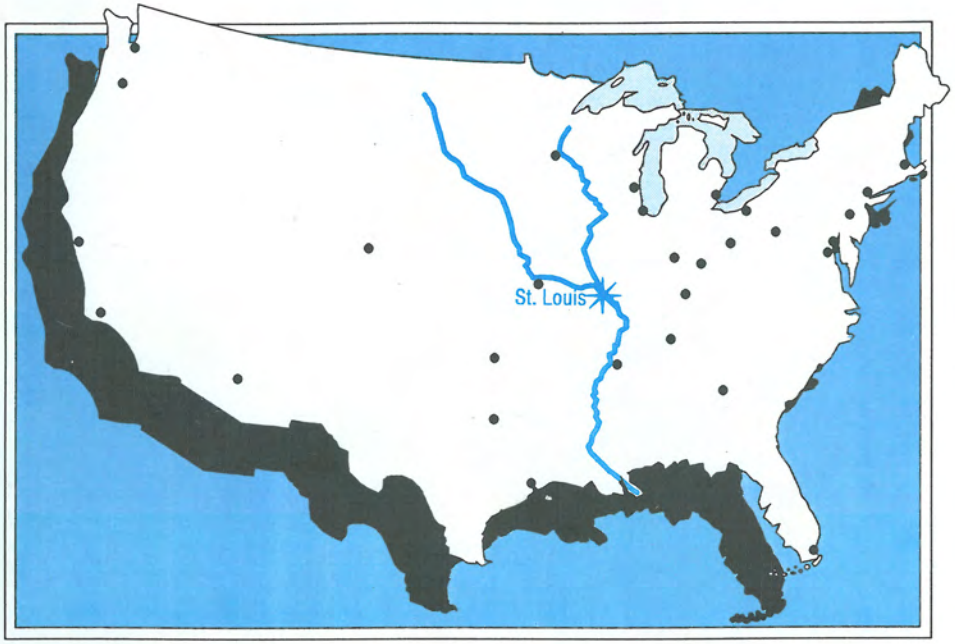
A REGION RESPONDS

Preparing the Gateway for the Future



Step Two:

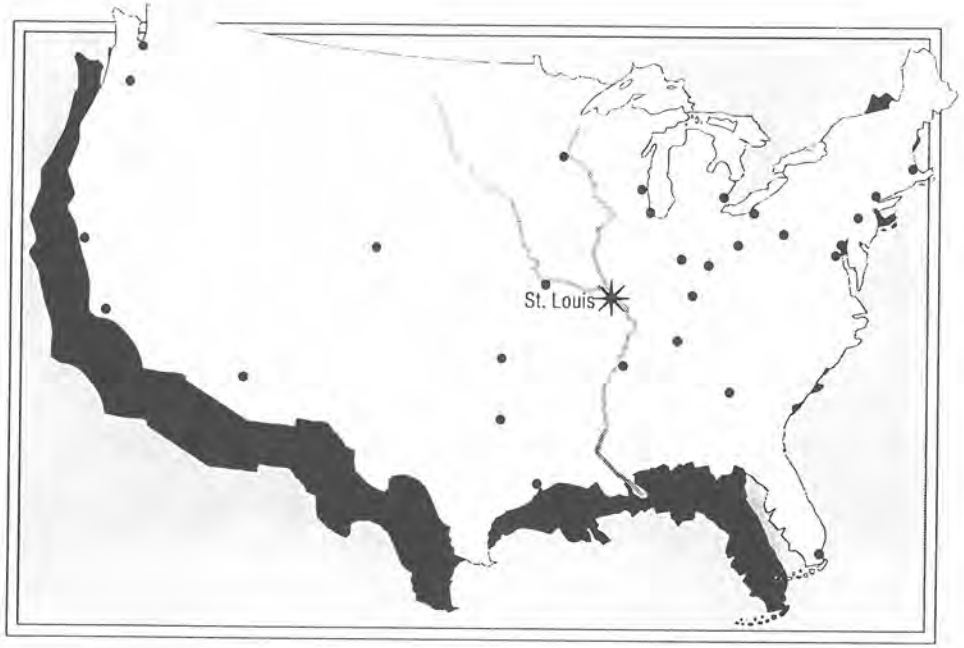
WHERE WE STAND

A strategic assessment of the St. Louis (Missouri-Illinois) Region

DECEMBER 1992

A REGION RESPONDS

Preparing the Gateway for the Future



Step Two:

WHERE WE STAND

A strategic assessment of the St. Louis (Missouri-Illinois) Region

DECEMBER 1992

The attached materials have been reprinted from a 45-page report, Where We Stand, which compares the St. Louis (Missouri-Illinois) region to 29 others on a series of 77 indicators of well-being. These indicators focus on the economy, education, leadership and governance, individual and family well-being, crime and social disorder, as well as urban form and quality of life. Copies of the full report are available for $10 from:

East-West Gateway Coordinating Council
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WHERE
WE
STAND

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A LETTER FROM THE CO-CHAIRMEN

This report is the second in a series of three to be issued under the banner of *A Region Responds--Preparing the Gateway for the Future*. The purpose of the series is just that: to lay the groundwork for a broad regional response which can ensure the best possible future for the St. Louis area. Its preparation has been guided by a series of committees involving more than 50 indivduals with a keen interest in the well-being of the bi-state region and its diversity of residents and communities.

In May 1992, *A Region Responds* released its first report, How We See It, which was a survey of youth and adult citizens regarding their perceptions of the metropolitan area. This was an important beginning point. We act, after all, on the basis of what we perceive to be true and how this fits with what we believe to be important. How We See It registered that community perception.

Where We Stand moves beyond that to document the objective reality which confronts us. There are two extremely important "firsts" about this report. For the first time, the well-being of the region has been quantified in terms of a broad set of regional challenges--not a single issue or vantage point. And, for the first time, the region has been dispassionately compared to 29 other metropolitan areas on a total of 55 indicators of well-being in order to create a baseline for understanding where we stand.

The reader will draw many conclusions of his or her own, no doubt, from the rich assembly of information on the pages which follow. We urge you to do so in terms of the questions which have sparked this study: Are we satisfied with where we stand? Are we confident with our competitive ability? If not, then what can we do to make a difference?

It has been our observation that many of our efforts at problem-solving in the past have been fragmented, localized, and single-issue oriented, focusing on isolated "deals" or events which, while individually worthwhile, fall short of achieving any broad set of community goals. The larger question for *A Region Responds* is this: what new approach can move us more effectively toward where we want to be as a community and where we need to be as a competitive metropolitan area?

We leave the reader with these questions, and with an invitation to join with us as we consider the assessment findings and move ahead.

Frank J. Bush, III
St. Louis, Missouri

Richard J. Mark
East St. Louis, Illinois

WHERE

WE

STAND

BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND

The physical and economic structure of metropolitan regions has changed. The movement of people and jobs to suburban areas has transformed central cities. Suburbs have sprouted economic activity centers at a rate that outstrips infrastructure capacity. Rural areas have assumed "bedroom community" characteristics once defined as suburban. Local governments face the complex task of serving constituencies who cross multiple political boundaries during the course of a day. Changes in technology and mobility have woven previously distinct cities and counties into regional communities and have thrust metropolitan areas into a complex and competitive national marketplace.

The structure of human relations also has changed. Extended families are now often connected by long distance phone lines rather than neighborhood sidewalks. Dramatic increases in female labor force participation have redefined the nature of two-parent households. Single-parent families have proliferated. Growing numbers of minorities have reworked the cultural context of urban areas. Dynamic older and disabled persons have demanded new definitions of social and economic "productivity". And a growing disparity between individuals and groups is exacerbating a climate tense with social frustration and disorder.

These elements of change pose some of the most pressing challenges to regional communities throughout the nation, and they define many of the major issues to be confronted in the 1990s. The quest to address these challenges and to maintain economic and social vitality links together the nation's major metropolitan areas.

This quest has a heightened urgency in the bi-state St. Louis region. The 1990 Census suggests that the region is losing ground to other metropolitan areas in securing those human resources vital to regional well-being. During the 1980s, the region's population grew by less than 3 percent. This increase masks the fact that during the decade 95,000 people moved out of the region to pursue opportunities elsewhere. That statistic, more than any other, raises questions about our ability to maintain regional vitality while employing what often has been a fragmented, localized, and single-issue approach to problem solving.

- How well is the region performing in those challenges facing the nation's major metropolitan areas? Are we satisfied with our performance?

- Where do we stand in comparison to other metropolitan areas that we compete with for human and economic resources? Are we confident about our competitive ability?

- Is the region making the strategic decisions necessary to elevate our standing in the national marketplace? What is required to broaden and strengthen our approach to problem solving?

These questions of common concern brought together a group of businesspeople, educators, public officials, human service providers, and community volunteers early in 1992. Their desire to find the answers through a probing self examination was the impetus for this report.

MEASURING WHERE WE STAND

Under the banner of "A Region Responds", 29 individuals from various sectors of the community formed a steering committee to guide this regional self-examination. The committee, which met during the spring and summer, agreed that comparing St. Louis to other major metropolitan areas was the most promising assessment format. Metropolitan areas were selected for comparison if they met one of the following two criteria: the area had a population of 950,000 or more *and* was within 500 miles of St. Louis, or the area had an economic function similar to the St. Louis region's. The 29 areas satisfying these criteria are noted on the map at right.

To organize the assessment, the committee adopted a framework focusing on six major challenge areas: economic vitality; leadership and governance; individual and family well-being; education; crime and social disorder; and urban form and quality of life. This framework was derived from the findings of two symposia on regional government sponsored by the Kennedy School of Government of Harvard University and the National Association of Regional Councils. The symposia, attended by national academic and government leaders, were convened to discuss and define the major challenges facing the nation's metropolitan areas. The challenge areas listed above are the products of their deliberations. To round out the study, the committee also chose to include an assessment of population and population changes.

After defining the scope of the study, six ad hoc committees were created, each corresponding to one of the challenge areas. The committees were co-chaired by members of the steering committee who invited outside experts to participate. Each committee was asked to identify a limited number of indicators for evaluating the region's well-being in their specific area of concern. These indicators would become the vital signs needed to measure the region's health. It was stipulated that the indicators should relate to regional vitality and competitiveness, express underlying *themes* rather than *symptoms*, and be measurable, comparable, and periodically reported.

The committees met over a period of several months to develop their sets of indicators. It proved a demanding task. For example, the regional economy committee had so much data available that they found it difficult to limit the number of indicators. Conversely, the committees on education and individual and family well-being realized that many issues they considered important could not be reliably or comparably measured. The crime and social disorder committee expressed concern that traditional crime statistics actually reflect symptoms rather than themes. Despite these and other obstacles, each committee developed a list of seven to eleven indicators covering the challenge areas.

After a review of the indicators by the entire steering committee, staff of the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council took responsibility for data collection and analysis. The following pages are the product of this broad participatory process that describes and documents where we stand.

THE NATIONAL MARKETPLACE

As Defined for the Regional Strategic Assessment

READING THE TABLES

The data used in the assessment are portrayed in a series of tables like the one at right. Each table depicts one indicator. The body of the tables are made up of individual segments that represent each of the 30 metropolitan areas. The tables arrange the areas according to their 1 to 30 rank (in some cases data were not available for all areas and the bottom rank will be less than 30). The table segments contain three items: the metropolitan area, its rank, and the value on which the rank is based. Thus, the table at right shows that St. Louis, with 2,444,099 people, has the 12th largest population of the 30 metropolitan area examined.

The directional scale to the right of the tables signifies whether the data are ranked according to highest and lowest values or better and worse values. This distinction is important because in indicators such as unemployment the highest numeric value is actually the worst value. The scale also locates the average value of the 30 metropolitan areas, which is displayed as a horizontal line across the page.

All data are for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, unless stated in the notes. In developing the indicators, three criteria were established for use of data: the data must be reliable; the data must be consistently collected among and comparable for all metropolitan areas; and the data must be available at regular intervals to allow for assessment updates. In general, these criteria were best met by U.S. Government data sources, which were used extensively.

1	LOS ANGELES	8,863,164
2	NEW YORK CITY	8,546,846
3	CHICAGO	6,069,974
4	PHILADELPHIA	4,856,881
5	DETROIT	4,382,299
6	WASHINGTON DC	3,923,574
7	BOSTON	3,783,817
8	HOUSTON	3,301,937
9	ATLANTA	2,833,511
10	DALLAS	2,553,362
11	MINNEAPOLIS	2,464,124
12	ST LOUIS	2,444,099
13	BALTIMORE	2,382,172
14	PHOENIX	2,122,101
15	PITTSBURGH	2,056,705
16	SEATTLE	1,972,961
17	MIAMI	1,937,094
18	CLEVELAND	1,831,122
19	DENVER	1,622,980
20	SAN FRANCISCO	1,603,678
21	KANSAS CITY	1,566,280
22	CINCINNATI	1,452,645
23	MILWAUKEE	1,432,149
24	COLUMBUS	1,377,419
25	INDIANAPOLIS	1,249,822
26	PORTLAND	1,239,842
27	NASHVILLE	985,026
28	MEMPHIS	981,747
29	OKLAHOMA CITY	958,839
30	LOUISVILLE	952,662

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

Source: 1990 Census

WHERE
WE
STAND

THE REGIONAL STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, 1990

Who are we and in what social arrangements do we live?

The St. Louis metropolitan area was home to more than 2.4 million people in 1990. This ranks the region 12th largest among the 30 areas examined, down from 9th in 1980.[1] During the 1980s, the Atlanta, Dallas and Minneapolis metro areas surpassed St. Louis in population. In 1990, the population of the City of St. Louis was about 397,000. This is the fewest number of City residents since the 1880s and less than half its 1950 population. The City ranks 24th among central cities in population, and the region ranks 5th in the percent of population living outside the central city.

The racial composition of the region's residents is similar to many major metropolitan areas. About 81 percent of the population is white and 17 percent is black, ranking 15th and 12th, respectively. St. Louis is among the lower third of metro areas in the percent of its population that is of other races (1.4 percent) and of Hispanic origin (1.1 percent). A disproportionate number of the region's minorities are found in the City of St. Louis. While the City only has about 16 percent of the region's population, 42 percent of all minorities live in the City, compared to 10 percent of whites.

The median age of the region's population in 1990 was 32.2 years. This value, which ranks 12th, reflects an interesting age distribution. St. Louis ranks in the upper third of areas in both the percent of its population under 18 (10th) and the percent 65 and older (8th). In the percent between the ages 18 and 64, considered the most productive working years, the region ranks 28th.

The region had nearly 925,000 households in 1990, with an average household size of 2.59. Both figures place St. Louis in the upper half of metro areas. There are two basic types of households: family and nonfamily. A family household contains two or more individuals related by marriage, blood, or adoption. A nonfamily household may consist of an individual living alone or two or more unrelated individuals sharing a residence. Family households remain predominant in the region. Of the total households in 1990, 69.9 percent were family households, ranking St. Louis 8th, and 34.2 percent contained families with related children, ranking 13th. Almost 25 percent of all households were made up of one person (14th), and over 10 percent consisted of elderly persons living alone (5th). Of the region's family households, 77.5 percent were headed by a married couple, the 14th highest rate. The 18.0 percent of families headed by a single female ranks St. Louis 15th.

