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PROFILES OF TWENTY MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES.

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OFFICE OF PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (DHEW)

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THESE PROFILES PROVIDE EXTENSIVE DATA ON POVERTY, POPULATION TRENDS, EDUCATION, WELFARE, CRIME, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 20 MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS. FISCAL YEAR 1967 APPROPRIATIONS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, FOR BASIC AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING, AND FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ARE ALSO LISTED. THE POPULATION, POVERTY, AND EDUCATION INDEXES INCLUDE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE GROUPS. THE EDUCATION INDEXES CONTAIN FIGURES ON THE PERCENTAGE OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ON SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT, AND ON DROPOUTS. GENERAL FINDINGS ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED. (LB)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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PROFILES OF TWENTY MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES

Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

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FOREWORD

Twenty major American cities have been selected for intensive survey on population, education, poverty, and related data. The purpose of these urban profiles is to provide Federal administrators and others with an in-depth portrait of major metropolitan areas--their problems and prospects. The compilation of urban data is the product of an interagency effort. In addition to the Office of Administration and National Center for Educational Statistics in the Office of Education, I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce, the Departments of Labor and Justice, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the National Education Association. These urban profiles were prepared by Dr. Margot Louria assisted by Mrs. Margurite C. Stokes, staff members of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. The findings and interpretations of these data are solely the responsibility of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged.

Regina Goff
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Disadvantaged

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INTRODUCTION

The widening division between the central city and surrounding area is the most salient feature of the urban life of large metropolitan areas. Two radically different urban cores are developing within major American cities, each attracting dissimilar populations and faced with different needs and problems. Populations within the large metropolitan centers are decentralizing. The shifting of peoples is not a matter of numbers. It is a sorting-out process. The poor, less educated, nonwhite American or newly arrived in-migrant is remaining in the central city, and the higher income predominantly white urbanite is moving to the suburbs. The number of nonwhites in the central city is rapidly increasing while the white population there is declining. According to the Bureau of the Census, the nonwhite population in the central cities of 212 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) increased by 51 percent between 1950 and 1960 and grew at an even faster rate between 1960 and 1966.^{1/} Of the 2.9 million gain in the nonwhite population over the last six years, 2.5 million was in the central cities of these 212 SMSA's.

Significant for educational policy is the unprecedented rise in the nonwhite teenage population and children under 14 years of age in the central cities. The number of nonwhite teenagers increased by over 50 percent over the six-year period, 1960-66, about twice as fast as the teenage population nationally. Nonwhite children under 14 years increased at an average annual rate three times as high as that of white children. Of this increase, 95 percent was in the central cities. The redistribution of urban peoples has

^{1/} Estimates from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 163, based on the urban population in the central city of 212 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Except in New England, a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA's) is a county or group of contiguous counties which include one central city or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. The title of an SMSA identifies the central city; outside central city is the balance of the SMSA. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties.

left the central city school system with a disproportionate number of pupils who are disadvantaged in terms of income level, educational background of their parents, and general home environment. School enrollments in the major twenty cities are characterized by a high degree of de facto racial segregation, a reflection of rigid and uniform patterns of residential segregation. The growing economic and educational disparities among urban populations have intensified differences between the central city and its suburb which again encourage and further widen the gap. It is expected that by 1975, barring major changes, the twenty largest American cities, which together account for over half the Nation's nonwhite population, will be experiencing extreme economic and racial segregation. Today 70 percent of all nonwhite pupils attend schools of 90 to 100 percent nonwhite enrollments. By 1975 this proportion may have reached 80 percent or more.

The objective of these profiles on twenty major American cities is to present selected demographic data which tell of the particular educational needs and related problems facing these cities. Included in detail are data on urban poverty, unemployment, and crime. The significant features of each city are described in summary form preceding the individual profile. A listing of the major Federal programs on education and poverty during Fiscal Year 1967 accompanies each city profile. The profiles are intended to inform Federal administrators of the trends and developments in each of the twenty cities, and of certain relationships among them. It is hoped that these detailed profiles on the socio-economic and educational makeup of each city will be useful in the planning of Federal programs for urban populations.

General Findings

1. In the 20 metropolitan areas surveyed, both the proportion and number of families residing in Poverty Areas and having incomes below the poverty level are much greater for the central city than surrounding area. The 6 metropolitan areas with the highest percent of families in Poverty Areas in the central city, as reported in the 1960 census, are the following: 2/

Metropolitan Area	Total Number of Families	Percent in Poverty Area	Percent Below Poverty Level
New Orleans			
Central City	152,518	67.1	25.6
Outside Central City	58,643	37.0	16.0
San Antonio			
Central City	137,758	50.8	28.6
Outside Central City	18,872	41.0	21.0
St. Louis			
Central City	191,873	47.4	19.1
Outside Central City	339,039	7.1	9.6
Pittsburgh			
Central City	151,874	44.7	16.0
Outside Central City	470,401	15.1	11.4
Washington, D.C.			
Central City	173,695	42.8	16.7
Outside Central City	305,212	3.8	6.0
Baltimore			
Central City	229,069	41.0	17.9
Outside Central City	194,411	10.7	8.6

2/ Poverty level has been defined by the Social Security Administration. It takes into account family size, composition, and farm-nonfarm residence with the ceiling in 1959 set at \$5,448 for a nonfarm family headed by a male with seven or more members having one related child under 18 years of age. Poverty Areas is based on a poverty index using five socio-economic characteristics: (1) percent of families with money incomes under \$3,000 in 1959, (2) percent of children under 18 not living with both parents, (3) percent of persons 25 years and over with less than 8 years of school completed, (4) percent of unskilled males (laborers and service workers) in the employed civilian labor force, (5) percent of housing units dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities. Although Poverty Area and poverty level are mutually exclusive terms, there is a natural overlap, i.e., people below poverty level tend to live in Poverty Areas. For a precise analysis, see "Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas," PC (S1)-54, Supplementary Reports, 1960 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census, November 13, 1967.

2. Of the total number of families living in the 20 cities, a very high proportion of nonwhite families is located in the central city. The following metropolitan areas have over 90 percent of nonwhite families residing in the central city.

Metropolitan Area	Nonwhite Families Percent in the Central City
Milwaukee	99.0
Cleveland	97.5
San Antonio	96.6
Chicago	92.3
New York	90.6

3. Because of residential segregation, more nonwhite families who have incomes above the poverty level are located in Poverty Areas than the corresponding proportion of white families. The cities with the most serious gap in regard to income and living condition among nonwhite families are listed below:

Metropolitan Area	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Area	Percent Below Poverty Level
Milwaukee	99.0	83.3	30.4
Chicago	92.3	75.7	29.3
New York	90.6	71.1	25.6
Cleveland	97.5	73.2	27.8
Washington	86.3	61.3	26.0
St. Louis	72.6	86.9	42.1
Buffalo	84.2	78.7	34.3
Baltimore	87.8	77.1	35.3
New Orleans	88.1	92.6	51.1
Boston	80.0	69.2	28.4
Philadelphia	79.8	71.5	30.7

4. Moves by the nonwhite population to better neighborhoods in recent years tend to be offset by the continuing stream of poor nonwhite in-migrants who take the place of people moving out of Poverty Areas. Despite the general improvement in income level and educational attainment for nonwhite people, conditions are stagnant or deteriorating in the poorest areas, such as the neighborhoods of Hough in Cleveland, and Watts in Los Angeles. (See Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States, October 1967.)

5. The large metropolitan cities vary in public school expenditures. Per pupil expenditures in 1966-67 based on average daily attendance among the 15 largest cities show New York City spending the highest amount, \$1003 and Houston spending the least, \$386. Similarly, there is the same range of per pupil expenditure, using average daily membership with New York City spending \$887 per pupil and Houston, \$360.

In 1962 the central city was found to be spending about \$145 less per pupil than its suburban counterpart. The disparity in per pupil expenditures among cities and between central core and suburb does not in itself determine whether a school is adequate. If all schools were operating on similar levels of expenditure, significant differences in the quality of education would still exist.

6. Federal aid to education legislation has made an impact on urban education, although small in relation to need. Fiscal Year 1967 funds spent on Title I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Titles III (grants to States only) and V-A of the National Defense Education Act represent an average of about 7 percent of estimated current total expenditures, 1966-67, for public schools among 14 cities. The chart below lists these cities and the Federal share of estimated current total expenditures, 1966-67, on public school education.

City	Estimated Current Total Expenditures on Public Schools, 1966-67	Federal Share (Percent) Fiscal Year 1967 Funds
Baltimore	\$ 134,947,000	5.8
Boston	63,154,000	6.2
Chicago	384,203,000	7.6
Cleveland	97,250,000	6.3
Dallas	77,920,000	4.0
Detroit	167,340,000	8.7
Washington	119,582,000	5.7
Los Angeles	475,000,000	3.4
Milwaukee	75,556,000	5.0
New Orleans	69,067,000	8.4
Philadelphia	218,636,000	6.7
New York	1,140,000,000	6.8
San Francisco	69,750,000	5.5
St. Louis	64,894,000	8.7

7. The Nation's 5 largest cities, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia had an average dropout rate of 24 percent from high school in 1963 according to a National Education Association study. ^{3/} Philadelphia had the highest rate of dropouts, 46.6 percent. The National Education Association discovered that the size of the city is a determinant in the rate of dropouts--the larger the city, the higher the dropout rate. "In cities with a population over 600 000 the chances that a grade ten student will graduate is two out of three." ^{4/} The tables below list the 10 cities with the highest rate of high school dropouts and the largest percent of nonwhites over 25 not completing high school in descending order.

City	Percent Not Graduating, June 1963 (Difference between 10th grade and graduating class)	Nonwhite Adults Not Completing High School (1960 Census)
Philadelphia	46.6	New Orleans 85%
San Antonio	41.0	Baltimore 80%
Detroit	37.8	Buffalo 78%
New York	37.1	St. Louis 77%
Boston	35.9	Philadelphia 76%
Baltimore	35.0	Dallas 76%
Chicago	34.0	Pittsburgh 75%
San Francisco	33.2	Houston 75%
Cleveland	31.4	Milwaukee 74%
Buffalo	30.5	Detroit 73%

^{3/} See Daniel Schreiber, Holding Power/Large City School Systems,
Project: School Dropouts, National Education Association, 1964.
^{4/} Ibid., p. 24.

8. The dropout rate among high school students in the cities is believed to be directly related to the lack of job opportunities. In the metropolitan areas that are experiencing high rates of unemployment among teenagers, there is a corresponding rise in numbers of youth quitting school. A worrisome aspect of the unemployment and dropout problem is the upsurge in nonwhite teenage unemployment. "Normally about one-quarter of the Negro youth looking for jobs can't find them; in October the ratio was just short of one-third. For white teenagers the comparable figure was a trifle over one-eighth." (A. H. Raskin, New York Times, December 10, 1967)

In a November 1966 Department of Labor survey of 12 large metropolitan slum areas, the worst unemployment was among 14- to 19-year-old nonwhites, ranging from 18.4 percent in Washington, D.C., to 36.0 percent in Philadelphia with the rate running above 30 percent in 7 areas. With the large increases expected in nonwhite teenage population in the central city, there is need for expansion of training and work opportunities to counteract a probable rise in unemployment and dropout rates.

9. According to the Department of Labor, a third of the Nation's unemployed and nearly 40 percent of jobless Negroes are found in 15 large metropolitan areas it recently surveyed. The rates represent averages over the first 9 months of 1967. The Negro jobless rate for the 15 cities averaged 7.7 percent, that for the white population 3.5. The 2 largest areas surveyed--New York and Los Angeles (including Long Beach)--accounted for 12 percent of the total U.S. unemployment, with about 180,000 jobless workers each. Four cities, Detroit, San Francisco (including Oakland), St. Louis, and Newark had unemployment rates of 10 percent or more for the nonwhite population.

