

## The Future of Cities

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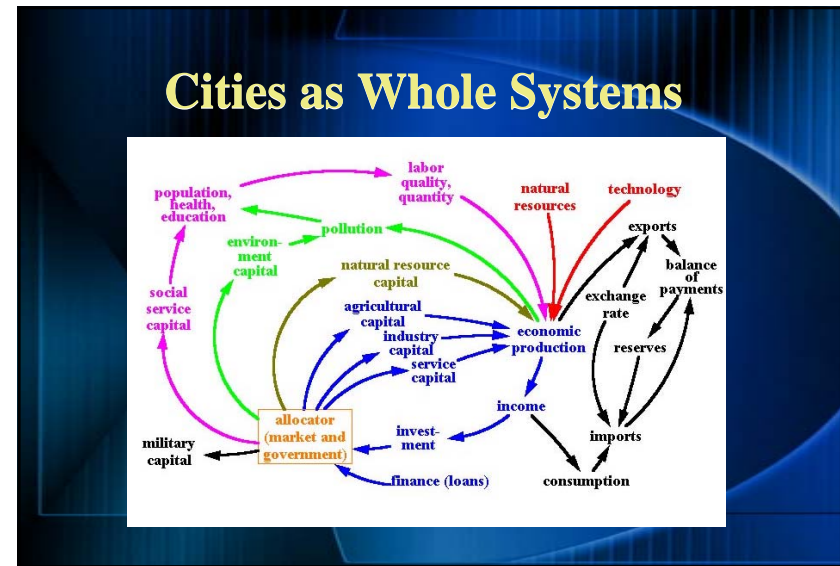
## The Future of Cities

- Reflect on how quality of life studies can aide future studies
- Consider whole economic models for cities.
- How U.S. cities are using indicators to enhance quality of life.
- Look at sample indicator data.
- Learn how networks of researchers can cooperate in developing agreed upon community indicators.

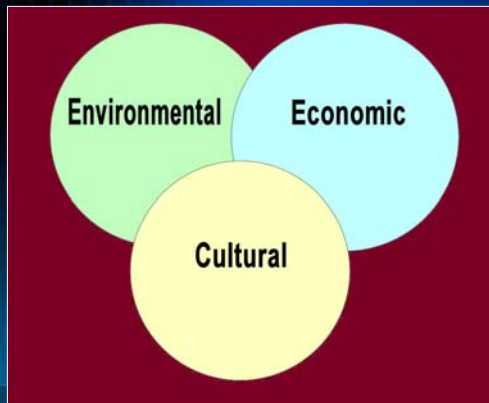


## Millennium Communities?

How do we help cities cultivate foresight?

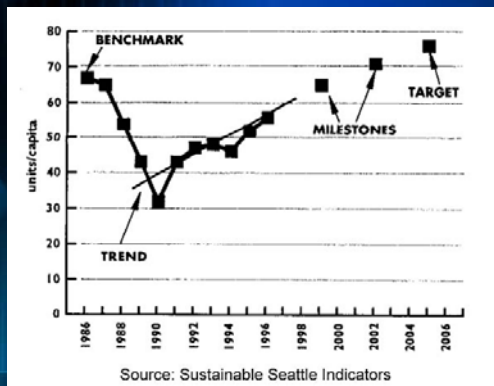



## Cities as Whole Systems




ENVIRONM	CULTURAL	ECONOMIC
Oil & gas reserve life	Poverty	Premature mortality
Energy use intensity	Income distribution	Infant mortality
Agricultural sustainab.	Unemployment	Obesity
Timber sustainability	Underemployment	Suicide
Forest fragmentation	Paid work time	Drug use (youth)
Parks & wilderness	Household work	Auto crashes
Fish & wildlife	Parenting & eldercare	Divorce
Wetlands & Peatlands	Free time	Crime
Water quality	Volunteerism	Problem gambling
Air quality	Commuting time	Voter participation
Greenhouse gas emis.	Life expectancy	Educational attainm.
Carbon budget deficit		
Hazardous waste		
Landfill waste		
Ecological footprint		
		Economic growth
		Economic diversity
		Trade
		Disposable income
		Weekly wage rate
		Personal expenditures
		Transportation expend.
		Taxes
		Savings rate
		Household debt
		Public infrastructure
		Household infrastruct.