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[1]Nationally, St. Louis is the 17th largest metropolitan area. The 12th rank noted here differs for two reasons. First, the ranking reflects only the 30 metro areas selected for this study. Second, the national ranking is based on more inclusive metropolitan area definitions for other areas. The Census Bureau uses three basic area definitions: Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA). An MSA is a metropolitan area that is not part of a larger urban conglomeration. St. Louis is an MSA. A CMSA is an area that consists of two or more metropolitan areas, i.e., the Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA. A PMSA is a component area of a CMSA, i.e., the Dallas PMSA and the Fort Worth PMSA comprise the Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA. The national ranking is based on MSA and CMSA designations. The rankings in this report are based on MSAs and PMSAs. Thus, when Dallas is said to have surpassed St. Louis in population during the 1980s, it is the Dallas PMSA that is referred to, not the Dallas-Fort Worth CMSA.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, 1990

1	LOS ANGELES	8,863,164
2	NEW YORK CITY	8,546,846
3	CHICAGO	6,069,974
4	PHILADELPHIA	4,856,881
5	DETROIT	4,382,299
6	WASHINGTON DC	3,923,574
7	BOSTON	3,783,817
8	HOUSTON	3,301,937
9	ATLANTA	2,833,511
10	DALLAS	2,553,362
11	MINNEAPOLIS	2,464,124
12	ST LOUIS	2,444,099
13	BALTIMORE	2,382,172
14	PHOENIX	2,122,101
15	PITTSBURGH	2,056,705
16	SEATTLE	1,972,961
17	MIAMI	1,937,094
18	CLEVELAND	1,831,122
19	DENVER	1,622,980
20	SAN FRANCISCO	1,603,678
21	KANSAS CITY	1,566,280
22	CINCINNATI	1,452,645
23	MILWAUKEE	1,432,149
24	COLUMBUS	1,377,419
25	INDIANAPOLIS	1,249,822
26	PORTLAND	1,239,842
27	NASHVILLE	985,026
28	MEMPHIS	981,747
29	OKLAHOMA CITY	958,839
30	LOUISVILLE	952,662

POPULATION 1990

1	MINNEAPOLIS	92.1
2	PITTSBURGH	90.8
3	PORTLAND	90.7
4	BOSTON	88.1
5	SEATTLE	86.8
6	COLUMBUS	86.0
7	LOUISVILLE	86.0
8	CINCINNATI	85.8
9	DENVER	85.6
10	INDIANAPOLIS	84.9
11	PHOENIX	84.8
12	KANSAS CITY	84.3
13	NASHVILLE	83.1
14	MILWAUKEE	82.6
15	ST LOUIS	81.2
16	OKLAHOMA CITY	81.1
17	CLEVELAND	78.4
18	PHILADELPHIA	76.5
19	DETROIT	76.0
20	MIAMI	72.9
21	DALLAS	72.6
22	BALTIMORE	71.8
23	ATLANTA	71.3
24	CHICAGO	67.5
25	HOUSTON	66.3
26	SAN FRANCISCO	66.0
27	WASHINGTON DC	65.7
28	MEMPHIS	58.1
29	LOS ANGELES	56.8
30	NEW YORK CITY	56.5

POPULATION BY RACE: % WHITE 1990

1	MEMPHIS	40.6
2	WASHINGTON DC	26.6
3	NEW YORK CITY	26.3
4	ATLANTA	26.0
5	BALTIMORE	25.9
6	CHICAGO	22.0
7	DETROIT	21.5
8	MIAMI	20.5
9	CLEVELAND	19.4
10	PHILADELPHIA	19.1
11	HOUSTON	18.5
12	ST LOUIS	17.3
13	DALLAS	16.1
14	NASHVILLE	15.5
15	INDIANAPOLIS	13.8
16	MILWAUKEE	13.8
17	CINCINNATI	13.1
18	LOUISVILLE	13.1
19	KANSAS CITY	12.8
20	COLUMBUS	12.0
21	LOS ANGELES	11.2
22	OKLAHOMA CITY	10.5
23	PITTSBURGH	8.2
24	SAN FRANCISCO	7.6
25	BOSTON	6.2
26	DENVER	5.9
27	SEATTLE	4.1
28	MINNEAPOLIS	3.6
29	PHOENIX	3.5
30	PORTLAND	3.1

POPULATION BY RACE: % BLACK 1990

1	PITTSBURGH	37.0
2	SAN FRANCISCO	35.8
3	CLEVELAND	34.7
4	MIAMI	34.2
5	NEW YORK CITY	34.0
6	LOUISVILLE	33.9
6	PORTLAND	33.9
8	PHILADELPHIA	33.7
9	BOSTON	33.5
10	SEATTLE	33.4
10	BALTIMORE	33.4
12	ST LOUIS	33.2
13	DETROIT	33.0
14	KANSAS CITY	32.9
15	MILWAUKEE	32.8
15	DENVER	32.8
17	CHICAGO	32.6
18	NASHVILLE	32.5
18	WASHINGTON DC	32.5
20	CINCINNATI	32.4
21	INDIANAPOLIS	32.3
22	PHOENIX	32.0
22	OKLAHOMA CITY	32.0
24	MINNEAPOLIS	31.7
25	ATLANTA	31.5
25	COLUMBUS	31.5
27	MEMPHIS	31.2
28	LOS ANGELES	30.7
29	DALLAS	30.5
30	HOUSTON	30.4

MEDIAN AGE 1990

1	HOUSTON	28.9
2	MEMPHIS	27.8
3	DALLAS	27.2
4	CINCINNATI	26.8
5	OKLAHOMA CITY	26.6
6	KANSAS CITY	26.4
7	INDIANAPOLIS	26.3
8	MINNEAPOLIS	26.3
9	MILWAUKEE	26.3
10	ST LOUIS	26.3
11	LOS ANGELES	26.2
12	PHOENIX	26.2
13	DETROIT	26.1
14	DENVER	25.9
15	ATLANTA	25.9
16	CHICAGO	25.4
17	LOUISVILLE	25.2
18	COLUMBUS	25.1
19	PORTLAND	25.1
20	NASHVILLE	25.1
21	CLEVELAND	24.6
22	PHILADELPHIA	24.4
23	MIAMI	24.2
24	BALTIMORE	24.1
25	SEATTLE	23.8
26	WASHINGTON DC	23.5
27	NEW YORK CITY	23.0
28	BOSTON	21.7
29	PITTSBURGH	21.7
30	SAN FRANCISCO	18.9

AGE DISTRIBUTION: % UNDER AGE 18 1990

1	WASHINGTON DC	67.9
2	SAN FRANCISCO	67.8
3	ATLANTA	65.5
4	SEATTLE	65.5
5	BOSTON	65.4
6	DALLAS	65.1
7	COLUMBUS	64.9
8	DENVER	64.7
9	NASHVILLE	64.3
10	BALTIMORE	64.2
11	LOS ANGELES	64.0
12	HOUSTON	64.0
13	NEW YORK CITY	63.9
14	MINNEAPOLIS	63.8
15	CHICAGO	62.8
16	PORTLAND	62.7
17	INDIANAPOLIS	62.5
18	OKLAHOMA CITY	62.4
19	LOUISVILLE	62.1
20	PHILADELPHIA	62.1
21	DETROIT	62.1
22	KANSAS CITY	62.0
23	MIAMI	61.9
24	MEMPHIS	61.8
25	PHOENIX	61.3
26	MILWAUKEE	61.3
27	CINCINNATI	61.1
28	ST LOUIS	60.9
29	PITTSBURGH	60.9
30	CLEVELAND	60.8

AGE DISTRIBUTION: % AGE 18-64 1990

WHERE WE STAND

1	PITTSBURGH	17.4
2	CLEVELAND	14.6
3	MIAMI	14.0
4	PHILADELPHIA	13.5
5	SAN FRANCISCO	13.3
6	NEW YORK CITY	13.0
7	BOSTON	12.9
8	ST LOUIS	12.8
9	LOUISVILLE	12.6
10	PHOENIX	12.5
11	MILWAUKEE	12.5
12	PORTLAND	12.2
13	CINCINNATI	12.1
14	CHICAGO	11.8
15	DETROIT	11.8
16	BALTIMORE	11.7
17	KANSAS CITY	11.6
18	INDIANAPOLIS	11.1
19	OKLAHOMA CITY	11.0
20	SEATTLE	10.7
21	NASHVILLE	10.6
22	MEMPHIS	10.3
23	COLUMBUS	10.0
24	MINNEAPOLIS	9.9
25	LOS ANGELES	9.7
26	DENVER	9.4
27	ATLANTA	8.6
28	WASHINGTON DC	8.6
29	DALLAS	7.7
30	HOUSTON	7.1

% AGE 65 AND OLDER 1990

1	NEW YORK CITY	3,252,399
2	LOS ANGELES	2,989,552
3	CHICAGO	2,221,772
4	PHILADELPHIA	1,777,365
5	DETROIT	1,618,950
6	WASHINGTON DC	1,459,358
7	BOSTON	1,412,190
8	HOUSTON	1,186,375
9	ATLANTA	1,056,427
10	DALLAS	954,728
11	MINNEAPOLIS	935,516
12	ST LOUIS	924,733
13	BALTIMORE	880,145
14	PITTSBURGH	819,984
15	PHOENIX	807,560
16	SEATTLE	787,505
17	CLEVELAND	712,362
18	MIAMI	692,355
19	DENVER	649,404
20	SAN FRANCISCO	642,504
21	KANSAS CITY	602,347
22	CINCINNATI	548,385
23	MILWAUKEE	537,722
24	COLUMBUS	524,535
25	PORTLAND	487,091
26	INDIANAPOLIS	480,010
27	NASHVILLE	375,831
28	LOUISVILLE	367,819
29	OKLAHOMA CITY	367,775
30	MEMPHIS	356,997

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS 1990

1	MEMPHIS	71.4
2	DETROIT	71.2
3	LOUISVILLE	70.7
4	BALTIMORE	70.5
5	NASHVILLE	70.4
6	ATLANTA	70.3
7	HOUSTON	70.0
8	ST LOUIS	69.9
9	PHILADELPHIA	69.9
10	MIAMI	69.5
11	CINCINNATI	69.4
12	INDIANAPOLIS	69.3
13	KANSAS CITY	69.3
14	OKLAHOMA CITY	69.2
15	MILWAUKEE	68.8
16	PITTSBURGH	68.6
17	CLEVELAND	68.2
18	DALLAS	68.0
19	CHICAGO	67.8
20	PHOENIX	67.8
21	COLUMBUS	67.6
22	MINNEAPOLIS	67.4
23	LOS ANGELES	67.4
24	WASHINGTON DC	66.5
25	BOSTON	66.0
26	PORTLAND	65.7
27	DENVER	64.7
28	SEATTLE	63.8
29	NEW YORK CITY	63.1
30	SAN FRANCISCO	56.4

FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS, 1990

1	MINNEAPOLIS	81.2
2	SEATTLE	80.9
3	PORTLAND	80.2
4	KANSAS CITY	79.5
5	PHOENIX	79.5
6	OKLAHOMA CITY	79.2
7	DENVER	78.8
8	INDIANAPOLIS	78.7
9	NASHVILLE	78.6
10	PITTSBURGH	78.5
11	COLUMBUS	78.4
12	DALLAS	78.0
13	CINCINNATI	77.6
14	ST LOUIS	77.5
15	ATLANTA	76.9
16	HOUSTON	76.7
17	MILWAUKEE	76.6
18	BOSTON	76.6
19	LOUISVILLE	76.6
20	WASHINGTON DC	76.5
21	SAN FRANCISCO	76.4
22	CLEVELAND	75.3
23	PHILADELPHIA	75.1
24	BALTIMORE	74.0
25	DETROIT	73.5
26	CHICAGO	73.2
27	LOS ANGELES	72.2
28	MIAMI	71.2
29	MEMPHIS	69.9
30	NEW YORK CITY	66.0

MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS AS A % OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, 1990

1	NEW YORK CITY	27.0
2	MEMPHIS	25.1
3	MIAMI	21.5
4	DETROIT	21.2
5	CHICAGO	20.9
6	BALTIMORE	20.7
7	CLEVELAND	19.9
8	PHILADELPHIA	19.6
9	LOS ANGELES	19.4
10	LOUISVILLE	19.1
11	MILWAUKEE	18.9
12	ATLANTA	18.5
13	BOSTON	18.3
14	CINCINNATI	18.2
15	ST LOUIS	18.0
16	WASHINGTON DC	18.0
17	HOUSTON	17.6
18	NASHVILLE	17.3
19	PITTSBURGH	17.1
20	SAN FRANCISCO	17.1
21	COLUMBUS	17.1
22	INDIANAPOLIS	16.9
23	DALLAS	16.8
24	OKLAHOMA CITY	16.5
25	KANSAS CITY	16.3
26	DENVER	16.2
27	PHOENIX	15.0
28	PORTLAND	14.8
29	MINNEAPOLIS	14.4
30	SEATTLE	14.1

FAMILIES HEADED BY A FEMALE AS A % OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, 1990

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Population and Household Characteristics, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, General Population Characteristics, and Selected Population and Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas (Release CB91-229), U.S. Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1980-90

How have we and the social arrangements in which we live changed over the past decade?

The St. Louis region's population grew by 2.8 percent between 1980 and 1990, reversing a decline during the 1970s. That rate of increase is 24th among the 30 metro areas. The net growth rate, however, conceals a very important indicator of the region's vitality. Population change has two components: natural increase, which reflects the balance of births and deaths, and migration, the number of people moving to or from an area. If no one had moved in or out of St. Louis in the 1980s, there would have been a natural population increase of approximately 162,000 (the number of births minus deaths). But the region grew by only about 67,000 people over the decade, meaning there was a net *out migration* of 95,000. This is the 7th highest level of population loss due to migration.

Consistent with the low rate of population increase, changes in population by race were undramatic. The region's white population grew by 2.1 percent in the 1980s, and the black population increased by 3.5 percent. These rank St. Louis 19th and 26th, respectively. Though the growth rate among blacks was two-thirds higher than for whites, the relative distribution of blacks and whites changed little. The population of other races in the region grew by 49.0 percent, but these groups represent such a small part of the total population that the growth rate is not significant.

While the region's population increased by 2.8 percent during the 1980s, the number of households grew by 9.5 percent. The higher growth rate for households reflects changes in living arrangements, with more nonfamily and single-parent households. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of family households in the region grew by 3.5 percent. This compares to a 26.2 percent increase in nonfamily households and a 23.0 percent increase in one person households. Family households as a proportion of total households fell from 73.9 percent to 69.9 percent. That 5.4 percent decline ranks the region 24th. Over the decade, nonfamily households accounted for 72 percent of net household growth.

Although the number of family households increased during the 1980s, the number containing married couples fell by 1.0 percent. In contrast, families headed by a single parent rose 23.2 percent and the number of families headed by a single female increased 20.5 percent. Married couple households as a percent of total family households declined from 81.1 to 77.5 percent. This decline in the proportion of families headed by a married couple ranks St. Louis 15th. The proportion of all families headed by a single parent rose from 18.9 to 22.5 percent during the 1980s, an increase of 16.4 percent, ranking the region 17th.

POPULATION CHANGE, 1980-90

1	PHOENIX	40.6
2	ATLANTA	32.5
3	DALLAS	30.4
4	SEATTLE	22.7
5	HOUSTON	20.7
6	WASHINGTON DC	20.7
7	MIAMI	19.2
8	LOS ANGELES	18.5
9	NASHVILLE	15.8
10	MINNEAPOLIS	15.3
11	DENVER	13.6
12	PORTLAND	12.1
13	OKLAHOMA CITY	11.4
14	COLUMBUS	10.7
15	KANSAS CITY	9.3
16	BALTIMORE	8.3
17	SAN FRANCISCO	7.7
18	MEMPHIS	7.5
19	INDIANAPOLIS	7.1
20	CINCINNATI	3.7
21	BOSTON	3.3
22	NEW YORK CITY	3.3
23	PHILADELPHIA	3.0
24	ST LOUIS	2.8
25	MILWAUKEE	2.5
26	CHICAGO	0.2
27	LOUISVILLE	-0.4
28	DETROIT	-2.4
29	CLEVELAND	-3.6
30	PITTSBURGH	-7.3

% CHANGE IN POPULATION 1980-90

1	LOS ANGELES	494
2	ATLANTA	466
3	PHOENIX	426
4	WASHINGTON DC	360
5	DALLAS	317
6	SEATTLE	232
7	MIAMI	210
8	HOUSTON	148
9	MINNEAPOLIS	113
10	NASHVILLE	73
11	PORTLAND	58
12	BALTIMORE	49
13	SAN FRANCISCO	49
14	COLUMBUS	35
15	DENVER	27
16	KANSAS CITY	20
17	OKLAHOMA CITY	11
18	INDIANAPOLIS	-8
19	MEMPHIS	-14
20	BOSTON	-46
21	CINCINNATI	-49
22	LOUISVILLE	-51
23	MILWAUKEE	-63
24	ST LOUIS	-95
25	PHILADELPHIA	-102
26	CLEVELAND	-153
27	NEW YORK CITY	-160
28	PITTSBURGH	-190
29	DETROIT	-356
30	CHICAGO	-471

NET MIGRATION 1980-90 (000s)

1	PHOENIX	37.7
2	ATLANTA	27.0
3	DALLAS	22.7
4	SEATTLE	18.5
5	NASHVILLE	15.8
6	WASHINGTON DC	14.9
7	MIAMI	12.0
8	DENVER	11.9
9	MINNEAPOLIS	11.7
10	HOUSTON	11.5
11	PORTLAND	9.6
12	COLUMBUS	8.5
13	KANSAS CITY	8.0
14	BALTIMORE	6.6
15	INDIANAPOLIS	6.3
16	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.5
17	MEMPHIS	5.3
18	CINCINNATI	2.3
19	ST LOUIS	2.1
20	PHILADELPHIA	0.4
21	SAN FRANCISCO	-0.1
22	LOUISVILLE	-1.2
23	BOSTON	-1.6
24	MILWAUKEE	-2.6
25	CHICAGO	-4.3
26	DETROIT	-5.0
27	CLEVELAND	-5.7
28	PITTSBURGH	-8.1
29	LOS ANGELES	-8.4
30	NEW YORK CITY	-9.4

