Quality of Life in the Nation's 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs: New and Continuing Challenges for Improving Health and Well-Being

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The Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America Report Series

About the *Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America* Reports

This report is the fourth in a series of five reports using national sources of information—the U.S. Census Bureau, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and others—to document the social and health improvements and challenges occurring in the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs between 1990 and 2000. The first report documented the progress of cities and suburbs in meeting Healthy People 2000 and 2010 goals for seven health measures. The second report examined changes in poverty, income and maternal/infant health measures for racially and ethnically diverse populations. The third report addressed changes in public assistance use, family composition, and child health and well being before and after national welfare reforms were implemented in the mid-1990s. The reports and accompanying tables on individual cities and suburbs are available on our website: www.downstate.edu/healthdata. The website also features a profile of each of the cities and their suburbs on all of the topics presented in this and previous reports.

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Executive Summary

The end of the 1990s marked a high point in the nation's economic and social progress. Compared to the beginning of that decade, for the 100 largest cities and their suburbs, poverty declined, per capita income rose, fewer teens were having babies and more pregnant women were getting early prenatal care.[1] Black residents made the most progress on these measures, although they remain troublingly behind whites on each of these and other socioeconomic indicators. Asians also fared well, while progress for Hispanics was generally modest or, in some cases, negligible. This report examines how well the largest cities and their suburbs fared on key quality of life indicators between 1990 and 2000.

Drawing on data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Federal Bureau of Investigation, this report profiles the 2000 status and changes since 1990 in rates of: extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, adults without a high school diploma and adults with any college attendance, unemployment, and violent crime for the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs. The cities and suburbs are also separately examined on a unique "social deprivation" index (SDI) which integrates poverty, per capita income, no high school diploma, unemployment, violent crime, and limited English proficiency into a single measure that provides a relative ranking of community well-being. The report also highlights results of correlations conducted separately for cities and suburbs on a set of quality of life indicators with measures of racial/ethnic diversity and maternal/infant health.

Key Findings

Extreme Poverty and Concentrated Poverty

Between 1990 and 2000, many urban and suburban areas across the U.S. experienced substantial declines in rates of *extreme* poverty (percentage of *total* population living in a neighborhood where 40 percent or more of the population lives in poverty) and *concentrated* poverty (percentage of *poor* population living in a neighborhood where 40 percent or more of the population lives in poverty). Most suburban areas dramatically reduced or virtually eliminated concentrated poverty (average decline was 86%), while all but a few cities also significantly reduced their rates of concentrated poverty (average decline was 39%). By 2000, the urban concentrated poverty rate was more than 20 times greater than the suburban rate, on average, compared to 5 times greater in 1990.

The Midwest showed the strongest improvements for both cities and suburbs in reducing rates of extreme poverty (by 53% in cities and 76% in suburbs) and concentrated poverty (by 50% in cities, 95% in suburbs). Detroit made a notable turnaround on extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, from having the second highest and highest rates, respectively, in 1990, to falling out of the top 20 highest rates in 2000.

Educational Achievement

City and suburban blacks 25 and over made the strongest improvements in educational achievement over the 1990s compared to whites, Hispanics and Asians. The percentage of black residents without a high school diploma (or GED) dropped 22 percent in the cities and declined 29 percent in the suburbs to levels that, by 2000, were just slightly higher than rates for Asians.

The rise in the proportion of Hispanic residents without a high school diploma stands in stark contrast to the gains made by all other racial/ethnic groups. Urban and suburban Hispanics were the only groups that had an increase (10% and 8% respectively) in the percentage of adults 25 and over without a high school diploma, and the only groups that saw a decline (10% and 5%) in the percentage of adults with any college attendance. In 2000, urban and suburban Hispanics (42.8% and 37%) were 2.5 times as likely as urban and suburban whites (16.5% and 14.6%) to lack a high school diploma or its equivalent.

Unemployment

By the start of the new decade, unemployment rates had declined considerably more since 1990 in suburban areas (10%) than in urban areas (1%), on average. The Midwest had the largest urban (10%) and suburban (18%) decreases in unemployment rates, on average. Urban Detroit led the Midwest with a 30 percent decline between 1990 and 2000.

Violent Crime

Violent crime rates declined more dramatically in the cities (32%) than in the suburbs (26%) over the 1990s, but by 2000, rates of urban violent crime remained three times greater than suburban violent crime rates. The cities and suburbs of the Northeast made the greatest progress in reducing violent crime (rates declined 41% and 37% respectively), but still averaged the highest urban violent crime rates in 2000. The West had the lowest urban violent crime rates, and the highest suburban violent crime rates.

Las Vegas, which had the largest metropolitan area growth of the 1990s also had the largest suburban increase in violent crime (254%), while the city of Las Vegas showed one of the strongest reductions in violent crime (64%).

Social Deprivation Index (includes poverty, per capita income, education, unemployment, limited English proficiency, and violent crime measures)

The relatively smaller-sized cities and suburbs of the Midwest had the best rankings on the Social Deprivation Index in 2000. Lincoln, NE, had the best ranking for both cities and suburbs in 1990 and 2000. Miami/Hialeah had the worst among cities and El Paso ranked worst among suburbs in both 1990 and 2000.

Analysis of the Social Deprivation Index revealed several city-suburban patterns: As cities improved in their ranking, so did their suburbs, but when suburban areas had a better ranking in 2000 than in 1990, the corresponding central city was less likely to have also improved its ranking. The cities and suburbs with the best rankings were generally from the same metropolitan areas. Cities that ranked the worst on the index generally had suburban areas that ranked much better, creating a significant gap between city-suburban rankings for cities at the bottom of the index.

Relating Quality of Life Indicators to Measures of Racial/Ethnic Diversity and Maternal/Infant Health

We compared associations of racial/ethnic diversity with select quality of life (QOL) indicators. For suburban areas, extreme poverty, unemployment, violent crime and our social deprivation index each had a positive and statistically significant association with the proportion of Hispanic and foreign-born populations. For cities, none of these relationships were statistically significant. These contrasting results suggest that many suburban areas may be facing new challenges related to the growing racial and ethnic diversity of their residents.

We also analyzed associations of four quality of life indicators with key maternal/infant health indicators and found very different relationships for cities compared to their suburbs. For example, among suburban areas, as rates of extreme and concentrated poverty and social deprivation levels increased, rates of early prenatal care decreased. For cities, however, increases in poverty and social deprivation were not associated with, or were only weakly associated with a decrease in early prenatal care. The results suggest that access to prenatal care may be a greater challenge for poor residents in suburban communities with high poverty and crime rates compared to poor residents living in high poverty and crime areas of central cities. Suburban areas, on the whole, may have a less developed health care infrastructure for serving poor residents compared to their urban centers.

Only the QOL correlations with teen births—all strong, positive associations—demonstrated the same pattern for both cities and suburbs, suggesting that poverty, crime and other quality of life conditions of the surrounding environment play a role in teen birth rates, whether in the suburbs or central cities. Finally, we found that our QOL measures were positively associated with low birth weight rates among cities, but not among suburbs.

Conclusions

For each of the quality of life indicators we examined—extreme and concentrated poverty, educational achievement, unemployment and violent crime—the 100 largest cities and their suburbs made considerable improvements between 1990 and 2000. Suburban areas, overall, made more progress than the cities, by these measures, except for violent crime rates. Most notably, concentrated poverty virtually disappeared from many suburban areas while also declining significantly in most cities. Regionally, cities and suburbs of the Midwest made the largest gains. The cities and suburbs with the best rankings on the Social Deprivation Index tended to be from the same metropolitan areas, and these were also concentrated in the Midwest.

While making significant progress in reducing concentrated poverty over the 1990s and having a relatively small population of poor residents, the suburbs are becoming more racially and ethnically diverse, particularly with a growing Hispanic population that, overall, is not keeping pace with other groups on educational achievement, income or maternal-infant health indicators, such as teen births and early prenatal care.

Compared to their cities, suburban areas generally have relatively more limited experience in serving diverse and vulnerable populations and may face a growing need to develop innovative ways to meet the health and social needs of these residents, who are likely to be geographically dispersed rather than concentrated in high poverty neighborhoods. The largest cities, which are more likely to have a well-established health care safety net for vulnerable populations and a longer history of serving racially and ethnically diverse populations, typically face a chronic shortfall in resources for serving a relatively much larger population of poor and vulnerable residents. Nevertheless, their considerable experience suggests that central cities may have valuable lessons to impart on the delivery of health care services to their suburban neighbors as those communities become more racially and ethnically diverse.

Introduction

The end of the 1990s marked a high point in the nation's economic and social progress, particularly for the 100 largest cities and their suburbs. Compared to the beginning of that decade, poverty was down, per capita income was up, fewer teens were having babies and more pregnant women were getting early prenatal care. Black residents made the most progress on these indicators, although they remain troublingly behind whites on each of these and other socioeconomic measures. Asians also fared well, while progress for Hispanics was generally modest or, in some cases, negligible. This report examines how well the largest cities and their suburbs fared on key quality of life indicators between 1990 and 2000.

In this fourth in a series of reports on the social and health dynamics of the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs, we draw on data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Federal Bureau of Investigation, to profile the 2000 status and changes since 1990 in rates of: extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, adults without a high school diploma and adults with any college attendance, unemployment, and violent crime for the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs. The cities and suburbs are also separately examined on a unique "social deprivation" index (SDI) which integrates poverty, per capita income, no high school diploma, unemployment, violent crime, and limited English proficiency into a single measure that provides a relative ranking of community well-being. In addition, the report also highlights results of correlations for a set of quality of life indicators with measures of racial/ethnic diversity and with measures of maternal-infant health conducted separately for cities and suburbs.

The focus on cities and their suburbs provides an opportunity to determine how close or far apart these areas are on important indicators of a community's quality of life and well-being. At the same time, we are limited in our review by the availability of reliable data from national sources and, as such, cannot report on a comprehensive set of indicators. Nonetheless, we believe that documentation and discussion of the measures we have included will not only assist national, state, and community leaders in better understanding the complex relationships between cities and suburbs, particularly on community health and quality of life issues, but will offer insights into national patterns. Our report can supplement local data in helping leaders apply or adjust scarce public and/or private investments in hospitals, clinics, community health centers, schools, social services, and community-based service organizations. Finally, these data are intended to serve as benchmarks, showing both ongoing challenges and improvements. Identifying communities that have made progress may help other cities and suburbs as they work to coordinate resources to meet the needs of their residents, overall, and their most vulnerable populations.

Methodology

The *Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America* project documents the social and health improvements and challenges occurring in the nation's 100 largest cities and their suburbs. The selection of the 100 largest cities is based on population counts from the 2000 Census.[2] Where some of the 100 largest cities are part of the same metropolitan statistical area (MSA) (e.g., Minneapolis and St. Paul), the city data were combined to create a single urban area that could be compared with its surrounding suburban area. Thus the 100 largest cities are combined into 82 distinct city entities. (See table 1 for a list of cities, by region.)

We define the suburbs or a suburban area as the greater MSA, excluding the city(ies). The counties that make up a particular MSA may change after each decennial census. To keep comparisons across years unaffected by boundary changes, the same set of counties defining an MSA in 2000 was used in constructing all MSA-related variables in 1990 as well. Suburban rates represent the sum of the data from all of the counties within an MSA less the data from the city divided by the sum of the appropriate population data for those counties less the population data from the city. For Anchorage, the city and MSA boundaries are identical, so that only city data are reported, leading to a total reporting on 81 suburban areas.

We report on the following indicators for cities and suburbs based on U.S. Census Bureau data: extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, unemployment, and educational achievement. The latter is available by race/ethnicity for whites, blacks, Hispanics, and Asians. Hispanics can be of any race and therefore are included in the three race categories. Violent crime statistics were tabulated from data reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The averages presented for cities and suburbs are the unweighted means of individual city or suburban area rates. The percent changes reported refer to the percent change in the average rate for a set of cities or suburbs, rather than an average of each cities' or suburbs' percent change.

We also present a "social deprivation" index for each city and suburb for 1990 and 2000 that includes rates for the following indicators, some of which we reported on in an earlier publication[1]: poverty, per capita income, no high school diploma (or GED), unemployment, violent crime, and limited English proficiency. We report the individual rankings for cities and for suburbs according to their index scores.

See the Appendix for definitions of each of the indicators presented and for further explanation of the deprivation index.

Extreme Poverty and Concentrated Poverty

- Between 1990 and 2000, many urban and suburban areas across the U.S. experienced substantial declines in rates of concentrated poverty—the percentage of poor living in a "high poverty" neighborhood (where 40 percent or more of the population lives in poverty). Most suburban areas dramatically reduced or virtually eliminated concentrated poverty (average decline was 86%), while all but a few cities also significantly reduced their rates of concentrated poverty (average decline was 39%). By 2000, the urban concentrated poverty rate was more than 20 times greater than the suburban rate, on average, compared to 5 times greater in 1990.
- The Midwest showed the strongest improvements for both cities and suburbs in reducing rates of extreme poverty (by 53% in cities and 76% in suburbs) and concentrated poverty (by 50% in cities, 95% in suburbs). Detroit made a notable turnaround on extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, from having the second highest and highest rates, respectively, in 1990, to dropping out of the top 20 highest rates in 2000.

We examined two population groups living in a "high poverty" neighborhood: total population and the poor (with incomes below 100 percent of the poverty threshold). A "high poverty" neighborhood is a census tract in which 40 percent or more of the population lives in poverty. We refer to the percent of total population in a city or suburb that lives in a high poverty neighborhood as the "extreme poverty" rate. This rate can be thought of as a broader measure of high poverty affecting the entire population. In contrast, the "concentrated" poverty rate is the percentage of poor people in a city or suburb that lives in a high poverty neighborhood.

Research has found a strong link between concentrated poverty and unemployment, poor educational achievement, high crime rates and other social ills.[3] Higher rates of disease and mortality are also associated with concentrated poverty.[4] Poor residents living in impoverished neighborhoods often have no grocery stores for buying fresh and affordable produce, have much higher air and noise pollution levels and higher rates of poor housing conditions, such as lead-based paint and high levels of rodent feces. In the poorest neighborhoods, preventable hospitalization rates (e.g., asthma admissions) are much higher than in affluent neighborhoods.[5]

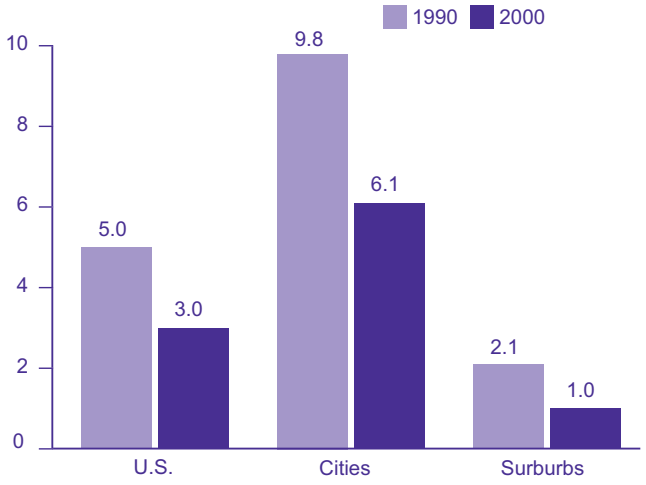
Concentrated poverty increased dramatically over the 1980s but decreased just as significantly during the 1990s. With the declines in concentrated poverty (and poverty rates overall) in the 100 largest cities came improvements in health, including maternal/infant health indicators (e.g., births to teens, infant mortality and use of prenatal care).[1] This section describes how extreme poverty and concentrated poverty rates changed between 1990 and 2000 for the 100 largest cities and their suburbs.

