CENTRAL CITY BUSINESSES— PLANS AND PROBLEMS

A STUDY

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY

OF THE

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES



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LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL

JANUARY 12, 1979.

To the Members of the Joint Economic Committee:

Transmitted herewith is a study entitled "Central City Businesses—Plans and Problems." This study was prepared by the committee staff and examines the business intentions of over 1,300 firms in 10 cities and the effect of city traits in shaping those decisions.

The study was funded by the Joint Economic Committee's Special Study on Economic Change (SSEC). The SSEC is charged with the responsibility of providing a long-range analysis of the Nation's eco-

nomy and its implications for the future.

It is understood that the views contained in this study do not necessarily reflect the views of individual committee members.

Sincerely,

RICHARD BOLLING, Chairman, Joint Economic Committee.

January 9, 1979.

Hon. Richard Bolling, Chairman, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to transmit herewith a staff study prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy of the Joint Economic Committee entitled "Central

City Businesses—Plans and Problems."

It provides an indepth assessment of the business climate and problems in 10 large central cities. It also documents the intention of firms to increase or reduce their work force and to expand or contract their operations. Further, the study analyzes some of the city characteristics which may influence these decisions.

This study was not intended to ignite regional or inter-city controversy, but to provide valuable information to Congress, the executive branch, and local governments in formulating economic

development programs and policies.

The study was conducted by Deborah Norelli Matz of the committee staff.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,
Cochairman,
Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy.

JANUARY 3, 1979.

Hon. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD,

Cochairman, Subcommittee on Fiscal and Intergovernmental Policy, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. MOORHEAD: Transmitted herewith is a staff study entitled "Central City Businesses—Plans and Problems." The study provides a detailed analysis of business intentions and needs in 10 central cities. In particular, the study analyzes the decisions of firms to alter their location and work force and the characteristics of cities which affect

The committee is deeply appreciative of the cooperation and assist-

ance provided by the following:

Ĉarl Backman, Senate Computer Center

David Birch, Massachusetts Institute of Technology,

Center of Neighborhood and Regional Change

Craig Boyle, Senate Computer Center

G. Thomas Cator, Senate Small Business Committee

Royce Crocker, Congressional Research Service, Library of Con-

gress

Edwin Dale, Economic Stabilization Subcommittee, House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Bernard Weinstein, University of Texas at Dallas; Southern

Growth Policies Board

In addition, we are particularly indebted to Thomas Muller of the Urban Institute for his invaluable suggestions and extensive assist-

ance in reviewing the manuscript.

The study was conducted by Deborah Norelli Matz of the committee staff. Research assistance was provided by Ginger Reich. The burden of typing the manuscript was borne by Carole Geagley. Valuable administrative assistance was provided by David Battey and Michael Nardone.

Sincerely,

JOHN R. STARK, Executive Director, Joint Economic Committee.

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CENTRAL CITY BUSINESSES-PLANS AND PROBLEMS

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

The Joint Economic Committee has long had a keen interest in the economic condition of our nation's cities. In recent years, the committee and its various subcommittees have held hearings and conducted studies to determine the economic health and needs of our cities.

Our cities, like the residents within them, are not monoliths. While some are still experiencing population and job reductions or only slow improvements with the national economic recovery, others appear to be thriving. The private sector, it seems, holds the key to the economic well-being of and disparity between city economies. The private sector is vital in both providing employment opportunities and generating the tax revenues necessary to provide local services. Since it is now recognized by most local officials that economic development or redevelopment policies are pivotal to ensuring a successful future for our cities, competition to attract industry is fierce. Both at the local and Federal levels, public officials have been planning, creating and implementing programs and policies intended to keep existing firms in cities, encourage their expansion and attract new firms, as well.

However, the differences between cities, and the lack of sufficient information on business needs, business climate, and the factors which determine business climate have rendered this job extremely difficult. Thus, it was felt that a survey of a large number of central city businesses in a select number of cities would make a significant contribution toward meeting our information needs. The collection and dissemination of such information is essential as a first step in assisting

local jurisdictions.

This survey was mailed to a probability sample of 2,611 firms in 10 central cities. Of these, 288 were sent to wrong addresses, or were otherwise unusable resulting in a final sample of 2,323 firms. Ultimately, 1,290 usable responses were received. The cities included in the survey were Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Seattle, and St. Louis. The results of the survey led to a division of the 10 cities into three categories of "business climate"—most favorable, somewhat favorable and least favorable. (See section on Business Climate for explanation.)

The results of the survey indicate that:

I. DISPARITIES BETWEEN GROWING AND DECLINING CITIES WILL CONTINUE

In all three city categories, most favorable, somewhat favorable and least favorable business climate, a larger percentage of firms is plan-

ning to increase their work force and expand their operations at their present location than is planning to reduce their work force or operations. This trend is stronger, however, in cities with the most favorable business climate than in cities with the least favorable business climate.

The difference between the percentage of firms which have decided to expand their operations in the most favorable category and those which have decided to expand in the least favorable category as well as an analysis of the percentage of firms in each category planning to reduce their operations, indicates that the disparities between growing and declining cities are still occurring. In cities which are perceived to have the most favorable business climate, 44 percent of the firms will be increasing employment and 39 percent expanding their operations at their present location in the near future. This contrasts with only 25 percent which plan to increase employment and 22 percent which plan to expand in cities perceived to have the least favorable business climate.

It is apparent, based on firm considerations to expand or reduce their operations, that the disparities between growing and declining cities will not abate in the near future. A larger percentage of firms surveyed is considering expanding their operations in the most favorable cities than in the least favorable cities. Conversely, a larger percentage of the firms in the least favorable category is considering reducing their operations than in the most favorable category. In fact, in the least favorable category, twice as many responses indicated negative actions being considered (moving, selling, going out of business, and reducing operations) than positive actions (expanding). This contrasts with the most favorable cities in which twice as many responses indicated consideration is being given to expanding than to taking a negative action. It appears unlikely therefore that growing or declining cities will soon witness a reversal of the current trends.

II. SMALL BUSINESSES PERFORM POORLY IN CITIES

The firms most likely to increase employment and expand operations are those with 25 to 499 employees, as opposed to the very largest or smallest firms.

The firms least likely to increase employment are the firms with 500 or more employees (27 percent). The least likely to expand their operations are those firms with fewer than 25 employees (22 percent).

These findings underscore a serious problem in our cities. There is evidence that smaller firms generally provide the greatest number of all net new jobs and expanded operations. The results of this survey suggest, however, that in cities the performance of smaller firms are, at best, equal to larger firms in these respects. As a result, significant job and capital investment expansion potential is lost. This fact may help to explain the severe economic problems encountered by many cities and the disparities between cities and suburbs. It is apparent that policies intended to assist local economies should focus on assisting small businesses to perform in cities as they do elsewhere, since small businesses generate most of the net new jobs.

III. FINANCIAL FIRMS LEAD EXPANSIONS OF EMPLOYMENT AND OPERATIONS

The finance sector has the largest percentage of firms planning to increase employment (45 percent) and expand operations (33 percent).

The smallest percentage of firms planning to increase employment is the retail firms (26 percent), while the largest percentage planning

work force reductions is in manufacturing (8 percent).

The smallest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations is the transportation-public utilities firms (24 percent) and construction firms (25 percent).

IV. CITY'S QUALITY OF LIFE MORE IMPORTANT THAN BUSINESS-RELATED FACTORS

The perceived business climate of a city closely parallels the perceived quality of life in that city. Six of the seven variables viewed as most important by the respondents are overall city attributes and not necessarily business-related factors. They are:

(1) City government attitude toward business.

(2) Crime level.

(3) Adequacy of public facilities.(3) Adequacy of public facilities.

(4) Market demand for product or services.

(5) Adequacy of public services.

(6) Quality of city's schools.(7) Cultural attractions.

Tax rates, business costs and labor factors, in general, are not viewed as important as the quality of life characteristics.

When comparing cities, the greatest disparities perceived by the respondents, once again, are in the quality of life characteristics.

The greatest perceived disparities between cities with the most favorable business climate and those with the least favorable are, in the following order:

Quality of city's schools.

Labor cost.

Adequacy of public facilities.

Crime level.

City government attitude toward business.

Personal tax rate.

One of the primary policy conclusions to be drawn is that improving the quality of life in cities where it is poor, and maintaining it where it is good, can have an important impact on decisions of firms to relocate, alter the size of their work force and reduce or expand their operations.

V. Businesses Overburdened by Regulations

The open-ended comments by respondents overwhelmingly cited the need for reduced Federal paperwork and regulations. This was the single most widely expressed sentiment and was universally stated by all types and sizes of firms in all cities.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC POLICY

The results of this survey suggest that individual programs and policies which respond to a particular business need will probably be of limited success in encouraging firms to expand or attract new firms if it is not part of a comprehensive effort to upgrade the quality of life in the city. One of the primary policy conclusions to be drawn is that improving the city quality of life where it is poor can have a significant impact on decisions firms make regarding location and work force changes.

While in selected instances, government incentives may influence locational choice, it appears that firms consider pleasant, hospitable surroundings to be of paramount importance in their site selection. The data indicate that even in cities with the most favorable business climate, several important characteristics were viewed negatively, such as the crime level, personal tax rate and energy cost. However, in almost every instance, the characteristics of the cities with

the least favorable business climate were rated lower than the characteristics of the cities with the most favorable business climate.

In particular, the survey reinforces the need to address the problems experienced by small businesses in cities. Small businesses possess the greatest potential for net new job creation and operation expansions. Evidence suggests that small businesses generate a large percentage of all the new jobs and in general the smaller the business the more likely it is to expand. Small businesses in cities, however, are not following this pattern. The results of this survey suggest that in cities smaller firms are at best equal to large firms with respect to planned expansion of work force and operations. As a result, significant job and capital investment expansion potential are lost. This fact may help to explain the severe economic problems encountered by many cities and the disparities between cities and their suburbs. It is apparent that policies intended to assist local economies should focus on assisting small businesses to perform in cities as they do elsewhere, since small businesses generate most of the new jobs.

In addition, it is important that economic development activities not be conducted in a vacuum. While programs to reduce labor costs, financing costs and taxes are important they should be part of an overall effort to upgrade the quality of life through improved schools, services, and public facilities. While the Federal Government can, and in the past has attempted to assist in many of these areas, they remain essentially the domain of local governments. Local tax rates and, most particularly, the city government attitude toward business are not only important, but also vary significantly between the most favorable and least favorable cities. These characteristics are determined exclusively by local government. This survey reinforces the importance of joint public-private efforts in resolving local problems and in designing suitable approaches to making cities more livable. Regardless of Federal initiatives, however, if the city government attitude toward business and the quality of life are not perceived as positive, the effectiveness of discrete programs and policies is likely to

be diminished.

COMMENTS BY RESPONDENTS

Following are some of the specific suggestions received from respondents on the appropriate government response to business needs. Generally, they fall into four distinct categories: Reducing regulations and paperwork, providing tax relief, assisting small businesses, and improving the quality of life in cities.

ATLANTA

"In order to interest the business community in the core urban area, the Federal Government must do the following: (1) Create a special tax (investment credit or property) that would provide economic relief for building or relocating into the core area. (2) Subsidize the business for hiring and training the urban unskilled unemployed. The Government could pay a direct subsidy per person employed or grant tax credits. (3) Lower property taxes that provide investment disincentives. Core urban areas have come to be havens for the nontaxable, nonprofit institution, leaving the remaining businesses an unbearable tax burden.

"Less government interference.

"Our No. 1 problem is labor. We need an efficient public personnel agency which will bring employers together with those who sincerely want to work. . . ."

DALLAS

"Just please get government out of business. Quit regulating! Let business do what should be done—employ people—make reasonable profits and grow!

"The need is the availability of nonskilled employees that are mature and reliable. Training can be provided if the people are

available.

"Some of the problems or needs affecting employers of inner city employers include adequate public transportation, low cost public parking and availability of day-care centers for children."

Detroit

"Complete revamping of work force and social assistance programs to bring unskilled individuals back into the labor market that are now prevented from working by government programs.

"Tax credits for businesses that are forced to train employees in basic clerical skills, i.e., typing and shorthand. Our labor market is such that we must hire clerical persons with less than adequate skills

and then train them.

"Aid in obtaining capital for expansion for small and medium size businesses. . . ."

Los Angeles

"Stop paying benefits to unemployed that equal or exceed wages paid by industry. The present system tends to reward people for not

working.

"The increasing burden of compliance with the rules of the various regulatory bodies substantially increases costs both to the business organization and the ultimate consumer. This trend, if not reversed, could have dire economic consequences."

MINNEAPOLIS

"Reduce the capital gains tax so that small business has a better chance of survival in urban areas, and for that matter, anywhere else. . . .

"Reduce paperwork for reports, and so forth.

"Reduce capital gains tax."

"Reduce Federal expenditures.

"Direct grants to cities for commercial and industrial area rehabilitation."

New York

"The Federal Government needs to help urban areas by creating a better overall environment. The environment can be substantially improved through reducing unemployment; this can be done only by creating incentives which will provide light manufacturing jobs suitable to the unskilled workers who are the predominant number on the unemployment roles. Correction of the unemployment problem should help correct some of the other problems such as crime, deteriorating housing, etc. The long-term solution would require massive aid to education, but this aid must be channeled into specific remedial programs and not to merely raise the present salaries of administrators and teachers.

"The Federal Government, through administration of welfare and unemployment compensation programs, should also devise incentives for people on these roles to move from areas of high unemployment to areas of relative labor shortages. The true unemployment rate of the country and of any given area is not now being measured accurately enough to provide the necessary information for such a program.

"Eliminate improper interferences by all levels of government and regulatory agencies which are arbitrary, inappropriate, and incon-

sistent with underlying statutes."

PHOENIX

"Stop government interference-let business operate without as-

sistance and it will be alright.

"The most obvious (solution) is to reduce Federal Government involvement in small business. The interference jeopardizes any incentive for staying in business. Help should be in the form of less government controls. Small business is "choking to death" on government regulations."

PITTSBURGH

"(1) Encourage capital investment by increasing investment tax credit, and shortening depreciation periods. (2) Be more reasonable on environmental regulations. (3) lessen the burden of government data

requirements that business must prepare.

"Lower cost on financing and better conditions for the central city as far as labor, location and perhaps land donations would be useful. Actually, the Federal Government could only help on loans at lower rates (tax-free) or funds to permit local area to provide needed services."

SEATTLE

"Allow investment tax credit on real property in the inner cities. Grant low interest loans to small business within the inner city.

"What we need is less involvement by the Federal Government. Federal support programs aren't a windfall. Every dollar received probably costs \$2 in taxes!"

St. Louis

"As far as St. Louis is concerned, the best way that the Federal Government can assist business in urban areas is to improve the public facilities. In addition, stabilizaton of the economy of the local government unit would be beneficial. If possible, the various Federal programs which presently assist cities should be better coordinated and

simplified.

"Încrease and improve personal and business safety and security in urban areas. People will move away from areas where their personal safety is at risk and where schools are of low caliber and high risk to their children. When families leave neighborhoods, businesses fail and leave. And larger businesses and industry is faced with increasing vandalism and employment problems. The collapse begins when security lessens. Federal assistance in funding and training of policeand supporting them in the courts would be two major steps.

"In the order listed (the Federal Government should):

"(1) Reduce Government spending.

"(2) Control money supply.

"(3) Reduce real taxes. "(4) Reduce regulations."

METHODOLOGY

SELECTION OF CITIES

The 10 central cities selected for the survey are all large, industrial cities. Consideration was given to geographic dispersion and representation of economically growing and shrinking cities. The cities are as follows:

AtlantaNew YorkDallasPhoenixDetroitPittsburghLos AngelesSeattleMinneapolisSt. Louis

SELECTION OF FIRMS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Program on Neighborhood and Regional Change maintains a computer file of 5.6 million U.S. business establishments obtained through Dun & Bradstreet records. By using MIT's computer system, known as ACCESS, a probability sample of 300 firms was drawn for each city. The firms were not con-

strained to a particular size or industrial category.