% CHANGE IN WHITE POPULATION 1980-90

1	MINNEAPOLIS	82.5
2	PHOENIX	53.8
3	LOS ANGELES	44.3
4	MIAMI	41.5
5	SEATTLE	40.1
6	ATLANTA	40.0
7	BOSTON	35.8
8	MILWAUKEE	30.7
9	DALLAS	30.3
10	OKLAHOMA CITY	29.0
11	DENVER	26.5
12	PORTLAND	20.7
13	COLUMBUS	20.3
14	WASHINGTON DC	19.6
15	HOUSTON	18.9
16	NEW YORK CITY	17.7
17	KANSAS CITY	11.0
18	NASHVILLE	10.6
19	BALTIMORE	9.8
20	CINCINNATI	9.6
21	MEMPHIS	9.5
22	INDIANAPOLIS	9.4
23	DETROIT	5.6
24	PHILADELPHIA	4.9
25	LOUISVILLE	3.5
26	ST LOUIS	3.5
27	CLEVELAND	2.9
28	PITTSBURGH	-1.4
29	CHICAGO	-1.8
30	SAN FRANCISCO	-4.3

% CHANGE IN BLACK POPULATION 1980-90

1	LOS ANGELES	33.2
2	MIAMI	32.7
3	HOUSTON	30.9
4	OKLAHOMA CITY	30.5
5	PORTLAND	30.2
6	PHOENIX	27.1
7	DENVER	26.5
8	KANSAS CITY	26.3
9	DALLAS	25.4
10	MILWAUKEE	25.1
11	SEATTLE	24.8
12	MINNEAPOLIS	24.5
13	CINCINNATI	24.1
14	SAN FRANCISCO	23.6
15	MEMPHIS	23.2
16	NEW YORK CITY	23.1
17	ST LOUIS	22.7
18	NASHVILLE	22.5
19	CHICAGO	21.4
20	COLUMBUS	20.9
21	CLEVELAND	20.5
22	INDIANAPOLIS	19.2
23	LOUISVILLE	17.9
24	PHILADELPHIA	17.8
25	ATLANTA	16.6
26	BALTIMORE	16.5
27	DETROIT	16.0
28	PITTSBURGH	13.6
29	WASHINGTON DC	13.1
30	BOSTON	8.6

% CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER 18 1980-90

1	BOSTON	-3.5
2	WASHINGTON DC	-5.2
3	SAN FRANCISCO	-6.0
4	NEW YORK CITY	-6.1
5	MIAMI	-6.4
6	ATLANTA	-6.5
7	NASHVILLE	-7.0
8	BALTIMORE	-7.3
9	DALLAS	-7.6
10	COLUMBUS	-7.6
11	SEATTLE	-7.8
12	MINNEAPOLIS	-7.9
13	PHILADELPHIA	-8.1
14	INDIANAPOLIS	-8.2
15	CHICAGO	-8.6
16	DETROIT	-8.7
17	LOUISVILLE	-8.9
18	ST LOUIS	-8.9
19	LOS ANGELES	-9.0
20	MEMPHIS	-9.2
21	CINCINNATI	-9.4
22	PHOENIX	-9.6
23	PITTSBURGH	-9.6
24	KANSAS CITY	-9.6
25	DENVER	-9.6
26	PORTLAND	-9.7
27	MILWAUKEE	-9.8
28	OKLAHOMA CITY	-10.4
29	CLEVELAND	-10.4
30	HOUSTON	-10.8

% CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF POPULATION 18-64 1980-90

WHERE WE STAND

1	PITTSBURGH	28.7
2	CLEVELAND	24.8
3	DETROIT	24.6
4	LOUISVILLE	21.5
5	DENVER	18.6
6	BALTIMORE	15.8
7	PHILADELPHIA	15.4
8	HOUSTON	14.2
9	CHICAGO	13.8
10	INDIANAPOLIS	13.4
11	WASHINGTON DC	12.7
12	MILWAUKEE	12.3
13	COLUMBUS	11.1
14	MEMPHIS	10.9
15	CINCINNATI	10.7
16	ATLANTA	10.6
17	KANSAS CITY	10.6
18	OKLAHOMA CITY	10.0
19	ST LOUIS	9.5
20	PORTLAND	8.2
21	SEATTLE	8.1
22	PHOENIX	7.8
23	SAN FRANCISCO	5.7
24	BOSTON	5.5
25	MINNEAPOLIS	2.9
26	NASHVILLE	2.2
27	NEW YORK CITY	-1.3
28	LOS ANGELES	-1.9
29	DALLAS	-2.4
30	MIAMI	-11.0

% CHANGE IN PROPORTION OF POPULATION 65 AND OLDER, 1980-90

1	PHOENIX	48.2
2	ATLANTA	39.6
3	DALLAS	34.3
4	SEATTLE	27.4
5	NASHVILLE	24.5
6	WASHINGTON DC	24.4
7	HOUSTON	21.9
8	MINNEAPOLIS	21.5
9	DENVER	20.4
10	COLUMBUS	16.8
11	BALTIMORE	14.9
12	INDIANAPOLIS	14.7
13	MEMPHIS	14.4
14	OKLAHOMA CITY	14.4
15	KANSAS CITY	13.9
16	PORTLAND	13.8
17	MIAMI	13.5
18	CINCINNATI	10.0
19	LOS ANGELES	9.5
20	ST LOUIS	9.5
21	BOSTON	8.9
22	PHILADELPHIA	8.4
23	LOUISVILLE	7.9
24	MILWAUKEE	7.4
25	SAN FRANCISCO	4.8
26	DETROIT	4.3
27	CHICAGO	3.3
28	CLEVELAND	2.6
29	NEW YORK CITY	1.7
30	PITTSBURGH	0.8

% CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLDS 1980-90

1	LOS ANGELES	1.5
2	MIAMI	0.3
3	SAN FRANCISCO	-1.2
4	PORTLAND	-2.4
5	NEW YORK CITY	-2.5
6	HOUSTON	-2.7
7	WASHINGTON DC	-2.8
8	MINNEAPOLIS	-3.5
9	CHICAGO	-3.8
10	SEATTLE	-4.1
11	MILWAUKEE	-4.2
12	OKLAHOMA CITY	-4.2
13	MEMPHIS	-4.2
14	KANSAS CITY	-4.3
15	CINCINNATI	-4.8
16	DENVER	-4.8
17	BOSTON	-4.8
18	PHILADELPHIA	-4.8
19	DALLAS	-4.8
20	DETROIT	-4.9
21	COLUMBUS	-4.9
22	BALTIMORE	-4.9
23	ATLANTA	-4.9
24	ST LOUIS	-5.4
25	CLEVELAND	-5.7
26	LOUISVILLE	-5.9
27	INDIANAPOLIS	-6.0
28	NASHVILLE	-6.4
29	PITTSBURGH	-7.0
30	PHOENIX	-7.2

% CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION: FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, 1980-90

1	WASHINGTON DC	-2.1
2	SAN FRANCISCO	-2.4
3	ATLANTA	-3.0
4	SEATTLE	-3.1
5	PORTLAND	-3.3
6	BOSTON	-3.4
7	PHILADELPHIA	-3.5
8	BALTIMORE	-3.6
9	MINNEAPOLIS	-3.8
10	INDIANAPOLIS	-4.1
11	COLUMBUS	-4.3
12	KANSAS CITY	-4.3
13	PITTSBURGH	-4.3
14	NASHVILLE	-4.4
15	ST LOUIS	-4.4
16	CHICAGO	-4.6
17	DALLAS	-4.8
18	DENVER	-4.8
19	CINCINNATI	-4.9
20	LOUISVILLE	-5.1
21	LOS ANGELES	-5.2
22	PHOENIX	-5.6
23	OKLAHOMA CITY	-5.6
24	CLEVELAND	-5.7
25	MILWAUKEE	-5.7
26	MEMPHIS	-6.2
27	DETROIT	-6.2
28	NEW YORK CITY	-6.5
29	HOUSTON	-7.0
30	MIAMI	-9.0

% CHANGE IN FAMILY DISTRIBUTION: MARRIED HOUSEHOLDS 1980-90

1	HOUSTON	30.3
2	OKLAHOMA CITY	25.9
3	MILWAUKEE	24.2
4	MIAMI	24.2
5	PHOENIX	24.1
6	CLEVELAND	21.2
7	DETROIT	21.2
8	PITTSBURGH	19.8
9	CINCINNATI	19.6
10	DENVER	18.9
11	KANSAS CITY	18.8
12	LOUISVILLE	18.7
13	MEMPHIS	17.9
14	NASHVILLE	17.4
15	MINNEAPOLIS	16.4
16	COLUMBUS	16.4
17	ST LOUIS	16.4
18	DALLAS	15.9
19	INDIANAPOLIS	15.3
20	CHICAGO	12.1
21	SEATTLE	11.3
22	PORTLAND	11.2
23	NEW YORK CITY	10.4
24	BALTIMORE	10.1
25	PHILADELPHIA	9.0
26	BOSTON	8.7
27	ATLANTA	6.7
28	LOS ANGELES	6.5
29	WASHINGTON DC	3.9
30	SAN FRANCISCO	2.6

% CHANGE IN FAMILY DISTRIBUTION: FAMILIES HEADED BY A FEMALE 1980-90

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and notes:

Population and Household Characteristics, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, General Population Characteristics, and Selected Population and Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas (Release CB91-229), U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Population and Household Characteristics, 1980: State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1986, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Net Migration: 1980-90: Net migration is the residual value of subtracting the natural increase (births minus deaths) over the decade from the 1980 to 1990 population change. The natural increase plus the 1980 population would equal the 1990 population if no one moved into or out of the region. A negative value means the rate of population growth was less than the rate of natural increase, indicating out migration. Net migration was calculated from data in the Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990, Table 37, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988: Mortality and Natality, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1989 natality and mortality data were obtained from state vital statistic reports or estimated from 1980-89 data.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

National economies really consist of sub-national regional economies concentrated in and around metropolitan areas. These regional economies are the focus for competing in the evolving world economy. How can we gauge the ability of the Gateway region to compete?

The mere size of the St. Louis economy manifests its national competitiveness. Based on a measure of composite economic output, the region's economy was the 12th largest in 1987. On an output per capita basis, however, the region's 1987 rank falls into the lower half of the 30 metro areas. But the raw scale of the economy means little to the average citizen; what does matter are jobs and income.

From 1987 through 1991 the St. Louis unemployment rate averaged 6.0 percent. This ranks the region in the bottom third. Over those five years the region's unemployment ranking never rose above 18th in any single year.

Expanding the job base and productive capacities are critical to economic competitiveness. From 1980 to 1989 the rate of job growth in the region, though not sluggish, was sufficient only to rank St. Louis 19th. In business establishment growth between 1980 and 1989, an indicator closely related to job growth, the region ranks 21st.

Nearly as important as total job growth are the types of jobs created or retained. During the 1980s service sector jobs accounted for 98.7 percent of net job growth in the region. Stated another way, over 1 percent of the net job growth in the region came from goods sector jobs, which ranks St. Louis 12th best in retaining goods producing jobs. This is reflected in the region's average earnings per job in 1989 ($24,557), which ranks St. Louis 15th, with all higher ranked areas having a higher cost of living. However, the region ranks in the bottom third for net 1989 earnings per new job created between 1980 and 1989. This implies that many new jobs are not as financially rewarding as the goods producing jobs on which St. Louisans traditionally have depended.

St. Louis per capita personal income in 1990 was $20,200, ranking the region 16th, and the region was among the top five areas for growth in per capita personal income from 1980 to 1990. People with income to invest seem to have prospered most. Between 1980 and 1989 St. Louis had the 5th highest growth rate for income from dividends, interest, and rent, while it was in the lower third for earnings growth. The region's median *household* income grew by 2.5 percent (constant 1989 dollars) between 1979 and 1989, ranking it 15th.

To compete effectively in the national and international economy, St. Louis must do a good job of forming new businesses, creating and preserving well-paying, productive jobs, and retaining and attracting population. During the 1990s St. Louis will need to create 20,000 jobs a year to stem out migration. How are we preparing to meet such economic challenges?

REGIONAL ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

1	ATLANTA	52,182
2	DALLAS	48,251
3	HOUSTON	46,473
4	MINNEAPOLIS	45,528
5	CINCINNATI	44,811
6	KANSAS CITY	44,074
7	CHICAGO	43,818
8	BOSTON	43,593
9	MEMPHIS	43,139
10	NEW YORK	42,742
11	SEATTLE	42,349
12	LOS ANGELES	42,345
13	DETROIT	42,006
14	SAN FRANCISCO	41,716
15	PORTLAND	41,311
16	LOUISVILLE	40,634
17	ST LOUIS	39,087
18	CLEVELAND	37,027
19	INDIANAPOLIS	36,672
20	NASHVILLE	36,654
21	COLUMBUS	35,897
22	MILWAUKEE	35,753
23	DENVER	35,270
24	PHILADELPHIA	35,012
25	BALTIMORE	30,649
26	PITTSBURGH	29,727
27	WASHINGTON DC	29,543
28	PHOENIX	29,479
29	MIAMI	28,999
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	27,691

$ PER CAPITA ECONOMIC OUTPUT 1987

1	WASHINGTON DC	3.24
2	BOSTON	3.60
3	PHILADELPHIA	4.32
4	MINNEAPOLIS	4.48
5	ATLANTA	4.78
6	SAN FRANCISCO	4.82
7	COLUMBUS	4.92
8	PORTLAND	4.96
9	PHOENIX	5.20
10	SEATTLE	5.22
11	INDIANAPOLIS	5.24
12	MILWAUKEE	5.30
13	BALTIMORE	5.34
14	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.40
15	KANSAS CITY	5.52
16	DENVER	5.56
17	CINCINNATI	5.60
18	LOUISVILLE	5.70
19	LOS ANGELES	5.82
20	NEW YORK	5.88
21	DALLAS	5.98
22	ST LOUIS	6.00
23	CLEVELAND	6.50
24	MIAMI	6.56
25	PITTSBURGH	6.84
26	CHICAGO	7.24
27	MEMPHIS	7.56
28	DETROIT	7.56
29	HOUSTON	7.96

% UNEMPLOYMENT, 5-YEAR AVERAGE 1987-91

1	PHOENIX	56.0
2	ATLANTA	51.6
3	WASHINGTON DC	38.6
4	NASHVILLE	38.0
5	SEATTLE	38.0
6	DALLAS	36.1
7	COLUMBUS	27.8
8	INDIANAPOLIS	25.9
9	BALTIMORE	24.9
10	MINNEAPOLIS	24.3
11	MEMPHIS	23.2
12	BOSTON	22.6
13	MIAMI	22.4
14	KANSAS CITY	22.2
15	CINCINNATI	22.1
16	LOS ANGELES	21.5
17	PORTLAND	21.3
18	DENVER	20.9
19	ST LOUIS	19.9
20	PHILADELPHIA	18.3
21	LOUISVILLE	17.3
22	SAN FRANCISCO	16.4
23	DETROIT	15.7
24	MILWAUKEE	14.1
25	CHICAGO	13.9
26	HOUSTON	12.5
27	NEW YORK	11.4
28	OKLAHOMA CITY	10.3
29	CLEVELAND	6.5
30	PITTSBURGH	3.0

% GROWTH IN JOBS 1980-89

1	ATLANTA	70.1
2	PHOENIX	68.0
3	WASHINGTON DC	61.1
4	SEATTLE	53.7
5	NASHVILLE	53.1
6	BALTIMORE	46.8
7	DALLAS	44.1
8	MINNEAPOLIS	41.8
9	MIAMI	39.5
10	DENVER	38.7
11	INDIANAPOLIS	38.5
12	COLUMBUS	37.9
13	BOSTON	37.6
14	SAN FRANCISCO	36.8
15	PORTLAND	35.0
16	KANSAS CITY	33.3
17	PHILADELPHIA	33.2
18	LOS ANGELES	32.2
19	CINCINNATI	31.9
20	HOUSTON	30.6
21	ST LOUIS	30.5
22	DETROIT	30.1
23	MEMPHIS	28.7
24	CHICAGO	27.9
25	LOUISVILLE	25.4
26	MILWAUKEE	25.3
27	PITTSBURGH	22.2
28	OKLAHOMA CITY	21.5
29	CLEVELAND	19.7
30	NEW YORK	18.1

