A REGION RESPONDS

Preparing the Gateway for the Future

Step One:

HOW WE SEE IT

Survey results representing three generations of St. Louis area citizens.

MAY 1992

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Convened by
EAST-WEST GATEWAY COORDINATING COUNCIL
With funding from
THE DANFORTH FOUNDATION

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Letter From the Co-Chairmen

To the reader:

How We See It is the first report in a series which will be released under the banner of *A Region Responds: Preparing the Gateway for the Future*. The purpose of this series is to produce information which can be of value to citizens, institutions, and governments of the bi-state Gateway Region, and to urge them to work together in new ways to better address those problems which stand in the way of the region's ability to compete in the national marketplace.

How We See It presents two important viewpoints: from this generation of citizens and from the one that follows closely behind. The report is intended to increase our understanding of community sentiment and priorities. These factors shape our ability to act as a region. Where We Stand, a statistical report to be issued later this year, will compare the Gateway Region with 29 other metropolitan areas using a series of fifty indicators of economic and social well-being. These key indicators are now being defined by six committees of concerned citizens and experts. They will allow us to assess our vitality as a region now and again over time. And What We Can Do will offer commentary on the findings of the first two reports and suggest directions for change.

A planning group with 35 members from a broad range of perspectives has guided this effort so far, with staff support from the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council. Our mutual interest is in seeing the region succeed in being the best it can be. This is what *A Region Responds* is all about. But let us tell you, also, what we are *not* about. We are not about "crying doom." Neither are we about glossing over the difficult if it is real. The reader will find evidence of both regional strengths and weaknesses in this series. We firmly believe that the future well-being of the region depends entirely on our ability to take both of these dispassionately into account.

We wish to express appreciation to the Danforth Foundation for their confidence and financial support. Thanks, also, to the 600 adults who gave of their time to answer the questions on the survey and to the 2200 students who did the same. We trust they will find what they had to say reflected appropriately in this report.

Finally, we encourage the reader to give full attention to the many facts and figures contained here. Pass this report around, if you will. Consider the themes we have identified here and, by all means, find others of your own. We hope you will join with us in some aspect of this evolving process as we set a course for what we can do to better "prepare the Gateway for the future."

Frank J. Bush, III
St. Louis, Missouri

Richard J. Mark
East St. Louis, Illinois
Co-Chairmen

Background

The Process

In the fall of 1991, the East West Gateway Coordinating Council convened a group of individuals from Missouri and Illinois to identify ways to work together to solve problems which threaten the future of the St. Louis metropolitan area.

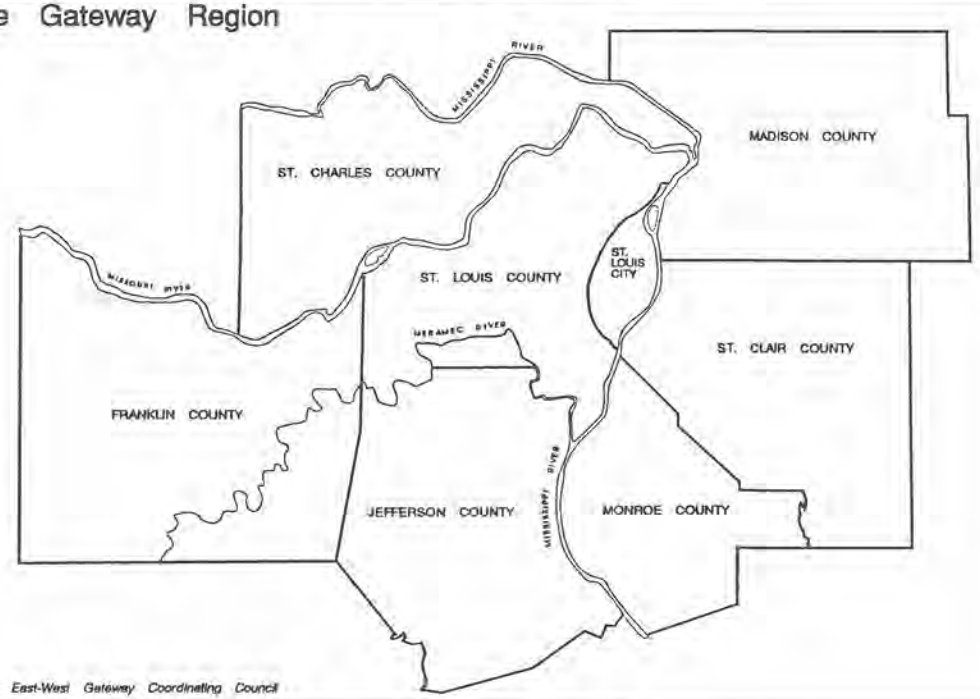
The initial focal point for this planning group was a disheartening statistic emerging from an analysis of Census results by East-West Gateway staff: an unabated rate of out-migration of population from the region, particularly among the younger age groups. Staff estimated that the region would need between 150,000 and 200,000 additional jobs by the year 2000 to provide the area's young adults the opportunity to stay in the region if they choose. But job creation alone cannot stop the complex and compounding problem of out-migration. The planning group was in agreement that a multi-faceted approach to regional problem-solving was imperative, and that the time to begin to define this approach was now.

Such was the beginning of the process which has now taken on the name *A Region Responds: Preparing the Gateway for the Future.* The planning group expressed its intent to engage a broad base of committed and concerned citizens to answer three important questions:

- ☐ How is the Gateway Region <u>really</u> performing in comparison to those metropolitan centers with whom we compete for people and jobs?
- ☐ Is the Gateway Region making the strategic decisions that must be made to be a successful, competitive, and attractive community in the 1990s and beyond?
- ☐ Is the Gateway Region providing its children and youth with the skills and the motivation to carry the region to a successful future?

Consistent with the planning group's interest in involving citizens from all parts of the region in an ongoing dialogue about these questions, the process was begun with a survey of residents. There were two unique characteristics about the survey as it was envisioned. First, it was a priority that all parts of the bi-state region—urban, suburban, and rural settings—must be included in order to paint a clear picture of the way in which residents of the regional community view the quality of life they experience here. Secondly, it was important that young people in the middle and high schools of the area be included in this process. Many of them are already beginning to formulate plans for their adult futures. If we want them to carry the region on into the 21st Century, we would do well to involve them in planning for that future now.

