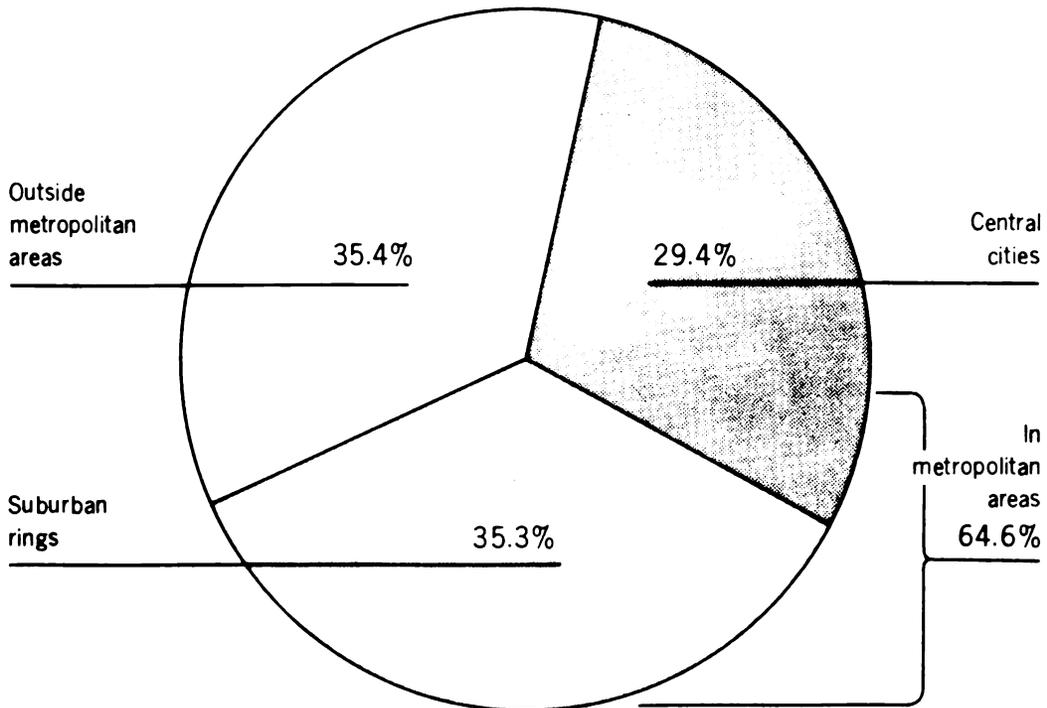


Special Studies

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TRENDS in SOCIAL and ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in METROPOLITAN AREAS

Population Distribution by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence
for the United States: 1968



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Maurice H. Stans, Secretary
William H. Chartener, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, A. Ross Eckler, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

A. ROSS ECKLER, Director

ROBERT F. DRURY, Deputy Director
CONRAD TAEUBER, Associate Director

Population Division

HERMAN P. MILLER, Chief

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This report was prepared by Arno I. Winard, Poverty Statistics Section, Population Division, under the general direction of Herman P. Miller, Chief, Population Division. Important contributions in drafting the text and designing the tables were made by Rockwell Livingston, Florence F. Einhorn, and Alice Bahrman. Dr. Richard Hornseth and Christine Haglund of Systems Division were responsible for developing the computer programs which produced the tabulations for this report.

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	III
Sources of data and definitions of terms.....	VI
I Population Characteristics	1
Change in population by type of residence, 1960-1968.....	2
Average annual change in population, 1960-1966 and 1966-1968.....	3
Population distribution by type of residence.....	4
Negroes as a percent of the total population.....	5
White and Negro population, by region.....	6
Negroes as a percent of total population, by region.....	7
Population distribution by age.....	8
Change in population by age, 1960-1968.....	9
Negroes as a percent of total population in central cities, by age.....	10
II The Family.....	11
Type of family.....	12
Change in number of families by sex of head, 1960-1968.....	13
Negro families as a percent of all families in central cities.....	14
Female heads as a percent of all family heads in central cities, by family income.....	15
Female family heads in central cities, by presence of related children under 18 years old..	16
Own children under 18 years old living with both parents as a percent of all own children in central cities.....	17
Marital status of female heads of families.....	18
Unrelated individuals by sex: 1968.....	19
III Education.....	21
Median years of school completed for persons 25 to 29 years old, by sex.....	22
Percent of persons 25 to 29 years old who graduated from high school or college.....	23
Males 25 to 54 years of age by years of school completed.....	24
Median income for males 25 to 54 years of age, by years of school completed.....	25
Median income for white and Negro males 25 to 54 years of age, by years of school completed	26
IV Employment	27
Labor force participation rates by age.....	28
White and Negro labor force participation rates in central cities, by age.....	29
Unemployment rates for selected groups.....	30
White and Negro unemployment rates in central cities for selected groups.....	31
Distribution of persons employed in nonagricultural occupations.....	32
Distribution of persons in central cities employed in nonagricultural occupations.....	33

CONTENTS--Continued

		Page
V	Family Income	35
	Median family income.....	36
	Median family income, by race of head.....	37
	Median income of central city families, by sex of head.....	38
	Family income distribution.....	39
	Median family income, by region.....	40
	Median income of white and Negro families in central cities, by region.....	41
	Percent of families with high income.....	42
	Families by number of earners.....	43
	Median income of central city families, by number of earners.....	44
VI	Earnings	45
	Median earnings of workers.....	46
	Median earnings of white and Negro workers in central cities.....	47
	Median earnings in 1967 of year-round workers currently employed in selected occupation groups.....	48
	Median earnings in 1967 of white and Negro year-round workers in central cities currently employed in selected occupation groups.....	49
VII	Characteristics of the Poor	51
	Incidence of poverty among persons.....	52
	Distribution of poor persons by type of residence.....	53
	Distribution of poor families by selected characteristics.....	54
	Incidence of poverty among families in central cities, by sex of head.....	55
	Incidence of poverty in 1967 for unrelated individuals, by sex.....	56
	Median poverty gap for poor families.....	57
	Distribution of the poverty gap, by type of residence.....	58
	Distribution of poor households and the poverty gap in central cities, by family status... ..	59
	Incidence of poverty for families in the New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas.....	60
	Incidence of poverty for families in the central cities of the New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas.....	61
	Poor families in central cities of the three largest metropolitan areas as a percent of all poor families in these areas.....	62
VIII	Families in Poverty Areas	63
	Families living in central city poverty areas.....	64
	Change in central city poverty area families, 1967-1968 and 1960-1967.....	65
	Incidence of poverty among families living in central city poverty areas.....	66
	Families living in central city poverty areas of the New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas.....	67

TRENDS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents statistics about the population changes that took place in the central cities of the Nation's 212 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's),¹ and their suburban rings between 1960 and 1968. It shows the changes that took place during this period in population, family composition, education, employment, income, and poverty. The aim of this report is to provide a summary of pertinent data available from the Current Population Survey (CPS) on current conditions in our major cities and to describe the direction and magnitude of changes since 1960. Wherever possible, data are presented for whites and Negroes separately.

This statistical report cannot present data on all the details of the urban scene since it is limited to those aspects of life which has been measured over time on a comparable basis. Health, crime, housing conditions, and the quality of education are among those vital elements of urban life for which adequate data are not available from the CPS. Other elements crucial for understanding what have been happening in our major cities have not been measured at all on a national basis. Yet much can be learned from examining the available data brought together in this report.

Most of our indicators of well-being point toward progress in the cities since 1960. However, the rates at which positive changes are taking place will be open to differing interpretations. Likewise where deterioration rather than progress is indicated, the impact of such negative trends is open to debate.

¹ SMSA's, central cities, and suburban rings as defined in 1960.

Some highlights of the data presented in this report are:

(1) **POPULATION**--Virtually all the metropolitan population growth between 1960 and 1968 occurred outside the central cities, where a majority of the metropolitan residents now live. There were fewer white central city residents in 1968 than at the time of the 1960 Census, with the decline in the 25- to 64-year-age group being particularly noticeable. Since 1960, Negroes have become more heavily concentrated in the central cities of metropolitan areas; in 1968 they represented one-fifth of the central city population but only one-twentieth of the remaining metropolitan population.

(2) **THE FAMILY**--There was an increase in families headed by women--especially among Negroes living in central cities. City families lacking a male head were particularly likely to have low incomes; three-fifths of the female family heads had to support children as well as themselves with their lower-than-average incomes.

The increase in the number of families headed by a woman indicates that more children are growing up in broken homes. This is most evident among Negroes in the central cities in 1968 where only 6 out of every 10 children were living with both parents.

(3) **EDUCATION**--The proportion of young adults finishing high school in both central cities and suburbs increased substantially between 1960 and 1968. In central cities the median years of school completed by Negroes who were 25 to 29 years of age increased by about one year. The proportion of Negroes in central cities who completed high school rose from 43 percent in 1960 to 61 percent in 1968.

In central cities the median income of men 25 to 54 years old who finished high school or college showed a greater increase between 1959 and 1967 than did the income of those who had less than a high school education.