% GROWTH IN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS 1980-89

1	SEATTLE	80.4
2	WASHINGTON DC	86.8
3	NASHVILLE	88.5
4	ATLANTA	89.9
5	PHOENIX	90.5
6	MINNEAPOLIS	91.3
7	LOS ANGELES	96.7
8	PORTLAND	97.1
9	DALLAS	98.0
10	BALTIMORE	98.1
11	COLUMBUS	98.5
12	ST LOUIS	98.7
13	MEMPHIS	99.8
14	KANSAS CITY	100.7
15	MIAMI	101.5
16	BOSTON	101.7
17	INDIANAPOLIS	101.9
18	CINCINNATI	103.1
19	SAN FRANCISCO	103.9
20	DETROIT	105.9
21	PHILADELPHIA	106.9
22	DENVER	107.2
23	LOUISVILLE	109.6
24	NEW YORK	118.5
25	MILWAUKEE	120.5
26	CHICAGO	124.1
27	OKLAHOMA CITY	134.5
28	HOUSTON	154.2
29	CLEVELAND	170.3
30	PITTSBURGH	406.9

SERVICE SECTOR JOB GROWTH AS A % OF NET JOB GROWTH 1980-89

1	NEW YORK	34,061
2	SAN FRANCISCO	30,746
3	WASHINGTON DC	28,960
4	DETROIT	28,755
5	LOS ANGELES	28,523
6	CHICAGO	28,452
7	BOSTON	27,767
8	PHILADELPHIA	26,872
9	HOUSTON	26,566
10	DALLAS	26,499
11	CLEVELAND	25,549
12	SEATTLE	25,473
13	MINNEAPOLIS	25,159
14	ATLANTA	24,871
15	ST LOUIS	24,557
16	PITTSBURGH	24,296
17	DENVER	24,286
18	BALTIMORE	23,815
19	CINCINNATI	23,413
20	KANSAS CITY	23,360
21	INDIANAPOLIS	23,327
22	MILWAUKEE	23,206
23	PORTLAND	22,772
24	MIAMI	22,761
25	COLUMBUS	22,315
26	NASHVILLE	22,310
27	MEMPHIS	22,310
28	PHOENIX	22,128
29	LOUISVILLE	21,686
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	21,023

$ AVERAGE EARNINGS PER JOB 1989

WHERE WE STAND

1	NEW YORK	33,092
2	WASHINGTON DC	27,926
3	LOS ANGELES	27,449
4	SAN FRANCISCO	25,600
5	BOSTON	25,462
6	CHICAGO	25,060
7	DALLAS	24,591
8	SEATTLE	24,416
9	ATLANTA	23,960
10	PHILADELPHIA	23,183
11	MINNEAPOLIS	22,517
12	MIAMI	21,767
13	MEMPHIS	21,434
14	DENVER	21,150
15	PHOENIX	21,149
16	NASHVILLE	20,739
17	DETROIT	20,651
18	KANSAS CITY	20,601
19	BALTIMORE	20,062
20	PORTLAND	20,029
21	INDIANAPOLIS	20,007
22	COLUMBUS	19,327
23	ST LOUIS	19,105
24	CINCINNATI	18,223
25	MILWAUKEE	16,875
26	LOUISVILLE	15,697
27	OKLAHOMA CITY	15,545
28	HOUSTON	14,456
29	CLEVELAND	11,845
30	PITTSBURGH	-31,432

$ NET 1989 EARNINGS PER NEW JOB 1980-89

1	SAN FRANCISCO	29,942
2	WASHINGTON DC	25,363
3	BOSTON	24,315
4	NEW YORK	23,744
5	SEATTLE	22,540
6	CHICAGO	22,385
7	BALTIMORE	21,461
8	PHILADELPHIA	21,347
9	MINNEAPOLIS	21,330
10	DENVER	20,885
11	LOS ANGELES	20,786
12	CLEVELAND	20,758
13	DALLAS	20,522
14	DETROIT	20,453
15	ATLANTA	20,263
16	ST LOUIS	20,200
17	MILWAUKEE	19,817
18	INDIANAPOLIS	19,522
19	KANSAS CITY	19,482
20	PORTLAND	19,352
21	HOUSTON	19,175
22	PITTSBURGH	19,159
23	CINCINNATI	19,010
24	NASHVILLE	18,339
25	COLUMBUS	18,319
26	LOUISVILLE	18,263
27	PHOENIX	18,042
28	MIAMI	17,823
29	MEMPHIS	17,797
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	16,501

$ PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1990

1	BOSTON	29.9
2	NASHVILLE	29.3
3	BALTIMORE	28.8
4	MEMPHIS	25.3
5	ST LOUIS	23.8
6	PHILADELPHIA	23.8
7	NEW YORK	23.7
8	COLUMBUS	23.3
9	CINCINNATI	23.3
10	INDIANAPOLIS	22.8
11	LOUISVILLE	22.6
12	SAN FRANCISCO	22.5
13	WASHINGTON DC	22.3
14	DETROIT	21.4
15	ATLANTA	21.1
16	KANSAS CITY	20.8
17	CHICAGO	19.1
18	PORTLAND	19.1
19	SEATTLE	18.2
20	PITTSBURGH	17.2
21	MINNEAPOLIS	15.1
22	MILWAUKEE	15.0
23	DENVER	14.7
24	DALLAS	14.3
25	CLEVELAND	12.9
26	PHOENIX	11.9
27	MIAMI	10.3
28	LOS ANGELES	9.1
29	HOUSTON	7.2
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	-0.3

% CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1980-90

1	ATLANTA	8,555
2	PHOENIX	8,340
3	SEATTLE	7,460
4	MINNEAPOLIS	6,736
5	NASHVILLE	6,582
6	DALLAS	6,498
7	WASHINGTON DC	6,134
8	INDIANAPOLIS	5,926
9	LOS ANGELES	5,384
10	BALTIMORE	5,314
11	COLUMBUS	5,272
12	MEMPHIS	5,259
13	KANSAS CITY	5,221
14	SAN FRANCISCO	5,005
15	PORTLAND	4,873
16	CINCINNATI	4,378
17	ST LOUIS	4,341
18	MIAMI	4,253
19	DENVER	4,130
20	CHICAGO	3,929
21	BOSTON	3,823
22	CLEVELAND	3,726
23	DETROIT	3,707
24	MILWAUKEE	3,504
25	PHILADELPHIA	3,127
26	HOUSTON	2,764
27	OKLAHOMA CITY	2,524
28	PITTSBURGH	2,358
29	NEW YORK	1,547

$ PER CAPITA VALUE OF PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION 1985-90

1	SAN FRANCISCO	101.5
2	SEATTLE	96.3
3	PORTLAND	94.2
4	CINCINNATI	92.7
5	LOS ANGELES	89.0
6	CLEVELAND	88.7
7	ATLANTA	88.3
8	INDIANAPOLIS	88.1
9	BALTIMORE	86.1
10	NEW YORK	85.9
11	COLUMBUS	84.9
12	MILWAUKEE	84.2
13	LOUISVILLE	83.8
14	PITTSBURGH	82.8
15	MINNEAPOLIS	80.7
16	PHILADELPHIA	79.9
17	BOSTON	79.4
18	DETROIT	78.6
19	NASHVILLE	78.4
20	CHICAGO	76.6
21	PHOENIX	74.4
22	WASHINGTON DC	74.0
23	MIAMI	73.9
24	ST LOUIS	71.9
25	HOUSTON	71.6
26	MEMPHIS	70.4
27	KANSAS CITY	66.5
28	DENVER	63.3
29	DALLAS	54.3
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	54.0

BANK LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO 1990

BETTER

AVERAGE

WORSE

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Composite and Per Capita Regional Economic Output, 1987: Composite regional economic output is calculated as the sum of manufacturing value of shipments, retail and wholesale sales, service receipts, and construction net value. 1987 Economic Censuses: Census of Manufacturers, Census of Retail Trade, Census of Wholesale Trade, Census of Service Industries, Census of Construction and Land Development Industries, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unemployment: Unemployment as a percent of labor force. Five-year average is based on annual rates. Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment (Annual) and Employment and Earnings (Monthly), Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Percent Growth in Jobs, 1980-89 and **Service Sector Job Growth as a Percent of Net Job Growth, 1980-89:** Jobs refer to full and part-time positions existing during the calendar year. Service sector jobs include all employment categories except mining, construction, and manufacturing. A value exceeding 100 percent in service jobs as a percent of job growth indicates a net loss in goods sector jobs. Regional Economic Information System: 1969-89, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Percent Growth in Business Establishments, 1980-89: County Business Patterns, U.S. Bureau of the Census, (1980 and 1989 editions).

Average Earnings Per Job, 1989 and **Net 1989 Earnings Per New Job, 1980-89:** Earnings refer to the sum of wage and salary income, other labor income, and proprietors' income. It is used as a proxy for income generated from current production. Average earnings per job was calculated by dividing total earnings for all employment categories by the number of jobs in all categories. Net earnings per new job was calculated as the sum of the net job growth/loss in each employment category from 1980 to 1989 multiplied by the average 1989 earnings per job in each employment category, with that product divided by the total net job growth from 1980 to 1989 (potential earnings lost were subtracted out for those categories with net job losses from 1980 to 1989). This indicator provides a measure of the level of earnings associated with new jobs balanced against the jobs lost. Regional Economic Information System: 1969-89, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1990, Percent Change in Per Capita Personal Income, 1980-90, and **Personal Income Growth by Category, 1980-89:** Total personal income includes wages, salaries and other labor income, proprietor's income, rental income, personal dividend and interest income, and government and business transfer payments, less personal contributions for social security. 1980-89 data: Regional Economic Information System: 1969-89, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. 1990 data: Survey of Current Business (Monthly), Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Per Capita Value of Private Construction, 1985-90: Value of private residential and nonresidential construction authorized by permits. Construction Review (Quarterly), International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Bank Loan to Deposit Ratio, 1990: The ratio was calculated by dividing total bank loans by total deposits for insured commercial banks. Although bank deregulation and the flow of money between regions lessens the significance of this measure, it does give some indication of the availability of financing/capital in a metropolitan area. A low ratio implies "tight" money. Unpublished table, Financial Data for Insured Commercial Banks Headquartered in Metropolitan Areas: December 31, 1990, Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

Median Household Income: 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The ability of the regional community to find agreement on major issues, to appropriately allocate resources, to involve the public in achieving positive ends, and to establish the region's role in the national arena -- all these keep coming back to the challenges of leadership and public service. How can we measure these seemingly intangible qualities?

What constitutes effective leadership and governance is an elusive question. One might argue that prospering regions are beneficiaries of these qualities; but that view is not entirely satisfactory. The approach taken here is to look at the structure and finances of government to see what they suggest about the issue.

In 1987 St. Louis had the 4th highest number of local governments -- 692. This number, related to population, works out to 28.4 government units per 100,000 persons, ranking the region 2nd. Two opinions exist about the meaning of these numbers. On one hand, a large number of local units may mean that government is closer to the citizenry and more responsive to the public will. Conversely, a large number of units may fragment decision-making, hinder cooperative public efforts, inhibit the emergence of regional leadership, and result in wasteful duplications of effort.

Local government spending in St. Louis, on a per capita basis, is very low. The region's governments spent $1,268 per person in 1987, ranking it 28th. The total state and local tax burden in the region ranks in the lower third. When local revenues are compared to an ability to pay, St. Louis again ranks low. Local revenue in 1987 amounted to 5.3 percent of total personal income, ranking St. Louis next to last. The region's per capita spending for capital projects ranks 26th, and the ratio of public debt to locally raised revenues ranks 28th. The region's $893 per capita debt was lowest among the 30 metro areas in 1987.

In contrast to local spending, St. Louis is among the largest recipients of federal dollars. Total outlays by local governments in 1987 were just over $3 billion, compared to federal spending of $14.4 billion in FY 1991. In that year, per capita federal spending in the region was $5,870, making St. Louis the 3rd highest recipient of federal funds. Over 48 percent of the federal funds coming into St. Louis were defense-related, and nearly 41 percent were for defense procurement contracts. While St. Louis ranks 2nd in per capita defense spending, its rank drops to 19th in nondefense spending. In the receipt of grant awards (a category encompassing most major discretionary programs), the region ranks 25th.

These data raise several question vital to the region's future. Does the region's governmental structure impede development of comprehensive and cooperative approaches to regional problem solving? Does the low level of local spending enhance or diminish the quality of life in St. Louis? Is the region making the public investments necessary to position itself for the future? How well is the region prepared to respond to any major reduction in the $7 billion in defense spending received in FY 1991?

LEADERSHIP, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC SERVICE

1	PHILADELPHIA	844
2	CHICAGO	785
3	HOUSTON	702
4	ST. LOUIS	692
5	PITTSBURGH	633
6	MINNEAPOLIS	450
7	DETROIT	386
8	KANSAS CITY	377
9	BOSTON	346
10	LOS ANGELES	315
10	INDIANAPOLIS	315
12	COLUMBUS	282
13	CINCINNATI	276
14	LOUISVILLE	272
15	DALLAS	252
16	SEATTLE	242
17	PORTLAND	236
18	DENVER	220
19	CLEVELAND	217
20	ATLANTA	215
21	NEW YORK	199
22	SAN FRANCISCO	176
23	MILWAUKEE	170
24	OKLAHOMA CITY	169
25	PHOENIX	138
26	WASHINGTON DC	115
27	NASHVILLE	96
28	MEMPHIS	75
29	BALTIMORE	57
30	MIAMI	33

TOTAL UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT 1987

1	PITTSBURGH	29.8
2	ST. LOUIS	28.4
3	LOUISVILLE	28.3
4	INDIANAPOLIS	26.0
5	KANSAS CITY	24.8
6	HOUSTON	21.7
7	COLUMBUS	21.7
8	PORTLAND	20.5
9	MINNEAPOLIS	19.6
10	CINCINNATI	19.5
11	PHILADELPHIA	17.5
12	OKLAHOMA CITY	17.2
13	SEATTLE	13.8
14	DENVER	13.5
15	CHICAGO	12.7
16	MILWAUKEE	12.3
17	CLEVELAND	11.7
18	SAN FRANCISCO	11.1
19	DALLAS	10.5
20	NASHVILLE	10.3
21	BOSTON	9.3
22	DETROIT	8.9
23	ATLANTA	8.4
24	MEMPHIS	7.8
25	PHOENIX	7.3
26	LOS ANGELES	3.8
27	WASHINGTON DC	3.2
28	BALTIMORE	2.5
29	NEW YORK	2.3
30	MIAMI	1.9

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1987

1	NEW YORK	3023
2	WASHINGTON DC	2279
3	SAN FRANCISCO	2207
4	MINNEAPOLIS	2200
5	LOS ANGELES	2179
6	MILWAUKEE	2073
7	DENVER	2063
8	MIAMI	2021
9	CLEVELAND	1945
10	PHOENIX	1870
11	SEATTLE	1823
12	DETROIT	1782
13	HOUSTON	1769
14	PORTLAND	1716
15	CHICAGO	1671
16	PHILADELPHIA	1663
17	DALLAS	1652
18	ATLANTA	1616
19	KANSAS CITY	1570
20	BALTIMORE	1532
21	BOSTON	1517
22	PITTSBURGH	1486
23	COLUMBUS	1455
24	CINCINNATI	1413
25	MEMPHIS	1396
26	INDIANAPOLIS	1377
27	NASHVILLE	1317
28	ST. LOUIS	1268
29	OKLAHOMA CITY	1235
30	LOUISVILLE	1168

$ PER CAPITA LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES 1987

1	NEW YORK	13.1
2	HOUSTON	9.9
3	MIAMI	9.7
4	DENVER	8.9
5	PORTLAND	8.9
6	MINNEAPOLIS	8.8
7	WASHINGTON DC	8.6
8	CLEVELAND	8.5
9	ATLANTA	8.1
10	DALLAS	7.7
11	KANSAS CITY	7.4
12	PHILADELPHIA	7.3
13	PITTSBURGH	7.2
14	MEMPHIS	7.1
15	CHICAGO	7.1
16	PHOENIX	7.1
17	MILWAUKEE	7.1
18	DETROIT	7.1
19	SAN FRANCISCO	7.0
20	NASHVILLE	6.8
21	SEATTLE	6.8
22	OKLAHOMA CITY	6.6
23	COLUMBUS	6.5
24	LOS ANGELES	6.3
25	CINCINNATI	6.2
26	BALTIMORE	6.2
27	LOUISVILLE	5.8
28	INDIANAPOLIS	5.4
29	ST. LOUIS	5.3
30	BOSTON	5.2

LOCAL REVENUE AS A % OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME 1987