However, the sample was weighted toward larger employers. The committee's interest in developing this survey was not merely to generate information on firms, but also on employment. We sought to learn what was occurring to the employers of people. The sampling methodology therefore utilized employees rather than firms as the basis for selection. For each city, a random list of firms was converted into a random list of employees. Employees were selected at a given interval and the firms in which the individual worked became part of the sample. As a result, large employers were significantly more likely than small employers to be selected. In fact, a firm's probability of selection was exactly proportional to its number of employees. If no weighting had been utilized, a very large proportion of the sample would have been firms with fewer than four employees.

While there are some limitations connected with using the Dun & Bradstreet data, their files include businesses employing approximately 80 to 82 percent of all U.S. employees. Services, particularly professional services as doctors, lawyers, et cetera, tend to be underrepresented in the file. However, the broad scope and easy availability of these data replaced it writely for the score itter any availability.

of these data rendered it suitable for the committee's purpose.

SAMPLE SIZE

Of the sample of 3,000 firms, Dun & Bradstreet provided the names and addresses of 2,611 establishments. Each of these 2,611 firms was sent a survey. (See appendix for sample of survey instrument.) The survey instrument sent to each city was identical but for the name

of the particular city the form was sent to, which was identified

throughout the questions.

Each firm was asked to respond to the questions only for the branch or firm whose name appeared on the mailing label even if other branches, plants or subsidiaries were owned by the same firm or located in the same city.

After the initial mailing, nonrespondents received two additional copies of the survey, sent several weeks apart. In all, 288 surveys were returned due to incorrect addresses, or were otherwise unusable and 1,033 firms did not respond. Surveys which were not usable fell into three categories:

(1) Firms located outside of the central city.

(2) Public rather than private organizations, that is, U.S.

Army, school boards, et cetera.

(3) Firms which had gone out of business in the past year. Ultimately, the sample size included 2,323 establishments, of which 1,290 usable responses were received. Of these, 399 have fewer than 25 employees, 332 have 25 to 99, 346 have 100 to 499 and 205 have a work force of 500 employees or more.

There are 516 firms included in the most favorable business category, 547 in the somewhat favorable category, and 227 in the least

favorable category.

The industrial categories are as follows: 2

93 construction firms.

282 manufacturing firms.

75 transportation/public utility firms.

155 wholesale firms.

159 retail firms.

129 finance firms.

384 service firms.

¹ For eight firms, the size of the work force is unknown.

² Ten agriculture, forestry and fishery firms and three mining firms which responded were not included in the analyses by industrial sector.

I. BUSINESS CLIMATE

The preparation of this survey was based on the thesis that, the business owners' and managers' perception of a city's business climate is highly correlated with firm decisions to expand, contract or relocate. In formulating the survey, it was felt that the perception of business climate is the sum total of many factors—some seemingly nonbusiness in scope—and that the perception varies from one individual to the next. The premise was that regardless of specific data on factors which combine to form the business climate, perception of the climate itself influences firm decisions.

In the first question, the respondents were asked to rate the business climate in their city from highly favorable to highly unfavorable. Thus, we were able to obtain for each city, the percentage of firms in each city which felt the business climate was favorable and those which felt it was unfavorable.

The results were as follows:

TABLE 1.-PERCEPTION OF BUSINESS CLIMATE

City	Number of respondents	Favorable 1	Unfaverable 1	Expressed no opinion 1
Dallas Seattle Phoenix Atlanta Pittsburgh St. Louis Minneapolis Los Angeles Detroit New York City	140 133 147 116 141 141 154 130 127	98. 6 88. 0 82. 3 81. 9 57. 5 57. 4 56. 5 53. 1 30. 7 27. 2	0 5.3 4.1 3.4 11.3 14.2 24.7 10.0 33.9 39.5	1. 4 6. 7 13. 6 14. 7 31. 2 28. 4 18. 8 36. 4 33. 3

¹ Percentage of respondents in each city.

Perception of Business Climate

Based on the response to the question of perception of business climate, the cities were divided into three categories:

Highly favorable: Cities in which at least 80 percent of the respondents viewed the business climate as favorable and less than 10 percent as unfavorable:

Dallas Phoenix Seattle Atlanta

Somewhat favorable: Cities in which more than 50 percent, but less than 80 percent, of the responses were favorable and between 10 to 25 percent were unfavorable:

Pittsburgh Minneapolis
St. Louis Los Angeles

Least favorable: Cities in which less than 35 percent of the responses were favorable and more than 30 percent were unfavorable:

Detroit New York City

It should be noted that in general the smallest percentage of respondents who felt their city's business climate was favorable, the greater the percentage who expressed no opinion. In 8 of the 10 cities surveyed, of the respondents who did not view the business climate as favorable, a larger percentage expressed "no opinion" than "unfavorable." It appears there is a reluctance to indicate an unfavorable business climate and it might not be unreasonable to infer that those who expressed no opinion viewed the business climate more negatively than positively.

The analysis of the results of the survey which follows focuses on the variation in firm decisions between the city categories and the extent of the variation. Further, consideration is given to firm size (based on the number of employees) and the type of firm, that is, manufacturing, service, finance, wholesale, retail, public utilities-

transportation, and construction.

II. CHANGES IN WORK FORCE

All firms were asked whether in the next year they had plans to increase, decrease, or keep about the same their number of employees. They were further asked for a breakdown by type of employee: Blue collar, white collar, and clerical.

The largest increase in employment is planned in the most favorable cities. About 45 percent of the respondents in these cities are planning increases as opposed to approximately 35 percent of the somewhat favorable cities and 25 percent in the least favorable cities.

Reductions in work force are planned by 10 percent of the firms in the least favorable category, 6 percent in the somewhat favorable category and 4 percent in the most favorable category. Similarly, 65 percent of the firms in the least favorable category plan no increases or decreases in work force, contrasted with 59 percent in the somewhat favorable category and 52 percent in the most favorable category.

The variation is best illustrated by considering individual cities. In Phoenix, 50 percent of the respondents are planning to increase their work force while in Detroit the rate is only 24 percent.

Similarly, 2 percent of the respondents in Dallas are planning work force reductions, while in New York City, 12 percent of the surveyed firms are planning to decrease employment levels.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: By CITY CATEGORY AND TYPE OF EMPLOYEE

It appears that the most favorable category has the largest percentage of firms planning to increase employment for each type of employee and the smallest percentage of firms which is planning to reduce each type of employee. As seen in the aggregate data, the opposite can be said for the firms in the least favorable category. The largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions is found in this category for each employee type. It should be noted, however, that in each category, and in each city, for each type of labor, more firms plan to increase their work force than plan to reduce it. This is true even in the least favorable cities. The greatest net differential, of course, of increase over decrease can be found in the most favorable category.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND TYPE OF FMPLOYFF

	Blue collar			W	hite colla	ır	Clerical			
	In- crease	De- crease	No change	In- crease	De- crease	No change	In- crease	De- crease	No change	
Most favorable	1 37. 6 (174)	1 5. 6 (26)	¹ 56. 8 (263)	1 37. 2 (184)	1 3. 4	¹ 59. 3 (293)	1 33. 7 (166)	1 3. 7	1 62.6	
Somewhat favorable	1 29. 1 (137)	1 6. 8 (32)	1 64. 0 (301)	1 28. 9 (151)	(17) 1 5. 7 (30)	1 65. 3 (341)	1 25. 7 (132)	(18) 1 5. 1 (26)	(308) 1 69. 2 (355)	
Least favorable	1 19. 6 (39)	1 11. 1 (22)	1 69. 3 (138)	1 17. 9 (40)	1 8. 1 (18)	1 74. 0 (165)	1 17. 0 (38)	1 8, 9 (20)	1 74. 1 (166)	

Percent of firms responding for each category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Note: Number in () is absolute number of firms.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY FIRM SIZE

In the aggregate, a greater percentage of very large firms (500 or more employees) plan to reduce their work force and a smaller percentage plan to increase their work force relative to other size categories. In net terms, the largest percentage of firms which plan to increase employees over those which plan to decrease employees in the coming year is in the two categories 25 to 99 employees and 100 to 499. A net of roughly one-third of the firms in each of these categories anticipates increases. The net percentage of the largest firms predicting increases is the lowest for all size categories—less than 20 percent.

TABLE 3.-1-YR PROJECTED WORK FORCE CHANGES: BY SIZE OF FIRM

	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1
Increase	_ 5.5	41. 9 5. 4 52. 7	41. 0 4. 6 54. 3	27. 1 9. 2 63. 8
Number of responses	403	332	368	240

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each size category.

Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SIZE OF FIRM

In each category—blue collar, white collar, and clerical—the largest percentage of firms planning increases over those planning decreases is in the size grouping 25 to 99 and 100 to 499. A net of approximately 30 percent of the firms in these size categories plan increases in blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers.

The lowest net percentage of firms planning increases in each category is the largest size (500 or more employees). Only a net of 9 percent of the firms plan increases in blue collar workers, 17 percent

in white collar, and 14 percent in clerical.

TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PROJECTING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT AND SIZE OF FIRM

1-yr work force plans	Blue collar				White collar				Clerical			
	Less than 25	25 to 99	100 to 499	500 plus L	ess than 25	25 to 99	100 to 499	500 plus	Less than 25	25 to 88	100 to 499	500 plus
Planned work force expansions	1 29. 9	1 36. 1	1 35. 0	1 19.5	1 23. 9	1 34. 1	1 35. 5	1 26. 0	1 20. 5	1 28. 8	1 34.5	1 23. 9 (56)
No change	(89) 163, 1	(104) 157.3	(114) 159.8	(43) 170.0	(78) 171.5	(109) 1 60. 9	1 60. 9	(61) 165.1	(66) 1 75. 2	(91) 166.8	(123) 1 62. 2	1 65. 8
Planned work force reductions	(188) 17.0 (21)	(165) 16.6 (19)	(195) ¹ 5. 2 (17)	(154) 1 10. 5 (23)	(233) 1 4. 6 (15)	(195) ¹ 5. 0 (16)	(127) ¹ 60.9 (218) ¹ 3.6 (13)	(153) 18.9 (21)	(242) 1 4. 3 (14)	(211) 1 4, 4 (14)	(222) 13.4 (12)	(154) 1 10. 3 (24)

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. Note: Number in () is the absolute number.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

Across the board, in each size interval, the smallest net percentage of firms planning work force increases over those planning decreases is in the least favorable category. The net percentage of firms planning increases in the least favorable category is relatively constant for 1 to 24, 25 to 99, and 100 to 499 employee firms. However, for the largest firms a larger proportion is planning work force reductions than expansions. The net percentage of large firms planning reductions is 3.4 percent.

Similarly in the most favorable and somewhat favorable categories, the largest establishments are planning the smallest net percentage of work force expansions—35 percent and 18 percent,

respectively.

Unfortunately, these data measure only the percentage of firms planning work force changes and not the magnitude of the change. However, consistent throughout the data, the smallest net percentage of firms planning work force increases is found in the largest firms. In addition, the largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions are the firms with 500 or more employees.

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

	Most favorable					Somewhat favorable				Least favorable			
_	Less than 25 ¹	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1	Less than 25 ¹	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 1	500 plus 1	Less than 25 ¹	25 to 99 ¹	100 to 499 ¹	. 500 plus ¹	
Increase	44. 0 3. 8 52. 2	48. 6 3. 6 47. 8	42. 1 4. 9 53. 0	40.5 5.4 54.1	28. 0 5. 7 66. 3	39. 0 5. 9 55. 1	45. 3 4. 7 50. 0	25. 5 7. 5 67. 0	29. 0 8. 7 62. 3	32. 8 8. 6 58. 6	25. 9 3. 7 70. 4	13. 3 16. 7 70. 0	
Nnmber of responses	159	138	164	74	175	136	150	106	69	58	54	60	

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 perceut due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY INDUSTRY TYPE

In the aggregate, the largest percentage of firms planning to increase their work force is in the finance sector—45 percent. This contrasts with the retail sector in which only 1 in 4 of the firms surveyed plans to expand the number of employees.

In net terms (increases less decreases), the largest percentage of firms planning increases again is located in the finance sector (39 percent) and the smallest in retailing (20 percent). However, in absolute percentages, the largest percentage of firms planning work force reductions is in the manufacturing sector (8 percent) and the smallest percentage is in services (4 percent).

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY INDUSTRY TYPE

	Construc- tion	Manu- facturing	Transporta- tion/public utilities	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Services
Increase Decrease Keep the same Number of responses	1 39. 6	1 38. 6	1 32. 9	1 38. 0	1 25. 6	1 44. 5	1 37. 4
	1 5. 2	1 7. 8	1 6. 6	1 6. 1	1 6. 1	1 5. 8	1 4. 2
	1 55. 2	1 53. 6	1 60. 5	1 55. 8	1 68. 3	1 49. 6	1 58. 4
	96	293	76	163	164	137	401

¹ Percentage of firms responding by industry type.

Note: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY

The data in table 7 are consistent with the work conducted by Birch 1 and by Jusenius and Ledebur. 2 They conclude that the difference in employment growth between growing and declining regions is not a factor of differential rates of job losses but is attributable to the rate at which job are replaced. The results of this survey indicate the percentage of firms planning reductions does not sharply differ from one category to the next. The difference between the percentage of firms planning reductions in the most favorable and least favorable categories is only 5 percent. The variation in the percentage of firms planning employment increases, however, is 19 percent.

TABLE 7.—PERCENTAGE OF FIRMS PLANNING CHANGES IN WORK FORCE: BY CITY CATEGORY

	Most favorable	Somewhat favorable	Least favorable
Increase	1 44. 1	1 34. 7	1 25. 3
	1 4. 3	1 5. 8	1 9. 5
	535	567	241

¹ Percentage of firms responding for each category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

¹Birch, et al., "The Behavioral Foundations of Neighborhood Change," report submitted to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, March 1977.

²Jusenius, Carol L. and Ledebur, Larry C., "Documenting the 'Decline' of the North, Economic Development Research Report, U.S. Department of Commerce, June 1978.

OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND III. BUSINESS DECIDED UPON

Firms were first asked whether in the last year they had considered:

Moving away from the city.

Expanding central city operations.

Reducing scope of city operations.

Selling in lieu of going out of business.

Going out of business.

None of the above.

Next they were asked if a decision had been made regarding any of the above options.

Table 8 indicates the aggregate response:

TABLE 8.—BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON AND BEING CONSIDERED

	Considered 12	Decided 3
Move away from city Expand within city Reduce operations in city Sell business Go out of business None of the above	34. 7 9. 3 8. 2	3. 4 29. 9 3. 9 3. 1 . 6 59. 1

Total exceeds 100 percent due to respondents who are considering more than 1 option.
 Percentage of total responses to question.

OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY

In virtually every instance, negative decisions (reduce operations, move away, sell, go out of business) were made by a larger percentage of firms located in the least or somewhat favorable category than in the most favorable category. Conversely, 17 percent more of the firms in the most favorable category have decided to expand their central

city operations than in the least favorable category.

The magnitude of the percentage of firms and the disparity between the most favorable and least favorable category is even greater for those considering expanding (as opposed to having made a decision). The difference between the percentage of firms considering expanding in the most favorable and least favorable categories is 20 percent. In addition, the trend of a larger percentage of the firms in the least favorable category having decided upon negative options, as compared to the most favorable category is magnified when analyzing the data for those considering negative options; as is the disparity between the most favorable and least favorable categories.

In the least favorable category, twice as many responses indicated negative actions being considered (moving, selling, going out of business, reducing operations) than positive action (expanding). This contrasts with the most favorable cities in which twice as many re-

³ Percentage of firms responding to question.

sponses indicated consideration is being given to expanding than to taking negative actions. The inescapable conclusion is that a significantly larger percentage of the firms surveyed in these cities are dissatisfied with their present situation as compared to the most favor-

able category.

More specifically, for example, while nearly 40 percent of the responses from Detroit indicated negative options are being considered only 7 percent of the Dallas responses indicated negative considerations. On the other end of the scale, 47 percent of the responses from Dallas and 46 percent from Phoenix indicated expansions are being considered in central city operations, while only 20 percent of the New York responses and 22 percent of the St. Louis responses indicated such positive actions are being considered.