Extreme Poverty: Total Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood

Nationally, the percentage of total population living in a high poverty neighborhood (extreme poverty) dropped from 5 percent to 3 percent, a 40 percent decline between 1990 and 2000. The 100 largest cities had a similar decline on average—38 percent—from 9.8 percent to 6.1 percent. Extreme poverty became even more rare in the suburbs between 1990 and 2000, declining by more than half (54%) from 2.1 percent to 1 percent. (See chart 1.)

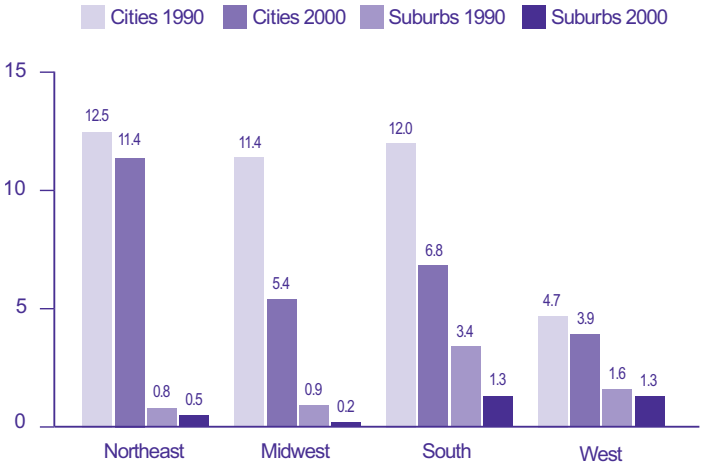
Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Progress in reducing extreme poverty varied greatly by region, with the Midwest showing the strongest improvements for both cities (53% decline) and suburbs (76% decline). Declines for urban areas were smallest in the Northeast (9%), which continued, in 2000, to have the highest average rate of extreme poverty in the cities—11.4 percent. Urban rates of extreme poverty continued to be lowest in the West (3.9%) in 2000, where the average rate dropped 18 percent from 1990. The ratio of city to suburban extreme poverty rates is greatest in the Northeast—where the average city rate is 23 times that of the suburbs—and smallest in the West, where the ratio is 3:1. (See chart 2.)

Chart 1
Extreme Poverty: Percent of Total Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood



Source: City and suburban tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000. U.S. data from Kingsley, GT & Pettit, KLS, "Concentrated Poverty: A Change in Course," Washington, DC: Urban Institute, May 2003.

Chart 2
Extreme Poverty: Percent of Total Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood, by Region



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Concentrated Poverty: Percent of Poor Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood

Overall, the cities made notable progress in reducing concentrated poverty, while in the suburbs, concentrated poverty virtually disappeared in many places by 2000. In the cities, just over 15 percent of the poor lived in a high poverty neighborhood in 2000, down from one-quarter in 1990. In the suburbs, the average decline in concentrated poverty was 86 percent so that less than 1 percent of the suburban poor were living in a high poverty neighborhood by 2000, compared to 5 percent in 1990. (See chart 3.)

Nationally, four times as many poor people were living in a high poverty neighborhood in 2000 than the general population (12% v. 3%). This ratio of concentrated poverty to extreme poverty was about 2.5:1 for both cities and suburbs in 1990. By 2000, this ratio had not changed for cities, but in the suburbs—where concentrated poverty declined so dramatically—the rate of extreme poverty had exceeded the rate of concentrated poverty. This reversal suggests that in the suburbs, the poor were relatively more successful than the population at large in not settling in or escaping high poverty neighborhoods.

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. As with extreme poverty, concentrated poverty rates in urban areas, in 2000, were greatest in the Northeast (23.1%), followed by the South (18%), and smallest

in the West (9.8%). Rates of concentrated poverty in the suburbs were 1 percent or less, on average, in all four regions and fell as low as 0.2 percent in the Midwest. The Midwest also had the largest average decline in concentrated poverty for both cities (50%) and suburbs (95%) between 1990 and 2000. (See chart 4.) This improvement coincides with the cities and suburbs of the Midwest experiencing the largest decline in black poverty rates among the four regions, the largest growth in foreign-born population rates, and the largest Hispanic population rate growth.[1]

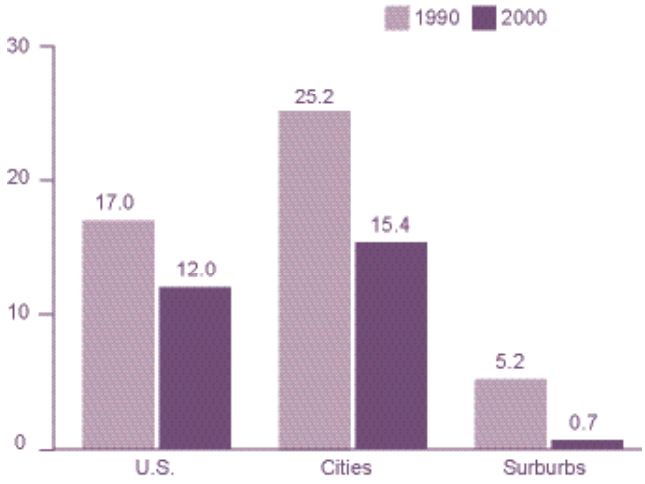
City and suburban highlights of extreme poverty and concentrated poverty. Only a few cities saw an increase in concentrated poverty rates between 1990 and 2000. Washington, D.C., was the only city with a triple digit increase in both the total population (138%) and poor population (100%) living in a high poverty neighborhood. The others with increases were in California: Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale (46%), San Diego (35%), and Bakersfield (10%).

Only five of the 100 largest cities had no poverty neighborhoods in 2000 (where 40% or more of the population lives in poverty): Anchorage, Des Moines, San Jose, Lincoln, and Santa Ana/Anaheim. The cities with the highest concentrated poverty rates were Bakersfield, CA, Atlanta, New Orleans and Fresno—each with rates of 35 percent or more. Detroit made a notable turnaround on extreme poverty and concentrated poverty. In 1990 more than half of all of Detroit's urban poor lived in a high poverty neighborhood (56.2%) and by 2000, less than one in five (17.2%) did. The drop in extreme poverty for urban Detroit was just as notable—down 74 percent to one in ten (9.9%) residents living in a high poverty neighborhood, from nearly one in four (37.4%) residents in 1990. (See tables 4 and 5.)

In 2000, almost half of the suburban areas of the 100 largest cities (39 of 81) had no high poverty neighborhoods, compared to 20 in 1990. All but three suburbs witnessed declines of more than 70 percent in their concentrated poverty rates. Many of these suburban areas saw large declines in Hispanic poverty rates between 1990 and 2000, even though the suburban Hispanic poverty rate declined less than 1 percent overall. For example, suburban Austin's concentrated poverty rate dropped 81 percent, from a rate of 10 percent to 1.9 percent, while its Hispanic poverty rate dropped 51 percent—the largest suburban decrease. Eighteen of the 20 suburban areas with the highest concentrated poverty rates were located in the South or West.

Chart 3

Concentrated Poverty: Percent of Poor Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood



Source: City and suburban tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000. U.S. data from Kingsley, GT & Pettit, KLS, "Concentrated Poverty: A Change in Course," Washington, DC: Urban Institute, May 2003.

Chart 4

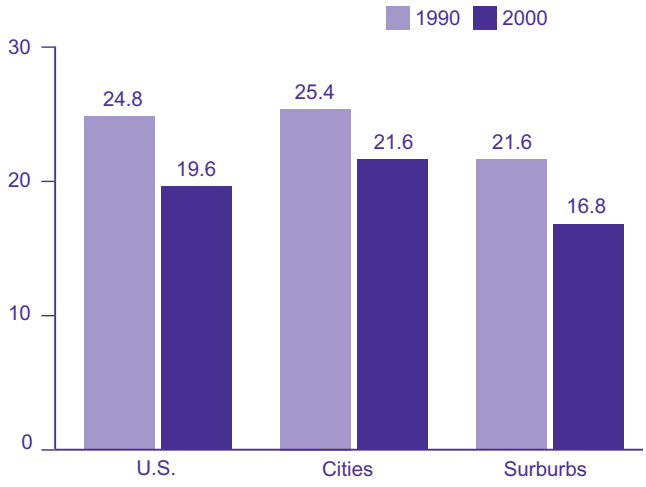
Concentrated Poverty: Percent of Poor Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood, by Region

Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Educational Achievement

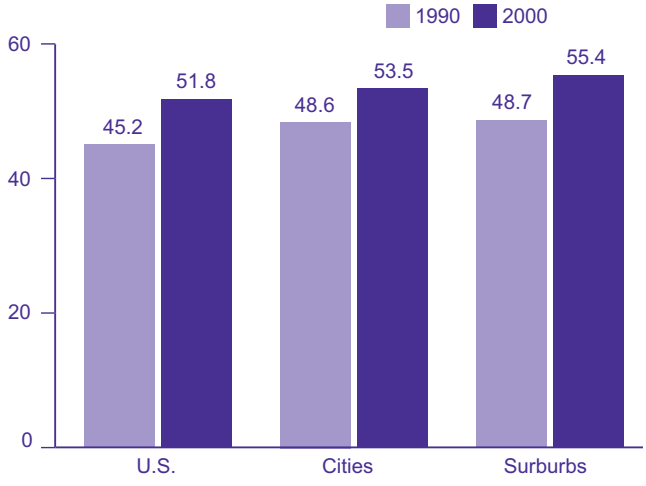
- Black adults made the strongest improvements in educational achievement over the 1990s. The percentage of black residents without a high school diploma (or GED) dropped 22 percent in the cities and declined 29 percent in the suburbs to levels that, by 2000, were slightly higher than the rates for Asians.
- The rise in the proportion of Hispanic residents without a high school diploma stands in stark contrast to the gains made by all other racial/ethnic groups. Urban and suburban Hispanics were the only groups that had an increase (10% and 8%, respectively) in the percentage of adults 25 and over without a high school diploma, and the only groups that saw a decline (10% and 5%) in the percentage of adults with any college attendance.

Chart 5
Percent of Population Age 25 and Over Without a High School Diploma



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Chart 6
Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Any College Attendance



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Education has long been considered the ticket for upward mobility in the U.S. In today's information age, a college education has become the minimum level of educational attainment to enter an increasingly competitive market for jobs with more than subsistence wages. For those without a high school diploma, opportunities for such employment are even more limited.

Between 1990 and 2000, the proportion of population 25 and older in the U.S. without a high school diploma dropped from one-quarter to one-fifth. The 100 largest cities experienced a similar decline but continue to have a slightly larger percentage of adults 25 and older who never completed a high school education (21.6%) compared to the nation as a whole. In the suburbs, one of six (16.8%) adults was without a high school diploma in 2000. (See chart 5.)

By the same token, the percentage of population 25 and over that attended at least some college increased across the board. In both 1990 and 2000, rates were higher in the 100 largest cities and their suburbs, on average, compared to the U.S. as a whole. In fact, the average urban rate comes closest to matching the average suburban rate compared to all of the other measures examined in the Social and Health Landscape report series. (See chart 6.)

Racial/ethnic trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Hispanics—both urban and suburban—were the only groups to see a rise in the percentage of the 25 and over population without a high school diploma between 1990 and 2000, continuing their status as the group least likely to have completed a high school education. Urban and surburban Hispanics had the lowest 1990 and 2000 rates of college attendance

and were the only groups to lose ground over the 1990s, with rates decreasing about 10 percent in the cities, on average, and by 5 percent among suburban areas. (See charts 7 and 8.)

In contrast to Hispanics, blacks made the greatest improvement over the 1990s in reducing the no high school diploma rates for both cities (22% decrease) and suburbs (29% decrease), such that by 2000, rates were just ahead of those for urban and suburban Asians. Suburban whites had the lowest rate of adults without a high school diploma (14.6%), followed by suburban Asians (17.6%). Blacks also had the largest increases in college attendance rates for both cities (13%) and suburbs (16%). Blacks still lag considerably behind whites on this measure, but the disparity had lessened by 2000, with the gap between suburban blacks and whites (52.1% v. 57.4%) considerably less than the gap between urban blacks and whites (46.1% v. 60%). Suburban Asians had the highest rates of adults with any college attendance in both 1990 and 2000 (65.7%), followed by urban whites and Asians. (See chart 8.)

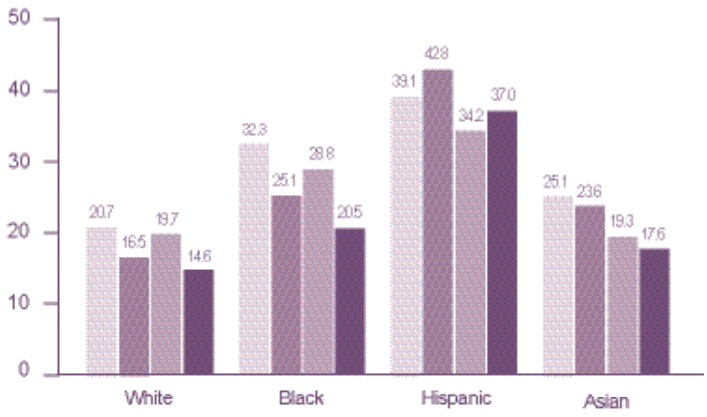
Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Rates for the percentage of population without a high school diploma were fairly similar across regions in 2000—around 20 percent—except for the Northeast, where 27.3 percent of the population 25 and over did not have a diploma. The suburbs of the Midwest stand in contrast to other regions, with only 12 percent of adults without a high school diploma. (See table 2.)

Rates for at least some college attendance were also similar across regions, with the West having the largest urban (57.8%) and suburban (59.1%) rates in 2000, but the smallest rates of improvement since 1990 (6% and 9%, respectively). The Northeast had the lowest urban rate (44.2%), but the best rate of improvement (17%) over the 1990s.

City and suburban highlights. Madison, WI, had the lowest no high school diploma rate (7.6%) and highest college attendance rate (74.3%) in 2000. Miami/Hialeah, with one of the highest Hispanic population rates, had the highest no high school diploma rate (48.4%) and the second lowest college attendance rate (30.7%), after Newark (27.5%). Cities with the lowest college attendance rates tended to be the older industrial cities of the Northeast and Midwest, such as Cleveland (35.8%) and Philadelphia (37.9%), and the suburbs with the lowest rates tended to be those with large Hispanic populations, mainly in California and Texas, such as Bakersfield (37.5%) and El Paso (26.7%). (See tables 6 and 7.)