1	PHOENIX	4.50
2	NASHVILLE	3.77
3	LOUISVILLE	2.91
4	MINNEAPOLIS	2.77
5	PITTSBURGH	2.68
6	MEMPHIS	2.57
7	HOUSTON	2.56
8	ATLANTA	2.54
9	PHILADELPHIA	2.23
10	DENVER	2.11
11	LOS ANGELES	2.10
12	KANSAS CITY	1.92
13	DALLAS	1.87
14	OKLAHOMA CITY	1.86
15	COLUMBUS	1.74
16	SEATTLE	1.71
17	BALTIMORE	1.70
18	WASHINGTON DC	1.55
19	MIAMI	1.47
20	INDIANAPOLIS	1.41
21	CINCINNATI	1.40
22	CHICAGO	1.31
23	MILWAUKEE	1.13
24	NEW YORK	1.12
25	DETROIT	1.11
26	PORTLAND	1.11
27	BOSTON	1.09
28	ST. LOUIS	1.07
29	SAN FRANCISCO	0.90
30	CLEVELAND	0.87

RATIO OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBT TO LOCAL REVENUE 1987

WHERE WE STAND

HIGHER

AVERAGE

LOWER

1	WASHINGTON DC	12017
2	BOSTON	5930
3	ST. LOUIS	5870
4	DENVER	5527
5	BALTIMORE	5252
6	OKLAHOMA CITY	4474
7	MEMPHIS	4469
8	PITTSBURGH	4445
9	PHILADELPHIA	4316
10	CINCINNATI	4192
11	SAN FRANCISCO	4190
12	NEW YORK	4163
13	LOS ANGELES	4125
14	INDIANAPOLIS	4099
15	KANSAS CITY	4079
16	COLUMBUS	4011
17	CLEVELAND	3873
18	PHOENIX	3582
19	MIAMI	3541
20	DALLAS	3493
21	MINNEAPOLIS	3449
22	SEATTLE	3429
23	CHICAGO	3346
24	LOUISVILLE	3337
25	DETROIT	3332
26	ATLANTA	3262
27	PORTLAND	3258
28	MILWAUKEE	3217
29	NASHVILLE	2761
30	HOUSTON	2677

$ FEDERAL FUNDING PER CAPITA: TOTAL FY 1991

1	WASHINGTON DC	3612
2	ST. LOUIS	2824
3	BOSTON	1842
4	DENVER	1638
5	MEMPHIS	1408
6	BALTIMORE	1302
7	OKLAHOMA CITY	1292
8	LOS ANGELES	1269
9	DALLAS	1187
10	INDIANAPOLIS	1067
11	CINCINNATI	1003
12	PHILADELPHIA	869
13	COLUMBUS	842
14	PHOENIX	799
15	MINNEAPOLIS	747
16	ATLANTA	638
17	KANSAS CITY	595
18	SEATTLE	554
19	SAN FRANCISCO	482
20	LOUISVILLE	473
21	PITTSBURGH	402
22	CLEVELAND	307
23	PORTLAND	282
24	DETROIT	273
25	MIAMI	253
26	HOUSTON	229
27	NASHVILLE	218
28	CHICAGO	203
29	MILWAUKEE	169
30	NEW YORK	104

$ FEDERAL FUNDING PER CAPITA: DEFENSE FY 1991

1	WASHINGTON DC	8405
2	BOSTON	4088
3	NEW YORK	4059
4	PITTSBURGH	4044
5	BALTIMORE	3949
6	DENVER	3890
7	SAN FRANCISCO	3708
8	CLEVELAND	3566
9	KANSAS CITY	3485
10	PHILADELPHIA	3447
11	MIAMI	3288
12	CINCINNATI	3190
13	OKLAHOMA CITY	3182
14	COLUMBUS	3169
15	CHICAGO	3143
16	MEMPHIS	3061
17	DETROIT	3059
18	MILWAUKEE	3048
19	ST. LOUIS	3046
20	INDIANAPOLIS	3032
21	PORTLAND	2976
22	SEATTLE	2875
23	LOUISVILLE	2864
24	LOS ANGELES	2856
25	PHOENIX	2783
26	MINNEAPOLIS	2702
27	ATLANTA	2624
28	NASHVILLE	2543
29	HOUSTON	2448
30	DALLAS	2305

$ FEDERAL FUNDING PER CAPITA: NONDEFENSE FY 1991

1	BOSTON	1277
2	NEW YORK	1252
3	COLUMBUS	1242
4	WASHINGTON DC	1027
5	BALTIMORE	916
6	INDIANAPOLIS	725
7	SAN FRANCISCO	688
8	MINNEAPOLIS	671
9	MIAMI	664
10	OKLAHOMA CITY	630
11	DENVER	630
12	ATLANTA	620
13	SEATTLE	616
14	PITTSBURGH	607
15	PHILADELPHIA	585
16	CLEVELAND	582
17	MEMPHIS	577
18	LOS ANGELES	554
19	DETROIT	552
20	MILWAUKEE	518
21	PORTLAND	506
22	LOUISVILLE	503
23	CINCINNATI	494
24	CHICAGO	481
25	ST. LOUIS	470
26	NASHVILLE	423
27	PHOENIX	421
28	HOUSTON	383
29	KANSAS CITY	353
30	DALLAS	296

$ FEDERAL FUNDING PER CAPITA: GRANT AWARDS FY 1991

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Units of Local Government, 1987: The count of government units includes county, municipal and township governments, along with independent school districts and special districts. Special districts include such units as fire protection, port and park districts, airport and development authorities, and transportation, water and sewer districts. Of the 288 special districts in the St. Louis region, 161 have tax authority. 1987 Census of Governments: Government Organization, Vol. 1, No. 1, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Per Capita Local Government Expenditures, 1987: Refers to total direct expenditures. 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4., Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Local Revenue as a Percent of Total Personal Income, 1987: Local revenue in this context refers only to income from local taxes or other local sources. Revenue: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4., Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Personal Income: Regional Economic Information System: 1969-89, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Ratio of Local Government Debt to Local Revenue, 1987: Local revenue in this context refers only to income from local taxes or other local sources. 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4., Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Federal Funding, FY 1991: Total federal funding includes grant awards, salaries and wages (defense and nondefense), direct payments to individuals, procurement contracts (defense and nondefense), and loans. Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 1991, U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the Office of Management and Budget.

State and Local Tax Burden: Reflects state and local taxes per household and property tax rates. Richard Boyer and David Savageau, Places Rated Almanac, Prentice Hall, New York (1989). (copyright)

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

The health of the region's people is key to the region's ability to succeed now and in the future. Families and individuals in need make costly demands on the region's assets today, and threaten the future with a loss of energy and talent. How can we measure the well-being of the region's people and their families?

Although controversy attends poverty statistics, they remain among the prime indicators of social well-being. In 1989 10.8 percent of the St. Louis population (nearly 258,000 people) were living below the poverty level. This gives the region the 13th lowest rate of the 30 metro areas. The region's 4.9 percent increase in poverty during the 1980's also ranks 13th.

In general, the very young and very old are most likely to live in poverty. The 1989 poverty rate for persons 65 and older was 10.3 percent, ranking St. Louis 12th; the rate for persons under 18 was 15.6 percent, ranking the region 15th. While children make up 26 percent of the region's population, they account for 38 percent of persons in poverty. The region's poverty rate for families with children was 12.7 percent (14th), and the rate for families with a female householder and children was 41.1 percent (19th).

As noted earlier, the trend toward single parent families is increasing, and many of these families face major social and economic obstacles, especially families parented by a single female. Nationally, female-headed families with children are six times as likely to live in poverty and to receive public assistance as married couple families with children, and almost twice as likely to have no health insurance. In looking toward the future of families in the region, two statistics are suggestive. In 1988 over 30 percent of all regional births were to unwed parents. This ranks the region 20th among the 30 areas, meaning it has the 11th highest rate. In that same year, 13 percent of births were to teen mothers, giving St. Louis a rank of 22nd, or 9th highest.

Another widely used measure of social health is the infant mortality rate. Infant mortality reflects a myriad of social factors: poverty, nutrition, health care, education, and substance abuse, among them. The region's infant mortality rate in 1988 was 9.6 deaths per 1,000 births, ranking St. Louis 13th best.

The ability to afford decent housing is essential to individual and family well-being, and St. Louis frequently is touted as one of the nation's most affordable housing markets. By one 1991 index of housing affordability, the region ranks 13th. In terms of households in 1989 paying more than 35 percent of income on housing, St. Louis was 4th best. But looking at total households in this context hides an important distinction. Over 30 percent of renters in the region spend more than 35 percent of their income on housing costs, compared to only 9 percent of homeowners.

What can we do as a region to help strengthen families and to mitigate the effects of poverty on children, who suffer disproportionately?

INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

1	WASHINGTON DC	6.4
2	SEATTLE	7.6
3	MINNEAPOLIS	8.1
4	BOSTON	8.3
5	SAN FRANCISCO	9.0
6	INDIANAPOLIS	9.6
7	DENVER	9.7
8	KANSAS CITY	9.8
9	PORTLAND	10.0
10	ATLANTA	10.0
11	BALTIMORE	10.1
12	PHILADELPHIA	10.4
13	ST. LOUIS	10.8
14	NASHVILLE	11.3
15	CINCINNATI	11.4
16	MILWAUKEE	11.6
17	CLEVELAND	11.6
18	COLUMBUS	11.8
19	DALLAS	12.0
20	PITTSBURGH	12.2
21	PHOENIX	12.3
22	CHICAGO	12.4
23	LOUISVILLE	12.7
24	DETROIT	12.9
25	OKLAHOMA CITY	13.9
26	LOS ANGELES	15.1
27	HOUSTON	15.1
28	NEW YORK	17.5
29	MIAMI	17.9
30	MEMPHIS	18.3

% IN POVERTY ALL PERSONS 1989

1	MILWAUKEE	7.1
2	SEATTLE	7.2
3	SAN FRANCISCO	8.0
4	MINNEAPOLIS	8.2
5	WASHINGTON DC	8.6
6	PHOENIX	8.8
7	LOS ANGELES	9.2
8	BOSTON	9.2
9	PORTLAND	9.4
10	CLEVELAND	9.5
11	DENVER	9.5
12	ST. LOUIS	10.3
13	INDIANAPOLIS	10.3
14	PHILADELPHIA	10.4
15	CHICAGO	10.5
16	DETROIT	10.5
17	COLUMBUS	10.5
18	PITTSBURGH	10.5
19	CINCINNATI	11.0
20	KANSAS CITY	11.2
21	BALTIMORE	11.6
22	LOUISVILLE	12.6
23	DALLAS	13.1
24	OKLAHOMA CITY	13.1
25	ATLANTA	14.3
26	NEW YORK	15.3
27	HOUSTON	16.0
28	NASHVILLE	16.6
29	MIAMI	20.0
30	MEMPHIS	21.4

% IN POVERTY PERSONS 65 AND OLDER 1989

1	WASHINGTON DC	7.6
2	SEATTLE	9.0
3	MINNEAPOLIS	10.9
4	BOSTON	11.2
5	SAN FRANCISCO	11.4
6	PORTLAND	11.7
7	DENVER	13.2
8	INDIANAPOLIS	13.3
9	KANSAS CITY	13.4
10	ATLANTA	13.6
11	BALTIMORE	14.0
12	NASHVILLE	14.7
13	PHILADELPHIA	14.7
14	COLUMBUS	15.6
15	ST. LOUIS	15.6
16	DALLAS	15.9
17	CINCINNATI	16.2
18	PHOENIX	17.0
19	PITTSBURGH	17.6
20	CLEVELAND	17.9
21	LOUISVILLE	18.0
22	OKLAHOMA CITY	18.3
23	CHICAGO	18.8
24	MILWAUKEE	19.2
25	DETROIT	19.3
26	HOUSTON	19.9
27	LOS ANGELES	21.4
28	MIAMI	24.0
29	MEMPHIS	26.5
30	NEW YORK	26.9

% IN POVERTY PERSONS 18 AND UNDER 1989

1	MINNEAPOLIS	6.8
2	BOSTON	7.1
3	SEATTLE	7.5
4	SAN FRANCISCO	7.7
5	WASHINGTON DC	8.6
6	PITTSBURGH	9.1
7	NEW YORK	9.6
8	PORTLAND	9.6
9	DENVER	9.8
10	MIAMI	10.9
11	PHILADELPHIA	11.4
12	LOS ANGELES	11.5
13	CLEVELAND	11.6
14	CHICAGO	12.2
15	DETROIT	12.4
16	MILWAUKEE	12.6
17	ATLANTA	12.7
18	KANSAS CITY	12.7
19	BALTIMORE	13.0
20	COLUMBUS	13.1
21	PHOENIX	13.1
22	ST. LOUIS	13.2
23	HOUSTON	13.4
24	DALLAS	13.9
25	CINCINNATI	14.2
26	NASHVILLE	14.5
27	OKLAHOMA CITY	14.5
28	INDIANAPOLIS	14.8
29	LOUISVILLE	16.1
30	MEMPHIS	18.0

% BIRTHS TO TEENAGE PARENTS 1988

1	SEATTLE	19.2
2	MINNEAPOLIS	19.4
3	DALLAS	20.8
4	DENVER	21.0
5	BOSTON	21.3
6	HOUSTON	22.4
7	PORTLAND	22.8
8	PITTSBURGH	23.4
9	OKLAHOMA CITY	23.9
10	SAN FRANCISCO	24.0
11	KANSAS CITY	25.3
12	NASHVILLE	25.3
13	COLUMBUS	26.5
14	PHOENIX	26.9
15	DETROIT	26.9
16	ATLANTA	26.9
17	INDIANAPOLIS	27.1
18	CINCINNATI	27.9
19	WASHINGTON DC	28.7
20	ST. LOUIS	30.1
21	LOUISVILLE	30.2
22	CLEVELAND	31.1
23	CHICAGO	31.4
24	MILWAUKEE	32.1
25	PHILADELPHIA	32.8
26	MIAMI	33.4
27	LOS ANGELES	35.0
28	NEW YORK	36.4
29	BALTIMORE	37.8
30	MEMPHIS	42.8

% BIRTHS TO UNWED PARENTS 1988

1	PITTSBURGH	532
2	MEMPHIS	507
3	NASHVILLE	504
4	CLEVELAND	501
5	ST. LOUIS	494
6	MIAMI	473
7	NEW YORK	456
8	KANSAS CITY	441
9	LOUISVILLE	440
10	OKLAHOMA CITY	436
11	INDIANAPOLIS	423
12	BOSTON	419
13	CINCINNATI	419
14	HOUSTON	414
15	PHILADELPHIA	409
16	CHICAGO	399
17	MILWAUKEE	376
18	COLUMBUS	353
19	SAN FRANCISCO	352
20	BALTIMORE	350
21	DETROIT	349
22	ATLANTA	344
23	LOS ANGELES	333
24	MINNEAPOLIS	321
25	PORTLAND	303
26	PHOENIX	302
27	DALLAS	291
28	WASHINGTON DC	283
29	DENVER	282
30	SEATTLE	260

HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 POPULATION 1989

WHERE WE STAND

1	BOSTON	7.6
2	MINNEAPOLIS	7.7
3	SAN FRANCISCO	8.0
4	CINCINNATI	8.5
5	PITTSBURGH	8.5
6	DALLAS	8.8
7	SEATTLE	8.8
8	PORTLAND	9.2
9	LOS ANGELES	9.2
10	MILWAUKEE	9.3
11	DENVER	9.5
12	OKLAHOMA CITY	9.6
13	ST. LOUIS	9.6
14	NASHVILLE	9.6
15	HOUSTON	9.7
16	KANSAS CITY	9.7
17	PHOENIX	10.0
18	MIAMI	10.9
19	ATLANTA	11.1
20	COLUMBUS	11.4
21	BALTIMORE	11.6
22	INDIANAPOLIS	11.7
23	CHICAGO	11.8
24	CLEVELAND	11.9
25	WASHINGTON DC	12.0
26	LOUISVILLE	12.1
27	PHILADELPHIA	12.1
28	NEW YORK	12.3
29	DETROIT	12.9
30	MEMPHIS	15.3

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) 1988

1	MINNEAPOLIS	1.96
2	DENVER	2.18
3	SEATTLE	2.28
4	PORTLAND	2.48
5	DALLAS	2.54
6	PHOENIX	2.58
7	MILWAUKEE	2.58
8	BOSTON	2.62
9	OKLAHOMA CITY	2.69
10	KANSAS CITY	2.77
11	HOUSTON	2.78
12	COLUMBUS	2.79
13	CINCINNATI	2.80
14	LOS ANGELES	2.80
15	INDIANAPOLIS	2.81
16	WASHINGTON DC	2.89
17	ATLANTA	2.89
18	NASHVILLE	2.92
19	ST. LOUIS	2.95
20	CHICAGO	3.06
21	LOUISVILLE	3.09
22	SAN FRANCISCO	3.12
23	MEMPHIS	3.18
24	PITTSBURGH	3.23
25	CLEVELAND	3.23
26	PHILADELPHIA	3.30
27	DETROIT	3.33
28	BALTIMORE	3.46
29	MIAMI	3.58
30	NEW YORK	3.99