While the data concerning respondents who have decided upon a specific course of action provides meaningful information about what is happening in a city currently or may occur in the immediate future, an analysis of the options being considered can perhaps shed some light on the economic future of the cities. The conclusion appears to be that the disparities between growing and declining cities remain and these cities are not likely to witness a reversal of the current trends in the near future.

TABLE 9.—BUSINESS OPTIONS BEING CONSIDERED AND DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY

		Considering ¹			Decided 1	
	Most favorable	Somewhat favorable	Least favorable	Most favorable	Somewhat favorable	Least favorable
Moving away	5. 9	12.8	22.3	2, 2	3. 2	6.6
ExpandingReducing operations	45. 2	29. 0	24.8	38.7	24.7	22.0
Selling	4. 2 7. 6	10. 1 8. 4	18.5	2.0	4.5	7.0
Going out of business	1.5	3. 2	9. 2 5. 0	2.9	3.2	3.5
None of the above	43. 3	48. 2	40.8	53.6	63.7	60.8
Number of responses	529	562	238	511	534	227

¹ Percentage of responses for each category.

Business Options Decided Upon: By Firm Size

The largest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations at their present location are the 25 to 99 employee and 100 to 499 employee firms (35 percent and 33 percent, respectively). A similar percentage of the largest firms is planning to expand—31 percent. The largest firms, however, have the highest percentage of firms planning to reduce operations—8 percent. The percentage of firms planning negative actions varies between 17 percent for the smallest firms, 8 percent for the 25 to 99 employee firms, 8 percent for firms of 100 to 499, and 11 percent for the largest firms.

Unlike the data on employment increases, the lowest percentage of firms planning to expand operations is the smallest firms (22 percent). This size category also contains the largest percentage of firms planning to move (6 percent). Presumably, these firms are prospering, but do not find the central city an advantageous location in which

to expand.

Note: Options considered: Totals exceed 100 percent due to respondents who are considering more than 1 of the above options. Options decided: Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

This finding, in combination with the data on work force changes in large part provides the key to the economic problems experienced by cities vis-a-vis their suburbs and nonmetropolitan areas. Small businesses (20 or fewer employees), in general, provide the vast majority of net new jobs and the highest percentage of operation expansions. However, small firms are not thriving in cities to the extent that they are elsewhere. As a result significant employment and operation expansion potential is lost. This is a major problem facing cities today.

TABLE 10.-BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY FIRM SIZE

	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 4991	500 plus 1
Expand operations. No change Move Reduce Sell Go out of business.	61. 2 6. 0 3. 1 5. 8	35. 4 56. 6 2. 8 2. 2 2. 8 0.	32. 5 59. 8 2. 0 3. 7 2. 0 0.	31. 3 58. 1 1. 8 7. 9
Number of responses	. 381	316	348	227

¹ Percentages of firms responding for each size category. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to counding.

Business Options Decided Upon: By City Category and Size of Firm

In the most favorable category, the largest percentage of firms planning to expand at their present location is the largest firms. Over half the firms with more than 500 employees surveyed in the most favorable cities plan to expand. Since the percentage of firms in this category exceeds the percentage planning to increase employment, it can be assumed that a high proportion of the large firms involved are planning capital intensive (labor saving) investments.

In the somewhat favorable and least favorable categories the largest percentage of firms planning expansions is found in the 25 to 99 and 100 to 499 employee category. These data closely parallel the findings related to proposed changes in the work force. The greater percentage of firms in these two categories are planning to increase employment than to expand their operations, is probably attributable to the fact that some of the expanded operations will be labor intensive while some of the firms which plan to keep the size of their operations constant, may increase their work force.

TABLE 11.—BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY CITY CATEGORY AND SIZE OF FIRM

_	Most favorable					Somewhat favorable				Least favorable		
_	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 ¹	100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 1	100 to 499 ¹	500 plus 1	Less than 25 1	25 to 99 ¹	100 to 499 1	500 plus 1
Expand	28. 9 3. 9 8. 6 58. 6	43. 6 1. 5 5. 3 49. 6	38. 7 . 6 2. 6 55. 1	50. 7 2. 8 5. 6 40. 8	17. 2 7. 4 12. 3 63. 2	30. 2 . 8 2. 3 66. 7	28. 9 2. 1 9. 2 59. 9	24. 0 1. 0 8. 0 66. 0	18. 2 7. 6 12. 1 62. 1	27. 8 11. 1 11. 1 50. 0	23. 5 5. 9 5. 9 64. 7	19. 1. 8 12. 5 66. 1
Number of responses	152	133	155	71	162	129	142	100	66	54	51	56

¹ Percentage of firms of a particular size interval planning change in operation. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

Business Options Decided Upon: By Industry Type

The percentage of firms planning to expand at their present location does not vary significantly across industrial sectors. The largest percentage of firms planning to expand their operations is in the finance sector (33 percent). The lowest percentage of firms planning to expand is found in the transportation-public utility sector (24.3 percent). The difference between the sector with the greatest percentage of firms planning expansions and the lowest is only 8.3 percent.

The percentage of firms planning to expand their operations at their present location, is lower than the percentage planning to increase their work force in each industrial sector, except retailing.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMPLOYMENT INCREASES AND EXPANSION OF

The lower percentage of firms in virtually every sector planning to expand as compared with those planning to increase their work force can probably be explained by the large percentage of firms that plan to keep their plant status quo but may be expanding their work force. In the aggregate, 30 percent of the respondents are planning to expand their operations at their present location while a total of 37 percent plan to increase their work force.

Of the firms planning to increase their work force, only 52 percent are also planning to expand their operations. The remaining firms, it appears, will be increasing their work force but not their capital investment. Thus, the planned increase in employment is probably to utilize unused capacity and will not generate increased investment.

On the other hand, 64 percent of the firms planning to expand their operations at their present location are also planning to increase their work force. It can be assumed therefore that the other 36 percent are planning capital intensive expansions which will not affect their work force.

However, 26 percent of the firms planning to keep their operations status quo are planning to increase employment.

	Construc- tion 1	Manufac- turing 1	Transporta- tion/nublic utilities 1	Wholesale 1	Retail 1	Finance ¹	Services
Expand	24. 7	29. 5	24. 3	30, 2	29. 4	32.6	31. 7
No change	64. 5	56. 1	70.0	58. 4	58.8	56. 6	58. 8
MoveReduce	3.2	5. 2	2.9	4.0	1.3	2.3	3. 4
Sell	4.3	6. 6 2. 2	2.9	4. 0 3. 4	4. 4 5. 0	6. 2	2.6
Go out of business	2. 2	.4	0	3. 4 0	1.3	2. 3 0	3. 1
Number of responses	93	271	70	149	160	129	388

TABLE 12.-BUSINESS OPTIONS DECIDED UPON: BY INDUSTRIAL TYPE

¹ Percenage of firms responding for each industral type. Totals may not equal 100 percent due to rounding.

IV. CITY CHARACTERISTICS

The firms surveyed were provided with a list of 26 variables and were asked to rate each as to whether it is "strongly encouraging," or "discouraging" them to stay or expand at their present location. They were also given the option of selecting "does not apply" or "unimportant."

Table 13 indicates the relative importance of each characteristic and the difference in perception between the respondents in the most

favorable and least favorable categories.

TABLE 13.-IMPORTANCE OF CITY CHARACTERISTICS

	Importance	Mean score of	Difference		
City characteristics	ranked by response rate	Most favorable	Least favorable	of mean most leas	
ity government attitude toward business	88, 5	0, 54	0.21	0. 7	
rime level	88. 0	-, 35	1.14	.7	
deduacy of public facilities	85. 9	.74	. 32	. 4	
larket demand for product or service	85. 1	1.14	1.04	. 1	
dequacy of public services	82. 8	. 95	. 15	. 8	
uality of city's schools	82, 2	. 58	71	1. 2	
uiturai attractions	80, 6	1.03	1.03	Ō	
ost of energy	80.0	46	92	. 4	
vailability of skilled workers	78. 2	. 08	24	. 3	
ersonal tax rate	75. 6	28	-1.03	. 7	
ocal property tax rate	74.0	12	79	. έ	
abor cost	73. 9	. 09	75		
orporate tax rate	69. 1	17	91		
orporate tax ratevailability of professional employees	66. 9	. 33	08		
ost of financing	59. 4	37	49		
ost of financing ersonal ties to local neighborhood	59. 4	. 65	. 02		
ost of land	58, 8	32	33		
ax depreciation	58. 5	. 21	05		
vallability of linekilled workers	58. 3	. 15	. 19		
vailability of investment tax credit	55. 4	. 26	. 04	. 2	
vailability of short-term financing	55, 3	. 48	. 13		
vailability of land	54. 9	. 30	05		
vailability of long-term financing	52, 4	. 25	04		
vistence of labor unions	46. 6	31	66		
igh education level of workers	43. 2	. 42	. 18		
ow education level of workers	35. 2	22	51		

The first column indicates the importance of the variable but does not attach a value (negative or positive) to the variable. The score was arrived at by subtracting all the responses (for each variable) which had indicated "does not apply" or "unimportant." The remaining responses were grouped together and are given as a percentage of responses. For each variable, though the rate does not indicate direction, it does demonstrate the relative importance of each characteristic.

To arrive at the last three columns, a value ranging from +2 to -2 was assigned to each given response from strongly encouraging (+2) to strongly discouraging (-2). The last column indicates the difference between the mean score for the most favorable and least favorable category for each variable.

Thus in relative terms the seven most important variables are:

(1) City government attitude towards business.

(2) Crime level.

(3) Adequacy of public facilities.

- (4) Market demand for product or services.
- (5) Adequacy of public services.

(6) Quality of city's schools.

(7) Cultural attractions.

It is apparent that overall city characteristics, rather than particular characteristics which are associated with business, are paramount. The market demand for product or services is the only directly business-related attribute of the seven viewed as most important. The city government attitude toward business, the most important characteristic, is probably not conditioned by any one factor, but is a reflection of a combination of municipal functions and attitudes. Of the tax options, personal income tax appears to be most important, followed closely by local property tax rate.

Again, labor cost and personal tax rate being the exceptions, four of the six factors with the greatest variation between city categories are overall attributes, and not directly associated with business costs. The evidence seems to indicate that the overall quality of life in a city

is particularly significant from the business perspective.

To recap, the greatest difference between cities perceived to have the most favorable business climate and the least favorable business climate are in quality of life characteristics and not business related factors, although generally the most favorable category rates better on business related factors, as well.

Thus, the business climate is perceived as the sum total of environmental factors which directly affect the firm's owners, employees, their

families as well as the operation of the business itself.

APPENDIX

SAMPLE

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

0 (1-2)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

_(3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Atlanta.

1.	First, how would you rate the business climate in Atlanta? (Please mark an X in the appropriate space.)	
	(1) Highly Favorable(2) Favorable(3) Neither Favorable nor Unfavorable	
	(4) Unfavorable(5) Highly Unfavorable	(8)
2.	Of the cities that are listed below, which one do you feel has the most favorable business climate? (Please mark an X in only one space.)	
	(1) Atlanta(2) Los Angeles(3) Pittsburgh(4) St. Louis	
	(5) Detroit(6) Minneapolis(7) Phoenix(8) Dallas	
	(9) New York (10) Seattle	(9-10)
	2(a). Why?	
		(11-12)
3.	In the past year, have you had a problem hiring employees whose qualifications meet your needs?(1) Yes(2) No (Go to Q. 4)	(13)
	3(a). (IF "YES") What was the greatest problem (for example, not enough workers with managerial skills available)?	
		(14-15)
4.	Approximately how many blue collar workers, white collar and clerical workers do you presently	
	employ in your business in Atlanta? (For the purposes of this question blue collar workers are	
	defined as skilled and unskilled laborers, white collar workers are managerial and professional employees, and clerical includes secretarial workers.)	
	Number of blue collar workers	(16-20)
	Number of white collar workers	(21-25)
	Number of clerical workers	(26-30)
	4(a). Within the next year, do you have plans to increase, decrease or keep about the same	
	the number of employees in your business in the city of Atlanta?	
	(1) Increase(2) Decrease(3) Keep the Same	(31)
	4(b). (IF EITHER "INCREASE" OR "DECREASE") By about what percentage does your firm in the city of Atlanta expect to increase or decrease its number of blue collar, white collar, and clerical workers during the next year? (Please mark an X in the appropriate bo	x.)
	BLUE-COLLAR WORKERS DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(32)
	WHITE COLLAR WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(33)
	CLERICAL WORKERS	
	DECREASE BY INCREASE BY	
	50-100% 25-49% 10-24% 1-9% NO 1-9% 10-24% 25-49% 50-100% CHANGE	
	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)	(34)

n the	last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)
	(1) Moving away from the city of Atlanta
	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Atlanta
	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Atlanta
-	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)
	(1) Going out of business
	(1) No, none of the above considered
lf you	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?
5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:
J (4).	(1) Move away from the city of Atlanta
	(1) Expand operations in the city of Atlanta
	(1) Expand operations in the city of Atlanta (2) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Atlanta
	(1) Sell in lieu of going out of business
	(1) Sell in fled of going out of business (2) Go out of business
	(1) No, none of the above decided
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?
	if you have decided to move, where are you moving to:
(Please	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? e mark an X in all that apply.)
	(1) Number of employees
	(1) New line of products or services
	_ (1) Capital investment
6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution
	(1) Government loan
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)
	(1) State industrial development corporation
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)
	(1) Other (please specify)
6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?
. ,	(1) Yes(2) No
6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?
o(c).	(1) Yes(2) No
6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs
	the same functions as your Atlanta facility?
	(1) Yes(2) No
	If so, where?

0 (1-2)

We are interested in finding out what condition business in either encouraging or discouraging	vou to s	tav or ex	pand you	ur IIrm t	nere. r i	rtant for y	TOMILIE
list, please mark an X in the appropriate space encourages, discourages or strongly discourage the advantages or disadvantages of staying in A please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" col PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what y	s your ti tlanta?) lumn. Pl	rm to sta . If the co LEASE B.	y or exp ondition ASE YO	does no	tianta (t apply	to your lo	at are
		Strongly Encour- aging	Encour			Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees							(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing							(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate							(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions							(23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy							(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39)
							(43- (45- (47-
The Government is considering several possibly type of government policy, program or assistate (Please mark an X next to your top three cho (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cr (1) Improved public services (i.e., pc (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fed employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., h (1) Job training programs	nce wou ices only edit, acc lice, fire eral tax	elerated t, transpo	deprecia rtation, based or	ul to you tion, tax etc.)	ir comp	eany?	(49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54)

					<u>0</u> (1-2)
					(3-5)
١.	What, if any, government programs or assistance, e	ither local. St	ate or Feders	ıl has ever been	0 3 (6-7)
	utilized by your firm in Atlanta? (Please mark all t	hat apply.)		n nas ever occii	
		Local (1)		Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Loan Guarantee	(9) (10)	(21)		
	Grants for training programs	(11)		(35)	
	Grants for facility development Donation of land	(12)			
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(13)			
	Worker training	(15)	(27)	(39)	
	Site selection assistance	(16)		(40)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busineeds (e.g., sewer system, access road)		(20)	(41)	
	None	(17)	(29) (30)		
	Other (Please Be Specific)	(,,,	(55)	(12)	
		(10)	(21)	(42)	
		(19)	(31)	(43)	(44-45
	•				(46-47
	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does your bus	siness get from	n each level of	, ,
	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)				
		Local	State	Federal	
	Property tax relief	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Accelerated depreciation	(48)	(53)	(58)	
	Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(59) (60)	
	Employment tax credit	(51)	(56)		
	Other tax benefit (please specify)				
		(52)	(57)	(62)	
	In general, if you have any further ideas about how	4 F 1 16			(63-64
	ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	ttee would an	overnment n preciate havi	night assist	
	(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	omments.)	proofate navi	ng them.	
		- "		-	
					
					(65-66)
1	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE	E NUMBER	OF THE PER	SON	(63-66)
	NAME				
1	PHONE			·	

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. If you have any questions, please contact Deborah Matz at (202) 224-5171. After you have completed the questionnaire, please place it in the postage paid envelope and send it to the Joint Economic Committee, G-133 Dirksen Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510 <u>0</u> (1-2) _____(3-5) <u>0 1</u> (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Atlanta.