Chart 7

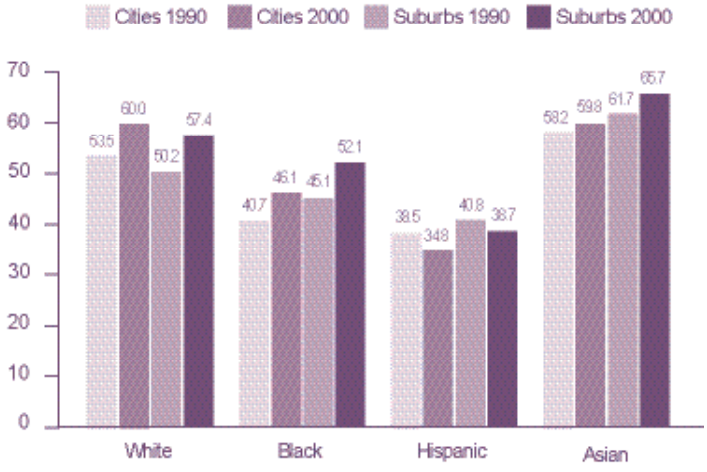
Percent of Population Age 25 and Over Without a High School Diploma, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Chart 8

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Any College Attendance, by Race/Ethnicity

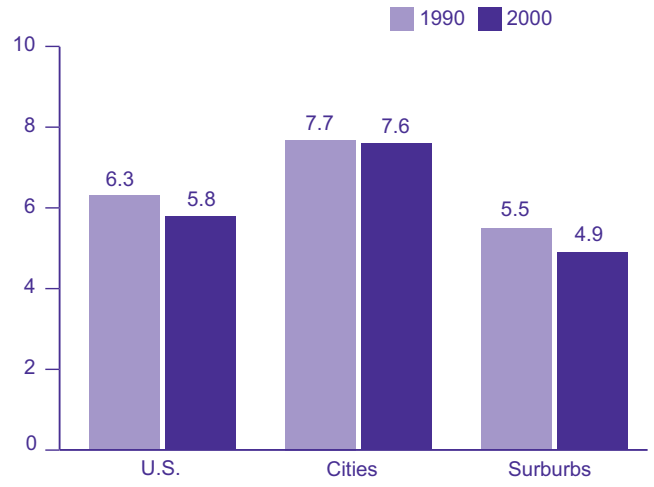


Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Unemployment

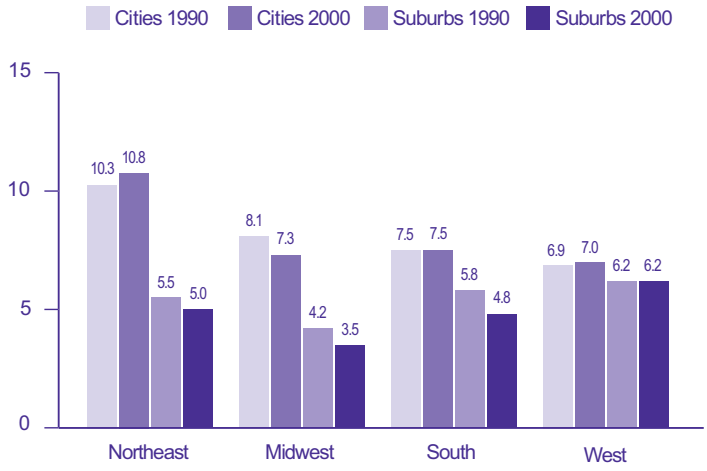
- By the start of the new decade, unemployment rates had declined considerably more since 1990 in suburban areas (10%) than in urban areas (1%), on average. However, three cities—Austin, Colorado Springs and San Antonio—had decreases of more than 30 percent.
- The Midwest had the largest urban (10%) and suburban (18%) decreases in unemployment rates, on average. Urban Detroit led the Midwest with a 30 percent decline between 1990 and 2000.

Chart 9
Unemployment Rate



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

Chart 10
Unemployment Rate, by Region



Source: Tabulations based on U.S. Census Bureau data, 1990, 2000.

The unemployment rate is historically higher for large urban areas compared to the suburbs and the nation as a whole. While job opportunities are relatively stronger in the suburbs than in the cities—especially for low-skilled jobs—low skilled workers are more likely to be concentrated in the central cities, often without transportation to travel to a suburban job location.[6] This mismatch of jobs and potential workers helps to perpetuate urban poverty. The unemployment rate for the 100 largest cities was virtually the same in 2000 as it was in 1990, although the average annual rate can fluctuate considerably from year to year and is highly dependent on broader economic conditions. By contrast, the average suburban unemployment rate in 2000 was 10 percent less than the average rate in 1990. The U.S. unemployment rate was 8 percent lower in 2000 than in 1990. (See chart 9.)

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. Regionally, unemployment rates in the cities of the Northeast continue to be significantly higher, on average, than the urban rates for all other regions. In 2000, the West had the lowest urban unemployment rate (7%), but the highest suburban rate (6.2%), making the city-suburban differential in rates the smallest across the regions. As with reductions in extreme poverty and concentrated poverty, the largest average declines in the unemployment rate occurred in the cities (10%) and suburbs (18%) of the Midwest. (See chart 10.)

City and suburban highlights. Lincoln, NE, had the lowest city (3.8%) and suburban (1.7%) unemployment rates in 2000. Newark had the highest urban unemployment rate (16.1%) in 2000 and Bakersfield, CA, had the highest suburban unemployment rate (14.6%). Colorado Springs had the largest urban decrease (37%) and Boston the largest suburban decrease (39%) in the unemployment rate over the 1990s. (See table 8.)

Violent Crime

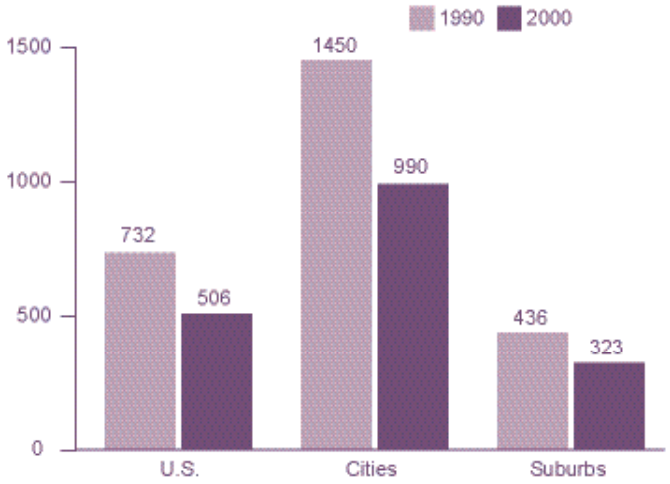
- The Northeast had the largest decreases in city (41%) and suburban (37%) violent crime rates over the 1990s, although it still had the highest urban violent crime rate (1173 per 100,000 population) in 2000, on average. The West had the lowest city violent crime rates (767) in 2000, on average, and the highest suburban crime rate (393).
- Las Vegas, the metropolitan area that grew the most over the 1990s, had the largest suburban increase in violent crime rates (254%), while the city of Las Vegas showed one of the strongest reductions in violent crime (64%).

Perceptions about crime and personal safety of a city or neighborhood usually play a significant role in the choices people make about where to live. For others, living in a high crime area can affect their quality of life, along with their overall health and safety, in significant ways. The violent crime rate, which is the addition of murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population, is an important quality of life indicator for communities. By this measure, the quality of life improved dramatically in the 100 largest cities over the 1990s, and for their suburbs to a somewhat lesser extent, where crime rates continue to be much lower than city rates, on average.

In 2000, the violent crime rate for the 100 largest cities (990 per 100,000 population) was almost double the U.S. rate (506) and was three times the average suburban rate (323). However, the decline in violent crime for the largest cities (32%) was similar to the national decline (31%) and notably greater than the average decline for the suburbs (26%). (See chart 11 and table 2.)

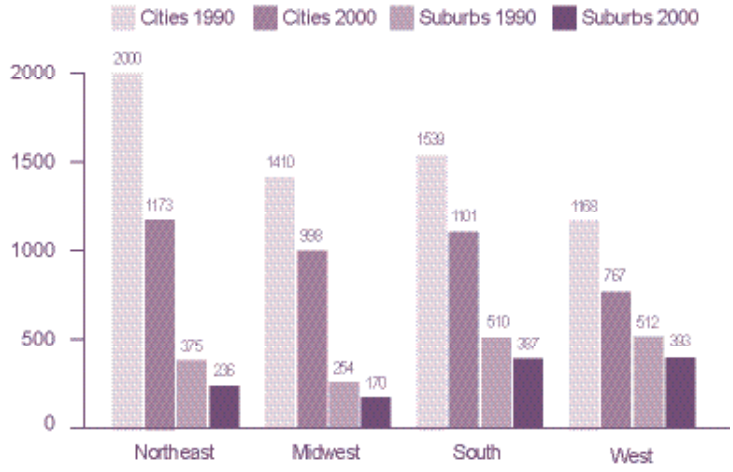
Although improvement in violent crime rates for cities was stronger than for suburbs, the change in rates for cities and their corresponding suburbs was generally in the same direction. Only 17 cities saw their violent crime rate change in a direction different from their suburbs. More often than not (10 of the 17), these were urban areas that saw an increase in the violent crime rate, while their suburban area reduced its rate. However, the place with the starkest differences in crime rate trends was Las Vegas. Metropolitan Las Vegas, which had the largest metropolitan area growth of the 1990s (83%), had the largest suburban increase in violent crime (254%), while the city of Las Vegas showed one of the strongest improvements in violent crime (64% reduction).

Chart 11
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population



Source: Tabulations based on Federal Bureau of Investigation data, 1990, 2000.

Chart 12
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, by Region



Source: Tabulations based on Federal Bureau of Investigation data, 1990, 2000.

Regional trends in U.S. cities and suburbs. The cities of the Northeast continued to have the highest violent crime rates in 2000, on average, despite showing the largest reductions (41%) in rates over the 1990s compared to the three other regions. The Northeast also experienced the largest suburban decline in violent crime rates (37%) and continued as the region with the largest gap between city and suburban rates—a ratio of 5 to 1. The West, with the lowest urban rate (767) in 2000 had the highest suburban rate (393), making it the region with smallest ratio of city to suburban violent crime rates: less than 2 to 1. (See chart 12.)

City and suburban highlights. The top five 100 largest cities with the lowest violent crimes rates in 2000 were relatively small in population size: Honolulu (261 per 100,000 population), Akron, OH (281), Bakersfield, CA (315), Madison, WI (320), and Augusta, GA (341). Except for Madison, these cities also had among the largest declines in violent crime rates since 1990. Atlanta (2743), Baltimore (2470) and St. Louis (2322) had the highest rates of violent crime in 2000. (See table 8.)

Three suburban areas—Boston, Cleveland, and Augusta—had violent crime rates of less than 100 per 100,000 population in 2000, with Augusta and Boston showing the largest suburban rate declines (81% and 80%, respectively) since 1990.

Social Deprivation Index

- The relatively smaller-sized cities and suburbs of the Midwest had the best rankings on the social deprivation index in 2000. Lincoln, NE, ranked first (best) for both cities and suburbs in 1990 and 2000. Miami/Hialeah ranked last among cities and El Paso ranked last among suburbs in both 1990 and 2000.
- The social deprivation index revealed several city-suburban patterns: As cities improved their status in the rankings, so did their suburbs, but when suburban areas improved, the corresponding central city was less likely to have also improved its ranking. The cities and suburbs that ranked best tended to be from the same metropolitan areas. Cities that ranked the worst on the index generally had suburban areas that ranked much better, creating a significant gap between city-suburban rankings for cities at the bottom of the index.

Our review of the nation's 100 largest cities and suburbs includes examination of a composite set of measures that reflects how well or poorly these communities are addressing longstanding socio-economic and quality of life challenges. Referred to as our "social deprivation" index (SDI), this indicator provides a relative ranking of the level of potentially unmet community needs of cities and suburbs. The indicators included in the index are: 1) poverty rate, 2) per capita income, 3) unemployment rate, 4) percentage of population 25 and over without a high school diploma, 5) violent crime rate, and 6) percentage of population 5 and over with limited English proficiency. Combined into a single measure, the index offers a composite portrait of the relative well-being of cities and suburbs.

The last indicator, related to a lack of English proficiency, is included to reflect the degree to which community services, such as fire, police, education and health care may need to accommodate, through translations or interpreters, individuals with limited understanding of English. The other indicators reflect the potential need for social-welfare and protection services in a community. However, we do not know what level of resources is provided to address these needs. (See Appendix for more details on development of the index.)

We present 1990 and 2000 ranks of each city and suburban area according to their index scores for those respective years. A rank of "1" indicates the "best" possible rank or the place with the smallest degree of unmet need. By its nature as a composite, the index is a generalized quality of life indicator, as defined by the measures included, and does not signal how well a city or suburb ranks on any one of those measures. Additionally, caution in interpretation is warranted since a different set of indicators could lead to a different set of rankings.

Based on our analysis of the 1990 to 2000 changes in rankings among cities and suburbs, we found that as cities improved their status in the rankings, so did their suburbs, but the reverse did not hold up as well. Specifically, of the 15 cities that improved their ranking by more than 5 places, 13 of their suburban areas also improved in rank (by any amount above 0). However, of the 15 suburban areas that had an improvement of 5 or more, only 9 of their corresponding cities improved in ranking.

City and suburban highlights. Overall, the rankings were quite stable from 1990 to 2000. In particular, cities at the top (best) of the rankings in 1990 were still at the top in 2000 and cities clustered at the bottom in 1990 largely stayed there. For each of the ten best-ranked cities on the social deprivation index, the corresponding suburbs were also ranked in the top ten except for Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, whose suburban area was ranked 49 in 2000. The city and suburbs of Lincoln, NE, were ranked first in both 1990 and 2000, with seven of the top ten cities and nine of the top ten suburbs located in the Midwest. These are notable for having some of the smallest city and suburban population sizes among the 100 largest. (See table 9.)

The bottom (worst) of the city SDI rankings included the three largest cities—Los Angeles, Chicago and New York (in the bottom 11)—along with cities historically known for high rates of inner city poverty, such as Newark, Atlanta, Detroit, Baltimore, St. Louis and Washington, D.C. Miami/Hialeah was ranked last in 2000 and in 1990. Suburbs at the bottom of the rankings were largely not the same as the cities at the bottom and were generally areas with large Hispanic populations, of which seven of ten were located in California or Texas.

Cities and suburbs with the largest shifts in rank. Notwithstanding the high degree of stability in the SDI rankings, with most changes in rank occurring in the single-digit range, there were some notably large shifts. Akron's shift into the top ten best rankings, from 43 to 10, was the largest, followed by Mobile, AL, which moved from 62 to 32. Nashville stands out for the city losing the most ground, dropping from a ranking of 21 in 1990 to 45 in 2000. Among suburban areas, Lexington, KY, and Boston, which had among the most dramatic improvements in suburban violent crime rates, made the largest gains on the SDI rankings (up 35 and 29 places in rank respectively). Las Vegas, noted above for its large increase in the suburban violent crime rate, lost the most ground on the SDI among suburbs, dropping to 71—into the bottom ten—from a rank of 44 in 1990.

Cities and suburbs with large disparities in rankings. St. Louis had the largest difference between urban and suburban rankings in 2000 with the city ranked 76 while its suburbs were ranked 27. Other areas with large city-suburban gaps included: Milwaukee, with a city ranking of 53 and a suburban ranking of 6; Rochester (city rank 59, suburban rank 15); and Atlanta and Detroit, with city rankings at the bottom (80 and 79 respectively) and suburban rankings in the mid-range (40 and 38).

Relating Quality of Life Indicators to Measures of Racial/Ethnic Diversity and Maternal/Infant Health

The Relationship of Quality of Life Indicators to the Well-Being of Racially and Ethnically Diverse Residents in Cities and Suburbs

Our profile of cities and suburbs from the perspective of several quality of life indicators highlights both their historical differences and how they have changed in similar ways over the last decade. These areas are witnessing significant growth in the racial and ethnic diversity of their residents.[1] One question raised by our analyses is how demographic shifts may be related to these quality of life indicators, given historical demographic and geographic differences between urban and suburban areas.