(4) **EMPLOYMENT**--Unemployment rates dropped significantly between 1960 and 1968 in both central cities and suburbs. The unemployment rate for Negroes continued to be about twice that for whites. One-third of the Negro teenagers living

in the central cities were unemployed in 1968, compared with only about one-eighth of the whites.

Women were more likely to be part of the labor force in 1968 than in 1960. In central cities, about half of the women between 18 and 64 years old were either employed or seeking employment in 1968.

There is some evidence of a lowering of the barriers which had largely excluded Negro women from employment in the better paying occupations. The proportion of Negro women in the labor force who were employed as private household workers declined substantially between 1960 and 1968 in central cities, whereas the proportion of Negro women who were clerical or sales workers rose from 13 percent in 1960 to 23 percent in 1968.

(5) **FAMILY INCOME**--In the last 8 years, median family income increased more sharply for suburbanites than for city families; the median income in 1967 of suburban families was about one-fifth higher than that of families living in central cities.

In 1967 a substantial gap remained between the incomes of whites and Negroes in central cities. However, the median family income of Negroes in central cities increased from 61 percent to 68 percent of the white median family income during the 8-year period. In 1967, 18 percent of all Negro families in central cities had incomes of \$10,000 or more.

(6) **EARNINGS**--The earnings of men who lived in the suburbs in 1968 were higher than those received by central city dwellers.

In central cities Negro men who worked the year round earned about seven-tenths as much as white workers in 1967--a relationship that has not changed significantly since 1959. Among year-round workers, Negro women made considerable gains toward approaching the earnings of white women; the median earnings of Negro women who were year-round workers were 73 percent as high as those received by white workers in 1967 as compared with 59 percent in 1959.

(7) **POVERTY**--The number of poor persons in the United States declined by about one-third between 1959 and 1967; the number of white poor persons dropped by 38 percent, while the number of poor Negroes declined by 21 percent. About 10 percent of the metropolitan population and 19 percent of those residing outside metropolitan areas were poor in 1967. The incidence of poverty among central city residents was twice that among suburban residents.

Since 1959 poverty has been most noticeably reduced among families with a male head, particularly among those families with male heads who were white and under 65 years of age. The degree of poverty among the Negro poor in metropolitan areas was especially severe, with half of these families reporting incomes \$1,000 or more below the Social Security Administration's poverty budget in 1967.²

(8) **POVERTY AREAS**--About half of the population in central-city-poverty areas was nonwhite in 1968, up from 43 percent in 1960. This trend resulted from a sharper decline in the number of whites than of nonwhites in these areas.

The number of poor white families residing in poverty areas dropped by 50 percent compared to 30 percent for nonwhite families during the 8-year period.

SOURCES OF DATA AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Special tabulations were prepared for this report from the 53,000 households in a one-in-a-thousand sample of 1960 Census data and from the approximately 50,000 households in the March 1968 Current Population Survey (CPS). Roughly 65 percent of these sample households were in metropolitan areas. These tabulations were designed to eliminate conceptual differences between the original tabulation of the 1960 Census data and the 1968 CPS data. Since the estimates are based on samples, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from complete censuses using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

² For definition of poverty, see page 52.

The designs of the samples used for this report provide the greatest reliability for data concerning broad population groups at the national level. Data for small population groups (for example, Negroes in suburban areas) will have larger relative sampling errors. Differences shown in the tables for such small groups may be simply the result of sampling variability and should therefore be used with caution. All statements of comparison made in the text of this report, however, are statistically significant. This means that the chances are at least 19 in 20 that a difference identified in the text indicates a true difference in the population rather than the chance variations arising from the use of samples.

This report is limited primarily to metropolitan areas, specifically the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) as defined in 1960. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The special focus of this report is on central cities within the metropolitan areas. Some data in this report are shown separately for the central cities in SMSA's with a population of one million or more in 1960--the 24 largest SMSA's. That portion of the SMSA which lies outside the central city is referred to in this report as the "suburban ring" or the "suburbs." It should be emphasized that in addition to the residential communities commonly referred to as "suburbia," these suburban rings also contain cities of moderate size and also some open country.

Two different population universes are used in this report. Data for overall characteristics such as age, family structure, and education include inmates of institutions but exclude Armed Forces members living in barracks. The income, poverty, and employment data exclude both inmates of institutions and Armed Forces personnel living in barracks.

Although the time periods covered by the income and poverty statistics refer to calendar years 1967 and 1959, characteristics such as type of residence, employment status, and educational attainment refer to the time of enumeration, March 1968 and April 1960, respectively.

Earnings include only wages or salary and net income from self-employment received by persons. Income includes not only earnings but also income from other sources such as Social Security, interest, dividends, and private pensions. Data on income and earnings are shown in constant 1967 dollars. The value of 1959 income was converted to 1967 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index.

In each table, the individual estimates and percentages have been rounded independently, so that the component parts do not always add to the total. Percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

I Population Characteristics

The population of the Nation's metropolitan areas grew by 15.6 million persons between 1960 and 1968. This represented a 14-percent increase, compared with a growth of only 6 percent in the nonmetropolitan population. By 1968, the majority of metropolitan area residents were living in the suburbs, whereas in 1960 more than half of the metropolitan population resided in the central cities. Large and small metropolitan areas grew at the same rate, although the increase in the Negro population was sharper in metropolitan areas with a population of 1,000,000 or more than in the smaller SMSA's.

CHANGE IN POPULATION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE, 1960-1968

(Numbers in millions)

	Total			White			Negro		
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Percent change</u>
United States*	198.1	178.7	11	174.0	158.7	10	22.0	18.4	20
Metropolitan areas	128.0	112.4	14	111.3	99.4	12	15.2	11.9	27
Central cities	58.2	57.8	1	45.5	47.6	-5	11.9	9.5	25
Suburban rings	69.9	54.6	28	65.9	51.8	27	3.3	2.4	36
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	70.0	61.2	14	59.8	53.9	11	9.3	6.8	36
Central cities	30.4	30.2	1	22.3	24.3	-8	7.5	5.6	34
Suburban rings	39.6	31.0	28	37.5	29.7	27	1.8	1.2	45
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	58.0	51.1	14	51.5	45.5	13	5.9	5.1	15
Central cities	27.8	27.6	1	23.2	23.4	-1	4.4	3.9	12
Suburban rings	30.2	23.5	28	28.3	22.1	28	1.5	1.2	26
Outside metropolitan areas	70.1	66.3	6	62.7	59.3	6	6.9	6.5	6
Central city population as a percent of metro- politan area total:									
All metropolitan areas	45	51	(X)	41	48	(X)	78	80	(X)
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	43	49	(X)	37	45	(X)	81	82	(X)
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	48	54	(X)	45	51	(X)	74	76	(X)

* All data presented in this report exclude Armed Forces living in barracks.

X Not applicable.

There is some evidence that the rate of population growth in metropolitan areas between 1966 and 1968 did not match the pace registered between 1960 and 1966. Whereas the population in the suburban ring continued to grow, there was no appreciable change in the population living in central cities between 1966 and 1968. Although the figures suggest that in central cities the rate of increase of the Negro population slowed down between 1966 and 1968, the sampling variability on these figures is very high and additional observations are needed before this trend can be confirmed. Similarly, while the data would seem to indicate that in the suburban ring the Negro population increased from 1966 to 1968 at a much higher rate than was recorded between 1960 and 1966, no valid conclusions about Negro population growth in the suburbs can be drawn because of the high sampling variability.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1960-1966 AND 1966-1968*

(Numbers in thousands)

	Percent change		Average annual change			
			1960-66		1966-68	
	<u>1960-66</u>	<u>1966-68</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
TOTAL						
Metropolitan areas	10.9	1.9	2,055	1.7	1,186	1.0
Central cities	2.8	-1.3	271	0.5	-381	-0.6
Suburban rings	19.4	4.8	1,784	3.0	1,566	2.4
Outside metropolitan areas	5.1	2.5	560	0.8	857	1.2
WHITE						
Metropolitan areas	9.6	1.5	1,600	1.5	820	0.8
Central cities	-1.8	-2.1	-141	-0.3	-486	-1.0
Suburban rings	20.0	4.2	1,741	3.0	1,306	2.0
Outside metropolitan areas	5.6	2.5	540	0.9	784	1.2
NEGRO						
Metropolitan areas	19.2	4.6	389	2.9	332	2.3
Central cities	22.9	1.9	370	3.4	111	1.0
Suburban rings	4.6	17.0	19	0.7	221	8.0
Outside metropolitan areas	2.1	1.9	23	0.3	64	1.0

* The 1966 and 1968 figures in this table are based on five-quarter averages of data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) centered on April. Therefore, the 1968 figures used for this table differ slightly from those shown in the preceding table, which are based on the CPS taken in March 1968. The census is the source for the 1960 data.

The proportion of the Nation's population living in metropolitan areas increased slightly between 1960 and 1968. This gain occurred entirely in the suburbs. The proportion of the metropolitan population living in central cities dropped.