1.		would you ark an X in			limate in At ce.)	lanta?				
							leither Fav	orable no	r Unfavorable	
					Unfavorable					(8)
2.		ies that are ark an X in			one do you	feel has	s the <u>most</u>	favorable	business climate?	
	60.4(1)		-		les(3)	Pittsb	urgh 1 <u>.0</u> (4) St. Lo	uis	
	(5)	Detroit	(6) 1	Minneapo	lis 5 <u>.9</u> (7)	Phoen	ix 2 <u>9.7</u> (8) Dallas		
		New York	(10) !	Seattle						(9-10)
	2(a). W	hy?						<u> </u>		(11-12)
3.	In the pas	t vear, have	vou had a	a problem	hiring emp	lovees w	vhose qual	ifications r	neet your needs?	(11-12
		, ,	-	I(1) Y			No (Go t			(13)
					st problem (for exam	nple, not e	nough wo	rkers with	
	m	anagerial sk	ills availab	le)?						
	_									
										
										(14-15)
4.									do you presently ir workers are	
	defined as	skilled and	unskilled	laborers,	white collar	worker			professional	
	employee	s, and cleric	al include:		ial workers.		blue salla			(16-20
			-		Nu:					(21-25)
							clerical we			(26-30
	4(a). W	ithin the ne	xt year, do	o you hav	e plans to in	icrease,	decrease o	r keep abo	ut the same	•
					r business in					
		36.5(1) I			Decrease					(31)
	4(b). (Ii	m in the cit	INCREA ty of Atlar	ita expec	t to increase	or decr	about wha ease its nu	mber of bl	ge does your lue collar, white	
									e appropriate box)
	BLUE-CO	LLAR WO	RKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCI	REASE BY	<i>,</i>	•
	1.9	1.9	5.7	1.9	85.8	17.0	22.6	5.7	7.5	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	MAUTE C	OLLAR WO	DEFE							
	WHITEC	DECREA					INC	REASE BY	•	
			135 01		ا <u>احم</u> ا	50.3				
	1.8 50-100%	1.8 25-49%	10-24%	[5.4] 1-9%	85.7J NO	1-9%	17.9 10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	30-100%	23-4970	10-2470	1-970	CHANGE		10-2470	23-4970	30-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	SE BY		_		INC	REASE BY	,	
	3.5	1.8		5.3	1 12.11	86.8	8.8		1.8	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	. NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In th	he last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	4.	9 (1) Moving away from the city of Atlanta	(35)
	33.	3 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Atlanta	(36)
	5.	7 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(37)
	_6.	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	_0.8	(1) Going out of business	(39)
	48.8	(1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If yo	ou are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	(,0)
			(41-42
	5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
		3.7 (1) Move away from the city of Atlanta	(43)
		28.4 (1) Expand operations in the city of Atlanta	(44)
		3.7 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Atlanta	(45)
		4.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
		(1) Go out of business 59.6 (1) No, none of the above decided	(47)
		(1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
		If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	` -,
			(49-50)
6.	Since (Plea	: 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? se mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	_ (
		_ (1) Number of employees	(51)
		_ (1) New line of products or services	(52)
		_ (1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
		(1) Government loan	(55)
		(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
		(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
		(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
		(1) Other (please specify)	
			_ (59-60)
	6(ъ).		
		(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Atlanta facility?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
		If so, where?	(64-65)

	<u> </u>	(1-2)
		(3-5)
 0	2	(6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Atlanta, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Atlanta (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Atlanta?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

Does Strongly Dis Strongly

PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what	,							
	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging		
LABOR			- •				•	
Availability of Skilled Workers	14.4	15.3	33.3	7.2	28.8	0.9	(8)	
Availability of Unskilled Workers					18.7		(9)	
Existence of Labor Unions	24.3	9.3	35.5	10.3	24.3		(10)	
	33.0	1.9	8.7	19.4			(11)	
Low Education Level of Workers	30.0	1.0	6.0	27.0	33.0		(12)	
High Education Level of Workers	25.5	8.2	36.7	22.4	5.1		(13)	
Labor Cost at Present Location	16.0	7.5	36.8	7.5	28.3			
Availability of Professional Employees	17.3	12.5	38.5	. 8.7	21.2	1.9	(14)	
FINANCING								
Availability of Long-Term Financing	40.2	6.5	25.2	11.2	9.3	7.5	(15)	
Availability of Short-Term Financing	39.0	9.5	27.6	11.4	8.6	3.8	(16)	
Cost of Financing	37.3	3.9	7.8		30.4		(17)	
_	31.3	3.,	,	1	500	,		
TAXES	11.2	4.7	24.3	8.4	34.6	16.8	(18)	
Local Property Tax Rate	20.8	0.9	23.6		31.1			
Corporate Tax Rate					24.5		(19)	
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	24.5	11.8	22.5				(20)	
Tax Depreciation	23.5	8.8	29.4				(21)	
Personal Tax Rate	15.0	2.8	17.8	10.3	35.5	18.7	(22)	
CITY GOVERNMENT								
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collect			50 2				(23)	
tion, fire protection	.7.4	11.1	59.3	5.6	13.9	2.8	(23)	
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,		-1 -					(24)	
transportation, roads	6.5	14.8	56.5		12.0			
Attitudes of City Government to Business	4.5	10.0	48.2		27.		(25)	
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	8.3	5.5	36.7		37.		(26)	
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	20.0	7.6	40.0	19.0	12.	1.0	(27)	
Crime Level	4.8	1.0	17.1		57.	1 19.0	(28)	
Cultural Attractions	8.4	30.8	51.4		1.		(29)	
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS	0.4			1.7			1	
Market Demand for your Product or Service	6.4	31.2	52.3	4.6	5.	5 0.0	(30)	
Availability of Land	25.5	12.3			14.		(31)	
		4.7			26.		(32)	
Cost of Energy	26.4	1.9			41.		(33)	
Cost of Energy	11.2	1.9	10.0	7.5	71.		(33)	
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)								
	. \square						(34)	
							(35)	
	\equiv	\Box	\equiv	\equiv			(36)	
	· =	Ħ	一	=	\equiv	$\overline{}$	(37)	
			\equiv	\equiv	=	Ħ	(38)	
	. Ш	ب		_		_	_(39-40)	
						_		
							(41-42)	
							(43-44)	
							_(45-46)	
							(47-48)	
The Government is considering several possible	le progra	ams to ass	ist centr	al city b	usiness.	What		
type of government policy, program or assist	ance wou	ald be mo	st helpfu	ıl to you	r comp	any?		
(Please mark an X next to your top three che				•		-		
							(49)	
(1) Low interest loans	4%	14- •	4		-b-4			
(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax of					abatem	ent, etc.)	(50)	
(1) Improved public services (i.e., police, fire, transportation, etc.) (51								
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Federal tax payment based on number of additional								
employees hired.)							(52)	
(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., l	nousing.	schools, e	tc.)				(53)	
(1) Job training programs	٠,٠	•	•				(54)	
(1) Less government interference							(55)	
(1) Other (please specify)							(- - / /	
(1) Other (picase specify)	-						(56-57)	
							(30-37)	

8.

					0 (1-2)
					(3-5
What utiliz	, if any, government programs or assistance, e ed by your firm in Atlanta? (Please mark all t	ither local, Sta	ate or Federa	l has ever been	
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Profe	ssional technological assistance	(8)	(20)		
	interest loans	(9)	(21)		
	Guarantee	(10)	(22)		
Gran	ts for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
	ts for facility development tion of land	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Provi	sion of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(25) (26)	(37) (38)	
Work	er training	(15)	(27)	(39)	
Site s	election assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
Deve	lopment of public facilities to meet your busineds (e.g., sewer system, access road)	ness	(20)	(41)	
None		(17) (18)	(29)	(41) (42)	
Othe	r (Please Be Specific)	(.0)	(50)	(42)	
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
					(44-4
What	type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does vour bus	iness get from	n each level of	(40-
gover	nment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)		mess get mor	ii eacii ievei oi	
		Local	State	Federal	
n		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	rty tax relief erated depreciation	(48)	(53)	(58)	
	ment tax credit	(49) (50)	(54) (55)	(60)	
	oyment tax credit	(51)	(56)	(61)	
Other	tax benefit (please specify)			,	
		(52)	(57)	((2)	
In cor	in and if you have any further ideas should be	(52)		(62)	(63+
busine	neral, if yoú have any further ideas about how less in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi e feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-4
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-4
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-4
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-4
busine	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment r		(63-4
PLEA	ess in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal (iovernment r	night assist	
PLEA	ses in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commie e feel free to add additional sheets for your continuous continu	the Federal (dittee would approximate)	iovernment r	night assist	(63-4

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

1 (1-2) (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Dallas.

1.		would you ark an X in			limate in D	allas?				
				-		4(3) N	Jeither Fay	orable no	r Unfavorable	
					Unfavorabl			ordere no	011127012010	(8)
2.							s the most	favorable	business climate?	(0)
		ark an X in			0.10 00 7 01		<u></u>			
					les(3)					
	(5)	Detroit	1 <u>. 6</u> (6) 1	Minneapo	lis 0 <u>. 8</u> (7)	Phoen	ix ⁸⁸ .7 (8) Dallas		
	(9)	New York	(10)	Seattle						(9-10)
	2(a). W	hy?								
3.	In the pas	t year, have	you had a	a problem	hiring emr	olovees w	vhose quali	ifications :	meet your needs?	(11-12)
	-	• ,		2(I) Y		-	No (Go t		•	(13)
	3(a). (II	F "YES") V	Vhat was t	he greates	t problem		-		rkers with	•
		anagerial sk					• /			
	_									
	_			-						
	_									(14-15)
4.									lo you presently	
									workers are professional	
					al workers.		s are mana	genai and	professional	
	•				Nu	mber of	blue collar	workers		(16-20)
					Nu	mber of	white coll:	ar workers		(21-25)
					Nu	mber of	clerical wo	orke r s		(26-30)
	4(a). Wi	ithin the ne	xt year, do	o you hav	e plans to <u>i</u>	ncrease,	decrease o	r keep abo	out the same	
					business in					,
	-	13.9(1) 1) Decrease					(31)
									ge does your e collar, white	
	co	llar, and cle	erical work	ers durin	g the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark	an X in th	e conar, white e appropriate box	.)
		LLAR WO								
		DECREA					INCE	REASE BY	,	·
		$\overline{}$	[2.7]	<u> </u>						
	50-100%	25-49%	الاحداد 10-24%	1-9%	297 NO	1-9%	8.2.4 10-24%	4.1 25-49%	∟5⊍ 50-100%	
	30-100/0	23-4770	10-2470	1-370	CHANGE		10-24%	23-49%	30-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) .	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	DEFEDS							
	"IIIIE C	DECREA					INCE	REASE BY	,	
	$\overline{}$			[2.5]	33.7) r	43.8	15.0			
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%		1-9%		3.7	1.2	
	30-100/0	23-4770	10-2470	1-370	NO CHANGE		10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCE	REASE BY	•	
		Ĺ		[3.9]	₹9.0 F	42.9	9.1	. 3.9	1.3	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(0)			CHANGE					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In th	e last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	<u>4.</u>	1 (1) Moving away from the city of Dallas	(35)
	47.	9(1) Expanding operations in the city of Dallas	(36)
	_1,	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Dallas	(37)
	_5.	.5 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	<u>`::.</u> .	(1) Going out of business	(39)
		1 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If yo	u are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	(,
	•	·	(41-42)
	5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	(+1-+2)
		1.5 (1) Move away from the city of Dallas	(43)
		41.8 (1) Expand operations in the city of Dallas	(44)
		1.5 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Dallas	(45)
		3.0 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
		(1) Go out of business	(47)
		52.2 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
		If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	(40)
		,	(49-50)
6.	Since (Pleas	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? e mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Number of employees	(51)
		_ (1) New line of products or services	(52)
		(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	•
		(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
		(1) Government loan	(55)
		(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
		(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
		(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
		(1) Other (please specify)	
			_ (59-60)
	6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	_ (5, 00)
	0(0).	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(0)		(01)
	6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	440
		(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Dallas facility?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
		If so, where?	(64-65)

1 (1-2) (3-5) 0 2 (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Dallas, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Dallas (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Dallas?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply		r- Enco	ur- Unim-		Strongly Discour- aging	•
LABOR -				- Portali			-
Availability of Skilled Workers	16.5	6.8	36.1	3.8	30.1	6.8	(8)
Availability of Unskilled Workers	23.7		30.5	10.7	26.0	5.3	(9
Existence of Labor Unions	42.3	10.0	6.9	14.6	15.4		(10
Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers	43.4		4.9	22.1	27.9	1.6	(1
Labor Cost at Present Location	33.6	12.3	32.0	18.0	3.3	0.8	(1)
Availability of Professional Employees		10.8		5.4	27.7	0.0	(1)
FINANCING	23.3	13.2	40.3	7.8	12.4	3.1	(14
Availability of Long-Term Financing	37 A	16.5	26 8	. 0	9.4	1.6	(1:
Availability of Short-Term Financing		18.9		8.7	4.7	0.8 .	(10
Cost of Financing	32.3		21.0	8.1	26.6	7.3	- ä
TAXES				- • 4.			``
Local Property Tax Rate		18.3		7.1	14.3	4.0	(I
Corporate Tax Rate	25.2	23.6	24.4	9.8	12.2	4.9	ä
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	29.8	24.8	28.1	11.6	5.0	0.8	(20
Tax Depreciation	27.9	22.1	34.4	9.0	4.9	1.6	(2
Personal Tax Rate	17.5	22.2	27.8	5.6	16.7	10.3	(2:
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	9.2	43.1	43.1	. 1.5	1.5	1.5	
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,			-		-	•	(23
transportation, roads	10.0	42.3	27 7	. 1 =	6.9		(2)
Attitudes of City Government to Business		43.8	30.2	1.5	4.6	1.5 2.3	(24
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children		28.2		0.8	11.5	3.1	(26
ersonal Ties to Local Neighborhood		23.0		19.8	1.6	1.6	(2)
Crime Level	7.1		35.4	3.9	37.8	7.1	(28
Cultural Attractions	10.9	31.3		10.2	0.0	0.0	(29
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS							
Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land	12.3	43.8		2.3	1.5	0.0	(30
Cost of Land	22.8			11.0	6.3	0.8	(31
Cost of Energy	23.0 12.4		27.8 28.7	10.3	27.8	4.0	(32
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)	15,4	٠٠١.	2011	3.1	J (+ 2		(33
			_				(24
	=	\equiv	=	\vdash	H	\vdash	(34
	\equiv	\equiv	\vdash	H	H	H	(36
					\equiv	\equiv	(37
			\equiv	\equiv	\equiv		(38
							_(39
							_(41
							_(43
•							_(45
he Covernment is considering source!:							_(47
he Government is considering several possible pe of government policy, program or assistan	prograr	ns to ass	ust centr	al city bi	isiness.	wnat	
Please mark an X next to your top three choice	es oniv) - 06 1110	er neibil	u to you	compa	nià:	
(1) Low interest loans		•					(40
(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cred	dit acce	lerated 4	denrecia	tion ter	ahatem	ent etc)	(49 (50
(1) Improved public services (i.e., polici	ce, fire.	transpor	rtation.	etc.)			(51
	al tax p	ayment	based or	number	of addi	tional	(5)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Feder	•						(52
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Feder employees hired.)							
employees filred.)(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., hou	using, sc	hools, e	tc.)				(53
employees hired.)(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., hou(1) Job training programs	using, sc	hools, e	tc.)				(54
employees filred.)(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., hou	using, sc	hools, e	tc.)				(53 (54 (55

				1 (1-2)
				(3-5)
What, if any, government programs or assistance, e	ither local. Sta	ite or Federa	l has ever been	0 3 (6-7)
utilized by your firm in Dallas? (Please mark all the	at apply.)			
	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	——(8) ——(9)	(20) (21)	(32)	
Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
Grants for training programs Grants for facility development	(II)	(23)	(35)	
Donation of land	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)	
Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)	$\frac{(27)}{(28)}$	(39) (40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your busi-	ness			•
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None	(17)	(29)	(41) (42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(30)	(42)	
	(10)	(21)	(42)	
	(19)	(31)	(43)	(44-4
			_	(46-4
What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does your bus	iness get from	n each level of	
government? (Mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit	—— (49) (50)	(54)	(59)	
Employment tax credit	(50) (51)	(55) (56)	(60) (61)	
Other tax benefit (please specify)		,		
		(57)	(62)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(52)	(3/)	(02)	(63-6
n general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm Please feel free to add additional sheets for your c	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-€
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-€
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-€
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	(63-6
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal C	Government r	night assist	
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comm	the Federal (ittee would apomments.)	overnment r	night assist	
Please feel free to add additional sheets for your c	the Federal (ittee would apomments.)	overnment r	night assist	(63-6

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

2 (1-2)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

(3-5) 01 (6-7)

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Detroit.