The Gateway Region



Source: East-West Gateway Coordinating Council

The Survey

A set of desired questions was drafted by a subcommittee of the planning group early in 1992. These questions focused on four principal points: what issues citizens consider to be major problems in the area, what institutions they consider to be effectively dealing with these issues, what concerns they have about themselves and their families in the near future, and what their expectations are about remaining here or moving away.

The questions were pretested with groups of both adults and students and then refined. From this initial process, two survey instruments were developed. One was to be used with adults over the telephone. The second was to be used with students in classroom settings. The questions on the instruments to be used with adults and high school students were basically the same, with a shortened version used for students in grades 7 and 8.

Under contract with East-West Gateway, survey samples were designed by the Regional Research and Development Services at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, using a methodology described in more detail in the Appendix to this report. University staff also conducted the telephone surveys. Six hundred interviews were completed.

Using a randomly selected base of schools, East-West Gateway staff approached principals and solicited their participation in the survey process. More than 2200 students from 66 public and private schools completed the surveys. The final analysis was based on a stratified sample of 1545 from this total. The participating schools are listed in the Appendices.

The following table describes the geographic distribution of both samples as they compare to the region's 1990 population distribution. All numbers represent percentages.

The adult sample allowed for a confidence level of 95 percent, plus or minus four percentage points. The youth sample allowed for a confidence level of 95 percent, plus or minus three percentage points.

	Population	Adult Sample	Youth Sample
City of St. Louis	16.6	16.8	16.6
St. Louis County	41.6	42.5	41.5
Franklin County	3.4	3.3	3.4
Jefferson County	7.2	6.8	7.3
St. Charles County	8.9	8.3	8.9
Madison County	10.4	10.5	10.4
Monroe County	0.9	1.0	0.9
St. Clair County	11.0	10.7	11.0

Note: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.

Survey Highlights

Crime tops the list of major issues in the minds of Gateway area residents.

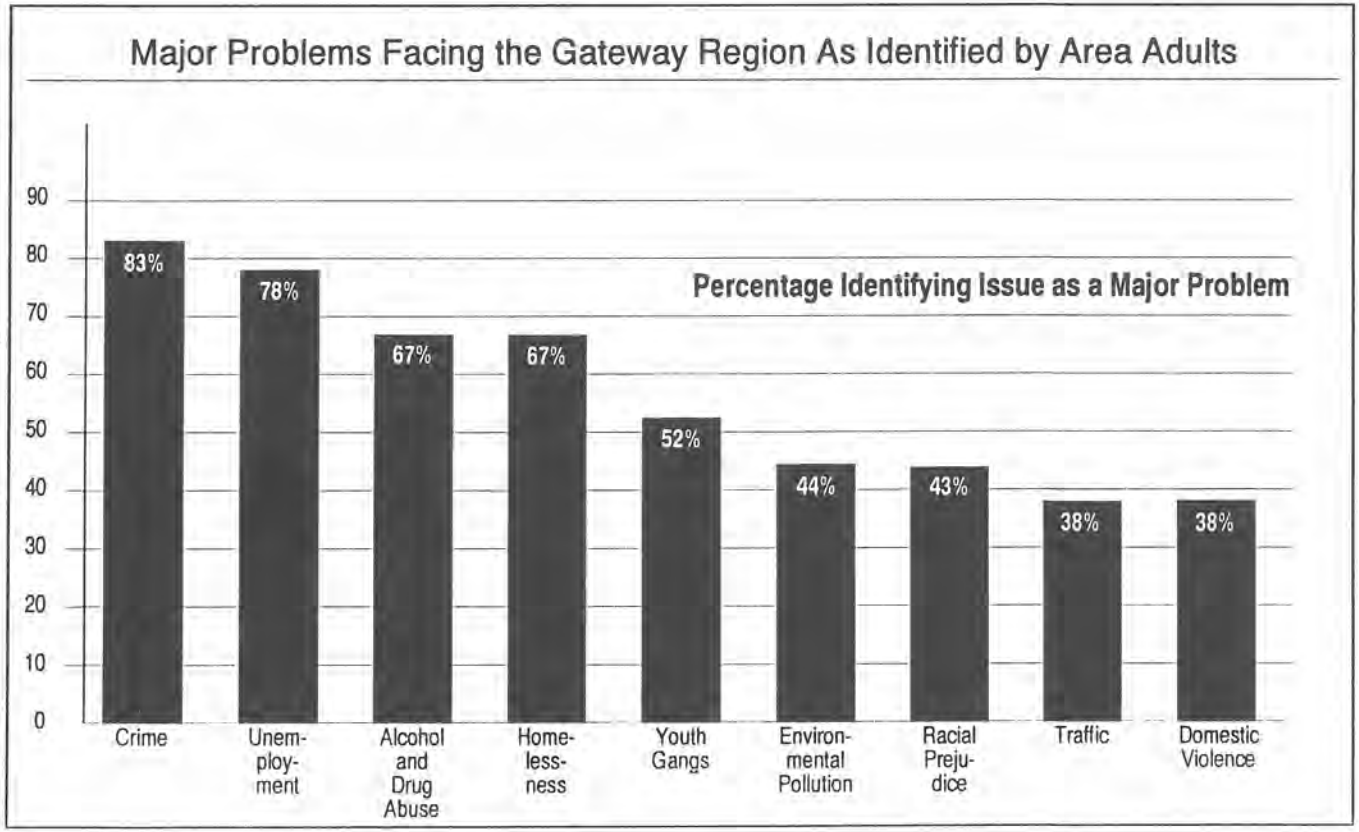
- Nearly 83 percent of all adults and 69 percent of youth responding to the surveys indicated that crime is a major problem in the St. Louis metropolitan area. This was the highest percentage of respondents identifying any issue on the survey as "major."

- Problems associated with youth gangs were classified as "major" by more than half of both youth and adult respondents. Among adult women and blacks who answered the survey, this sentiment appeared even stronger. Fifty-eight percent of females and 75 percent of blacks consider youth gangs to be a "major" problem.

- Differences between groups responding to the survey were also apparent when they were asked to relate the issue of crime to their own lives eight to ten years from now. Fifty-five percent of the adults and 53 percent of the youth indicated that the possibility of someone in their family being a crime victim is a major concern they have about their future. The proportion was 59 percent among women in the adult sample, and 71 percent among blacks.

