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ABSTRACT

In this report, the black population of the U.S. is examined for patterns of residence and education, using information developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1970 and 1971. Selected census statistics are reported. A unit of black urban concentration somewhat different from the standard metropolitan statistical area used by the Bureau of the Census is defined. A North/South regional classification slightly different from that used by the Bureau is used. In terms of these classificatory devices, it is stated that it is shown that over 95 percent of the non-Southern blacks live in 14 states. These states contain all non-Southern urban concentrations of 50,000 or more blacks. Over 86 percent of non-Southern blacks reside in these urban concentrations. California is singled out for closer examination. A comparison is made between the median educational attainment of the black, Spanish heritage, and total populations of selected areas in California. Blacks attain a lower median grade level than the total population but a higher grade level than the Spanish heritage population. It is shown that there was a higher proportion of elementary age children in the black population of California than in the total California population. The proportion in the Spanish heritage population was even higher, however.

(Author/JM)

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THE BLACK POPULATION: LOCATION, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

William Russell

ABSTRACT

The Black population of the U. S. is examined for patterns of residence and education, using information developed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in 1970 and 1971. Selected census statistics are reported. A unit of Black urban concentration somewhat different from the standard metropolitan statistical area used by the Bureau of the Census is defined and a North/South regional classification slightly different from that used by the Bureau is adopted. In terms of these classificatory devices, it is shown that over 95% of the non-Southern Blacks live in 14 states. These states contain all non-Southern urban concentrations of 50,000 or more Blacks. Over 86% of non-Southern Blacks reside in these urban concentrations. California is singled out for closer examination.

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THE BLACK POPULATION: LOCATION, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION

General population characteristics are now available from the 1970 census which show state and regional Negro population figures. This information is reported in Table 1.¹ Social and economic characteristics such as place of birth and educational attainment are now available for most states.² No information is yet available by census tract. A special report on the social and economic status of the Black population in 1971 was released in September.³

The Bureau of the Census reports the following general facts about the size and distribution of the Negro population:⁴

1. There were 23 million Blacks in the U. S. in April 1971. The total population at that time was 205.7 million.
2. The Negro population has grown at a faster rate than the White population; the growth rate for 1960-70 was 20% as compared to 12% for the White population.
3. The proportion of U.S. Negroes in the South has declined (from 68% in 1950 to 53% in 1970) while the proportion of U.S. whites in the South has remained almost constant (27 to 28%).⁵ This decline in the

¹Many figures in this and other tables of this report do not appear directly in Census Bureau publications but were calculated from census figures.

²These publications are not at the time of this writing available for purchase but can be used at the Bureau of the Census Library in West Los Angeles. Sandre Prasad did the library research for this report and also did many of the calculations and retabulations of data which lead to generalizations reported here.

³Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 42.

⁴Op. Cit. pp. 11-25.

⁵We suggest a different definition of South below under which there are fewer Negroes in the South than in the non-South.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF THE U.S. NEGRO POPULATION

| Geographical Area | Total Population | Percent U.S. Total Population | Non-Negro Population | Percent Non-Negro Population | Negro Population | Percent U.S. Negro Population |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| United States | 203,211,296 | 100.0 | 180,631,007 | 100.0 | 22,580,289 | 100.0 |
| <u>Northeastern Region</u> | | | | | | |
| New England | 11,841,663 | 5.8 | 11,453,265 | 6.3 | 388,398 | 1.7 |
| Maine | 992,048 | | 989,248 | | 2,800 | |
| New Hampshire | 737,681 | | 735,176 | | 2,505 | |
| Vermont | 444,330 | | 443,569 | | 761 | |
| Massachusetts | 5,689,170 | | 5,513,353 | | 175,817 | |
| Rhode Island | 946,725 | | 921,387 | | 25,338 | |
| Connecticut | 3,031,709 | | 1,850,532 | | 181,177 | |
| Middle Atlantic | 37,199,040 | 18.3 | 33,243,285 | 18.4 | 3,955,755 | 17.5 |
| New York | 18,236,967 | | 16,068,018 | | 2,168,949 | |
| New Jersey | 7,168,164 | | 6,397,872 | | 770,292 | |
| Pennsylvania | 11,793,909 | | 10,777,395 | | 1,016,514 | |
| <u>North Central Region</u> | | | | | | |
| East North Central | 40,252,476 | 19.8 | 36,379,571 | 20.1 | 3,872,905 | 17.1 |
| Ohio | 10,652,017 | | 9,681,540 | | 970,477 | |
| Indiana | 5,193,669 | | 4,836,205 | | 357,464 | |
| Illinois | 11,113,976 | | 9,688,002 | | 1,425,674 | |
| Michigan | 8,875,083 | | 7,844,017 | | 991,066 | |
| Wisconsin | 4,417,731 | | 4,289,507 | | 128,224 | |