Negroes are much more heavily concentrated in the central cities than are whites. Between 1960 and 1968, the proportion of Negroes residing in central cities increased from 52 percent to 54 percent, whereas the proportion of whites within central cities dropped from 30 percent to 26 percent.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE
(Percent)

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	65	63	64	63	69	65
Central cities	29	32	26	30	54	52
Suburban rings	35	31	38	33	15	13
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	35	34	34	34	42	37
Central cities	15	17	13	15	34	30
Suburban rings	20	17	22	19	8	7
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	29	29	30	29	27	28
Central cities	14	15	13	15	20	21
Suburban rings	15	13	16	14	7	7
Outside metropolitan areas	35	37	36	37	31	35

Negroes accounted for 12 percent of the total metropolitan population in 1968. They were concentrated mostly in the central cities of the metropolitan areas, where they represented one-fifth of the central city population, compared with only one-twentieth of the suburban population. The largest concentration was in the central cities of metropolitan areas having 1 million or more inhabitants, where one-fourth of the population were Negroes.

NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL POPULATION

	All metropolitan areas		Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more		Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	12	11	13	11	10	10
Central cities	20	16	25	18	16	14
Suburban rings	5	5	4	4	5	5

In all four geographic regions, there was a substantial growth in the suburban population of the metropolitan areas, whereas the central cities stayed about the same or even declined in population between 1960 and 1968. The largest increase in suburban population--40 percent--was recorded for the South and West. The suburbs of these two regions grew by 8.7 million persons, while there was no significant population change in the central cities of these regions.

Only in the Northeast was there a measurable decline in the number of whites residing in central cities between 1960 and 1968. Significant growth in the Negro population residing in central cities occurred in each region except the West.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY REGION
(Numbers in millions)

	Central cities			Suburban rings		
		Change, 1960-68			Change, 1960-68	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
TOTAL						
Northeast	16.6	-0.7	-4	21.0	2.8	15
North Central	16.8	0.5	3	18.1	3.7	26
South	15.0	0.1	1	15.8	4.5	40
West	9.7	0.5	6	14.9	4.2	39
WHITE						
Northeast	13.5	-1.5	-10	20.1	2.5	14
North Central	12.9	-0.6	-5	17.6	3.5	25
South	10.8	-0.3	-3	14.2	4.3	44
West	8.2	0.2	3	14.0	3.7	36
NEGRO						
Northeast	3.0	0.7	30	0.7	0.1	25
North Central	3.8	1.1	39	0.5	0.2	55
South	4.1	0.4	10	1.6	0.2	18
West	0.9	0.2	32	0.5	0.3	37

In 1968, the proportion of Negroes in the population of metropolitan areas was only 6 percent in the West but 18 percent in the South. Except in these two regions, the proportion of the metropolitan population who were Negroes increased slightly from 1960 to 1968. In the Northeast and North Central regions, the proportion of central city residents who were Negro rose between 1960 and 1968, whereas in the suburbs the proportion stayed about the same.

NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY REGION

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Northeast	10	8	18	13	3	3
North Central	12	10	23	17	3	2
South	18	19	27	25	10	12
West	6	5	10	8	4	2

The median age of the population in central cities was higher than for suburban residents in both 1960 and 1968. Within cities and suburbs, the median age has declined since 1960. Two-fifths of the Negroes but only about one-fourth of the whites residing in central cities were under 15 years of age in 1968.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
CENTRAL CITIES						
Number (millions)	58.2	57.8	45.5	47.6	11.9	9.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	9	11	8	10	13	14
5 to 15 years	21	19	19	18	27	23
16 to 19 years	7	5	7	5	8	6
20 to 24 years	8	7	8	7	7	7
25 to 44 years	23	27	23	26	24	29
45 to 64 years	21	22	23	23	16	17
65 years and over	11	10	13	11	5	5
Median age	29.8	31.3	32.3	32.5	21.7	25.6
SUBURBAN RINGS						
Number (millions)	69.9	54.6	65.9	51.8	3.3	2.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 5 years	10	12	9	12	12	14
5 to 15 years	23	23	23	23	28	26
16 to 19 years	7	5	7	5	7	6
20 to 24 years	7	5	7	5	9	7
25 to 44 years	26	29	26	29	22	26
45 to 64 years	20	19	20	19	16	17
65 years and over	8	7	8	7	6	5
Median age	27.4	28.1	27.8	28.4	21.7	23.1

There were substantial changes in the age distribution of the metropolitan population between 1960 and 1968. Among white central city residents, two age groups declined in number--children under 16 years of age and adults 25 to 64 years old. For Negroes living in central cities, there was an increase of about 2.4 million persons, with most of this increase, about 1.8 million, recorded for persons under 25 years of age.

Relatively large increases were recorded in all age groups for Negro as well as white suburban residents. The high percentage increase for Negroes reflects the very small number of Negroes who were living in Suburban areas in 1960, whereas the proportionate increases for the white suburban population are indicative of large numerical growth as well.

CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1960-1968
(Numbers in millions)

	White				Negro			
	Central cities		Suburban rings		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Num- ber</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
Under 16 years	-1.1	- 8	3.4	19	1.2	35	0.3	36
16 to 19 years	0.4	17	1.8	65	0.3	61	0.1	59
20 to 24 years	0.5	16	1.9	72	0.3	42	0.1	85
25 to 64 years	-2.7	-12	5.5	22	0.4	10	0.2	22
65 years and over	0.7	13	1.4	37	0.1	19	0.1	57

The proportion of central city residents who were Negro increased in most age groups between 1960 and 1968. The most striking increase was recorded for persons under 16 years of age residing in metropolitan areas with 1 million or more inhabitants. By 1968, one-third of these young persons in large cities were Negroes.

NEGROES AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN CENTRAL CITIES,
BY AGE

	Central cities in--					
	All central cities		Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more		Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	20	16	25	18	16	14
Under 16 years	27	20	34	23	21	18
16 to 19 years	23	18	28	20	18	16
20 to 24 years	19	16	23	20	15	12
25 to 64 years	18	15	22	17	14	13
65 years and over	10	9	10	10	8	8

II The Family

About 8 out of every 10 families in the major cities in 1968 were headed by a man with his wife present. Within the suburban ring, 9 of every 10 families had both husband and wife present.

Husband-wife families were much more prevalent among whites than among Negro families in both 1968 and 1960. In central cities, the proportion of husband-wife families among Negroes declined from 73 percent to 66 percent between 1960 and 1968.

TYPE OF FAMILY

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
TOTAL						
Number (millions)	32.2	28.6	14.6	14.7	17.6	13.9
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	86	88	82	84	90	91
Other male head	3	3	3	3	2	2
Female head	11	10	15	12	8	7
WHITE						
Number (millions)	28.6	25.8	11.8	12.4	16.8	13.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	88	89	85	86	90	92
Other male head	2	3	3	3	2	2
Female head	10	8	12	10	8	6
NEGRO						
Number (millions)	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.1	0.7	0.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	67	74	66	73	72	79
Other male head	4	4	4	4	6	3
Female head	29	22	30	23	22	18

In central cities the number of families headed by females increased for both whites and Negroes since 1960. The increase occurred mainly in central cities of metropolitan areas with a population of 1,000,000 or more and was most pronounced among Negroes. In the cities of the largest SMSA's, the number of Negro female family heads increased by 83 percent from the start of the decade to 1968. Male Negro family heads recorded only a 15 percent increase in the same cities during the same period.

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF FAMILIES BY SEX OF HEAD,
1960-1968

(Numbers in thousands)

	White		Negro	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Central cities:				
Male head	-757	-7	172	11
Female head	155	12	294	60
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:				
Male head	-707	-12	149	15
Female head	109	16	245	83
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000:				
Male head	-51	-1	24	4
Female head	46	8	49	25

Although Negroes increased as a percent of both male and female family heads in central cities between 1960 and 1968, the increase among female family heads was particularly sharp. This increase occurred principally in central cities of the largest SMSA's where the proportion of Negroes among families headed by females rose from 29 percent to 40 percent

NEGRO FAMILIES AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES
IN CENTRAL CITIES

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Central cities:		
Male head	15	13
Female head	35	27
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:		
Male head	18	15
Female head	40	29
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000:		
Male head	11	11
Female head	27	24

The proportion of central city families headed by women has edged up in the past 8 years to 15 percent in 1967. The proportion headed by women ranged from 44 percent for families receiving incomes of under \$2,000 in 1967 to only 5 percent for those with incomes over \$10,000.

In 1967, Negro families at the low income levels (under \$4,000) were much more likely than white families to be headed by women, but the gap between the races narrowed significantly in the income brackets between \$4,000 and \$10,000 and virtually disappeared among families with incomes over \$10,000.

FEMALE HEADS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FAMILY HEADS IN
CENTRAL CITIES, BY FAMILY INCOME
(1967 dollars)

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
All families	15	12	12	10	30	23
Under \$2,000	44	38	36	31	61	51
\$2,000 to \$3,999	33	23	23	20	54	29
\$4,000 to \$5,999	22	11	20	11	27	14
\$6,000 to \$7,999	14	7	12	7	21	7
\$8,000 to \$9,999	8	7	8	7	12	6
\$10,000 and over	5	5	5	5	6	9

In the central cities, the proportion of female family heads who had children increased between 1960 and 1968. The responsibility of child support was more common for Negro female family heads than for whites. In 1968, four-fifths of the Negro female family heads, but only one-half of the white female family heads, had children to support.

FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY PRESENCE
OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD
(Percent)

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
TOTAL		
Female family heads	100	100
With no children	40	46
With one or more children	60	54
With two or more children	39	31
WHITE		
Female family heads	100	100
With no children	50	55
With one or more children	50	45
With two or more children	29	24
NEGRO		
Female family heads	100	100
With no children	21	24
With one or more children	79	76
With two or more children	59	51

About 60 percent of all Negro children in central cities lived with both parents in 1968 compared with 88 percent of all white children. There has been a considerable decline in this rate for Negro children since 1960 when about 70 percent lived with both parents.

In the lowest income interval (under \$4,000), only 36 percent of all children were living with both parents in 1967. This ratio increased sharply towards the middle income levels (\$4,000 to \$8,000) and leveled off in the upper brackets. The major difference in the percent of white and Negro children living with both parents was found in the lowest income interval (under \$4,000) where the Negro rate was only half that for white children.

OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS
AS A PERCENT OF ALL OWN CHILDREN IN CENTRAL CITIES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
All children:			
1968	81	88	61
1960	87	91	71
Children by family income in 1967:			
Under \$4,000	36	51	24
\$4,000 to \$5,999	74	78	67
\$6,000 to \$7,999	89	91	80
\$8,000 to \$9,999	93	94	89
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	96	93
\$15,000 and over	96	97	95

Among white and Negro female family heads living in metropolitan areas there was an increase between 1960 and 1968 in the proportion who were separated or divorced. For Negro families, separation or divorce was the principal cause for the absence of a male head in both 1960 and 1968. Among white families, death was the most common reason for the husband's absence. Among Negro families with a female head, separation was about twice as frequent as divorce, whereas among white families the opposite relationship was observed.

MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE HEADS OF FAMILIES

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
WHITE						
Number (millions)	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.8
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	10	12	12	14	7	9
Separated or divorced	37	31	37	31	38	32
Separated	13	11	13	11	13	10
Divorced	25	21	24	19	25	22
Married, husband absent	5	7	5	7	6	8
In Armed Forces	2	-	1	-	3	-
Other reasons	3	7	3	7	3	8
Widowed	48	49	47	48	49	51
NEGRO						
Number (millions)	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	15	13	15	13	11	9
Separated or divorced	54	45	55	46	49	38
Separated	38	32	39	34	33	25
Divorced	16	13	16	13	17	13
Married, husoand absent	5	6	4	6	8	8
In Armed Forces	1	-	1	-	1	-
Other reasons	3	6	3	6	8	8
Widowed	26	36	25	35	31	45

- Rounds to zero.

In 1968 about three-fifths of all unrelated individuals in metropolitan areas were central city residents. In metropolitan areas the proportion of men among unrelated individuals was higher among Negroes than among whites. One-fifth of all male unrelated individuals in the central cities were Negroes.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SEX: 1968

(Numbers in millions)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male as a percent of total</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS				
Total	9.2	3.4	5.8	37
White	7.9	2.8	5.1	35
Negro	1.2	0.6	0.7	47
Percent of total	13	17	11	(X)
CENTRAL CITIES				
Total	5.7	2.2	3.6	38
White	4.7	1.7	3.0	36
Negro	1.0	0.5	0.5	47
Percent of total	17	21	15	(X)
SUBURBAN RINGS				
Total	3.5	1.3	2.2	36
White	3.2	1.1	2.1	35
Negro	0.3	0.1	0.1	46
Percent of total	7	9	6	(X)

X Not applicable.

III Education

Among young adults, the difference between the median number of years of school completed for whites and Negroes residing in central cities narrowed substantially between 1960 and 1968. The median years of school completed for city Negroes increased by about 1 year during the 8 year period. During this period there was little change in the educational attainment of whites residing in central cities and some increase for those residing in suburbs.

MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR PERSONS
25 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY SEX

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Both sexes	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4
White	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.4
Negro	12.3	11.4	12.2	11.4	12.3	10.0
Male	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.5
White	12.7	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.5
Negro	12.3	11.3	12.3	11.3	12.4	11.1
Female	12.5	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.4
White	12.6	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4
Negro	12.2	11.4	12.2	11.5	12.3	9.9

In 1968, three-fourths of all persons 25 to 29 years old residing in metropolitan areas had completed at least 4 years of high school. One of every six young adults had completed college. The educational attainment in central cities was lower on the average than in the suburbs. A substantial increase in the proportion of young adults finishing high school was recorded both in central cities and in the suburbs between 1960 and 1968.

PERCENT OF PERSONS 25 TO 29 YEARS OLD WHO GRADUATED
FROM HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
TOTAL						
Number of persons (thousands)	8,269	6,879	3,750	3,580	4,519	3,229
High school graduates*	77	64	73	62	79	67
College graduates**	17	13	15	13	18	14
WHITE						
Number of persons (thousands)	7,189	5,985	2,895	2,859	4,294	3,126
High school graduates*	79	67	77	66	80	68
College graduates**	18	14	18	14	18	14
NEGRO						
Number of persons (thousands)	966	805	779	661	187	144
High school graduates*	62	42	61	43	63	38
College graduates**	5	5	5	5	9	4

* Completed at least 4 years of high school.

** Completed 4 or more years of college.

The number of years of school completed by men 25 to 54 years old in both cities and suburbs increased significantly since 1960. About 50 percent of the men residing in central cities in 1960 had completed high school, whereas 62 percent had finished 4 years of high school or more in 1968.

MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
(Percent)

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number (millions)	22.3	21.4	9.6	10.8	12.6	10.6
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 8 years or less	15	26	19	29	13	23
High school: 1 to 3 years	18	22	20	23	16	22
4 years	36	26	34	25	37	28
College: 1 year or more	31	25	28	24	33	27
4 years or more	18	14	16	12	20	15
Percent completing high school	67	52	62	48	71	55

In central cities median incomes between 1959 and 1967 rose most sharply for males 25 to 54 years old with a high school or college education. Central city residents who were high school graduates or had attended at least 1 year of college received a 20 percent increase in median income. Those who started but failed to complete high school had only a 14 percent increase in median income between 1959 and 1967, while for those who did not finish elementary school the median rose by only 7 percent.

MEDIAN INCOME FOR MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE,
BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

		Median income in 1967			Percent change, 1959 to 1967		
		Metro- politan areas, <u>total</u>	Central <u>cities</u>	Sub- urban <u>rings</u>	Metro- politan areas, <u>total</u>	Central <u>cities</u>	Sub- urban <u>rings</u>
Elementary:	Less than 8 yrs.	\$4,854	\$4,627	\$5,260	7	7	9
	8 years	6,376	5,895	6,787	17	14	19
High school:	1 to 3 years	6,864	6,241	7,377	17	14	18
	4 years	7,752	7,226	8,107	21	20	21
College:	1 to 3 years	8,615	7,950	9,070	21	20	18
	4 years or more	10,852	10,030	11,486	21	20	21

In central cities the median income of Negro men at each educational level was about three-fourths that of white men in 1967. Between 1959 and 1967 there was no significant narrowing of the income gap between white and Negro men at any level of educational attainment.

In both cities and suburbs, the 1967 median income of male Negro high school graduates was about the same as that of white males who had only attended elementary school. For men who did not complete high school the gap between the incomes of Negroes and whites was lower in the cities than in the suburbs.

MEDIAN INCOME FOR WHITE AND NEGRO MALES 25 TO 54 YEARS OF AGE,
BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Central cities			Suburban rings		
	Median income	Percent in- crease, 1959-67	Percent in- crease, 1959-67	Median income	Percent in- crease, 1959-67	Percent in- crease, 1959-67
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959-67</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959-67</u>
WHITE						
Elementary: 8 years or less	\$5,658	\$5,137	10	\$6,454	\$5,507	17
High school: 1 to 3 years	6,748	5,788	17	7,495	6,342	18
4 years	7,543	6,265	20	8,188	6,774	21
College: 1 year or more	9,222	7,686	20	10,499	8,726	20
4 yrs. or more	10,261	8,486	21	11,536	9,536	21
NEGRO						
Elementary: 8 years or less	\$4,215	\$3,428	23	\$4,021	\$2,750	46
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,086	4,059	25	4,631	4,050	14
4 years	5,642	4,323	31	5,980	4,333	38
College: 1 year or more	7,025	5,022	40	7,320	5,167	42
4 yrs. or more	7,556	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
NEGRO MEDIAN INCOME AS A PERCENT OF WHITE						
Elementary: 8 years or less	75	67	(X)	62	50	(X)
High school: 1 to 3 years	75	70	(X)	62	64	(X)
4 years	75	69	(X)	73	64	(X)
College: 1 year or more	76	65	(X)	70	59	(X)
4 yrs. or more	74	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

B Base less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

IV Employment

The proportion of men between the ages of 25 and 54 who were in the labor force was the same in the cities and suburbs. This was true for 18- to 24-year-old men as well in 1960, but by 1968 these young men residing in central cities had a higher rate of labor force participation than those who lived in the suburbs.