## Indicators & Futures



## The Future of Cities

- Meet your neighbor  
Name, City
- My interests as a futurist in cities began...



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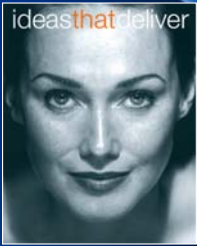
## Why Do We Have Cities?

- Centers of trade and commerce
  - Larger markets
  - Often developed at seaports and rivers
- More efficient to consolidate
  - Suppliers
  - Producers
  - Distributors
  - Workers
- Factory production
  - Specialization of labor
  - Economies of scale




## Cities as Incubators for Ideas

- *David Brooks – Weekly Std & Lehrer report*  
Creatives flock to cities
- *Richard Florida- Carnegie-Mellon Univ*  
Rise of the creative class => transformation of community, work, leisure, and everyday life



## Decline of Cities: 60's - 70's

- Automobile → expansion of suburbs
  - Increased affluence
  - Federal and local subsidies
- Concentration of poverty/racial strife/crime
- Demographic – baby boomers



## A better future for cities?



- 21<sup>st</sup> century → suburbs less attractive
  - more single person households
  - more aging households
- Traffic congestion/loss of time
- Increased affluence → greater demand for cultural amenities
- Declines in crime and racial strife

## Sustainable Cities



- Positioned to meet needs of 21<sup>st</sup> century
- Develop ways to handle traffic congestion
  - More mixed use development
  - More “walkable” neighborhoods
  - More transit friendly street designs
- Affordable housing for workers
- Practice “smart growth”...

## “Smart Growth”



1. Shapes growth to meet values & needs of today and the future
2. Considers costs of land use plans  
*Evidence that “sprawl” costs more than compact development*

## Costs of Growth

Public sector → taxpayers



- New roads, schools, parks
- Additional fire and police protection
- Civic life ?

Private sector → workers/employers

- Affordable housing
- Water and utilities
- Transportation > food > housing in 17 cities
- Value of leisure time, family time, open space

## Growth vs. Development

- Economic development: widespread and sustainable increase in the standard of living
  - Standard of living is more than income
  - Average income can increase without benefiting those at the bottom
  - Not all growth patterns are sustainable
- Economic development is *not* just about bringing in companies and jobs

## Economic Development:



### 'Hunting' vs. 'Gardening'?

Tax breaks to lure in new companies  
→ drive up wages, also land & housing costs

Invest in raising productivity levels of current citizens and businesses → higher incomes with less pressure on land & housing costs

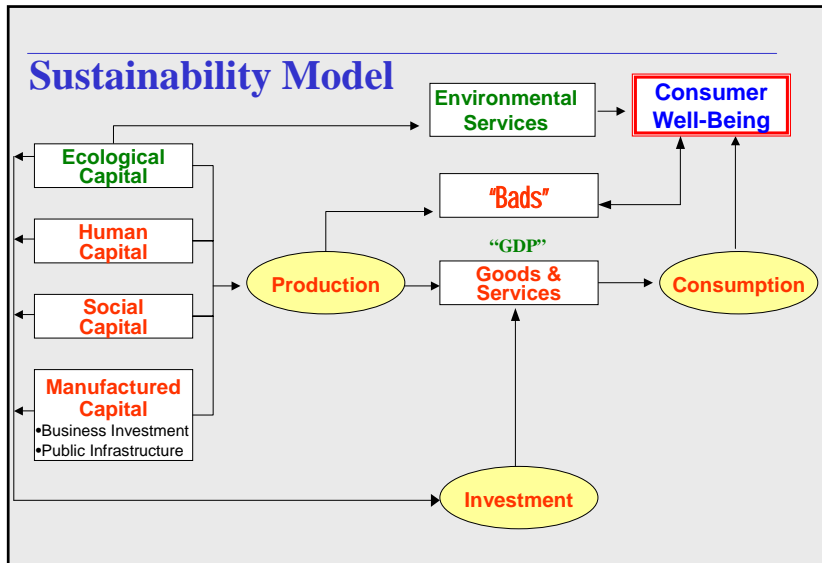


## What is sustainability?

- Maintaining the living standards of the present for future generations
- Maintaining capital stocks necessary to produce current standard of living
- Living and consuming in a way that allows the previous conditions to be met