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

| Geographical Area | Total Population | Percent U.S. | | Percent U.S. | | Percent U.S. Population |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | U.S. Total Population | Non-Negro Population | Non-Negro Population | Negro Population | |
| West North Central | 16,319,187 | 8.0 | 15,620,542 | 8.6 | 698,645 | 3.1 |
| Minnesota | 3,804,971 | | 3,770,103 | | 34,868 | |
| Iowa | 2,824,376 | | 2,791,780 | | 32,596 | |
| Missouri | 4,676,501 | | 4,196,329 | | 480,172 | |
| North Dakota | 617,761 | | 615,267 | | 2,494 | |
| South Dakota | 665,507 | | 663,880 | | 1,627 | |
| Nebraska | 1,483,493 | | 1,443,582 | | 39,911 | |
| Kansas | 2,246,578 | | 2,139,601 | | 106,977 | |
| <u>South</u> | | | | | | |
| South Atlantic | 30,671,337 | 15.1 | 24,282,841 | 13.4 | 6,388,496 | 28.3 |
| Delaware | 548,104 | | 469,828 | | 78,276 | |
| Maryland | 3,922,399 | | 3,222,920 | | 699,479 | |
| District of Columbia | 756,510 | | 218,798 | | 537,712 | |
| Virginia | 4,648,494 | | 3,787,126 | | 861,368 | |
| West Virginia | 1,744,237 | | 1,676,895 | | 67,342 | |
| North Carolina | 5,082,059 | | 3,955,581 | | 1,126,478 | |
| South Carolina | 2,590,516 | | 1,801,475 | | 789,041 | |
| Georgia | 4,589,575 | | 3,402,426 | | 1,187,149 | |
| Florida | 6,789,443 | | 5,747,792 | | 1,041,651 | |
| East South Central | 12,803,470 | 6.3 | 10,232,179 | 5.7 | 2,571,291 | 11.4 |
| Kentucky | 3,218,706 | | 2,987,913 | | 230,793 | |
| Tennessee | 3,923,687 | | 3,302,426 | | 621,261 | |
| Alabama | 3,444,165 | | 2,540,698 | | 903,467 | |
| Mississippi | 2,216,912 | | 1,401,142 | | 815,770 | |

(Continued)

TABLE 1 (Continued)

| Geographical Area | Total Population | Percent U.S. Total Population | Percent U.S. | | Percent U.S. Negro Population |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | Non-Negro Population | Non-Negro Population | |
| West South Central | 19,320,560 | 9.5 | 16,310,386 | 9.0 | 3,010,174 |
| Arkansas | 1,923,295 | | 1,570,850 | | 352,445 |
| Louisiana | 3,641,306 | | 2,554,374 | | 1,086,832 |
| Oklahoma | 2,559,229 | | 2,387,337 | | 171,892 |
| Texas | 11,196,730 | | 9,857,725 | | 1,399,005 |
| <u>West</u> | | | | | |
| Mountain | 8,281,562 | 4.1 | 8,101,118 | 4.5 | 180,382 |
| Montana | 694,409 | | 692,414 | | 1,995 |
| Idaho | 712,567 | | 710,437 | | 2,130 |
| Wyoming | 332,416 | | 329,848 | | 2,568 |
| Colorado | 2,207,259 | | 2,140,848 | | 66,411 |
| New Mexico | 1,016,000 | | 996,445 | | 19,555 |
| Arizona | 1,770,900 | | 1,717,556 | | 53,344 |
| Utah | 1,059,273 | | 1,052,656 | | 6,617 |
| Nevada | 488,738 | | 460,976 | | 27,762 |
| Pacific, less California | 6,569,497 | 3.2 | 6,455,397 | 3.6 | 114,100 |
| Washington | 3,409,169 | | 3,337,861 | | 71,308 |
| Oregon | 2,091,385 | | 2,065,077 | | 26,308 |
| Alaska | 300,382 | | 291,471 | | 8,911 |
| Hawaii | 768,561 | | 760,988 | | 7,573 |
| California | 19,953,134 | 9.8 | 18,552,991 | 10.2 | 1,400,143 |

proportion of Negroes in the South was due to a long standing (20-year) rate of out-migration. The actual number of Negroes in the South increased due to high birth rates and lower mortality rates.