To address these relationships, we conducted bivariate correlations of 2000 data to compare population measures of racial/ethnic diversity with four quality of life (QOL) indicators. The results indicated strong differences between the largest cities and their suburbs in the relationship of rates of foreign-born, Hispanic and black residents with extreme poverty, unemployment, violent crime and our social deprivation index. (See table 11.)

In cities, for example, the proportion of Hispanic and foreign-born residents has a positive correlation with only one of the four QOL indicators: the social deprivation index levels (not rankings). Analyses of these associations in suburban areas, however, demonstrated very different patterns from cities. Rates of extreme poverty, unemployment and violent crime as well as the SDI have a strong, positive relationship to the proportion of Hispanic and foreign-born populations. The relationship of the proportion of black residents to the QOL indicators yielded yet a different pattern: a positive and significant association with all measures in the cities. In suburban areas, however, the proportion of black residents had a positive relationship with violent crime rates only.

What do these findings say about the relationship between population diversity and these community quality of life measures? For Hispanic and foreign-born residents, these patterns may relate to their more recent movement to the suburbs and fewer long-standing ethnic neighborhoods, generally, which may mean greater instability and less community cohesion. The results also appear to reflect the cluster of suburban areas that have among the highest Hispanic population rates while also being among the most challenged suburban communities, based on their rankings on a number of indicators. These areas include El Paso, Corpus Christi, Miami/Hialeah, Jersey City, and several California suburban areas, including Fresno, Riverside, Bakersfield, and others. For these communities, there may be a history of unmet community needs as evidenced by their low rankings on the social deprivation index for suburban areas in both 1990 and 2000, and in 1980 as well.[7]

For the largest cities, the strong, positive relationship of our quality of life measures with the proportion of black residents affirms well-established challenges of a population that historically has been more likely to live in depressed urban areas and to face the consequences of discrimination. The general lack of association of these indicators among suburban blacks may be related to blacks comprising only about 8 percent of suburban populations, on average (compared with 25% for cities).[1] Additionally, per capita income for suburban blacks in 2000 ($16,853) led urban black per capita income ($14,197) by almost 20 percent, a difference that also sets suburban black per capita income apart from the significantly lower per capita income of suburban Hispanics ($13,941).

Quality of Life and Maternal/Infant Health Measures in Cities and Suburbs: A Changing Relationship

Maternal/infant health is an important measure of how well a community serves some of its most vulnerable populations: pregnant women and infants. We used 2000 data to conduct correlations of four quality of life measures—extreme poverty, concentrated poverty, social deprivation index levels, and violent crime—with key maternal/infant health indicators (low birth weight, births to teens, and early prenatal care).[8] The results revealed strong, statistically significant relationships that suggest a different set of dynamics might be in play for cities compared with their suburbs.

Maternal/infant health and quality of life measures in cities. We found very significant and consistent relationships between our quality of life indicators and maternal/infant health measures among cities. Low birth weight (LBW) and the percent of births to teens were significantly and positively correlated with levels of extreme and concentrated poverty and violent crime. In addition, our deprivation index was positively correlated with low birth weight and teen births. In contrast, we found no or only weak, negative relationships between our QOL measures and early (first trimester) prenatal care rates for cities. (See table 12.)

Maternal/infant health and quality of life measures in the suburbs. With a few exceptions, the associations of our quality of life indicators with the maternal/infant health measures were dramatically different for the suburbs compared with their cities. In the suburbs, we found no relationship between low birth weight and any of the quality of life indicators. There was a significant and negative relationship between early prenatal care and concentrated poverty, extreme poverty and our deprivation index, meaning that in the suburbs, as the rates of poverty and social deprivation levels increased, rates of early prenatal care decreased. Only the QOL correlations with teen births—all strong, positive associations—demonstrated a pattern consistent with that of the cities.

What do these patterns say about maternal/infant health in urban and suburban America?

Early Prenatal Care. The most striking difference between cities and suburbs was the relationship of early prenatal care with the QOL indicators. That these associations are so strong for the suburbs and are much weaker or insignificant for the cities suggests that access to prenatal care may be a greater challenge for poor residents in suburban communities with high crime and poverty rates compared to poor residents living in high crime and poverty areas of central cities. The implication is that suburban areas, on the whole, may have a less developed health care infrastructure for serving poor residents, particularly for pregnant women. With poor and vulnerable residents more geographically dispersed in suburban areas, their access to health care providers who are willing to serve them and are available in convenient locations may also be more limited. As suburban areas become more ethnically and racially diverse, they may face new challenges in meeting the health care needs of their most vulnerable populations.

Low Birth Weight. Another key difference between cities and suburbs was the significant relationship of increasing low birth weight rates with increasing rates of poverty, violent crime and social deprivation among cities, and the general lack of relationship between these measures for the suburbs. Low birth weight, historically, has been linked to poverty and our results reaffirm the well-documented conclusion that urban areas high in crime and poverty are more likely to suffer poor maternal/infant health outcomes. In the suburbs, other factors may be at play, including that suburban poverty and crime rates are much lower than urban rates. We also note that suburban LBW rates rose faster than in the cities, on average, over the 1990s. Trends in fertility, such as starting

a family later in life and the use of fertility treatments may be having a significant effect on low birth weight trends, which show that white suburban infants experienced the largest increase in LBW rates between 1990 and 2000.[1] Advanced maternal age (over 35) and the use of assisted reproductive technologies have been linked with an increased risk of a LBW outcome as well.[9]

Teen Births. For both cities and suburbs, increases in crime, poverty and social deprivation were associated with increases in teen births, suggesting that teen births are very sensitive to the surrounding socioeconomic environment, whether in the suburbs or central cities. At the same time that concentrated poverty, extreme poverty and violent crime rates dropped over the 1990s, the percent of births to teen mothers dropped dramatically across the country and for the largest cities and suburbs. These reductions in teen births extended to the major racial/ethnic groups, except for suburban Hispanics, and were only modest for urban Hispanics.[1] These were groups for whom the poverty rate changed little, per capita income either declined or showed only nominal increases, and college attendance rates dropped over the same period. These trends, if they continue, may be of growing concern for areas with large Hispanic populations and for areas where the Hispanic population has been relatively smaller but growing.

Summary and Conclusions

For each of the quality of life indicators we examined—extreme and concentrated poverty, educational achievement, unemployment and violent crime—the 100 largest cities and their suburbs made considerable improvements between 1990 and 2000. Suburban areas, overall, made more progress than the cities (except on violent crime rates). Most notably, concentrated poverty virtually disappeared from many suburban areas while also declining significantly in most cities. While a greater proportion of urban and suburban residents, overall, attended at least some college in 2000 compared to 1990 and a smaller percentage lacked a high school diploma, urban and suburban Hispanic residents, as a group, missed out on this progress. This trend, if it continues, could jeopardize their economic progress, and may portend growing challenges to the public school systems that serve the children of these adults.

In the suburbs, poor residents make up a much smaller fraction of total residents but are more geographically dispersed than the urban poor. Challenges for poor and low income residents in the suburbs arise when needed social and health care services are centrally located but the residents in need are scattered and thus may not have easy access to them. Increasingly, they are more likely to be racially and ethnically diverse residents, some of whom also have limited English proficiency. In health care, however, where patient-provider communication and cross-cultural understanding can be vital to well-being, a lack of "critical mass" in the suburbs may make it more difficult for providers to justify interpreter services to limited English speakers, for example.

Cities, while generally having a well-established health care safety net for their vulnerable populations and a longer history of serving racially and ethnically diverse populations, face the challenge of a chronic shortfall of resources to serve a relatively much larger proportion of population that is poor and/or in need of a health care safety net. The insidious effects of concentrated poverty on health and well-being further challenge central cities and their public health care infrastructure to meet the needs of residents, particularly those populations with a long history of health disparities. Nevertheless, their considerable experience suggests that central cities may have valuable lessons to impart on the delivery of health care services to their suburban neighbors as those communities become more racially and ethnically diverse.

Appendix: Methodology

Extreme Poverty and Concentrated Poverty

We examined two poverty-related measures in this report: extreme poverty and concentrated poverty. These indicators are both based on the concept of a "high poverty neighborhood." A high poverty neighborhood is a census tract where 40 percent or more of the population lives in poverty. For each city and suburb included in our study, we analyzed each of its census tracts to determine which ones contained a population for which 40 percent or more of the residents had incomes that were below the poverty threshold, which is based on family size and composition. For a family comprised of one adult and two children, for example, the 2000 poverty threshold (100% of poverty) is $13,874.

To determine the rate of extreme poverty for a city (or suburban area), we summed the total number of its residents living in a high poverty neighborhood and divided that sum by its total population. This defines extreme poverty as the percent of total population living in a high poverty neighborhood. To determine the rate of concentrated poverty for a city or suburb, we summed the number of its poor residents (people with incomes at or below the poverty threshold) living in a high poverty neighborhood and divided that total by the total population living in poverty (poor population). This defines concentrated poverty as the percentage of poor population living in a high poverty neighborhood.

Several cities had to be excluded from the concentrated poverty calculations for a few of the combined city entities. In 1990, Plano and Irving, TX, which are part of the Dallas MSA; Scottsdale and Glendale, AZ, which are part of the Phoenix MSA; and Chesapeake, VA, which is part of the Norfolk MSA were below the population thresholds set by Census to include in tabulations they prepared for calculating concentrated poverty in 2000. These cities were not one of the 100 largest cities in 1990 but were in 2000. Therefore, in order to make 2000 extreme poverty and concentrated poverty rates compatible with 1990 rates, we excluded data from these cities for 2000.

Educational Achievement

The Census Bureau reports educational achievement for adults age 25 and older. We categorized educational attainment into three categories: the percent with no high school diploma or GED; the percent with only a high school diploma or GED; and the percent with any college attendance, which includes those that attended college but did not attain a degree and those who received an associate, bachelor's, master's, doctorate or professional degree.

Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the average annual percentage (based on four quarters) of the civilian labor force age 16 and over that has not worked at all during the survey reference week but is actively seeking employment.

Violent Crime Index

The violent crime index is the annual sum of all murders, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 population, as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For cities or counties in three states—Kansas, Kentucky, and Illinois—the FBI crime data were limited or not available. Data for these areas were supplemented from their state police websites. For the following cities, the suburban homicide rate excluded data from one outlying county: Boston, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, D.C. Suburban Cleveland was missing data from two outlying counties. For Honolulu, the FBI reports identical data for the metropolitan area and city even though their geographical areas are different, so we used the metropolitan area data to report the suburban rates (making them identical to city rates).

Social Deprivation Index

The social deprivation index is a composite of several indicators that are commonly used to assess the quality of life or measure the potential social service needs of a community. The indicators are: the poverty rate; per capita income; the percentage of population age 5 and older with limited English proficiency (speaking a foreign language at home and reporting that they speak English "not well" or "not at all"); the unemployment rate; the percentage of population 25 and older with no high school diploma; and the violent crime rate per 100,000 population.

A social deprivation index value was created for each city (and suburban area) based on the sum of the standardized "Z-score" for each of the six indicators named above. The Z-score computation is a common technique used to standardize data on one variable to combine them with data on another variable when the variables have different units of measurement and different scales. The Z-score is defined by the following formula: Z-score = (x - m)/s, where x is the individual city's value of an indicator, m is the indicator average for the cities, and s is the standard deviation of the indicator for the cities. The sum of a city's Z-scores for the six indicators (weighted equally) is that city's deprivation index value. Each city is ranked according to its index value. The process is identical for the suburbs.

TABLE 1
100 Largest Cities* in 82 Greater Metropolitan Areas by Region

Northeast	South	West
Boston, MA	Atlanta, GA	Albuquerque, NM
Buffalo, NY	Augusta, GA	Anchorage, AK
Jersey City, NJ	Austin, TX	Bakersfield, CA
New York/Yonkers, NY	Baltimore, MD	Colorado Springs, CO
Newark, NJ	Baton Rouge, LA	Denver/Aurora, CO
Philadelphia, PA	Birmingham, AL	Fresno, CA
Pittsburgh, PA	Charlotte, NC	Honolulu, HI
Rochester, NY	Corpus Christi, TX	Las Vegas, NV
	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA
Midwest	El Paso, TX	Oakland/Fremont, CA
Akron, OH	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ
Chicago, IL	Greensboro, NC	Portland, OR
Cincinnati, OH	Houston, TX	Riverside, CA
Cleveland, OH	Jacksonville, FL	Sacramento, CA
Columbus, OH	Lexington, KY	San Diego, CA
Des Moines, IA	Louisville, KY	San Francisco, CA
Detroit, MI	Lubbock, TX	San Jose, CA
Fort Wayne, IN	Memphis, TN	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA
Grand Rapids, MI	Miami/Hialeah, FL	Seattle, WA
Indianapolis, IN	Mobile, AL	Spokane, WA
Kansas City, MO	Montgomery, AL	Stockton, CA
Lincoln, NE	Nashville, TN	Tacoma, WA
Madison, WI	New Orleans, LA	Tucson, AZ
Milwaukee, WI	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	Oklahoma City, OK	
Omaha, NE	Raleigh, NC	
St. Louis, MO	Richmond, VA	
Toledo, OH	San Antonio, TX	
Wichita, KS	Shreveport, LA	
	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	
	Tulsa, OK	
	Washington, DC	

* Data for each of the 100 largest cities is available at www.downstate.edu/healthdata.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2
Means for Extreme and Concentrated Poverty and Other Demographic Measures by Region

		Total (N=82)[a]	Northeast (N=8)	Midwest (N=19)	South (N=32)	West (N=23)[a]
Extreme Poverty: Percent of Total Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood						
Cities	1990	9.8	12.5	11.4	12.0	4.7
	2000	6.1	11.4	5.4	6.8	3.9
	% change[b]	-37.9	-8.7	-52.6	-42.9	-17.8
Suburbs	1990	2.1	0.8	0.9	3.4	1.6
	2000	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.3
	% change	-53.6	-40.0	-76.2	-62.2	-17.5
Concentrated Poverty: Percent of Poor Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood						
Cities	1990	25.2	28.0	29.1	30.7	13.2
	2000	15.4	23.1	14.5	18.0	9.8
	% change	-38.9	-17.5	-50.1	-41.5	-26.1
Suburbs	1990	5.2	4.5	3.7	6.9	4.5
	2000	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.0
	% change	-86.1	-90.1	-94.6	-86.5	-77.8
Percent of Population 25 and Over Without a High School Diploma						
Cities	1990	25.4	33.3	24.7	26.6	21.4
	2000	21.6	27.3	19.9	22.0	20.5
	% change	-14.8	-18.1	-19.3	-17.2	-4.4
Suburbs	1990	21.6	21.5	17.2	25.7	19.4
	2000	16.8	16.2	11.8	19.7	17.2
	% change	-22.3	-24.4	-31.7	-23.6	-11.6
Percent of Population 25 and Over That Attended At Least Some College						
Cities	1990	48.6	37.7	45.8	48.5	54.8
	2000	53.5	44.2	51.8	53.8	57.8
	% change	10.1	17.3	13.2	10.8	5.5
Suburbs	1990	48.7	47.2	49.0	44.9	54.5
	2000	55.4	54.5	57.5	51.8	59.1
	% change	13.8	15.5	17.4	15.6	8.5
Unemployment Rate of Civilian Population 16 and Over						
Cities	1990	7.7	10.3	8.1	7.5	6.9
	2000	7.6	10.8	7.3	7.5	7.0
	% change	-1.3	5.3	-9.8	0.5	0.9
Suburbsc	1990	5.5	5.5	4.2	5.8	6.2
	2000	4.9	5.0	3.5	4.8	6.2
	% change	-10.2	-7.5	-18.1	-15.8	1.2
Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population						
Cities	1990	1450	2000	1410	1539	1168
	2000	990	1173	998	1101	767
	% change	-32	-41	-29	-28	-34
Suburbs	1990	436	375	254	510	512
	2000	323	236	170	387	393
	% change	-26	-37	-33	-24	-23

