

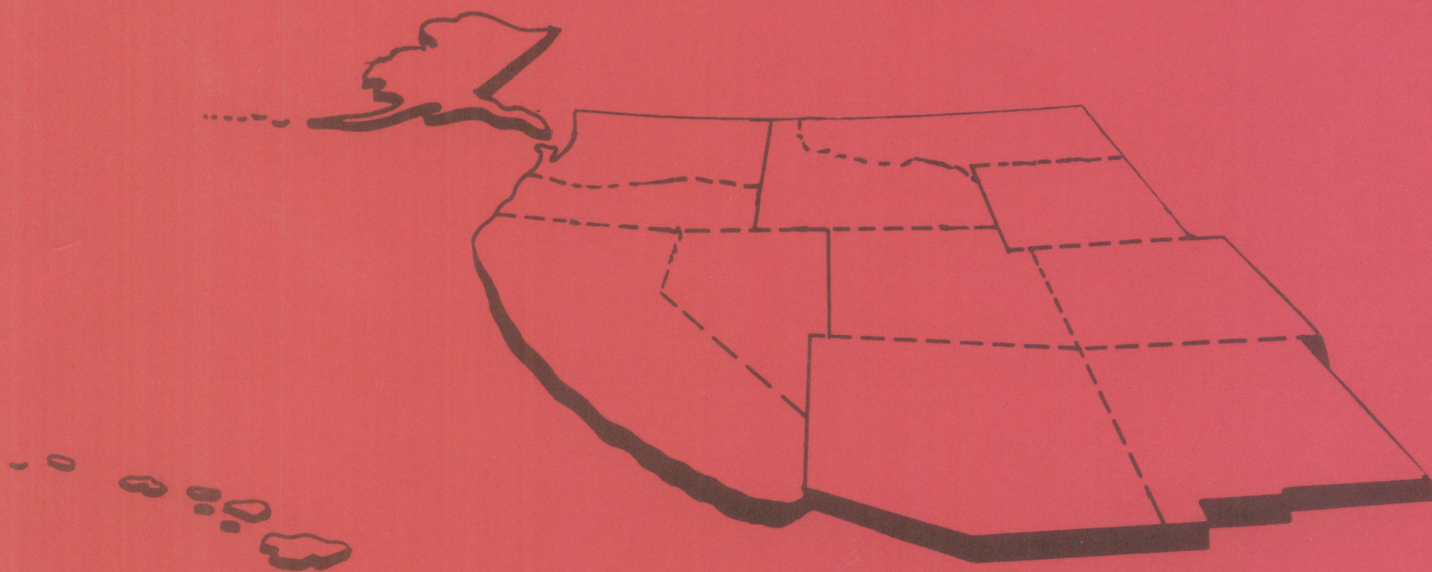
Negroes
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NO GLADIS
Replacement

The Negro in the West...

SOME FACTS RELATING TO SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS :

3, The Negro Family //



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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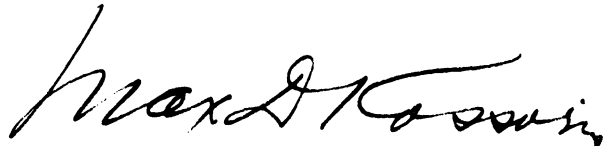
FOREWORD

As we pointed out in the previous reports in this series 1/, the Negro as a consumer and as a worker behaves in much the same manner as other Americans. The same is true of the Negro family-- but with some significant differences.

The present volume focuses on the Negro and his family relationships --the character of the house and the neighborhood he lives in, and the problems he faces in educating himself and his children.

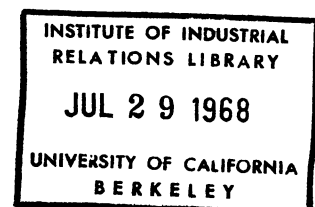
To an even greater extent than in the earlier reports, any examination of these social and economic conditions, particularly as they relate to State and local situations, immediately reveals a critical lack of information. If this series of studies does nothing else, we hope that it will call attention to the urgent need for more detailed local information.

This report was prepared by Charles A. Roumasset and Edward N. Smith of the Division of Program and Analysis.



M. D. Kossoris
Regional Director

1/ The Negro in the West: 1. The Negro Worker
The Negro in the West: 2. The Negro Consumer



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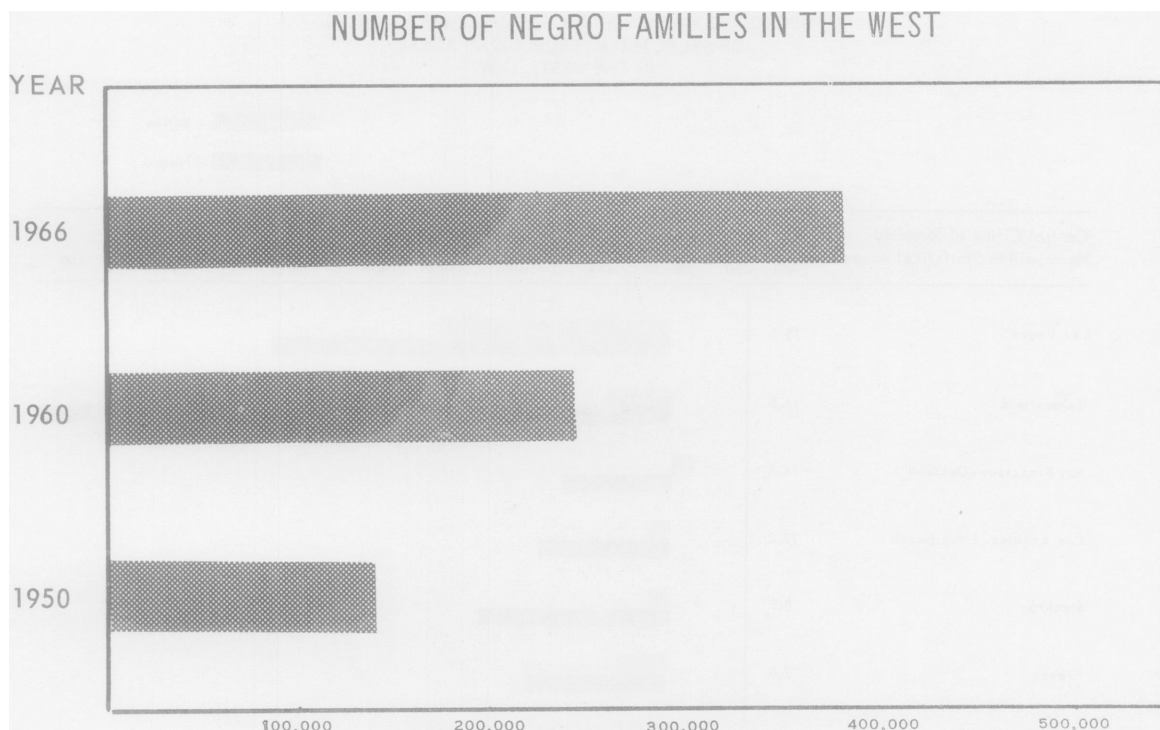
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THE NUMBER OF NEGRO FAMILIES IN THE WEST HAS TRIPLED OVER THE PAST SIXTEEN YEARS

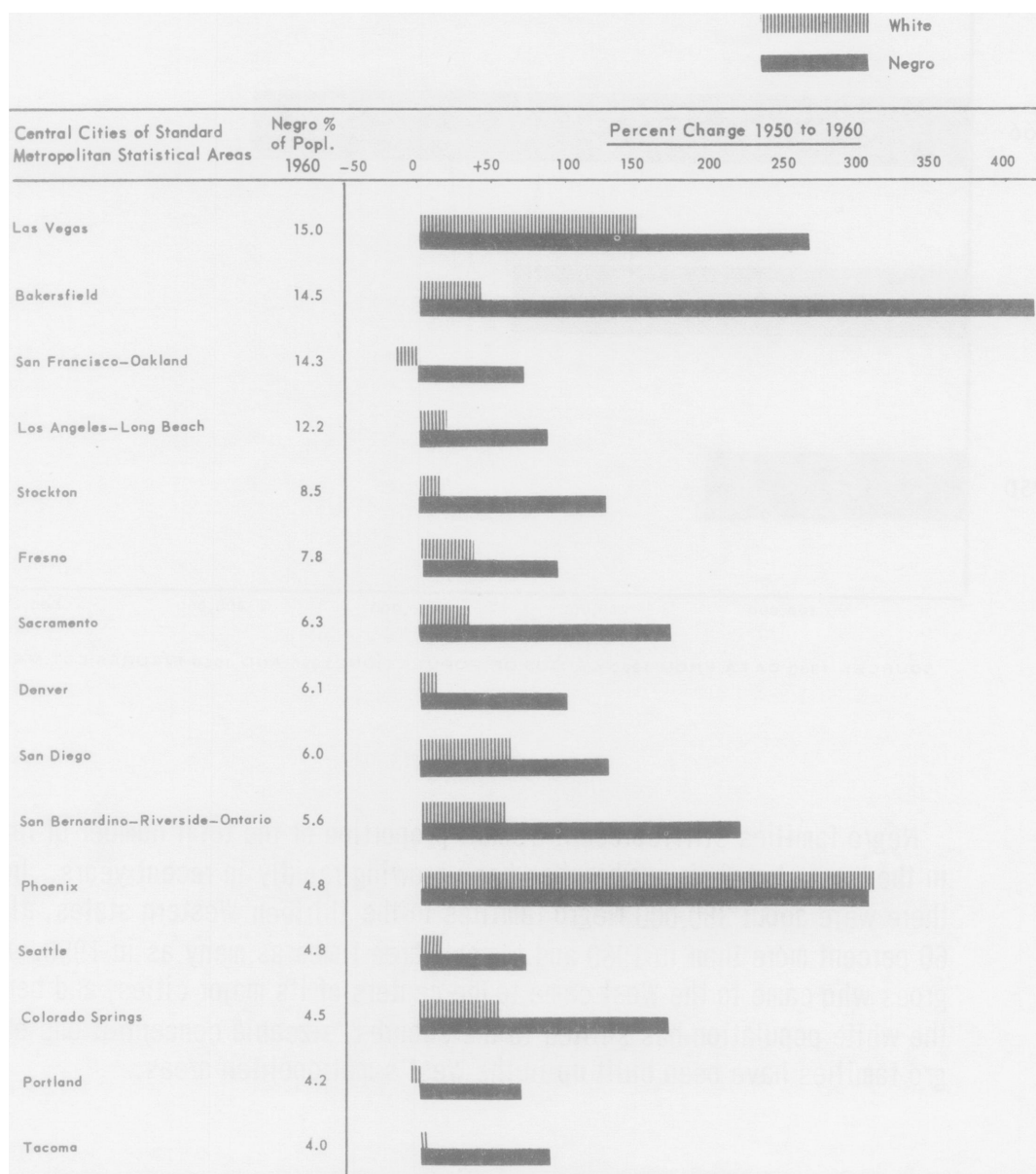


SOURCE: 1960 DATA FROM 1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION; 1950 AND 1966 FIGURES ESTIMATED.

Negro families still represent a small proportion of the total number of families in the West, but their number has been growing rapidly in recent years. In 1966 there were about 380,000 Negro families in the thirteen Western states, almost 60 percent more than in 1960 and almost three times as many as in 1950. As Negroes who came to the West came to the centers of its major cities, and because the white population has shifted to the suburbs, sizeable concentrations of Negro families have been built up in the West's metropolitan areas.