## Traditional economic model

- Focus on market based activities
  - measurable in dollar values
- Treats natural resources as “free goods”
- Doesn't recognize productivity of public infrastructure
- Doesn't recognize productivity of home and other non-market activities

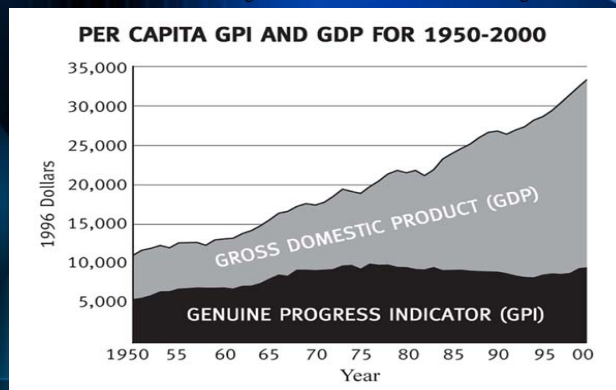


## What makes the standard of living sustainable?

- Maintain capital stocks
  - Private business investment in equipment
  - Public investment in infrastructure
  - Public & private investment → human skills
  - Public & private preservation of natural resources
  - Public & private enhancement of social capital

## The Genuine Progress Index


GDP with subtractions for costs of growth and additions for non-market goods and services



## Why have local indicators?

- Importance of place in quality of life
  - Air and water quality/toxic releases
  - Public safety and traffic congestion
  - Access to cultural and natural resources
  - Public K-12 education
  - Sense of community/neighborhoods
- Variability of local preferences
- Can influence local action or policy choices





**The Future  
of Cities**

Questions ...

- **Dr. Daphne Greenwood**  
Director, Center for Colorado  
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**Colorado Springs 2020**  
Our Town, Our Future  
Oct. 19, 2002

*Using Local Indicators  
To Measure Quality Of Life*



**TYPES OF COMMUNITY  
INDICATOR STUDIES**

- **QUALITY OF LIFE**
- **SUSTAINABILITY STUDIES**
- **HEALTHY COMMUNITIES**

- We looked a variety of community study comparisons:  
Jacksonville FL; Austin TX; and Seattle WA

### TYPES OF INDICATORS

- DEMOGRAPHIC
- ECONOMIC
- EDUCATION
- ENVIRONMENT
- HEALTH
- HOUSING
- PUBLIC SAFETY
- TRANSPORTATION
- SOCIAL

### CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

- RELIABILITY
- VALIDITY
- SENSITIVITY TO CHANGE
- ACCESSIBILITY
- POLICY RELEVANCE
- EASILY UNDERSTOOD
- COMPREHENSIVE
- STANDARDIZATION

**TABLE 1. ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
Child poverty rate	14.1			15.7
Hourly wage rate for single worker with child to meet basic needs level	\$12.73-16.97			
% of children below basic need level/on school lunch program	27.6		46.5	33
Median home price/median income	2.9		2.25	
% of households able to purchase median priced home	62	59		
Rental affordability	82	59		
Rate of change of median income/rate of change in CPI	1.55	3.6		
% avg rent above affordability for low income households				60
% of new businesses surviving 3+ yrs		75.6		
% of new businesses surviving 3+ yrs		75.6		
% of total jobs in public sector	15.8	21.5		
% of total jobs from top 10 private employers		11.1		16
% of new jobs in top 10 industry sectors		37		

**TABLE 2. ENVIRONMENTAL AND LAND USE INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
Toxic releases in lbs, annually	750,000	243,296		750,000
Solid waste generated per capita per day		8.6		8.1
Solid waste recycled per capita per day				4.0
Good air quality days	328		325	320
Days not meeting nati ozone standards	0	20		
Open space/park acreage per 1000	27.6	60.3	13.02	
% living near urban open space				87
Newly platted acreage as % of total undeveloped land approved for conversion		1.06		
Water bodies meeting state standards (%)		45.5	59	
Daily per capita water consumption (gal)	127	194	49.6	92.5
% of land surface impervious to water				32
Gasoline consumption per capita, annual	623		607	530