- At the same time, those charged with fighting crime received a relatively high rating from the general adult population responding to the survey. More than half (54 percent) said that law enforcement groups are doing an "excellent" or "good" job in solving problems. This percentage dropped to 38 among youth, however.

- Twenty-eight percent of adult blacks responding to the survey gave law enforcement groups a positive rating. Nearly one-third (32 percent) said that law enforcement groups are doing a "poor" job.



When asked to think about themselves and their families in the year 2000, Gateway Region adults cite jobs and the economy as very real concerns.

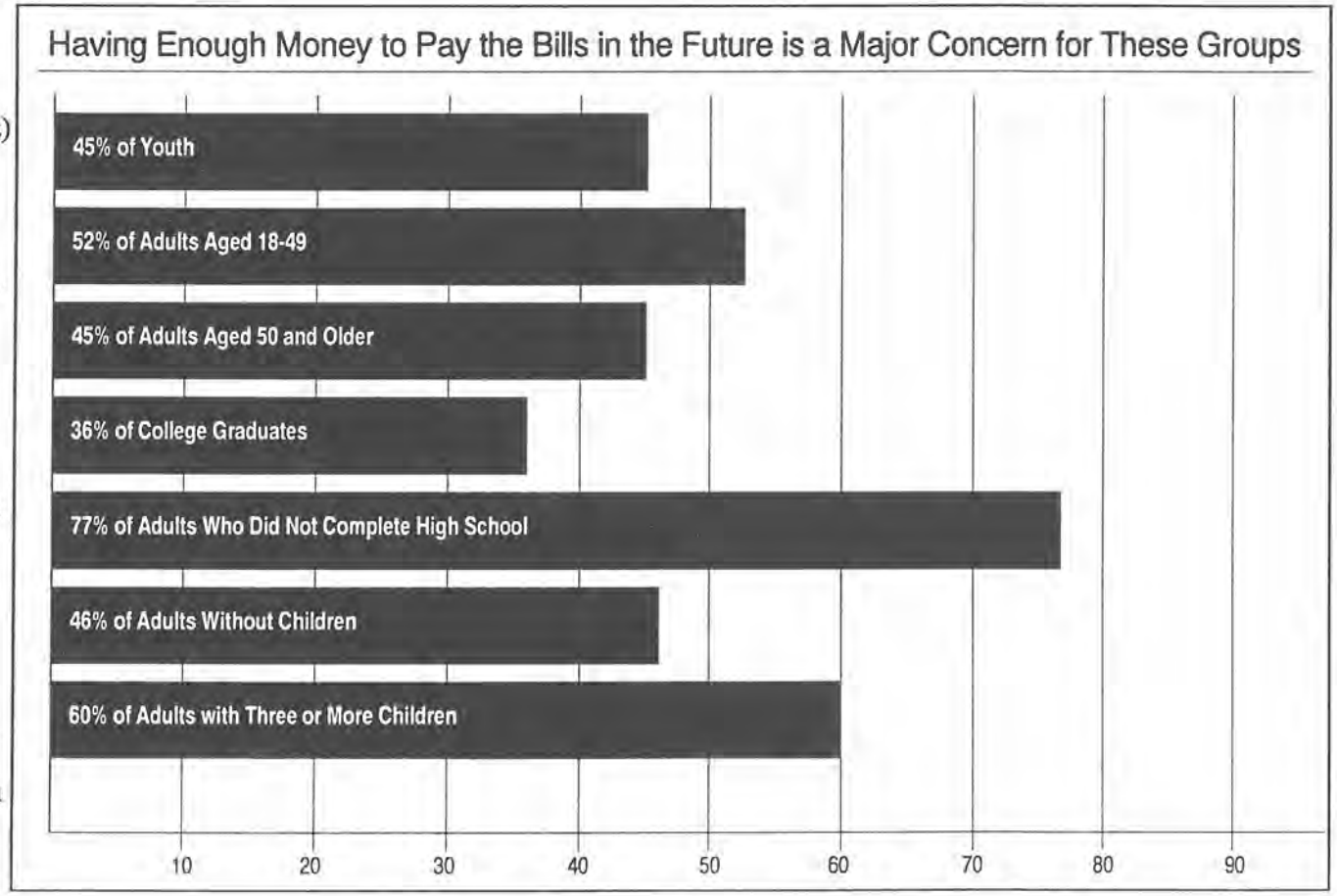
- Nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the adults responding to the survey indicated that a lack of good job opportunities for young people is a "major concern" about the future to them. And more than two-thirds (68 percent) worry that the economy will get so bad that we will enter into a depression.

- More than half of youth share this opinion, apparently. Fifty-one percent of the youth said that a "major" concern for them is not being able to get a good job when they get older. Fifty-seven percent said that they worry about the economy. In a related question, 93 percent of the youth confirmed that "planning for the future beyond high school" is important for people their age.

- Eighty-six percent of blacks identified a lack of good job opportunities as a major future concern, and 75 percent said that they feared the economy would get so bad that we will enter into a depression.

- Lack of good job opportunities for young adults was a major concern for all subgroups surveyed, and was even as high as 71 percent among households without children.

- Half of the adult respondents said that they were very concerned about not having enough money to pay the bills. Among