IN MOST CASES, NEGRO POPULATIONS IN CENTRAL CITIES HAVE GROWN FAR MORE RAPIDLY THAN WHITE

NEGRO AND WHITE POPULATION OF CENTRAL CITIES
OF SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS
IN THE WEST, 1960



Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas 1960, PC(3)1D, Table 1

AS ARE ALL WESTERNERS, THE NEGRO IS MOBILE . . .

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MOBILITY STATUS OF THE POPULATION 1 YEAR OLD AND OVER IN THE WEST, BY COLOR AND SEX, MARCH 1966

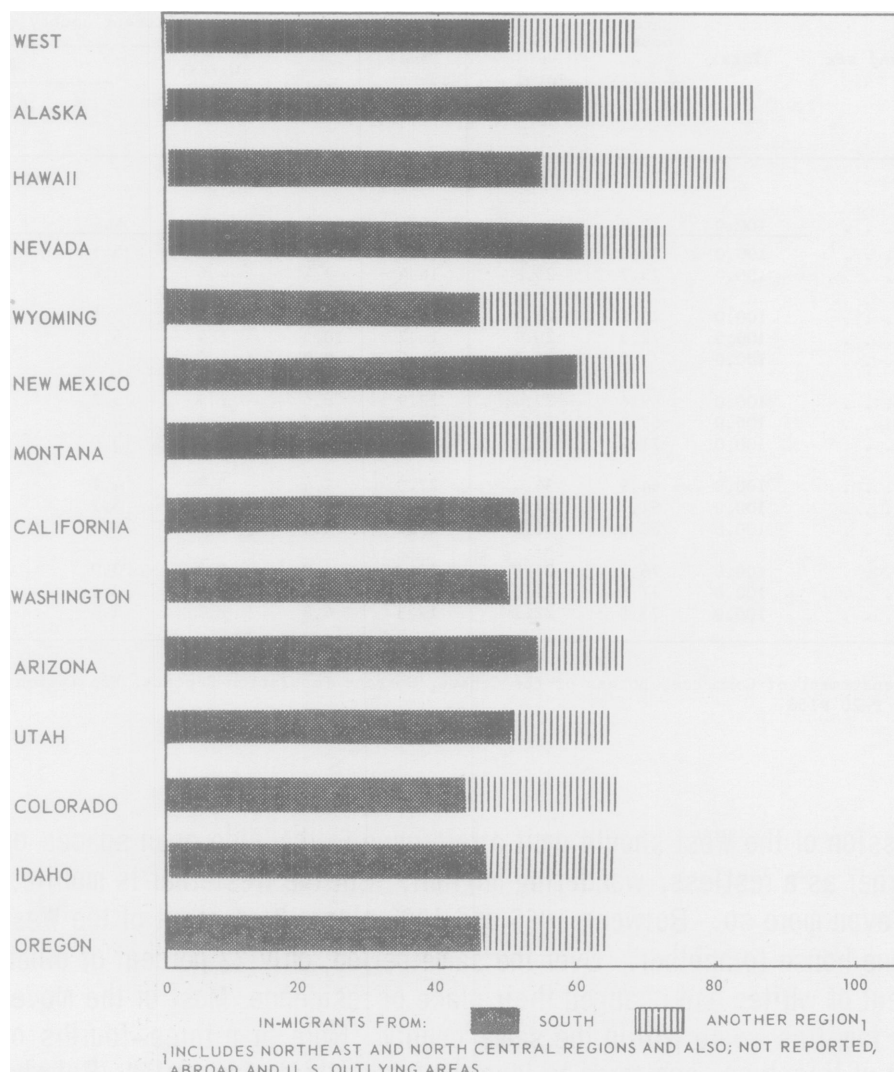
Region, color, and sex	Total	Same house (non-movers)	Different house in the United States (movers)							Abroad on March 1, 1965
			Total	Same county	Different county (migrants)					
					Total	Within a State	Between States			
							Total	Contig- uous	Noncon- tiguous	
WEST										
Total.	100.0	72.9	26.5	16.6	9.8	4.9	4.9	1.4	3.6	0.7
Male	100.0	71.9	27.1	16.8	10.3	5.3	5.1	1.6	3.5	1.0
Female.	100.0	73.7	25.8	16.4	9.4	4.6	4.8	1.2	3.6	0.4
White	100.0	73.2	26.2	16.0	10.2	5.1	5.1	1.4	3.6	0.7
Male	100.0	72.3	26.7	16.2	10.5	5.4	5.1	1.6	3.5	1.0
Female.	100.0	74.0	25.6	15.8	9.9	4.9	5.0	1.2	3.7	0.4
Nonwhite.	100.0	69.6	29.4	22.9	6.6	2.9	3.7	0.8	2.8	1.0
Male	100.0	67.9	31.0	22.5	8.5	4.2	4.3	0.9	3.4	1.0
Female.	100.0	71.2	27.7	23.2	4.6	1.5	3.0	0.8	2.3	1.0
Negro	100.0	64.9	34.4	27.0	7.4	3.3	4.1	0.2	3.9	0.7
Male	100.0	61.7	37.1	26.7	10.4	5.3	5.2	0.3	4.8	1.1
Female.	100.0	68.0	31.6	27.2	4.4	1.3	3.1	0.1	3.0	0.2
Other races . . .	100.0	76.7	21.9	16.7	5.2	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.2	1.4
Male	100.0	77.6	21.5	16.0	5.6	2.5	3.1	1.8	1.3	0.7
Female.	100.0	75.0	22.1	17.3	4.8	2.1	2.8	1.8	1.2	2.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics Series P-20 #156

No discussion of the West should omit a reference to the wide open spaces or the stereotype of the Westerner as a restless, wandering migrant. But the Westerner is mobile, and the Negro Westerner is even more so. Between 1965 and 1966 alone, 34 percent of the West's Negroes had moved from one house to another. Over the same period, only 22 percent of other nonwhites and only 26 percent of whites had changed their place of residence. Most of the moves, for both white and nonwhite families, were within the same county. More than three-fourths of the moves by Negroes were of this type, compared to less than two-thirds for whites. But when the Negro did decide on a major move, he moved farther than his white counterpart. The bulk of out-of-county moves by white families were within the same state or from a contiguous state; most moves by Negro families were from non-contiguous states.

TWO OF EVERY THREE WESTERN NEGROES ARE IN-MIGRANTS, CHIEFLY FROM THE SOUTH

NEGRO IN-MIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH AND FROM ANOTHER REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL RESIDENT
NEGRO POPULATION IN 1960



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, CENSUS OF POPULATION 1960.

All Westerners are in-migrants, although in the case of the Indian the date of the moves goes back at least a thousand years, and the Spanish-American has been here for some three centuries. The recency of the Negro migration, however, is indicated by the fact that two-thirds of the Negroes in the West in 1960 were born in another Region. Most of these in-migrants came from the South.

NEGROES ARE NOT THE ONLY MINORITY GROUP IN THE WEST

WESTERN POPULATION AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES, BY MINORITY GROUP, 1960

Families	Population (thousands)	Percent of Total Population	Number of Families (thousands)	Percent of Total Number of Families
Total.....	28,053	100.0	7,024	100.0
White.....	25,830	92.1	6,565	93.5
Spanish surname ^{1/}	2,047	7.3	428	6.1
White, except Sp. sur...	23,783	84.8	6,137	87.4
Nonwhite.....	2,223	7.9	459	6.5
Negro.....	1,086	3.9	240	3.4
Indian.....	271	1.0	46	.7
Japanese.....	401	1.4	89	1.3
Chinese.....	148	.5	31	.4
Filipino.....	146	.5	28	.4
Other nonwhite.....	171	.6	25	.4

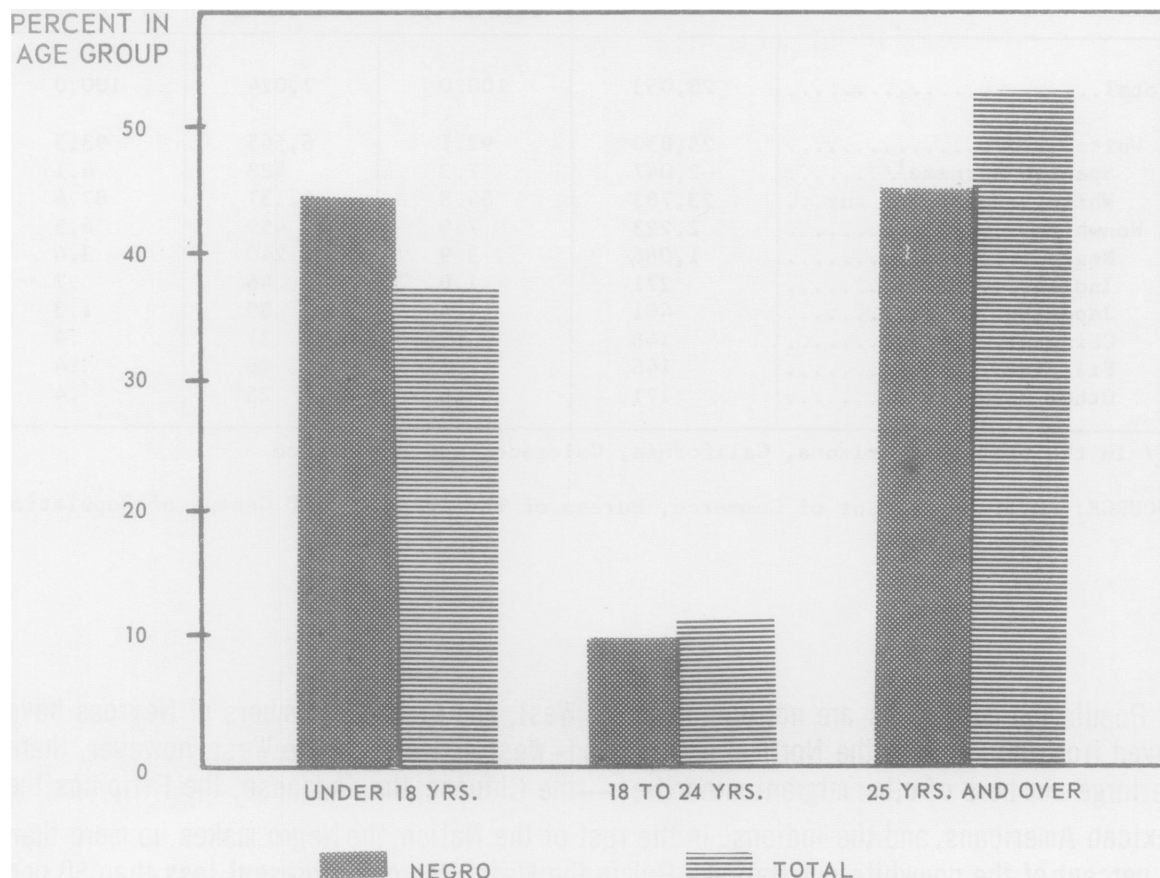
^{1/} In the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, and New Mexico

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population.

Population migrations are not unique to the West, and sizeable numbers of Negroes have moved from the South to the North-East and Mid-West as well. In the West, however, there are large numbers of other migrant minorities--the Chinese, the Japanese, the Filipinos, the Mexican Americans, and the Indians. In the rest of the Nation, the Negro makes up more than 95 percent of the nonwhite population. But in the West, Negroes represent less than 50 percent of nonwhites. In addition, the white population itself contains a large minority sub-group--the Mexican American. This group is particularly important in the Southwest; California alone had almost one and one-half million residents with Spanish surnames in 1960.