Women living in central cities had somewhat higher rates of labor force participation in both years than those who lived in the suburbs. Since 1960, there was a general rise in female labor force participation, while the rates for men age 25 years old and over stayed virtually unchanged.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
MALE						
18 to 64 years	88	90	88	89	87	90
18 to 24 years	69	76	72	77	67	76
25 to 54 years	94	94	94	94	93	94
55 to 64 years	84	84	84	83	83	85
FEMALE						
18 to 64 years	48	43	52	47	45	39
18 to 24 years	55	48	58	51	51	44
25 to 54 years	47	43	51	47	44	38
55 to 64 years	44	37	46	40	41	33

In 1968 as well as in 1960, the labor force participation rates of white and Negro men living in central cities were about the same. The labor force participation rates in central cities remained substantially higher for Negro women than for white women.

WHITE AND NEGRO LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY AGE

	White		Negro	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
MALE				
18 to 64 years	88	90	87	87
18 to 24 years	71	76	75	80
25 to 54 years	94	94	92	90
55 to 64 years	85	83	78	76
FEMALE				
18 to 64 years	50	46	57	52
18 to 24 years	58	52	57	45
25 to 54 years	49	46	58	56
55 to 64 years	45	40	50	39

The unemployment rate for the Nation's metropolitan areas has dropped by 1-1/2 percentage points since 1960, with both central city and suburban workers showing the same relative improvement. Teenagers, however, did not show a drop in unemployment between 1960 and 1968

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR SELECTED GROUPS

	<u>Metropolitan areas, total</u>	<u>Central cities</u>	<u>Suburban rings</u>	<u>Ratio: central cities to suburban rings</u>
<u>1968</u>				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	3.7	4.3	3.2	1.3
16 to 19 years	13.2	16.1	10.8	1.5
Male, 20 years and over	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.6
Married, wife present	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.5
Female, 20 years and over	3.7	4.0	3.5	1.1
<u>1960</u>				
Both sexes, 16 years and over	5.2	5.8	4.4	1.3
16 to 19 years	11.6	11.8	11.2	1.1
Male, 20 years and over	4.6	5.6	3.7	1.5
Married, wife present	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.3
Female, 20 years and over	5.1	5.2	4.9	1.1

Negro residents of central cities had unemployment rates twice as high as those of white city dwellers. Although both declined, this overall relationship was unchanged between 1960 and 1968.

Among teenagers the unemployment rate was substantially higher than that for adults in both 1968 and 1960. Thirty percent of the Negro teenagers in central cities were jobless in 1968.

WHITE AND NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN CENTRAL CITIES
FOR SELECTED GROUPS

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Ratio: Negro to white</u>
<u>1968</u>			
Both sexes, 16 years and over	3.5	7.8	2.2
16 to 19 years	12.3	30.4	2.5
Male, 20 years and over	2.5	6.0	2.4
Married, wife present	1.8	4.5	2.5
Female, 20 years and over	3.5	5.9	1.7
<u>1960</u>			
Both sexes, 16 years and over	4.9	10.7	2.2
16 to 19 years	9.8	22.7	2.3
Male, 20 years and over	4.8	9.9	2.1
Married, wife present	3.4	7.5	2.2
Female, 20 years and over	4.3	10.1	2.3

In 1968 as in 1960 professional and managerial work was the dominant occupation of men workers in metropolitan areas. During the 8-year period, however, the proportion of men employed in professional and managerial work rose from 25 to 31 percent. Suburban residents showed a sharper increase in the percentage of men with professional and managerial work than did the central city residents.

Little change in the occupational distribution of employed women was recorded between 1960 and 1968. Clerical and sales work remained their major source of jobs.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
MALE						
Total (millions)	30.4	27.3	13.7	14.2	16.8	13.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	31	25	27	24	34	27
Clerical and sales workers	15	17	16	18	15	16
Craftsmen	20	22	19	20	21	24
Operatives	20	21	21	22	19	21
Laborers	6	7	7	7	5	6
Service workers	8	7	9	9	6	5
FEMALE						
Total (millions)	18.2	14.2	9.1	8.3	9.1	5.9
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	20	18	18	17	21	19
Clerical and sales workers	45	44	43	43	46	45
Private household workers	6	7	6	8	5	6
All other service workers	15	13	15	13	14	13
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	15	18	17	18	14	17

Almost half of the white men employed in central cities worked as white collar workers in 1968, but only one-fifth of the Negro men were in similar occupations. There has been very little change in the occupational distribution of either white or Negro men since 1960.

In contrast, there has been a marked shift in the occupational distribution of Negro women in cities over the 8 years. While the proportion of employed white women engaged in white-collar work stayed steady at about two-thirds, the proportion of Negro women doing similar work rose sharply from one-fifth in 1960 to one-third in 1968. Most of this increase took place among clerical and sales workers. Domestic work was much less important a source of jobs for Negro women in 1968 than in 1960.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN CENTRAL CITIES EMPLOYED IN
NONAGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS

	White		Negro	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
MALE				
Total (millions)	11.2	12.1	2.3	1.9
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	30	26	9	6
Clerical and sales workers	17	19	12	12
Craftsmen	21	21	13	11
Operatives	19	21	32	31
Laborers	5	5	17	22
Service workers	8	7	17	17
FEMALE				
Total (millions)	7.1	6.8	1.8	1.3
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional and managerial workers	20	19	11	8
Clerical and sales workers	48	49	23	13
Private household workers	3	3	20	34
All other service workers	12	11	27	26
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers	16	18	19	18

V Family Income

Median income in 1967 of families living in the suburban ring of metropolitan areas was about one-fifth higher than that of families living in central cities.

Between 1959 and 1967, family income increased more sharply for suburbanites than for city families, slightly widening the income gap. In 1967, the median income of city dwellers was 83 percent that of suburban families; in 1959 the ratio had been 88 percent.

The higher income level of suburbanites and their more rapid income gains over the past 8 years relative to that of central city families occurred both in the very large and the smaller metropolitan areas.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
(1967 dollars)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>
Metropolitan areas	\$8,673	\$7,161	21
Central cities	7,813	6,720	16
Suburban rings	9,367	7,654	22
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	\$9,122	\$7,747	18
Central cities	7,905	6,985	13
Suburban rings	10,014	8,369	20
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	\$8,176	\$6,576	24
Central cities	7,719	6,423	20
Suburban rings	8,578	6,734	27
Median income of city families as a percent of income of suburban families:			
All metropolitan areas	83	88	(X)
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	79	83	(X)
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	90	95	(X)

X Not applicable.

Between 1959 and 1967, the incomes of both white and Negro families in metropolitan areas rose significantly. The percent increase in median income was greater for Negroes than for whites. Thus, the ratio of Negro to white median family income went up over the 8-year period. In 1967, the median income of Negro families was 63 percent that of white families.

The median incomes of white families were considerably lower for central city residents than for suburbanites in 1967. There was no measurable difference between the incomes of Negro city residents and those residing in the suburbs.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, BY RACE OF HEAD
(1967 dollars)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>
Metropolitan areas:			
White	\$8,993	\$7,493	20
Negro	5,670	4,339	31
Percent of white	63	58	(X)
Central cities:			
White	\$8,294	\$7,160	16
Negro	5,623	4,397	28
Percent of white	68	61	(X)
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:			
White	\$8,524	\$7,579	12
Negro	5,822	4,848	20
Percent of white	68	64	(X)
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000:			
White	\$8,084	\$6,795	19
Negro	5,284	3,560	48
Percent of white	65	52	(X)
Suburban rings:			
White	\$9,497	\$7,791	22
Negro	5,857	3,985	47
Percent of white	62	51	(X)

X Not applicable.

For central city residents, the ratio of Negro to white median income was much higher for families headed by men than among families with a female head. In 1967, Negro families with a male head received incomes 78 percent as high as those of comparable white families, while the income received by Negro families headed by women was 62 percent that of white families of the same type. The incomes of Negro families rose faster than those of white families between 1959 and 1967 for families with a male head as well as for those with a female head.

MEDIAN INCOME OF CENTRAL CITY FAMILIES, BY SEX OF HEAD

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>
MALE HEAD			
White	\$8,741	\$7,441	17
Negro	6,778	4,959	37
Percent of white	78	67	(X)
FEMALE HEAD			
White	\$5,234	\$4,718	11
Negro	3,270	2,424	35
Percent of white	62	51	(X)

X Not applicable.

Between 1959 and 1967, there was a considerable rise in family incomes in both cities and suburbs. The proportion of families with incomes of \$10,000 or more reached 33 percent in the cities and 45 percent in the suburbs in 1967.

Among Negro families there was a substantial decline since 1959 in the proportion with low incomes (under \$4,000). In contrast, the major decline among white families took place in the middle income brackets (\$4,000 to \$8,000). This pattern prevailed in cities as well as in the suburbs.

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION
(1967 dollars)

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
CENTRAL CITIES						
Number (millions)	14.6	14.7	11.8	12.4	2.6	2.1
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$4,000	19	22	16	18	33	45
\$4,000 to \$5,999	15	20	14	20	21	25
\$6,000 to \$7,999	18	19	18	20	17	15
\$8,000 to \$9,999	15	15	15	16	11	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	16	24	18	13	6
\$15,000 and over	12	7	13	9	5	1
SUBURBAN RINGS						
Number (millions)	17.6	13.9	16.8	13.3	0.7	0.5
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$4,000	12	16	11	14	30	50
\$4,000 to \$5,999	10	17	10	17	22	21
\$6,000 to \$7,999	16	20	16	20	17	15
\$8,000 to \$9,999	17	18	17	18	12	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	28	19	28	20	13	7
\$15,000 and over	17	10	18	10	6	1

Incomes of families living in the suburban ring were higher than the incomes of city families in each of the four regions of the country. In central cities as well as in the suburbs, incomes in the South were below those of other regions, in both 1967 and 1959.