10. Unemployment is far higher in slum areas of major cities than the metropolitan area as a whole. In surveys of 8 large cities conducted by the Department of Labor, November 1966, the rate of unemployment in slums was 3 times the national average (Manpower Report of the President, April 1967). According to the Department of Labor, a disproportionately large number of slum residents were neither working nor looking for work. This "nonparticipation rate" was 11 percent among men 20 to 64 in slum areas compared to the national average of 7 percent. The Department of Labor developed a "sub-employment" concept based on joblessness and discovered that the average rate of sub-employment for 10 slums surveyed was 34 percent. (See Sources and Explanation, p. 12.) Lack of education and training is reported to be the principal reason for unemployment and sub-employment among slum residents. In these slum districts a third of the unemployed adults have never attended high school; two-thirds never graduated from high school. Many of the unemployed in the slum areas are limited in choice of employment and not trained to fill vacancies that do exist. In the central city job openings tend to be in clerical and white-collar occupations, rather than low-skilled construction work that is now more prevalent in the suburbs.

11. Between 1961 and 1966 the rate of crime had increased in the 20 major cities with the exception of Chicago. Although crime is on the rise in suburban areas, a much higher volume of crime is reported by the large cities. According to the Department of Justice, the number of crimes per unit of population is highest in large metropolitan centers and in those areas where populations are growing the fastest. Cities with a rise of over 100 percent in the crime rate between 1961-1966 are the following:

City	Percent Change In Crime Rate, 1961-66
Buffalo	151.3
Baltimore	136.7
New York	134.0
Cleveland	126.1
Detroit	106.1

12. Cities facing especially serious problems in poverty, education, unemployment, and crime are described below.

St. Louis

St. Louis has a very high rate of unemployment among its nonwhite population, averaging 12.7 over the first 9 months of 1967. 77 percent of its nonwhite residents over 25 do not have a high school diploma. Nearly half of its total number of families in the central city reside in Poverty Areas.

Buffalo

Buffalo had the highest percent increase in crime between 1961 and 1966 of all 20 cities. Its percent change was 151.3. Of its nonwhite families, 84.2 percent live in the central city, 78.7 percent reside in Poverty Areas. Its rate of unemployment was 5.0 as of July 1967. Buffalo had a net migration of -5.0, 1960-1965, indicating that more people are leaving the city than entering it.

Baltimore

Baltimore had an increase in crime rate of 136.7 between 1961 and 1966 which was one of the highest for the 20 cities. Of its total number of families in the central city, 41 percent live in Poverty Areas. 80 percent of its nonwhite residents over 25 do not have a high school diploma. Of its public school classroom teachers in 1966, 17.6 percent did not have a bachelor's degree.

New Orleans

Of its total number of families in the central city, 67.1 percent live in Poverty Areas. Nearly all of its nonwhite families live in the central city, 92.6 percent in Poverty Areas. 85 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 did not complete high school. New Orleans had an unemployment rate of 5 percent for the metropolitan area as a whole, July 1967, and 10 percent for slum districts, November 1966.

San Antonio

Similarly, of its total number of families in the central city, 50.8 percent live in Poverty Areas. Nearly all of its nonwhite families live in the central city, 82.8 percent in Poverty Areas. 44 percent of its total population are Mexican-American. The rate of unemployment for the city was 4.5 in July 1967. It had no Vista Volunteers nor Teacher Corps in Fiscal Year 1967.

13. In conclusion, population trends in large metropolitan areas are resulting in patterns of racial and economic segregation with severe consequences for disadvantaged peoples, and the communities where they are concentrated. Continuing economic and social disparities between the central city and suburb can be expected to produce major conflicts among urban populations in interests, needs, and values. Recognition and detailed knowledge of these disparities become essential for the planning of Federal programs and the coordinated actions among agencies. These 20 urban profiles defining population characteristics and needs are intended to help Federal administrators pinpoint immediate problems and to coordinate efforts which will strengthen the Federal role in large metropolitan areas.

SOURCES AND EXPLANATIONS

POPULATION

Total and Nonwhite: National Center of Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education. In accordance with census procedure Mexican Americans, Spanish Americans, Latin Americans, and Puerto Ricans have been excluded from the nonwhite population. Projections of population should be considered only as general approximations.

Components of Population Change: "Estimates of the Population of Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1965," Series P-25, Census Bureau, and 1960 Census of Population.

POVERTY INDICES

"Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas," 1960 Census of Population Supplementary Reports, PC (S1)-54, November 13, 1967 and 1960 census data.

EDUCATION

Population and Enrollment: National Center of Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education. Projections are approximations only.

Expenditures for Public Schools: Statistics on 15 cities -- Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, (except total expenditures), Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington, D.C., are from Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools, the U.S. Office of Education. Data on the remaining cities is from Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1964-65, National Education Association.

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds: The sum of FY 1967 Funds of Titles, I, II, III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Titles III (grants to States) and V-A of the National Defense Education Act as a percent of 1966-67 current total expenditures.

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66: Taken from a forthcoming publication by the National Education Association. Figures should be considered as approximations.

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Receipts from Federal Sources: See Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67, National Education Association.

Classroom Teachers: Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools; Percent of Full-time Teachers without a Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66: From a forthcoming publication by the National Education Association.

Public High School Graduates: Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools
Dropouts: See Daniel Schreiber, Holding Power/Large City School Systems,
Project: School Dropouts, 1964, and 1960 Census of Population.

WELFARE

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration,
Recipients of Public Assistance and Total Assistance Payments by
Program, State and County, June 1966.

POPULATION DENSITY

1960 Census Data, 1966 figures supplied by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

CRIME

Department of Justice, Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime
Reports-1966 and Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports-
1961. Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and
Welfare, Juvenile Court Statistics-1966 (not yet released).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Data on unemployment was supplied by the Department of Labor. For number of unemployed and unemployment rate as of July 1966, see Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment, October 1967. Unemployment averages in the first 9 months of 1967 are taken from a forthcoming publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment in the slum areas is from a special Department of Labor survey of several large cities. The "sub-employment" index which was constructed from survey data includes the following: (1) those unemployed in the sense that they are "actively looking for work and unable to find it;" (2) those working only part-time when they are trying to get full-time work; (3) heads of households under 65 years who earn less than \$60 per week working full-time and those individuals under 65 who are not heads of households and earn less than \$56 per week in a full-time job; (4) half the number of "non-participants" in the male 20-64 age group; and (5) a conservative, and carefully considered estimate of the male "undercount" group. For further information on these surveys, see Department of Labor, A Sharper Look At Unemployment In U.S. Cities and Slums. Unemployment figures as of July 1967 are based on 150 major labor areas. Unemployment averages for the first 9 months of 1967 are based on SMSA's.

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- Urban America: Goals and Problems. Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Congress, August 1967
- Urban Problems and Civil Disorders. A Special Report of Congressional Weekly Report, September 8, 1967

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Highlights

Baltimore's total population is close to a million with 40.2% nonwhite.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	229,069		41.0	17.9
Outside Central City	194,411		10.7	8.6
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	345,766	46.5	15.8	8.8
Nonwhite Families	77,714	87.8	77.1	35.3

Its total school-age population (5-17 years) increased between 1960 and 1965 but is expected to decrease by 1975 to a level below that of 1960. Its non-white school-age population is increasing and is expected to continue increasing in the 1970's. Nonwhite public school enrollment is now 61 percent of total public school enrollment.

84.2 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Of its classroom teachers, 17.6 percent do not have a bachelor's degree, fall 1966.

80 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 are without a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate in the central city only, averaged 5.7 between January and September 1967, 3.4 for whites and 9.1 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Total

1960 -----	939,024
Estimated 1965 -----	917,750
Projected 1970 -----	915,000
Projected 1975 -----	912,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	328,416	34.9% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	369,660	40.2% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	434,100	47.4% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	498,600	54.6% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	7.3
Natural Increase -----	7.1
Net Migration -----	0.2

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA	
White -----	67,302
Nonwhite -----	8,769
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	45,072
Nonwhite -----	11,284

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	423,480
In Central City -----	229,069
Outside Central City -----	194,411
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	27.1
In Central City -----	41.0
Outside Central City -----	10.7
Percent below Poverty Level -----	13.6
In Central City -----	17.9
Outside Central City -----	8.6

White Families

Total Number -----	345,766
Percent in Central City -----	46.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	15.8
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.8

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	77,714
Percent in Central City -----	87.8
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	77.1
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	35.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	40
Rental Housing -----	

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	56,272
6 to 17 years -----	76,458

EDUCATION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 134,947,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	550
Average Daily Attendance -----	619

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	5.8
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	65.3
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Maryland -----	7.5

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	7,579
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+6.5
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	17.6

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	212,975
Estimated 1965 -----	226,340
Projected 1970 -----	225,100
Projected 1975 -----	210,700

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	88,302
Estimated 1965 -----	110,780
Projected 1970 -----	129,800
Projected 1975 -----	140,100

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	191,008
Projected 1970 -----	189,900
Projected 1975 -----	178,200

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	116,500
Projected 1970 -----	136,700
Projected 1975 -----	147,900

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	61.0
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	84.2
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	67.0

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	7,590
1965-1966 -----	7,682

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	3,475
Percent Not Graduating -----	34.98
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	189,829
Number Not Completing High School -----	147,428
Percent Dropouts -----	80

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 666,000	6,910
Families with Dependent Children -----	2,857,000	71,238
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	579,000	5,827

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	11,993
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	12,313

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	388.9
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	136.7
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	5,219
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	29,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.5
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 3.8 (Total) 2.3 (White) 8.3 (Nonwhite)	
Unemployment in the Central City	
(estimated rate)	5.7 (Total) 3.4 (White) 9.1 (Nonwhite)

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 7,213,457
Title II -----	195,584
Title III -----	71,345
Title IV -----	28,709

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 256,470
Title V-A ---	49,188

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children ---	661
------------------------	-----

Funds -----	\$ 152,392
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Full Year

Number of Children -----	285
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Funds -----	\$ 543,178
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Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	None
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Funds -----	None
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Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	2,766
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Funds Allocated -----	\$ 3,722,000
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Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 233,795
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 86,302
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 167,990
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,768,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,591
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1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,859,440
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Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----	\$ 6,223,076
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Community Action Grants--- -----	\$ 2,964,506
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Vista Volunteers -----	109
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Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----	\$ 43,905
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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Highlights

Boston's white population is declining; its nonwhite population is rapidly growing and is projected to be 30.7 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	164,215		28.8	14.2
Outside Central City	476,311		2.3	7.2
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	621,191	23.9	7.2	8.4
Nonwhite Families	19,335	80.0	69.2	28.4

Nonwhite school-age population and public school enrollment are rising disproportionately to the white school-age population and white public school enrollment which are decreasing.

Unemployment is far greater in the slum districts of South Boston than the metropolitan area as a whole and is more prevalent among the youth compared to other age groups in Boston's slums.

POPULATION

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Total

1960	697,938
Estimated 1965	616,326
Projected 1970	544,000
Projected 1975	480,000

Nonwhite

1960	68,493	9.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	110,900	17.9% of Total
Projected 1970	131,500	24.1% of Total
Projected 1975	147,500	30.7% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965	3.1
Natural Increase	5.7
Net Migration	-2.6

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White	113,186
Nonwhite	5,303

From Non-metropolitan Area

White	55,317
Nonwhite	3,352

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	640,526
In Central City	164,215
Outside Central City	476,311
Percent in Poverty Areas	9.1
In Central City	28.8
Outside Central City	2.3
Percent below Poverty Level	9.0
In Central City	14.2
Outside Central City	7.2

White Families

Total Number	621,191
Percent in Central City	23.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.4

Nonwhite Families

Total Number	19,335
Percent in Central City	80.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	69.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	28.4
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	47

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years	42,191
6 to 17 years	58,732

EDUCATION

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 63,154,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	513
Average Daily Attendance -----	563

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	6.2
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	87.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Massachusetts -----	9.4

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	4,174
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+2.8
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	No answer

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	134,153
Estimated 1965 -----	141,500
Projected 1970 -----	124,600
Projected 1975 -----	103,200

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	16,418
Estimated 1965 -----	27,400
Projected 1970 -----	33,400
Projected 1975 -----	35,400

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	95,172
Projected 1970 -----	84,900
Projected 1975 -----	71,100

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	24,700
Projected 1970 -----	30,500
Projected 1975 -----	32,700

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	26.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	35.4
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	76.5

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	4,801
1965-1966 -----	4,589

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	2,069
Percent Not Graduating -----	35.90
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	46,273
Number Not Completing High School -----	26,813
Percent Dropouts -----	60

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 3,168,000	29,971
Families with Dependent Children -----	3,732,000	71,499
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	1,582,000	8,717

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	14,586
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	14,067

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	344.8
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	76.5
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,403
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	52,300
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.7
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 3.1 (Total) 3.1 (White) — (Nonwhite)	

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966 South End-Roxbury-North Dorchester

Population -----	58,107
Unemployment Rate -----	6.8
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School ---	66
Percent Unemployed with Less Than 8 Years of School --	34
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (6-19 Years) -----	21.2
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not	
Working nor Looking for Jobs -----	10.7

Rate of rejection from military service is 52 percent for the slums (39 percent for all Boston) and two-thirds of the rejections are because of low mental achievement.