1.	(Please n	nark an X in	the appro	priate sp			Vaithae Fa	vorshle no	r Unfavorable	
	24.4(4)	Unfavorab	le 9 · 4 (5	Highly	/ Unfavorabl	:(3) e	veitilei Fa	worable no	Oniavorable	(8)
2.	Of the ci	ties that are	listed bel-	ow, whic	h one do you	ı feel ha	s the mos	favorable	business climate?	
	13.3(1)	Atlanta	8 . 4 (2)	Los Ang	eles 2 <u>. 4</u> (3)	Pittsb	urgh 1.2	(4) St. La	ouis	
	$\frac{15.7}{2.1}(5)$	Detroit	8.4 (6)	Minnean	olis 6.0(7)	Phoer	ix 39.8	(8) Dallas	;	
	2,4(9)	New York	2 <u>.4</u> (10)	Seattle						(9-10)
	2(a). V	/hy?								(11.12)
3.	In the pa	st year, have							meet your needs?	(11-12)
	2(-) (r wron i		<u>0</u> (1) Y			No (Go			(13)
	3(a). (i	nanagerial sk	wnat was i tills availal	the greate ole)?	est problem (tor exai	nple, not	enough wo	rkers with	
	_									
	_									(14-15)
1.	defined a	n your busir s skilled and	iess in Det I unskilled	roit? (Fo	or the nurnos	es of the worker	is anestiar	hlue colle	do you presently ir workers are professional	
			_		Nu	mber of	blue colla	r workers		(16-20)
					Nu:	mber of	white coll	ar workers	1	(21-25)
			_		Nu	mber of	clerical w	orkers		(26-30)
	4(a). W	ithin the ne	xt year, d	o you ha	ve plans to <u>i</u> ir business in	the city	decrease of	r keep abo	out the same	
		24.2(1)		-	2) Decrease	•			e	(31)
	fī	rm in the ci	tv of Detr	oit expec	t to increase	or decr	ease its nu	mber of hi	ge does your lue collar, white e appropriate box	
		LLAR WO		coro darin	ig the next y	са. (г.	case mark	an A m m	e appropriate oox	.,
	BLUE-CC	DECREA			•		INC	DEACE DA		
					·			REASE BY		
	4.2	25.40%	2.1	10.4	89.6	14.6	10.4	8.3	[8.3]	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE C	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	SE BY				INCI	REASE BY	•	
	7.8			3.9	1 45.11	23.5	7.8	3.9	7.8	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	-
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA					INCE	REASE BY		
	7.7		1.9	3.8	53.8	25.b	\Box	\neg	7.7	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	•
	<i>(</i> 1)				CHANGE					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In the	last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
1	7.9	(1) Moving away from the city of Detroit	(35)
2	2.2	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Detroit	(36)
	5.4	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Detroit	(37)
1	2.3	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	6.2	(1) Going out of business	(39)
2	5.9	(1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
			(41-42)
			_ (41 42)
	5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	,	9.3 (1) Move away from the city of Detroit	(43)
	• •	$\frac{23 \cdot 7}{7 \cdot 6}$ (1) Expand operations in the city of Detroit	(44)
		7.6 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Detroit	(45)
		4.2 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
		(1) Go out of business	(47)
	5	55.1 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
		If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
			_ (49-50)
6.		1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? e mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
		(1) Number of employees	(51)
		(1) New line of products or services	(52)
		(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	٠
		(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
		(1) Government loan	(55)
e		(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
7	:	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
		(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
		(1) Other (please specify)	
			(59-60)
			_ (0,00)
	6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	((1)
		(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
		(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	
		the same functions as your Detroit facility?	((2))
		(1) Yes (2) No	(63)
		10 1 -0	(64.65)

<u>-2</u> (1-2)
(3-5)
0.2 (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Detroit, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Detroit (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Detroit?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT ON WHAT	Does Not Apply	Strongly	Encour	- Unim- portant	Dis- cour- aging	Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees	17.4 18.2 22.7 17.6 43.7 14.3 21.3	1.7 0.8 0.0 0.8	26.4 2.5 3.4 14.6	5.0 17.4 14.8 19.3 29.1 10.9 9.8	43.8 23.1 35.6 48.7 8.7 46.2 32.8	15.7 5.0 19.5 10.1 3.9 19.3	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	35.7 34.5 28.2		17.4 22.4 7.7	15.7 19.0 12.8	18.3 14.7 39.3	8.7 5.2 12.0	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	15.7 25.8 29.1 25.2 15.1	0.8 0.0 11.1 7.0 0.8	9.1 2.5 21.4 20.0 5.9	17.1	41.3 38.3 13.7 18.3 42.0	7.7 6.1	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash colle- tion, fire protection	c- 9.2	7.5	56.7	10.8	12.5	3.3	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	5.0 6.8 10.7 21.2 1.6 6.6	7.7 2.5 2.5 0.0	59.5 36.8 10.7 26.3 13.0 51.2	6.6 5.1 5.8 26.3 1.6 10.7	13.2 37.6 44.6 16.1 51.2	6.0 25.6 7.1 32.5	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	6.7 28.0 28.0 9.3	5.1	53.3 23.7 13.6 9.3	5.8 22.9 18.6 14.4	13.3 14.4 30.5 44.9	5.9	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (3940) (4142) (4144) (4546) (4748)
The Government is considering several poss type of government policy, program or assi: (Please mark an X next to your top three cl	stance we	ouia be n	ssist cen nost help	tral city ful to yo	busines our com	s. What pany?	
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax (1) Improved public services (i.e., (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on F	credit, a	ccelerate	oortatior	ı, etc.)			(49) (50) (51)
employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e. (1) Job training programs (1) Less government interference							(52) (53) (54) (55)
(1) Other (please specify)							(56-57)

					2 (1-2)
					(3-5)
9.	What, if any, government programs or assistance, ei	ther local St	nta or Fadaro	l has awar haan	<u>0</u> <u>3</u> (6-7)
	utilized by your firm in Detroit? (Please mark all th	nat apply.)	ate of Federa	i ilas evel deeli	
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Loan Guarantee	(9) (10)	(21) (22)	(33) (34)	
	Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
	Grants for facility development Donation of land	(12)	(24) (25)	(36) (37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(14)	(26)	(38)	
	Worker training Site selection assistance	(15) (16)	(27) (28)	(39) (40)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin	ess		(10)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None	(17) (18)		(41) (42)	
	Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(30)	(42)	
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
		(.,,	(31)	(43)	(44-45)
n	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief of	daaa b			(46-47)
٥.	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	ioes your bus	iness get iror	n each level of	
		Local	State	Federal	
	Property tax relief	(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Accelerated depreciation	(48) (49)	(53)	(58) (59)	
	Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	Employment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	<u>(61)</u>	
		(52)	(57)	(62)	
		,		· · · -	(63-64)
1.	In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Government n Inreciate havi	night assist	
	(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	mments.)	proclate navi	ng them.	
					(65.66)
	PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHON	E NUMBER	OF THE PER	SON	(65-66)
	COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE				
	NAME				
	PHONE				

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

3 (1-2) (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Los Angeles.

1.		would you rk an X in t				s Angele	s?			
	12.3(1)	Highly Favo	rable 40.	8(2) Fa	vorable36.	9(3) No	either Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable	
		Unfavorable								(8)
2.	Of the citie		isted belo	w, which			the most	favorable t	ousiness climate?	3
		Atlanta 41	.9(2) I	os Angel	s 4 <u>· 3</u> (3)	Pittsbu	rgh(4	St. Loi	iis .	
	$\frac{1.1}{(5)}$	Detroit 2	.2 (6) N	linneapol	is 8.6(7)	Phoeni	x ^{21.5} (8	3) Dallas		
	$\frac{3\cdot 2}{(9)}$	New York ¹	<u>0 · (</u> 10) s	eattle						(9-10)
	2(a). Wh	y?								(11-12)
3.	In the past	year, have							neet your needs?	
				2(1) Ye			No (Go t			(13)
		"YES") W nagerial ski			problem (for exam	iple, not e	nough wo	kers with	
										(14-15)
						11	امملسمات الاست		la van neasanthi	(14-13)
4.	Approxim employ in	vour busin	nany blue ess in Los	Collar wo	rkers, white	e conar a arboses o	of this ques	tion blue	io you presently collar workers	
	are defined	as skilled	and unskil	led labore	rs, white c	ollar wor	kers are m	anagerial :	and professional	
	employees	, and cleric	al includes	secretari				•		(16.20)
			_		Nu		blue collar			(16-20) (21-25)
			_				wnite cons clerical wo			(26-30)
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne		. vou bov					ut the same	(20-30)
		number of							at the same	
		3.3 (1) I) Decrease				e	(31)
	fin	m in the cit	y of Los	Angeles ex	pect to inc	rease or	decrease i	ts number	ge does your of blue collar, wi e appropriate bo	hite (.)
		LLAR WO			, ,					. ,
	BLUE-CU.	DECREA					INCE	REASE BY	•	
						40.0				
	50-100%	5.5l 25-49%	1.8	1-9%	NO ₽4.⁴q	20.0 1-9%	20.0 10-24%	10.9 25-49%	1.8 50-100%	
	30-100%	23-49%	10-24%	1-970	CHANGE		10-2470	23-47/0	30-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	RKERS							
		DECREA	SE BY				INC	REASE BY	?	
		1.6	4.9	ويو	<u> 41.0</u>	27.0	14.8		4.9	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
					CHANGE			(0)		(22)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS						*	
		DECREA	SE BY				INCI	REASE BY	7	
	· 🗀	1.7	1.7	8.5	37.3	30.5	16.9	1.7	1.7	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGI (5)	E (6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5. In	n the last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
12	2.2 (1) Moving away from the city of Los Angeles	(35)
21	4.5 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Los Angeles	(36)
12	2.2 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Los Angeles	(37)
	2.4 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
_4	4.1 (1) Going out of business	(39)
41	1.5 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
If	you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	(10)
5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	(41-42
	5.5 (1) Move away from the city of Los Angeles	(43)
	25.2 (1) Expand operations in the city of Los Angeles	(44)
	6.3 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Los Angeles	(45)
	2.4 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	$\frac{1.6}{6}$ (1) Go out of business	(47)
	59.1 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	(10)
		(49-50
	lease mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment i). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	(51) (52) (53)
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	
-	(1) Government loan	(54)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(55)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(56)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(57) (58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	(38)
6(b)). Is access to capital a problem?	(59-60)
- (0,	(1) Yes(2) No	<i>((1)</i>
6(c)	• •	(61)
0(0)		
	(7, 1.6	(62)
6(d)). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Los Angeles facility?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(63)
	If so, where?	(64-65)

3 (1-2)
 (3-5)
0.2 (6-7)

We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Los Angeles, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Los Angeles (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Los Angeles?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging		r- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging
_ABOR						
Availability of Skilled Workers	0.6	0 4	27.2	6.4	40.8	6.4
vailability of Unskilled Workers	9.6 28.3		25.8		10.8	
xistence of Labor Unions				27.5		15.0
ow Education Level of Workers	38.3	0.0 0.8	1.7		28.0	
igh Education Level of Workers	39.8		23.9		7.1	
abor Cost at Present Location	40.7		19.7			12.3
vailability of Professional Employees	21.3		27.5		22.5	
NANCING	23.3	14.2	21.7	7.5		,
vailability of Long-Term Financing	33.1	7 1	19.8	15.7	17.4	6.6
vailability of Short-Term Financing	33.3		21.4		15.4	
ost of Financing	30.0	1.7		14.2		10.8
AXES	30.0		,			
ocal Property Tax Rate	11.3	4.8	17.7	9.7	39.5	16.9
orporate Tax Rate ·	23.1	2.5		6.6		5 19.8
vailability of Investment Tax Credit	31.3		25.2	13.9	20.0	6.1
ax Depreciation	22.4		27.6	17.2	24.	L 4.3
rsonal Tax Rate	16.0	0.8	5.9	8.4	43.7	25.2
TY GOVERNMENT						
dequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-						
tion, fire protection	12.7	17 5	55.6	5 6 3	6.	3 1.6
dequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	47. • 1	T1 - >	, ,,,,	0.3	٧.	J 1.0
transportation, roads	11.2	15 2	50 9	2 5.6	8.	0.8
titudes of City Government to Business	7.3	7 3	42.7	7 1 8		4 10.5
ality of Schools for Employees' Children	13.7	6.5	29.8	3 0 7	33.	
ersonal Ties to Local Neighborhood	19.3			29.4		
rime Level	4.8	2.4	12.7	7 1, 0	50.	8 25.4
ultural Attractions	12.1		45.2		7.	
THER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS		-,		- 10.1	•	
arket Demand for your Product or Service	11.3	31.5	53.2	2 1.6	1.	6 0.8
vailability of Land	22.8			518.7	31.	7 9.8
ost of Land	20.0			311.7	35.	8 25.0
ost of Energy	17.2	0.8		8.2	40.	2 26.2
THER (Please be Very Specific)						
			\Box			
	\equiv	\equiv	\equiv		\equiv	\equiv
		\equiv		\equiv		\equiv
		· 🗀				
•						
						-
ne Government is considering several possible	e progra	ms to assi	st centi	al city bu	usiness.	What
pe of government policy, program or assistar	nce wou	ıld be mos				
pe of government policy, program or assistar	nce wou	ıld be mos				
pe of government policy, program or assistar	nce wou	ıld be mos				
pe of government policy, program or assistar lease mark an X next to your top three choice	nce wou ces only	ld be mos	st helpfi	ul to you	r compa	any?
pe of government policy, program or assistar ease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	ces only	ild be mos (.) elerated d	st helpfi leprecia tation.	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)
pe of government policy, program or assistar ease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	ces only	ild be mos (.) elerated d	st helpfi leprecia tation.	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)
pe of government policy, program or assistar ease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol	ces only	ild be mos (.) elerated d	st helpfi leprecia tation.	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)
pe of government policy, program or assistar lease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede	ces only dit, acc ice, fire ral tax p	Ild be mos (.) elerated d , transpor payment t	st helpfolionist	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)
pe of government policy, program or assistar lease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.)	ces only dit, acc ice, fire ral tax p	Ild be mos (.) elerated d , transpor payment t	st helpfolionist	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)
pe of government policy, program or assistar lease mark an X next to your top three choic (1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., ho	ces only dit, acc ice, fire ral tax p	Ild be mos (.) elerated d , transpor payment t	st helpfolionist	ul to you	r compa	ent, etc.)