THE WESTERN NEGRO POPULATION IS SLIGHTLY YOUNGER, ON THE AVERAGE THAN THE REST OF THE POPULATION

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE OF THE TOTAL AND
NEGRO POPULATION IN THE WEST, 1964



In 1960 more than half of Western Negroes were less than 25 years old ---and by 1964 the proportion under 25 had risen to 54 percent with 44 percent under 18. This contrasts with only 48 percent of the total 1964 Western population under 25 and only 37 percent under 18.

RELATIVELY FEWER NEGROES ARE MARRIED THAN WHITES, BUT THE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED AMONG NEGROES IS GREATER THAN FOR OTHER NON-WHITE GROUPS

MARITAL STATUS OF WESTERN POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER, BY SEX AND RACE, 1950 and 1960

MARITAL STATUS	MALE						FEMALE					
	WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER NONWHITE		WHITE		NEGRO		OTHER NONWHITE	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
TOTAL POPULATION	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SINGLE	24.7	24.4	23.6	27.3	40.7	37.5	16.1	16.5	13.8	16.3	27.6	24.7
MARRIED	68.1	69.1	67.7	64.3	52.8	56.0	68.3	67.9	67.3	64.8	62.7	64.8
WIDOWED & DIVORCED	7.2	6.5	8.7	8.4	6.4	6.6	15.6	15.6	18.9	18.9	9.7	10.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 and 1960 Census of Population

The proportion of Negro males who were married in 1960 (nearly 65 percent) was smaller than white (about 69 percent) but larger than other nonwhite (56 percent).

That relatively fewer Negroes than whites were married may reflect the younger average of the Negro population and an undercount of married males. While little solid evidence can be adduced to support the latter point, there is considerable informed opinion that many married males—white as well as Negro—are not reported so that their spouses can be eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children and other welfare assistance.

In any event, the trend over the 1950–60 decade shows a growing disparity in marital status between the Negro and the rest of the population. A higher proportion of both white and other nonwhite males were married in 1960 than in 1950. However, in contrast the percentage of married Negro men declined over the period. A similar situation prevails with Negro women, where although there was a slight decline in the proportion of white females in married status over the decade, the decrease in percentage of Negro women who married was much larger; and for other nonwhite women the proportion who were married increased over the decade.

MORE THAN THREE-FOURTHS OF NEGRO FAMILIES ARE HEADED BY A MARRIED MALE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES IN THE WEST BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF HEAD, 1960

Type of family	White	Negro	Other nonwhite	Spanish surname	White ex. Spanish surname
Male head.....	92.1	79.9	90.5	88.4	92.3
Husband - wife.....	89.7	76.6	84.8	84.6	90.0
Married wife absent.....	.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	.5
Widowed.....	.6	.7	1.6	1.1	.6
Divorced.....	.4	.7	.8	.4	.4
Single.....	.8	.8	2.2	1.3	.8
Female head.....	7.9	20.1	9.5	11.6	7.7
Separated.....	.9	6.8	.8	2.4	.8
Other married - husband absent...	.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	.8
Widowed.....	3.2	4.6	4.2	4.3	3.1
Divorced.....	2.4	5.4	1.7	2.8	2.4
Single.....	.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	.6

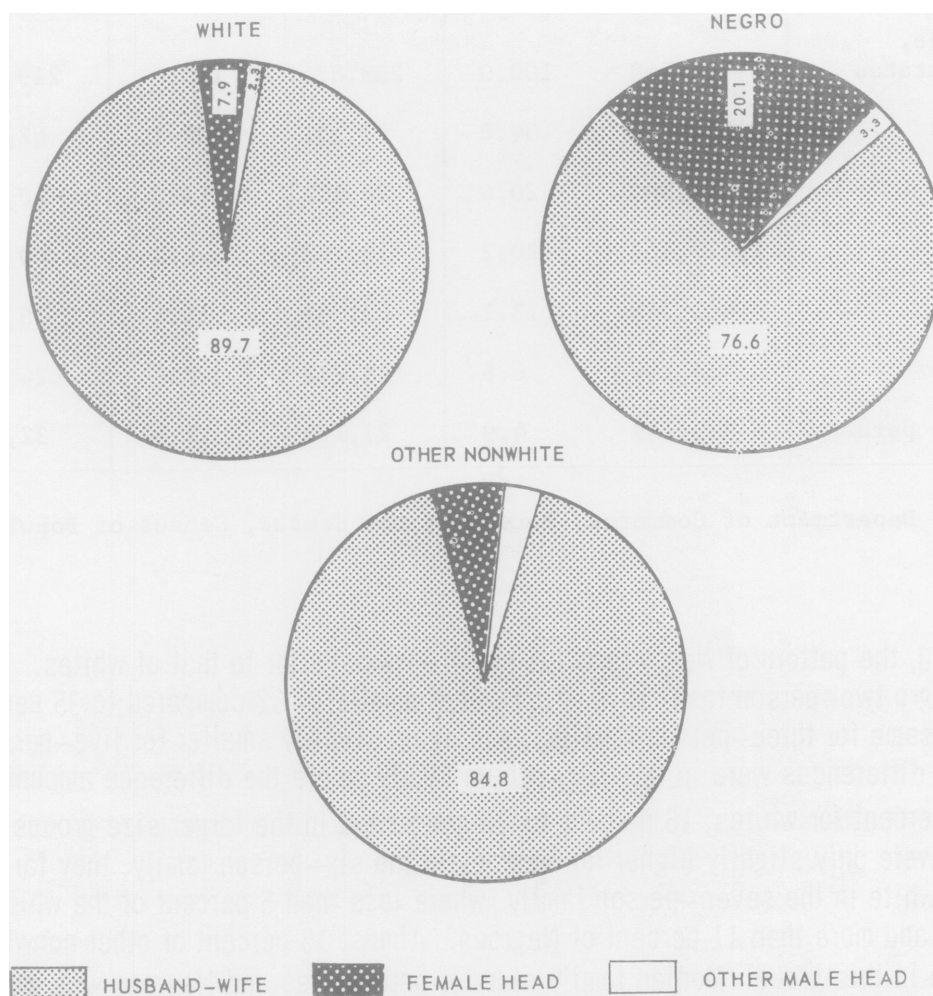
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population.

In most societies, the family is the basic unit, headed by a male and female. It should come as no surprise, therefore, to learn that the overwhelming proportion—more than three-fourths—of Negro families in 1960 were headed by a man and woman married to each other. It should be noted, however, that this proportion is significantly smaller than for white families, where the proportion is 90 percent, and for other nonwhite families, where the proportion is 85 percent. The largest minority group among the white majority—the Spanish American—also has a larger proportion of families with the husband-wife head, again about 85 percent. Whether this constitutes a breakdown of the family or the pattern of a culture with somewhat different family forms is beyond the scope of this presentation. But the difference does exist and appears to have widened over the past decade. In 1960, for example, almost 20 percent of Western Negro families had a female head, compared with 8 percent for white.

NEGRO FAMILIES IN THE WEST ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE HEADED BY A WOMAN

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND RACE

WEST, 1960



SOURCE: U. S. Census of population, 1960

Husband-wife families represented a substantially smaller proportion of Negro families than of either white or other nonwhite segments. The percentages ranged from almost 90 percent for white to a little over 75 percent for Negroes and about 85 percent for other nonwhite groups.

NEGRO FAMILIES ARE LARGER THAN WHITE . . .

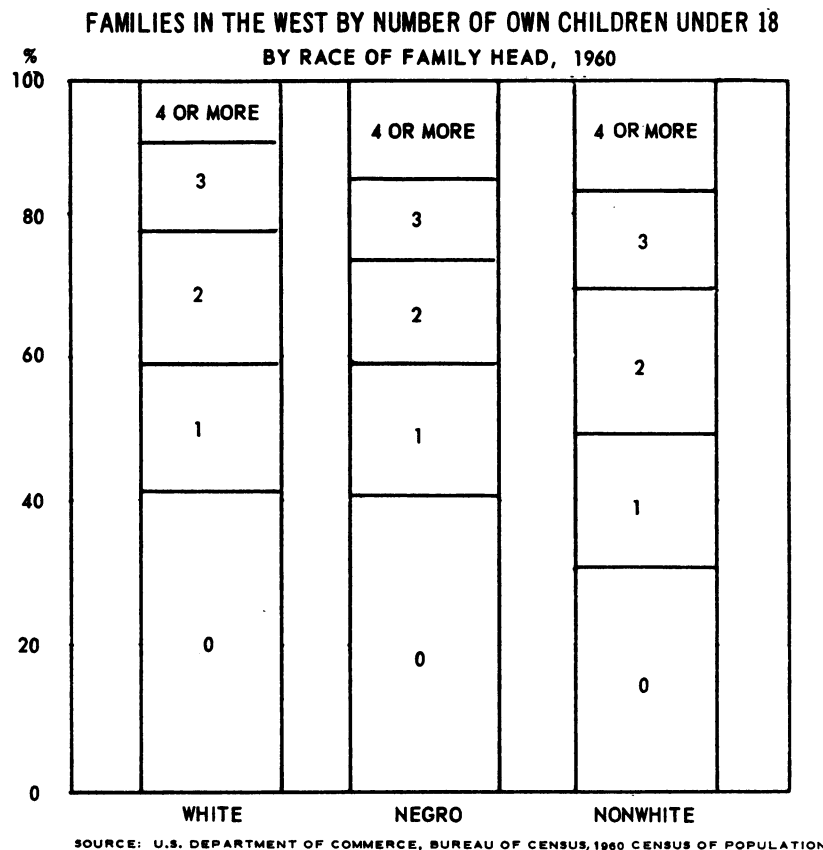
SIZE OF FAMILY BY RACE OF FAMILY HEAD
WEST, 1960

Size of family	White		Negro		Other Nonwhite	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total families, 13 Western states	6,564,848	100.0	239,875	100.0	219,137	100.0
2 persons	2,272,840	34.6	77,151	32.1	42,442	19.4
3 persons	1,349,800	20.6	50,302	21.0	40,996	18.7
4 persons	1,327,167	20.2	38,762	16.2	43,612	19.9
5 persons	861,743	13.1	27,733	11.6	35,369	16.1
6 persons	433,149	6.6	18,732	7.8	24,555	11.2
7 or more persons	320,149	4.9	27,195	11.3	32,163	14.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1960

In 1960, the pattern of Negro families by size was similar to that of whites. The proportion of Negro two-person families was somewhat smaller—32 compared to 35 percent—about the same for three-person families, and again slightly smaller for five-person families. The major differences were in the four-person family where the difference amounted to 4 percent (20 percent for whites, 16 percent for Negroes) and in the larger size groups. While percentages were only slightly higher for Negroes in the six-person family, they far exceeded those for white in the seven-person family, where less than 5 percent of the whites were represented and more than 11 percent of Negroes. Almost 15 percent of other nonwhites, however, were in this group. Median family size for both whites and Negroes was about three persons, but for other nonwhites was about four persons.