4. A 3.3 million increase in Negro population since 1960 has been mostly confined to central cities.
5. Blacks are concentrated in central cities except in the South.⁶
The Black population of the metropolitan areas (2 million or more population) was 28% in 1970 as compared to 20% in 1960.
6. The Negro population was considerably younger than the White population in 1971. About 35% of the Negro population was 14 years old or under as compared to 27% of the White population. The median age of non-Southern Blacks declined between 1960 and 1970.

Careful examination of Census Bureau data suggests that the best analysis of Black population distribution should reveal distinct patterns of residence in the South and non-South and locate clusters of urban concentration in the non-South. This analysis requires the establishment of urban units where concentrations of Blacks can be located. The analysis offered here is based on an examination of all urban concentrations in the U.S. that have 50,000 or more Blacks. The Census Bureau employs Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) to identify large urban complexes. These units always conform to county boundaries but may cross state lines. Since we will want to discuss states in terms of included urban complexes we will consider any portion of an SMSA lying outside the state of its principal focus as a separate unit.

⁶Below we suggest an analysis of Negro residential patterns which locates clusters of urban concentration.

There are seventy-two within state SMSAs or within state portions of SMSAs in the nation with Black populations of 50,000 or more. These are listed in Table 2. Eight SMSAs that have 50,000 or more Blacks in a within-state portion also have a portion within another state. Of these out-of-state portions of SMSAs, the Maryland and Virginia portions of Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania and New Jersey portions of Philadelphia, and the Missouri and Illinois portions of St. Louis all had more than 50,000 Blacks. Portions of Cincinnati, Kansas City, Toledo, Memphis and Louisville that are outside the state of principal focus of these SMSAs had fewer than 50,000 Negroes and are thus excluded from further consideration in this report. Hereafter the seventy-two SMSAs and portions of SMSAs with 50,000 or more Blacks, listed in Table 2, will be referred to as "urban concentrations."

Urban concentrations pattern into six areas as shown in Table 3. This pattern requires a slightly different North/South division than that employed by the Census Bureau. In particular there is a cluster of urban concentrations on the mid-Atlantic seaboard which includes metropolitan complexes in six states and Washington, D. C. Table 4 shows that all these states except Connecticut (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania) have higher proportions of their Black population in urban concentrations than does any Southern state. Furthermore Table 4 shows that all other states in the non-South with such urban concentrations likewise have higher proportions of their Black populations in these urban concentrations than does any Southern state. This difference in urban concentration of the Black population

TABLE 2

URBAN CONCENTRATIONS WITH 50,000 OR MORE BLACKS
ORDERED BY SIZE OF BLACK POPULATION

| NON-SOUTH* | | SOUTH* | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| Urban Concentration | Blacks | Urban Concentration | Blacks |
| New York, N. Y. | 1,882,848 | | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1,228,338 | | |
| (greater Philadelphia) | 843,393 | | |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 762,844 | | |
| Detroit, Michigan | 757,014 | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 749,047 | | |
| (greater Washington, D. C.) | 702,468 | | |
| Washington, D. C. | 537,712 | | |
| Baltimore, Md. | 489,621 | | |
| | | Houston, Texas | 382,052 |
| (greater St. Louis) | 378,604 | | |
| Newark, N. J. | 238,269 | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 332,512 | | |
| San Francisco-Oakland, Ca. | 330,107 | | |
| | | New Orleans, La. | 323,973 |
| | | Atlanta, Ga. | 309,678 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 302,251 | | |
| | | Memphis, Tenn. | 265,892 |
| | | Dallas, Texas | 247,055 |
| | | Birmingham, Ala. | 217,303 |
| | | Miami, Fla. | 189,606 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa | 170,296 | Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va. | 167,933 |