				3 (1-
				(3- _ <u>0_3_(</u> 6-
What, if any, government programs or assistance, ei	ther local, Sta	ite or Federa	l has ever been	
utilized by your firm in Los Angeles? (Please mark		•		
en e	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(8) (9)	(20)	(32)	
Loan Guarantee	$\frac{(9)}{(10)}$	(21)	(33)	
Grants for training programs	(ii)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement Worker training	(14) (15)		(38) (39)	
Site selection assistance	$\frac{13}{(16)}$	$\frac{(27)}{(28)}$	(40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your busin	ess	(=0)	(.0)	
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
None Other (Places Be Specific)	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)				
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
			()	(44
				(46
What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	loes your bus	iness get fror	n each level of	
government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)				
	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation Investment tax credit	(49) (50)	(54)	(59) (60)	
Employment tax credit	(51)	(55) (56)	(61)	
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(5.7)	(50)	(01)	•
	. (53)	(63)	((0)	
n general, if you have any further ideas about how	(52)	,		(63
usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commit	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
ousiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commit	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
in general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Sovernment n	night assist	
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal G	overnment n	night assist	(63
pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal G ttee would ap mments.)	overnment n	night assist	

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

4 (1-2) WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

____ (3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Minneapolis.

1.	First, he	ow would you mark an X in	rate the t	ousiness cl	imate in Mi	nneapol	is?			
						823 N	laithar Eas	mble no	Unfavorable	
) Highly Pav) Unfavorabl					CHIEL PAV	naoie noi	Oniavorable	·(8)
2.							the most f	avorable i	business climate?	(0)
		mark an X in			one do you	TOOL HEL	the <u>most</u> i	21012510	ousniess cannate.	
) Atlanta ¹ 4								
		Detroit 18			lis 9 <u>. 4</u> (7)	Phoen	ix 38 <u>.7</u> (8) Dallas		
) New York ³								(9-10)
	2(a).	Why?								
	y 41							<u></u>		(11-12)
3.	In the p	ast year, have			hiring emp				neet your needs?	(12)
	3(a).	(IF "YES") V							ekaec with	(13)
	3(a).	managerial sk	ills availab	ile <u>greates</u> le)?	r problem (ior exam	npie, not er	lough wo	rkers with	
				· .						
									·	. (14-15)
4.	Annrox	imately how	many blue	collar wo	rkers white	collar :	and clerical	workers	do you presently	(1112)
•	employ	in your busir	ess in Min	neapolis?	(For the pu	irposes o	of this ques	tion blue	collar workers	
		ned as skilled ees, and clerio					rkers are m	anagerial	and professional	
	employ	ees, and cieri	ai include		Nur		hlue collar	workers		(16-20)
					Nur					(21-25)
			_				clerical wo			(26-30)
	4(a).	Within the ne	xt year, do	you have	e plans to ir	crease,	decrease or	keep abo	ut the same	
		the number o		-		-		_		
		38.6(1) 1) Decrease		<u>6(3)</u> Keer			(31)
		(IF EITHER							ge does your of blue collar, wh	ita
	;	collar, and cle	rical work	ers during	the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark a	n X in th	e appropriate box	i.)
	BLUE-C	OLLAR WO	RKERS							
		DECREA					INCR	EASE BY	,	
	1.4	1.4	2.7	12.8	21.9	30.1	19.12	6.8	[4,1]	
	50-1009		10-24%	1.9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	•
					CHANGE					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE	COLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INCR	EASE BY	,	
			2.5	8.6	30.9	34.6	13.6	4.9	ا قبط	
	50-1009	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
		(2)	(2)	(4)	CHANGE		(7)	(0)	(0)	(22)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERIC	CAL WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCR	EASE BY	,	
	1:3		5.1	3.8	39.7	33.3	9.0	3.8	3.8	
	50-1009	6 25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)
	(1)	(4)	(3)	(7)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(-)	(34)

2.	
	2 (1) Moving away from the city of Minneapolis
7.	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Minneapolis
	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Minneapolis
10.	(1) Selling in field of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)
2.	_ (1) Going out of business
	(1) No, none of the above considered
If yo	u are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?
5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:
υ (u).	(**************************************
	3.6 (1) Move away from the city of Minneapolis 25.0 (1) Expand operations in the city of Minneapolis
	3.6 (1) Peducas and a series of minneapolis
	$\frac{3 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 6}$ (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Minneapolis $\frac{3 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 6}$ (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business
	0.7 (1) Set in flet of going out of business
	63.6 (1) No, none of the above decided
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?
Pleas	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? e mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.) (1) Number of employees
	_ (1) New line of products or services
	(1) Capital investment
6(a).	(I) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)
o(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of
o(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)
(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan
o(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution
o(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)
b(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation
	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (!) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (!) State industrial development corporation — (!) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (!) Other (please specify)
	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem?
(b).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? — (1) Yes — (2) No
5(b).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? — (1) Yes — (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?
(b).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? — (1) Yes — (2) No
6(a). 6(c).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? — (1) Yes — (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?
(c).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1)* Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? — (1) Yes — (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)? — (1) Yes — (2) No Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs

<u>4</u> (1-2)
(3-5)
0 2 (6-7)

Strongly

Dis-

Not Encour- Encour- Unim- cour- Discour-

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Minneapolis, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Minneapolis (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Minneapolis?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

Does Strongly

	Not Apply	Encour- aging	Encour aging	- Unim- portant		aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees	21.1 31.3 50.7 26.2 11.6	6.7 2.0 0.0 0.7 9.2 1.4 8.8	40.0 38.1 2.0 5.1 36.9 17.7 40.1	6.7 17.7 21.8 29.7 21.3 12.2	13.0 5.7 44.2	0.7 12.9	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	29.9 22.6	2.8 6.2 1.4	34.0 43.2 9.7	9.0 8.9 6.9	17.1	4.9 2.1 11.7	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	15.4 29.1 23.7	0.0 0.0 2.8 1.5	0.7 0.7 31.2 25.2 0.7	2.6 10.6	34.9 18.4 25.2	40.4 46.3 7.8 9.2 56.0	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	6.0	20.0	68.0	4.7		3 0.0	(23)
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	4.7 4.8 5.4 14.4 6.1 8.1	4.1 30.9 18.5 5.4	62.0 33.3 49.7 41.1 45.9 34.2	2.0 7.4 23.3 7.4 5.4	42.2 6.3 2.1 31.1	2 13.6 7 0.0 1 0.7 1 4.1.	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	11.6 29.3 26.8 6.7	23.1 6.1 0.0 0.7			6.3 15.0 45.0		(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39-40
							(41-42) (43-44) (45-46) (47-48)
The Government is considering several possil type of government policy, program or assist (Please mark an X next to your top three ch	ance wor	ıld be me	sist centi ost helpf	ral city bul to you	usiness. ur comp	What any?	
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax of the control of the	redit, acc olice, fire deral tax	elerated , transpo payment	ortation, based o	etc.)			(49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55)
(1) Other (please specify)							(56-57

					4 (1-2)
					(3-5) _0_3_(6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, e	ither local, St	ate or Federa	l has ever been	
	utilized by your firm in Minneapolis? (Please mark	all that apply	r.)		
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)		
	Low interest loans Loan Guarantee	— (9)	(21)		
	Grants for training programs	(10) (11)			
	Grants for facility development	(12)		(35)	
	Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
]	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	<u>(14)</u>	(26)	(38)	
	Worker training Site selection assistance	(15)	(27)	(39)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busing	(10)	(28)	(40)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)		(29)	(41)	
	None	(18)	(29) (30)	(42)	
•	Other (Please Be Specific)				
٠		(10)	(31)	(42)	
•		(19)	(31)	(43)	(11-1
				• =	(44-4 (46-4
. \	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief (covernment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	loes your bus	iness get fror	n each level of	• • • •
		Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
F	roperty tax relief	(48)			
	accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
	nvestment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	mployment tax credit Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	(61)	
			-		
-	vitor tax content (prease specify)		•		
-		(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-64
In b		the Federal C	overnment n		(63-64
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-64
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-6
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-64
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-6
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-6
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	overnment n		(63-6
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C ttee would ap mments.)	overnment n		(63-6
In b	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C ttee would ap mments.)	overnment n		
	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas. the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	iovernment n	night assist	
	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C ttee would ap mments.)	iovernment n	night assist	(63-64

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

___ (3-5) _0_1 (6-7)

5 (1-2)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of New York.

1. 2.	(Please mari	k an X in th lighly Favor Infavorable s that are lis k an X in o	ne appropr rable2 <u>4.6</u> 10.5(5) sted below nly one sp	iate space (2) Fave Highly U , which o ace.)	.) orable 333. nfavorable ne do you	_(3) Ne	he <u>most</u> fa	worable bu	isiness climate?	(8)
	19.0(1) A (5) D 27.8(9) N	etroit 1 lew York 3	<u>3</u> (6) M	inneapolis	s 2.5(3) s 8.9(7)	Pittsbur Phoenix	gh(4) : 2 <u>9.1</u> (8)) Dallas	s	(9-10)
	2(a). Why	/?					·			(11-12)
3.			43.4	(1) Yes	5 <u>6</u>	<u>.6</u> (2)	No (Go to	Q. 4)	eet your needs?	(13)
	3(a). (IF man	"YES") Wi nagerial skil	hat was th Is available	e greatest e)?	problem (i	for exam	ple, not en	ough work	ers with	
										(14-15)
4.		your busine skilled and	ss in New unskilled l	York? (F aborers, v	or the purp vhite collar	oses of t workers	his auestic	on blue col	you presently lar workers are professional	
	employees,	and cicric	ii iiiciaacs	3001014111	Nur	nber of t	lue collar	workers	•	(16-20)
							white colla			(21-25)
			_				lerical wo			(26-30)
	4(a). Wit	hin the nex	t year, do	you have	plans to ir	the city	lecrease or	keep abou	it the same	
		number of			Decrease			oth: p the Same		(31)
	4(b). (IF	a ia tha ait	INCREAS	SE" OR "	DECREAS	E") By a	bout what	percentag	e does your blue collar, whi appropriate bo	ite x.)
		LLAR WOF								
		DECREA			_		INCR	EASE BY		
		2.1	6.3	8.8	<u>333</u> '	10.4	22.9	6.3		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	DLLAR WO	RKERS							
		DECREA	SE BY		.— г			REASE BY		
	B.9	2.0	5.9	11.8	41.2	25.5	3.9	5.9		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGI	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE						NE 4 GE 53		
		DECREA	ASE BY		r			REASE BY		
	2.0		8.0	16.0	32.0	24.0	12.0	6.0		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANG	1-9% F	10-24%	25 -4 9%·	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

	last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
19.2	(1) Moving away from the city of New York	(35
18.4	(1) Expanding operations in the city of New York	(36
15.2	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of New York	(37
1.6	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38
1.6	(1) Going out of business	(39
44.0	(1) No, none of the above considered	(40
	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	(41
	3.7(1) Move away from the city of New York	(42
	20.2(1) Expand operations in the city of New York	(43 (44
	6.4 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of New York	(45
	2.8 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	,
	(1) Go out of business	(46 (47
	67.0 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	(40
	To you have decided to move, where are you moving to:	
Since (Please	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	
(Please	mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment	(51 (52 (53
(Please	mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN <u>ANY</u> OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)	(52
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(52 (53 (54
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan	(52 (53 (54 (55
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify)	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify)	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57 (58
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57 (58
(Please ———————————————————————————————————	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) ————————————————————————————————————	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57 (58
(Please ———————————————————————————————————	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No	(52 (53 (54 (55 (56 (57 (58
(Please	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) — (1) Commercial bank or financial institution — (1) Government loan — (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) — (1) State industrial development corporation — (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) — (1) Other (please specify) ————————————————————————————————————	(52 (53 (54 (55) (56 (57 (58 (59)
(Please ———————————————————————————————————	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)? (1) Yes (2) No Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	(52 (53 (54 (55) (56 (57 (58 (59)

5 (1-2)
 (3-5)
0.2 (6-7)

(56-57)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in New York, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in New York (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in New York?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

TOUR PRESENT EXILENCE and FOR	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers	20.4 35.2 31.5	13.9 10.5 0.0	22.2 21.0 1.9		32.4 11.4 25.9	1.9	(8) (9) (10)
Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location	40.0 40.8 19.8	0.0 10.2 0.0	1.9 24.5 5.7	24.8 20.4 12.3	28.6 3.1 44.3	4.8 1.0 17.9	(11) (12) (13) (14)
Availability of Professional Employees FINANCING	34.6	14.4	17.3	10.6	16.3	0.1	(14)
Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	41.9 37.7 36.1		16.2 17.0 9.3	17.9		3.8	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation	28.3 22.4 44.0 37.6	3.0 3.0	0.0 0.9 13.0 14.9	19.8	40.2 12.0 14.9	31.8 : 8.0 9.9	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
Personal Tax Rate CITY GOVERNMENT	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	37.6	46.8	(22)
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	13.8	4.6	24.8	11.0	32.1	13.8	(23)
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	14.8 12.0 26.2 29.0 8.3 18.7	2.8 0.9 7.5 1.8	24.1 22.2 13.1 16.8 0.9 19.6	7.4 5.6 27.1 5.5	36.1 32.7 12.1 35.8	19.4 21.5 7.5 47.7	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land	23.8 59.8 60.2	24.8 0.0 0.0	29.5 3.9 1.0	4.8 19.6 14.6	15.2 9.8 10.7	1.9 6.9 13.6	(30) (31) (32)
Cost of Energy OTHER (Please be Very Specific)	19.6	0.0	1.9	5.6	30.8	42.1	(33)
OTHER (Please de Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38)
							(39-40) (41-42) (43-44) (45-46) (47-48)
The Government is considering several possib type of government policy, program or assist (Please mark an X next to your top three cho	ance wo	uld be me	sist cent ost helpi	ral city b	ousiness ur comp	. What pany?	
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax c	redit, ac	celerated e, transpo	ortation.	etc.)			(49) (50) (51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fet employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., l (1) Job training programs (1) Less government interference	nousing,			on numbe	er of ad	aitionai	(52) (53) (54) (55)
(1) Other (please specify)							(56-57)

				<u>5</u> (1-2)
				(3-5)
110-4 :6				<u>0</u> <u>3</u> (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assistance, utilized by your firm in New York? (Please mark	all that annly \	ite or redera	i nas ever been	
demiced by your film in New York: (Flease mark	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	` •		. ,	
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	(8)	(20)	(32)	
Low interest loans Loan Guarantee	(9) (10)	(21)		
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)		
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)		
Donation of land	(13)	(25)		
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement		(26)	(38)	
Worker training	(15)	(27)	(39)	
Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your bus				
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29) (30)	(41)	
None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)				
	(10)	(31)	(42)	
	(1)	(31)	(43)	(44-4:
				(46-4
What type of government tax benefits or tax relie	f does your bus	iness get from	m each level of	
government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	r does your ous	incas get noi	ii cacii icvei oi	
=,	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)			
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)		
Investment tax credit	(50)		(60)	
Employment tax credit		(56)		
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(0.)	(55)	(01)	
	(52)	(57)	(62)	"
			—	(63-64
In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Comr	w the Federal C	overnment r	night assist	
(Please feel free to add additional sheets for your		preciate nav	ing them.	
(Flease feet free to add additional sheets for your	•			
			·	
				
·				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
				(65-66
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHO	NE NUMBER	OF THE DE		(03-00
COLUMN DESIGNATION OF THE OWNER, AND ADDRESS	ME NUMBER	OF THE PE	KOUN	
COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE				
NAME				
NAME				

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

(3-5) 0 1 (6-7)

6 (1-2)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Phoenix.