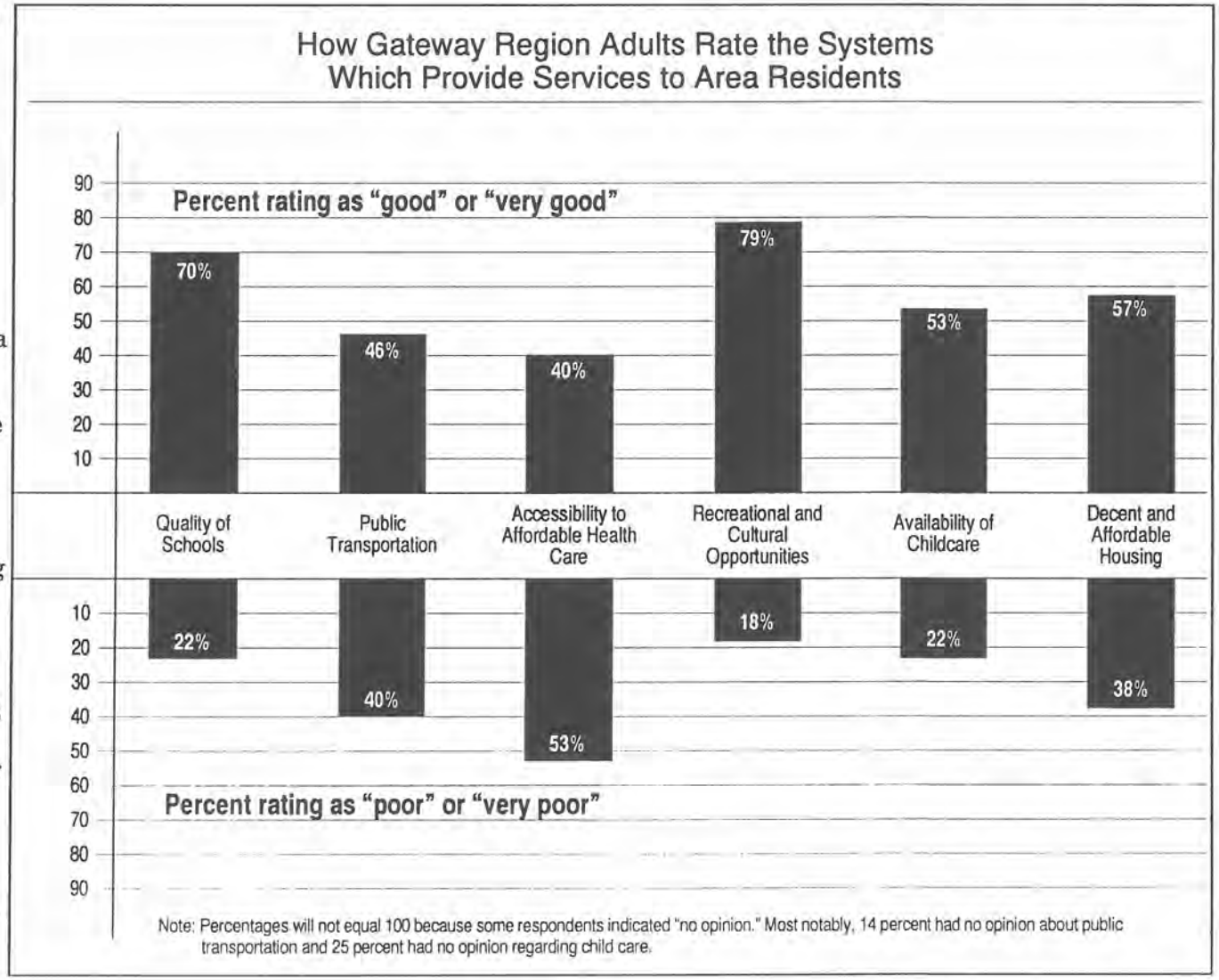
those who responded to the survey who had one or more persons in their household currently unemployed and looking for work, this percentage rose to 66. But even among those without unemployed family members, 45 percent indicated a major concern about money.

- Educational level appeared to be a very significant factor in determining responses. Thirty-six percent of adult respondents with a college education were very concerned about not being able to pay their bills, compared to 77 percent of those who did not complete high school.

- The most concern about not having enough money was raised by adults aged 18 to 24 (61 percent), and the least by adults aged 60 to 65 (39 percent). Forty-five percent of the youth in school said they had a major concern about their family not being able to pay the bills in the future.

Access to affordable health care was cited by youth and adults as one of the poorest aspects of community life, and yet health concerns are prevalent.

- When asked to rate a variety of systems which serve the region's people, more than half of all adults (53 percent) and 40 percent of youth gave a "very poor" or "poor" rating to access to affordable health care. This was the aspect of community life receiving the highest proportion of negative ratings by either of these two age groups.
- Adults aged 50 and older were less negative, as a group, about this issue (33 percent), while adults aged 18 to 49 and black respondents were slightly more so (with 56 and 63 percent giving it one of the poor ratings, respectively) than the adult population as a whole.
- The potential of health problems in the future are of concern to all age groups, according to the survey. Nearly two-thirds (66 percent) of adults and 65 percent of youth said that "the environment getting so polluted that it affects everyone's health" was a major concern to them. Among youth as



Note: Percentages will not equal 100 because some respondents indicated "no opinion." Most notably, 14 percent had no opinion about public transportation and 25 percent had no opinion regarding child care.

a group, this issue was highest on the list of personal concerns for the future.

- Fifty-four percent of adults and 38 percent of youth worry significantly about "getting seriously ill." This proportion was significantly higher among black adults who took the survey (71 percent) than among whites (52 percent). It was also higher for women (59 percent) than for men (48 percent).

- Forty-two percent of adults and 48 percent of youth who took the surveys said that someone in their family getting AIDS in the future is a major concern to them. Of those adults who responded to the survey, those who were college graduates indicated a major concern about AIDS in their family less frequently than did those without a high school education (29 and 51 percent, respectively).

Religious and non-profit institutions receive the highest performance ratings in dealing with the problems facing the area.