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| NON-SOUTH* | | SOUTH* | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Urban Concentration | Blacks | Urban Concentration | Blacks |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 147,452 | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 137,364 | | |
| | | Richmond, Va. | 130,230 |
| Boston, Massachusetts | 126,276 | | |
| | | Jacksonville, Florida | 118,471 |
| | | Greensboro-Winston-Salem- High Point, N. C. | 118,188 |
| Kansas City, Mo | 114,389 | | |
| | | Mobile, Alabama | 112,922 |
| Md. portion, Washington | 112,852 | | |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana | 112,355 | | |
| | | Tampa-St. Petersburg, Florida | 109,435 |
| Buffalo, New York | 108,624 | | |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | 106,573 | | |
| Columbus, Ohio | 106,388 | | |
| | | Jackson, Mississippi | 96,394 |
| | | Nashville-Davidson, Tenn. | 96,265 |
| | | Shreveport, La. | 95,529 |
| | | Louisville, Ky | 95,393 |
| | | Charleston, S. C. | 94,788 |
| | | Charlotte, N.C. | 94,589 |
| N.J. portion of Philadelphia | 94,346 | | |

(Continued)

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| NON-SOUTH* | | SOUTH* | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Urban Concentrations | Blacks | Urban Concentration | Blacks |
| Dayton, Ohio | 93,527 | | |
| | | Columbia, S. C. | 84,337 |
| | | Forth Worth, Texas | 82,242 |
| | | Baton Rouge, La. | 81,823 |
| | | Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla. | 77,360 |
| Ill. portion of St. Louis | 76,353 | | |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J New Jersey | 75,047 | | |
| | | Newport News-Hampton, VA. | 74,745 |
| | | Montgomery, Ala. | 70,196 |
| | | Beaumont-Port Arthur- Orange, Texas | 67,473 |
| | | Savannah, Ga. | 64,122 |
| | | Orlando, Fla. | 62,570 |
| San Diego, Ca. | 62,028 | | |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 61,358 | | |
| Flint, Mich. | 60, 703 | | |
| | | West Palm Beach, Fla | 61,088 |
| | | Macon, Ga. | 59,902 |
| | | Little Rock-North Little Rock, Arkansas | 59,802 |
| | | San Antonio, Texas | 59,196 |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 57,320 | | |
| Toledo, Ohio | 55,099 | | |
| Akron, Ohio | 54,413 | | |

TABLE 2 (Continued)

| NON-SOUTH* | | SOUTH* | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|
| Urban Concentration | Blacks | Urban Concentrations | Blacks |
| | | Oklahoma City, Okla. | 54,249 |
| | | Durham, N.C. | 53,410 |
| | | Va. portion of Washington | 51,905 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 50,989 | | |
| Youngstown-Warren, Ohio | 50,801 | | |
| | | Fayetteville, N.C. | 50,698 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside Ontario, California | 50,474 | | |
| | | Raleigh, N.C. | 50,484 |
| Denver, Colorado | 50,046 | | |

*Washington, D. C., Maryland, and Delaware are not included in the South here as they are in Census Bureau classifications. See text.

TABLE 3

CLUSTERS OF URBAN CONCENTRATIONS OF NEGROES

Middle Atlantic Seaboard

| | <u># Negroes</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Boston, Massachusetts | 126,276 |
| Hartford, Connecticut | 50,989 |
| New York, New York | 1,882,848 |
| Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, New Jersey | 75,047 |
| Jersey City, New Jersey | 61,358 |
| Newark, New Jersey | 348,269 |
| N. J. portion of Philadelphia | 94,346 |
| Philadelphia, Pennsylvania | 749,047 |
| Baltimore, Maryland | 489,621 |
| Md. portion of Washington | 112,852 |
| Washington, D. C. | 537,712 |

Great Lakes

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Rochester, New York | 57,320 |
| Buffalo, New York | 108,624 |
| Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania | 170,290 |
| Youngstown-Warren, Ohio | 50,801 |
| Akron, Ohio | 54,413 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 332,512 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 106,388 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 55,099 |

TABLE 3 (Continued)

Great Lakes

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Dayton, Ohio | 93,527 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 147,452 |
| Detroit, Michigan | 757,014 |
| Flint, Michigan | 60,703 |
| Indianapolis, Indiana | 137,364 |
| Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana | 112,355 |
| Chicago, Illinois | 1,228,338 |
| Milwaukee, Wisconsin | 106,573 |

Kansas City-St. Louis

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Kansas City, Missouri | 114,389 |
| St. Louis, Missouri | 302,251 |
| Ill. portion of St. Louis | 76,353 |

Mountain

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| Denver, Colorado | 50,046 |
|------------------|--------|

California

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| San Francisco-Oakland, Ca. | 330,107 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach, Ca. | 762,844 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Ca. | 50,474 |
| San Diego, Ca. | 62,028 |

South

All remaining urban concentrations (as defined in the text) are in the South. See Table 2.