[a] Total city means are for the 100 largest cities combined as 82 city units with unique metropolitan areas. N=81 for total suburbs and 22 for suburbs in the West because for Anchorage, AK, the city and MSA boundaries are the same. Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[b] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

Source: All tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000, except violent crime statistics, which were tabulated from Federal Bureau of Investigation data, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 3
Means for Educational Achievement Levels by Race/Ethnicity

		Total[a]	White[b]	Black[b]	Hispanic	Asian
Percent of Population 25 and Over Without a High School Diploma						
Cities	1990	25.4	20.7	32.3	39.1	25.1
	2000	21.6	16.5	25.1	42.8	23.6
	% change[c]	-14.8	-20.4	-22.4	9.7	-6.2
Suburbs	1990	21.6	19.7	28.8	34.2	19.3
	2000	16.8	14.6	20.5	37.0	17.6
	% change	-22.3	-25.9	-29.0	8.0	-8.7
Percent of Population 25 and Over with a High School Diploma						
Cities	1990	26.0	25.8	27.1	22.4	16.7
	2000	24.9	23.5	28.9	22.4	16.6
	% change	-4.5	-9.0	6.8	-0.4	-0.3
Suburbs	1990	29.7	30.2	26.1	25.0	19.0
	2000	27.8	28.0	27.5	24.3	16.7
	% change	-6.5	-7.2	5.3	-2.8	-12.1
Percent of Population 25 and Over That Has Attended at Least Some College						
Cities	1990	48.6	53.5	40.7	38.5	58.2
	2000	53.5	60.0	46.1	34.8	59.8
	% change	10.1	12.2	13.3	-9.6	2.8
Suburbs	1990	48.7	50.2	45.1	40.8	61.7
	2000	55.4	57.4	52.1	38.7	65.7
	% change	13.8	14.5	15.5	-5.0	6.5

[a] Total city means are for the 100 largest cities combined as 82 city units with unique metropolitan areas (MSAs) and the suburban means are for 81 suburbs because for Anchorage, AK, the city and MSA boundaries are the same. Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[b] Includes individuals of Hispanic ethnicity.

[c] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 4

Percent of Total Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood Ranked by Lowest 2000 Rate

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Anchorage, AK	0.0	0.0	---	Augusta, GA	0.0	0.0	---
Des Moines, IA	5.8	0.0	-100.0	Baton Rouge, LA	1.4	0.0	-100.0
San Jose, CA	0.0	0.0	---	Birmingham, AL	3.0	0.0	-100.0
Lincoln, NE	1.8	0.0	-99.0	Charlotte, NC	0.3	0.0	-100.0
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	0.1	0.0	-81.1	Cleveland, OH	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Colorado Springs, CO	0.5	0.4	-27.2	Colorado Springs, CO	0.0	0.0	---
Denver/Aurora, CO	4.0	0.5	-86.9	Columbus, OH	0.2	0.0	-100.0
San Francisco, CA	1.7	0.6	-63.9	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	1.6	0.0	-100.0
Indianapolis, IN	3.6	0.6	-82.9	Denver/Aurora, CO	0.1	0.0	-100.0
Las Vegas, NV	2.5	0.7	-72.5	Des Moines, IA	2.4	0.0	-100.0
Raleigh, NC	3.9	0.8	-79.7	Fort Wayne, IN	0.0	0.0	---
Spokane, WA	3.3	0.9	-71.4	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	1.2	0.0	-100.0
Portland, OR	3.4	1.0	-72.1	Grand Rapids, MI	1.6	0.0	-100.0
Fort Wayne, IN	2.9	1.0	-65.1	Indianapolis, IN	0.5	0.0	-100.0
Charlotte, NC	6.3	1.0	-83.5	Jacksonville, FL	0.0	0.0	---
Tucson, AZ	9.3	1.1	-88.6	Jersey City, NJ	1.5	0.0	-100.0
Omaha, NE	4.5	1.2	-72.7	Lubbock, TX	0.0	0.0	---
Wichita, KS	4.7	1.4	-70.4	Madison, WI	0.0	0.0	---
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	4.5	1.4	-68.9	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Albuquerque, NM	1.6	1.5	-7.8	Montgomery, AL	1.1	0.0	-100.0
Greensboro, NC	5.1	1.8	-65.6	Nashville, TN	0.0	0.0	---
Seattle, WA	2.6	1.8	-30.5	Omaha, NE	0.0	0.0	---
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	6.9	2.0	-71.6	Richmond, VA	0.3	0.0	-100.0
Honolulu, HI	1.8	2.1	15.6	San Antonio, TX	3.1	0.0	-100.0
Jacksonville, FL	4.0	2.2	-44.8	San Francisco, CA	0.0	0.0	---
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	4.5	2.5	-44.2	San Jose, CA	0.0	0.0	---
Austin, TX	7.3	2.5	-65.4	Seattle, WA	0.0	0.0	---
Grand Rapids, MI	4.6	2.5	-44.9	Spokane, WA	0.9	0.0	-100.0
Lubbock, TX	9.6	2.5	-73.5	Stockton, CA	2.2	0.0	-100.0
Oakland/Fremont, CA	3.4	2.6	-23.5	Tacoma, WA	0.0	0.0	---
Riverside, CA	0.0	2.6	---	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	0.7	0.0	-100.0
Kansas City, MO	5.4	2.7	-50.9	Tulsa, OK	1.7	0.0	-100.0
Jersey City, NJ	3.7	2.7	-25.1	Wichita, KS	0.0	0.0	---
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	5.0	2.8	-44.4	Rochester, NY	0.0	0.0	-99.3
Tacoma, WA	6.5	2.8	-56.7	Milwaukee, WI	0.3	0.0	-99.8
Houston, TX	9.4	2.8	-70.0	Houston, TX	1.7	0.0	-99.9
Nashville, TN	5.8	3.1	-46.8	Honolulu, HI	0.0	0.0	---
Tulsa, OK	7.2	3.1	-57.1	Las Vegas, NV	1.4	0.0	-99.8
San Antonio, TX	16.2	3.3	-79.9	Baltimore, MD	0.7	0.0	-94.9
Oklahoma City, OK	6.1	3.3	-45.2	Newark, NJ	0.0	0.1	---
Sacramento, CA	4.6	3.9	-15.9	Portland, OR	0.2	0.1	-75.3
Toledo, OH	10.1	4.0	-60.7	Washington, DC	0.0	0.1	---
Columbus, OH	11.8	4.1	-65.1	San Diego, CA	1.3	0.1	-91.5
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	7.4	4.2	-43.2	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	0.2	0.1	-33.5
Boston, MA	4.2	4.5	6.7	Lincoln, NE	0.0	0.1	296.9
Corpus Christi, TX	9.9	5.0	-49.4	Kansas City, MO	0.9	0.2	-77.4
Akron, OH	14.7	5.1	-65.0	Chicago, IL	0.4	0.2	-47.0
San Diego, CA	3.4	5.2	51.8	Atlanta, GA	0.0	0.3	---
Madison, WI	9.1	5.4	-40.4	Akron, OH	2.0	0.4	-82.3
Lexington, KY	6.0	5.4	-8.7	Sacramento, CA	1.4	0.4	-72.5
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	11.5	6.0	-47.6	Boston, MA	0.7	0.4	-48.1
Chicago, IL	14.2	7.3	-48.4	Detroit, MI	1.4	0.4	-70.6
Birmingham, AL	18.5	7.9	-57.3	Cincinnati, OH	1.9	0.4	-76.6
Pittsburgh, PA	14.9	8.0	-46.4	Buffalo, NY	1.1	0.5	-60.6

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Montgomery, AL	16.6	8.5	-49.0	Louisville, KY	0.5	0.5	-0.2
Memphis, TN	19.9	8.9	-55.5	Oakland/Fremont, CA	0.6	0.8	24.8
Augusta, GA	12.0	9.4	-22.1	Pittsburgh, PA	0.8	0.8	-1.1
Richmond, VA	9.4	9.4	-0.2	Lexington, KY	1.5	0.9	-41.7
El Paso, TX	15.5	9.8	-36.7	St. Louis, MO	2.2	0.9	-58.8
Detroit, MI	37.4	9.9	-73.6	Philadelphia, PA	1.4	0.9	-32.4
Louisville, KY	12.5	10.0	-19.9	New York/Yonkers, NY	0.5	1.0	108.2
Washington, DC	4.3	10.2	137.8	Raleigh, NC	1.1	1.0	-7.7
Cincinnati, OH	17.8	10.2	-42.7	New Orleans, LA	2.2	1.1	-48.9
Mobile, AL	17.1	10.3	-39.9	Greensboro, NC	0.8	1.2	40.4
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	6.1	10.4	72.1	Miami/Hialeah, FL	3.7	1.3	-64.0
Baltimore, MD	14.1	10.7	-24.1	Toledo, OH	3.4	1.5	-57.5
New York/Yonkers, NY	12.7	11.3	-10.8	Albuquerque, NM	2.4	1.6	-32.7
Milwaukee, WI	21.4	11.4	-46.6	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	0.4	1.6	269.0
Stockton, CA	12.4	11.5	-7.1	Oklahoma City, OK	1.5	1.9	27.3
Baton Rouge, LA	25.8	12.2	-52.9	Riverside, CA	1.5	2.5	71.6
Philadelphia, PA	11.5	13.0	13.6	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	2.5	2.6	2.0
St. Louis, MO	14.7	13.9	-5.7	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	4.9	2.6	-46.9
Shreveport, LA	27.3	14.3	-47.5	Memphis, TN	4.6	2.8	-39.5
Miami/Hialeah, FL	17.9	14.7	-18.0	Austin, TX	5.1	2.8	-45.3
Bakersfield, CA	9.9	14.9	50.7	Mobile, AL	10.0	3.5	-65.2
Cleveland, OH	20.0	15.4	-22.8	Shreveport, LA	5.2	3.6	-31.2
Atlanta, GA	20.5	15.9	-22.4	Bakersfield, CA	6.0	4.1	-31.2
Buffalo, NY	19.3	16.0	-16.8	Tucson, AZ	5.3	6.0	14.4
Rochester, NY	15.5	16.3	5.4	El Paso, TX	38.8	8.3	-78.6
Newark, NJ	17.9	19.0	6.1	Fresno, CA	6.0	8.8	46.6
New Orleans, LA	31.0	19.3	-37.7	Corpus Christi, TX	15.9	9.8	-38.7
Fresno, CA	26.2	21.6	-17.3	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

--- The percent change could not be calculated.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 5

Percent of Poor Population Living in a High Poverty Neighborhood Ranked by Lowest 2000 Rate

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Anchorage, AK	0.0	0.0	---	Augusta, GA	0.0	0.0	---
Des Moines, IA	19.5	0.0	-100.0	Baton Rouge, LA	3.8	0.0	-100.0
San Jose, CA	0.0	0.0	---	Birmingham, AL	10.3	0.0	-100.0
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	0.5	0.1	-84.7	Charlotte, NC	0.6	0.0	-100.0
Lincoln, NE	9.1	0.1	-98.6	Cleveland, OH	0.2	0.0	-100.0
Colorado Springs, CO	2.2	1.8	-21.7	Colorado Springs, CO	0.0	0.0	---
Indianapolis, IN	13.1	2.3	-82.6	Columbus, OH	0.9	0.0	-100.0
Las Vegas, NV	10.8	2.4	-77.6	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	3.6	0.0	-100.0
Denver/Aurora, CO	14.1	2.4	-82.7	Denver/Aurora, CO	0.9	0.0	-100.0
Tucson, AZ	21.8	2.7	-87.6	Des Moines, IA	3.4	0.0	-100.0
San Francisco, CA	5.8	2.8	-52.6	Fort Wayne, IN	0.0	0.0	---
Spokane, WA	9.3	3.0	-67.5	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	1.6	0.0	-100.0
Portland, OR	10.8	3.6	-67.0	Grand Rapids, MI	6.9	0.0	-100.0
Raleigh, NC	18.0	4.5	-75.0	Indianapolis, IN	0.2	0.0	-100.0
Albuquerque, NM	5.4	4.5	-15.3	Jacksonville, FL	0.0	0.0	---
Charlotte, NC	27.8	4.7	-83.0	Jersey City, NJ	4.9	0.0	-100.0
Fort Wayne, IN	12.5	4.8	-61.5	Lubbock, TX	0.0	0.0	---
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	16.4	5.6	-65.7	Madison, WI	0.0	0.0	---
Omaha, NE	17.5	5.7	-67.4	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	0.0	0.0	---
Wichita, KS	17.8	5.9	-66.7	Montgomery, AL	1.2	0.0	-100.0
Lubbock, TX	25.3	5.9	-76.5	Nashville, TN	0.0	0.0	---
Jersey City, NJ	9.2	6.9	-24.3	Omaha, NE	0.0	0.0	---
Seattle, WA	10.4	7.0	-32.9	Richmond, VA	2.8	0.0	-100.0
Greensboro, NC	19.2	7.4	-61.4	San Antonio, TX	2.1	0.0	-100.0
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	21.8	7.5	-65.6	San Francisco, CA	0.0	0.0	---
Grand Rapids, MI	14.7	7.8	-46.6	San Jose, CA	0.0	0.0	---
Houston, TX	21.9	8.1	-63.0	Seattle, WA	0.0	0.0	---
Oakland/Fremont, CA	11.1	8.2	-26.0	Spokane, WA	3.7	0.0	-100.0
Sacramento, CA	12.8	8.3	-34.8	Stockton, CA	5.6	0.0	-100.0
Jacksonville, FL	15.4	8.8	-42.9	Tacoma, WA	0.0	0.0	---
San Antonio, TX	35.8	8.9	-75.0	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	1.1	0.0	-100.0
Riverside, CA	0.0	9.0	---	Tulsa, OK	1.2	0.0	-100.0
Kansas City, MO	17.4	9.2	-47.1	Wichita, KS	0.0	0.0	---
Tacoma, WA	22.5	9.4	-58.4	Rochester, NY	0.2	0.0	-99.9
Honolulu, HI	12.6	9.4	-25.5	Milwaukee, WI	0.3	0.0	-99.8
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	17.2	10.1	-41.3	Houston, TX	3.2	0.0	-100.0
Tulsa, OK	22.1	10.8	-51.2	Honolulu, HI	0.0	0.0	---
Boston, MA	11.0	10.8	-1.5	Las Vegas, NV	5.5	0.0	-100.0
Oklahoma City, OK	19.5	10.9	-44.2	Portland, OR	0.3	0.1	-80.3
Toledo, OH	26.5	11.1	-58.2	Newark, NJ	0.0	0.1	---
Austin, TX	20.5	12.0	-41.4	Washington, DC	0.0	0.1	---
Nashville, TN	25.8	13.4	-48.0	Lincoln, NE	1.0	0.1	-91.3
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	25.3	13.7	-45.9	San Diego, CA	1.8	0.1	-94.5
Corpus Christi, TX	26.1	14.0	-46.3	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	0.9	0.1	-85.6
Akron, OH	35.7	15.0	-58.0	Kansas City, MO	4.7	0.2	-96.4
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	26.3	15.7	-40.1	Chicago, IL	1.9	0.2	-89.0
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	32.7	15.9	-51.2	Akron, OH	2.7	0.3	-88.4
San Diego, CA	12.1	16.4	34.9	Atlanta, GA	0.0	0.3	---
Columbus, OH	37.4	16.9	-54.7	Sacramento, CA	3.6	0.3	-90.5
Detroit, MI	56.2	17.5	-68.9	Baltimore, MD	2.2	0.4	-83.5
Chicago, IL	36.3	19.9	-45.3	Boston, MA	3.8	0.4	-90.2
Lexington, KY	20.6	19.9	-3.6	Cincinnati, OH	4.3	0.4	-90.7
Birmingham, AL	36.8	21.1	-42.7	Detroit, MI	9.3	0.4	-95.6
El Paso, TX	33.1	21.4	-35.2	Louisville, KY	2.2	0.4	-80.5