DEATH RATE FOR PERSONS UNDER 65 (DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS), 1988

1	KANSAS CITY	88.7
2	MILWAUKEE	84.9
3	OKLAHOMA CITY	83.3
4	DETROIT	82.4
5	MINNEAPOLIS	81.3
6	LOUISVILLE	74.4
7	CINCINNATI	74.2
8	DENVER	72.6
9	COLUMBUS	72.3
10	CLEVELAND	69.5
11	PORTLAND	67.4
12	NASHVILLE	67.2
13	ST. LOUIS	66.7
14	PHOENIX	66.5
14	DALLAS	66.5
16	ATLANTA	65.9
17	INDIANAPOLIS	65.8
18	HOUSTON	63.5
19	MIAMI	62.2
20	PITTSBURGH	61.6
21	CHICAGO	61.0
22	BALTIMORE	60.6
23	MEMPHIS	58.6
24	WASHINGTON DC	56.5
25	PHILADELPHIA	55.4
26	BOSTON	43.8
27	SEATTLE	40.9
28	NEW YORK	21.9
29	LOS ANGELES	12.9
30	SAN FRANCISCO	9.2

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX 1991

1	INDIANAPOLIS	15.3
2	LOUISVILLE	15.7
3	KANSAS CITY	16.2
4	ST. LOUIS	16.6
5	CINCINNATI	16.9
6	COLUMBUS	17.4
7	PITTSBURGH	17.6
8	MINNEAPOLIS	17.7
9	BALTIMORE	17.9
10	NASHVILLE	18.4
11	HOUSTON	18.7
12	OKLAHOMA CITY	18.8
13	CLEVELAND	18.9
14	SEATTLE	18.9
15	PORTLAND	19.0
16	DETROIT	19.3
17	DALLAS	19.4
18	MILWAUKEE	19.8
19	WASHINGTON DC	20.1
20	ATLANTA	20.2
21	DENVER	20.5
22	PHILADELPHIA	20.8
23	MEMPHIS	21.5
24	CHICAGO	21.9
25	PHOENIX	23.2
26	BOSTON	24.0
27	SAN FRANCISCO	28.9
28	NEW YORK	29.6
29	LOS ANGELES	31.2
30	MIAMI	31.3

% HOUSEHOLDS PAYING MORE THAN 35% OF INCOME FOR HOUSING, 1989

1	SAN FRANCISCO	62.0
2	SEATTLE	29.9
3	PORTLAND	28.9
4	ATLANTA	27.9
5	WASHINGTON DC	26.8
6	CHICAGO	26.6
7	LOS ANGELES	26.2
8	DENVER	25.5
9	NEW YORK	25.0
10	DALLAS	22.7
11	PITTSBURGH	21.2
12	MIAMI	21.1
13	HOUSTON	20.1
14	BOSTON	19.4
15	MILWAUKEE	19.4
16	MINNEAPOLIS	18.0
17	PHILADELPHIA	17.9
18	CLEVELAND	15.8
19	BALTIMORE	15.1
20	LOUISVILLE	14.9
21	ST. LOUIS	13.3
22	COLUMBUS	12.9
23	DETROIT	12.2
24	PHOENIX	11.5
25	CINCINNATI	11.2
26	KANSAS CITY	11.1
27	NASHVILLE	11.0
28	MEMPHIS	9.3
29	INDIANAPOLIS	9.0
30	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.8

MOBILITY: TRANSIT HOURS OF TRAVEL PER HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLE

BETTER

AVERAGE

WORSE

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Poverty Rates, 1989: The poverty rate in 1989 is based on a threshold of $6,310 for individuals and $12,674 for a family of four. 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Birth Statistics, 1988: Data for births to unwed mothers and teenage parents is based on the percent of live births. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988: Natality, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population, 1989: 1989 Annual Survey of Hospitals, American Hospital Association, 1990-91. (copyright)

Death Statistics, 1988: The infant mortality rate is based on deaths among infants less than one year old per 1,000 live births. The death rate for persons under 65 is based on deaths from all causes per 1,000 population. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988: Mortality, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Housing Affordability Index, 1991: The affordability index estimates the percent of a region's housing stock that a household with the median regional income could afford to buy. Housing Economics, National Association of Home Builders, October, 1991. (copyright)

Households Paying More Than 35 Percent of Income on Housing, 1989: Thirty-five percent of household income is considered the upper limit for affordable housing costs. 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Mobility: Transit Hours of Travel Per Household with no Vehicles Available: Transit hours are equivalent to revenue (or in-service) vehicle hours of travel. Transit: National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics: 1989 Section 15 Annual Report, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. Households: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

National Poverty, Public Assistance, and Health Insurance Data, 1991: Poverty in the United States: 1991, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 180, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

EDUCATIONAL VITALITY

Without a good education, people of the region are not likely to have the necessary tools to be competitive in the workplace. Education and training have become nearly lifelong endeavors in the increasingly complex technological society of the 1990's. How can we determine the educational vitality of our region?

Education clearly is one of the keys to the region's future. An educated, skilled and reflective population is critical to competing economically and socially with other regions, to creating an environment for change within the region, and to promoting individual and regional prosperity.

The 1990 census reports that 76.0 percent of the St. Louis population 25 years and older has a high school degree, or its equivalent. This ranks the region 17th of 30 metro areas. Just over one-fifth of the adult population has a bachelor's degree, ranking St. Louis 23rd. The region also ranks in the lower third in the percent of high school graduates that have attended some college (60.7 percent).

The relatively low level of high school and college attainment in the region has historical roots. In 1960, for example, only about one out of three St. Louisans had completed high school. Only Baltimore among the 30 metro areas had a worse attainment record. Having a very low graduation rate historically, the region has had further to climb than most other areas, but its improvement is marked. During the 1980's, St. Louis had the 3rd highest rate of change in the percent of its population with a high school degree, and the 7th highest change in the number of people obtaining a bachelor's degree.

In terms of high school drop outs and persons continuing their education beyond high school, St. Louis ranks in the middle. The drop out rate among 16-19 year olds ranks 16th, and the percent of persons aged 18-44 enrolled in college ranks 17th. One promising statistic is in the area of early childhood education. In 1990 nearly half of the children between three and five years of age were enrolled in preprimary education, ranking the region 6th best.

As with local government spending, public education spending in St. Louis is relatively low. Although nearly half of local government spending in 1987 went to education, the region's per pupil expenditure ($4,183) ranks 19th. Public education expenditures in 1987 amounted to 3.9 percent of the region's total personal income, ranking St. Louis 23rd.

One other aspect of primary and secondary education in St. Louis deserves note. In 1990 nearly one out of five students in the region was enrolled in a private school. St. Louis ranks 3rd highest in that category.

Although spending does not translate into achievement, the question of whether the region is making an adequate investment in education is a legitimate one. Further, is the region targeting the strategic investments needed to prepare young children for school, to keep teens in school, and to reeducate and retrain adults for a changing labor market?

EDUCATIONAL VITALITY

1	SEATTLE	87.7
2	MINNEAPOLIS	87.2
3	DENVER	85.5
4	WASHINGTON DC	85.2
5	PORTLAND	84.6
6	BOSTON	83.7
7	SAN FRANCISCO	82.4
8	KANSAS CITY	82.3
9	PHOENIX	81.5
10	MILWAUKEE	79.7
11	COLUMBUS	79.7
12	ATLANTA	79.5
13	OKLAHOMA CITY	79.2
14	DALLAS	79.0
15	INDIANAPOLIS	78.6
16	PITTSBURGH	77.4
17	ST. LOUIS	76.0
18	PHILADELPHIA	75.9
19	DETROIT	75.7
20	CLEVELAND	75.7
21	CHICAGO	75.7
22	HOUSTON	75.1
23	CINCINNATI	74.9
24	BALTIMORE	74.7
25	NASHVILLE	74.0
26	MEMPHIS	73.5
27	LOUISVILLE	73.5
28	NEW YORK	70.3
29	LOS ANGELES	70.0
30	MIAMI	65.0

% PERSONS 25 AND OLDER WITH HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE 1990

1	WASHINGTON DC	38.5
2	SAN FRANCISCO	34.9
3	BOSTON	33.1
4	SEATTLE	29.8
5	DENVER	28.9
6	DALLAS	27.6
7	MINNEAPOLIS	27.1
8	ATLANTA	26.8
9	HOUSTON	25.1
10	PORTLAND	24.8
11	NEW YORK	24.6
12	CHICAGO	24.4
13	KANSAS CITY	23.4
14	BALTIMORE	23.1
15	COLUMBUS	23.0
16	PHILADELPHIA	22.8
17	LOS ANGELES	22.3
18	PHOENIX	22.1
19	OKLAHOMA CITY	21.6
20	NASHVILLE	21.4
21	MILWAUKEE	21.3
22	INDIANAPOLIS	21.1
23	ST. LOUIS	20.7
24	CINCINNATI	20.5
25	CLEVELAND	19.9
26	PITTSBURGH	19.5
27	MEMPHIS	19.0
28	MIAMI	18.8
29	DETROIT	17.7
30	LOUISVILLE	17.3

% PERSONS 25 AND OLDER WITH COLLEGE DEGREE 1990

1	SEATTLE	3.7
2	DENVER	4.6
3	MINNEAPOLIS	4.9
4	PORTLAND	5.0
5	WASHINGTON DC	5.3
6	COLUMBUS	5.6
7	KANSAS CITY	6.0
8	BOSTON	6.1
9	INDIANAPOLIS	6.4
10	OKLAHOMA CITY	6.8
11	ATLANTA	7.2
12	CLEVELAND	7.2
13	MILWAUKEE	7.3
14	PHOENIX	7.4
15	DETROIT	7.6
16	PHILADELPHIA	7.7
17	SAN FRANCISCO	8.4
18	PITTSBURGH	8.7
19	DALLAS	8.8
20	CINCINNATI	9.1
21	BALTIMORE	9.3
22	MEMPHIS	10.0
23	NASHVILLE	10.2
24	LOUISVILLE	10.3
25	CHICAGO	10.4
26	ST. LOUIS	10.4
27	HOUSTON	11.1
28	NEW YORK	13.1
29	LOS ANGELES	15.6
30	MIAMI	17.8

% PERSONS 25 AND OLDER WITH LESS THAN 9TH GRADE EDUCATION, 1990

1	BOSTON	6.3
2	PITTSBURGH	7.0
3	MINNEAPOLIS	7.2
4	WASHINGTON DC	8.9
5	SEATTLE	8.9
6	MILWAUKEE	9.0
7	SAN FRANCISCO	9.1
8	PHILADELPHIA	10.1
9	CLEVELAND	10.1
10	CINCINNATI	10.3
11	COLUMBUS	10.4
12	KANSAS CITY	10.9
13	DENVER	10.9
14	LOUISVILLE	11.0
15	ST. LOUIS	11.2
16	PORTLAND	11.5
17	OKLAHOMA CITY	11.6
18	DETROIT	11.7
19	MEMPHIS	12.0
20	CHICAGO	12.2
21	ATLANTA	12.4
22	NEW YORK	12.5
23	NASHVILLE	12.6
24	BALTIMORE	13.2
25	MIAMI	13.2
26	HOUSTON	14.3
27	INDIANAPOLIS	14.6
28	PHOENIX	15.0
29	DALLAS	15.1
30	LOS ANGELES	17.3

% PERSONS 16-19 WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS 1990

1	SAN FRANCISCO	21.6
2	BOSTON	21.6
3	OKLAHOMA CITY	19.7
4	MIAMI	19.4
5	NEW YORK	18.6
6	LOS ANGELES	18.4
7	PHOENIX	18.3
8	COLUMBUS	17.9
9	WASHINGTON DC	17.3
10	PITTSBURGH	17.1
11	MILWAUKEE	16.8
12	CHICAGO	16.6
13	BALTIMORE	16.5
14	MINNEAPOLIS	16.5
15	DETROIT	16.3
16	PHILADELPHIA	16.2
17	ST. LOUIS	16.1
18	PORTLAND	16.1
19	SEATTLE	15.8
20	CLEVELAND	15.6
21	DENVER	15.3
22	DALLAS	14.9
23	KANSAS CITY	14.8
24	CINCINNATI	14.7
25	MEMPHIS	14.5
26	LOUISVILLE	14.5
27	HOUSTON	14.4
28	NASHVILLE	14.0
29	ATLANTA	13.0
30	INDIANAPOLIS	12.3

% PERSONS 18-44 ENROLLED IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1990

WHERE WE STAND

1	SEATTLE	51.2
2	BOSTON	50.8
3	WASHINGTON DC	49.4
4	PITTSBURGH	48.0
5	DETROIT	48.0
6	ST. LOUIS	47.7
7	PHILADELPHIA	47.2
8	MINNEAPOLIS	46.9
9	ATLANTA	46.6
10	SAN FRANCISCO	46.6
11	CLEVELAND	46.0
12	KANSAS CITY	45.9
13	CHICAGO	45.4
14	DENVER	44.6
15	PORTLAND	44.2
16	CINCINNATI	42.7
17	BALTIMORE	42.7
18	MILWAUKEE	42.1
19	COLUMBUS	41.8
20	INDIANAPOLIS	41.3
21	MIAMI	40.5
22	HOUSTON	38.8
23	DALLAS	38.7
24	OKLAHOMA CITY	38.6
25	NASHVILLE	38.5
26	LOUISVILLE	37.0
27	NEW YORK	36.6
28	PHOENIX	35.2
29	MEMPHIS	35.0
30	LOS ANGELES	32.4

% CHILDREN 3-5 ENROLLED IN PREPRIMARY EDUCATION, 1990

1	NEW YORK	5946
2	PHILADELPHIA	5570
3	MILWAUKEE	5360
4	PITTSBURGH	5355
5	PORTLAND	5147
6	WASHINGTON DC	5108
7	MIAMI	5097
8	CLEVELAND	5053
9	SAN FRANCISCO	5003
10	MINNEAPOLIS	4846
11	DETROIT	4747
13	DENVER	4656
14	BOSTON	4631
15	PHOENIX	4420
16	LOS ANGELES	4414
17	BALTIMORE	4363
18	SEATTLE	4199
19	ST. LOUIS	4183
20	KANSAS CITY	4051
21	DALLAS	4002
22	ATLANTA	3825
23	COLUMBUS	3782
24	CINCINNATI	3760
25	INDIANAPOLIS	3573
26	HOUSTON	3291
27	LOUISVILLE	3055
28	OKLAHOMA CITY	2990
29	NASHVILLE	2686
30	MEMPHIS	2651

$ EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL 1987

1	PORTLAND	5.42
2	MILWAUKEE	5.19
3	PHOENIX	4.87
4	DETROIT	4.85
5	PITTSBURGH	4.82
6	MIAMI	4.75
7	MINNEAPOLIS	4.50
8	CLEVELAND	4.44
9	PHILADELPHIA	4.43
10	DENVER	4.42
11	COLUMBUS	4.39
12	HOUSTON	4.32
13	LOS ANGELES	4.29
14	KANSAS CITY	4.28
15	NEW YORK	4.27
16	DALLAS	4.09
17	INDIANAPOLIS	4.07
18	ATLANTA	4.05
19	CINCINNATI	4.04
20	CHICAGO	4.00
21	WASHINGTON DC	3.94
22	OKLAHOMA CITY	3.93
23	ST. LOUIS	3.90
24	BALTIMORE	3.89
25	MEMPHIS	3.70
26	SEATTLE	3.60
27	LOUISVILLE	3.43
28	BOSTON	3.42
29	NASHVILLE	3.14
30	SAN FRANCISCO	2.39

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES AS A % OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1987

1	OKLAHOMA CITY	415
2	MEMPHIS	819
3	DALLAS	1108
4	LOUISVILLE	1170
5	DENVER	1194
6	PORTLAND	1307
7	SEATTLE	1370
8	NASHVILLE	1389
9	BALTIMORE	1510
10	SAN FRANCISCO	1535
11	LOS ANGELES	1628
12	MILWAUKEE	1677
13	HOUSTON	1749
14	PHOENIX	1794
15	KANSAS CITY	1858
16	MINNEAPOLIS	1982
17	COLUMBUS	2171
18	INDIANAPOLIS	2189
19	ATLANTA	2263
20	PITTSBURGH	2377
21	ST. LOUIS	2462
22	CINCINNATI	2706
23	PHILADELPHIA	2768
24	WASHINGTON DC	2886
25	CLEVELAND	3233
26	BOSTON	3376
27	NEW YORK	3955
28	CHICAGO	3966
29	DETROIT	4009

RANGE OF EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES BETWEEN DISTRICTS ($) 1987

BETTER

AVERAGE

WORSE

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Educational Attainment of Persons 25 and Older, 1990: Percent of adults who have less than a ninth-grade education is used widely as an indicator of adult illiteracy. 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Educational Attainment, 1960: State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1978, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

High School Dropouts and Enrollment in Post-Secondary and Pre-Primary Education, 1990: High school dropouts in this usage refers to the percent of persons 16-19 who are not in high school and who have not completed high school. Although the data do not provide a "drop out" rate in the strictest sense, actual drop out statistics vary both in the way they are compiled and their completeness, and, therefore, often are not comparable among, or even within, metropolitan areas. 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Educational Expenditures Per Pupil, 1987: Enrollment: State and Metropolitan Area Data Book, 1991, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Expenditures: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4, Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Educational Expenditures as a Percent of Total Personal Income, 1987: Expenditures: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4, Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Personal Income: Regional Economic Information System: 1969-89, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Range of Educational Expenditures Between Districts, 1987: The range is based on per pupil expenditures. It represents the difference between the district having the highest per pupil expenditure in a metropolitan area and the district having the lowest per pupil expenditure. Data are for districts having 5,000 or more pupils. 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4, Finances of Public School Systems, No. 1, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Enrollment in Private Schools as a Percent of Total Elementary and Secondary Enrollment: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

CRIME AND SOCIAL DISORDER

A rising and continuing concern of many people in metropolitan areas today is the safety of themselves and their property. Crime and social disorder threaten not only our communities, but the investments we and others are willing to make in the region's future. How can we assess the level of crime and social disorder in the region?

