NHC - YUEN

NEWARK · NEW JERSEY
Population and Labor Force
Spring 1967

JACK CHERNICK

BERNARD P. INDIK

GEORGE STERNLIEB

Research Section Institute of Management and Labor Relations

University Extension Division Rutgers • The State University New Brunswick, New Jersey

In addition to the resources provided by Rutgers • The State University, this study was financed by: The Federal Economic Development Administration through its grantee, the Office of Economic Development of the City of Newark; by the State of New Jersey, Department of Labor and Industry and its Division of Employment Security, and the Department of Community Affairs.

NEWARK·NEW JERSEY
Population and Labor Force
Spring 1967

JACK CHERNICK
Professor and Chairman,
Research Section

BERNARD P. INDIK
Associate Research Specialist
Research Section

GEORGE STERNLIEB
Director, Research Center
Graduate School of Business

Research Section Institute of Management and Labor Relations
University Extension Division Rutgers • The State University New Brunswick, New Jersey
December, 1967

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The survey on which this report is based was an enterprise of major proportions. At various times during the fieldwork phase of the project more than 100 interviewers knocked on the doors of Newark households. A smaller, but still numerous company of data editors, coders, and card-punchers prepared the data for machine tabulation.

Mrs. Mildred Barry, a staff member in the Research Center of the Graduate School of Business, collaborated in those phases of the survey concerned with sample selection and field enumeration. She took major responsibility for recruiting and training interviewers, preparing their assignments, guiding and screening their work in the field, and directing the editing of completed interview schedules.

Mr. Donald Noone and Mr. John Runcie, graduate students in the Rutgers Department of Sociology, devoted many hours to organizing and directing the preparation of the mass of data yielded by the interviews. Both subsequently assisted in the development of aggregate estimates from sample data.

Mrs. Marjorie Watson, secretary of the Research Section, capably handled bookkeeping chores and typing of numerous tables. Mrs. Estelle Blostein contributed to the preparation of coding manuals and assisted in the performance of numerous other tasks. Mrs. Zelda Cohen and Mrs. Kate Tallmadge provided expertise in programming and in steering cards and tapes through the University's Center for Computer and Information Services.

To all of these, and to others too numerous to mention, our grateful acknowledgment is extended.

In the formulation of sample design and in the derivation of the sample, the authors leaned heavily on the advice of Mr. Joseph Waksberg, United States Bureau of the Census. While we thank him for his gracious cooperation, he is, needless to say, in no way responsible for any shortcomings in the conduct of the survey or in the present report.

Mr. Aldo Giacchino, Newark City Planning Officer, and Mr. P. Bernard Nortman, Chief of Newark's Office of Economic Development, and members of their staffs helped in the selection and formulation of several questions designed to yield information particularly relevant to Newark. They also participated in specifying the boundaries of the strata into which Newark was divided for purposes of the survey.

The project was undertaken at the suggestion of Dr. Harry Stark, who indicated the general scope and purpose of the survey but did not participate directly in the design and execution of the work. He read the first draft of the report and assisted in its revision.

THE AUTHORS

November 10, 1967

PREFACE

This survey project was begun in the summer of 1966 and completed in the fall of 1967. The actual collection of information in the field was concentrated in the spring of 1967 and was preceded by long months of sample design and preparation and was followed by the arduous task of data processing and analysis.

The project was undertaken by Rutgers, The State University, both for its intrinsic academic value and as a community service. It represents part of a continuing effort to apply scholarly resources to the enlargement of our understanding and, at the same time, to provide basic information to the action programs which are aimed at the resolution of urban problems.

The survey project had its origin four years ago in an effort to establish an estimated unemployment rate for the City of Newark, whose current labor force characteristics were masked in the only available official data for the total three-county job market area of Union, Morris, and Essex Counties. I had the privilege of working with officials of the City and the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry in the development of estimates which eventually resulted in establishing Newark's eligibility for assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act. The need for a household survey was then recognized, but none was attempted.

In the summer of 1966, renewed interest on my part resulted from a visit to the Utah Department of Employment Security, where I learned of the household survey experiments being conducted there. A special note of thanks is due Mr. Sherrill Neville, their Research Director, for an example which renewed our determination to apply the same effort to Newark.