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of Boston say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 79.3 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 68 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I -----	\$ 3,631,823
Title II -----	171,149
Title III -----	None
Title IV -----	179,525
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III -----	\$ 93,787
Title V-A ---	40,680
Headstart Programs:	
<u>Summer 1966</u>	
Number of Children -----	900
Funds -----	\$ 287,284
<u>Full Year</u>	
Number of Children -----	810
Funds -----	\$ 1,773,916
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members -----	14
Funds -----	\$ 277,541

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots ---	4,529
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 4,672,000
Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 176,191
Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 37,346
Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 32,500
Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,087,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled -----	1,073
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,518,220

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----	\$ 7,695,738
Community Action Grants--- -----	\$ 5,836,634
Vista Volunteers -----	15
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----	\$ 96,450

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Highlights

Buffalo's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is increasing and is projected to be 26.5 percent of the total by 1975.

It had a net migration of -5.0, 1960-65, indicating that more people are leaving Buffalo than are entering it.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	135,991		30.8	14.4
Outside Central City	196,988		Not applicable	7.0
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	313,588	38.2	8.5	8.5
Nonwhite Families	19,391	84.2	78.7	34.3

77 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Of nonwhite persons over 25, 78 percent do not have a high school diploma.

It had a percent increase in crime rate, 1961-66, of 151.3.

Its rate of unemployment was 5.0 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Total

1960 -----	532,759
Estimated 1965 -----	489,000
Projected 1970 -----	463,000
Projected 1975 -----	432,000

Nonwhite

1960 --- - -----	73,388	13.7% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	95,100	19.4% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	104,400	22.5% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	114,900	26.5% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	1.0
Natural Increase -----	6.0
Net Migration -----	-5.0

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	37,060
Nonwhite -----	4,663

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	32,382
Nonwhite -----	4,076

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	332,979
In Central City -----	135,991
Outside Central City -----	196,988
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	12.6
In Central City -----	30.8
Outside Central City -----	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level -----	10.0
In Central City --- -----	14.4
Outside Central City -----	7.0

White Families

Total Number -----	313,588
Percent in Central City -----	38.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	8.5
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.5

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	19,391
Percent in Central City -----	84.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	78.7
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	34.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	45

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area.)

Under 6 years -----	25,045
6 to 17 years -----	33,931

EDUCATION

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Expenditures for Public Schools

FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 37,174,086
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	513
Average Daily Attendance -----	---
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	---
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	43.4
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of New York -----	5.9

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	---
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	---
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	No answer

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	110,034
Estimated 1965 -----	107,700
Projected 1970 -----	100,000
Projected 1975 -----	88,100
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960 -----	18,788
Estimated 1965 -----	25,000
Projected 1970 -----	28,200
Projected 1975 -----	29,300

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965 -----	73,321
Projected 1970 -----	68,700
Projected 1975 -----	61,300

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	23,500
Projected 1970 -----	26,800
Projected 1975 -----	28,200

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	32.1
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	77.0
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	81.1

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	Not given
1965-1966 -----	Not given

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	1,370
Percent Not Graduating -----	30.51
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	44,105
Number Not Completing High School -----	33,482
Percent Dropouts -----	78

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 201,000	3,645
Families with Dependent Children -----	1,410,000	36,213
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	133,000	2,134

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	13,522
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	12,317

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	225.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	151.3
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,821
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	28,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	5.0

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 4,932,854
Title II -----	215,700
Title III -----	621,939
Title IV -----	92,994

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 70,748
Title V-A ---	50,160

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	573
Funds -----	\$ 92,553

Full Year

Number of Children -----	763
Funds -----	\$ 490,803

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	20
Funds -----	\$ 259,201

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	1,151
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 1,551,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 545,000
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Vocational Work-Study -----	None
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 218,145
-----------------------------	------------

Concentrated Employment Program -----	None
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,898
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,599,890

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 879,661
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 92,261
	44

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

	\$ 49,388
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Highlights

Chicago's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is growing and is projected to be 37.8 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	909,204		26.5	12.0
Outside Central City	673,339		1.9	5.3
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	1,382,452	52.4	7.4	6.2
Nonwhite Families	200,091	92.3	75.7	29.3

89.2 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Chicago is the only city among the 20 that experienced a decrease in crime rate comparing the percent change in the rate of crime over a five-year period, 1961-66.

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.2 between January and September 1967, 2.3 for whites and 8.2 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Total

1960 -----	3,550,404
Estimated 1965 -----	3,575,000
Projected 1970 -----	3,600,000
Projected 1975 -----	3,687,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	837,656	23.5% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	1,005,000	28.1% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	1,173,000	32.5% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	1,357,000	36.8% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	7.5
Natural Increase -----	7.1
Net Migration -----	0.4

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	217,919
Nonwhite -----	28,158

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	162,874
Nonwhite -----	35,874

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	1,582,543
In Central City -----	909,204
Outside Central City -----	673,339
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	16.0
In Central City -----	26.5
Outside Central City -----	1.9
Percent below Poverty Level -----	9.1
In Central City -----	12.0
Outside Central City -----	5.3

White Families

Total Number -----	1,382,452
Percent in Central City -----	52.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	7.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	6.2

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	200,091
Percent in Central City -----	92.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	75.7
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	29.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	33

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	132,240
6 to 17 years -----	161,670

EDUCATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 384,203,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	521
Average Daily Attendance -----	581

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	7.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	68.7
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Illinois -----	6.0

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	20,797
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	-0.1
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	7.7

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	723,446
Estimated 1965 -----	792,000
Projected 1970 -----	861,000
Projected 1975 -----	871,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	206,884
Estimated 1965 -----	289,000
Projected 1970 -----	372,000
Projected 1975 -----	406,000

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	542,983
Projected 1970 -----	598,000
Projected 1975 -----	611,900

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	282,400
Projected 1970 -----	362,900
Projected 1975 -----	396,900

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	52.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	89.2
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	88.8

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	22,124
1965-1966 -----	22,117

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	8,735
Percent Not Graduating -----	33.95
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	466,038
Number Not Completing High School -----	321,104
Percent Dropouts -----	70

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,242,000	21,244
Families with Dependent Children -----	7,618,000	185,150
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	1,600,000	20,297

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	15,836
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	15,934

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	306.5
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	-15.7
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	8,920
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	17

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	114,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.5
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.2 (Total) 2.3 (White) 8.2 (Nonwhite)	
Unemployment in the Central City	
(estimated rate)	4.3 (Total) 2.8 (White) 8.5 (Nonwhite)

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"During the past year, 1965-66, for the first time, the majority of those enrolled in the Chicago public schools were nonwhite. According to a Chicago Urban League research report on de facto segregation submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives in July 1965, 188,000 of the 211,000 Negro pupils in the Chicago elementary schools were in substantially Negro segregated schools (schools with 90 percent or more Negroes). That substantially all-Negro schools in Chicago are destined to continue—and probably increase—is the conclusion drawn from these hearings.

"The new Bond School in Chicago may be cited as evidence of the difficulties of planning for desegregation in large cities. When this school was first planned, it was expected that 200 white children from the nearby completely white school would attend the new school, thus providing in the enrollment about 15 per cent non-Negro children. But two years later, when Bond School opened with an enrollment of 1,300, only forty white children, or about 3 per cent of the school population, enrolled. Most of the white families had moved out during the two years of planning and construction."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

Quotes from The Saturday Review (Continued)

"Although 30 per cent of Chicago's children attend parochial schools, the public system still enrolls some 600,000 students, employs 23,000 teachers, and occupies more than 600 classroom buildings. In short, Chicago has more population inside its schools than Denver or Minneapolis have within their city limits.

".....the exodus of seasoned teachers and the increasing reluctance of talented novitiates to accept Chicago assignments, particularly in light of the fact that most must start in hard-core slum schools without benefit of any orientation or in-service training, has left many schools bereft of personnel.

"The Chicago Teachers Union has estimated that 300 to 700 classrooms each day have no teachers whatever, with the concentration of teacherless rooms particularly heavy in Negro Areas. One survey showed that in a district encompassing seventeen schools 83 per cent of the teacher absences were not covered. In others, as many as 80 per cent of the teachers on any given day are substitutes. In some schools, libraries are closed down weeks at a time because librarians must be drafted for classroom duty. Likewise, gym classes in some schools have been suspended as long as eighteen months."

(Charles and Bonnie Remsberg, "Chicago: Legacy of an Ice Age," Saturday Review, May 20, 1967.)

"My second example of a superior Negro school is the Dunbar Vocational High School in Chicago. I visited this school briefly last fall and found it even better than I had anticipated. The modern \$8,000,000 building with its spacious halls, attractively planted interior courts, and well ordered school life is only one pleasing facet of the school. The real excellence is evidenced in the serious-minded students, competent instructors, and the fact that its graduates have obtained a well-rounded high school education which will be of value as long as they live. The school enrolls approximately 2,300 students, all Negroes except two. The faculty is approximately one-third white and two-thirds Negro; but it is the kind of school in which any first-class vocational instructor would feel at home."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 25,165,115
Title II -----	1,802,425
Title III -----	1,434,458
Title IV -----	909,427

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 917,906
Title V-A ---	169,550

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children ---	23,290
Funds -----	\$ 3,749,144

Full Year

Number of Children -----	6,276
Funds -----	\$ 6,708,972

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	60
Funds -----	\$ 917,267

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	9,156
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 11,562,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 2,628,782
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Vocational Work-Study -----	None
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 502,402
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 7,310,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	16,752
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 13,765,132

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 41,811,083
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 20,953,311
	90

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

	\$ 183,683
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CLEVELAND, OHIO

Highlights

Cleveland has a rapidly growing nonwhite population projected to be 41.9 percent of the total by 1970, and 48.7 percent by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	220,538		30.8	14.9
Outside Central City	242,269		Not applicable	4.6
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	404,548	40.5	6.3	6.9
Nonwhite Families	58,259	97.5	73.2	27.8

The average person living in the slum district of Hough, Cleveland was in worst economic straits in 1965 than the typical inhabitant in 1960. Unemployment was higher, income was lower, and a larger percent of the population was poor. (Manpower Report of the President, April 1967).

Slum areas of Hough and neighboring districts had an unemployment rate of 15.5 percent, as of November 1966.

Median family income for these slum areas declined from 1959 to 1964, while it was rising by \$570 for the city as a whole.

82.3 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.8 between January and September 1967, 2.7 for whites and 9.5 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Total

1960 -----	876,050
Estimated 1965 -----	810,858
Projected 1970 -----	767,000
Projected 1975 -----	755,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	253,108	28.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	305,900	37.7% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	321,800	41.9% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	368,000	48.7% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	4.7
Natural Increase -----	6.3
Net Migration -----	-1.5

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	75,583
Nonwhite -----	10,713

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	51,291
Nonwhite -----	8,344

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	462,807
In Central City -----	220,538
Outside Central City -----	242,269
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	14.7
In Central City -----	30.8
Outside Central City -----	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level -----	9.5
In Central City -----	14.9
Outside Central City -----	4.6

White Families

Total Number -----	404,548
Percent in Central City -----	40.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	6.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	6.9

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	58,259
Percent in Central City -----	97.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	73.2
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	27.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	33

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	35,432
6 to 17 years -----	45,319

EDUCATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 97,250,000

Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-

Average Daily Membership ----- 525

Average Daily Attendance ----- 558

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures

from Federal Funds, FY 1967 ----- 6.3

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 75.4

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal

Sources for the State of Ohio ----- 7.0

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) ----- 5,417

Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year ----- +1.5

Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,

1965-66 ----- 7.9

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total

1960 ----- 184,827

Estimated 1965 ----- 196,990

Projected 1970 ----- 193,400

Projected 1975 ----- 191,500

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 62,558

Estimated 1965 ----- 77,700

Projected 1970 ----- 84,000

Projected 1975 ----- 90,900

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 152,852

Projected 1970 ----- 151,800

Projected 1975 ----- 152,200

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 74,900

Projected 1970 ----- 82,000

Projected 1975 ----- 89,800

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 49.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent Negro, 1965-66 1/ ----- 82.3

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent White, 1965-66 1/ ----- 80.2

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- 6,502

1965-1966 ----- 6,680

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 ----- 2,162

Percent Not Graduating ----- 31.37

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years ----- 136,710

Number Not Completing High School ----- 95,085

Percent Dropouts ----- 71

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,148,000	11,027
Families with Dependent Children -----	1,996,000	52,549
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	290,000	3,061

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	10,789
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	10,793

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	230.8
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	126.1

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,321
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,234

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	29,300
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.2
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.8 (Total) 2.7 (White) 9.5 (Nonwhite)	

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966	
Hough, West Central, East Central, Kinsman Area	
Population -----	144,826
Unemployment Rate -----	15.5
Unemployment Rate for Out-of-School Youth -----	58
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not	
Working nor Looking for Jobs -----	14.7

Inadequate and inferior education and training are the underlying elements in a majority of employment problems.