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Pittsburgh, PA	40.4	21.9	-45.6	Buffalo, NY	7.8	0.4	-94.3
Stockton, CA	26.3	22.0	-16.4	Oakland/Fremont, CA	2.8	0.8	-72.8
Augusta, GA	32.8	22.6	-31.0	Pittsburgh, PA	3.6	0.8	-77.4
Baltimore, MD	33.6	22.7	-32.5	Lexington, KY	2.9	0.8	-71.3
Los Angeles/Long Beach/ Glendale, CA	15.5	22.7	46.2	Raleigh, NC	2.9	0.9	-69.9
Richmond, VA	28.6	23.1	-19.4	St. Louis, MO	13.8	0.9	-93.6
Memphis, TN	46.8	23.7	-49.3	Philadelphia, PA	11.3	0.9	-91.9
Washington, DC	11.9	23.8	100.2	New York/Yonkers, NY	4.4	1.0	-78.2
New York/Yonkers, NY	33.0	25.6	-22.2	Greensboro, NC	4.0	1.1	-73.5
Montgomery, AL	49.4	26.2	-47.0	New Orleans, LA	5.8	1.1	-80.6
Milwaukee, WI	51.8	27.1	-47.8	Albuquerque, NM	5.3	1.1	-78.7
Baton Rouge, LA	52.8	27.2	-48.5	Miami/Hialeah, FL	11.6	1.2	-89.4
Mobile, AL	45.0	27.4	-39.0	Oklahoma City, OK	5.9	1.3	-77.4
St. Louis, MO	29.6	27.5	-7.3	Toledo, OH	20.9	1.4	-93.5
Buffalo, NY	35.9	27.8	-22.6	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	1.5	1.5	5.3
Miami/Hialeah, FL	33.0	27.8	-15.7	Austin, TX	10.0	1.9	-81.0
Philadelphia, PA	29.8	27.9	-6.3	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	9.8	1.9	-80.4
Madison, WI	38.3	29.0	-24.3	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	14.1	2.0	-85.7
Cleveland, OH	39.8	29.8	-25.0	Memphis, TN	16.6	2.2	-86.9
Louisville, KY	35.4	30.1	-15.0	Riverside, CA	4.9	2.4	-51.5
Cincinnati, OH	46.3	30.2	-34.8	Shreveport, LA	10.2	2.7	-73.3
Newark, NJ	32.3	31.7	-2.0	Bakersfield, CA	12.8	2.8	-77.9
Shreveport, LA	54.6	32.0	-41.4	Mobile, AL	24.9	3.0	-87.8
Rochester, NY	32.5	32.2	-1.1	El Paso, TX	50.1	3.4	-93.3
Bakersfield, CA	31.8	35.1	10.4	Tucson, AZ	25.3	4.5	-82.1
Atlanta, GA	44.1	35.8	-18.9	Corpus Christi, TX	29.2	6.8	-76.6
New Orleans, LA	57.2	37.7	-34.0	Fresno, CA	10.0	7.1	-28.6
Fresno, CA	50.4	43.5	-13.6	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

--- The percent change could not be calculated.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 6

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with No High School Diploma Ranked by Lowest 2000 Rate

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Madison, WI	9.4	7.6	-19.1	Lincoln, NE	13.9	7.0	-49.7
Colorado Springs, CO	12.2	9.1	-25.2	Des Moines, IA	10.3	7.1	-30.7
Anchorage, AK	9.6	9.7	0.9	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	11.2	7.7	-31.1
Lincoln, NE	11.7	9.8	-16.3	Colorado Springs, CO	10.4	7.9	-24.0
Seattle, WA	13.6	10.5	-22.4	Madison, WI	12.8	8.1	-37.1
Raleigh, NC	13.4	11.5	-14.7	Omaha, NE	13.6	9.5	-29.9
Spokane, WA	16.8	11.9	-28.9	Seattle, WA	11.8	9.7	-17.7
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	18.9	13.9	-26.3	Milwaukee, WI	14.5	9.9	-31.6
Omaha, NE	17.4	14.0	-19.4	Spokane, WA	14.4	10.0	-30.6
Albuquerque, NM	16.1	14.1	-12.5	Denver/Aurora, CO	12.2	10.0	-18.2
Lexington, KY	19.8	14.2	-28.2	San Jose, CA	13.1	11.3	-14.1
Portland, OR	17.1	14.3	-16.2	Toledo, OH	16.9	11.3	-33.1
Charlotte, NC	19.0	15.1	-20.8	Akron, OH	18.6	11.7	-36.9
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	18.0	15.5	-13.8	Tacoma, WA	15.0	11.9	-20.9
Tulsa, OK	17.7	15.6	-12.3	Kansas City, MO	16.4	11.9	-27.5
Greensboro, NC	20.8	15.7	-24.5	Wichita, KS	17.2	12.0	-30.5
Wichita, KS	18.1	16.2	-10.6	Washington, DC	13.7	12.1	-12.0
Columbus, OH	21.3	16.2	-23.7	Portland, OR	15.0	12.1	-19.3
Tacoma, WA	20.7	16.4	-20.9	Columbus, OH	19.3	12.5	-35.0
Austin, TX	17.7	16.6	-6.2	Sacramento, CA	14.7	12.5	-15.1
Honolulu, HI	20.5	16.6	-19.0	Tucson, AZ	16.8	12.8	-23.7
Fort Wayne, IN	22.9	16.8	-26.4	Rochester, NY	18.3	13.1	-28.5
Des Moines, IA	19.0	17.0	-10.6	San Francisco, CA	13.7	13.1	-4.7
San Diego, CA	17.7	17.2	-3.0	Fort Wayne, IN	18.2	13.2	-27.5
Kansas City, MO	21.2	17.5	-17.3	Philadelphia, PA	18.7	13.4	-28.1
Jacksonville, FL	23.6	17.7	-24.9	Indianapolis, IN	20.0	13.5	-32.6
Oklahoma City, OK	21.8	18.7	-14.4	Baltimore, MD	19.2	13.7	-28.9
Pittsburgh, PA	27.6	18.7	-32.0	Austin, TX	20.2	13.7	-32.2
Indianapolis, IN	23.6	18.7	-20.6	Cleveland, OH	19.8	13.7	-30.6
San Francisco, CA	22.0	18.8	-14.4	Jacksonville, FL	20.4	13.8	-32.4
Nashville, TN	24.6	18.9	-23.5	Honolulu, HI	17.1	13.9	-19.0
Denver/Aurora, CO	17.4	19.2	10.1	Grand Rapids, MI	20.9	14.0	-33.0
Montgomery, AL	24.3	19.3	-20.5	Oakland/Fremont, CA	14.8	14.1	-5.0
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	18.6	19.4	4.0	Chicago, IL	17.0	14.2	-16.5
Mobile, AL	25.2	19.5	-22.5	New York/Yonkers, NY	16.6	14.2	-14.4
Tucson, AZ	21.4	19.6	-8.3	Oklahoma City, OK	19.8	14.3	-27.9
Baton Rouge, LA	23.2	19.9	-14.6	Boston, MA	19.0	14.3	-24.7
Akron, OH	27.1	20.0	-26.2	Pittsburgh, PA	21.8	14.4	-34.2
Toledo, OH	26.8	20.3	-24.3	Buffalo, NY	20.5	14.5	-29.1
Lubbock, TX	24.4	20.5	-16.2	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	13.9	14.7	5.3
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	27.2	20.7	-24.0	St. Louis, MO	21.8	14.9	-31.6
Shreveport, LA	25.9	21.0	-18.9	Detroit, MI	20.7	15.0	-27.9
Boston, MA	24.3	21.1	-13.2	Newark, NJ	19.8	15.1	-23.5
Oakland/Fremont, CA	21.7	21.1	-3.0	Atlanta, GA	19.9	15.2	-23.7
Las Vegas, NV	23.7	21.5	-9.2	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	19.5	15.5	-20.9
San Jose, CA	22.8	21.7	-5.1	Raleigh, NC	22.0	15.5	-29.4
Augusta, GA	29.1	21.9	-24.8	Richmond, VA	21.8	15.6	-28.6
Grand Rapids, MI	23.6	22.0	-6.4	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	20.8	15.7	-24.6
Washington, DC	26.9	22.2	-17.4	Memphis, TN	22.8	15.7	-31.0
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	22.5	22.5	0.1	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	19.8	16.1	-18.8
Sacramento, CA	23.1	22.7	-1.6	Cincinnati, OH	24.2	16.2	-33.0
Atlanta, GA	30.1	23.1	-23.4	Tulsa, OK	23.8	17.0	-28.9
Cincinnati, OH	30.4	23.3	-23.4	Louisville, KY	24.2	17.0	-29.7
Memphis, TN	29.6	23.6	-20.0	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	24.3	17.0	-30.0

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Louisville, KY	32.8	23.9	-27.0	Baton Rouge, LA	23.1	17.1	-26.2
Bakersfield, CA	22.2	24.1	8.5	San Antonio, TX	19.8	17.2	-13.2
Corpus Christi, TX	29.1	24.2	-17.0	San Diego, CA	18.3	17.6	-4.2
Birmingham, AL	30.7	24.5	-20.1	Birmingham, AL	25.4	17.7	-30.2
Richmond, VA	31.9	24.8	-22.2	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	24.1	17.9	-25.6
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	23.0	24.9	8.1	Nashville, TN	27.3	18.4	-32.6
San Antonio, TX	30.9	24.9	-19.2	Houston, TX	20.4	19.2	-5.5
Riverside, CA	22.2	25.1	13.0	Albuquerque, NM	24.4	19.7	-19.1
Milwaukee, WI	28.5	25.2	-11.7	Las Vegas, NV	23.0	20.4	-11.3
New Orleans, LA	31.9	25.3	-20.6	Augusta, GA	28.3	20.6	-27.2
Buffalo, NY	32.7	25.4	-22.5	New Orleans, LA	25.8	20.7	-19.8
Rochester, NY	31.2	27.0	-13.6	Shreveport, LA	27.1	21.3	-21.6
Jersey City, NJ	34.3	27.4	-20.1	Charlotte, NC	32.0	22.0	-31.2
New York/Yonkers, NY	31.5	27.6	-12.5	Montgomery, AL	31.3	22.3	-28.9
Chicago, IL	34.0	28.2	-17.0	Lexington, KY	33.0	22.5	-31.8
St. Louis, MO	37.2	28.7	-22.9	Greensboro, NC	30.0	22.6	-24.5
Philadelphia, PA	35.7	28.8	-19.3	Mobile, AL	32.0	23.1	-27.9
Houston, TX	29.5	29.6	0.2	Riverside, CA	25.5	25.5	-0.2
Detroit, MI	37.9	30.4	-19.8	Miami/Hialeah, FL	27.8	26.0	-6.3
Fresno, CA	31.0	30.9	-0.1	Lubbock, TX	32.5	26.5	-18.6
Cleveland, OH	41.2	31.0	-24.8	Stockton, CA	29.9	26.6	-11.2
El Paso, TX	34.7	31.4	-9.3	Los Angeles/Long Beach/ Glendale, CA	28.5	28.3	-0.6
Baltimore, MD	39.3	31.6	-19.6	Jersey City, NJ	37.0	30.7	-16.9
Stockton, CA	33.4	31.8	-4.6	Corpus Christi, TX	42.1	31.6	-24.8
Los Angeles/Long Beach/ Glendale, CA	31.6	32.1	1.6	Fresno, CA	36.7	34.3	-6.8
Newark, NJ	48.8	42.1	-13.8	Bakersfield, CA	37.2	35.9	-3.5
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	37.1	43.2	16.3	El Paso, TX	49.7	50.5	1.5
Miami/Hialeah, FL	52.8	48.4	-8.4	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 7

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with Any College Attendance Ranked by Highest 2000 Rate

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Madison, WI	68.6	74.3	8.3	San Jose, CA	69.6	75.2	8.0
Seattle, WA	66.8	74.2	11.1	San Francisco, CA	66.3	70.8	6.9
Raleigh, NC	69.0	72.3	4.8	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	66.1	68.2	3.1
Colorado Springs, CO	63.5	68.8	8.4	Denver/Aurora, CO	61.7	67.8	9.8
San Francisco, CA	59.8	67.3	12.6	Seattle, WA	61.7	67.4	9.2
Austin, TX	63.1	66.4	5.3	Colorado Springs, CO	60.3	67.4	11.7
Anchorage, AK	65.1	66.1	1.4	Washington, DC	63.2	67.2	6.3
San Diego, CA	62.1	65.8	6.1	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	57.0	66.1	16.1
Lincoln, NE	60.5	65.7	8.7	Oakland/Fremont, CA	61.9	65.9	6.5
Charlotte, NC	58.3	65.0	11.4	Madison, WI	55.1	65.9	19.7
Portland, OR	58.0	63.4	9.4	Tucson, AZ	58.2	64.7	11.2
Lexington, KY	56.8	63.4	11.6	Des Moines, IA	56.2	64.7	15.1
Greensboro, NC	56.2	61.9	10.2	Sacramento, CA	59.6	64.6	8.4
Albuquerque, NM	56.9	61.8	8.7	New York/Yonkers, NY	58.8	64.3	9.4
Spokane, WA	55.9	61.8	10.5	Portland, OR	57.3	63.4	10.7
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	54.6	61.7	12.9	Austin, TX	55.1	63.3	14.9
Oakland/Fremont, CA	57.2	61.5	7.6	Spokane, WA	57.2	62.8	9.9
San Jose, CA	56.7	60.2	6.1	Raleigh, NC	52.9	62.8	18.7
Denver/Aurora, CO	58.5	59.3	1.4	Milwaukee, WI	53.3	61.5	15.5
Tulsa, OK	56.0	59.1	5.5	Lincoln, NE	50.4	61.3	21.6
Omaha, NE	51.6	58.9	14.2	Chicago, IL	55.2	61.0	10.6
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	51.3	58.8	14.6	Omaha, NE	53.2	60.8	14.3
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	55.9	57.7	3.2	San Diego, CA	56.8	60.3	6.2
Honolulu, HI	53.3	57.4	7.7	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	54.1	60.2	11.3
Washington, DC	51.9	57.2	10.2	Atlanta, GA	52.6	60.2	14.4
Montgomery, AL	50.6	57.0	12.5	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	52.9	59.8	13.0
Baton Rouge, LA	51.6	56.7	9.9	Baltimore, MD	51.9	59.6	14.8
Columbus, OH	50.1	56.5	12.7	Kansas City, MO	51.4	59.5	15.9
Tucson, AZ	53.6	56.4	5.1	Boston, MA	51.3	58.6	14.3
Nashville, TN	48.3	56.3	16.5	Tacoma, WA	51.9	58.1	12.0
Sacramento, CA	55.0	55.8	1.5	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	52.0	57.9	11.4
Lubbock, TX	53.0	55.7	5.0	Jacksonville, FL	48.2	57.9	20.0
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	55.0	55.6	1.0	Rochester, NY	50.5	57.7	14.2
Wichita, KS	51.0	55.2	8.3	Richmond, VA	49.7	57.5	15.7
Oklahoma City, OK	51.7	55.1	6.6	Newark, NJ	50.5	57.3	13.4
Boston, MA	49.1	54.9	11.8	Houston, TX	54.1	56.9	5.1
Kansas City, MO	48.6	54.6	12.3	Honolulu, HI	52.3	56.7	8.5
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	54.1	54.6	0.8	Oklahoma City, OK	51.7	56.5	9.4
Atlanta, GA	46.5	54.6	17.3	Wichita, KS	48.0	56.5	17.7
Tacoma, WA	46.1	54.5	18.3	Memphis, TN	48.0	56.3	17.3
Mobile, AL	46.4	53.2	14.8	St. Louis, MO	47.5	56.1	18.2
Jacksonville, FL	45.3	52.7	16.4	Detroit, MI	48.2	56.0	16.1
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	44.1	52.7	19.4	Philadelphia, PA	48.3	55.7	15.5
Bakersfield, CA	54.3	52.5	-3.2	San Antonio, TX	53.0	55.6	4.9
Grand Rapids, MI	48.2	51.9	7.8	Toledo, OH	46.7	55.2	18.4
Indianapolis, IN	45.8	51.9	13.3	Columbus, OH	45.2	55.0	21.9
Riverside, CA	52.6	51.9	-1.4	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	46.4	54.8	17.9
Richmond, VA	45.6	51.6	13.1	Birmingham, AL	44.9	54.1	20.4
New Orleans, LA	44.6	51.2	15.0	Cleveland, OH	46.3	54.1	16.7
Corpus Christi, TX	46.4	51.1	10.1	Grand Rapids, MI	44.8	53.8	20.0
San Antonio, TX	44.8	50.9	13.6	Buffalo, NY	45.6	53.7	17.7
Cincinnati, OH	44.6	50.9	14.0	Akron, OH	45.6	53.6	17.7
Fort Wayne, IN	43.6	50.4	15.6	Indianapolis, IN	42.0	52.2	24.3
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	48.9	50.2	2.8	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	49.7	51.8	4.1