1.		ow would you mark an X in				enix:				
	30.6(1)) Highly Fav	orable51.7	(2) Fa	vorable 1 <u>3.</u>	(3). Ne	ither Favo	rable nor	Unfavorable	
) Unfavorab				., ,				(8)
2.	Of the o		listed below	v, which		feel has	the <u>most</u> f	avorable b	usiness climate?	
	· .	Atlanta	6.4.23 T	oe Angel	es_1.6(3)	Pittsbu	rgh ⁰ • 8 (4) St. Lou	is	
) Detroit	1.6(6) M	linneapol	lis ⁵⁸ - 4 (7)	Phoeni	x ⁻²⁴ · 0 (8) Dallas		
) New York								(9-10)
		Why?								
3.			6 <u>1.</u> 1	(1) Ye	s 38 <u>.</u>	6 (2)	No (Go to	Q. 4)	neet your needs?	(11-12)
	3(a).	(IF "YES") v managerial sk	What was th cills availabl	e greates e)?	<u>t</u> problem (f	or exam	ple, not er	ough wor	kers with	
										(14-15)
4.	employ defined	in your busi: I as skilled an	ness in Phoe d unskilled	enix? (Fo laborers,	or the purpos white collar	es of th	is auestion	blue colla	lo you presently ir workers are professional	(14-13)
	employ	ees, and cleri	cai includes	secretar		ber of l	blue collar	workers		(16-20)
					Nun					(21-25)
							clerical wo			(26-30)
	4(a).	Within the n	ext vear. do	vou hav	e nlans to in	crease.	lecrease or	keep abo	ut the same	
	4(4).	the number	of employed	s in you	r business in	the city	of Phoeni	x?		
		50.3 (1)	Increase	4_1_(2) Decrease	45.6	(3) Kee	p the Same		(31)
	4(b).	(IF EITHER firm in the collar, and collar	ity of Phoe	niv expe	ct to increase	or deci	rease its nu	mber of b	ge does your lue collar, white e appropriate bo	x.)
	BILLE	COLLAR WO			•		•			
	DECE-		ASE BY				INCE	EASE BY	•	
					י ביי ר	33.7	[22.]1	7.0	4.7	
	50-100		7.0 10-24%	1-9%	<u>23.</u> 3 NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	30-100	1% 23-49%	10-2470	1-370	CHANGE	1-7/0	10 2 170	25 1770		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	. (8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE	COLLAR W	ORKERS EASE BY				INCE	REASE BY	,	
	1.2			2.4	1 22 7 1	31.0	[23.]8	4.8	3.6	
		- —	5 10-24%	1-9%	l33B NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	50-100	1% 23 -4 9%	10-2476	1-970	CHANGE		10 24,0			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLER	ICAL WORK	ERS						_	
		DECRE	ASE BY		, -		INC	REASE BY		
	<u></u>			2.3	37.2	<u>84.</u> 9	17.	2.3	7	
	50-100	0% 25-499	6 10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	. (2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

In th	e last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
2.6	(1) Moving away from the city of Phoenix	
45.2	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Phoenix	
5.2	_ (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Phoenix	
9.0	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	
1.9	_ (1) Going out of business	
36.1	(1) No, none of the above considered	
If you	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	_
	_0_7(1) Move away from the city of Phoenix	
	38.7(1) Expand operations in the city of Phoenix	
	2.1 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Phoenix	
	2.8(1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	
	0.7(1) Go out of business	
	54.9(1) No, none of the above decided	
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
Since	10(0 }	
(Pleas	1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	
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(Pleas 	e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No	
6(a).	e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
(Pleas 	e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No	
(Pleas 	e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
6(b).	e mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services (1) Capital investment (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Commercial bank or financial institution (1) Government loan (1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits) (1) State industrial development corporation (1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital) (1) Other (please specify) Is access to capital a problem? (1) Yes (2) No Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)? (1) Yes (2) No Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs	

	6	(1-2)
 0	2	(3-5) (6-7)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Phoenix, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Phoenix (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Phoenix?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply		Encour	- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging
_ABOR						
Availability of Skilled Workers	14.8	4.2	31.7	4.9	38.0	6.3
vailability of Unskilled Workers	27.5	4.9	31.7	16.2	16.2	3.5
Existence of Labor Unions	50.7	0.7	5.9	21.3	13.2	
ow Education Level of Workers	48.5	0.0	5.1	23.5	21.3	1.5
ligh Education Level of Workers	44.9	4.4	27.9	14.0	8.8	0.0
		2.1	41.8		23.4	
abor Cost at Present Location vailability of Professional Employees	18.4 24.8	7.1	31.9	11.3 7.8	24.1	
FINANCING						
Availability of Long-Term Financing	36.0	6.6	27.2	7.4	16.9	
Availability of Short-Term Financing	32.4	8.1	41.2	5.1	10.3	
Cost of Financing	29.6	2.2	8.1	9.6	39.3	11.1
CAXES						
Local Property Tax Rate	16.9	2.2	30.1	8.1	30.1	
Corporate Tax Rate	24.8	2.2	19.0	10.9	27.7	
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	28.9	5.9	22.2	14.1	21.5	
Tax Depreciation	23.4		21.9		27.0	7.3
Personal Tax Rate	15.4	2.2	14.0	11.8	40.4	
	-2.7					
CITY GOVERNMENT						
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec	8.5	14.9	60.3	9.2	6.1	0.7
tion, fire protection Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	٠.٧	14.7	5013	<i>)</i>		
	6.9	9.0	45.8	5.6	24.3	3 8.3
transportation, roads		-	44.7		27:0	
Attitudes of City Government to Business	5.0		51.4		10	
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	9.3			–		
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	13.6		42.1		5.7	
Crime Level	7.9		14.3		45.	
Cultural Attractions	7.1	20.0	50.0	15.7	. 5.0	0 2.1
THER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS						
Market Demand for your Product or Service	7.0				4.:	
Availability of Land	13.7				16.	
Cost of Land	15.0		18.6			
Cost of Energy	7.0	2.1	7.0	4.2	49.	3 30.3
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)						
					닏	
	. 🖳	=		닉	=	片
	. 🗀			ᆜ	닏	
	. 🗀					
						_
				•		
he Government is considering several possib	le progr	ams to as	sist cent	ral city t	ousiness	. What
type of government policy, program or assist	ance wo	uld be m	ost helpf	ul to yo	ur comp	oany?
Please mark an X next to your top three cho	oices on	<u>y</u> .)				
(1) Low interest loans				. 41	b	mant at- }
(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax c	redit, ac	celerated	deprecia	ation, ta	x abater	nent, etc.)
(1) Improved public services (i.e., p	olice. fii	e, transpo	ortation,	etc.)		
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fed	ieral tax	payment	t based o	n numb	er of ad	ditional
employees hired.)						
(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., l	iousing,	schools,	etc.)			
(1) Job training programs						
(1) Less government interference						
(1) Other (please specify)	<u>. </u>					

	1				<u>6</u> (1-2)
					(3-5) (6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance, e utilized by your firm in Phoenix? (Please mark all	ither local, St that apply.)	ate or Federa	l has ever been	(0 //
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
	Low interest loans	(9)	(21)	(33)	
	Loan Guarantee	<u>(1ó)</u>	(22)	(34)	
	Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
	Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
	Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement Worker training	(14)	(26)	(38)	
	Site selection assistance	(15)	(27)	(39)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busing	(16)	(28)	(40)	
	needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
	None	(18)		(42)	
	Other (Please Be Specific)	(,	(50)	(12)	
		(19)	(31)	(43)	
					(44-4 (46-4
	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief	does your bus	iness get from	n each level of	(40-4
	government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)				
		Local	State	Federal	
		(1)	(1)	(1)	
	Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
	Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
	Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	Other tax benefit (please specify)	(51)	(56)	(61)	
	In general, if you have any further ideas about how	(52)		(62)	(63-6
	In general, if you have any further ideas about how business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63 -6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	(63-6
	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C	Covernment n	——	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal C ttee would ap mments.)	overnment n	night assist	
	Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	the Federal C ttee would ap mments.)	overnment n	night assist	(63-64

Congress of the United States

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

7 (1-2) (3-5) 01 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Pittsburgh.

1.		w would yo ark an X in				ittsburgh	.?			
	2.8(1)	Highly Fav	orable 54	.6(2) Fa	vorable 31	<u>.2</u> (3) 1	leither Fa	vorable no	r Unfavorable	
		Unfavorab								(8)
2.		ties that are ark an X in			one do yo	ı feel ha	s the <u>most</u>	favorable	business climate	?
	2 <u>4.3</u> (1)				les 1 <u>7.5</u> (3)					
					lis 7 <u>.8</u> (7)	Phoen	ix 35 <u>.9</u> (8) Dailas		
		New York								(9-10)
	2(a). W	/hy?							-	(11-12)
3.	In the pa	st year, have		a problem			hose qual		neet your needs	-
		F "YES") V	What was t	he greates	-		,		rkers with	(13)
	m	anagerial sk	ills availab	le)?	_					
	_									
	-				-					(14-15
4.	Approxim	nately how	many blue	collar wo	rkers, whit	e collar	and clerica	l workers	do you presently	
	defined a	s skilled and	less in Pitt l unskilled	sourgn? () laborers,	ror the pur white colla	poses oi r workei	tnis quest s are man:	ion blue co agerial and	ollar workers are professional	
	employee	s, and cleric	cal include	s secretari	al workers.)				
					Nu					(16-20)
			_	•	Nu					(21-25)
	44.5						clerical wo			(26-30)
	4(a). W	ithin the ne ie number c	xt year, do	o you hav	e plans to <u>i</u> husiness i	ncrease,	decrease o	r keep abo	ut the same	
	-	38.8(1)		-) Decreas			-	e	(31)
	4(b). (I								ge does your	(,
	fi	rm in the ci	ty of Pitts	burgh exp	ect to incr	ase or d	ecrease its	number of	f blue collar, whi	te
				ers aurin	g the next y	ear? (Pl	ease mark	an X in th	e appropriate bo	x.)
	BLUE-CC	DLLAR WO								
		DECREA	ASE BY	·			INCI	REASE BY	, ————————————————————————————————————	
	1.7		1.7	6.7	35.0	23.3	26.7	3.3	1.7	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGI (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE C	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY				INC	REASE BY	•	
	1.5	1.5	3.1	3.1	24.6	43.1	16.9	4.6	1.5	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	., (9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCE	REASE BY		
	1.5	1.5		4.6	35.4 F	40.0	15.4	1.5		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	a	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In the last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	10.1 (1) Moving away from the city of Pittsburgh	(35)
	27.2 (1) Expanding operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(36)
	9.5 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(37)
	5.1 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	5.1 (1) Going out of business	(39)
	43.0 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
		(41-42)
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	(41-42)
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(42)
	2.3 (1) Move away from the city of Pittsburgh 25.6 (1) Expand operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(43)
	6.2 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Pittsburgh	(44)
		(45)
	3.1 (1) Sell in licu of going out of business 0.8 (1) Go out of business	(46)
	62.0 (1) No, none of the above decided	(47) (48)
		(40)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following?	(49-50)
	(Please mark an X in <u>all</u> that apply.)(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	(00)
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(59-60)
		(39-60)
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Pittsburgh facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
-	Ifho2	(64.65

7 (1-2)
 (3-5)
0 2 (6-7)

We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Pittsburgh, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Pittsburgh (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Pittsburgh?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT O		Strongly Encour- aging	Encour		Dis- cour- aging	Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees	19.5 27.2 34.4 45.6 41.3 19.0 23.8	4.7 4.0 1.6 0.0 5.0 0.8 7.1	39.1 34.4 1.6 2.4 25.6 19.8 36.5	25.6 22.3 . 9.9	22.7 12.8 28.1 24.8 5.8 41.3 16.7	0.0 9.1	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	33.9 32.2 30.3	5.8 10.2 1.6	24.0 28.0 11.5	13.6	20.7 12.7 33.6	3.4	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	23.0 20.9 22.1 22.2 16.3	0.8 0.8 5.7 1.7 0.0	6.3 0.8 27.9 28.2 9.8	13.2 21.3 20.5	39.7 41.1 15.6 19.7 35.8	23.3 7.4 7.7	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection	7.1	9.4	53.5	14.2	12.6	3.1	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	7.1 8.1 8.9 16.1 5.7 7.3	7.1 6.5 9.8 15.3 3.3	30.7 48.4 45.5 33.9 34.1 51.2	7.3 9.8 25.4 6.5	8.5 39.8	8 8.1 3 5.7 5 0.8 3 10.6	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	8.9 29.5 32.2 12.3		53.2 13.1 5.0 5.7	25.4 19.8	25.1 30.6	4.1 5 11.6	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (3940)
							(41-42) (43-44) (45-46) (47-48)
The Government is considering several possitype of government policy, program or assis (Please mark an X next to your top three ch	tance wo	uld be m	sist cent ost help	ral city l ful to yo	ousiness ur comp	. What bany?	(40)
(1) Low interest loans(1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax (i.e., I)(1) Improved public services (i.e., I)(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fe	oolice, fir	e, transpo	ortation	, etc.)			(49) (50) (51)
employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., (1) Job training programs (1) Less government interference (1) Other (please specify)	housing,						(52) (53) (54) (55)
						<u> </u>	(56-57)

				<u>(1-2)</u>
•				(3-5)
				<u>0</u> <u>3</u> (6-7)
What, if any, government programs or assistance	, either local, Sta	ite or Federa	l has ever been	
utilized by your firm in Pittsburgh? (Please mark	_			
	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Professional technological assistance	(8)	(20)	(32)	
Low interest loans Loan Guarantee	(9) (10)	(21)		
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)		
Grants for facility development	(12)	(24)	(36)	
Donation of land	(13)	(25)	(37)	
Provision of facility under leaseback arrangemen		(26)		
Worker training Site selection assistance	(15) (16)	(27)	(39) (40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your bu		(20)	(,0)	
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road)	(17)	(29)	(41)	
None	(18)	(30)	(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)	-			
		(31)	(43)	
,	(^/	(3.)		(44-45)
				(46-47)
What type of government tax benefits or tax religovernment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	ef does your bus	iness get from	n each level of	•
	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
Investment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50) (51)			
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(31)	(30)	(61)	
	<u>-</u>			
	- (***)	(55)	(40)	
	(52)	(57)	(62)	(63-64)
In general, if you have any further ideas about h business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Con (Please feel free to add additional sheets for you	nmittee would ap	Government i opreciate hav	night assist ing them.	
				
				
		•		
				
<u> </u>				
				((* 66)
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPH	IONE NUMBER	OF THE PE	RSON —	. (63-66)
NAME			· · · ·	•
PHONE	t .			
PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPH COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE	IONE NUMBER		RSON	(65-6
•				
PHONE	_ '	<u> </u>	 .	
		19		

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

8 (1-2)

___(3-5) ____(6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of Seattle.

1. 2.	(Please ma 38.3 (1) 3.8 (4) Of the citic (Please ma 4.9 (1) (5) 3.9 (9) 2(a). Wh	rk an X in the Highly Favor Unfavorable es that are lark an X in of Atlanta Detroit New York5.	he appropriate 49.4 (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (5) (6) M (5.9 (10) S	riate span E(2) Farage Highly W, which pace.) Os Angel Hinneapo Hinneapo Heattle	uvorable 6.8 Unfavorable one do you les(3) lis ¹ 4-9(7)	(3) N feel has Pittsbu Phoeni	rgh(4 x 21.6(8	favorable b	Unfavorable pusiness climatuis	(9-10) — — (11-12)
٥.	in the past	, your, nave	61.	9(1) Y	es 38.	1 (2)	No (Go t	o Q. 4)	,	(13)
	3(a). (IF ma	"YES") W nagerial ski	lls availab	le)?	st problem (-	kers with	_
	_									— — (14.15)
4.	employ in defined as	your busing skilled and	ess in Seat unskilled al includes	tle? (For laborers, secretar	the purpose white collar ial workers.) Nur	es of this workers mber of mber of	question is are mana	blue collar gerial and workers ar workers	o you present workers are professional	(14-15) ly (16-20) (21-25) (26-30)
	the		employe	es in you	re plans to <u>ir</u> r business in) Decrease	the city	of Seattle	?		(31)
	4(b). (II	EITHER	'INCREA	SE" OR '	"DECREAS	E") By a	bout wha	t percentag nber of blu	ge does your se collar, white appropriate b	e
		LLAR WO								
		DECREA	SE BY				INC	REASE BY		
	50-100%	1.4 25-49%	2.9 10-24%	7.1 1-9%	NO CHANGE	27.1 1-9%	27.1 10-24%	1.4 25-49%	1.4 50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	. (8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO					INCI	REASE BY		
		2.5	1.2	5.0	30.0	36.2	21.2	3.7		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE					INCI	REASE BY		
	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.6	1 <u>85.9</u> [42.3	7.7	6.4		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

In the	last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
10.3	(1) Moving away from the city of Seattle	(35
	(1) Expanding operations in the city of Seattle	(36
	(1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of Seattle	(37
	(1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38
	(1) Going out of business	(39
	(1) No, none of the above considered	(40
	are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
·		(41
5(a).	Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	
	3.2 (1) Move away from the city of Seattle	(43
	4.4 (1) Expand operations in the city of Seattle	(44
	0.8 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of Seattle	(45
	1.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46
	1.6 (1) Go out of business	(47
. 4	8.4 (1) No, none of the above decided	(48
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	
		(49
	mark an X in all that apply.) (1) Number of employees (1) New line of products or services	(51 (52
	(1) Capital investment	(3.
6(a).	(IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54
	(1) Government loan	(55
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(51
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(5
6(b).	Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(6
6(c).	Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
0(0).	(1) Yes(2) No	(6:
6(d).	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your Seattle facility?	·
	(1) Yes (2) No	(6:
	If so, where?	(6

