model must move beyond the limited scope of addressing illness, including COVID-19, and moreover, transition our discussion and dollars to preventive measures that focus on healthy people who thrive in sustainable environments.

A process for investing in these tenets begins and ends with the data, including:

- **Assess:** Baseline the health of your population and their surroundings to identify the right solution relative to needs and outcomes.
- **Secure:** Identify verification systems that ensure places are optimized for the health and wellbeing of occupants.
- **Connect:** Invest in digital platforms and communities that connect people to resources, programs, and each other.
- **Transform:** Partner with organizations and deploy solutions that make it easy and accessible for people to engage in their health improvement journey while helping entire cities drive economic development and resiliency.
- **Amplify:** Share success stories and learnings to empower others to capitalize on successes and mitigate roadblocks, fostering a chain of communities that are all together, better.

Through data that defines individual and collective well-being journeys, integrated platforms and experiences, safe places, and sustainable communities that make the healthy choice the easy choice, communities are able to thrive in and across their daily lives.

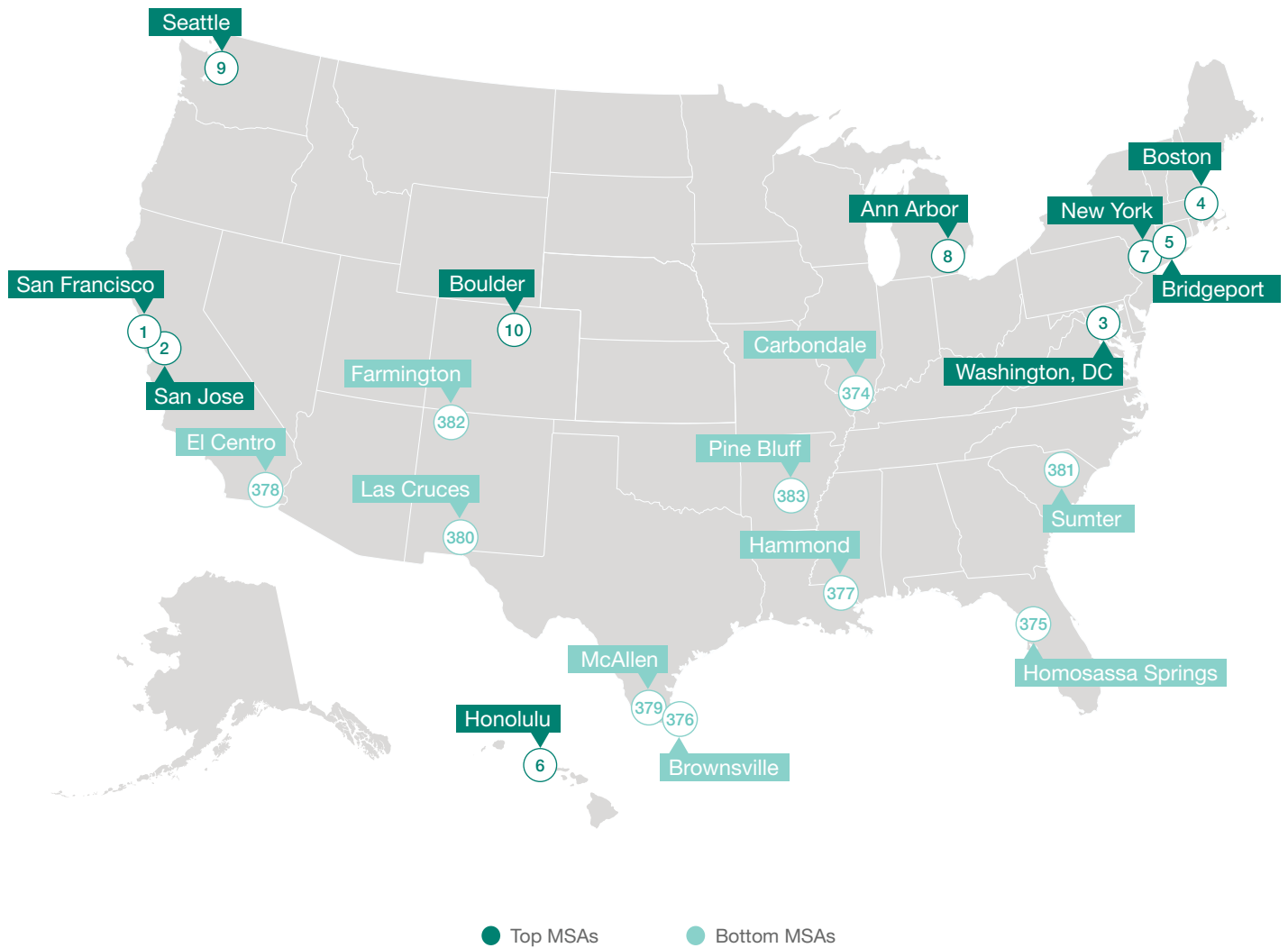
If you are interested in collaborating with Sharecare across individual and community transformation, please reach out to cwbi@sharecare.com.