AND A LARGER PROPORTION OF NEGRO FAMILIES HAVE MORE THAN ONE CHILD



The tendency for Western Negro families to be slightly larger than white families is reflected in the breakdown by number of children under 18. Here again a smaller proportion of Negro families had two children and a larger proportion had four or more children, but the proportion with none and one child was almost identical.

NEGRO MOTHERS IN THE WEST HAVE THE SAME NUMBER OF CHILDREN AS WHITE . . BUT HAVE THEM EARLIER IN LIFE

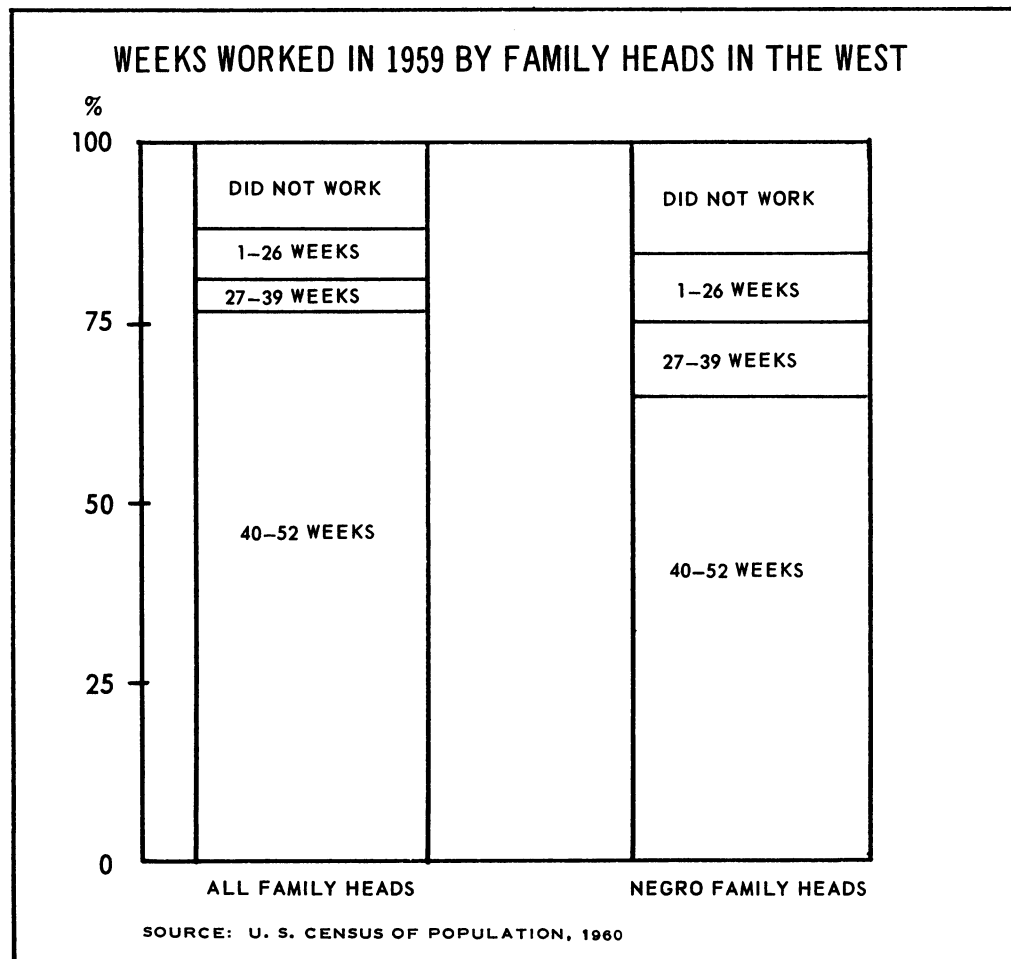
NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN PER 1000 NEGRO AND WHITE WOMEN
15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE IN THE WEST, 1960

Age of Women	Children Born Per 1000 Women			
	All Women		Women Ever Married	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
15 to 19 years	243	140	1137	750
20 to 24 years	1396	1124	1820	1457
25 to 29 years	2358	2099	2590	2280
30 to 34 years	2568	2484	2709	2613
35 to 39 years	2465	2518	2562	2624
40 to 44 years	2209	2347	2273	2442
45 to 49 years	1931	2134	1983	2229
50 to 54 years	1965	2043	2030	2151
55 to 64 years	2212	2190	2282	2323
65 years and over	2896	2620	2995	2802
All ages	2014	2000	2345	2343

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,
Census of Population 1960.

In 1960 Negro women in the West had about the same number of children as white women. The ratio was 2.014 for Negro women and 2.000 for white women, but Negro mothers had their children earlier in life. In 1960 Negro teenage married mothers averaged 1.137 children compared to only .750 for white wives in the same age group. However, the averages approach each other for married women in their 20's and early 30's and by the time the 35-39 group is reached the average for white wives surpasses that of the Negro.

ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF NEGRO FAMILY HEADS IN THE WEST WORKED FORTY OR MORE WEEKS IN 1959



In addition to high unemployment, low pay and lack of job skills, Western Negro families suffer because the family breadwinners have less steady jobs than heads of other families. Slightly more than two-thirds of Negro family heads worked more than 40 weeks in 1959, compared with almost eight-tenths of all family heads (including Negro).

BECAUSE OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AND LOW INCOMES, FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER WERE MORE COMMON AMONG NEGROES THAN WHITES . . . BUT MULTIPLE EARNERS WERE EVEN MORE FREQUENT AMONG OTHER NONWHITE GROUPS

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS IN FAMILY BY RACE, 1959

	White	Negro	Other Nonwhite
No earners.....	7.8	10.0	7.6
One earner.....	47.9	41.9	40.6
2 or more earners.....	44.3	48.1	51.8

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population.

The lack of stability in jobs of Negro family heads is reflected in lower incomes. Median Negro family income in 1959 was only \$4,485 while white family income averaged \$6,444. In order to supplement the income brought in by the family head, additional family members are forced to work in many Negro families. In 1959 more than 48 percent of Negro families had two or more earners, well above the proportion of white families who had more than one earner (44 percent). Among other nonwhite families, however, almost 52 percent had more than one earner.

DESPITE THE GREATER NUMBER OF EARNERS,
 NEGRO FAMILY INCOMES LAGGED FAR
 BEHIND WHITE. NEGRO FAMILIES ALSO
 EARNED LESS THAN JAPANESE, CHINESE
 AND FILIPINO FAMILIES. ONLY INDIAN
 FAMILIES EARNED LESS

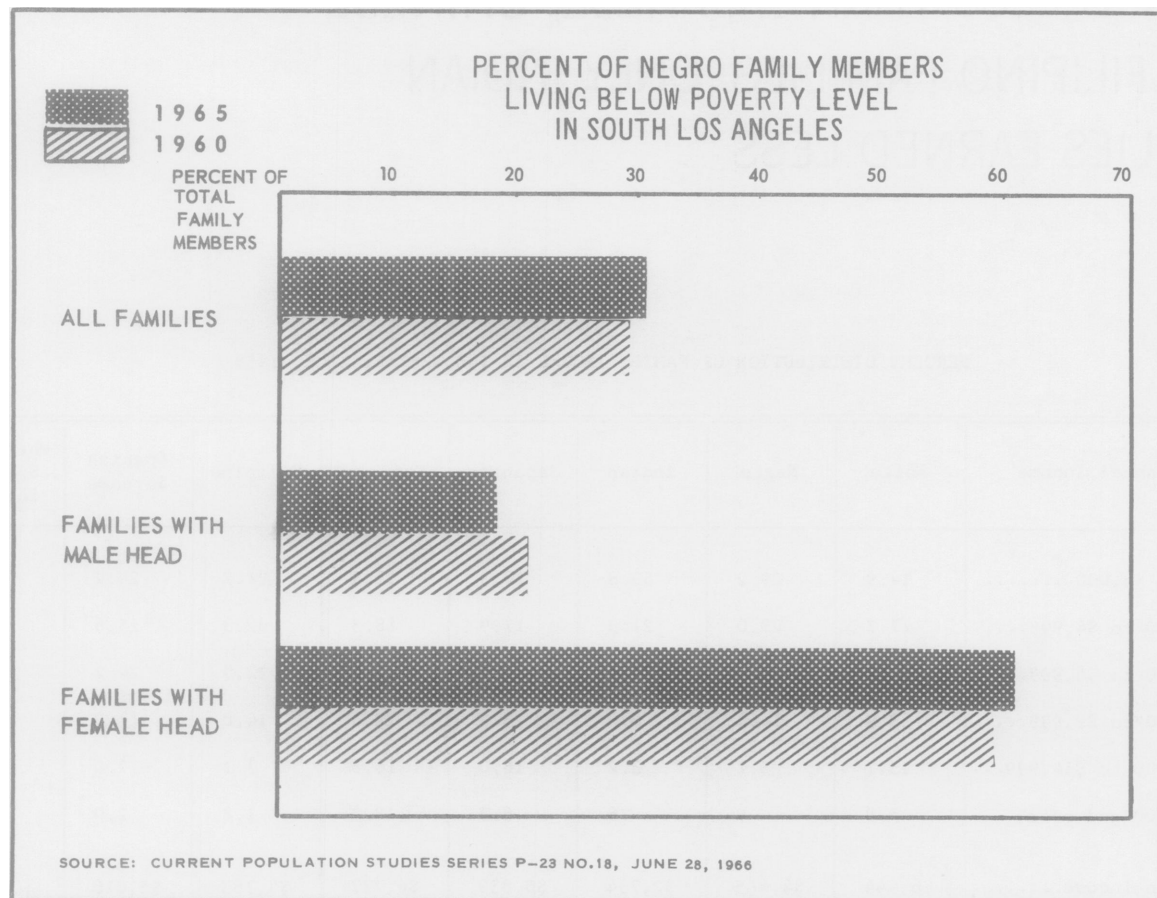
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME IN THE WEST BY RACE, 1959

Annual Income	White	Negro	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Spanish Surname	White ex. Spanish Surname
Under \$3,000.....	14.9	29.2	53.8	10.3	11.5	21.2	24.2	14.3
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	17.7	28.0	21.3	17.9	18.5	32.3	25.6	17.1
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	24.0	22.3	13.1	23.7	22.5	22.9	24.2	23.9
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	23.9	14.4	8.0	25.8	22.6	14.8	17.0	24.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999...	13.7	5.1	3.2	16.0	16.6	7.1	7.0	14.2
\$15,000 and over.....	5.8	.9	.6	6.3	8.3	1.8	2.0	6.1
Median income.....	\$6,444	\$4,485	\$2,734	\$6,839	\$6,777	\$4,783	\$5,016	\$6,556

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population

Not only is the average income of Negro families exceeded by that of Japanese and Chinese families (who exceed the average income of white families as well) but it also is bettered by incomes of Filipino families and those with Spanish surnames. Only the Indian family ranks lower on the income scale. To some extent the plight of the Indian is explained—but not ameliorated—by the fact that most Indians live in rural areas. Median family income of urban Indians in 1959 was only \$200 less than that of Negro families.