Rutgers found ready support from the earlier collaborators in Trenton and Newark. Commissioner Raymond F. Male of the Department of Labor and Industry lent his immediate support, both with resources and the encouragement of Mr. George McGuinness, the Department's Chief Fiscal and Personnel Officer. Similar aid came from the New Jersey Office of Economic Opportunity, in the Department of Community Affairs, through the kind response of Mr. Joel Sterns and Mr. Frederick Schenck. These resources were used to support the initial development of the project.

At the time of the data collection in the spring, Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio and his staff made available funds from the Economic Development Administration of The U.S. Commerce Department. Mr. Peter J. Flynn, that federal agency's New Jersey field representative, lent his good offices on this occasion as he had done four years earlier when the city's eligibility for assistance was established.

During the summer, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry once again provided financial support for analytical work through the Division of Employment Security, whose Director, Mr. Edward Hall, and Research Chief, Mr. Walter Chartier, have long participated in such joint efforts with the University.

To all of these agencies and individuals we offer grateful acknowledgement for their financial sponsorship and assistance in many forms, which provided an essential supplement to the University's resources.

I accept responsibility for any limitations inherent in the scope of the survey. Many other useful questions might have been asked, but we had agreed to follow as closely as possible the content and methods of the monthly *Current Population Survey* by the United States Census Bureau in order to insure maximum comparability. We concentrated on labor force characteristics since employment and unemployment evidence is so commonly used to determine economic health and eligibility for program assistance.

Now that the basic investment in establishing a household sample for New Jersey's major city has been made, we can look forward to the possibility of future surveys to develop primary evidence, not previously available on a current basis, in the same and in new subject areas, as well as in new geographic areas where the techniques established may be effective.

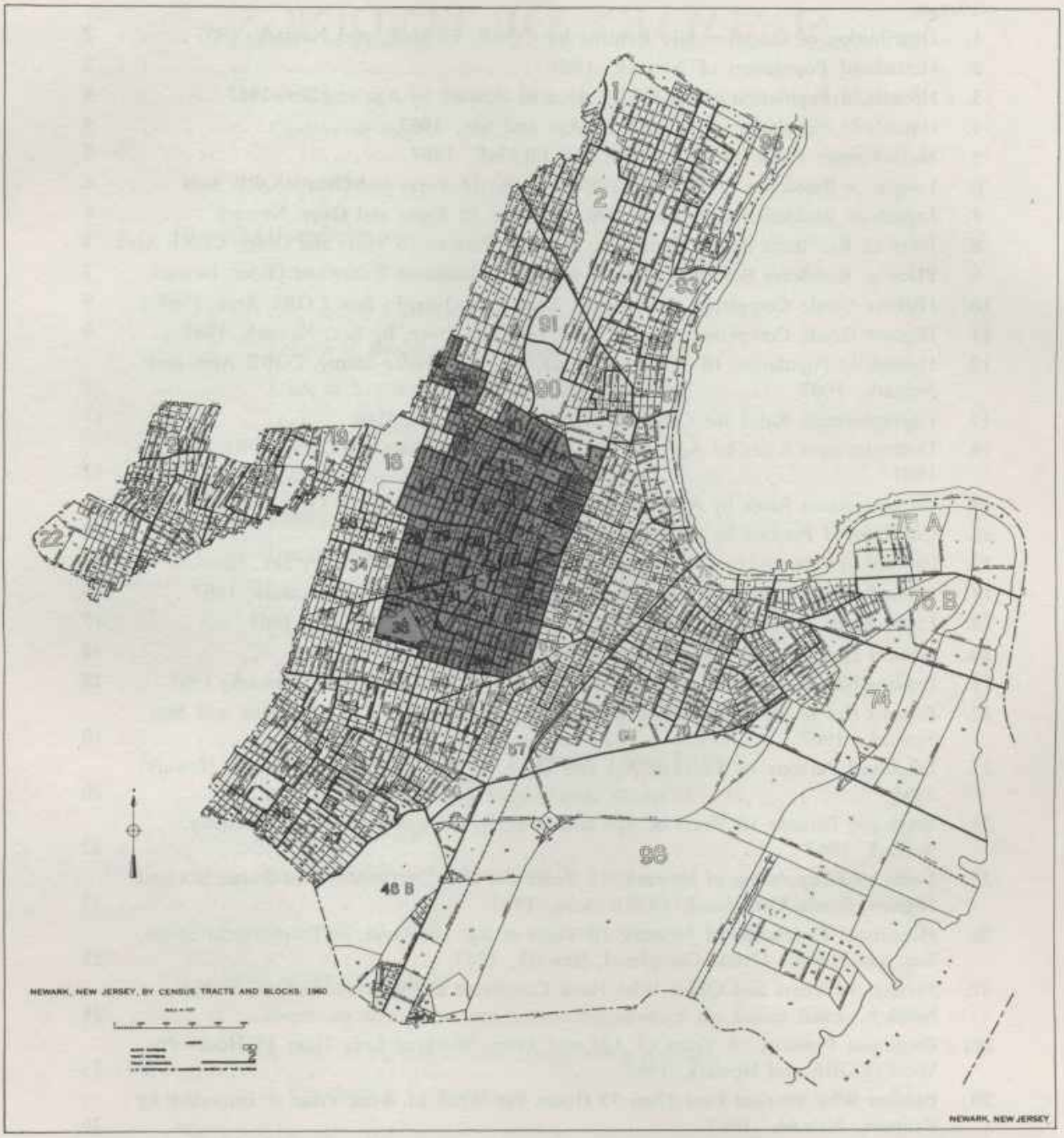
The project was conceived and executed prior to the manifestations of massive urban distress in the summer of 1967, and neither the basic design nor the analysis was modified in consequence. However, the survey was initiated with the deliberate intent of developing factual evidence, long recognized as essential but hitherto unavailable, directly related to the diagnosis and amelioration of the civic ills of which the past summer's disturbances were symptomatic.