3	<u>8</u> (1-2)	
 	(3-5)	

(56-57)

7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in Seattle, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in Seattle (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in Seattle?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what y	ou woul	d like to	see occu	г.			
	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging	Encour		cour-	Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers	12.4	8.5	34.9	6.2	32.6	5.4	(8) .(9)
Existence of Labor Unions	28.3 32.0	2.5 0.8	30.0 4.9		19.2 30.3	3.3 17.2	(10)
Low Education Level of Workers	47.5	0.8	5.1		16.9	2.5	(11)
High Education Level of Workers	29.9	11.1	33.3		6.0	0.9	(12)
Labor Cost at Present Location	14.8	2.5	23.8	4.9	43.4		(13) (14)
Availability of Professional Employees	22.2	15.1	31.7	7.1	19.0	4.8	(17)
FINANCING	25.5		20.0		0 0	- 0	(15)
Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing	35.5 30.6	6.6 12.1	32.2 36.3	11.6 10.5	8.3 8.9	5.8 1.6	(16)
Cost of Financing	29.3			9.8	33.3		(17)
TAXES	29.3	2.0		J. .0	ر.رر	14.0	
Local Property Tax Rate	18.0	1.6	12.5	12.5	43.0	12.5	(18)
Corporate Tax Rate	22.2	2.4	12.7	9.5	42.1	11.1	(19)
Availability of Investment Tax Credit	29.5	8.2			12.3	5.7	(20)
Tax Depreciation	29.1	4.3	28.2	13.7	18.8	6.0	(21)
Personal Tax Rate	24.2	4.8	13.7	10.5	26.6	20.2	(22)
CITY GOVERNMENT							
Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collec-	0.0	26.7	57.3	2 0	0.8	1 1 5	(00)
tion, fire protection	9.9	20.1	21.3	3.8	0.0	1.5	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers,	8.4	26.7	54.2	5.3	4.6	6.0	(24)
transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business	7.7	10.0			34.6		(25)
Quality of Schools for Employees' Children	8.5	14.6			16.9		(26)
Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood	17.8	15.5	45.0	15.5	3.9	2.3	(27)
Crime Level	9.2	3.8		10.7	29.8	7.6	(28)
Cultural Attractions	10.0	32.3	50.8	6.2	0.8	0.0	(29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS	6.1						
Market Demand for your Product or Service		36.4			7.6		(30)
Availability of Land	24.6 22.8	4.0		11.1	30.2		(31)
Cost of Land	13.3	2.4 11.7		11.0 12.5	38.6 27.3		(32)
Cost of Energy	13.5	11.(21.3	12.7	21.3	1.0	(33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)			_		_		
	\sqsubseteq	\Box	닏	닖	닏	\vdash	(34)
	닐	닐	닐	늗	片	片	(35) (36)
	믐	=	=	片	H	Ħ	(37)
	Ħ	=	=	\vdash	=	Ħ	(38)
							_(39-40)
							_(41-42)
							(43-44)
							_(45-46)
							_(47-48)
The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assistate (Please mark an X next to your top three choice).	nce wou	ıld be mo					
(1) Low interest loans		- '					(49)
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cr	edit. acc	elerated o	deprecia	tion, tax	abatem	ent, etc.)	(50)
(1) Improved public services (i.e., po	lice, fire	, transpor	rtation.	etc.)		, ,	(51)
(1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fed	eral tax	payment	based or	n numbe	r of add	itional	
employees hired.)							(52)
(1) Improved public facilities (i.e., h	ousing, s	schools, e	tc.)				(53)
(1) Job training programs							(54)
(1) Less government interference							(55)
(1) Other (please specify)							(56-57)

•				<u>8</u> (1-2)
				0 3 (6-7)
33B 4 16	. (4) (<u>U 3 (6-7)</u>
What, if any, government programs or assistance, utilized by your firm in Seattle? (Please mark all	either local, Sta	ite or redera	nas ever been	
diffication by your firm in Souther. (Flease mark an	Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
Desfersional technological essistence	(8)	(20)	(32)	
Professional technological assistance Low interest loans	<u>(9)</u>	(21)	(33)	
Loan Guarantee	(10)	(22)	(34)	
Grants for training programs	(11)	(23)	(35)	
Grants for facility development	(12)	——(24)	(36) (37)	
Donation of land Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement	(13) (14)	(25)	(38)	
Worker training	(15)	(27)	(39)	
Site selection assistance	(16)	(28)	(40)	
Development of public facilities to meet your bus		(20)	(41)	
needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None	(17)	(29)	——(41) ——(42)	
Other (Please Be Specific)	(10)	(50)	(42)	
	(19)	(31)	(43)	
	*			(44- (46-
WR -4 4 6	6 J	.: 		
What type of government tax benefits or tax relie government? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	i does your bus	iness get iroi	n each level of	
government: (Mark an A in an that apply.)	Local	State	Federal	
	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Property tax relief	(48)	(53)	(58)	
Accelerated depreciation	(49)	(54)	(59)	
Investment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60)	
	(51)	(56)	(61)	
Employment tax credit	(0.7)			
Other tax benefit (please specify)	(;,)			
	(0.7)			
	(52)		(62)	(62.
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊣
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63-
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
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Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
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Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63-
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63-
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63√
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	(63⊀
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal C mittee would ap	(57) Government 1	might assist	
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committee of the state of the	(52) w the Federal (mittee would ag comments.)	(57) Government 1 ppreciate hav	night assist	(63-4
Other tax benefit (please specify) In general, if you have any further ideas about ho business in urban areas, the Joint Economic Com (Please feel free to add additional sheets for your PLEASE INDICATE THE NAME AND TELEPHO	—— (52) w the Federal (mittee would ap comments.)	(57) Government I ppreciate hav	night assist	

Congress of the United States JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

_(3-5)

9 (1-2) 01 (6-7)

SURVEY OF CENTRAL CITIES BUSINESS NEEDS

Please answer the questions below by marking an X or providing the information requested in the space provided. If the question does not apply to your operation, please either leave the space blank or indicate "n/a" (not applicable) and go to the next question. Please answer the questions as they apply to your business operations only in the city of St. Louis.

1.	(Please ma	rk an X in t Highly Favo	the approp orable 5 <u>1 </u>	riate spac <u>1</u> (2) Fa		<u>L(3)</u> N	either Fav	orable nor	Unfavorable	(8)
2.	Of the citi	es that are l	listed belo	w, which			the most	favorable t	ousiness climate?	
	(Please ma 20.8 (1)	rk an X in d Atlanta	only one space $\frac{2.8}{2.8}$ (2) I	pace.) .os Angele	es ^{0.9} (3) is ^{0.4} (7)	Pittsbu	rgh14 <u>.2</u> (4) St. Lo	ıis	
	0.9 (5) 3.8 (9)	Detroit New York	⁴ .7(6) N	Ainneapol Seattle	is (7)	Phoeni	x 39.08) Dallas		(9-10)
		ıy?								
3.	In the past	year, have		problem 3(1) Ye			hose quali No (Go t		neet your needs?	(11-12)
	3(a). (IF ma	F "YES") W magerial sk	/hat was th ills availab	ne greates le)?	t problem (1	for exan	iple, not e	nough wo	kers with	
	_									
	_									(14-15)
4.	employ in defined as	your busin skilled and	ess in St. I unskilled	.ouis? (Fo	or the purpo	ses of the worker	nis questio	n blue coll	lo you presently ar workers are professional	
	cinployees	, шта стетте			Nur		blue collar	workers		(16-20)
			_		Nur					(21-25)
					Nur	nber of	clerical wo	rkers		(26-30)
	4(a). Wi	thin the ne e number o	xt year, do	you have	e plans to <u>in</u> business in	the city	decrease of	r <u>keep abo</u> uis?	ut the same	
		28.1(1) I		-) Decrease	-			e	(31)
	fir	m in the cit	ty of St. L	ouis expe	ct to increas	se or dec	crease its n	umber of 1	ge does your blue collar, white e appropriate box	; c.)
		LLAR WO			•	•				
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCF	REASE BY	, <u> </u>	
	1.8		5.4	3.6	33.9	30.4	23.4		1.8	
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(32)
	WHITE CO	OLLAR WO	ORKERS							
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCE	REASE BY	<u>, </u>	
	1.7	1.7	3.3.	6.7	33.3	45.0	6.7	1.7		
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO CHANGE	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(33)
	CLERICA	L WORKE	RS							
		DECREA	ASE BY		_		INCE	REASE BY	·	
	1.8		1.8	7.1	42/9	39.3	7.1			
	50-100%	25-49%	10-24%	1-9%	NO	1-9%	10-24%	25-49%	50-100%	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	CHANGE (5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(34)

5.	In the last year, has your business seriously considered: (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	11.3 (1) Moving away from the city of St. Louis	(35)
	25.2 (1) Expanding operations in the city of St. Louis	(36)
	6.9 (1) Reducing scope of operations in the city of St. Louis	(37)
	8.8 (1) Selling in lieu of going out of business (i.e., changing ownership)	(38)
	(1) Going out of business	(39)
	47.8 (1) No, none of the above considered	(40)
	If you are considering a move, where are you thinking of moving to?	
	5(a). Has your business made a decision (even if it is tentative) to:	(41-42
		(42)
	1.14 (1) Move away from the city of St. Louis	(43)
	23.2 (1) Expand operations in the city of St. Louis	(44)
	2.2 (1) Reduce scope of operations in the city of St. Louis	(45)
	3.6 (1) Sell in lieu of going out of business	(46)
	(1) Go out of business	(47) (48)
	69.6. (1) No, none of the above decided	(40)
	If you have decided to move, where are you moving to?	(49-50
6.	Since 1969, has your firm expanded or increased any of the following? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	_ `
	(1) Number of employees	(51)
	(1) New line of products or services	(52)
	(1) Capital investment	(53)
	6(a). (IF YOU MARKED AN X IN ANY OF THE ABOVE) What was the type(s) of financing used for such an expansion? (Please mark an X in all that apply.)	
	(1) Commercial bank or financial institution	(54)
	(1) Government loan	(55)
	(1) Internal financing from retained earnings (i.e., investment of profits)	(56)
	(1) State industrial development corporation	(57)
	(1) Sale of securities (i.e., equity capital)	(58)
	(1) Other (please specify)	
		(59-60
	6(b). Is access to capital a problem?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(61)
	6(c). Is cost of capital a problem (i.e., high interest rates)?	
	(1) Yes (2) No	(62)
	6(d). Since 1969, has your firm expanded or built a facility elsewhere which performs the same functions as your St. Louis facility?	
	(1) Yes(2) No	(63)
-		(64.65

9 (1-2)
 (3-5)

(56-57)

*7. We are interested in finding out what conditions, presently existing in St. Louis, are important for your business in either encouraging or discouraging you to stay or expand your firm there. From the following list, please mark an X in the appropriate space indicating whether the condition strongly encourages, encourages, discourages or strongly discourages your firm to stay or expand in St. Louis (that is, what are the advantages or disadvantages of staying in St. Louis?). If the condition does not apply to your location, please mark an X in the "Does Not Apply" column. PLEASE BASE YOUR ANSWERS ON YOUR PRESENT EXPERIENCE and NOT on what you would like to see occur.

	Does Not Apply	Strongly Encour- aging		- Unim- portant		Strongly Discour- aging	
LABOR Availability of Skilled Workers Availability of Unskilled Workers Existence of Labor Unions Low Education Level of Workers High Education Level of Workers Labor Cost at Present Location Availability of Professional Employees	17.8 25.7 24.8 34.4 35.7 19.5 26.5	5.9 8.1 4.5 0.0 2.3 0.0 12.1	3.7 6.3 28.7 25.6		20.7 14.0 28.4 26.6 9.4 34.6 10.6	9.6 5.0 23.9 9.4 2.3 13.5	(8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14)
FINANCING Availability of Long-Term Financing Availability of Short-Term Financing Cost of Financing	33.8 31.5 26.9	10.0 12.3 2.3	24.6 30.8 13.1	16.2	13.1 8.5 31.5	3.1 0.8 13.1	(15) (16) (17)
TAXES Local Property Tax Rate Corporate Tax Rate Availability of Investment Tax Credit Tax Depreciation Personal Tax Rate	13.7 19.5 26.4 20.2 12.4	3.8 2.3 8.8 8.4 1.6	22.9 10.9 29.6 25.2 11.6	14.1 18.4 18.5	35.9 38.3 9.6 21.8 37.2	11.5 14.8 7.2 5.9 24.8	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22)
CITY GOVERNMENT Adequacy of Public Services, i.e., trash collection, fire protection	12.4	15.3	48.9	10.2	10.9	2.2	(23)
Adequacy of Public Facilities, i.e., sewers, transportation, roads Attitudes of City Government to Business Quality of Schools for Employees' Children Personal Ties to Local Neighborhood Crime Level Cultural Attractions	11.0 .7.5 11.9 17.6 8.0 9.6	16.2 8.2 8.9 6.6 0.7 37.5	43.3 37.0 44.1 21.9	11.1 20.6 5.1	13.2 23.1 25.9 7.4 47.4 2.2	11.2 5.2 3.7 16.8	(24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29)
OTHER DEMAND AND COST FACTORS Market Demand for your Product or Service Availability of Land Cost of Land Cost of Energy	13.3 24.6 25.2 8.2	20.7 4.5 3.0 2.2	25.4 10.8	27.6 21.5	10.4 11.2 27.4 40.3	6.7 12.6	(30) (31) (32) (33)
OTHER (Please be Very Specific)							(34) (35) (36) (37) (38)
							(39-40) (41-42) (43-44) (45-46) (47-48)
The Government is considering several possible type of government policy, program or assistar (Please mark an X next to your top three choi	nce wou	ld be most					
(1) Low interest loans (1) Tax relief (i.e., investment tax cre (1) Improved public services (i.e., pol (1) Wage subsidy (i.e., credit on Fede employees hired.) (1) Improved public facilities (i.e., ho	edit, acco lice, fire ral tax p	elerated de , transport payment b	ation, e ased on	tc.)			(49) (50) (51) (52) (53)
(1) Job training programs (1) Less government interference (1) Other (please specify)							(54) (55)

9 (1-2)

					(3-5) (6-7)
	What, if any, government programs or assistance,eit atilized by your firm in St. Louis? (Please mark all	ther local, Sta that apply.)	te or Federal	has ever been	
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
;	Professional technological assistance Low interest loans Loan Guarantee	(8) (9) (10)	(20) (21) (22)	(33)	
Į.	Joan Guarantee Frants for training programs Frants for facility development Donation of land	—(11) —(12) —(13)	(25)	(36) (37)	
	Provision of facility under leaseback arrangement Worker training ite selection assistance	(14) (15) (16)	(27)	(38) (39) (40)	
	Development of public facilities to meet your busin needs (e.g., sewer system, access road) None Other (Please Be Specific)	(17) (18)	(29)	(41) (42)	
	Ther (Flease be specific)	(19)	(31)	(43)	(44-45
ı. '	What type of government tax benefits or tax relief (covernment? (Mark an X in all that apply.)	does your bus	iness get fror		(46-47
		Local (1)	State (1)	Federal (1)	
	Property tax relief Accelerated depreciation	(48) (49)	(53) (54) (55) (56)	(58) (59)	
]	nvestment tax credit Employment tax credit	(50)	(55)	(60) (61)	
•	Other tax benefit (please specify)				
	Other tax benefit (please specify)		(57)	(62)	(63-64
- - . 1	n general, if you have any further ideas about how pusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Committees feel free to add additional sheets for your committees.	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
- - . !	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
- - . !	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
- - . !	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
. 1	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	(52) the Federal (ittee would a	Government r	might assist	(63-64
- - . !	n general, if you have any further ideas about how nusiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your co	(52) the Federal (ittee would approximents.)	Government r	might assist	
	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi	the Federal Cittee would approximately the second comments.)	Government r ppreciate have	night assist ing them.	(63-64)
	n general, if you have any further ideas about how usiness in urban areas, the Joint Economic Commi Please feel free to add additional sheets for your committee of the committe	(52) the Federal (ittee would aromments.)	Government r	night assist ing them.	