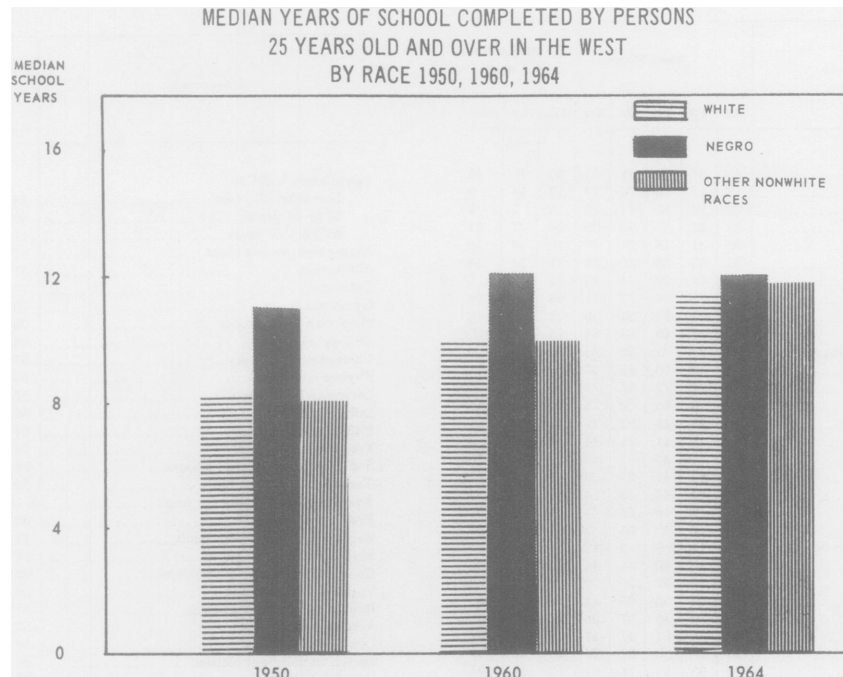
IN LOS ANGELES NEARLY A THIRD OF ALL NEGRO FAMILIES ARE POOR



In South Los Angeles more than 30 percent of Negro family members were living below the poverty level¹ in 1965—and over 60 percent of family members living in families with a Negro female head were living in poverty. And what is worse the proportion increased between 1960 and 1965.

¹Families and unrelated individuals were classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index developed by the Social Security Administration. This index takes into account such factors as family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of money income. The poverty level is based on a minimum nutritionally sound food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." Assuming that a poor family typically spends as much as a third of its income for food, the cost of food included in the economy plan was used to determine the minimum total income requirements for a given type of family. For a more detailed description of the Social Security Administration's poverty index, see Mollie Orshansky: "Counting the Poor—Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, January 1965.

WESTERN NEGROES HAVE INCREASED THEIR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS . . BUT THEY STILL LAG BEHIND THE WHITE POPULATION



SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS: CENSUS OF POPULATION 1950 AND 1960, SERIES P-20, NO. 142

Increases in educational attainment of both the white and Negro population have been substantial in recent years. Between 1950 and 1964 the median years of school completed by Negroes over 25 years of age rose from 8.9 years to 11.4 years (but whites attained this level in 1950). The advance was particularly evident in those with a high school or better education, where the proportion of Negroes over 25 years old with this amount of schooling rose from about 25 percent in 1950 to 45 percent in 1964. The comparable 1964 figure for whites was almost 60 percent and for nonwhites other than Negro almost 50 percent.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED OF PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
IN THE WEST, BY RACE: 1964, 1960, AND 1950

Years of school completed	White			Negro			Other Nonwhite		
	1964	1960	1950	1964	1960	1950	1964	1960	1950
No school years completed.....	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.2	5.7	11.4	15.5
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	3.2	3.4	4.7	7.5	8.7	11.5	8.3	9.5	12.2
5 to 7 years.....	7.0	8.5	10.0	13.6	17.4	22.0	13.5	12.6	14.5
8 years.....	12.0	15.0	18.1	9.9	13.4	14.5	11.4	11.6	12.5
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	17.5	19.8	17.7	22.4	24.2	20.8	12.2	14.8	11.0
4 years.....	33.7	29.0	26.1	27.3	20.7	16.1	31.7	25.9	19.9
College: 1 to 3 years.....	13.6	13.0	11.2	11.7	9.5	6.2	7.4	7.3	5.1
4 years or more...	11.8	9.9	7.9	6.0	4.1	2.9	9.6	6.7	3.6
No school years reported.....	-	-	2.8	-	-	3.9	-	-	5.7
Median school years completed...	12.3	12.1	11.4	11.4	10.1	8.9	11.7	10.0	8.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 and 1960 Census of Population and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Nos. 138, 142.

NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE WEST GO TO OLDER, LARGER, MORE CROWDED SCHOOLS

Percent of pupils in *elementary* schools having the school characteristic named at left, fall 1965

Characteristic	Whole Nation						Metropolitan West	
	MA	PR	LA	OA	Neg.	Maj.	Neg.	Maj.
Age of main building:								
Less than 20 years.....	59	57	66	61	63	60	76	80
20 to 40 years.....	18	18	20	20	17	20	14	9
At least 40 years.....	22	24	13	18	18	18	7	7
Average pupils per room.....	33	31	30	33	32	29	37	31
Auditorium.....	20	31	18	21	27	19	47	12
Cafeteria.....	39	43	38	30	38	37	34	14
Gymnasium.....	19	27	20	14	15	21	0	8
Infirmary.....	59	62	64	77	71	68	93	96
Full-time librarian.....	23	31	22	24	30	22	19	13
Free textbooks.....	80	82	80	85	84	75	98	100
School has sufficient number of textbooks.....	90	87	91	93	84	96	95	90
Texts under 4 years old.....	66	68	60	52	67	61	77	77
Central school library.....	69	71	72	83	73	72	81	95
Free lunch program.....	64	73	66	62	74	59	65	47
Regionally accredited schools.....	21	27	25	22	27	28	22	9
Music teacher.....	31	34	41	33	24	35	9	13
Remedial reading teacher.....	41	45	35	41	39	39	66	70
Accelerated curriculum.....	34	32	42	37	29	40	43	73
Low IQ classes.....	43	44	44	56	54	48	77	75
Speech impairment classes.....	41	44	42	58	41	51	86	82
Use of intelligence test.....	93	77	90	95	88	95	98	99
Assignment practice other than area or open.....	6	11	9	5	12	6	4	1
Use of tracking.....	37	47	40	34	44	36	36	40
Teachers having tenure.....	68	68	69	79	70	64	92	90
Principal salary \$9,000 and above.....	51	52	56	69	51	51	98	99
School newspaper.....	23	29	35	37	28	29	31	31
Boys' interscholastic athletics.....	55	44	51	47	41	43	34	22
Girls' interscholastic athletics.....	35	29	36	32	26	26	25	18
Band.....	71	63	64	76	66	72	95	94
Drama club.....	26	37	32	33	38	29	37	36
Debate team.....	6	4	4	7	5	4	0	2

Notes: In this Summary section, the group identifications are abbreviated as follows: MA—Mexican American; PR—Puerto Rican; LA—Indian American; OA—Oriental American; Neg.—Negro; and Maj.—majority or white.

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, 1966.

Percent (except where average specified) of pupils in *secondary* schools having the school characteristic named at left, fall 1965

Characteristic	Whole Nation						Metropolitan West	
	MA	PR	LA	OA	Neg.	Maj.	Neg.	Maj.
Age of main building:								
Less than 20 years.....	48	40	49	41	60	53	53	79
20 to 40 years.....	40	31	35	32	26	29	46	19
At least 40 years.....	11	28	15	26	12	18	2	3
Average pupils per room.....	32	33	29	32	34	31	31	30
Auditorium.....	57	68	49	66	49	46	72	45
Cafeteria.....	72	80	74	81	72	65	77	79
Gymnasium.....	78	88	70	83	64	74	99	95
Shop with power tools.....	96	88	96	98	89	96	100	100
Biology laboratory.....	95	84	96	96	93	94	100	100
Chemistry laboratory.....	96	94	99	99	94	98	100	100
Physics laboratory.....	90	83	90	97	80	94	76	100
Language laboratory.....	87	45	68	75	49	56	95	80
Infirmary.....	65	77	77	69	70	75	71	87
Full-time librarian.....	84	93	85	98	87	83	100	99
Free textbooks.....	74	79	78	88	70	62	99	86
Sufficient number of textbooks.....	92	89	90	96	85	95	96	96
Texts under 4 years old.....	58	68	65	55	61	62	59	67
Average library books per pupil.....	6.1	6.2	6.4	5.7	4.6	5.8	6.5	6.3
Free lunch program.....	66	80	63	75	74	62	47	54
Regionally accredited schools.....	77	78	71	86	68	76	100	100
Music teacher, full-time.....	84	94	88	96	85	88	99	97
College preparatory curriculum.....	95	90	96	98	88	96	100	100
Vocational curriculum.....	56	50	55	68	56	55	65	65
Remedial reading teacher.....	57	76	55	81	53	52	100	97
Accelerated curriculum.....	67	60	66	80	61	66	74	73
Low IQ classes.....	54	56	50	85	54	49	98	98
Speech impairment classes.....	28	58	28	51	21	31	45	57
Use of intelligence test.....	91	57	84	86	80	89	89	92
Assignment practice other than area or open.....	4	20	9	3	19	4	0*	0
Use of tracking.....	79	88	79	85	75	74	99	98
Teachers having tenure.....	65	86	71	85	61	72	96	88
Principal's salary \$9,000 and above.....	73	89	73	91	66	72	100	100
School newspaper.....	89	95	86	97	80	89	100	100
Boys' interscholastic athletics.....	94	90	98	99	95	98	100	100
Girls' interscholastic athletics.....	58	33	59	37	57	54	38	35
Band.....	92	88	92	98	91	95	100	100
Drama club.....	95	93	89	92	92	93	100	100
Debate team.....	51	32	46	50	39	52	37	48

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, 1966.

School facilities in the urban West are not equally shared by Negro and white children. Generally, compared to white pupils, Negroes go to older, larger, more crowded buildings. They need—and have —more remedial classes and more correctional personnel.

In the Metropolitan West, the average Negro pupil attends an elementary school which has a larger enrollment and more pupils per room than the school attended by the average white boy or girl. The school attended by the average Negro is less apt to have a central school library or a music teacher. On the other hand, Negro students are more apt to attend a school which has a free lunch program, a cafeteria, and an auditorium.

At the secondary level, schools with full time librarians are available to virtually all students. There also is little or no difference in the availability of laboratories (except for Physics labs), cafeterias and shops with power tools, and in the average size of classes. As in elementary schools, however, the average Negro student goes to an older school—almost half of them were in schools that were 20 years old or more while only about 20 percent of white students attended schools this old. The reason for this obviously is that Negroes live in the older parts of the cities.

IN WESTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS THERE IS LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN THE CALIBER OF STAFF IN SCHOOLS ATTENDED BY WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS . . . BUT FEW NEGRO TEACHERS WORK IN SCHOOLS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF WHITE CHILDREN

Characteristics of teachers in schools attended by the average
white and minority pupil, fall 1965

Characteristic	Metropolitan West			
	Elementary schools		Secondary schools	
	Neg.	Maj.	Neg.	Maj.
Percent teachers who spent most of life in present city, town, or county	24	24	22	25
Average teacher verbal score ¹	22	24	23	24
Percent teachers majored in academic subjects	23	22	38	41
Percent teachers who attended college not offering graduate degrees	22	21	16	13
Percent teachers attended college with predominantly white student enrollment	82	96	90	95
Average educational level of teacher's mother (score) ²	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Average highest degree earned ³	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.5
Average teacher-years experience	11	10	11	11
Average teacher salary (\$1,000's)	7.8	7.3	8.8	8.3
Average pupils per teacher	30	31	23	23
Percent teachers would not choose to move to another school	55	66	42	47
Percent teachers plan to continue until retirement	41	34	44	41
Percent teachers prefer white pupils	8	31	10	21
Percent teachers approve compensatory education	73	66	72	70
Percent Negro teachers	22	2	14	2
Percent White teachers	69	95	82	94

¹ Score is the average number of correct items on a 30-item verbal facility test.