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Houston, TX	48.5	50.0	3.1	Miami/Hialeah, FL	47.9	51.2	6.7
Las Vegas, NV	44.7	49.6	11.0	Cincinnati, OH	42.7	51.1	19.6
Des Moines, IA	45.8	49.5	8.2	Albuquerque, NM	43.9	51.1	16.3
Fresno, CA	48.0	48.9	1.8	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	43.5	51.1	17.5
Chicago, IL	41.4	48.8	17.9	Louisville, KY	41.8	50.9	21.7
Augusta, GA	40.9	48.7	19.1	Nashville, TN	41.7	50.8	21.9
Pittsburgh, PA	37.9	48.5	28.1	Tulsa, OK	41.9	49.6	18.3
Memphis, TN	42.5	48.4	13.9	Riverside, CA	47.6	49.5	4.1
Shreveport, LA	44.5	48.2	8.2	Charlotte, NC	39.2	49.3	25.5
New York/Yonkers, NY	42.0	47.8	13.9	Augusta, GA	40.4	48.8	20.9
Birmingham, AL	43.3	47.8	10.3	New Orleans, LA	41.6	48.2	15.9
Louisville, KY	39.2	47.2	20.5	Las Vegas, NV	44.2	48.2	8.9
Jersey City, NJ	38.3	47.0	22.9	Fort Wayne, IN	41.6	47.4	13.9
El Paso, TX	42.4	46.1	8.7	Pittsburgh, PA	38.8	47.2	21.7
Toledo, OH	39.5	46.0	16.4	Baton Rouge, LA	40.9	46.8	14.4
Stockton, CA	45.0	45.9	1.9	Greensboro, NC	38.7	46.5	20.1
Buffalo, NY	38.1	45.5	19.5	Stockton, CA	41.7	46.1	10.6
Milwaukee, WI	39.6	44.7	12.7	Lexington, KY	36.6	44.9	22.9
Akron, OH	38.8	44.5	14.9	Montgomery, AL	37.0	44.7	20.7
Rochester, NY	41.1	44.4	8.0	Shreveport, LA	38.3	44.1	15.4
St. Louis, MO	35.8	43.8	22.3	Mobile, AL	33.1	43.4	31.1
Baltimore, MD	33.2	40.2	21.2	Fresno, CA	40.4	42.8	6.0
Detroit, MI	34.4	39.6	14.9	Lubbock, TX	35.7	42.1	17.7
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	42.1	38.0	-9.7	Jersey City, NJ	34.1	41.7	22.3
Philadelphia, PA	31.4	37.9	20.8	Corpus Christi, TX	32.4	39.3	21.5
Cleveland, OH	27.4	35.8	30.9	Bakersfield, CA	36.9	37.5	1.8
Miami/Hialeah, FL	26.9	30.7	13.9	El Paso, TX	27.1	26.7	-1.7
Newark, NJ	23.7	27.5	16.0	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 8
Unemployment Rates Ranked by Lowest 2000 Rate

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Lincoln, NE	3.6	3.8	6.3	Lincoln, NE	1.9	1.7	-11.8
San Jose, CA	5.5	4.3	-22.8	Des Moines, IA	2.7	2.7	0.2
Omaha, NE	4.7	4.3	-8.6	Madison, WI	2.8	2.9	3.9
Austin, TX	6.4	4.4	-32.0	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	4.1	2.9	-29.3
San Francisco, CA	6.3	4.6	-26.7	Milwaukee, WI	3.1	2.9	-6.0
Colorado Springs, CO	7.3	4.6	-36.9	Fort Wayne, IN	4.0	2.9	-26.7
Madison, WI	3.5	4.8	35.4	Omaha, NE	3.5	3.0	-13.8
Columbus, OH	5.9	4.9	-17.7	Denver/Aurora, CO	4.7	3.2	-32.8
Jacksonville, FL	5.7	5.1	-11.5	San Francisco, CA	4.0	3.2	-20.2
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	6.1	5.1	-17.3	Richmond, VA	3.5	3.2	-8.3
Seattle, WA	4.9	5.1	4.3	Columbus, OH	4.5	3.3	-26.6
Denver/Aurora, CO	6.2	5.2	-16.4	Indianapolis, IN	4.0	3.3	-18.3
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	5.8	5.3	-9.3	Baltimore, MD	3.2	3.4	4.3
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	6.5	5.3	-19.3	San Jose, CA	3.9	3.5	-10.2
Oklahoma City, OK	7.2	5.3	-26.8	Wichita, KS	3.8	3.5	-9.0
Raleigh, NC	4.0	5.3	32.7	Washington, DC	3.2	3.5	9.4
Wichita, KS	5.9	5.3	-9.6	Cincinnati, OH	4.4	3.6	-18.5
Nashville, TN	5.1	5.3	4.3	Kansas City, MO	4.8	3.6	-24.5
Lexington, KY	4.6	5.4	15.5	Austin, TX	5.3	3.6	-31.2
Tulsa, OK	6.1	5.4	-10.9	Memphis, TN	5.1	3.7	-28.1
Charlotte, NC	4.2	5.5	32.4	Raleigh, NC	3.6	3.7	2.8
Indianapolis, IN	5.6	5.5	-2.1	New York/Yonkers, NY	4.2	3.8	-10.1
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	6.5	5.7	-12.2	Birmingham, AL	4.6	3.8	-18.2
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	6.4	5.7	-10.7	Louisville, KY	5.4	3.8	-29.2
Albuquerque, NM	6.4	5.8	-10.0	Nashville, TN	4.6	3.8	-16.9
Honolulu, HI	2.9	5.9	103.6	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	5.1	3.8	-25.5
Tucson, AZ	8.3	5.9	-28.8	Tulsa, OK	5.4	3.9	-29.1
Lubbock, TX	6.6	6.0	-9.1	Akron, OH	5.2	3.9	-25.8
San Diego, CA	6.2	6.1	-1.5	Cleveland, OH	5.1	3.9	-22.6
Fort Wayne, IN	6.2	6.2	0.3	Boston, MA	6.5	4.0	-38.6
San Antonio, TX	9.2	6.2	-32.8	Grand Rapids, MI	5.2	4.0	-22.0
Kansas City, MO	7.3	6.3	-13.3	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	5.0	4.0	-18.5
Grand Rapids, MI	7.4	6.3	-13.9	Atlanta, GA	4.6	4.0	-12.2
Greensboro, NC	4.5	6.5	43.3	Jacksonville, FL	4.8	4.1	-14.6
Portland, OR	6.2	6.5	6.2	Detroit, MI	6.2	4.2	-32.1
Des Moines, IA	5.0	6.7	36.0	Lexington, KY	5.7	4.3	-25.2
Anchorage, AK	7.0	6.8	-4.0	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	4.9	4.3	-12.7
Oakland/Fremont, CA	7.6	6.8	-10.8	Greensboro, NC	4.1	4.3	6.2
Montgomery, AL	7.3	6.9	-5.0	Chicago, IL	4.2	4.3	3.8
Las Vegas, NV	6.6	7.0	5.9	San Antonio, TX	6.0	4.4	-26.2
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	7.1	7.0	-0.5	Seattle, WA	3.9	4.5	13.7
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	6.0	7.1	16.8	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	6.3	4.5	-28.7
Boston, MA	8.3	7.2	-13.5	Oklahoma City, OK	6.0	4.5	-25.4
Cincinnati, OH	7.9	7.3	-6.8	Tucson, AZ	6.3	4.5	-28.9
Corpus Christi, TX	8.4	7.3	-12.8	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	4.2	4.5	8.6
Akron, OH	9.0	7.4	-18.5	Baton Rouge, LA	7.3	4.5	-37.8
Louisville, KY	8.2	7.4	-10.3	Toledo, OH	5.5	4.5	-17.2
Houston, TX	8.2	7.6	-7.5	Philadelphia, PA	4.2	4.5	9.2
Toledo, OH	9.9	7.7	-22.3	Oakland/Fremont, CA	5.0	4.7	-5.6
Tacoma, WA	7.4	7.8	5.2	St. Louis, MO	5.6	4.7	-16.1
Sacramento, CA	7.6	7.9	3.3	Rochester, NY	4.2	4.7	12.2
Riverside, CA	6.9	7.9	14.2	Colorado Springs, CO	7.2	4.8	-33.6
Richmond, VA	6.4	8.0	24.9	Lubbock, TX	6.4	4.8	-25.4
Baton Rouge, LA	9.4	8.3	-11.5	Montgomery, AL	5.1	4.8	-5.9

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Mobile, AL	9.2	8.3	-9.7	Newark, NJ	5.2	5.0	-3.7
Bakersfield, CA	7.1	8.5	19.4	Charlotte, NC	3.9	5.0	28.0
Memphis, TN	8.8	8.6	-1.9	Houston, TX	5.3	5.1	-5.2
Spokane, WA	8.2	9.0	8.9	Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	5.1	-22.1
Augusta, GA	6.6	9.1	38.7	Portland, OR	4.7	5.3	12.3
El Paso, TX	10.3	9.2	-10.8	New Orleans, LA	7.3	5.4	-26.1
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	8.1	9.2	12.8	Augusta, GA	5.0	5.4	9.1
Milwaukee, WI	8.9	9.4	5.6	Buffalo, NY	5.4	5.4	0.3
New York/Yonkers, NY	8.9	9.5	6.3	Sacramento, CA	5.4	5.6	3.6
New Orleans, LA	12.7	9.5	-24.8	San Diego, CA	6.0	5.8	-4.0
Jersey City, NJ	10.8	10.0	-8.0	Mobile, AL	7.5	5.8	-22.9
Pittsburgh, PA	9.1	10.1	10.8	Tacoma, WA	6.0	5.9	-1.4
Chicago, IL	11.3	10.1	-10.6	Shreveport, LA	9.6	6.2	-35.9
Shreveport, LA	11.6	10.2	-12.4	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	6.2	6.2	-1.3
Rochester, NY	8.8	10.2	15.7	Albuquerque, NM	7.6	6.2	-19.1
Baltimore, MD	9.2	10.7	16.5	Las Vegas, NV	6.6	6.4	-2.8
Washington, DC	7.2	10.8	50.8	Honolulu, HI	4.0	6.5	62.9
Birmingham, AL	9.3	10.8	17.0	Spokane, WA	6.4	7.1	11.1
Philadelphia, PA	9.7	10.9	12.4	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	6.7	7.4	10.6
Miami/Hialeah, FL	9.9	11.1	11.7	Jersey City, NJ	7.5	7.8	4.9
Fresno, CA	8.5	11.2	30.9	Riverside, CA	7.4	7.9	7.4
Cleveland, OH	14.0	11.2	-19.9	Miami/Hialeah, FL	6.8	8.0	17.6
St. Louis, MO	11.0	11.3	2.7	Corpus Christi, TX	9.2	8.3	-9.6
Stockton, CA	10.3	12.4	19.8	Stockton, CA	7.7	8.9	16.2
Buffalo, NY	11.6	12.5	7.7	El Paso, TX	14.5	11.5	-20.5
Detroit, MI	19.7	13.8	-29.7	Fresno, CA	10.9	12.7	16.7
Atlanta, GA	9.2	14.0	53.2	Bakersfield, CA	11.1	14.6	31.3
Newark, NJ	14.7	16.1	9.2	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 9