Median family income for all four areas declined from 1959 to 1964, while it was rising by \$570 for the city as a whole.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 5,111,373
Title II -----	356,834
Title III -----	416,047
Title IV -----	202,987

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 199,274
Title V-A ---	86,334

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children ---	2,460
Funds -----	\$ 496,026

Full Year

Number of Children -----	1,005
Funds -----	\$ 1,615,509

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	18
Funds -----	\$ 157,727

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	2,163
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 2,602,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 1,300,088
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 141,057
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 303,133
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 5,577,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	3,566
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 4,411,170

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

\$ 9,246,156

Community Action Grants--- -----

\$ 4,356,943

Vista Volunteers -----

4

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

Not available

DALLAS, TEXAS

. Highlights

Dallas has a rapidly growing total population; its percent increase, 1960-65, was 18.9 half of which was due to net migration.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	177,665		27.9	16.7
Outside Central City	104,661		35.4	16.2
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	247,099	59.9	22.3	11.8
Nonwhite Families	35,227	84.5	89.5	49.8

82.6 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Dallas had a low rate of unemployment, 2.5, for the metropolitan area as a whole as of July 1967.

In Fiscal Year 1967 Dallas had no Teacher Corps, Vista Volunteers, Adult Basic Education, nor Community Service and Continuing Education programs.

POPULATION

DALLAS, TEXAS

Total

1960 -----	679,684
Estimated 1965 -----	814,000
Projected 1970 -----	933,000
Projected 1975 -----	1,117,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	131,211	19.3% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	178,800	21.9% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	220,300	23.6% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	283,700	25.3% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	18.9
Natural Increase -----	9.3
Net Migration -----	9.6
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White -----	91,888
Nonwhite -----	4,986
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	70,733
Nonwhite -----	9,615

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	282,326
In Central City -----	177,665
Outside Central City -----	104,661
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	30.7
In Central City -----	27.9
Outside Central City -----	35.4
Percent below Poverty Level -----	16.5
In Central City -----	16.7
Outside Central City -----	16.2

White Families

Total Number -----	247,099
Percent in Central City -----	59.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	22.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	11.8

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	35,227
Percent in Central City -----	84.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	89.5
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	49.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	
Rental Housing -----	Not listed

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	41,551
6 to 17 years -----	53,793

EDUCATION

DALLAS, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 77,920,000

Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-

Average Daily Membership ----- 426

Average Daily Attendance ----- 469

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures

from Federal Funds, FY 1967 ----- 4.0

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 63.0

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal
Sources for the State of Texas 1/ ----- 9.3

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) ----- 5,398

Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year ----- -0.1

Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,
1965-66 ----- None

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total

1960 ----- 158,055

Estimated 1965 ----- 179,362

Projected 1970 ----- 204,400

Projected 1975 ----- 230,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 33,006

Estimated 1965 ----- 46,300

Projected 1970 ----- 58,600

Projected 1975 ----- 71,500

Enrollment 2/

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 157,986

Projected 1970 ----- 180,000

Projected 1975 ----- 200,000

Nonwhite Public Enrollment 2/

Estimated 1965 ----- 37,900

Projected 1970 ----- 48,600

Projected 1975 ----- 60,000

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-2/

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 ----- 24.0

Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 82.6

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 ----- 90.1

Percent White, 1965-66 -----

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- 7,924

1965-1966 ----- 7,367

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 ----- 2,192

Percent Not Graduating ----- 27.74

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years ----- 76,685

Number Not Completing High School ----- 58,492

Percent Dropouts ----- 76.3

1/ Excludes revenues for kindergartens and public junior colleges
Does not include kindergarten

DALLAS, TEXAS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,632,000	20,864
Families with Dependent Children -----	208,000	10,310
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	52,000	889

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	2,676
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	3,205

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	211.0
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	64.2

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,029
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	5,795

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	15,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	2.5

The Mexican-American population in Dallas was 36,990 in 1960. The median number of school years completed (male) was 6.2. The percent of 16-17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 57.7.

DALLAS, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 2,511,624
Title II -----	296,140
Title III -----	67,524
Title IV -----	109,253

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 215,070
Title V-A ---	Not available

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	255
Funds -----	\$ 98,408

Full Year

Number of Children -----	530
Funds -----	\$ 294,951

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	None
Funds -----	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	1,019
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 1,316,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 512,895
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Vocational Work-Study -----	None
-----------------------------	------

Adult Basic Education -----	None
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	None
---------------------------------------	------

Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,002
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,308,750

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 352,429
Vista Volunteers -----	None

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

None

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Highlights

Detroit has a growing nonwhite population projected to be 55 percent of its total population by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	423,991		29.1	16.9
Outside Central City	519,595		4.2	7.8
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	817,675	38.4	7.4	8.2
Nonwhite Families	125,911	87.2	67.3	35.8

Its nonwhite school-age population (5-17) is increasing in relation to its total school-age population and total public school enrollment which are decreasing.

The metropolitan area as a whole has high rates of unemployment; 4.5 total, 3.2 white, and 10.7 nonwhite.

POPULATION

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Total

1960 -----	1,670,144
Estimated 1965 -----	1,619,000
Projected 1970 -----	1,555,000
Projected 1975 -----	1,493,000

Nonwhite

1960 --- - -----	487,174	29.1% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	613,900	37.9% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	710,300	45.6% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	822,100	55.0% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	6.0
Natural Increase -----	7.4
Net Migration -----	-1.5

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	102,015
Nonwhite -----	13,607

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	70,182
Nonwhite -----	10,440

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	943,586
In Central City -----	423,991
Outside Central City -----	519,595
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	15.4
In Central City -----	29.1
Outside Central City -----	4.2
Percent below Poverty Level -----	11.9
In Central City --- -----	16.9
Outside Central City -----	7.8

White Families

Total Number -----	817,675
Percent in Central City -----	38.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	7.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.2

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	125,911
Percent in Central City -----	87.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	67.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	35.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	33

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	98,295
6 to 17 years -----	135,049

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 167,340,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	529
Average Daily Attendance -----	571

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	8.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	57.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Michigan -----	5.5

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	10,399
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	1.3
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	5.7

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	375,039
Estimated 1965 -----	382,100
Projected 1970 -----	365,500
Projected 1975 -----	330,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	129,457
Estimated 1965 -----	168,200
Projected 1970 -----	200,300
Projected 1975 -----	219,500

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	294,727
Projected 1970 -----	294,300
Projected 1975 -----	276,800

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	163,600
Projected 1970 -----	197,200
Projected 1975 -----	218,700

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	55.5
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	72.3
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	65.0

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	15,038
1965-1966 -----	13,935

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	6,626
Percent Not Graduating -----	37.84
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	290,375
Number Not Completing High School -----	207,827
Percent Dropouts -----	73

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,076,000	15,163
Families with Dependent Children -----	3,170,000	87,345
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	816,000	7,777

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	11,964
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	11,580

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	428.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	106.1
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,717
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,501

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	100,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	6.1
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average	4.5 (Total) 3.2 (White) 10.7 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City	
(estimated rate)	5.7 (Total) 2.7 (White) 9.6 (Nonwhite)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 11,221,537
Title II -----	695,352
Title III -----	31,152
Title IV -----	108,966

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III (includes loans to private schools) -----	1,038,008
Title V-A -----	1,648,120

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	7,035
Funds -----	\$ 906,563

Full Year

Number of Children -----	1,040
Funds -----	\$ 1,110,812

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	16
Funds -----	\$ 263,550

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots -----	3,828
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 7,350,000

(Vocational Education Grants)-----	\$ 2,542,959
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(Vocational Work-Study)-----	
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 427,814
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 5,771,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	5,258
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 4,934,380

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants-----	\$ 20,749,329
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 13,974,299
	29

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act) -----

	\$ 84,722
--	-----------

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Highlights

Houston is a rapidly growing city with percent increase of 19.6 in its population, 1960-65; 9.8 percent of this rise is the result of net migration.

Its nonwhite population is expected to be 40.7 percent of the total population by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	238,182		30.2	18.1
Outside Central City	78,012		15.7	15.5
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	259,054	73.6	16.3	11.6
Nonwhite Families	57,140	87.7	73.5	43.9

Houston's per pupil expenditure is low. Its annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily membership is \$360; in average daily attendance, \$386.

93 percent of its total Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, and 97.3 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1965-66.

Houston has a relatively low rate of unemployment; its January-September 1967 average was 3.1 total, 2.4 white, and 5.7 nonwhite.

POPULATION

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Total

1960 -----	938,219
Estimated 1965 -----	1,023,000
Projected 1970 -----	1,250,000
Projected 1975 -----	1,500,000

Nonwhite

1960 --- - - - -	217,672	23.2% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	329,900	32.2% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	439,600	35.1% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	611,200	40.7% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	19.6
Natural Increase -----	9.7
Net Migration -----	9.8

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	85,531
Nonwhite -----	6,813

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	70,902
Nonwhite -----	13,094

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	316,194
In Central City -----	238,182
Outside Central City -----	78,012
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	26.6
In Central City -----	30.2
Outside Central City -----	15.7
Percent below Poverty Level -----	17.5
In Central City -----	18.1
Outside Central City -----	15.5

White Families

Total Number -----	259,054
Percent in Central City -----	73.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	16.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	11.6

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	57,140
Percent in Central City -----	87.7
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	73.5
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	43.9

Percent Substandard Nonwhite

Rental Housing -----	Not listed
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Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	53,333
6 to 17 years -----	69,443

EDUCATION

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools

FY ending 6/30/66 Total Expenditures ----- \$ 68,110,859

Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-

Average Daily Membership - FY 1967 ----- 360

Average Daily Attendance - FY 1967 ----- 386

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures

from Federal Funds, FY 1967 ----- 7.7

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 47.5

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal

Sources for the State of Texas 1/ ----- 9.3

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) ----- 8,696

Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year ----- 5.7

Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,
1965-66 ----- 1.0

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total

1960 ----- 192,775

Estimated 1965 ----- 227,227

Projected 1970 ----- 265,300

Projected 1975 ----- 302,300

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 46,856

Estimated 1965 ----- 72,900

Projected 1970 ----- 99,800

Projected 1975 ----- 130,800

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 228,247

Projected 1970 ----- 266,000

Projected 1975 ----- 303,800

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 77,600

Projected 1970 ----- 106,400

Projected 1975 ----- 139,800

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 34.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 93.0

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 97.3

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- 9,601

1965-1966 ----- 9,846

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 ----- 1,924

Percent Not Graduating ----- 21.39

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years ----- 122,248

Number Not Completing High School ----- 91,285

Percent Dropouts ----- 74.7

Excludes revenues for kindergartens and public junior colleges.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,515,000	19,806
Families with Dependent Children -----	209,000	9,980
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	64,000	1,055

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	2,923
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	3,536

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	300.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	46.8
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,984
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	6,371

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	18,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	2.4
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.1 (Total) 2.4 (White) 5.7 (Nonwhite)	
Unemployment in the Central City	
(estimated rate)	3.4 (Total) 2.9 (White) 5.7 (Nonwhite)

The Mexican-American population in Houston was 75,013 in 1960. The median number of school years completed (male) was 6.4. The percent of 16-17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 58.6.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 3,496,120
Title II -----	449,933
Title III -----	982,549
Title IV -----	18,663

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 274,127
Title V-A ---	70,911

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children ---	6,219
Funds -----	\$ 1,479,418

Full Year

Number of Children -----	136
Funds -----	\$ 98,364

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	8
Funds -----	\$ 192,109

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	3,017
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 4,088,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 626,073
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Vocational Work-Study -----	None
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Adult Basic Education -----	None
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,943,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,919
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 2,417,350

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 1,535,092
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 568,222
	43

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

	\$ 60,000
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

Los Angeles has a rapidly growing total population expected to reach 3 million by 1970.