² Educational attainment scored from 1-8 (lowest to highest); 4 represents high school graduation.

³ Highest degree earned scored from 1-6 (lowest to highest); 3 represents a bachelors degree.

Source: U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics,
EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, 1966.

There is little difference in the caliber of teachers of Negro pupils and those of white pupils, although a Negro teacher is more likely to be working in schools with Negro pupils. In both elementary and secondary schools, teachers of the average Negro pupil and white pupil receive close to the same average score on a verbal facility test, and had about the same education attainment and years of experience. The percent of teachers who would not choose to move to another school was slightly higher for those teachers in schools attended primarily by white pupils. On the other hand, the proportion of teachers who planned to continue until retirement was higher in schools attended by the average Negro than in those attended by white children.

BUT MOST NEGRO CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOLS WHICH ARE PREDOMINANTLY NONWHITE AND WHERE FEW STUDENTS ARE COLLEGE BOUND

For the average minority or white pupil, the percent of fellow pupils
with the specified characteristics, fall 1965

Level of school and pupil characteristic	Whole Nation						Metropolitan West	
	MA	PR	IA	OA	Neg.	Maj.	Neg.	Maj.
Elementary schools:								
Mostly white classmates last year.....	59	52	66	63	19	89	20	86
All white teachers last year.....	75	68	77	74	53	88	52	85
Encyclopedia in home.....	62	57	64	70	54	75	64	83
Secondary schools:								
Mostly white classmates last year.....	72	56	72	57	10	91	35	81
All white teachers last year.....	73	57	75	57	25	89	46	79
Encyclopedia in home.....	77	76	75	82	69	82	78	83
Mother high school graduate or more.....	49	47	50	53	40	58	53	65
Taking college preparatory course.....	36	38	35	41	32	41	34	46
Taking some vocational course.....	27	30	28	32	27	23	35	30
2½ years or more of science.....	36	38	38	38	39	42	26	34
1½ years or more of language.....	37	41	35	43	35	40	37	50
3½ years or more of English.....	77	73	80	76	69	83	62	72
2½ years or more of math.....	47	45	44	47	44	49	37	47

Note: MA—Mexican American; PR—Puerto Rican; IA—Indian American; OA—Oriental American;
Neg—Negro; Maj—Majority or white.

Source: US. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, EQUALITY OF EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITY, 1966.

According to the above chart from a 1965 survey by the U.S. Office of Education, the average Negro high school pupil goes to a school where fewer students are taking the courses required for admission to most colleges. And other data from the survey point out that compared to the average white pupil, the average Negro pupil has a higher proportion of fellow students with educationally deprived family backgrounds which further handicaps his academic performance. The differences revealed by the survey reflect the fact that Negroes are concentrated in the oldest portion of the central cities of the metropolitan areas, and whites tend to reside in fringe areas of the city or in the suburbs which have their own separate school districts.

NEGRO AND WHITE STUDENTS IN WESTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS HAVE SIMILAR ATTITUDES AND ASPIRATIONS . . BUT SOME DIFFERENCES ARE APPARENT

Percent of minority and white 12th-grade pupils having
certain attitudes and aspirations, fall 1965

Item	Whole Nation						Metropolitan West	
	MA	PR	IA	OA	Neg.	Maj.	Neg.	Maj.
Do anything to stay in school.....	37	35	36	44	46	45	35	44
Desires to be best in class.....	33	36	38	46	58	33	50	35
3 or more hours per day study outside of school...	22	21	17	42	31	23	27	23
No willful absence.....	59	53	60	76	76	66	64	56
Read at least 1 book last summer.....	69	72	73	74	80	75	76	75
Desires to finish college.....	43	43	42	46	46	45	42	51
Definitely planning to attend college next year...	26	26	27	53	34	40	48	55
Have read a college catalog.....	46	45	50	70	54	61	54	65
Have consulted college officials.....	22	25	26	33	25	37	25	30
Believes self to be brighter than average.....	31	37	31	51	40	49	43	56
"I just can't learn".....	38	37	44	38	27	39	28	38
"I would do better if teacher didn't go so fast"....	28	31	26	26	21	24	20	25
"Luck more important than work".....	11	19	11	8	11	4	10	4
"When I try, something or somebody stops me"....	23	30	27	18	22	14	21	12
"People like me don't have much of a chance"....	12	19	14	9	12	6	13	6
Expect professional career.....	18	21	21	43	27	37	22	38

*NOTE: MA—Mexican American; PR—Puerto Rican; IA—Indian American; OA—Oriental American
Neg.—Negro; and Maj.—majority or white.

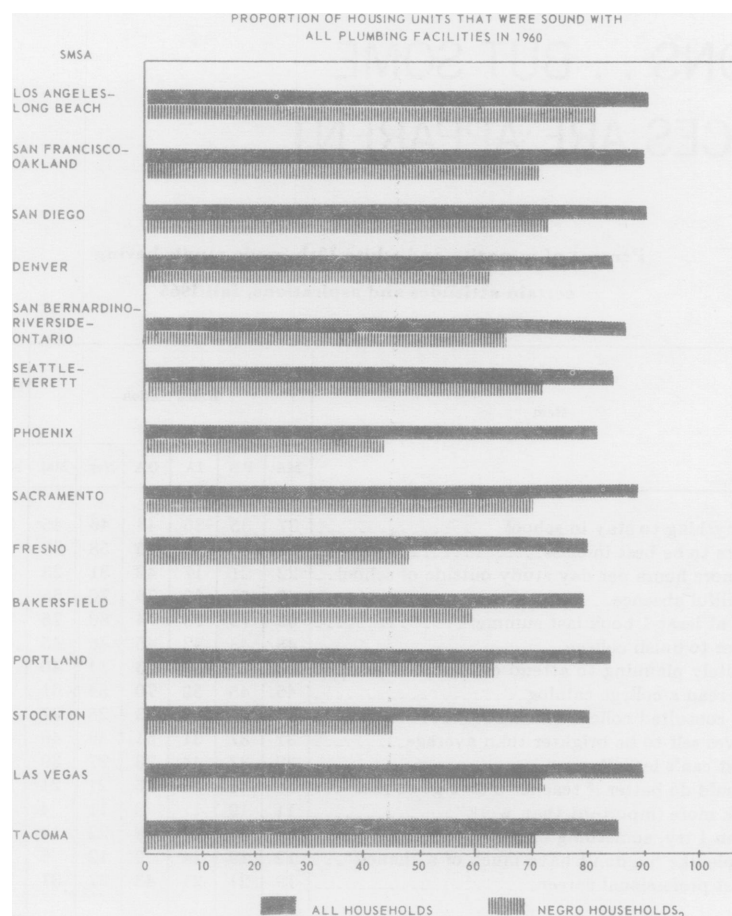
SOURCE: U.S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics, EQUALITY OF
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, 1966.

The motivation to stay in school was lower for Western Negro 12th grade students than for white. A smaller proportion would do anything to stay in school. However half of the Negro students in the West's metropolitan area 12th grades reported they wanted to be best in their class as contrasted with little more than one-third of their white counterparts. Western Negro students also studied more outside of school and had fewer willful voluntary absences.

On the other hand, Negro high school students had lower college aspirations than white students. Substantially smaller proportions have read a college catalogue, consulted college officials, plan to attend college or desire to finish college. But because of the large numbers of State colleges, universities and community colleges in the West, a higher proportion of both Negro and white students in high school grades plan to attend college than in other regions of the country.

WESTERN NEGRO FAMILIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE POOR HOUSING

QUALITY OF NEGRO HOUSING AND ALL OCCUPIED HOUSING IN SELECTED,
WESTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960



₁ METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH MORE THAN 10,000 NEGROES IN 1960.

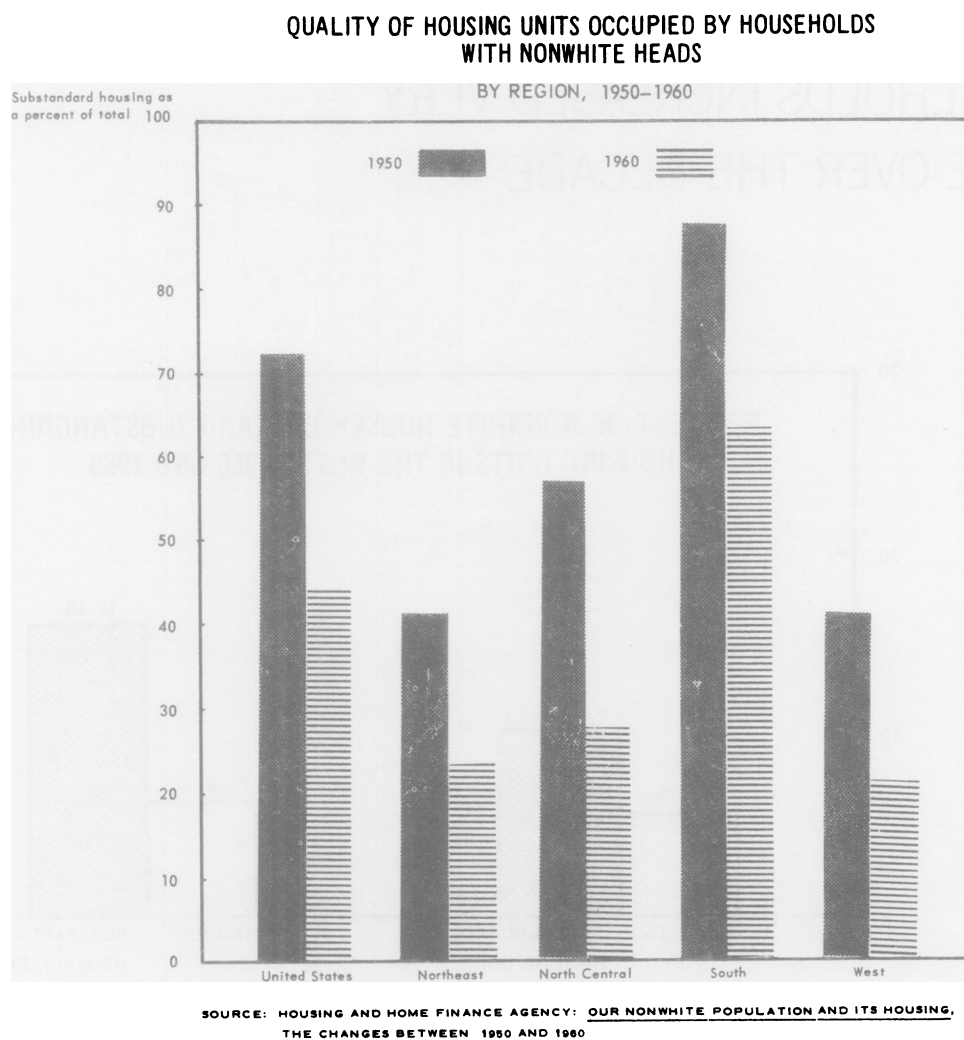
₂ NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS IN CENSUS TRACTS WITH 100 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS WITH NONWHITE HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND NEGROES REPRESENTING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION.