Footnotes

1. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0276562420300445?casa_token=9ZhV8eHpvyIAA AAA:wq85TVKZvJ3fpc0BBy-BKT1TLnKsV0GzdFpSPJjDar45SWYTIInVmlOTGJLITn7sxqVnA8d4gsw
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3. Reger MA, Stanley IH, Joiner TE. Suicide Mortality and Coronavirus Disease 2019—A Perfect Storm? *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2020;77(11):1093–1094. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.1060
4. Financial Hardship and Health Risk Behavior during COVID-19 in a Large US National Sample of Women
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6. <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/21/us/american-life-expectancy-report.html#:~:text=Women%20in%20the%20United%20States,74.5%20years%2C%20down%20from%2076.3.>

Sharecare's Community Well-Being Index

2020 MSA Rankings Appendix



1st Quintile

1	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	40	Bismarck, ND
2	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	41	Fort Collins, CO
3	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	42	Barnstable Town, MA
4	Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	43	Naples-Immokalee-Marco Island, FL
5	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	44	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA
6	Urban Honolulu, HI	45	Fargo, ND-MN
7	New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	46	Columbia, MO
8	Ann Arbor, MI	47	Charleston-North Charleston, SC
9	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	48	Gainesville, FL
10	Boulder, CO	49	Springfield, IL
11	Rochester, MN	50	Raleigh, NC
12	Salt Lake City, UT	51	Provo-Orem, UT
13	Iowa City, IA	52	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI
14	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	53	Anchorage, AK
15	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	54	Sioux Falls, SD
16	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	55	Richmond, VA
17	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	56	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC
18	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	57	Bend-Redmond, OR
19	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	58	Salinas, CA
20	Santa Rosa, CA	59	Lincoln, NE
21	Burlington-South Burlington, VT	60	La Crosse-Onalaska, WI-MN
22	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	61	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA
23	Trenton, NJ	62	Kansas City, MO-KS
24	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	63	Providence-Warwick, RI-MA
25	Charlottesville, VA	64	Reno, NV
26	Napa, CA	65	New Orleans-Metairie, LA
27	Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	66	Manchester-Nashua, NH
28	Kahului-Wailuku-Lahaina, HI	67	Cleveland-Elyria, OH
29	Madison, WI	68	St. Louis, MO-IL
30	Santa Maria-Santa Barbara, CA	69	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA
31	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	70	Pittsburgh, PA
32	New Haven-Milford, CT	71	Austin-Round Rock, TX
33	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	72	Roanoke, VA
34	Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA	73	Asheville, NC
35	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	74	Lexington-Fayette, KY
36	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	75	Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN
37	Portland-South Portland, ME	76	Ogden-Clearfield, UT
38	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles-Arroyo Grande, CA	77	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
39	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL		