TABLE 4

PROPORTIONS OF BLACKS IN EACH STATE THAT
RESIDE IN URBAN CONCENTRATIONS

SOUTH (as defined in the present report)

| | Total Blacks | Blacks in Urban Concentrations | Percent of Total Blacks |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| States with Urban Concentrations | 10,587,152 | 4,431,298 | 41.9% |
| Virginia | 861,368 | 424,813 | 49.0% |
| North Carolina | 1,126,478 | 367,369 | 32.6 |
| South Carolina | 789,041 | 179,125 | 22.7 |
| Georgia | 1,187,149 | 433,702 | 36.5 |
| Florida | 1,041,651 | 618,530 | 59.4 |
| Kentucky | 230,793 | 95,393 | 41.3 |
| Tennessee | 621,261 | 362,157 | 58.3 |
| Alabama | 903,467 | 400,421 | 44.6 |
| Mississippi | 815,770 | 96,394 | 11.8 |
| Arkansas | 352,445 | 59,802 | 17.0 |
| Louisiana | 1,086,832 | 501,325 | 46.1 |
| Oklahoma | 171,892 | 54,249 | 31.6 |
| Texas | 1,399,005 | 838,018 | 59.9 |
| Other States | 67,342 | ---- | ---- |
| Total South | 10,654,494 | 4,431,298 | 41.6% |

(Continued)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NON-SOUTH (as defined in the present report)

| | Total Blacks | Blacks in Urban Concentrations | Percent of Total Blacks |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| States with Urban Concentrations | 11,369,571 | 9,855,636 | 86.7% |
| Massachusetts | 175,817 | 126,276 | 71.8 |
| Connecticut | 181,177 | 50,989 | 28.1 |
| New York | 2,163,263 | 2,048,792 | 94.7 |
| New Jersey | 770,292 | 579,020 | 75.2 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,016,511 | 919,343 | 90.4 |
| Maryland | 699,479 | 602,473 | 86.1 |
| Washington, D.C. | 537,712 | 537,712 | 100.0 |
| Ohio | 940,477 | 840,192 | 86.6 |
| Michigan | 991,066 | 817,717 | 82.5 |
| Indiana | 357,464 | 249,719 | 69.9 |
| Wisconsin | 128,224 | 106,573 | 83.1 |
| Illinois | 1,425,674 | 1,304,691 | 91.5 |
| Missouri | 480,172 | 416,640 | 96.8 |
| Colorado | 66,411 | 50,046 | 75.4 |
| California | 1,400,143 | 1,205,453 | 86.1 |
| Other States | 556,224 | ----- | ----- |
| Total Non-South | 11,925,795 | 9,855,636 | 82.6 |

between the South and non-South is the principal reason for our drawing the North/South division below Washington, D. C., contrary to Bureau of the Census practice.

Delaware, which our North/South division puts in the North, contrary to Census Bureau practice, does not have an SMSA which qualifies as an urban concentration by our definition. Wilmington, however, is close with a Black population of 48,869. This represents 62.4% of Delaware's Black population. Comparison with the last column of Table 4 shows that Delaware patterns as much like a Northern state as like a Southern state in respect to the urban concentration of its Black population.

Still referring to Table 4, note that there were more Blacks outside the South than in the South; 11,925,795 compared to 10,654,494. In the non-South there were 9,855,636 Blacks in urban concentrations. This was 82.6% of the non-Southern Blacks. In contrast there were only 4,431,298 Blacks in urban concentrations in the South; 41.6% of Southern Blacks. The geographical classification of urban concentrations shown in Table 3 reveals the location of almost the entire non-Southern Black population. The 14 non-Southern states which include urban concentrations, plus Washington, D. C., account for 95.3% of the non-Southern Black population.

The Bureau of the Census reports the following general facts about the education of the Negro population:⁷

⁷Op. Cit., pp. 79-88.

- (1) The percentage of children enrolled in school from 3 thru 15 years old is about the same for Negroes and Whites, with 21% enrolled in preschool (3 & 4 years old), over 80% of 5 year olds in school, and nearly all children of compulsory school age (thru 15) attending school.
- (2) At high school age (14 to 17 years) Blacks were more likely to be two or more years below modal grade level (14.3% of Black males and 5.4% of White males).
- (3) The dropout rate for Blacks (4 to 19 years old) decreased between 1970 and 1971 from 14.6% to 11.1% (i.e., the number not in school who are not high school graduates). The rate for Whites in both years was 9.4%.