The nonwhite population is leveling at approximately 20 percent of the total population, excluding Mexican Americans.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	727,450		19.7	11.6
Outside Central City	1,016,418		4.8	8.9
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	1,607,258	38.9	7.3	8.9
Nonwhite Families	136,610	74.4	55.1	22.9

39.5 percent of the Negro elementary students are in schools 90-100 percent Negro; 94.7 percent of white elementary students are in schools 90-100 percent white.

Its unemployment rate averaged 5.5 between January and September 1967, 5.3 for whites, and 7.6 for nonwhites.

In South Central Los Angeles, the slum area, the unemployment rate was 10.7, November 1966.

POPULATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Total

1960 -----	2,479,015
Estimated 1965 -----	2,743,500
Projected 1970 -----	3,037,000
Projected 1975 -----	3,362,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	417,207	16.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	570,000	20.7% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	613,600	20.2% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	676,700	20.1% of Total

Components of Population Change (includes Long Beach)

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	12.0
Natural Increase -----	7.0
Net Migration -----	5.0

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	674,726
Nonwhite -----	67,113

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	279,675
Nonwhite -----	26,661

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes Long Beach)

Total Number of Families -----	1,743,868
In Central City -----	727,450
Outside Central City -----	1,016,418
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	11.0
In Central City -----	19.7
Outside Central City -----	4.8
Percent below Poverty Level -----	10.0
In Central City -----	11.6
Outside Central City -----	8.9

White Families

Total Number -----	1,607,258
Percent in Central City -----	38.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	7.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.9

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	136,610
Percent in Central City -----	74.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	55.1
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	22.9
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	19

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	134,050
6 to 17 years -----	173,479

EDUCATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 475,000,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	592
Average Daily Attendance -----	641

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	3.4
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	67.9
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of California -----	6.1

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	22,504
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+4.3
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	None

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	507,548
Estimated 1965 -----	696,000
Projected 1970 -----	768,400
Projected 1975 -----	800,200

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	93,369
Estimated 1965 -----	131,100
Projected 1970 -----	144,800
Projected 1975 -----	150,900

Enrollment 1/

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	605,980
Projected 1970 -----	677,000
Projected 1975 -----	713,600

Nonwhite Public Enrollment 1/

Estimated 1965 -----	127,300
Projected 1970 -----	142,200
Projected 1975 -----	149,900

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-1/ 21.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 39.5

Percent Negro, 1965-66 2/ -----

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 94.7

Percent White, 1965-66 2/ -----

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	30,094
1965-1966 -----	31,645

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	7,402
Percent Not Graduating -----	22.83

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years -----	312,512
Number Not Completing High School -----	168,623

Percent Dropouts ----- 55

1/ City and school district are not co-terminus 2/ 1963-64 data

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (includes Long Beach)		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 10,421,000	105,595
Families with Dependent Children -----	10,023,000	219,605
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	3,517,000	32,071

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	5,447
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	6,084

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	475.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	37.9

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	10,961
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	6,727

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Includes Long Beach)

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	156,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	5.0
Rate of unemployment, January-September 1967 average 5.5 (total) 5.3 (white)	
7.6 (nonwhite)	

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey, 1964-1965
South Central Los Angeles

Population -----	321,000
Unemployment Rate -----	10.7
(In the hard core of this city sized slum, the rate was 12 percent.)	
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) not Working nor Looking for Work -----	14.8
Subemployment Rate Estimated to be -----	33.33

A fourth of the unemployed adults in this slum area have never been to high school; almost two-thirds have less than a high school education. Four high schools serving the slum area have dropout rates ranging from 36 percent to 45 percent. Explanations given by the unemployed as to their condition relate to a lack of skill or education.

Persons of Spanish surname numbered around 166,630 in 1965 in East and South Los Angeles. Of the total population in East Los Angeles 75.6 percent were Mexican American. Of the total in South Los Angeles 9.9 percent were Mexican American.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 14,745,945
Title II -----	725,199
Title III -----	690,282
Title IV -----	1,430,431

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 11,208
Title V-A ---	13,811

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children ---	None
Funds -----	None

Full Year

Number of Children -----	6,780
Funds -----	\$ 10,581,359

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	39
Funds -----	\$ 511,179

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	23,326
Funds Allocated --	\$ 27,755,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 2,561,190
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 38,253
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 414,820
-----------------------------	------------

Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 7,849,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	10,521
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 9,654,530

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----	\$ 12,780,717
---	---------------

Community Action Grants--- -----	\$ 1,917,477
Vista Volunteers -----	44

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----	\$ 322,499
--	------------

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Highlights

Milwaukee has a growing population in spite of a net migration loss of -4.3, 1960-65; 12 percent of its total was estimated to be nonwhite in 1965.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	188,984		16.6	9.2
Outside Central City	114,903		Not applicable	5.0
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	290,153	60.4	6.9	6.6
Nonwhite Families	13,734	99.0	83.3	30.4

72.4 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools, 90-100 Negro, 1965-66.

Milwaukee had an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent, July 1967.

POPULATION

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Total

1960 -----	741,324
Estimated 1965 -----	765,000
Projected 1970 -----	789,000
Projected 1975 -----	814,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	65,752	8.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	95,500	12.4% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	125,100	15.8% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	152,000	18.6% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	3.4
Natural Increase -----	7.7
Net Migration -----	-4.3
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White -----	48,138
Nonwhite -----	4,567
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	51,921
Nonwhite -----	4,955

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	303,887
In Central City -----	188,984
Outside Central City -----	114,903
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	10.3
In Central City -----	16.6
Outside Central City -----	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level -----	7.6
In Central City -----	9.2
Outside Central City -----	5.0

White Families

Total Number -----	290,153
Percent in Central City -----	60.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	6.9
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	6.6

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	13,734
Percent in Central City -----	99.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	83.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	30.4
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	
Rental Housing -----	46

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	19,176
6 to 17 years -----	23,903

EDUCATION

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 75,556,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	488
Average Daily Attendance -----	523

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	5.0
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	87.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of Wisconsin -----	5.9

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966 <u>1/</u>	
Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	4,749
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+0.9
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66 -----	2.5

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	158,500
Estimated 1965 -----	176,300
Projected 1970 -----	196,100
Projected 1975 -----	190,500

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	18,361
Estimated 1965 -----	27,400
Projected 1970 -----	36,900
Projected 1975 -----	42,400

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	122,340
Projected 1970 -----	136,300
Projected 1975 -----	132,700

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	25,900
Projected 1970 -----	35,400
Projected 1975 -----	41,100

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	21.2
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	72.4
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	86.3

Public High Schools Graduates 1/

1964-1965 -----	6,566
1965-1966 -----	6,370

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	1,657
Percent Not Graduating -----	26.19

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years -----	29,283
Number Not Completing High School -----	20,835
Percent Dropouts -----	74

1/Excludes graduates of vocational high schools not operated as part of the regular public school system

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 802,000	5,791
Families with Dependent Children -----	787,000	17,486
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	209,000	1,162

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	8,137
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	8,667

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	161.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	70.1
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,516
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	9,178

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	22,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.7

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 2,636,828
Title II -----	239,318
Title III -----	578,017
Title IV -----	None

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 216,756
Title V-A ---	76,228

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	None
Funds -----	None

Full Year

Number of Children -----	973
Funds -----	\$ 1,161,950

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	11
Funds -----	\$ 285,267

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	1,509
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 2,674,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	568,654
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Vocational Work-Study -----	11,200
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Adult Basic Education -----	161,418
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	None
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,174
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 934,020

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 2,708,351
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 1,830,611

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act) -----

48,394

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Highlights

New Orleans has a growing population; nearly 42 percent of the total will be nonwhite by 1970.

It had a percent increase of 13.2 in population, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	152,518		67.1	25.6
Outside Central City	58,643		37.0	16.0
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	153,607	66.3	46.0	12.4
Nonwhite Families	57,554	88.1	92.6	51.1

85 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 are without a high school diploma.

95.9 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Its rate of unemployment, July 1967, was 5.0; in the slum districts the unemployment rate was twice as high, November 1966.

POPULATION

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Total

1960 -----	627,525
Estimated 1965 -----	668,489
Projected 1970 -----	712,000
Projected 1975 -----	758,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	234,931	37.4% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	259,678	38.8
Projected 1970 -----	301,600	42.3
Projected 1975 -----	356,500	47.0

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	13.2
Natural Increase -----	8.4
Net Migration -----	4.8

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	35,194
Nonwhite -----	3,016

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	28,709
Nonwhite -----	7,582

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	211,161
In Central City -----	152,518
Outside Central City -----	58,643
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	58.7
In Central City -----	67.1
Outside Central City -----	37.0
Percent below Poverty Level -----	22.9
In Central City -----	25.6
Outside Central City -----	16.0

White Families

Total Number -----	153,607
Percent in Central City -----	66.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	46.0
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	12.4

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	57,554
Percent in Central City -----	88.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	92.6
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	51.1
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -- -----	47

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	48,229
6 to 17 years -----	64,108

EDUCATION

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 69,067,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	573
Average Daily Attendance -----	663

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	8.4
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	38.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Louisiana -----	10.2

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	4,128
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+8.7
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	6.7

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	147,247
Estimated 1965 -----	165,100
Projected 1970 -----	175,100
Projected 1975 -----	175,100

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	64,638
Estimated 1965 -----	80,200
Projected 1970 -----	95,900
Projected 1975 -----	106,600

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965 -----	104,207
Projected 1970 -----	112,000
Projected 1975 -----	113,300

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	65,700
Projected 1970 -----	79,500
Projected 1975 -----	89,500

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	63.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	95.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	83.8

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	4,565
1965-1966 -----	4,549

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	1,348
Percent Not Graduating -----	27.10
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	128,298
Number Not Completing High School -----	102,419
Percent Dropouts -----	85

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,750,000	22,782
Families with Dependent Children -----	596,000	24,443
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	247,000	3,886

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	3,157
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	3,237

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	322.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	62.4

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,646
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	4,751

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	21,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	5.0

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966 Five New Orleans Areas

Central City, Irish Channel, Lower Ninth Ward, Desire,
Florida Avenue

Population -----	123,672
Unemployment Rate -----	10
Percent Unemployed not Graduating	
from High School -----	68
Percent Unemployed With Less than 8 Years of School --	30
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (16-19 Years) -----	34.7
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not	
Working nor Looking for Work -----	13.2

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of New Orleans say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 54.0 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 80.0 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 4,354,459
Title II -----	406,835
Title III -----	733,865
Title IV -----	176,000

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 263,500
Title V-A ---	67,893

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	2,808
Funds -----	\$ 584,725

Full Year

Number of Children -----	1,145
Funds -----	\$ 1,080,926

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	14
Funds -----	\$ 155,451

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	1,224
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 1,523,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 520,466
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 13,736
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 129,654
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,588,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,322
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,644,050

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 298,385
Vista Volunteers -----	None

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

\$ 22,700

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Highlights

New York has a growing population expected to reach 8 million by 1975; its nonwhite population is projected to be 25.6 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	2,079,832		29.1	12.8
Outside Central City	727,771		2.5	6.1
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	2,516,341	72.2	16.6	9.4
Nonwhite Families	291,262	90.6	71.1	25.6

Its nonwhite school-age population (5-17) is increasing in relation to its white school-age population and white public school enrollment which are expected to decrease between 1970 and 1975.

68 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 (474,962 adults) lack a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate was 4.0 as of July 1967.

In the slum districts of Central Harlem, East Harlem, and Bedford-Stuyvesant unemployment rates ranged from 6.2 to 9.0 with a preponderance of unemployment among teenagers.