Although the quality of most housing—both Negro and white—was good in Western metropolitan areas, Negro families had a higher proportion of less adequate housing than their neighbors. In every Western metropolitan area with more than 5,000 Negroes in 1960 the proportion of non-white housing units in Negro census tracts that were sound and had all plumbing facilities was less than the proportion of all housing for the entire area. For example in Denver, 85 percent of the housing units enumerated in the 1960 census were classified as sound with all plumbing facilities; while in census tracts with predominantly Negro populations, only 60 percent of units occupied by non-whites were so classified.

Note: The 1960 census gives no information on the characteristics of housing by race but does include some data on non-white housing down to the census tract level. Data for the above chart and charts on pages 26 and 27 were compiled as follows: From the list of census tracts in the West with 100 or more non-white housing units we selected those tracts in which the Negro population represented more than 50 percent of the total non-white population. Data on housing characteristics of non-whites in these census tracts were aggregated to represent Negro housing in Western metropolitan areas.

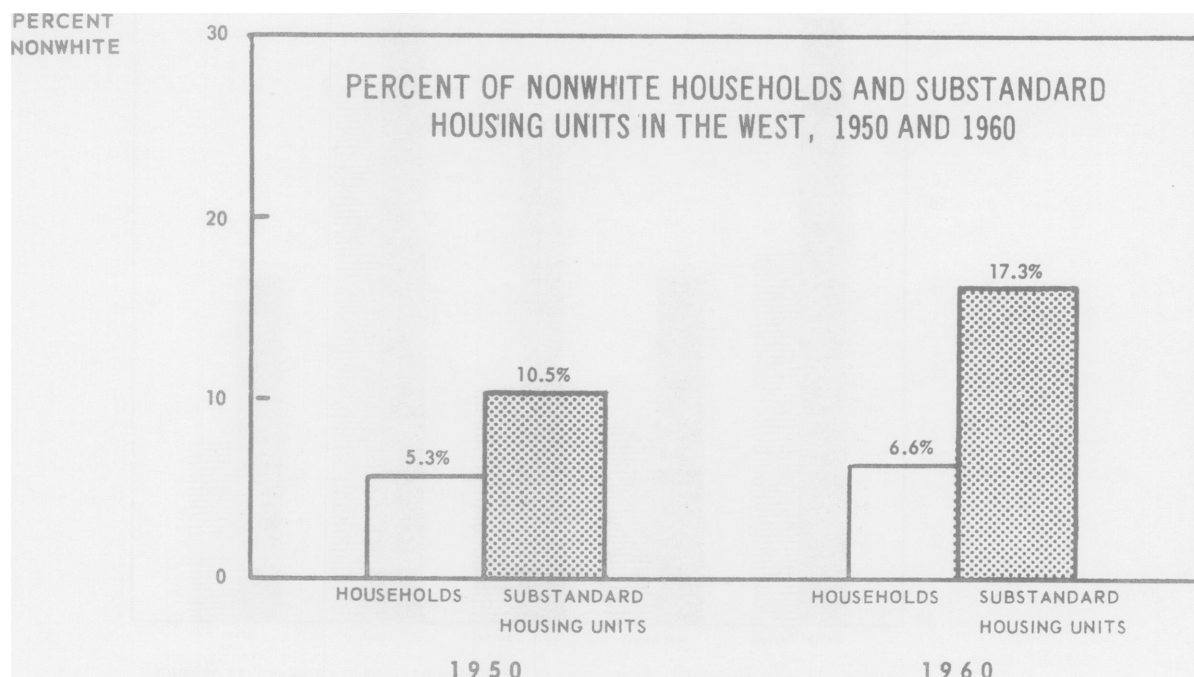
In these selected census tracts Negroes represented 90 percent of the non-white population in the Western region with the proportion ranging from 63 percent in San Jose to 96 percent in Portland. And the total of 872,000 Negroes living in these census tracts was more than 80 percent of the total Negro population in the West in 1960.

THE QUALITY OF NONWHITE HOUSING IMPROVED CONSIDERABLY OVER THE 1950-60 DECADE



The physical condition of nonwhite housing showed sharp improvement between 1950 and 1960. And here again Western nonwhites were better off than their counterparts in other regions of the country. Although one in five Western nonwhites was living in substandard housing in 1960, this was a remarkable upgrading from the two in five in 1950 and the proportion of Western nonwhites in substandard units was lower than in any other region in 1960.

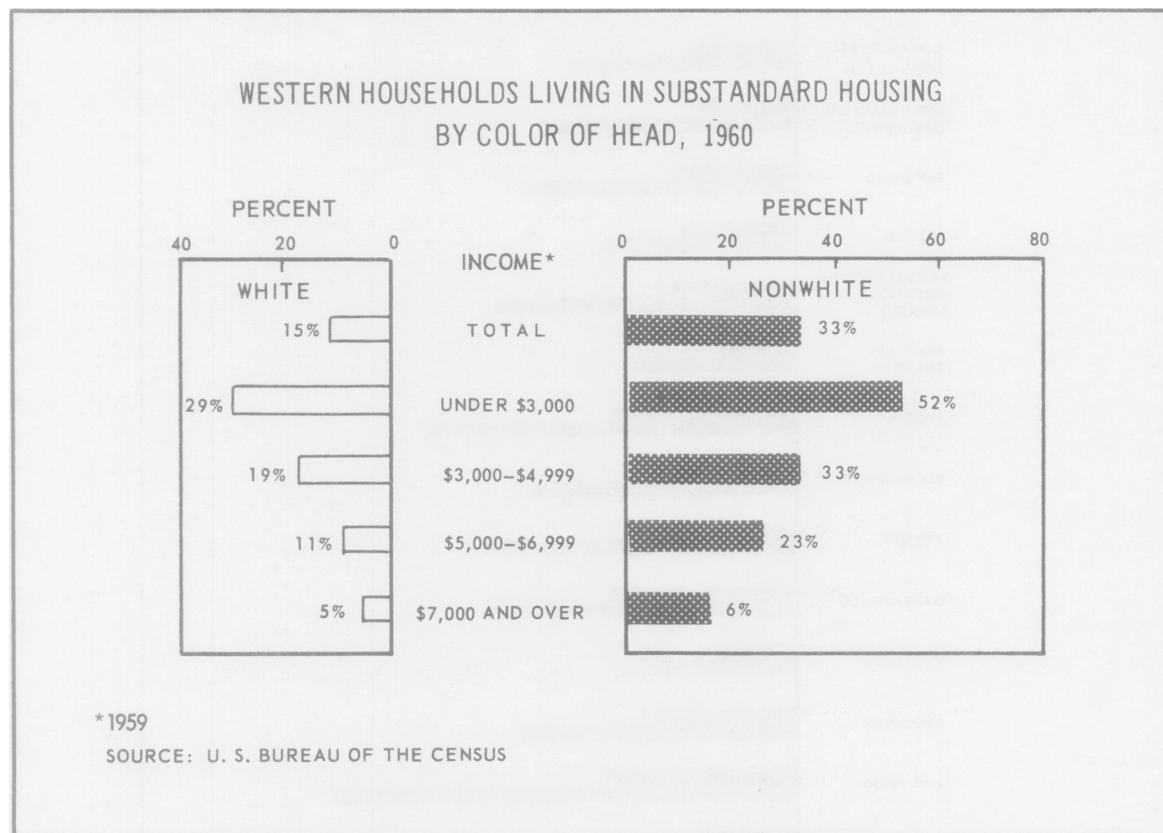
BUT BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 NONWHITE
SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS INCREASED
SHARPLY IN PROPORTION TO ALL HOUSING
UNITS IN THE WEST, ALTHOUGH THE
RELATIVE NUMBER OF NONWHITE
HOUSEHOLDS INCREASED VERY
LITTLE OVER THE DECADE



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

But despite this upgrading in Western nonwhite housing over the 1950–1960 decade the proportion of substandard housing occupied by nonwhites increased substantially—much more than the relative population increase over the decade. Obviously the upgrading in white housing in the 1950's was much more rapid than that of the nonwhite segment.

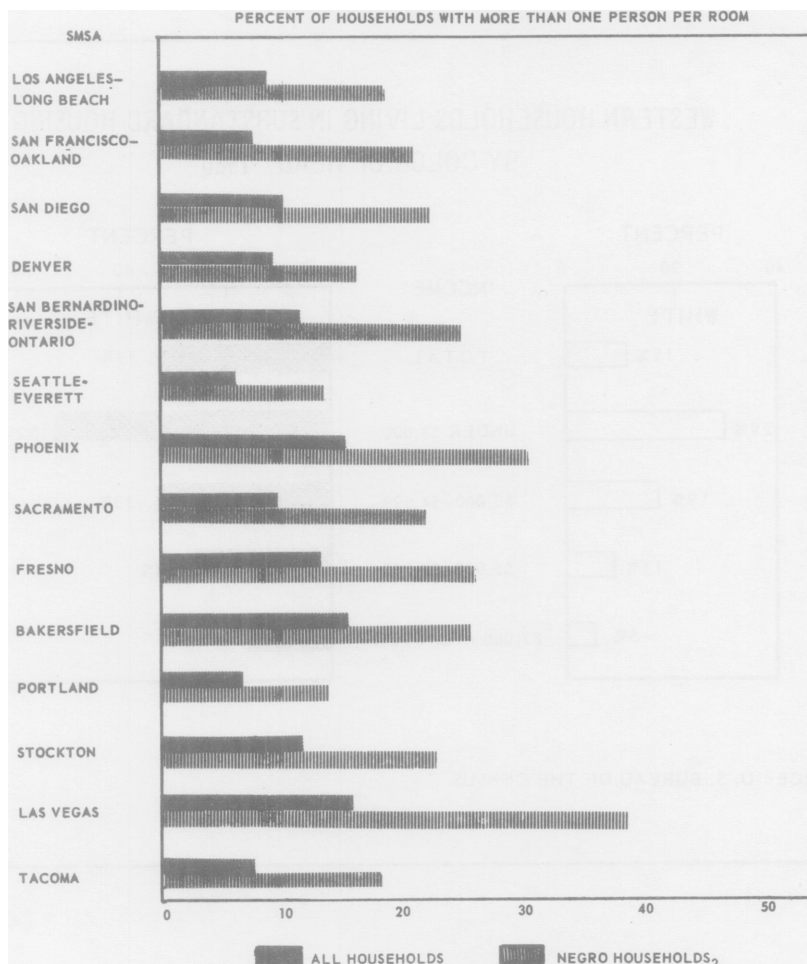
WESTERN NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS ARE MORE LIKELY TO LIVE IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING THAN WHITE HOUSEHOLDS AT EVERY INCOME LEVEL



Nonwhites live in poorer quality housing not only because they have less income. At the same income level a much larger proportion of nonwhite families are forced to live in substandard housing because of the restriction in choice of housing available to them.

WESTERN NEGROES LIVE UNDER MORE CROWDED CONDITIONS

**EXTENT OF OVER CROWDING IN NEGRO HOUSING
AND ALL OCCUPIED HOUSING IN SELECTED,
WESTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960**



**1. METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH MORE THAN 10,000 NEGROES IN 1960.
2. NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS IN CENSUS TRACTS WITH 100 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS
WITH NONWHITE HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND NEGROES REPRESENTING MORE THAN
50 PERCENT OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION.**

Western Negro families are much more likely to live in overcrowded conditions than other families in their area. The proportion of nonwhite households in Negro census tracts with more than one person per room was more than twice that of other households in almost all Western metropolitan areas in 1960.