Violent Crime Rates^ per 100,000 Population Ranked by Lowest 2000 Rate

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Honolulu, HI	660	261	-60.5	Boston, MA	344	70	-79.6
Akron, OH	1159	281	-75.8	Cleveland, OH	194	87	-55.0
Bakersfield, CA	970	315	-67.5	Augusta, GA	499	94	-81.2
Madison, WI	312	320	2.5	Madison, WI	285	101	-64.4
Augusta, GA	873	341	-60.9	Rochester, NY	134	103	-23.1
Des Moines, IA	728	367	-49.6	Milwaukee, WI	149	107	-28.0
Fort Wayne, IN	766	407	-46.8	Lincoln, NE	157	112	-28.7
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	556	417	-24.9	Des Moines, IA	271	112	-58.6
Colorado Springs, CO	421	462	9.8	Cincinnati, OH	257	115	-55.2
Austin, TX	714	501	-29.9	Akron, OH	169	121	-28.5
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	797	520	-34.7	Fort Wayne, IN	73	125	71.8
Lincoln, NE	490	542	10.5	Lexington, KY	486	126	-74.0
Denver/Aurora, CO	1072	554	-48.3	Toledo, OH	220	126	-42.5
San Jose, CA	601	555	-7.7	Columbus, OH	225	129	-42.6
San Diego, CA	1085	566	-47.9	Indianapolis, IN	367	148	-59.6
Anchorage, AK	588	584	-0.7	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	159	163	2.4
Wichita, KS	720	603	-16.2	Buffalo, NY	358	197	-44.9
Mobile, AL	3005	613	-79.6	Wichita, KS	257	199	-22.4
Las Vegas, NV	1746	621	-64.4	Lubbock, TX	459	201	-56.2
Spokane, WA	625	654	4.6	Portland, OR	221	211	-4.7
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	887	659	-25.7	Colorado Springs, CO	278	224	-19.4
San Antonio, TX	612	663	8.3	Tulsa, OK	299	227	-24.2
El Paso, TX	992	690	-30.5	Pittsburgh, PA	220	228	3.4
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	1368	705	-48.5	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	330	233	-29.5
Corpus Christi, TX	624	718	15.0	Spokane, WA	119	233	95.5
Rochester, NY	1237	730	-41.0	Denver/Aurora, CO	357	233	-34.6
Riverside, CA	1362	739	-45.8	Omaha, NE	226	235	4.0
Raleigh, NC	567	746	31.5	Kansas City, MO	490	237	-51.7
Sacramento, CA	1077	750	-30.4	New York/Yonkers, NY	329	237	-28.0
Lexington, KY	785	759	-3.3	St. Louis, MO	328	237	-27.7
Toledo, OH	1064	766	-28.0	Corpus Christi, TX	307	237	-22.7
Montgomery, AL	517	785	51.8	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	450	244	-45.8
Seattle, WA	1507	788	-47.7	Austin, TX	332	260	-21.6
Louisville, KY	847	788	-6.9	Honolulu, HI	660	261	-60.5
Omaha, NE	935	796	-14.8	Seattle, WA	271	262	-3.4
Cincinnati, OH	1230	800	-34.9	Richmond, VA	276	262	-4.9
Oklahoma City, OK	1082	809	-25.2	Chicago, IL	191	267	39.8
San Francisco, CA	1711	852	-50.2	Atlanta, GA	507	272	-46.3
Columbus, OH	1109	886	-20.1	Grand Rapids, MI	349	278	-20.4
Indianapolis, IN	851	891	4.7	San Francisco, CA	446	281	-37.0
Greensboro, NC	883	901	2.1	San Jose, CA	359	283	-21.3
Tucson, AZ	908	907	-0.2	Oklahoma City, OK	332	283	-14.9
Oakland/Fremont, CA	1211	925	-23.6	Tucson, AZ	353	283	-19.9
Pittsburgh, PA	1323	929	-29.8	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	664	286	-57.0
Fresno, CA	1242	931	-25.1	Philadelphia, PA	424	295	-30.3
New York/Yonkers, NY	2341	966	-58.8	Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	474	302	-36.3
Milwaukee, WI	1000	977	-2.3	San Antonio, TX	384	323	-15.9
Shreveport, LA	1272	979	-23.0	Washington, DC	449	327	-27.1
Dallas/Garland/Plano/Irving, TX	1793	1024	-42.9	Detroit, MI	457	336	-26.5
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	1351	1082	-19.9	Jersey City, NJ	590	338	-42.8
Portland, OR	1792	1097	-38.8	Montgomery, AL	521	349	-33.0
Jacksonville, FL	1835	1115	-39.2	Birmingham, AL	548	356	-35.0
Houston, TX	1388	1119	-19.4	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	379	371	-2.2
Tulsa, OK	1334	1125	-15.7	Memphis, TN	399	371	-7.0

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	% change[a] 1990-2000		1990	2000	% change 1990-2000
Baton Rouge, LA	1975	1129	-42.9	Houston, TX	500	374	-25.2
New Orleans, LA	2259	1131	-49.9	Raleigh, NC	379	405	6.9
Grand Rapids, MI	1599	1134	-29.1	San Diego, CA	661	407	-38.4
Birmingham, AL	1577	1161	-26.4	Tacoma, WA	433	414	-4.3
Albuquerque, NM	1331	1168	-12.2	Baton Rouge, LA	334	417	24.9
Buffalo, NY	1608	1186	-26.2	Newark, NJ	603	418	-30.7
Stockton, CA	1245	1187	-4.7	El Paso, TX	488	424	-13.2
Cleveland, OH	1818	1194	-34.3	Louisville, KY	262	427	63.0
Jersey City, NJ	1877	1199	-36.1	Nashville, TN	405	428	5.8
Richmond, VA	1590	1200	-24.5	Sacramento, CA	625	442	-29.3
Charlotte, NC	2303	1202	-47.8	Oakland/Fremont, CA	751	474	-36.8
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	2271	1246	-45.1	Charlotte, NC	622	474	-23.7
Lubbock, TX	599	1269	111.8	Las Vegas, NV	135	477	253.5
Boston, MA	2379	1297	-45.5	Greensboro, NC	522	485	-7.2
Tacoma, WA	1752	1300	-25.8	Mobile, AL	461	495	7.4
Newark, NJ	3882	1505	-61.2	Stockton, CA	484	499	3.1
Washington, DC	2458	1508	-38.7	Shreveport, LA	496	533	7.5
Memphis, TN	1488	1528	2.7	Riverside, CA	913	560	-38.7
Miami/Hialeah, FL	3291	1551	-52.9	New Orleans, LA	800	577	-27.8
Philadelphia, PA	1349	1572	16.5	Albuquerque, NM	---	584	---
Kansas City, MO	2548	1603	-37.1	Baltimore, MD	627	586	-6.6
Nashville, TN	1410	1668	18.3	Bakersfield, CA	798	588	-26.3
Chicago, IL	2963	1709	-42.3	Jacksonville, FL	610	591	-3.1
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	2741	1873	-31.7	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	681	591	-13.2
Detroit, MI	2699	2274	-15.7	Fresno, CA	732	618	-15.6
St. Louis, MO	3449	2322	-32.7	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	1318	692	-47.5
Baltimore, MD	2438	2470	1.3	Miami/Hialeah, FL	1862	1082	-41.9
Atlanta, GA	4085	2743	-32.9	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

^ The violent crime rate is the sum of all murders, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults per 100,000 pop. FBI crime data were limited in Illinois, Kansas and Kentucky; city/suburban rates in these states may be underreported.

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

--- Not available.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 10
Social Deprivation Index^ Rankings by Best 2000 Rank

Cities*				Suburbs**			
	1990	2000	Difference in Ranks		1990	2000	Difference in Ranks
Lincoln, NE	1	1	0	Lincoln, NE	1	1	0
Colorado Springs, CO	3	2	-1	Des Moines, IA	2	2	0
Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	4	3	-1	Fort Wayne, IN	6	3	-3
Madison, WI	2	4	2	Madison, WI	4	4	0
Fort Wayne, IN	8	5	-3	Omaha, NE	3	5	2
Anchorage, AK	12	6	-6	Milwaukee, WI	5	6	1
Des Moines, IA	7	7	0	Wichita, KS	7	7	0
Omaha, NE	6	8	2	Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	10	8	-2
Wichita, KS	9	9	0	Colorado Springs, CO	11	9	-2
Akron, OH	43	10	-33	Akron, OH	15	10	-5
Lexington, KY	10	11	1	Indianapolis, IN	17	11	-6
Columbus, OH	17	12	-5	Columbus, OH	14	12	-2
Jacksonville, FL	26	13	-13	Toledo, OH	18	13	-5
Spokane, WA	13	14	1	Cleveland, OH	20	14	-6
Raleigh, NC	5	15	10	Rochester, NY	8	15	7
Indianapolis, IN	14	16	2	Cincinnati, OH	21	16	-5
Oklahoma City, OK	27	17	-10	Tulsa, OK	27	17	-10
Honolulu, HI	19	18	-1	Kansas City, MO	22	18	-4
Albuquerque, NM	16	19	3	Grand Rapids, MI	24	19	-5
Tulsa, OK	24	20	-4	Denver/Aurora, CO	16	20	4
Greensboro, NC	11	21	10	Richmond, VA	25	21	-4
Austin, TX	22	22	0	Buffalo, NY	23	22	-1
Toledo, OH	41	23	-18	Pittsburgh, PA	39	23	-16
Montgomery, AL	18	24	6	Boston, MA	53	24	-29
Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	15	25	10	Spokane, WA	12	25	13
Denver/Aurora, CO	20	26	6	Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	28	26	-2
Augusta, GA	25	27	2	St. Louis, MO	30	27	-3
Tucson, AZ	34	28	-6	Oklahoma City, OK	36	28	-8
Fort Worth/Arlington, TX	37	29	-8	Austin, TX	42	29	-13
Seattle, WA	29	30	1	Lexington, KY	65	30	-35
Portland, OR	28	31	3	Seattle, WA	9	31	22
Mobile, AL	62	32	-30	Augusta, GA	55	32	-23
Lubbock, TX	23	33	10	Portland, OR	13	33	20
San Antonio, TX	51	34	-17	Memphis, TN	37	34	-3
San Diego, CA	39	35	-4	Philadelphia, PA	32	35	3
Las Vegas, NV	40	36	-4	Louisville, KY	31	36	5
Grand Rapids, MI	30	37	7	Birmingham, AL	47	37	-10
Corpus Christi, TX	42	38	-4	Tucson, AZ	56	38	-18
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN	32	39	7	Honolulu, HI	33	39	6
Bakersfield, CA	31	40	9	Atlanta, GA	40	40	0
Charlotte, NC	33	41	8	Detroit, MI	52	41	-11
San Jose, CA	36	42	6	Tacoma, WA	26	42	16
Kansas City, MO	47	43	-4	San Antonio, TX	49	43	-6
Tacoma, WA	35	44	9	Baton Rouge, LA	50	44	-6
Nashville, TN	21	45	24	Nashville, TN	34	45	11
Louisville, KY	46	46	0	Chicago, IL	19	46	27
Riverside, CA	38	47	9	Montgomery, AL	48	47	-1
Cincinnati, OH	53	48	-5	Dallas/Garland/Plano, TX	41	48	7
Pittsburgh, PA	48	49	1	Norfolk/Virginia Beach/Chesapeake, VA	62	49	-13
Sacramento, CA	45	50	5	Washington, DC	35	50	15
Baton Rouge, LA	59	51	-8	Baltimore, MD	38	51	13
Shreveport, LA	58	52	-6	Phoenix/Mesa/Glendale/Scottsdale, AZ	59	52	-7
Milwaukee, WI	44	53	9	Jacksonville, FL	43	53	10
Memphis, TN	50	54	4	Raleigh, NC	29	54	25

	Cities*				Suburbs**		
	1990	2000	Difference in Ranks		1990	2000	Difference in Ranks
Richmond, VA	54	55	1	Lubbock, TX	68	55	-13
Oakland/Fremont, CA	49	56	7	Sacramento, CA	45	56	11
Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	56	57	1	Charlotte, NC	51	57	6
Dallas/Garland/Plano, TX	55	58	3	Tampa/St. Petersburg, FL	58	58	0
Rochester, NY	57	59	2	Greensboro, NC	46	59	13
Birmingham, AL	52	60	8	Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	61	60	-1
San Francisco, CA	65	61	-4	New York/Yonkers, NY	60	61	1
New Orleans, LA	76	62	-14	Houston, TX	57	62	5
Boston, MA	66	63	-3	Mobile, AL	69	63	-6
El Paso, TX	71	64	-7	Newark, NJ	67	64	-3
Buffalo, NY	64	65	1	San Francisco, CA	63	65	2
Cleveland, OH	73	66	-7	San Jose, CA	54	66	12
Jersey City, NJ	72	67	-5	New Orleans, LA	70	67	-3
Houston, TX	63	68	5	San Diego, CA	66	68	2
Philadelphia, PA	60	69	9	Shreveport, LA	71	69	-2
Fresno, CA	61	70	9	Oakland/Fremont, CA	64	70	6
Santa Ana/Anaheim (Orange Co.), CA	68	71	3	Las Vegas, NV	44	71	27
New York/Yonkers, NY	75	72	-3	Albuquerque, NM	72	72	0
Chicago, IL	77	73	-4	Corpus Christi, TX	75	73	-2
Stockton, CA	67	74	7	Stockton, CA	73	74	1
Washington, DC	70	75	5	Riverside, CA	74	75	1
St. Louis, MO	74	76	2	Jersey City, NJ	76	76	0
Baltimore, MD	69	77	8	Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	77	77	0
Los Angeles/Long Beach/Glendale, CA	78	78	0	Miami/Hialeah, FL	80	78	-2
Detroit, MI	80	79	-1	Fresno, CA	79	79	0
Atlanta, GA	79	80	1	Bakersfield, CA	78	80	2
Newark, NJ	81	81	0	El Paso, TX	81	81	0
Miami/Hialeah, FL	82	82	0	Anchorage, AK	NA	NA	NA

^ Indicators included in index are the poverty rate, percent of adults without a high school diploma, unemployment rate, percent of population 5 and older that speaks little or no English, per capita income, and the violent crime rate.

* Where two or more cities are shown together, they belong to the same Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). In these cases, the city data were combined to create a single urban entity.

** Suburbs refers to the MSA excluding the city(ies).

[a] Tabulations are based on numbers with more decimal places than shown.

N/A: Not applicable; Anchorage city and MSA boundaries are the same.

Source: Tabulations based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000.

TABLE 11
Correlation Coefficients of Racial/Ethnic Diversity Measures with Select Quality of Life Indicators, 2000

	Extreme Poverty	Social Deprivation Index	Unemployment	Violent Crime
Percent of Population Foreign-Born				
Cities	-.049	.480***	.056	-.054
Suburbs	.166	.747***	.480***	.477***
Percent of Population Hispanic				
Cities	.009	.350**	.071	-.121
Suburbs	.601***	.854***	.726***	.465***
Percent of Population Black				
Cities	.568***	.441***	.597***	.604***
Suburbs	-.011	.106	-.026	.376**

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001

TABLE 12
Correlation Coefficients of Maternal/Infant Health Measures with Select Quality of Life Indicators, 2000

	Extreme Poverty	Concentrated Poverty	Social Deprivation Index	Violent Crime
Low Birth Weight Rate				
Cities	.529***	.503***	.424***	.581***
Suburbs	-.009	-.001	-.082	.147
Early Prenatal Care Rate				
Cities	-.260*	-.164	-.291*	-.203
Suburbs	-.532***	-.393**	-.520***	-.205
Percent of Births to Teens				
Cities	.608***	.611***	.305**	.393**
Suburbs	.642***	.554***	.494***	.368**

* p<.05, ** p<.01, *** p<.001

Notes

[1] D.P. Andrulis, L. M. Duchon, and H. M. Reid, *Dynamics of Race, Culture and Key Indicators of Health in the Nationıs 100 Largest Cities and Their Suburbs* (Brooklyn, NY: SUNY Downstate Medical Center, February 2003).

[2] U.S. Census Bureau., Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables, and Metropolitan Areas and Components, 1999, with FIPS Codes; 2002 < www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>.

[3] J.D. Kasarda, "Inner-city Concentrated Poverty and Neighborhood Distress: 1970-1990," *Housing Policy Debate*, 4, no. 3 (1990): 253-302; Fannie Mae Foundation, The Poorest Become Poorer (2003); M. Orr, C. N Stone, C. Stumbo, *Concentrated Poverty and Educational Achievement: Politics and Possibility in the Baltimore Region* (Baltimore: University of Maryland).

[4] A. J. Schulz, D. R. Williams, B.A. Israel and L. B. Lempert, "Racial and Spatial Relations as Fundamental Determinants of Health in Detroit," *Milbank Quarterly* 80, no. 4 (2002).

[5] *New York City Community Health Atlas 2002* (New York: United Hospital Fund, 2002).

[6] H.J. Holzer and M.A. Stoll, *Meeting the Demand: Hiring Patterns of Welfare Recipients in Four Metropolitan Areas* (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, May 2001).

[7] D.P. Andrulis and N.J. Goodman, *The Social and Health Landscape of Urban and Suburban America* (Chicago: AHA Press, 1999).

[8] Rates for these indicators were tabulated from 1990 and 2000 natality data sets provided by the National Center for Health Statistics of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[9] CDC, "Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight Among Black and White Infants-United States, 1980-2000," *MMWR* 51, no. 27 (12 July 2002).