POPULATION

NEW YORK, NEW YORK *

Total

1960 -----	7,781,984
Estimated 1965 -----	7,902,132
Projected 1970 -----	7,955,000
Projected 1975 -----	7,985,000

Nonwhite (excludes Puerto Ricans)

1960 -----	1,141,322	14.6% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	1,479,300	18.7% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	1,806,900	22.7% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	2,045,500	25.6% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	6.3
Natural Increase -----	5.1
Net Migration -----	1.2

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA	
White -----	216,382
Nonwhite -----	37,509
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	73,752
Nonwhite -----	39,374

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	2,807,603
In Central City -----	2,079,832
Outside Central City -----	727,771
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	22.2
In Central City -----	29.1
Outside Central City -----	2.5
Percent below Poverty Level -----	11.1
In Central City -----	12.8
Outside Central City -----	6.1

White Families

Total Number -----	2,516,341
Percent in Central City -----	72.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	16.6
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	9.4

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	291,262
Percent in Central City -----	90.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	71.1
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	25.6
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	35

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	218,640
6 to 17 years -----	311,118

* Statistics are for New York City as a whole unless otherwise specified.

EDUCATION

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 1,140,000,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	887
Average Daily Attendance -----	1,003
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	6.8
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	66.1
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of New York -----	5.9

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	53,551
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+13.0
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	No answer

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	1,477,810
Estimated 1965 -----	1,524,100
Projected 1970 -----	1,618,000
Projected 1975 -----	1,525,100
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years (excludes Puerto Ricans)	
1960 -----	251,725
Estimated 1965 -----	335,800
Projected 1970 -----	421,000
Projected 1975 -----	450,000

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965 -----	1,065,920
Projected 1970 -----	1,146,100
Projected 1975 -----	1,092,900
Nonwhite Public Enrollment (excludes Puerto Ricans)	
Estimated 1965 -----	302,287
Projected 1970 -----	383,700
Projected 1975 -----	415,300
(excludes Puerto Ricans)	
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--	28.4
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	20.7
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	56.8

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	57,796
1965-1966 -----	51,494

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	29,249
Percent Not Graduating -----	37.05
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	721,960
Number Not Completing High School -----	474,962
Percent Dropouts -----	68

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 3,343,000	43,053
Families with Dependent Children -----	23,335,000	453,024
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	2,142,000	24,136

POPULATION DENSITY

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn
Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	77,195	33,135	34,570
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	74,113	35,427	37,576

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	403.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	134.0
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	11,104
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	8,282 (1965)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	220,200
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	4.0
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.8 (Total)	3.7 (White) 4.9 (Nonwhite)
U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966	
Slum Areas	

	<u>Central Harlem</u>	<u>East Harlem</u>	<u>Bedford-Stuyvesant</u>
Population	187,635	119,830	219,048
Unemployment Rate	8.1	9.0	6.2
"Subemployment Rate"	28.6	33.1	27.6
Teenage Unemployment Rate	27.8	25.1	20.0
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 12 Years of School	54.0	80.0	72.0
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School	18.1	35.6	22.6
Percent Unemployed Indicating Lack of Training or Education	42.7	45.0	52.0
Percent Unemployed Willing to take on-the-job training	75.0	75.0	83.0
Percent Unemployed Willing to Return to School	58	49	61

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 69,790,350
Title II -----	2,490,995
Title III -----	3,493,853
Title IV -----	5,364,859

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 1,500,000
Title V-A ---	369,000

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	18,730
Funds -----	\$ 2,095,259

Full Year

Number of Children -----	9,400
Funds -----	\$ 6,715,849

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	51
Funds -----	\$ 806,658

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	14,435
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 17,280,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 1,705,000
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 137,500
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 1,019,627
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,661,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	33,311
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 26,715,740

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 68,065,714
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 33,411,917
	190

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

	\$ 142,150
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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Highlights

Philadelphia is a growing city with the nonwhite population expected to reach 37.8 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	500,515		30.6	15.0
Outside Central City	586,981		5.1	8.1
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	938,504	40.7	8.1	8.2
Nonwhite Families	148,992	79.8	71.5	30.7

72 percent of its total Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

It had a high dropout rate of 46.6 percent among high school students (loss in number of pupils, grades 10-12, September 1960-June 1963).

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.7 between January and September 1967, 2.8 for whites and 8.0 for nonwhites.

In North Philadelphia, a slum district, the unemployment rate was 11.0, November 1966.

POPULATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Total

1960 -----	1,995,342
Estimated 1965 -----	2,027,452
Projected 1970 -----	2,071,000
Projected 1975 -----	2,134,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	529,514	26.5% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	615,333	30.3% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	706,000	34.0% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	806,800	37.8% of Total

Components of Population Change (Includes districts of New Jersey)

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	7.4
Natural Increase -----	6.0
Net Migration -----	1.4
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White -----	174,071
Nonwhite -----	18,297
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	70,215
Nonwhite -----	15,798

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes districts of New Jersey)

Total Number of Families -----	1,087,496
In Central City -----	500,515
Outside Central City -----	586,981
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	16.8
In Central City -----	30.6
Outside Central City -----	5.1
Percent below Poverty Level -----	11.3
In Central City -----	15.0
Outside Central City -----	8.1

White Families

Total Number -----	938,504
Percent in Central City -----	40.7
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	8.1
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.2

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	148,992
Percent in Central City -----	79.8
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	71.5
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	30.7
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	
* Rental Housing -----	39

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	102,251
6 to 17 years -----	137,263

* Philadelphia Only

EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 218,636,000

Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-
Average Daily Membership ----- 644
Average Daily Attendance ----- 715

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 ----- 6.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 63.2
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal
Sources for the State of Pennsylvania ----- 6.1

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) ----- 10,586
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year ----- +0.1
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,
1965-66 ----- 9.4

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total
1960 ----- 412,055
Estimated 1965 ----- 452,692
Projected 1970 ----- 474,200
Projected 1975 ----- 490,600

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 131,305
Estimated 1965 ----- 167,136
Projected 1970 ----- 196,200
Projected 1975 ----- 220,600

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 275,500
Projected 1970 ----- 296,200
Projected 1975 ----- 315,200

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 151,700
Projected 1970 ----- 179,300
Projected 1975 ----- 202,900

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 55.1
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 72.0
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 57.7

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- 17,429
1965-1966 ----- 12,218

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 ----- 8,420
Percent Not Graduating ----- 46.60
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)
Persons over 25 years ----- 359,646
Number Not Completing High School ----- 265,530
Percent Dropouts ----- 76

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (includes districts of New Jersey)		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,150,000	14,664
Families with Dependent Children -----	3,792,000	105,835
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	695,000	8,430

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	15,743
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	15,919

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	151.0
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	13.0
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	9,107
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,187

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	78,500
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.9
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.7 (Total) 2.8 (White) 8.0 (Nonwhite)	
U.S. Department of Labor Special Survey November 1966	
North Philadelphia	
Population -----	98,592
Unemployment Rate -----	11.0
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School ---	70
Percent Unemployed with Less Than 8 Years of School --	22
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers -----	27
Subemployment Rate -----	34
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male)	
Not Working or Looking for Work -----	14

Inadequate and inferior education and training are responsible for the high rate of unemployment. According to the Mayor's Manpower Utilization Commission, "...most of the students coming up through the public schools in the poverty sections do not become eligible to attend one of the three Vocational Technical Schools."

Of the unemployed, 76.7 percent expressed a willingness to take on-the-job training, and 44.3 percent would return to school if necessary.

In Philadelphia there have been waiting lists of 6,000 for training programs.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 11,847,163
Title II -----	496,442
Title III -----	1,467,299
Title IV -----	1,931,766

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 750,695
Title V-A ---	146,036

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	1,550
Funds -----	\$ 312,724

Full Year

Number of Children -----	5,590
Funds -----	\$ 4,265,811

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	34
Funds -----	\$ 425,681

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	6,151
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 4,992,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 1,533,429
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Vocational Work-Study -----	Not available
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 521,236
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,894,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	4,749
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 6,466,187

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 17,491,677
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 11,675,916

60

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

\$	9,000
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PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Highlights

Pittsburgh's population has decreased from 1960-1965 and is expected to continue decreasing in the 1970's.

It is the only city of the 20 cities studied, where the natural increase in population did not offset the loss due to migration, 1960-65; Pittsburgh had a net migration loss of -6.0, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	151,874		44.7	16.0
Outside Central City	470,401		15.1	11.4
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	585,495	21.9	19.4	11.0
Nonwhite Families	36,780	63.6	70.3	36.8

75 percent of nonwhite persons over 65 lack a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate was 3.4 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Total

1960 -----	604,332
Estimated 1965 -----	571,060
Projected 1970 -----	557,000
Projected 1975 -----	558,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	101,739	16.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	108,511	19.0% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	118,000	21.1% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	125,400	22.1% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	-1.4
Natural Increase -----	4.6
Net Migration -----	-6.0

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	61,931
Nonwhite -----	3,694

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	44,341
Nonwhite -----	2,686

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	622,275
In Central City -----	151,874
Outside Central City -----	470,401
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	22.4
In Central City -----	44.7
Outside Central City -----	15.1
Percent below Poverty Level -----	12.5
In Central City -----	16.0
Outside Central City -----	11.4

White Families

Total Number -----	585,495
Percent in Central City -----	21.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	19.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	11.0

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	36,780
Percent in Central City -----	63.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	70.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	36.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	54

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	55,006
6 to 17 years -----	81,773

EDUCATION

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Expenditures for Public Schools FY ending 6/30/65

FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 32,675,986

Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-
Average Daily Membership ----- 428
Average Daily Attendance -----

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 62.9
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal
Sources for the State of Pennsylvania ----- 6.1

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,
1965-66 ----- 8.7

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total
1960 ----- 123,388
Estimated 1965 ----- 120,784
Projected 1970 ----- 114,000
Projected 1975 ----- 104,600

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 26,248
Estimated 1965 ----- 30,230
Projected 1970 ----- 31,500
Projected 1975 ----- 30,900

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 77,008
Projected 1970 ----- 75,000
Projected 1975 ----- 71,600

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 28,242
Projected 1970 ----- 29,800
Projected 1975 ----- 29,600

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 36.7
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 49.5
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 62.3

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- Not given
1965-1966 ----- Not given

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 ----- 1,181
Percent Not Graduating ----- 24.78
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)
Persons over 25 years ----- 87,674
Number Not Completing High School ----- 63,397
Percent Dropouts ----- 75

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 578,000	8,944
Families with Dependent Children -----	2,128,000	62,930
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	218,000	3,002

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	11,171
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	10,322

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	308.7
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	51.4

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	2,490
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,366

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	32,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.4
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 5.0 (Total) 4.4 (White) — (Nonwhite)	

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"The number of Negro children enrolled in the Pittsburgh public schools rose from 18,000 in 1955 to 28,000 in 1965; in terms of percentage, from 26 to 37 per cent. Negro enrollment in the public schools increased disproportionately to the white increase in scholastic population because most Negro children attend public schools and one-third of the white children attend parochial schools. The number of substantially segregated schools increased almost 50 per cent from 1960 to 1965."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

"What makes Pittsburgh unusual, however, is not the programs, but the fact that the school system, under its benevolent patriarchs, has managed to take the initiative--to lead rather than respond--and to acknowledge its problems with candor. Pittsburgh is perhaps the most pragmatic of American cities; its Republican businessmen accept federal renewal funds with delight, collaborate with the Democratic political machine of former Mayor and Governor David L. Lawrence, and seek all the outside aid they can get. Thus, by the time large sums of federal money became available for education and poverty campaigns, Pittsburgh's schools, aided by Ford and Mellon Foundation grants, had already developed plans for compensatory education, had initiated programs that anticipated Head Start and Upward Bound, and had begun to collaborate with the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech in writing new courses and curricula.

"Pittsburgh's schools, now about 38 per cent Negro, are as segregated as those in most other Northern Communities. Of the city's 600,000 people 17 percent are Negroes, who live in the ghettos or near-ghettos on the Hill, the Homewood-Brushton District, and the North Side.

"Two-thirds of Pittsburgh's Negro school children attend elementary schools that are more than 80 per cent Negro; more than half the Negro high school students are enrolled in institutions that are predominantly black. As everywhere else, the Negro schools compile the city's lowest reading scores, its greatest percentage of academic failures, and its most severe social problems. (It should also be said that among the ten schools with the lowest reading scores, one is 85 per cent white.) And yet, the city has faced no major boycotts, no suits, no race riots. Negro leaders have access to the School Board and the superintendent, they serve on the school administration's advisory committees, and they are frequently consulted (if not heeded) on policy decisions.