**TABLE 3. HEALTH AND PUBLIC SAFETY INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
	<b>% with no health insurance</b>	13.4	20	8
Emergency room use for non-emergencies				89.6
% reporting good health status/health care	90.3	51	62	
% with prenatal care in first trimester	84			
% of babies born at low birthweight	9			5.7
Infant mortality rate per 1000	7		10.2	
% of youth (12-17) reporting alcohol use			51	
Packs of cigarettes sold per person			90	
Lung cancer deaths per 100,000	38.8		61.2	
<b>Suicides per 100,000</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>		
% feeling safe walking at night	70		62	
Indexed crime rate per 100,000	5210	6373	6900	
Family violence/child abuse reports per 1000	6.8	10	13.5	

**TABLE 4. CIVIC INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
	<b>% of registered voters voting in local elections</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>
% reporting trust in city leaders/govt	47		71	
% believing city moving in right direction	63			
% reporting very good quality of life	58			55
% perceiving racism a local problem			49	
Racial disparities in juvenile courts		1.8		3.3
% volunteering time without pay		47	67	
% who know or help neighbors		72		56

**TABLE 5. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
	High school graduation rate	81		59
% of students at or above grade level according to state test		74	18 math 9 reading	
% of licensed child care workers replaced annually		31		
% attending artistic or cultural activities during past year		61	40	69
Library circulation per capita	9		4.9	10.2

For data sources and more discussion of local indicator projects and their uses see Greenwood, Daphne, 2001. "Using Local Indicators to Measure Quality of Life: A Preliminary Look at the Pikes Peak Region." Working Paper #106, Center for Colorado Policy Studies, University of Colorado- Colorado Springs. <http://web.uccs.edu/ccps>

**TABLE 6. TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS**

INDICATOR	Colo Spgs (El Paso Cty) 2000	Austin (Travis Cty) 2000	Jacksonville (Duval Cty) 2000	Seattle (King Cty) 1998
	% with commuting time < 25 minutes	91		70
Average work commute (min)	18.8	21.4		
Vehicle miles per capita (daily)	21.9	27.6		25.9
<b>Vehicle accidents per 1000</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>
% street miles with sidewalks	76			80
Street miles with striped bike lanes				16
Direct air flight destinations daily	12		59	

### BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY INDICATOR STUDIES

- Benchmark Studies
- Time Series and Trend Analysis
- Community: Present & Future Direction
- Local Level Implementation of Change
- Policy Makers and Local Government
- Construction of Community Stories
- Community Future Scenarios

### LESSONS LEARNED

- Quality of Life vs Sustainability
  - Local Agency Culture and Language
  - Sustainability Data
- Original Sources
- National And State Indicators
- Study Correlation Challenges
- Standardization/Best Practices

### LESSONS LEARNED

- Indicator Database Needed
- Be Flexible/Alternative Study
  - City, State And Nation
- Successful Data Collection:
  - Relationship Building
  - Buy Lunch
  - Be Persistence



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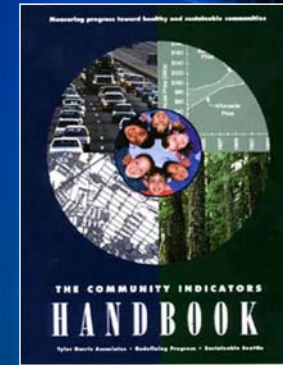
Questions ...

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## Resources

- Model Indicator Projects
  - Sustainable Seattle:  
<http://www.sustainableseattle.org>
  - Jacksonville Quality of Life  
<http://www.jcci.org>
  - City of Austin: Sustainable Communities  
<http://www.ci.austin.tx.uc/sustainable/>

## Community Indicators Handbook



[www.redefiningprogress.org](http://www.redefiningprogress.org)

## Resources

- National Networks
  - Sustainable Measures:  
<http://www.sustainablemeasures.com>  
Database of Indicators  
Free Training Materials
  - Center for Colorado Policy Studies  
<http://web.uccs.edu/ccps>  
Program on Growth Issues  
Policy Briefs, Working Papers, Consultations

## Thank you



Your friends in Colorado