Turning now from the nation as a whole to California we see the size and distribution of its Black population as compared to its total population in Table 5.

With 1,400,143 Blacks, California has 6.2% of the nation's Black population. The state is 7.0% Negro compared with 11.1% for the nation and 8.7% for the entire non-South. California has four SMSAs with more than 50,000 Blacks: LA-Long Beach, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, San Diego, and San Francisco-Oakland. These four SMSAs include 86.1% of the state's Black population. Two of these, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Francisco-Oakland, taken together include 78.1% of the state's Black population, with 54.5% in Los Angeles-Long Beach and 23.6% in San Francisco-Oakland. Most of the balance of the state's Negro population was scattered in twelve SMSAs (see Table 5).

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA NEGRO POPULATION

| | Total Population | % Negroes in Pop. | Negro Population | % of Negro Pop. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| California | 19,953,134 | 7.0 | 1,400,143 | 100.0 |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana- Garden Grove | 1,420,386 | 0.7 | 10,179 | 0.7 |
| Bakersfield | 329,162 | 5.7 | 18,637 | 1.3 |
| Fresno | 413,053 | 4.9 | 20,370 | 1.4 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 7,032,075 | 10.8 | 762,844 | 54.5 |
| Modesto | 194,506 | 1.0 | 1,938 | 0.1 |
| Oxnard-Ventura | 376,430 | 1.7 | 6,354 | 0.4 |
| Sacramento | 800,592 | 4.7 | 37,911 | 2.7 |
| Salinas-Monterey | 250,071 | 4.8 | 12,148 | 0.9 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside- Ontario | 1,143,146 | 4.4 | 50,474 | 3.6 |
| San Diego | 1,357,854 | 4.5 | 62,028 | 4.4 |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 3,109,519 | 10.6 | 330,107 | 23.6 |
| San Jose | 1,064,714 | 1.6 | 18,090 | 1.3 |
| Santa Barbara | 264,324 | 2.4 | 6,426 | 0.5 |
| Santa Rosa | 204,885 | 1.0 | 2,108 | 0.1 |
| Stockton | 290,208 | 5.4 | 15,783 | 1.1 |
| Vallejo-Napa | 249,081 | 6.9 | 17,172 | 1.2 |

Available census figures allow us to look at the nativity of the California Negro population in terms of the regional classification used in Table 1 (i.e., the Census Bureau geographical classification, not the one developed in this report). Table 6 shows that, by the Census Bureau geographic classification, 41.0% of the California Negro population was born in the South, 39.8% was born in California, and the remainder is from other areas in the non-South or not reported. The four SMSAs in Table 6 did not vary much from state averages as to the origin of their Negro populations.

Table 7 compares the median educational attainment of the Black, Spanish heritage and total populations of selected areas in California. Blacks attain a lower median grade level than the total population but a higher grade level than the Spanish heritage population. (About 90% of the Black population of California resides in the seven SMSAs listed in Table 7.)

Table 8 shows that there was a higher proportion of elementary age children in the Black population of California than in the total California population. The proportion in the Spanish heritage population was even higher, however. This was true for each of the four urban concentrations in California as well. Absolute numbers of children of the total, Black and Spanish heritage populations that were enrolled in nursery school, kindergarten and the elementary grades (1-8) are also reported in Table 8.

The national and California patterns of Negro residence reported here are intended to provide a basis for further investigation as the

need arises in such connections as collecting data or pinpointing areas with special educational needs.

TABLE 6

ORIGINS OF THE CALIFORNIA BLACK POPULATION

| Area | Place of Birth | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|
| | California | South | Non-South |
| California | 39.8% | 41.0% | 9.0%* |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach | 39.7% | 41.3% | 9.4% |
| San Francisco-Oakland | 40.9% | 39.9% | 6.3% |
| San Diego | 34.7% | 43.7% | 11.9% |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 38.7% | 39.1% | 11.6% |

*Rows do not total 100% because there is a balance which did not report place of birth and a small number of foreign born.