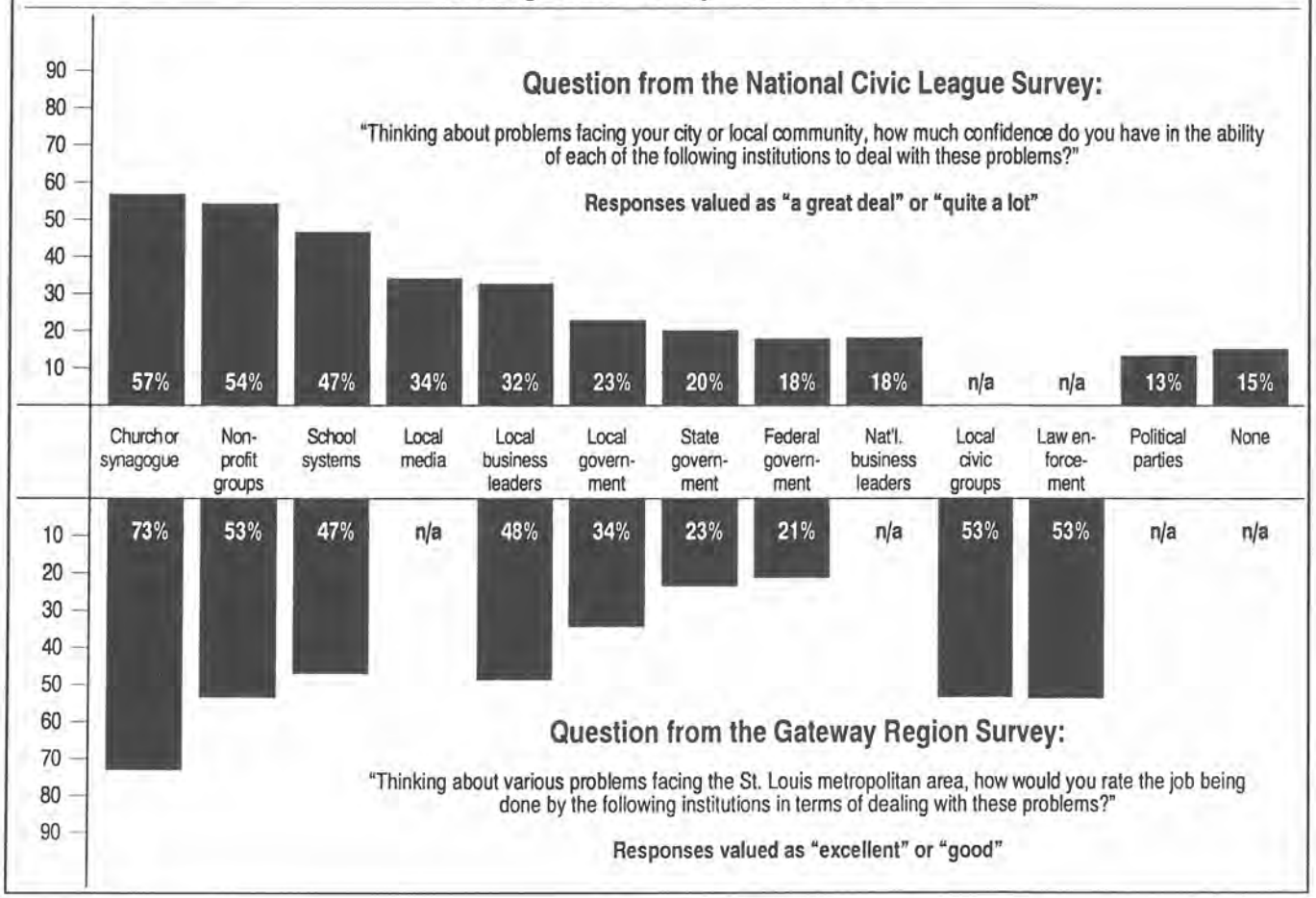
- Nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of adults and 59 percent of youth indicated that they think churches, synagogues, and other religious institutions are doing an "excellent" or "good" job in dealing with problems in the metropolitan area. Fifty-eight percent of adults and 44 percent of youth said the same thing about non-profit agencies.

- At the bottom of the performance list are the federal and state governments. Twenty-one percent of adults and 18 percent of youth indicated that they felt the federal government was doing a good job in the region. Twenty-three percent of adults and 24 percent of youth said the same about their state governments.

- Black respondents were more likely to give the public sector a low rating. Of the black adults who answered the questions, 80 percent indicated that the federal government is doing a "fair" or "poor" job in solving problems. Eighty-two percent said the same about state government; 79 percent about local government; and 63 percent about school systems.

Although the percentages vary, the relative ranking of institutions by Gateway Region residents was remarkably similar to the results of a 1990 survey by the National Civic League, as the graph on the following page indicates.

How Gateway Region Residents Compare with Americans in Rating Community Institutions



Adults who responded to the survey gave little evidence of a "regional" perspective.

- Two questions were posed to respondents in order to determine the breadth of their geographic perspective regarding the region. Adults were asked to name one particular community in the region which they consider to have *more* problems than other communities, and to name one particular community which had *less* problems than others. Ninety-two percent of the adults named a community they considered to have more problems. Eighty-three responded with the name of a community they thought had less problems.

- Of those who responded to both questions, 25 percent named two communities which were both within the county where the respondent lived, and 91 percent identified two communities within their own state.

- Respondents, as a whole, seemed to have a good deal of "pride" in their own communities. Nearly two-thirds (63 percent) said that they considered their own community to have fewer problems than most others in the region. Thirty percent said that their community has about the same number of problems as others, and only five percent indicated that they thought their community has more problems than others.

According to Gateway Region adults, quality education is the most important factor in determining where they live.

Fifty-seven percent of the adults who responded to the survey said that the school system and the quality of education is an important factor in determining where they live. Among those surveyed who were between the ages of 18 and 49, this percentage increased to 63. Forty-three percent of those older than age 49 indicated that the quality of the educational system is one of the three most important factors in determining where they live. It was the most frequently mentioned factor for this older age group, as well.

Among youth who participated in the survey, crime was listed as a key determinant of where they plan to live in the future by a greater proportion of respondents (37 percent) than any other factor. This is the second most important factor for adults, apparently. Forty-three percent of those responding to the survey mentioned it.

Other factors of importance to adults are the quality of the neighborhood environment (31 percent), neighborhood location (28 percent), housing factors (23 percent), employment opportunity and jobs (15 percent), and transportation-related factors (15 percent).

Youth who took the survey indicated a priority on affordability (31 percent), jobs (19 percent), environmental quality (19 percent), neighborhood quality (18 percent) and schools (16 percent).