A SMALLER PROPORTION OF WESTERN NEGRO FAMILIES WERE HOMEOWNERS

**TOTAL AND NEGRO HOMEOWNERSHIP IN SELECTED,
WESTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960**

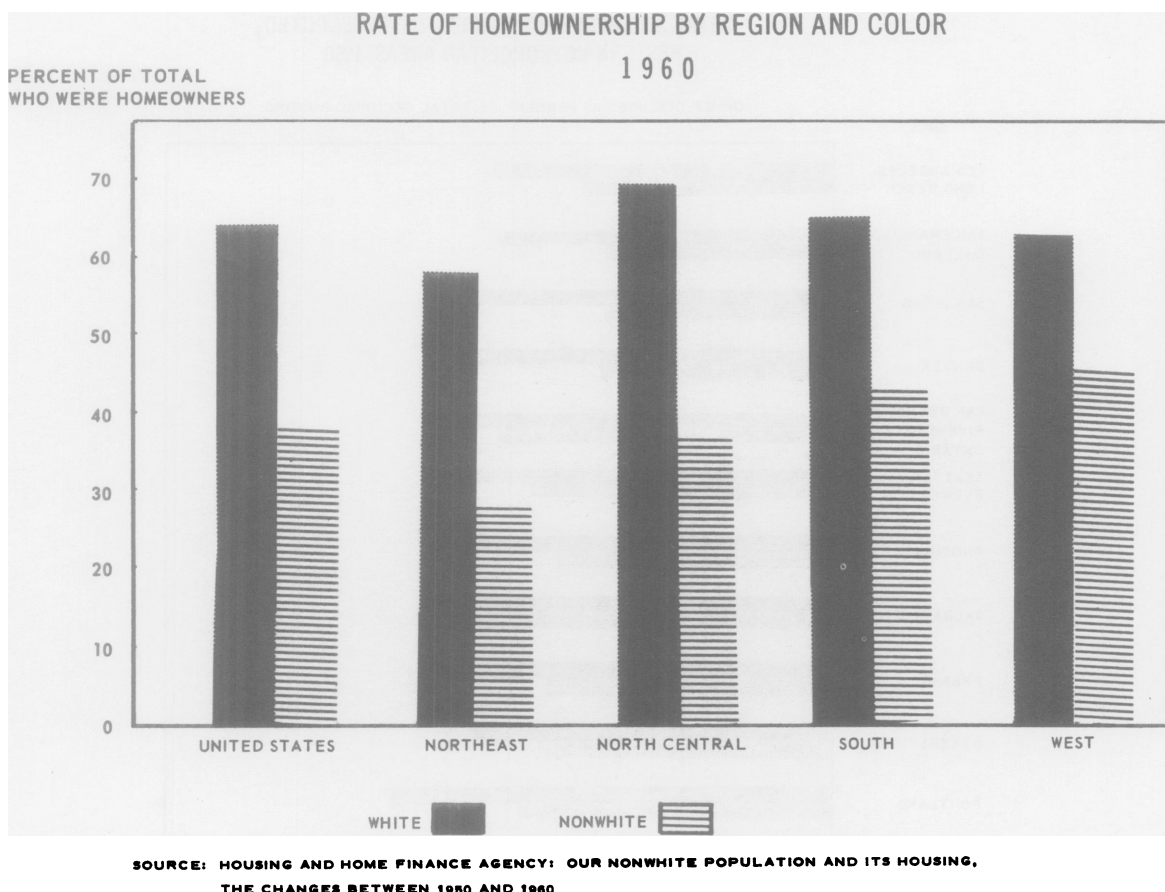


₁ METROPOLITAN AREAS WITH MORE THAN 10,000 NEGROES IN 1960.

₂ NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS IN CENSUS TRACTS WITH 100 OR MORE HOUSING UNITS WITH NONWHITE HOUSEHOLD HEADS AND NEGROES REPRESENTING MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF THE NONWHITE POPULATION.

Western Negroes lag far behind the average in owning their own homes. In almost every metropolitan area the rate of homeownership of Negro households was considerably less than that of the rest of the community in 1960. This was partly because of lower incomes, and partly the result of restrictions placed upon the sale of housing to Negroes. Moreover, recent data seem to indicate that the proportion of Negroes who are homeowners is decreasing; a survey of Negro households in South Los Angeles neighborhoods in 1965 showed the rate of Negro homeownership declining from 37.6 percent in 1960 to 35.7 in 1965.

BUT NONWHITE FAMILIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE HOMEOWNERS IN THE WEST THAN IN ANY OTHER REGION



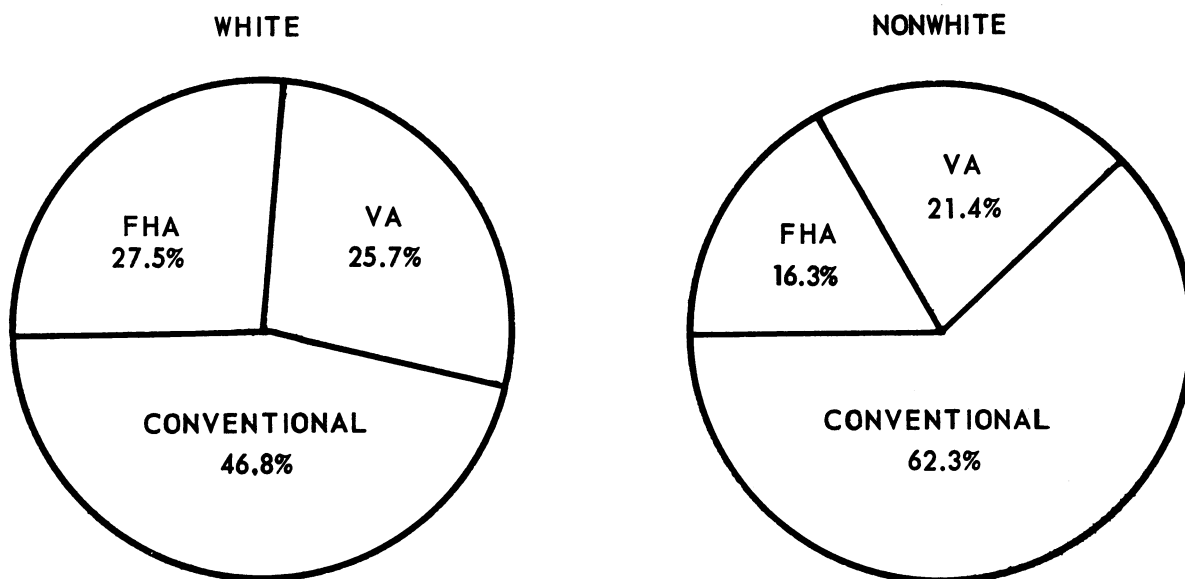
Although the proportion of homeowners is low for nonwhites¹ in the West, they are better off than in the other regions of the country. Almost 45 percent of nonwhites were homeowners in 1960, which compared with a low of 27 percent in the Northeast and 38 percent for the nation as a whole. And this more favorable relationship held true within the region; the rate of nonwhite homeownership in the West was closer to that of white families than in any other Region. In the Northeast, which made the poorest showing, the proportion of nonwhite families who were homeowners was less than half of the proportion of white families in that category; in the West, the figure approached three-fourths. Some further progress can be noted in the 1950–1960 decade when the proportion of nonwhites who were homeowners rose from 40 percent to 45 percent—a rate of increase somewhat greater than that for whites.

¹It should be noted again that nationally what is true of nonwhites is also true for Negroes. However, Negroes represent a much lower proportion of the nonwhite population in the West than in the other regions—and the better showing for Western nonwhites may be at least partly attributable to other nonwhite races. As previously noted (See Note on page 22) the available data do not break out housing characteristics by race.

FEWER NONWHITE THAN WHITE FAMILIES USED FEDERALLY ASSISTED FINANCING IN BUYING THEIR HOMES

SINGLE FAMILY HOMES WITH MORTGAGES IN THE WEST BY TYPE OF MORTGAGE AND COLOR OF FAMILY HEAD

1960



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing, 1960.

The difficulties encountered by nonwhite minority groups in attempting to attain the American ideal of homeownership are further evident in their use of mortgage financing. The above chart shows the proportion of single family homes with different types of mortgages in the West in 1960. A much smaller proportion of nonwhite homeowners had the lower priced FHA and VA loans. More than three out of every five Western nonwhite home buyers were forced into higher cost conventional mortgage markets for home financing.

NONWHITE FAMILIES IN THE WEST HAD FEWER FACILITIES OF ALL SORTS IN THEIR HOMES . . . FEWER FAMILIES HAD TELEVISION, WASHERS, REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, AIR CONDITIONING.

PERCENT OF WESTERN NONFARM FAMILIES WITH SELECTED HOUSEHOLD DURABLES
BY TENURE, FAMILY INCOME, AND COLOR OF HEAD, 1960

	Telephone	TV	2 or more TV'S	Washer and dryer	Washer only	Home food freezer	Air conditioner
All units							
Total	84.1	91.8	11.3	25.1	56.7	22.9	9.7
White	84.9	92.4	11.5	26.4	56.2	23.6	10.0
Nonwhite.	72.6	83.9	7.9	6.6	64.7	12.3	4.3
Owner occupied units							
Total	90.8	94.0	14.0	31.6	59.3	28.8	11.1
White	91.3	94.5	14.1	32.7	58.6	29.4	11.3
Nonwhite.	80.3	84.7	11.1	10.5	71.8	18.1	5.9
Renter occupied units							
Total	70.6	87.3	5.7	12.0	51.6	10.8	6.8
White	71.3	87.8	5.9	13.0	51.0	11.3	7.2
Nonwhite.	64.6	83.2	4.6	2.6	57.3	6.4	2.7
Family income under \$4,000							
Total	66.7	83.0	4.4	10.7	60.4	14.4	7.4
White	68.2	84.2	4.4	11.6	61.1	15.3	7.9
Nonwhite.	54.2	73.4	4.4	3.8	54.8	6.5	3.5
Family income \$4,000 - \$7,999							
Total	84.9	93.3	8.2	23.1	60.6	22.3	9.0
White	85.2	93.6	8.2	24.2	59.9	22.8	9.2
Nonwhite.	79.3	89.0	7.6	6.2	70.1	13.7	5.0
Family income \$8,000 and over							
Total	95.0	95.8	20.1	37.6	49.1	29.5	12.1
White	95.1	96.0	20.3	38.7	48.1	29.9	12.5
Nonwhite.	92.3	93.0	14.6	12.7	71.6	20.1	4.5

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population

The disparity between Western nonwhites and whites in housing conditions is evident in their access to other fruits of America's industrial progress. The above table shows the proportion of nonfarm housing units in the West with modern household conveniences. For example, 92.4 percent of white nonfarm families have TV sets as compared with only 83.9 percent of nonwhite families. And 84.9 percent of whites have telephones as contrasted with 72.6 percent of nonwhites. A similar relationship prevails for homeowners, and renters both with low incomes and high incomes, and in ownership of washers, dryers, home freezers, and air conditioners. In almost every category the proportion of nonwhite families with these appliances was less than their white counterparts.

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