2nd Quintile

78	North Port-Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	116	Amarillo, TX
79	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	117	Jacksonville, FL
80	Billings, MT	118	Champaign-Urbana, IL
81	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	119	Ocean City, NJ
82	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	120	Lubbock, TX
83	Corvallis, OR	121	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ
84	Worcester, MA-CT	122	Akron, OH
85	Missoula, MT	123	Spokane-Spokane Valley, WA
86	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	124	Santa Fe, NM
87	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	125	Syracuse, NY
88	Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Niagara Falls, NY	126	Lawrence, KS
89	Wilmington, NC	127	Olympia-Tumwater, WA
90	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	128	Birmingham-Hoover, AL
91	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	129	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA
92	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	130	Medford, OR
93	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	131	Springfield, MA
94	Morgantown, WV	132	Cheyenne, WY
95	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	133	Stockton-Lodi, CA
96	Colorado Springs, CO	134	Flagstaff, AZ
97	Savannah, GA	135	Eau Claire, WI
98	Indianapolis-Carmel-Anderson, IN	136	St. Cloud, MN
99	Rochester, NY	137	St. George, UT
100	Pittsfield, MA	138	Greeley, CO
101	Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	139	Grand Forks, ND-MN
102	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	140	Casper, WY
103	Columbus, OH	141	Tucson, AZ
104	Lancaster, PA	142	Dubuque, IA
105	Winchester, VA-WV	143	Carson City, NV
106	Hilton Head Island-Bluffton-Beaufort, SC	144	Bellingham, WA
107	Boise City, ID	145	Sheboygan, WI
108	Greenville, NC	146	Cedar Rapids, IA
109	Midland, TX	147	Wichita, KS
110	Walla Walla, WA	148	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI
111	Green Bay, WI	149	Reading, PA
112	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	150	Dayton, OH
113	Appleton, WI	151	Idaho Falls, ID
114	Eugene, OR	152	Ithaca, NY
115	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	153	Columbia, SC

3rd Quintile

154	Lebanon, PA	192	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL
155	Norwich-New London, CT	193	Winston-Salem, NC
156	Grand Island, NE	194	Evansville, IN-KY
157	State College, PA	195	Baton Rouge, LA
158	York-Hanover, PA	196	Memphis, TN-MS-AR
159	Bloomington, IL	197	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI
160	Coeur d'Alene, ID	198	Salem, OR
161	Oklahoma City, OK	199	Modesto, CA
162	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	200	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO
163	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	201	Racine, WI
164	Wenatchee, WA	202	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, PA
165	Harrisonburg, VA	203	Panama City, FL
166	Toledo, OH	204	Johnson City, TN
167	Mankato-North Mankato, MN	205	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC
168	Albuquerque, NM	206	Port St. Lucie, FL
169	Jackson, MS	207	Canton-Massillon, OH
170	Fort Wayne, IN	208	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA
171	Chattanooga, TN-GA	209	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX
172	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	210	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN
173	Logan, UT-ID	211	Daphne-Fairhope-Foley, AL
174	Bloomsburg-Berwick, PA	212	Elkhart-Goshen, IN
175	Huntsville, AL	213	Tyler, TX
176	Peoria, IL	214	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA
177	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	215	Gainesville, GA
178	Ames, IA	216	Bangor, ME
179	Topeka, KS	217	Duluth, MN-WI
180	Kennewick-Richland, WA	218	Salisbury, MD-DE
181	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	219	Grand Junction, CO
182	Odessa, TX	220	Greensboro-High Point, NC
183	Staunton-Waynesboro, VA	221	Fairbanks, AK
184	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	222	Lewiston-Auburn, ME
185	Wausau, WI	223	Tallahassee, FL
186	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	224	Macon-Bibb County, GA
187	California-Lexington Park, MD	225	Chambersburg-Waynesboro, PA
188	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	226	Rockford, IL
189	Greenville-Anderson-Mauldin, SC	227	Corpus Christi, TX
190	Mobile, AL	228	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL
191	Rapid City, SD	229	Fresno, CA