TABLE 7

MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PERSONS 25 AND
OVER BY ETHNIC/RACIAL GROUP FOR SELECTED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

| Area | Total Population | Black Population | Spanish Heritage* Population |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| California (Statewide) | 12.35 | 11.95 | 10.60 |
| Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove SMSA | 12.60 | 12.10 | 11.65 |
| Fresno SMSA | 12.10 | 9.30 | 8.25 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA | 12.40 | 12.10 | 10.70 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA | 12.20 | 11.85 | 9.90 |
| San Diego SMSA | 12.45 | 12.05 | 11.30 |
| San Francisco-Oakland SMSA | 12.50 | 11.35 | 12.05 |
| San Jose SMSA | 12.65 | 12.45 | 10.85 |

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*The Spanish Language/Spanish Surname population. In California (as contrasted with some other states) this population is defined by both language criteria and surname. A detailed analysis of the Spanish heritage population of the U. S. will be presented in another paper.

TABLE 8

PRE-SCHOOL AND EARLY ELEMENTARY AGE CHILDREN BY ETHNIC/RACIAL
GROUP FOR SELECTED GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS (1970)

| California | | Total Population | Spanish Heritage Population | Black Population |
|----------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Ages | | | | |
| All ages | 19,953,134 | 100.0% | 3,101,589 | 1,400,143 |
| 0-5 years | 1,639,818 | 8.2 | 376,709 | 148,676 |
| 5-10 years | 1,926,832 | 9.7 | 405,217 | 172,405 |
| School Enrollment | Total | Spanish Heritage | Black | |
| Nursery School | 152,013 | 22,163 | 13,075 | |
| Kindergarten | 353,916 | 77,295 | 29,615 | |
| In Grades 1-8 | 3,135,376 | 630,032 | 271,719 | |

(Continued)

TABLE 8 (Continued)

Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA.

| Ages | Total Population | Spanish Heritage Population | Black Population |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| All Ages | 7,032,075 | 1,289,311 | 762,844 |
| 0-5 years | 585,259 | 163,451 | 85,316 |
| 5-10 years | 645,847 | 163,088 | 94,134 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | | 12.7 | 11.2 |
| | | 12.6 | 12.3 |

| School Enrollment | Total | Spanish Heritage | Black |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| Nursery School | 56,796 | 8,852 | 6,785 |
| Kindergarten | 117,506 | 30,515 | 15,987 |
| In Grades 1-8 | 1,046,134 | 248,768 | 146,181 |

TABLE 8 (Continued)

San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario SMSA.

| Ages | Total Population | Spanish Heritage Population | Black Population |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| All ages | 1,143,146 | 138,883 | 50,474 |
| 0-5 years | 97,082 | 23,794 | 5,396 |
| 5-10 years | 117,260 | 27,628 | 6,716 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | | 12.6 | 10.7 |
| | | 14.6 | 13.3 |

| School Enrollment | Total | Spanish Heritage | Black |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Nursery School | 7,268 | 1,368 | 528 |
| Kindergarten | 21,281 | 5,240 | 1,177 |
| In Grades 1-8 | 193,387 | 42,408 | 10,819 |

TABLE 8 (Continued)

San Diego SMSA

| Ages | Total Population | Spanish Heritage | Black Population |
|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| All Ages | 1,357,854 | 174,209 | 62,028 |
| 0-5 years | 107,803 | 19,955 | 6,394 |
| 5-10 years | 125,219 | 23,180 | 8,018 |
| | | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | | 11.4 | 10.3 |
| | | 13.3 | 12.9 |

| School Enrollment | Total | Spanish Heritage | Black |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|--------|
| Nursery School | 9,732 | 1,369 | 661 |
| Kindergarten | 23,441 | 4,170 | 1,486 |
| In Grades 1-8 | 205,205 | 37,309 | 12,403 |

TABLE 8 (Continued)

| San Francisco-Oakland SMSA | | Total Population | Spanish Heritage | Black Population |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ages | | | | |
| All ages | 3,109,519 | 100.0% | 363,893 | 330,107 |
| 0-5 years | 231,687 | 7.4 | 37,380 | 32,539 |
| 5-10 years | 271,485 | 8.7 | 41,924 | 38,117 |
| | | | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| | | | 10.3 | 9.9 |
| | | | 11.5 | 11.5 |
| School Enrollment | | Total | Spanish Heritage | Black |
| Nursery School | | 26,530 | 2,955 | 2,934 |
| Kindergarten | | 50,904 | 8,466 | 6,140 |
| In Grades 1-8 | | 440,856 | 64,766 | 61,649 |

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