Qualities Looked for When Choosing Where to Live

Adults

- ☐ Quality Education
- ☐ Crime/Safety
- ☐ Neighborhood
- ☐ Location
- ☐ Housing

Youth

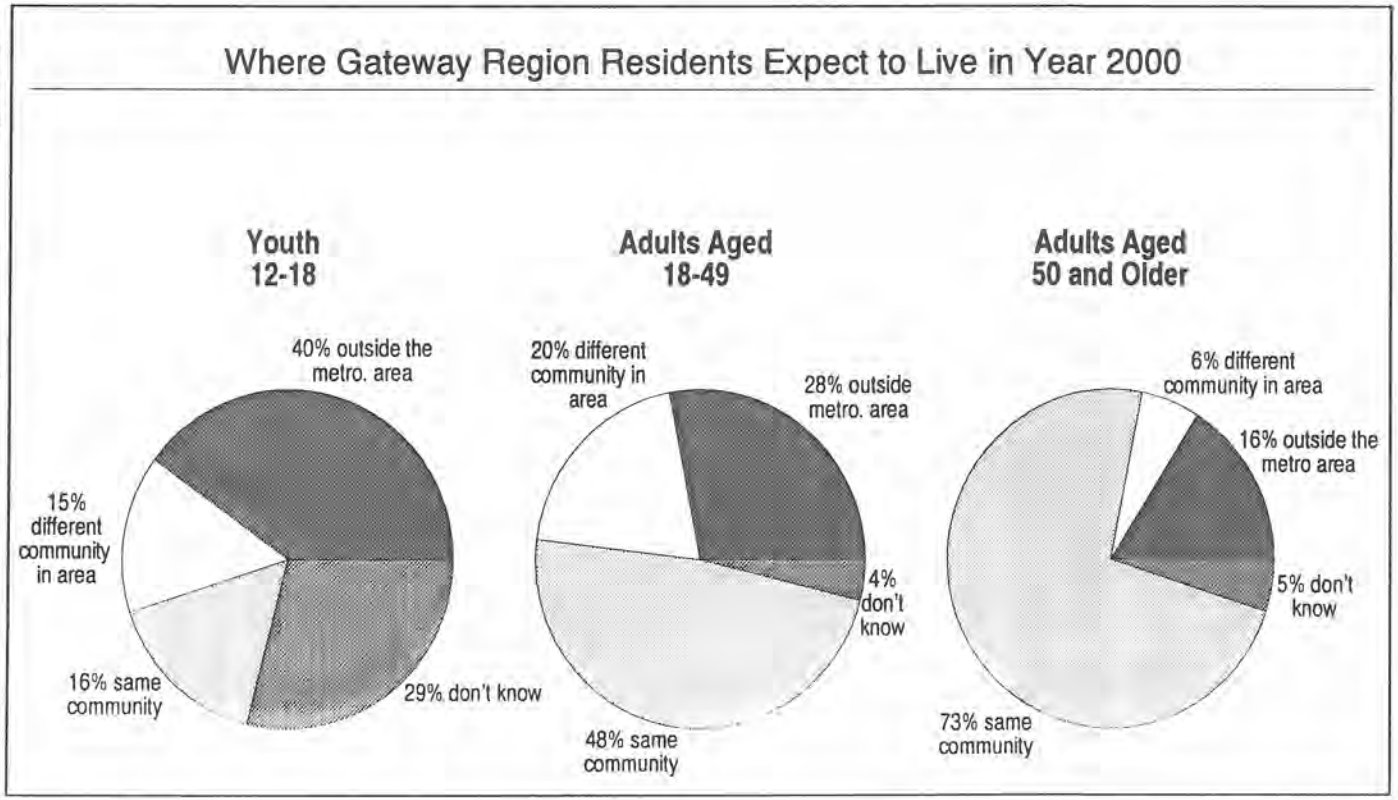
- ☐ Crime/Safety
- ☐ Affordability
- ☐ Jobs
- ☐ Environment
- ☐ Neighborhood

Most youth and adults say the Gateway Region is a good place to live, but a significant number of them expect to leave here by the year 2000.

- Adults older than age 50 are the most enthusiastic about the region, apparently. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of them classified the St. Louis area as "excellent," compared to 13 percent of adults younger than age 50 and 6 percent of youth.

- More than 70 percent of adults and youth responding to the survey indicated that they consider the St. Louis metropolitan area a "good" place to live. This percentage was notably similar between women and men, and between blacks and whites. Only seven percent of blacks gave the region an "excellent" rating, however, compared with 20 percent of whites.

- Almost one of every four adults and four of every ten youth indicated that they expect to live outside the St. Louis metropolitan area in the year 2000. While adults appeared relatively certain about this (only 5 percent said they "don't know"), 29 percent of the youth responding to the survey indicated that they are still unsure.



Survey Responses

SURVEY RESPONSES

1. In general how would you rate the St. Louis Metropolitan Area as a place to live? Do you think it is an excellent place, a good place, a poor place or a terrible place to live?

		Youth	Adult
A.	An excellent place to live	6	18
B.	A good place to live	72	71
C.	A poor place to live	12	7
D.	A terrible place to live	3	4
E.	Don't Know	6	...

Please indicate if the following issues are a major problem, a minor problem, or not a problem at all in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area:

		Major Problem		Minor Problem		Not a Problem		Don't Know	
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
2.	Crime	69	83	27	16	3	2	2	...
3.	Traffic congestion	22	38	58	53	13	7	7	2
4.	Alcohol and drug abuse	67	67	25	24	4	3	4	5
5.	Unemployment	59	78	30	19	4	2	7	1
6.	Racial prejudice	43	43	39	44	11	8	7	5
7.	Environmental pollution	49	44	39	47	7	8	6	2
8.	Domestic violence	27	38	40	43	17	8	16	12
9.	Homelessness	57	67	30	26	5	4	7	4
10.	Youth gangs	55	52	30	33	7	6	7	9

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

11. Are there any additional issues which are major problems for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area which have not been mentioned above?

- Of those people surveyed, 23 percent identified one or more additional issues which they considered a major problem.
- Twenty percent of the people who responded to this open-ended question mentioned some aspect of education, ranging from its quality and financing to the issue of busing.
- The second most common problem cited by 10 percent of respondents related to governmental services and political leadership.
- Other significant issue areas included: health care (8 percent), the economy and economic development (6 percent), and transportation issues (6 percent).

Next, please rate the following aspects of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area as very good, good, poor, or very poor:

		Very Good		Good		Poor		Very Poor		No Response	
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
12.	The quality of school systems	7	8	62	62	21	19	5	3	5	9
13.	The public transportation systems	4	5	48	41	27	32	5	8	16	14
14.	Access to affordable health care	4	5	29	35	32	40	8	13	28	8
15.	Recreational or cultural opportunities	14	33	46	46	24	14	6	4	10	3
16.	Availability of child care services	8	10	42	43	15	19	5	3	30	25
17.	Cost of living	4	8	45	54	26	27	9	9	17	2
18.	Amount of taxes paid	2	4	28	47	24	33	12	12	35	5
19.	Availability of decent and affordable housing	5	9	36	48	27	29	9	9	23	5

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

Thinking about the various problems facing the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, how would you rate the job being done by the following institutions or groups in terms of dealing with these problems? Would you say they are doing an excellent job, a good job, a fair job, or a poor job:

		Excellent		Good		Fair		Poor		Don't Know	
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
20.	The federal government	2	2	16	19	40	40	27	37	16	2
21.	State government	1	1	23	22	41	44	21	30	14	3
22.	Local (municipal) and county government	2	1	26	31	36	44	19	20	16	3
23.	Local business leadership	5	7	32	41	32	32	11	13	20	7
24.	Churches, synagogues, or other religious institutions	17	18	42	55	23	18	5	6	13	4
25.	Non-profit social service agencies	9	11	35	47	27	25	6	7	23	10
26.	Local civic groups	4	9	29	44	28	29	7	7	32	12
27.	School systems	5	6	34	41	36	28	20	19	5	7
28.	Law enforcement groups	6	9	32	45	32	29	23	15	8	3

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

29. Are there any other groups or institutions that you think are doing an excellent or good job in terms of dealing with problems facing the St. Louis Metropolitan Area which have not been mentioned above?