Major gains in median family income were registered in each region, with the South showing the greatest gains. Median family income in metropolitan areas of the South rose by slightly over one-fourth during the 1959-1967 period as compared to an increase of about one-fifth in the other three regions. In the Northeast and the West the incomes of suburbanites rose more sharply than those of central city residents.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, BY REGION
(1967 dollars)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	Percent change, <u>1959-67</u>
Metropolitan areas	\$8,673	\$7,161	21
Northeast	8,557	7,189	19
North Central	9,117	7,624	20
South	7,881	6,191	27
West	9,155	7,671	19
Central cities	\$7,813	\$6,719	16
Northeast	7,524	6,670	13
North Central	8,283	7,171	16
South	7,239	5,868	23
West	8,492	7,463	14
Suburban rings	\$9,367	\$7,655	22
Northeast	9,346	7,738	21
North Central	9,840	8,126	21
South	8,546	6,628	29
West	9,570	7,823	22

In central cities, Negro median family income as a percent of white income advanced from 61 percent in 1959 to 68 percent 8 years later. In 1967, the ratio of Negro to white family income was 62 percent in the South and 84 percent in the West.

MEDIAN INCOME OF WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES IN CENTRAL CITIES,
BY REGION

(1967 dollars)

	Median family income				Negro income as percent of white	
	1967		1959		1967	1959
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>		
Total	\$8,294	\$5,623	\$7,160	\$4,397	68	61
Northeast	7,923	5,385	6,950	4,790	68	69
North Central	8,698	6,501	7,566	5,117	75	68
South	8,047	5,015	6,590	3,454	62	52
West	8,610	7,203	7,712	5,037	84	65

The proportion of families in the higher income brackets showed a substantial increase between 1959 and 1967. By 1967, 40 percent of all metropolitan area families had incomes over \$10,000, and families with incomes over \$15,000 were no longer a rarity, the latter reaching 15 percent. High income families were more prevalent in the suburban ring than in the central cities.

Between 1959 and 1967 there was a dramatic increase in the proportion of Negro families with higher incomes in metropolitan areas. By 1967, about one-fifth had incomes over \$10,000, double the proportion in 1959, but still only about half the percentage of white families in this income bracket.

PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH HIGH INCOME
(1967 dollars)

	\$10,000 and over		\$15,000 and over	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Metropolitan areas	40	26	15	9
White	42	28	16	9
Negro	18	7	5	1
Central cities	33	23	12	7
White	37	27	13	9
Negro	18	7	5	1
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	34	27	13	8
White	39	30	15	10
Negro	20	10	6	2
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	33	21	11	6
White	35	23	12	7
Negro	15	4	4	4
Suburban rings	45	29	17	10
White	46	30	18	10
Negro	19	8	6	1

About one-half of all families residing in central cities had more than one earner in 1968. Since 1960 the proportion of multi-earner families has increased and the proportion of families with one earner has declined. There was little difference in this pattern between the cities and suburbs. Among city dwellers, the proportion of families with more than one earner was slightly higher among Negro families than among white families.

FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF EARNERS

Percent by number of earners

	Number of families (millions)	All families	No earners	One earner	Two earners	Three or more earners
CENTRAL CITIES						
<u>1968</u>						
Total	14.6	100	10	39	38	14
White	11.8	100	10	40	37	13
Negro	2.6	100	11	33	42	14
<u>1960</u>						
Total	14.7	100	8	46	37	9
White	12.4	100	8	47	37	9
Negro	2.1	100	10	41	37	12
SUBURBAN RINGS						
<u>1968</u>						
Total	17.6	100	7	40	39	15
White	16.8	100	7	40	39	14
Negro	0.7	100	9	34	41	17
<u>1960</u>						
Total	13.9	100	5	50	35	9
White	13.3	100	5	51	35	9
Negro	0.5	100	6	42	39	13

The gap between the income of white and Negro families narrowed substantially from 1959 to 1967. Overall, the median income of Negro families in central cities reached about two-thirds that of white families. In 1967, the median income of Negro families with two earners was roughly equivalent to that of white families with one earner.

MEDIAN INCOME OF CENTRAL CITY FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS
(1967 dollars)

	<u>All families</u>	<u>No earners</u>	<u>One earner</u>	<u>Two earners</u>	<u>Three or more earners</u>
<u>1967</u>					
Total	\$7,813	\$2,476	\$6,810	\$9,054	\$12,454
White	8,294	2,615	7,285	9,543	12,891
Negro	5,623	2,144	4,199	7,225	9,507
Percent of white	68	82	58	76	74
<u>1959</u>					
Total	\$6,719	\$1,923	\$5,872	\$8,104	\$11,308
White	7,159	2,083	6,255	8,467	12,332
Negro	4,397	1,427	3,500	5,711	7,460
Percent of white	61	69	56	67	60

VI Earnings

Male workers who lived in the suburbs in 1968 received earnings which were much higher than those received by the central city dwellers. This was true among all workers as well as year-round workers. The female workers living in the city earned slightly more than the suburban residents, although there was no measurable difference in the earnings of women with year-round work.

The average earnings received by metropolitan area workers increased by about 20 percent during the past 8 years. Among male workers, suburbanites registered larger earnings gains than did city dwellers, whereas the earnings of females increased at about the same rate in both cities and suburbs.

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1967 dollars)

	Male			Female		
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
All workers	\$6,620	\$5,460	21	\$2,739	\$2,305	19
Year-round workers	7,497	6,228	20	4,029	3,683	9
Proportion of workers with year-round work	74	67	(X)	53	45	(X)
CENTRAL CITIES						
All workers	\$6,059	\$5,168	17	\$2,846	\$2,378	20
Year-round workers	6,890	5,866	17	3,908	3,605	8
Proportion of workers with year-round work	73	66	(X)	56	47	(X)
SUBURBAN RINGS						
All workers	\$7,104	\$5,800	22	\$2,596	\$2,189	19
Year-round workers	7,968	6,624	20	4,139	3,794	9
Proportion of workers with year-round work	75	69	(X)	51	41	(X)

X Not applicable.

Negro men living in central cities who worked year round in 1967 earned about seven-tenths as much as white workers. Between 1959 and 1967, the ratio of Negro to white median earnings has not increased significantly for male workers.

The gap in earnings between female white and Negro workers became smaller between 1959 and 1967. However, the earnings of Negro women remained well below the earnings received by white women in 1967.

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WHITE AND NEGRO WORKERS IN CENTRAL CITIES
(1967 dollars)

	Male			Female		
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>Percent change, 1959-67</u>
WHITE						
All workers	\$6,465	\$5,430	19	\$3,063	\$2,616	17
Year-round workers	7,264	6,132	18	4,144	3,896	6
Proportion of workers with year-round work	74	67	(X)	57	48	(X)
NEGRO						
All workers	\$4,380	\$3,435	28	\$2,197	\$1,421	55
Year-round workers	5,179	4,271	21	3,020	2,295	32
Proportion of workers with year-round work	68	57	(X)	55	42	(X)
NEGRO MEDIAN EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF WHITE						
All workers	68	63	(X)	72	54	(X)
Year-round workers	71	70	(X)	73	59	(X)

X Not applicable.

In each occupation group, the earnings of men living in the suburbs were higher than those of central city males. Residence in central cities or suburbs made little difference in the median earnings of women. Between 1959 and 1967, the earnings of workers in the majority of the occupation groups increased at about the same rate in central cities as in the suburbs.

MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1967 OF YEAR-ROUND WORKERS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED
IN SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS

	Median earnings in 1967			Percent change, 1959-67	
	<u>Metropolitan areas, total</u>	<u>Central cities</u>	<u>Suburban rings</u>	<u>Central cities</u>	<u>Suburban rings</u>
MALE					
Professional and managerial workers	\$10,109	\$9,301	\$10,463	16	17
Clerical and sales workers	7,099	6,691	7,482	15	18
Craftsmen and foremen	7,747	7,383	7,985	18	16
Operatives	6,636	6,181	7,025	14	18
Nonfarm laborers	5,313	5,098	5,556	6	12
Service workers, exc. private household	5,386	5,083	5,824	10	12
FEMALE					
Professional and managerial workers	\$6,053	\$5,940	\$6,157	22	25
Clerical and sales workers	4,308	4,322	4,294	6	6
Operatives	3,585	3,464	3,797	5	5
Private household workers	1,186	1,297	893	5	-17
All other service workers	2,949	2,999	2,871	20	17

In most occupation groups Negro men in central cities with year-round work received median earnings which were consistently lower than those of white workers. The median earnings of Negro women who were year-round workers equaled those of white women in the same occupations.

MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1967 OF WHITE AND NEGRO YEAR-ROUND WORKERS IN
CENTRAL CITIES CURRENTLY EMPLOYED IN SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS

	Median earnings in 1967		Negro median earnings as a percent of white		Year-round workers as a percent of all workers in group	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
MALE						
Professional and managerial workers	\$9,542	\$6,208	65	(B)	86	87
Clerical and sales workers	6,878	5,515	80	82	78	84
Craftsmen and foremen	7,545	5,962	79	75	80	76
Operatives	6,475	5,414	84	79	72	75
Nonfarm laborers	5,355	4,492	84	77	63	62
Service workers, exc. private household	5,536	4,159	75	67	75	69
FEMALE						
Professional and managerial workers	\$5,910	\$6,209	105	(B)	69	66
Clerical and sales workers	4,312	4,425	103	99	68	59
Operatives	3,590	3,296	92	85	61	66
Private household workers	880	1,410	160	100	26	62
All other service workers	3,061	2,905	95	85	54	59

B Base less than 75,000.

VII Characteristics of the Poor

The incidence of poverty in 1967 was approximately twice as high among city dwellers as among suburban residents. The extent of poverty in metropolitan areas declined both in the cities and in the suburbs during the past 8 years. Within the central cities, the decline was particularly large in the smaller SMSA's. Over the 8-year period the number of poor persons declined more rapidly in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas.

Poverty was reduced over the past 8 years among both whites and Negroes in cities and suburbs. However, the disparity between whites and Negroes continued to be very great. In the central cities, the incidence of poverty was three times as great for Negroes as for white persons; in the suburban ring, the incidence for Negroes was about five times as great as for whites.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY* AMONG PERSONS

	Number of persons below poverty level (millions)		Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
United States**	26.1	39.4	13	22
Metropolitan areas	13.2	18.3	10	17
Central cities	8.3	11.3	14	20
White	4.7	7.1	10	15
Negro	3.5	4.1	30	43
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	4.5	5.1	15	17
White	2.3	3.1	10	13
Negro	2.1	2.0	28	36
In metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	3.8	6.1	14	23
White	2.4	4.0	10	17
Negro	1.4	2.1	33	54
Suburban rings	4.9	7.0	7	13
White	4.0	5.7	6	11
Negro	0.9	1.2	28	52
Outside metropolitan areas	12.9	21.1	19	32
White	9.1	15.9	15	27
Negro	3.7	4.9	55	77

* The poverty definition (as developed by the Social Security Administration) is based on the minimum food and other needs of families, taking account of family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,335 in 1967 and \$3,060 in 1959.

** An error was found in the original processing of the income data from the March 1968 CPS. Consequently, the revised 1967 poverty data shown here differ slightly from those published in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 55.

Metropolitan areas contain about two-thirds of all persons, but only half of those who are poor. A somewhat higher proportion of the Negro than of the white poor reside in metropolitan areas, where they are concentrated in the central cities.

A larger proportion of the poor resided in central cities of the largest SMSA's in 1967 than 8 years earlier. In contrast, central cities of the smaller SMSA's contained about the same proportion of the poor in both years. The proportion of poor persons living outside metropolitan areas declined between 1959 and 1967. This reduction took place only among farm residents.

DISTRIBUTION OF POOR PERSONS BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE
(Percent)

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas, total	51	46	49	45	55	52
Central cities	32	28	26	25	44	40
Suburban rings	19	18	22	20	11	12
Metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more	26	20	24	19	30	24
Central cities	17	13	13	11	26	19
Suburban rings	9	7	11	8	4	4
Metropolitan areas under 1,000,000	25	26	25	26	25	28
Central cities	15	16	13	14	18	21
Suburban rings	10	11	11	12	7	8
Outside metropolitan areas	49	54	51	55	45	48
Nonfarm	42	42	44	43	38	38
Farm	7	12	8	12	7	10

The characteristics of poor central city families differ in several respects from those of poor suburban families. The poor city family is less likely to be headed by a person over 65 but is much more likely to be headed by a Negro. In 1967, 42 percent of all poor city families, as contrasted with only 16 percent of all poor suburban families, were Negro. Among poor families in the city, a larger proportion of male headed families are white, whereas Negroes predominate among poor families headed by women.

The past 8 years have seen significant changes in the composition of the poor in metropolitan areas. There was a slight increase in the proportion of poor families headed by aged persons. There was a more dramatic rise in the proportion of poor families headed by women under 65 years of age. In central cities this latter increase occurred mainly among Negroes. The overall decline in the number of poor families has taken place primarily among those headed by males less than 65 years old.

DISTRIBUTION OF POOR FAMILIES BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS

	Metropolitan areas, total		Central cities		Suburban rings	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Number (millions)	2.6	3.6	1.6	2.2	1.0	1.4
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head 65 years and over	24	21	22	21	27	20
Head under 65 years	76	79	78	79	73	80
Male head	40	56	39	53	42	61
White	29	40	25	33	35	50
Negro	11	15	14	19	6	10
Female head	36	23	38	26	31	19
White	19	14	15	13	24	15
Negro	17	9	23	13	7	3
White families	68	71	58	63	83	84
Negro families	32	28	42	36	16	15

The overall decline in the number of poor families in central cities between 1959 and 1967 was not shared equally by poor families headed by men and those headed by women. There was a definite reduction in the number of male-headed families below the poverty level during the 8-year period, among white as well as Negro families. In contrast, the number of poor families headed by women remained substantially the same during this period. In 1967 about one-half of all families headed by Negro women had incomes below the poverty level.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES IN CENTRAL CITIES, BY
SEX OF HEAD

	Number below poverty level (thousands)		Percent change, <u>1959-67</u>	Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>		<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total	1,596	2,190	-27	11	15
Male head	905	1,529	-41	7	12
Female head	691	661	5	31	37
White	920	1,387	-34	8	11
Male head	616	1,034	-40	6	9
Female head	305	353	-14	21	27
Negro	665	783	-15	26	37
Male head	284	479	-41	16	29
Female head	381	304	25	49	62

The incidence of poverty among unrelated individuals shows little variation between central cities and suburbs. About one-third of all unrelated individuals in metropolitan areas had incomes below the poverty level in 1967.

The incomes of female unrelated individuals were more likely to fall below the poverty level than were the incomes of male unrelated individuals. Among either sex, Negroes were more likely to be poor than whites in metropolitan areas.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY IN 1967 FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS,
BY SEX

	Number below poverty level (thousands)			Percent below poverty level		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Both sexes	3,036	2,465	532	33	31	43
Male	763	568	171	22	20	29
Female	2,273	1,898	361	39	37	55
CENTRAL CITIES						
Both sexes	1,916	1,466	420	33	31	43
Male	480	334	126	22	20	27
Female	1,436	1,131	294	40	38	57
SUBURBAN RINGS						
Both sexes	1,119	1,000	112	32	31	43
Male	283	233	45	23	21	38
Female	836	767	67	37	37	48

The median poverty gap in 1967 for poor city families was about \$800. This means that 50 percent of all poor city families had incomes which were \$800 or less below the poverty line. The comparable figure for poor suburban families was \$900. The median poverty gap for poor city families has declined since 1959.

Negro families with incomes below the poverty line were more deeply impoverished than were poor white families. In the central cities (where 80 percent of all metropolitan Negro families below the poverty level live), the average poor Negro family had an income that was about \$1,100 below the poverty line. The comparable figure for a poor white family was about \$700.

MEDIAN POVERTY GAP* FOR POOR FAMILIES

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
METROPOLITAN AREAS		
Total	\$841	\$969
White	757	882
Negro	1,035	1,200
CENTRAL CITIES		
Total	\$811	\$963
White	685	871
Negro	1,052	1,148
SUBURBAN RINGS		
Total	\$901	\$981
White	871	899
Negro	987	1,500

* The poverty gap is computed by subtracting each family's total money income from the poverty threshold for a family of that size, type, and residence. The median poverty gap is the amount which divides the distribution of the poverty gap for the specific population (e.g., Negro metropolitan area residents in 1967) into two equal groups.

The amount of additional income required to raise all poor persons in the United States above the poverty level was about 10 billion dollars in 1967, a decline of approximately two-fifths over an 8-year period. The reduction in the dollar deficit for Negroes below the poverty level was smaller (32 percent) than that registered for whites (41 percent). Metropolitan areas accounted for about one-half of the total dollar deficit in 1967, about the same proportion as their share of the poverty population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POVERTY GAP, BY TYPE OF RESIDENCE

(Dollar deficit in billions of dollars)

	Total		White		Negro	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
United States	\$9.7	\$15.6	\$6.9	\$11.6	\$2.6	\$3.8
Metropolitan areas, total	5.1	7.6	3.6	5.6	1.4	1.9
Central cities	3.0	4.8	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.5
Suburban rings	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.3	0.3	0.4
Metropolitan areas of						
1,000,000 or more	2.7	3.6	1.8	2.6	0.8	0.9
Central cities	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
Suburban rings	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2
Metropolitan areas under						
1,000,000	2.4	4.0	1.8	3.0	0.6	1.0
Central cities	1.4	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.7
Suburban rings	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.3
Outside metropolitan areas	4.6	8.0	3.3	6.0	1.2	1.8

Over one-half of the dollar deficit in central cities was accounted for by families and the remainder by individuals living alone or with non-relatives. In 1967, the dollar deficit for central city families with a female head was about the same as that of male-headed families, a considerable shift from the pattern prevailing in 1959. This change in the distribution of the dollar deficit for poor families reflects a parallel change in the distribution of the number of poor families. There was a sharp reduction in the number of poor families headed by men while the number of poor families headed by women remained about the same.