Crime is a primary indicator of social stress and disorder. It reveals, in an indirect way, how well people are functioning in society, whether individual and societal needs and hopes are being realized, and how capably individuals are being integrated into the larger culture. Crime is related to the economy and employment opportunities, to the health of the family, and to education. Crime directs our attention to the breakdown of these and other systems in the lives of individuals.

In 1991 there were over 156,000 crimes committed in the St. Louis region, or one crime for every 16 persons. The total crime rate for the region was 6,305 crimes per 100,000 persons, the 11th lowest rate among 29 metro areas. The region also had a high standing relative to property crime, with its rate of 5,367 crimes per 100,000 ranking 10th best. However, the region's ranking drops significantly in regard to violent crime. The violent crime rate in 1991 was 937 crimes per 100,000, ranking St. Louis 17th, and the region ranks 21st in the murder index, with 16.5 homicides per 100,000 persons. In relation to crime trends, the region's 4.4 percent average annual change in the total crime rate between 1988 and 1991 ranked 24th of 28, the 5th highest rate of growth. This growth reflects a 3.6 percent annual increase in property crime and a 9.3 percent increase in violent crime.

The crime rate in the region is highly sensitive to what occurs in the City of St. Louis. While the City contains only 16 percent of the region's population, 41 percent of the region's crime in 1991 took place in the City. St. Louis has the greatest disparity of any region in the ratio of central city to suburban crime. In 1991 the total crime rate in the City was 3.6 times higher than in areas outside the central city, ranking the region 29th of 29. The rate in the City was eight times higher for property crimes, three times higher for violent crimes, and nine times higher for murder. Compared to other central cities within the 30 metro areas, crime rates in the City of St. Louis were among the three worst in all major crime categories.

Although crime is a more immediate concern in most central cities than in suburban areas, it is not fair or accurate to dismiss crime as a city problem. The social disorder that is both a contributor to and a result of crime does not confine itself to the boundaries of cities, and the larger socio-economic forces that influence crime are as likely to be regional in nature as they are local. Are we prepared, as a regional community, to view crime and social disorder as something more than just a local problem and a concern of local law enforcement and elected officials? Are we prepared to confront, on a regional basis, the underlying social and economic factors that create an environment in which crime thrives?

CRIME AND SOCIAL DISORDER

1	PITTSBURGH	3503
2	LOUISVILLE	4491
3	CLEVELAND	4853
4	PHILADELPHIA	4855
5	BOSTON	5475
6	MINNEAPOLIS	5573
7	CINCINNATI	5670
8	WASHINGTON DC	5899
9	MILWAUKEE	6015
10	INDIANAPOLIS	6058
11	ST. LOUIS	6305
12	NASHVILLE	6427
13	DENVER	6621
14	PORTLAND	6779
15	SAN FRANCISCO	6791
16	COLUMBUS	6984
17	DETROIT	7056
18	SEATTLE	7154
19	BALTIMORE	7267
20	KANSAS CITY	7478
21	LOS ANGELES	7623
22	MEMPHIS	7798
23	OKLAHOMA CITY	8048
24	PHOENIX	8179
25	HOUSTON	8189
26	ATLANTA	8317
27	NEW YORK	8484
28	DALLAS	10039
29	MIAMI	12786

TOTAL CRIMES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1991

1	PITTSBURGH	3073
2	LOUISVILLE	4004
3	PHILADELPHIA	4096
4	CLEVELAND	4183
5	BOSTON	4643
6	CINCINNATI	5023
7	MINNEAPOLIS	5103
8	WASHINGTON DC	5114
9	INDIANAPOLIS	5325
10	ST. LOUIS	5367
11	NASHVILLE	5413
12	MILWAUKEE	5494
13	SAN FRANCISCO	5807
14	LOS ANGELES	5827
15	DENVER	5891
16	PORTLAND	5980
17	BALTIMORE	6012
18	DETROIT	6055
19	CHICAGO	6151
20	COLUMBUS	6264
21	KANSAS CITY	6304
22	NEW YORK	6440
23	SEATTLE	6557
24	MEMPHIS	6760
25	HOUSTON	7112
26	OKLAHOMA CITY	7324
27	ATLANTA	7329
28	PHOENIX	7408
29	DALLAS	8706
30	MIAMI	10591

PROPERTY CRIMES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1991

1	PITTSBURGH	429
2	MINNEAPOLIS	470
3	LOUISVILLE	487
4	MILWAUKEE	520
5	SEATTLE	596
6	CINCINNATI	647
7	CLEVELAND	669
8	COLUMBUS	721
9	OKLAHOMA CITY	724
10	DENVER	730
11	INDIANAPOLIS	733
12	PHILADELPHIA	759
13	PHOENIX	771
14	WASHINGTON DC	785
15	PORTLAND	798
16	BOSTON	832
17	ST. LOUIS	937
18	SAN FRANCISCO	984
19	ATLANTA	988
20	DETROIT	1001
21	NASHVILLE	1014
22	MEMPHIS	1038
23	HOUSTON	1077
24	KANSAS CITY	1175
25	BALTIMORE	1255
26	DALLAS	1334
27	LOS ANGELES	1796
28	NEW YORK	2044
29	MIAMI	2195

VIOLENT CRIMES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1991

1	PORTLAND	-8.90
2	SEATTLE	-4.97
3	MIAMI	-4.51
4	DALLAS	-3.54
5	LOUISVILLE	-3.49
6	NEW YORK	-1.86
7	DENVER	-0.81
8	HOUSTON	-0.42
9	DETROIT	-0.38
10	ATLANTA	-0.32
11	OKLAHOMA CITY	0.07
12	SAN FRANCISCO	1.06
13	MEMPHIS	1.14
14	CLEVELAND	1.21
15	WASHINGTON DC	1.27
16	KANSAS CITY	1.50
17	BOSTON	1.89
18	PHOENIX	1.95
19	COLUMBUS	1.97
20	PHILADELPHIA	3.56
21	LOS ANGELES	3.62
22	PITTSBURGH	3.73
23	BALTIMORE	4.06
24	ST. LOUIS	4.36
25	MILWAUKEE	4.41
26	INDIANAPOLIS	6.10
27	NASHVILLE	6.49
28	CINCINNATI	12.28

AVERAGE ANNUAL % CHANGE IN TOTAL CRIME RATE, 1988-91

WHERE WE STAND

1	DENVER	1.23
2	INDIANAPOLIS	1.40
3	PHOENIX	1.49
4	LOS ANGELES	1.56
5	MIAMI	1.60
6	LOUISVILLE	1.72
7	PHILADELPHIA	1.76
8	HOUSTON	1.93
9	OKLAHOMA CITY	1.99
10	SAN FRANCISCO	2.02
11	BALTIMORE	2.09
12	NASHVILLE	2.10
13	WASHINGTON DC	2.14
14	DETROIT	2.25
15	CINCINNATI	2.25
16	SEATTLE	2.29
17	DALLAS	2.30
18	NEW YORK	2.32
19	COLUMBUS	2.36
20	MINNEAPOLIS	2.47
21	MILWAUKEE	2.48
22	KANSAS CITY	2.50
23	PORTLAND	2.55
24	BOSTON	2.62
25	MEMPHIS	2.63
26	CLEVELAND	2.72
27	ATLANTA	2.87
28	PITTSBURGH	3.33
30	ST. LOUIS	3.62

RATIO OF CENTRAL CITY TO SUBURBAN CRIME RATE 1991

1	MINNEAPOLIS	162
2	INDIANAPOLIS	232
3	COLUMBUS	283
4	MILWAUKEE	359
5	PHOENIX	530
6	HOUSTON	555
7	MEMPHIS	657
8	DALLAS	675
9	PITTSBURGH	723
10	DENVER	724
11	PHILADELPHIA	727
12	OKLAHOMA CITY	732
13	KANSAS CITY	921
14	PORTLAND	1001
15	DETROIT	1052
16	CHICAGO	1157
17	CINCINNATI	1167
18	ST. LOUIS	1221
19	BOSTON	1253
20	NEW YORK	1255
21	CLEVELAND	1333
22	LOS ANGELES	1391
23	WASHINGTON DC	1738
24	SAN FRANCISCO	1797
25	BALTIMORE	2063
26	ATLANTA	2330

DRUG-RELATED ARRESTS PER 100,000 PERSONS 1990

1	BOSTON	0.401
2	COLUMBUS	0.438
3	MINNEAPOLIS	0.455
4	PITTSBURGH	0.472
5	MILWAUKEE	0.514
6	CINCINNATI	0.514
7	INDIANAPOLIS	0.517
8	LOUISVILLE	0.518
9	SEATTLE	0.534
10	WASHINGTON DC	0.542
11	CLEVELAND	0.544
12	DENVER	0.556
13	CHICAGO	0.565
14	NEW YORK	0.568
15	PORTLAND	0.568
16	BALTIMORE	0.570
17	PHILADELPHIA	0.581
18	OKLAHOMA CITY	0.602
19	SAN FRANCISCO	0.610
20	DETROIT	0.622
21	KANSAS CITY	0.627
22	LOS ANGELES	0.631
23	DALLAS	0.633
24	ST. LOUIS	0.636
25	HOUSTON	0.653
26	PHOENIX	0.678
27	MEMPHIS	0.690
28	ATLANTA	0.695
29	NASHVILLE	0.711
30	MIAMI	0.889

HOMICIDE, SUICIDE AND ACCIDENT DEATH RATE (DEATHS PER 1,000 PERSONS), 1988

BETTER

AVERAGE

WORSE

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

Crime Rates: Rates are based on the number of crimes per 100,000 population. The ratio of central city to suburban crime rate is the product of the central city's total crime rate divided by the crime rate in the balance of the metropolitan area. Crime in the United States (Annual), Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

Drug-Related Arrest Rate, 1990: Rate based on the number of arrests for sale or possession of drugs in the central city per 100,000 population. Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1990, Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice.

Homicide, Suicide, and Accident Death Rate, 1988: Rate based on the number of deaths per 1,000 population. Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988: Mortality, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

URBAN FORM AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Economic development and mobility patterns over recent decades have had a profound effect on the regional community, presenting complex challenges to the quality of life in the form of environmental issues, racial and economic disparities, and urban sprawl. How can we quantify the physical form and quality of life in the region?

Urban sprawl is a controversial topic: what one person disparages as sprawl is embraced by another person as economic development. Nevertheless, as people and businesses leave the urban core and are not replaced, those people remaining in the core often find themselves separated from social and economic opportunities. In addition, sprawl creates demand for new infrastructure in fringe areas, while often removing from the older parts of an urban area the resources need to maintain existing infrastructure.

St. Louis ranks in the lower third of metro areas in the urban sprawl index. This suggests, given the level of population and job growth, that the region's physical expansion is occurring at a rate that threatens the vitality of the urban core. Two other measures support that suggestion: the racial disparity index and the economic disparity index. The racial disparity index measures differences between blacks and whites in a variety of categories that affect quality of life. The logic for connecting racial disparity to sprawl is the fact that minority populations tend to be concentrated in central cities, and that they often are the ones left behind as jobs and people move into the suburbs. The economic disparity index evaluates intraregional (central city to suburb) differences in income and employment status.

The racial disparity index contains individual measures for such issues as residential segregation, income, education, employment status, and housing. St. Louis ranks 26th in this index, or 5th worst in the level of disparity between blacks and whites. Blacks in the region are four times as likely as whites to live in the central city, to live in poverty, to live in deficient housing, and to be unemployed. They also are twice as likely to be working in low paying jobs, and less than half as likely to hold executive and management jobs or to have completed college. Further, black per capita income in 1989 was just over one-half of that for whites.

St. Louis ranks similarly low (24th) in intraregional economic disparity. Persons in the City are almost three times as likely as suburban residents to be in poverty and receive public assistance, and nearly twice as likely to be unemployed and to pay more than 35 percent of income for housing. Per capita income in the City was only about two-thirds of that in the suburbs.

Obviously, the above indexes do not give a complete picture of the region's form or quality of life; there are positives, such as the quality of infrastructure. Yet, the indexes do offer some sense of how interrelated the separate parts of the region are. How can we become more aware of these interrelationships and the impact of public and private actions on the quality of life of all the region's citizens?

URBAN FORM AND QUALITY OF LIFE

1	LOUISVILLE	2.25
2	PITTSBURGH	2.75
3	MINNEAPOLIS	3.25
3	ST. LOUIS	3.25
5	CLEVELAND	3.50
6	CINCINNATI	3.75
7	MILWAUKEE	4.00
8	DETROIT	4.25
9	KANSAS CITY	4.50
9	PHILADELPHIA	4.50
11	INDIANAPOLIS	4.75
11	COLUMBUS	4.75
13	MEMPHIS	5.00
13	CHICAGO	5.00
15	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.25
16	BOSTON	5.50
16	PORTLAND	5.50
18	SEATTLE	5.75
19	NASHVILLE	6.00
19	BALTIMORE	6.00
21	PHOENIX	6.50
21	DALLAS	6.50
21	DENVER	6.50
24	WASHINGTON DC	7.00
24	SAN FRANCISCO	7.00
24	HOUSTON	7.00
24	ATLANTA	7.00
24	LOS ANGELES	7.00
29	MIAMI	7.50
30	NEW YORK	8.25

SENSE OF COMMUNITY INDEX

1	PITTSBURGH	2.00
2	PHILADELPHIA	2.60
3	NEW YORK	3.00
3	CLEVELAND	3.00
5	COLUMBUS	3.50
6	BOSTON	3.80
7	KANSAS CITY	4.00
7	MEMPHIS	4.00
9	HOUSTON	4.20
9	MILWAUKEE	4.20
9	DETROIT	4.20
9	MINNEAPOLIS	4.20
13	LOUISVILLE	4.40
13	SAN FRANCISCO	4.40
15	MIAMI	4.60
15	CINCINNATI	4.60
17	PORTLAND	4.80
17	CHICAGO	4.80
17	WASHINGTON DC	4.80
20	ATLANTA	5.00
20	SEATTLE	5.00
22	ST. LOUIS	5.20
23	BALTIMORE	5.40
23	INDIANAPOLIS	5.40
23	NASHVILLE	5.40
26	DENVER	5.60
26	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.60
28	DALLAS	6.20
29	PHOENIX	6.33
30	LOS ANGELES	7.60

URBAN SPRAWL INDEX

1	PHOENIX	2.53
2	SEATTLE	2.67
3	DENVER	2.87
4	NASHVILLE	3.13
4	LOS ANGELES	3.13
6	PORTLAND	3.45
7	OKLAHOMA CITY	3.60
8	LOUISVILLE	3.70
9	SAN FRANCISCO	3.85
10	COLUMBUS	3.87
11	HOUSTON	4.40
12	INDIANAPOLIS	4.53
13	KANSAS CITY	4.80
14	NEW YORK	4.87
15	ATLANTA	5.00
15	PITTSBURGH	5.00
17	DALLAS	5.07
17	BOSTON	5.07
17	CINCINNATI	5.07
20	WASHINGTON DC	5.13
21	PHILADELPHIA	5.33
21	BALTIMORE	5.33
23	CLEVELAND	5.40
24	DETROIT	5.87
24	MINNEAPOLIS	5.87
26	ST. LOUIS	6.20
27	CHICAGO	6.67
28	MEMPHIS	6.73
29	MIAMI	7.20
30	MILWAUKEE	7.80