- Of those people surveyed, 13 percent responded to the open-ended question by identifying one or more additional institutions which they considered successful in dealing with problems.
- 41 percent of those respondents mentioned social service agencies or support groups.
- Private individuals and citizen groups were cited by 15 percent of the respondents. An additional 14 percent of the respondents specifically mentioned Rev. Larry Rice.
- Other significant institutions included private companies and business organizations (9 percent) and teachers (8 percent).

30. What is the one particular community or part of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area that you think has more problems than most other communities or parts of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area?

31. What is the one particular community or part of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area that you think has fewer problems than most other communities or parts of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area?

- Questions 30 and 31 were used to assess the respondents' familiarity with the region as a whole. Responses to these questions are summarized in the "Survey Highlights" section of the text.

32. Now, think about the community where you live. Would you say that it has more problems, about the same amount of problems, or fewer problems than most other communities within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area:

	Youth	Adult
A. More problems	16	5
B. About the same amount of problems	15	30
C. Fewer problems	42	63
D. Don't Know	27	1

33. Within the next 8 to 10 years, do you expect to be living in the same community you live in now, in a different community in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, or outside the St. Louis Metropolitan Area?

		Youth	Adult
A.	Same community within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area	16	55
B.	Different community within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area	15	16
C.	Outside the St. Louis Metropolitan Area	40	24
D.	Don't know	29	5

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

34. Of the following factors, please mark the top three (3) which you feel will play the most important roles in determining where you will live in the future, 8 to 10 years from now: (Mark only three)

		Youth	Adult
A.	Housing	1	23
B.	Jobs	19	15
C.	Neighborhood	18	31
D.	School systems	16	57
E.	Opportunities to be a leader	3	1
F.	Familiarity and comfort	8	10
G.	Race relations	12	4
H.	Affordability	31	13
I.	Environmental quality	19	7
J.	Natural resources	3	5
K.	Family close-by	13	2
L.	Community pride	3	4
M.	Crime	37	43
N.	Opportunity to start a business	7	1
O.	Other	50	14
P.	Cultural	*	3
Q.	Location/Access	*	28
R.	Transportation/Highways	*	15
	Don't know	1	3

Q34 was an open-ended question on the adult survey, and responses were coded to correspond to the choices on the youth survey.

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.
** not applicable to youth surveys.*

Please continue to think about the future, 8 to 10 years from now. Please tell us if the following issues are a major concern, a minor concern, or not a concern at all as they relate to your future:

		Major Concern		Minor Concern		Not a Concern		Don't Know	
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
35.	Your family not having enough money to pay the bills	45	50	30	28	24	21	2	...
36.	A family member losing a job and not being able to get a new one	43	51	31	28	24	20	3	...
37.	Not getting a good job when you get older (youth) or lack of job opportunities for young people (adult version)	51	73	30	19	16	7	2	1
38.	The national economy getting so bad that we enter into a depression	57	68	28	22	11	9	5	1
39.	The environment being so polluted that it will affect everyone's health	65	66	26	25	7	8	2	1
40.	Getting seriously ill	38	54	36	35	24	9	3	1
41.	Someone in your family being a crime victim by getting shot, mugged, or raped	53	55	29	32	17	10	2	1

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

		Major Concern		Minor Concern		Not a Concern		Don't Know	
		Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult	Youth	Adult
42.	Someone in your family getting AIDS	48	42	24	39	25	18	3	1
43.	Not getting a good education	51	59	25	26	23	14	2	1
44.	Older family members becoming physically or financially dependent on you	29	37	37	34	30	27	4	2

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

Questions 45-50 appeared in youth survey only.

Now, thinking specifically about people your age, for the following set of issues, please indicate if they are an important issue, a somewhat important issue, a somewhat unimportant issue, or not an important issue for:

		Important Youth	Somewhat Important Youth	Not Important Youth	Don't Know Youth
45.	Transportation to work or to social activities in the community	70	17	11	3
46.	Fearing for your safety	81	11	7	1
47.	Pressure to use drugs	67	11	20	2
48.	Pressure to have sex	67	13	18	2
49.	Finding support when needing help	79	12	7	2
50.	Planning for your future beyond high school	93	4	2	1

NOTE: All numbers in columns are percentages. Columns may not total 100% due to statistical rounding.
... is less than 1%.

51. What do you think is the greatest thing the St. Louis Metropolitan Area has going for it now -- the one thing you really would not want to change?

Responses to this question varied from specific attractions, such as the Arch and the Zoo, to more abstract perceptions, such as "absence of prejudice" or "very conservative".

By far, the majority of responses (21 percent) related to a specific attraction or system of physical attractions. The people of St. Louis (in some context or other) and community spirit were mentioned 11 percent of the time.

Leisure activities ranked third, with a 9 percent response rate, and the various aspects of economic development were cited by 7 percent of the respondents. Surprisingly, sport teams and related activities were only mentioned by 4 percent of those surveyed.

Appendices

Excerpts from the Mission Statement

Members of the Planning Group for *A Region Responds* are united in our commitment to a single mission: making a positive change in the way in which the Gateway Region solves problems.

We believe in the present and future vitality of the Gateway Region. We also believe that the region can do better in the competitive arena of the national and global marketplace. Acting on the basis of this commitment and these beliefs, we strive to create and propel a process through which individuals and institutions from both the Illinois and Missouri portions of the community can act together in new ways and with renewed vigor in order to strengthen regional well-being and quality of life.

The operating principles of the Planning Group are based on a series of mutually agreed-upon priorities which include: the power of individual action; the inclusion of those most affected by the problems; the need for short-term, tangible results in conjunction with a long-term strategy; the imperative of a concerted, bi-state approach; and the affirmation of community values in the problem-solving process.