"Part of this situation is the consequence of a history of reasonably good race relations, and of a relatively low immigration of southern Negroes; part is the result of the system's willingness to acknowledge its problems; and part is probably sheer luck."

(Peter Schrag, "Pittsburgh: The Virtues of Candor", Saturday Review, November 19, 1966.)

"The Pittsburgh Board of Education will not reassign or bus children from one school to another to achieve racial balance. The Board states it this way: 'Forced, unnatural or irrational relocation of children shall not be imposed. Whether by busing or by other means, it is not the intent of the Board of Education to dislocate any children from their neighborhood, except for reasons of overcrowding, underpopulation of schools, or other reason acceptable to the Board.'

"Sydney B. Marland, superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools, favors the construction of massive new high schools, serving from 3,000 to 5,000 from large areas of the city, as a means of promoting desegregation. One of the two Negro board members considers it desirable to mix the races at an early age, preferably in the elementary school, rather than to wait until high school."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 3,190,339
Title II -----	107,671
Title III -----	960,447
Title IV -----	357,670

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 297,080
Title V-A ---	43,457

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	1,865
Funds -----	\$ 368,363

Full Year

Number of Children -----	1,880
Funds -----	\$ 1,282,633

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	29
Funds -----	\$ 386,246

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	3,902
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 5,525,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 3,216,222
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Vocational Work-Study -----	Not available
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 323,916
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,009,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	3,782
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 3,255,999

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 6,672,948
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 4,279,721
	31

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

	\$ 132,795
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ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Highlights

St. Louis's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is growing and is projected to be 56.3 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	191,873		47.4	19.1
Outside Central City	339,039		7.1	9.6
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	464,924	31.0	12.4	8.9
Nonwhite Families	65,988	72.6	86.9	42.1

90.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

77 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 do not have a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate averaged 4.7 between January and September 1967, 3.1 for whites and 12.7 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Total

1960 -----	750,026
Estimated 1965 -----	666,336
Projected 1970 -----	592,000
Projected 1975 -----	526,000

Nonwhite

1960 --- -----	216,022	28.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	284,800	42.7% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	291,100	49.1% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	296,500	56.3% of Total

Components of Population Change (includes areas in Illinois)

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	6.8
Natural Increase -----	7.0
Net Migration -----	-0.1

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	67,976
Nonwhite -----	5,528

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	80,641
Nonwhite -----	7,921

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes areas in Illinois)

Total Number of Families -----	530,912
In Central City -----	191,873
Outside Central City -----	339,039
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	21.7
In Central City -----	47.4
Outside Central City -----	7.1
Percent below Poverty Level -----	13.0
In Central City --- -----	19.1
Outside Central City -----	9.6

White Families

Total Number -----	464,924
Percent in Central City -----	31.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	12.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.9

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	65,988
Percent in Central City -----	72.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	86.9
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	42.1
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	46

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	60,136
6 to 17 years -----	76,963

EDUCATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 64,894,000

Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-

Average Daily Membership -----

531

Average Daily Attendance -----

576

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures

from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----

8.7

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----

73.3

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal

Sources for the State of **Missouri** -----

10.4

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----

3,921

Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----

+1.8

Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,

1965-66 -----

2.6

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total

1960 -----

149,619

Estimated 1965 -----

165,100

Projected 1970 -----

146,200

Projected 1975 -----

122,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----

55,521

Estimated 1965 -----

75,200

Projected 1970 -----

78,900

Projected 1975 -----

75,900

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----

113,923

Projected 1970 -----

102,200

Projected 1975 -----

86,300

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----

68,400

Projected 1970 -----

72,600

Projected 1975 -----

70,800

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--

60.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----

90.9

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent White, 1965-66 -----

66.0

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----

4,069

1965-1966 -----

4,474

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----

1,120

Percent Not Graduating -----

24.70

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years -----

149,553

Number Not Completing High School -----

112,016

Percent Dropouts -----

77

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (includes areas in Illinois)		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,480,000	20,370
Families with Dependent Children -----	2,087,000	70,607
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	559,000	7,522

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	12,296
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	11,669

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	362.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	32.2
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,054
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	4,125

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	37,700
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.7
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 4.7 (Total)	3.1 (White) 12.7 (Nonwhite)
U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966	
North St. Louis	
Population -----	170,829
Unemployment Rate -----	12.9
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating From High School ---	72
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School --	26
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers -----	40
Subemployment Rate -----	38.9
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working	
Nor Looking for Jobs -----	11

Nearly 40 percent of the unemployed said that they lacked required skills or had insufficient education; 86.3 percent said that they would be willing to take training on-the-job and 53 percent indicated a willingness to return to school if necessary.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 4,605,187
Title II -----	226,882
Title III -----	727,863
Title IV -----	219,170

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 59,744
Title V-A ---	36,505

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	None
Funds -----	None

Full Year

Number of Children -----	2,710
Funds -----	\$ 2,267,784

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	None
Funds -----	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	2,419
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 2,869,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	550,000
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Vocational Work-Study -----	Not available
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 134,838
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 5,083,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	2,468
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 3,209,230

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 6,887,744
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 3,844,544
	30

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act) -----

	\$ 96,102
--	-----------

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Highlights

San Antonio has a rapidly growing population, nearly half is Mexican-American.

Its percent increase in population was 12.8, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	137,758		50.8	28.6
Outside Central City	18,872		41.0	21.0
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	145,924	87.3	47.2	26.6
Nonwhite Families	10,706	96.6	82.8	43.5

Its rate of unemployment was 4.5, July 1967, but in its slum areas the unemployment rate was twice as high, November 1966.

Median family income was \$2,876 in the slums which compares with a national figure of \$6,300.

POPULATION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Total

1960 -----	587,718
Estimated 1965 -----	662,000
Projected 1970 -----	745,000
Projected 1975 -----	839,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	43,221	7.3% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	81,700	12.3% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	123,900	16.6% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	177,600	21.1% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	12.8
Natural Increase -----	10.6
Net Migration -----	2.2

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	60,118
Nonwhite -----	4,043

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	47,275
Nonwhite -----	3,113

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	156,630
In Central City -----	137,758
Outside Central City -----	18,872
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	49.6
In Central City -----	50.8
Outside Central City -----	41.0
Percent below Poverty Level -----	27.7
In Central City -----	28.6
Outside Central City -----	21.0

White Families

Total Number -----	145,924
Percent in Central City -----	87.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	47.2
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	26.6

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	10,706
Percent in Central City -----	96.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	82.8
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	43.5
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	Not listed

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	48,316
6 to 17 years -----	67,737

EDUCATION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	---
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	---
Average Daily Attendance -----	---

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	---
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	---
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of Texas <u>1/</u> -----	9.3

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	---
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	---
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	---

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	160,237
Estimated 1965 -----	189,300
Projected 1970 -----	212,300
Projected 1975 -----	224,900

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	10,798
Estimated 1965 -----	21,000
Projected 1970 -----	32,700
Projected 1975 -----	44,400

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	137,100
Projected 1970 -----	155,800
Projected 1975 -----	167,100

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	17,800
Projected 1970 -----	28,000
Projected 1975 -----	38,400

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 65.9

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 89.4

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	Not given
1965-1966 -----	Not given

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	2,043
Percent Not Graduating -----	41.02
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	24,199
Number Not Completing High School -----	16,617
Percent Dropouts -----	68.7

1/ Excludes revenues for kindergarten and public junior colleges.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 883,000	11,520
Families with Dependent Children -----	297,000	13,545
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	32,000	545

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	3,966
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	4,625

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	233.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	29.3
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	706
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,499

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	12,500
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	4.5
U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966	
Slum Area Bounded by Culebra Road, Frio City Road,	
38th Street, and the M.K. and R. Railroad	
Population -----	114,889
Unemployment Rate -----	8
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School ----	70
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School ---	48
Percent Unemployed With No School Attendance -----	6.5
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (16 to 19 Years)-----	24.6
Subemployment Rate -----	47.4
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working	
nor Looking for Work -----	8.9

Median family income was \$2,876 per year in this slum area which compares with a National figure of \$6,300.

84 percent in these neighborhoods were Mexican-Americans.

San Antonio has a population of 257,090 with Spanish surnames (1960). The median number of years of school completed was 5.9. The percent of 16 and 17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 62.3.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 2,929,620
Title II -----	179,469
Title III -----	568,689
Title IV -----	None

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 84,202
Title V-A ---	34,010

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	3,390
Funds -----	\$ 762,598

Full Year

Number of Children -----	166
Funds -----	\$ 66,787

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	None
Funds -----	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	1,988
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 2,752,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 556,086
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 27,961
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 79,702
-----------------------------	-----------

Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,342,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	2,330
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 2,568,120

Community Development

-- Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 2,370,444
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 484,704
	None

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act) -----

Not available

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

San Diego has a rapidly growing population which is expected to reach 846,000 by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	138,537		9.5	12.0
Outside Central City	115,330		4.0	13.3
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	242,704	53.4	5.1	11.7
Nonwhite Families	11,163	81.1	49.4	31.5

13.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro; 88.7 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1965-66.

Its percent of high students not graduating, June 1963, was 15.5 which is low compared to other cities.

Its unemployment rate was 5.0 as of July 1967 suggesting a need for concentrated employment programs.

POPULATION

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Total

1960 -----	573,224
Estimated 1965 -----	648,200
Projected 1970 -----	745,000
Projected 1975 -----	846,000

Nonwhite

1960 ---	44,712	7.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	54,600	8.4% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	68,200	9.1% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	88,200	10.4% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	10.0
Natural Increase -----	9.1
Net Migration -----	1.0

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	213,657
Nonwhite -----	10,236

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	98,248
Nonwhite -----	4,558

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	253,867
In Central City -----	138,537
Outside Central City -----	115,330
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	7.0
In Central City -----	9.5
Outside Central City -----	4.0
Percent below Poverty Level -----	12.6
In Central City ---	12.0
Outside Central City -----	13.3

White Families

Total Number -----	242,704
Percent in Central City -----	53.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	5.1
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	11.7

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	11,163
Percent in Central City -----	81.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	49.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	31.5
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing -----	33

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	29,773
6 to 17 years -----	30,094

EDUCATION

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools

FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures ----- \$ 56,488,415

Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-
Average Daily Membership ----- 469
Average Daily Attendance -----

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 ----- 47.1
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal
Sources for the State of California ----- 6.1

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,
1965-66 -----

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total
1960 ----- 124,252
Estimated 1965 ----- 147,800
Projected 1970 ----- 169,100
Projected 1975 ----- 181,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 ----- 10,955
Estimated 1965 ----- 15,300
Projected 1970 ----- 19,700
Projected 1975 ----- 24,000

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 115,728
Projected 1970 ----- 131,500
Projected 1975 ----- 142,500

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 ----- 15,060
Projected 1970 ----- 19,700
Projected 1975 ----- 24,200

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 13.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 13.9

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100
Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 88.7

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 ----- Not given
1965-1966 ----- Not given

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 ----- 927
Percent Not Graduating ----- 15.50

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years ----- 24,803
Number Not Completing High School ----- 14,471
Percent Dropouts ----- 64

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 1,266,000	13,135
Families with Dependent Children -----	1,136,000	26,356
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	444,000	4,126

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	2,944
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	3,359

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	182.2
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	29.3

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,088
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	5,080

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	19,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	5.0

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 2,227,688
Title II -----	78,648
Title III -----	309,695
Title IV -----	23,873

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 128,922
Title V-A ---	Not available

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	2,375
Funds -----	\$ 876,057

Full Year

Number of Children -----	988
Funds -----	\$ 797,352

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	19
Funds -----	\$ 311,942

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	815
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 1,069,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 489,000
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Vocational Work-Study -----	Not available
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 28,426
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	None
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,923
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,744,900

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----	\$ 1,744,900
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Community Action Grants---	None
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Vista Volunteers -----	25
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Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----	\$ 35,041
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

San Francisco's total population is decreasing, 1965-70; its nonwhite population is rapidly growing and is projected to be 31.0 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	279,220		25.5	12.1
Outside Central City	427,766		3.4	8.3
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	631,123	36.0	7.4	8.1
Nonwhite Families	75,863	68.5	51.9	24.1

Nonwhite school-age population and public school enrollment are rising while the white school-age population and white public school enrollment are decreasing.