RACIAL DISPARITY INDEX (WHITE AND BLACK)

1	NASHVILLE	1.17
2	LOS ANGELES	1.67
2	OKLAHOMA CITY	1.67
4	SEATTLE	1.83
5	PHOENIX	2.17
6	PORTLAND	2.67
6	DALLAS	2.67
8	KANSAS CITY	2.83
9	HOUSTON	3.00
9	SAN FRANCISCO	3.00
11	PITTSBURGH	3.17
12	DENVER	3.33
12	INDIANAPOLIS	3.33
12	COLUMBUS	3.33
15	BOSTON	4.00
15	MINNEAPOLIS	4.00
17	MIAMI	4.33
17	WASHINGTON DC	4.33
17	LOUISVILLE	4.33
20	ATLANTA	4.50
21	NEW YORK	4.67
21	MEMPHIS	4.67
23	CINCINNATI	5.33
24	PHILADELPHIA	5.67
24	ST. LOUIS	5.67
26	CHICAGO	7.33
26	BALTIMORE	7.33
28	MILWAUKEE	9.17
28	CLEVELAND	9.17
30	DETROIT	9.33

ECONOMIC DISPARITY INDEX (CENTRAL CITY TO SUBURBS)

1	SAN FRANCISCO	2.50
2	SEATTLE	3.83
3	CHICAGO	4.33
4	MINNEAPOLIS	4.42
5	DENVER	4.58
6	MILWAUKEE	4.67
7	PHOENIX	4.75
8	LOS ANGELES	4.83
8	NEW YORK	4.83
10	WASHINGTON DC	4.92
11	MIAMI	5.17
12	HOUSTON	6.08
12	BALTIMORE	6.08
14	CLEVELAND	6.33
15	DETROIT	6.42
16	BOSTON	6.67
17	DALLAS	6.83
17	PORTLAND	6.83
19	CINCINNATI	6.92
20	KANSAS CITY	7.08
21	OKLAHOMA CITY	7.33
21	PITTSBURGH	7.33
21	LOUISVILLE	7.33
24	NASHVILLE	7.42
24	MEMPHIS	7.42
24	ST. LOUIS	7.42
27	ATLANTA	7.50
28	INDIANAPOLIS	7.58
28	COLUMBUS	7.58
30	PHILADELPHIA	7.92

CULTURAL AND RECREATION INDEX

WHERE WE STAND

1	WASHINGTON DC	1.40
2	KANSAS CITY	4.40
2	NASHVILLE	4.40
4	CINCINNATI	5.40
5	OKLAHOMA CITY	5.60
6	PITTSBURGH	6.80
7	PORTLAND	7.33
8	CLEVELAND	7.40
9	ATLANTA	10.00
9	BALTIMORE	10.00
11	LOUISVILLE	10.80
12	DENVER	11.00
13	MEMPHIS	11.20
14	DALLAS	11.40
15	CHICAGO	12.40
16	BOSTON	12.50
17	MILWAUKEE	13.20
17	PHOENIX	13.20
19	SAN FRANCISCO	13.60
20	ST LOUIS	15.00
20	COLUMBUS	15.00
22	MINNEAPOLIS	15.33
23	MIAMI	16.33
24	PHILADELPHIA	17.00
25	INDIANAPOLIS	17.40
26	DETROIT	18.00
27	NEW YORK CITY	20.40
28	SEATTLE	21.25
29	LOS ANGELES	21.40
30	HOUSTON	24.60

ENVIRONMENTAL INDEX

1	PHOENIX	2.00
2	ATLANTA	2.33
3	DENVER	2.50
3	INDIANAPOLIS	2.50
3	KANSAS CITY	2.50
6	WASHINGTON DC	2.67
6	MINNEAPOLIS	2.67
8	ST. LOUIS	3.00
8	NASHVILLE	3.00
8	COLUMBUS	3.00
11	BALTIMORE	3.17
11	CINCINNATI	3.17
11	OKLAHOMA CITY	3.17
11	DETROIT	3.17
11	PITTSBURGH	3.17
16	CLEVELAND	3.33
16	BOSTON	3.33
16	DALLAS	3.33
19	SEATTLE	3.50
19	LOUISVILLE	3.50
19	MILWAUKEE	3.50
22	PHILADELPHIA	3.67
23	PORTLAND	4.00
23	MEMPHIS	4.00
25	CHICAGO	4.33
26	MIAMI	5.25
27	HOUSTON	5.33
28	LOS ANGELES	6.33
29	SAN FRANCISCO	7.17
30	NEW YORK	7.83

HOUSING QUALITY INDEX

1	NEW YORK	3.00
2	DENVER	3.17
3	DALLAS	4.00
4	PHOENIX	4.17
4	SAN FRANCISCO	4.17
6	HOUSTON	4.33
7	KANSAS CITY	4.50
7	CHICAGO	4.50
9	MIAMI	4.67
10	WASHINGTON DC	4.83
11	MINNEAPOLIS	5.00
11	LOS ANGELES	5.00
13	MEMPHIS	5.33
14	BOSTON	5.50
15	ST. LOUIS	5.67
15	PITTSBURGH	5.67
15	PHILADELPHIA	5.67
15	SEATTLE	5.67
19	LOUISVILLE	5.83
19	ATLANTA	5.83
19	CLEVELAND	5.83
22	PORTLAND	6.17
23	DETROIT	6.33
24	MILWAUKEE	6.50
24	COLUMBUS	6.50
24	CINCINNATI	6.50
27	OKLAHOMA CITY	6.67
27	BALTIMORE	6.67
29	NASHVILLE	6.83
30	INDIANAPOLIS	7.67

INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX

BETTER

AVERAGE

WORSE

Refer to "Sources and Notes" on the following page for explanation of indicators.

Sources and Notes:

The preceding indexes were formed using multiple variables. In compiling all but the Environmental Index, each variable within an index was assigned a decile score. To obtain the decile score, the range of values (highest to lowest) for each individual variable among the 30 metro areas was divided into ten percent increments. The highest or best ten percent increment was given a value of one, the lowest or worst was given a value of ten. Each metro area was then assigned a decile score of 1 to 10 for each variable, depending on the increment into which an area's value fell. The decile scores for all variables within an index were then summed for each metro area and divided by the number of variables to obtain an index value. That index value was used for ranking the metro areas.

Some of the indexes may be controversial. There may be questions about the way they were constructed, the variables used or not used, the lack of weighting, or the sources of data. Controversy over the indexes, however, should not limit their usefulness as "indications" of the region's relative standing.

Sense of Community Index: The index is based on four variables. **1.** Municipal governments per 100,000 persons, 1987: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Organization, Vol. 1., No. 1, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **2.** Percent of eligible population voting in the 1988 general election: Richard M. Scammon and Alice V. McGillvray, America Votes, 18, Elections Research Center, 1989; **3.** Percent owner-occupied housing units, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **4.** Percent persons living in same house or same county in 1990 as in 1985: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Urban Sprawl Index: The index is based on five variables. **1-2.** Percent change in the distribution of population and employment outside principal urban county, 1980-90: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **3.** Ratio of jobs per person inside and outside of principal urban county, 1989: County Business Patterns, 1989, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **4.** Vehicle miles of travel per square mile, 1990: Highway Statistics, 1990, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; **5.** Percent change in travel time to work, 1980-90: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census. The **principal urban county** is defined as the largest county in each metro area that contains all or part of the central city. In cases where an independent central city is not part of a county (St. Louis and Baltimore), or a central city is not part of or does not constitute the largest county in an area (Washington D.C.), the population and employment of the central city is combined with that of the largest bordering county. Where applicable, CMSA data was used for items based on the principal urban county.

Racial Disparity Index: The index is based on fifteen variables. Except for the percent of blacks living in isolation (segregated neighborhoods), all variables are based on the ratio between values for blacks and whites. Where possible, whites of hispanic origin have been removed from the white data to improve the comparability of data in St. Louis to those metro areas with large hispanic populations. **1.** Percent blacks living in isolation (in a census block with a population at least 90 percent black), 1990: Dan Gillmor and Stephen K. Doig, "Segregation Forever?", American Demographics, January 1992; **2.** Percent of metro area population by race living in central city, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **3-7.** Percent housing units with physical problems, with neighborhood problems, with housing costs exceeding 35 percent of income, with incomes below the poverty level, and occupied by owners: American Housing Survey, 1986-89, Current Housing Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; **8-9.** Percent labor force by race employed as executives, administrators, managers and in professional specialty occupations, and percent employed as operators, fabricators, laborers and in service occupations, 1990: Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1990, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of

Labor; **10-11.** Infant death rate and percent births to unwed mothers, 1988: Vital Statistics of the United States, 1988: Natality and Mortality, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; **12-14.** Percent unemployed, percent high school graduates, percent college graduates, and per capita income, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Economic Disparity Index: The index is based on five variables. All variables are based on the ratio between values for the central city and for the balance of metropolitan area. **1-5.** Percent housing units with costs exceeding 35 percent of income, percent unemployed, percent persons below the poverty level, percent growth in 1979-89 per capita income, and percent households receiving public assistance income, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Cultural and Recreation Index: The index is based on three primary variables. **1-2.** An Arts Index including measures for fine arts broadcasting, public library holdings and acquisitions, museums and galleries, and cultural events; and a Recreation Index including measures for recreational facilities, events, and opportunities: Indexes are derived from Richard Boyer and David Savageau, Places Rated Almanac, Prentice Hall, New York (1989). (copyright); **3.** Per capita local government expenditures for natural resources, parks and recreation, 1987: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4., Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Environmental Index: The index is an adaptation of the "Green Metro Areas Index" that measures and ranks the *environmental quality and performance* of 75 metro areas. The original index consists of five environmental quality variables and four environmental performance variables. Only the environmental quality variables are used here. The index score is the sum of a metro areas' ranking (1 to 30) for all variables divided by the number of variables. The five environmental quality variables are defined as follows: **Average air quality:** average annual air quality rating based on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Pollutant Standard Index (PSI). The PSI integrates data for ambient levels of sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and ozone; **Acute air pollution:** the number of days that the PSI reached levels considered unhealthful; **Water quality violations:** the number of violations reported for the presence of contaminants in drinking water; **Toxic releases:** the amount of toxic chemicals reported released into the environment or transferred to other sites for treatment and disposal; **Superfund sites:** the number of identified sites contaminated by past releases of toxic chemicals. The Green Metro Areas Index is taken from The 1993 Information Please Environmental Almanac, compiled by World Resources Institute, Houghton Mifflin (1993). (copyright)

Housing Quality Index: The index is based on six variables. **1-4.** Percent units built prior to 1940, percent lacking complete plumbing facilities, percent lacking complete kitchen facilities, percent with 1.01 or more persons per room, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **5-6.** Percent units with physical problems and with neighborhood problems: American Housing Survey, 1986-89, Current Housing Reports, U.S. Bureau of the Census, and Office of Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Infrastructure Index: The index is based on six variables. **1.** Local government debt per capita, 1987: 1987 Census of Governments: Government Finances, Vol. 4., Compendium of Government Finances, No. 5, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **2-3.** Percent of housing units attached to public or private water systems and percent attached to public sewer systems, 1990: 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3, U.S. Bureau of the Census; **4-5.** Highway congestion index and miles of roadway per square mile, 1990: Data from Highway Statistics, 1990, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Congestion index methodology from Roadway Congestion in Major Urban Areas, 1982-87, Texas Transportation Institute, October 1989; **6.** Transit revenue hours of travel per capita, 1989: National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics: 1989 Section 15 Annual Report, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

CONCLUSION

By itself, a comparative assessment of this type offers few conclusions about the health of the region. Each indicator requires interpretation, and how we interpret the indicators will be filtered through our own viewpoints -- how we feel about or perceive an issue. Ultimately, the conclusions drawn from the data will depend on what we want our region to be.

For example, overall traffic congestion in St. Louis is not a major problem, comparatively. An observer from New York, Los Angeles, or Chicago might dismiss congestion here as a minor irritant. Using conditions in one of those cities as a standard, we might objectively agree; yet, we feel otherwise. In a survey conducted earlier this year, 80 percent of the adults surveyed in St. Louis said that traffic congestion was a problem.[2] To state that congestion is not a problem in St. Louis because it compares favorably with other areas may not, perhaps, be as meaningful as the fact that most people perceive it as a problem.

The value of this assessment, nevertheless, is that it does offer a standard for self evaluation. It portrays our performance and how that performance compares with other areas. This helps inform our judgments. The assessment also can provide some insight into how well we are positioned for the future. In effect, it gives us the range of information needed to answer the most salient question: *Are we satisfied with who we are and what we are?*

Are we satisfied with our population trends? The population increase in the 1980s reversed the decline experienced in the 1970s. On balance, however, we actually lost more people than we gained during the 1980s. While our population grew by 67,000 people over the decade, the net loss from out migration was 95,000. The regional survey demonstrates that people like the region -- 89 percent of adults said it was an excellent or good place to live. Yet, many do not envision their future here. Nearly one of four adults surveyed said they do not expect to live in the St. Louis area a decade from now.

Are we satisfied with our economic performance? The region was in the lower half of the 30 metro areas in eight of eleven economic indicators. Of particular import is unemployment. A region's ability to employ its labor force is a key indicator of its overall economic health. Although St. Louis has not endured the chronically high unemployment that has plagued Detroit or the sharp increases that Boston and Los Angeles have experienced, the region's consistent ranking in the lower third of metro areas from 1987 through 1991 is cause for concern. And the region's citizens are concerned. Of the adults surveyed last spring, 97 percent said unemployment was a problem in St. Louis and 78 percent said it was a major problem.

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[2] This regional survey, conducted in spring of 1992 for the Council, was the first step in the strategic assessment process. The survey consisted of a telephone questionnaire administered to 600 randomly selected adults. The confidence level of the survey was 95 percent, with a 4 percent margin of error. Survey results and methods were published in How We See It, May 1992.

Are we satisfied with the region's leadership and governance? Most people do not appear to be. Less than one-third of those surveyed felt that local governments were doing a good or excellent job of dealing with the region's problems. Whether these attitudes derive from the effects of our political fragmentation and relatively low level of public spending (documented in several indicators) is unanswerable. The task forces created to guide this process concurred, indirectly, with the public sentiment. One of the recurring themes expressed by the task forces was the lack of bold leadership in the region.

Are we satisfied with the well-being of individuals and families in the region? In most of the indicators the region is unexceptional. Poverty, though an undeniable problem, is not extraordinary; we rate well in housing affordability and the supply of health care; and our death rates are not extreme. The region does less well, however, in two indicators that look toward the future: births to teenage and unwed parents. We are, in effect, creating at a higher rate than most metro areas the types of families most likely to face serious social and economic challenges and to make significant demands on public resources in the future.

Are we satisfied with the region's educational standing? The importance of education was another theme stressed by the task forces. It is disturbing, given the technical demands of future jobs and the competitive nature of business attraction, that the region ranks in the lower half of metro areas in educational attainment, in adults enrolled in college, and in spending for public education. One bright spot, relative to the future, is the high rate of children enrolled in preprimary education. Although the quality of the region's educational system could not be comparably measured, 70 percent of adults surveyed rated the region's school systems as good.

Are we satisfied that crime in the region is not widespread? Our crime rate, on a regional basis, is relatively low. The region's total crime rate is in the top half of metro areas and its property crime rate is in the upper third. The violent crime rate just drops the region into the lower half. But the region has the 5th highest rate of increase in crime over the last four years (fueled largely by crime in the central city), and it has the worst ratio of central city to suburban crime. Crime, though worse in the central city, is more than just a central city problem. It affects how we are perceived and how we perceive ourselves, and how we live our lives. It was the number one problem identified in the regional survey. Of those surveyed, 98 percent said crime was a problem and 83 percent said it was a major problem.

Are we satisfied with the region's overall form and quality of life? A third theme that the task forces returned to frequently was racial inequality. Evidence of significant racial disparity in the region, along with central city to suburb economic disparity, are among the most disturbing findings of this assessment. The data suggests that the region's urban core is being left behind and threatened as development pushes out into what were, not long ago, largely rural areas.

Are we satisfied with our region and where we stand? Are we confident about our competitive ability as move into the closing years of the 20th Century? If we are not satisfied, if we lack confidence, what are we going to do about it? That is the question to be posed as this process continues.

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WE
STAND

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