DISTRIBUTION OF POOR HOUSEHOLDS AND THE POVERTY GAP IN
CENTRAL CITIES, BY FAMILY STATUS

	Households below poverty level				Dollar deficit			
	Number (millions)		Percent distribution		Amount (billions)		Percent distribution	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total	3.5	4.7	100	100	\$3.0	\$4.8	100	100
Families	1.6	2.2	45	47	1.7	2.6	57	55
Male head	0.9	1.5	26	33	0.8	1.7	27	35
White	0.6	1.0	18	22	0.5	1.1	17	22
Negro	0.3	0.5	8	10	0.3	0.6	10	12
Female head	0.7	0.7	20	14	0.9	1.0	30	20
White	0.3	0.4	9	8	0.3	0.5	10	10
Negro	0.4	0.3	11	7	0.5	0.5	17	11
Unrelated individuals	1.9	2.5	55	53	1.3	2.2	43	45
White	1.5	2.0	42	43	1.0	1.8	33	37
Negro	0.4	0.4	12	9	0.3	0.4	10	8

In both 1967 and 1959 families residing in central cities of the New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles metropolitan areas were more likely to be poor than those who lived in the suburbs. The past 8 years have seen no change in the proportion of families below the poverty level in the Chicago SMSA, while in the Los Angeles and New York metropolitan areas poverty declined.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES IN THE NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, AND LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREAS

	Number of families below poverty level (thousands)		Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
New York SMSA	243	311	8	11
Central city	208	266	10	13
Suburban ring	35	44	4	6
Chicago SMSA	147	144	8	9
Central city	110	109	13	12
Suburban ring	37	36	4	5
Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	149	174	7	10
Central cities	73	84	9	12
Suburban ring	76	90	6	9

The incidence of poverty declined in New York City and in the central city population of the Los Angeles metropolitan area between 1959 and 1967. Chicago showed no significant reduction in the proportion of poor families. In these central cities (as a group) there was no measureable change in the number of nonwhite families below the poverty level over the 8-year period, while the number of poor white families declined by an average of one-third.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY FOR FAMILIES IN THE CENTRAL CITIES OF THE NEW YORK,
CHICAGO, AND LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREAS

	Number of families below poverty level (thousands)		Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
CENTRAL CITIES OF THE THREE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS				
Total	391	459	11	12
White	210	313	7	10
Nonwhite	181	147	26	27
Percent of total	46	32	(X)	(X)
NEW YORK CITY				
Total	208	266	10	13
White	128	198	8	11
Nonwhite	80	68	24	26
Percent of total	38	26	(X)	(X)
CHICAGO				
Total	110	109	13	12
White	39	54	6	7
Nonwhite	71	55	33	30
Percent of total	65	50	(X)	(X)
LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH				
Total	73	84	9	12
White	43	61	7	10
Nonwhite	30	24	20	24
Percent of total	41	28	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

The three largest metropolitan areas display different patterns in the distribution of poor families between central cities and suburbs. In both 1959 and 1967, 86 percent of the poor families within the New York metropolitan area resided in the central city, while in the Los Angeles area only about half of the poor families lived in the city.

In the three largest SMSA's (as a group), the proportion of poor families living in the central cities was much smaller for whites than for nonwhites. Moreover, between 1959 and 1967 the proportion of the poor white families residing in these central cities declined.

POOR FAMILIES IN CENTRAL CITIES OF THE THREE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS
AS A PERCENT OF ALL POOR FAMILIES IN THESE AREAS

	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total	73	73	61	67	93	90
New York SMSA	86	86	80	84	96	92
Chicago SMSA	75	75	52	63	(B)	94
Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA	49	48	39	43	(B)	75

B Base less than 75,000.

VIII Families in Poverty Areas

In 1968, about one-fourth of all families within central cities of SMSA's of 250,000 or more resided in poverty areas (neighborhoods which in 1960 contained relatively large concentrations of poor families). During the past 8 years the number of families residing in all central city poverty areas declined by 21 percent, with large SMSA's (those with a population of 1,000,000 or more) experiencing the sharper decline.

White families left central city poverty areas at a faster rate than nonwhites between 1960 and 1968, resulting in an increase in the percentage of poverty area families who were nonwhite. There was a 35 percent decline in the number of white families residing in poverty areas of large cities as compared with a drop of only 10 percent in the number of nonwhite families.

FAMILIES LIVING IN CENTRAL CITY POVERTY AREAS

	Number of families (thousands)		Percent in poverty areas	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>
Central cities in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more:				
Total	2,895	3,653	24	30
White	1,476	2,080	15	20
Nonwhite	1,419	1,573	56	78
Percent of total	49	43	(X)	(X)
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:				
Total	1,733	2,251	23	29
White	773	1,189	13	19
Nonwhite	960	1,062	53	76
Percent of total	55	47	(X)	(X)
In metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000:				
Total	1,162	1,402	25	31
White	703	892	18	23
Nonwhite	459	510	63	80
Percent of total	40	36	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

The reduction between 1967 and 1968 in the number of families residing in central city poverty areas equaled that recorded during the preceding 7-year period. Whereas white families declined in number during both periods of time, the reduction for nonwhite families took place only between 1967 and 1968.

CHANGE IN CENTRAL CITY POVERTY AREA FAMILIES, 1967-1968 AND 1960-1967

	Change (thousands)		Percent change, <u>1967-68</u>	Average annual percent change, <u>1960-67</u>
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1960-67</u>		
Central cities in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more:				
Total	-367	-391	-11.3	-1.6
White	-230	-374	-13.5	-2.9
Nonwhite	-138	-16	-8.9	-0.1
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:				
Total	-221	-297	-11.3	-2.0
White	-152	-264	-16.4	-3.6
Nonwhite	-70	-32	-6.8	-0.4
In metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000:				
Total	-146	-94	-11.2	-1.0
White	-78	-111	-10.0	-1.9
Nonwhite	-68	17	-12.9	0.5

About one out of every four families living in central city poverty areas had income below the poverty level in 1967. The percent of families in poverty in 1967 was about twice as high among nonwhite families in poverty areas as among white families.

The number of poor families in central cities of SMSA's with a population of 250,000 to 1,000,000 declined much faster than in SMSA's with a population of 1,000,000 or more. Within the large SMSA's, the number of poor white families dropped by 52 percent as compared with a decline of only 21 percent in the number of nonwhite families below the poverty level.

INCIDENCE OF POVERTY AMONG FAMILIES LIVING IN CENTRAL CITY POVERTY AREAS

	Number of families below poverty level in 1967 <u>(thousands)</u>	Percent change, <u>1959-67</u>	Percent below poverty level	
			<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
Central cities in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more:				
Total	656	-38	23	29
White	231	-51	16	23
Nonwhite	425	-29	30	38
Percent of total	65	(X)	(X)	(X)
In metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more:				
Total	411	-33	24	27
White	121	-52	16	21
Nonwhite	290	-21	30	34
Percent of total	71	(X)	(X)	(X)
In metropolitan areas of 250,000 to 1,000,000:				
Total	245	-45	21	32
White	110	-49	16	24
Nonwhite	135	-41	29	45
Percent of total	55	(X)	(X)	(X)
X Not applicable.				

In the central cities of the three individual metropolitan areas for which data are available, New York and Chicago had greater proportions of families residing in poverty areas than did Los Angeles and Long Beach in both 1968 and 1960. Since 1960, the number of poverty area families has decreased in the central cities of each of the three areas. However, only in Chicago was there a significant decline in the number of nonwhite families in poverty areas since 1960.

Although there was a decline in the number of families residing in the poverty areas of these cities between 1960 and 1968, the incidence of poverty was as high in the earlier year as in the later year. About one of every three nonwhite families residing in these poverty areas had income below the poverty level in 1967.

FAMILIES LIVING IN CENTRAL CITY POVERTY AREAS OF THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO,
AND LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREAS

	Number of families (thousands)		Percent of city total		Percent below poverty level	
	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1959</u>
CENTRAL CITIES OF THE THREE LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Total	766	990	21	27	25	25
White	397	577	14	18	17	22
Nonwhite	369	413	52	75	34	30
Percent of total	48	42	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
NEW YORK CITY						
Total	462	606	23	29	25	25
White	259	402	16	22	20	23
Nonwhite	203	204	60	77	32	28
Percent of total	44	34	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
CHICAGO						
Total	190	241	22	27	26	27
White	84	93	13	13	12	17
Nonwhite	106	148	49	80	38	33
Percent of total	56	61	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
LOS ANGELES AND LONG BEACH						
Total	114	143	15	20	23	25
White	54	82	9	13	(B)	22
Nonwhite	60	61	40	61	(B)	29
Percent of total	53	43	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

B Base less than 75,000.

X Not applicable.

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