Members of the Planning Group

James Brasfield	Webster University
Joseph Cavato	St. Louis County
Scott Decker	University of Missouri-St. Louis
Leslie Freeman	Missouri Task Force on Gender and Justice
Lewis Bender	Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville
Frank Bush, III	The Daniel and Henry Company
Thelma Chalmers	St. Clair County
Claudia Daugherty	Metropolitan Association for Philanthropy
Sheldon Enger	Shaw-Enger and Associates
Susan Glassman	American Lung Association of Eastern Missouri
Alfred Guillaume	St. Louis University
Edward Heins	Suburban Journals
Robert Lee	Laclede Gas
Percy McKinney	City of East St. Louis
Debra Moore	University of Missouri-St. Louis
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Sr. Julia Huiskamp	Griffin Center
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Richard Mark	St. Mary's Hospital of East St. Louis
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James O'Donnell	O'Donnell Communications
Martha O'Malley	St. Clair County Schools
Jane Paine	The Danforth Foundation
Alan Richter	Albert Arno, Inc.
Max Starkloff	Paraquad, Inc.
Lottie Wade	United Way of Greater St. Louis
Milton Wharton	Circuit Court of St. Clair County
Joseph Olszewski	Webster University
Mary Renick	Office of Congressman Richard Gephardt
Paul Saunders	Missouri Department of Health
Judy Studer	Organization Services Group
Wayne Walker	St. Lous Regional Educational Partnership
Joe Wiley	Community Activist

Schools Participating in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area Youth Survey

Madison County, Illinois

- Alton West Middle School, Alton
- Collinsville North Middle, Collinsville
- Highland High School, Highland
- Edwardsville Senior High School, Edwardsville
- Triad High School, St. Jacob

Monroe County, Illinois

- Immaculate Conception, Columbia
- Waterloo High School, Waterloo
- Valmeyer High School, Valmeyer
- Gibault High School, Waterloo
- Valmeyer Community Unit # 3, Valmeyer

St. Clair County, Illinois

- New Athens Junior High School, New Athens
- Belleville Central Junior High, Belleville
- St. Agatha School, New Athens
- Martin Luther King Junior High, East St. Louis
- Lebanon High School, Lebanon
- Clark Junior High, East St. Louis
- Dupo Senior High, Dupo
- Governor French Academy, Belleville
- Glory Christian School, Belleville
- East St. Louis Lincoln Senior High, East St. Louis

Jefferson County, Missouri

- Sunrise Elementary, DeSoto
- St. John's, Imperial
- Hillsboro Senior High School, Hillsboro
- DeSoto Senior High, DeSoto
- Herculaneum High School, Herculaneum
- St. Puis X High, Festus

Franklin County, Missouri

- Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington
- Washington Senior High, Washington

St. Charles County, Missouri

- Fort Zumwalt North Middle School, O'Fallon
- C. Fred Hollenbeck Junior High, St. Charles
- Zion Lutheran, St. Charles
- Sts. Joachim and Ann, St. Charles
- St. Charles Senior, St. Charles
- St. Charles West Senior, St. Charles
- Emil E. Holt Senior High, Wentzville
- Fort Zumwalt North High School, O'Fallon
- Lutheran High School, St. Peters
- St. Dominic High School, O'Fallon

St. Louis County, Missouri

- Normandy Senior High School, Normandy
- Margaret Buerkele Junior High, South County
- Robert Sperreng Middle School, South County
- St. Mary Magdalen, Brentwood
- St. Michael School, Shrewsbury
- Epworth, Webster Groves
- Ladue Horton Watkins, Ladue
- Parkway West Senior High, Ballwin
- Pattonville High School, Maryland Heights
- Nerinx Hall, Webster Groves
- Christian Brothers College, Richmond Heights
- Christian Academy of Greater St. Louis, Ladue
- Rosary High School, North County
- Lindbergh Senior High School, Sunset Hills
- Lutheran High School North, Normandy
- Ritenour Senior High, Overland

City of St. Louis, Missouri

- Stowe Middle School
- Nottingham Middle School
- Center for Management, Law, and Public Policy
- Grant Middle School
- Crossroads School
- Holy Innocents School
- Southwest High School
- Metro High School
- St. Louis University High School
- St. Louis Christian Academy
- Bishop DuBourg High School
- Roosevelt High School

Methodology of "A Region Responds" Surveys

Two independent surveys were undertaken during the first four months of 1992. A general population telephone survey of adults aged 18 and over was conducted by Regional Research and Development Services of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. And a youth survey including ages 12 to 18 was conducted by a written instrument administered through participating schools.

Both surveys were controlled to the 1990 geographic distribution of the St. Louis metropolitan area population in the City of St Louis and the seven surrounding counties in Missouri and Illinois. The counties included in the survey are St. Louis, St. Charles, Jefferson and Franklin in Missouri; and St. Clair, Madison and Monroe in Illinois.

Adult Survey

A targeted sample of 600 adults was selected as representative of the general population. This sample size allows for a confidence level of 95 percent, plus or minus a 4 percent error factor. This means that within four percentage points, the survey results would be the same 95 out of 100 times if it were be conducted over and over again with different respondents.

In addition to the 600 samples which provided the regional analyses, an "over sampling" was conducted to insure a minimum number of responses in each of the counties so that differences of opinion in the different jurisdictions could be determined at a later date.

A random sample of all potential residential telephone numbers was used to as a base for selecting households to be surveyed. After the survey was completed, the demographics of the survey respondents were compared to the demographics of the known population in the areas of county of residence. Such factors as unemployment, gender, age, race, household composition, marital status, education and in-

come were examined. Within the error tolerance of plus or minus 4 percent, the survey respondents accurately reflected the general population as a whole except for some anomalies. The anomalies included a higher than expected percentage of female respondents, fewer than expected one person households and families with no children, and fewer than expected respondents aged 65 and over.

Youth Survey

A targeted sample of 100 schools was randomly selected to proportionally represent: a) the geographic distribution of region's population aged 12 through 18; b) the ratio of public and private schools; and c) the appropriate number of grade levels.

As some of the selected schools were unable to participate and other schools surveyed more than the needed number of students, the initial sample of 2,266 was randomly re-stratified to a sample size of 1,545. This sample allowed for a deviation of plus or minus 3 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence level. No anomalies in the demographic composition are evident.

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