4th Quintile

230	Williamsport, PA	268	Erie, PA
231	Twin Falls, ID	269	Tuscaloosa, AL
232	Great Falls, MT	270	Decatur, IL
233	Fond du Lac, WI	271	Danville, IL
234	Brunswick, GA	272	Lewiston, ID-WA
235	Tulsa, OK	273	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL
236	Athens-Clarke County, GA	274	El Paso, TX
237	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI	275	Lake Charles, LA
238	Columbus, IN	276	Janesville-Beloit, WI
239	Enid, OK	277	Burlington, NC
240	College Station-Bryan, TX	278	Rome, GA
241	Owensboro, KY	279	Parkersburg-Vienna, WV
242	Knoxville, TN	280	Warner Robins, GA
243	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	281	Spartanburg, SC
244	Punta Gorda, FL	282	Chico, CA
245	Gettysburg, PA	283	Prescott, AZ
246	Springfield, MO	284	Saginaw, MI
247	Columbus, GA-AL	285	Wichita Falls, TX
248	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	286	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA
249	Glens Falls, NY	287	Sherman-Denison, TX
250	Altoona, PA	288	Gadsden, AL
251	Myrtle Beach-Conway-North Myrtle Beach, SC-NC	289	Binghamton, NY
252	Dothan, AL	290	Elmira, NY
253	Charleston, WV	291	Auburn-Opelika, AL
254	Kingston, NY	292	Decatur, AL
255	San Angelo, TX	293	Utica-Rome, NY
256	St. Joseph, MO-KS	294	Cleveland, TN
257	Lima, OH	295	Jackson, TN
258	Redding, CA	296	Kankakee, IL
259	Dover, DE	297	Killeen-Temple, TX
260	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	298	Wheeling, WV-OH
261	Bloomington, IN	299	Anniston-Oxford-Jacksonville, AL
262	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	300	Abilene, TX
263	Montgomery, AL	301	Lynchburg, VA
264	Cape Girardeau, MO-IL	302	Florence, SC
265	The Villages, FL	303	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA
266	Lafayette, LA	304	Yakima, WA
267	Midland, MI	305	Joplin, MO

5th Quintile

306	Flint, MI	344	Visalia-Porterville, CA
307	East Stroudsburg, PA	345	Rocky Mount, NC
308	Monroe, MI	346	Clarksville, TN-KY
309	Johnstown, PA	347	Terre Haute, IN
310	Albany, OR	348	Merced, CA
311	Fayetteville, NC	349	Lawton, OK
312	Hattiesburg, MS	350	Pueblo, CO
313	Mansfield, OH	351	Laredo, TX
314	Jefferson City, MO	352	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX
315	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	353	Weirton-Steubenville, WV-OH
316	Longview, TX	354	Battle Creek, MI
317	Victoria, TX	355	Yuba City, CA
318	Watertown-Fort Drum, NY	356	Michigan City-La Porte, IN
319	Bakersfield, CA	357	Elizabethtown-Fort Knox, KY
320	Bowling Green, KY	358	Ocala, FL
321	New Bern, NC	359	Cumberland, MD-WV
322	Houma-Thibodaux, LA	360	Valdosta, GA
323	Albany, GA	361	Jackson, MI
324	Alexandria, LA	362	Madera, CA
325	Springfield, OH	363	Hot Springs, AR
326	Bay City, MI	364	Muskegon, MI
327	Pocatello, ID	365	Longview, WA
328	Kokomo, IN	366	Manhattan, KS
329	Waco, TX	367	Sebring, FL
330	Jonesboro, AR	368	Hinesville, GA
331	Muncie, IN	369	Sierra Vista-Douglas, AZ
332	Yuma, AZ	370	Beckley, WV
333	Monroe, LA	371	Goldsboro, NC
334	Dalton, GA	372	Hanford-Corcoran, CA
335	Morristown, TN	373	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ
336	Vineland-Bridgeton, NJ	374	Carbondale-Marion, IL
337	Fort Smith, AR-OK	375	Homosassa Springs, FL
338	Jacksonville, NC	376	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX
339	Grants Pass, OR	377	Hammond, LA
340	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	378	El Centro, CA
341	Gulfport-Biloxi-Pascagoula, MS	379	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX
342	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	380	Las Cruces, NM
343	Texarkana, TX-AR	381	Sumter, SC
		382	Farmington, NM
		383	Pine Bluff, AR