Its unemployment rate averaged 5.8 between January and September 1967, 5.0 for whites and 10.2 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Total

1960 -----	740,316
Estimated 1965 -----	749,900
Projected 1970 -----	730,000
Projected 1975 -----	730,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	135,913	18.3% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	165,000	22.0% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	190,100	26.0% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	227,000	31.0% of Total

Components of Population Change (includes Oakland)

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	10.2
Natural Increase -----	6.3
Net Migration -----	3.9
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White -----	253,483
Nonwhite -----	25,545
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	125,856
Nonwhite -----	11,863

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes Oakland)

Total Number of Families -----	706,986
In Central City -----	279,220
Outside Central City -----	427,766
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	12.1
In Central City -----	25.5
Outside Central City -----	3.4
Percent below Poverty Level -----	9.8
In Central City -----	12.1
Outside Central City -----	8.3

White Families

Total Number -----	631,123
Percent in Central City -----	36.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	7.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.1

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	75,863
Percent in Central City -----	68.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	51.9
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	24.1
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	
Rental Housing -----	27

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	55,570
6 to 17 years -----	70,965

EDUCATION

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures ^{1/} -----	\$ 69,750,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	586
Average Daily Attendance -----	637

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	5.5
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	72.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of California -----	6.1

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	3,682
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+0.2
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	2.9

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	122,296
Estimated 1965 -----	133,100
Projected 1970 -----	128,500
Projected 1975 -----	121,200

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	32,806
Estimated 1965 -----	40,900
Projected 1970 -----	48,700
Projected 1975 -----	54,700

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	91,116
Projected 1970 -----	89,100
Projected 1975 -----	85,000

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	39,200
Projected 1970 -----	47,200
Projected 1975 -----	53,600

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	43.0
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -----	21.1
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	
Percent White, 1965-66 -----	65.1

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	5,063
1965-1966 -----	5,701

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	2,035
Percent Not Graduating -----	33.15
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	177,753
Number Not Completing High School -----	100,646
Percent Dropouts -----	57

^{1/} Excludes expenditures for junior colleges.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966 (includes Oakland)	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 3,668,000	37,346
Families with Dependent Children -----	4,598,000	100,289
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	1,533,000	14,057

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	16,307
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	16,687

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	387.3
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	61.6
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,648
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,341

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Includes Oakland)

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	61,800
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	4.6
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 5.8 (Total)	5.0 (White) 10.2 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Fillmore-Mission District

Population -----	47,296
Unemployment Rate -----	11
Percent Unemployed not Graduating from High School ---	48
Percent Unemployed with Less than 8 years of School --	19
Unemployed Rate for Teenagers (16-19 years) -----	35.7
Subemployment Rate -----	25
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 years, Male) Not	
Working nor looking for Work -----	12.3

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of Fillmore-Mission San Francisco say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 76 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 50 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 3,227,000
Title II -----	178,779
Title III -----	385,265
Title IV -----	243,652

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 44,260
Title V-A ---	Not available

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	Not available
Funds -----	\$ 40,673

Full Year

Number of Children -----	610
Funds -----	\$ 877,810

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	22
Funds -----	\$ 176,290

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs: 1/

Training Slots ---	6,377
Funds Allocated -----	\$12,926,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 601,463
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 37,500
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 330,305
-----------------------------	------------

Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 4,682,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,295
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,598,410

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

Community Action Grants---	\$ 7,343,968
Vista Volunteers -----	\$ 6,598,615
	20

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

None

1/ Includes Oakland, California

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Highlights

Seattle has a rapidly growing population projected to reach 600,000 by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	142,516		8.1	8.6
Outside Central City	139,920		Not applicable	8.3
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	271,381	48.9	2.4	8.0
Nonwhite Families	11,059	89.8	45.2	19.9

9.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro; 89.8 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1964-65.

Its rate of unemployment was 3.3 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Total

1960 -----	557,087
Estimated 1965 -----	571,000
Projected 1970 -----	585,000
Projected 1975 -----	600,000

Nonwhite

1960 -----	46,528	8.3% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	66,100	11.5% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	82,000	14.0% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	100,400	16.7% of Total

Components of Population Change

Percent Change, 1960-1965 -----	6.5
Natural Increase -----	6.6
Net Migration -----	-0.1
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White -----	82,540
Nonwhite -----	4,168
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White -----	93,197
Nonwhite -----	2,524

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families -----	282,440
In Central City -----	142,516
Outside Central City -----	139,920
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	4.1
In Central City -----	8.1
Outside Central City -----	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level -----	8.4
In Central City -----	8.6
Outside Central City -----	8.3

White Families

Total Number -----	271,381
Percent in Central City -----	48.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	2.4
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	8.0

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	11,059
Percent in Central City -----	89.8
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	45.2
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	19.9
Percent Substandard Nonwhite	
Rental Housing -----	32

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	15,739
6 to 17 years -----	21,016

EDUCATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Expenditures for Public Schools

FY ending 6/30/65. Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 45,290,114
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	476
Average Daily Attendance -----	

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	57.3
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of Washington -----	6.4

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66 -----	1.1

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	114,826
Estimated 1965 -----	120,600
Projected 1970 -----	122,800
Projected 1975 -----	118,800

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	11,509
Estimated 1965 -----	16,800
Projected 1970 -----	21,400
Projected 1975 -----	24,800

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	94,000
Projected 1970 -----	96,900
Projected 1975 -----	94,900

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	14,300
Projected 1970 -----	18,500
Projected 1975 -----	21,600

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66--

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	15.2
Percent Negro, 1965-66 -1/-----	9.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100	89.8
Percent White, 1965-66 -1/-----	

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	Not given
1965-1966 -----	Not given

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963 -----	1,183
Percent Not Graduating -----	18.32
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years -----	27,602
Number Not Completing High School -----	14,292
Percent Dropouts -----	55
1/ 1964-65 data	

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (Includes Everett)		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 781,000	9,656
Families with Dependent Children -----	766,000	20,717
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	440,000	6,127

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	6,810
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	6,951

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	251.3
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	48.7

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,159
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	423

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	20,700
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	3.3

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 1,568,303
Title II -----	\$ 193,339
Title III -----	1,014,724
Title IV -----	365,249

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 149,492
Title V-A ---	None

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	805
Funds -----	\$ 344,054

Full Year

Number of Children -----	810
Funds -----	\$ 1,212,645

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	None
Funds -----	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	2,282
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 2,501,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 699,346
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 27,000
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 51,440
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	None
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	1,016
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 1,314,590

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered
and delegated programs)-----

\$ 2,046,672

Community Action Grants--- -----

\$ 1,041,189

Vista Volunteers -----

25

Community Service and Continuing Education
(Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----

\$ 5,115

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Highlights

Washington has a rapidly growing population; its nonwhite proportion is expected to reach 71.9% by 1970 at which time it will probably level off.

It had a percent increase of 21.1 in population, 1960-65; 11.2 percent of this rise was caused by net migration.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	173,695		42.8	16.7
Outside Central City	305,212		3.8	6.0
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	373,409	22.1	5.7	5.3
Nonwhite Families	105,498	86.3	61.3	26.0

90.4 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

67 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 do not have a high school diploma.

Its rate of unemployment averaged 2.3 between January and September 1967, 2.1 for whites and 3.1 for nonwhites, one of the lowest rates for the 20 cities.

POPULATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Total

1960 -----	763,956
Estimated 1965 -----	802,000
Projected 1970 -----	872,000
Projected 1975 -----	949,000

Nonwhite

1960 --- . -----	418,693	54.8% of Total
Estimated 1965 -----	551,200	68.7% of Total
Projected 1970 -----	627,100	71.9% of Total
Projected 1975 -----	679,700	71.6% of Total

Components of Population Change (includes parts of Mary-
Percent Change, 1960-1965 --- land and Virginia)

Natural Increase -----	9.9
Net Migration -----	11.2

In Migration, 1955-1960

From Different SMSA

White -----	181,669
Nonwhite -----	18,425

From Non-metropolitan Area

White -----	104,549
Nonwhite -----	20,636

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

(includes parts of Maryland and Virginia)

Total Number of Families -----	478,907
In Central City -----	173,695
Outside Central City -----	305,212
Percent in Poverty Areas -----	17.9
In Central City -----	42.8
Outside Central City -----	3.8
Percent below Poverty Level -----	9.9
In Central City --- -----	16.7
Outside Central City -----	6.0

White Families

Total Number -----	373,409
Percent in Central City -----	22.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	5.7
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	5.3

Nonwhite Families

Total Number -----	105,498
Percent in Central City -----	86.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas -----	61.3
Percent Below Poverty Level -----	26.0
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing --- -----	21

Children in Families Below Poverty Level
(Central City and Outside Area)

Under 6 years -----	51,719
6 to 17 years -----	63,974

EDUCATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Expenditures for Public Schools

Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures -----	\$ 119,582,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership -----	638
Average Daily Attendance -----	693
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	
from Federal Funds, FY 1967 -----	5.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66 -----	84.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal	
Sources for the State of D. C. -----	22.0

Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966

Total (Full-time and Part-time) -----	6,090
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year -----	+8.4
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree,	
1965-66 -----	3.1

School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

Total	
1960 -----	141,540
Estimated 1965 -----	164,500
Projected 1970 -----	176,700
Projected 1975 -----	180,000

Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years

1960 -----	99,235
Estimated 1965 -----	134,500
Projected 1970 -----	157,400
Projected 1975 -----	161,100

Enrollment

Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965 -----	140,724
Projected 1970 -----	154,600
Projected 1975 -----	159,600

Nonwhite Public Enrollment

Estimated 1965 -----	123,904
Projected 1970 -----	146,900
Projected 1975 -----	151,600

Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66-- 88.0

Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent Negro, 1965-66 ----- 90.4

Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100

Percent White, 1965-66 ----- 34.3

Public High Schools Graduates

1964-1965 -----	4,709
1965-1966 -----	5,102

Dropouts

Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963 -----	1,462
Percent Not Graduating -----	29.61

Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)

Persons over 25 years -----	260,533
Number Not Completing High School -----	171,032
Percent Dropouts -----	67

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (Includes areas of Maryland and Virginia)		
Old-Age Assistance -----	\$ 344,000	3,514
Families with Dependent Children -----	1,030,000	29,852
Permanently and Totally Disabled -----	380,000	4,287

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960 -----	12,442
Population Per Square Mile/1966 -----	13,221

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000-----	365.5
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966 -----	95.0

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic) -----	3,853
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic) -----	1,629

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of	
July 1967 -----	30,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967 -----	2.6
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 2.3 (Total) 2.1 (White) 3.1 (Nonwhite)	
Unemployment in the Central City	
(estimated rate)	1.9 (Total) — (White) 2.5 (Nonwhite)

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"Washington has the closest thing to an all-ghetto school system of any city in the nation: Nearly 91 percent of its students are Negro. More important, a majority of public school students come from a poverty subculture which stymies traditional educators.

"Two statistics tell the dismal story of public education in Washington: The citywide dropout rate hovers between 45 and 50 percent; and, of the students who do finish high school, at least one-third are retarded in reading to the point where they would find it difficult to pass an employment examination administered by the Civil Service Commission or a local bus company."

(Susan Jacoby, "National Monument to Failure," Saturday Review, November 18, 1967.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND
POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:

Title I -----	\$ 5,642,037
Title II -----	176,432
Title III -----	682,378
Title IV -----	1,177,276

National Defense Education Act Grants:

Title III -----	\$ 176,432
Title V-A ---	81,691

Headstart Programs:

Summer 1966

Number of Children -----	4,480
Funds -----	\$ 1,034,407

Full Year

Number of Children -----	350
Funds -----	\$ 895,493

Teacher Corps:

Corp Members -----	29
Funds -----	\$ 458,269

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:

Training Slots ---	4,149
Funds Allocated -----	\$ 3,368,000

Vocational Education Grants -----	\$ 772,678
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Vocational Work-Study -----	\$ 30,964
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Adult Basic Education -----	\$ 1,549,279
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Concentrated Employment Program -----	\$ 5,228,000
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Neighborhood Youth Corps:

Positions Filled -----	7,866
1967 Allocations -----	\$ 7,092,160

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)-----	\$19,016,801
Community Action Grants---	\$10,675,212
Vista Volunteers -----	30

Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)-----	\$ 119,584
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OE-07h
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FROM:

ERIC FACILITY

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