The findings presented here have added significance in view of events subsequent to the survey's inception; however, a word of caution is in order. They evaluate and make specific conditions previously recognized in general terms, but do not in themselves provide explanations or remedies. Nevertheless, if the data generated contribute to understanding and constructive response, the project's purpose will be more than fulfilled.

HARRY F. STARK
ASSISTANT DEAN
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES



The CORE is defined as the 25 central Newark 1960 Census tracts.
The FRAME is defined as the remaining 75 Census tracts.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

I. *Population*

1. The household population* of Newark as of the spring of 1967 is estimated at 402,000, a slight gain from 397,000 as of the census of April 1960. (Table 2.)

2. Negroes now comprise 52 percent of the population of Newark compared with 34 percent in 1960. (Table 2.)

3. There are about 38,000 persons of Spanish-speaking origin in the City — nearly 10 percent of the population. (Table 2.)

4. Within the City, 84 percent of the population in the 25 CORE census tracts are Negro, and in the surrounding FRAME of 75 census tracts, 41 percent of the population are Negro. (Table 2 and map.)

5. The proportion of children in the Negro population is about double that in the white population of Newark. About 43 percent of the Negro population are under 16, and only 8 percent are over 54. In the white households, 22 percent are under 16 and 27 percent are over 54. (Table 4.)

6. In the CORE area nearly half the Negro population are under 16, and almost a third of the white population are over 54. (Table 3.)

7. Of those in the population 21 and over, whites constitute about 47 percent; Negroes, 45 percent; and persons of Spanish-speaking origin, about 8 percent. (Table 4.)

8. About 40 percent of Negroes over 15 have lived in Newark less than 11 years, compared with about 18 percent for the white population. (Table 7.)

9. The largest percentage increase in recent in-migration is among persons of Spanish-speaking origin. Data on length of residence in Newark suggest that the annual rate of in-migration among Negroes has declined slightly in the last several years. (Table 7.)

10. In the over-25 age group, half of the white males, nearly two-thirds of the Negro males, and over 70 percent of persons of Spanish-speaking origin have not completed high school. (Table 11.)

---

*The household population should not be confused with the total population which was 405,220 as of the 1960 Census. The 1960 household population of 396,562 excluded about 8,600 persons living in institutions, dormitories, or other places of public accommodation. In this report *population* refers to household population unless otherwise indicated. (See footnote, p.3.)

11. Among persons with no more than an eighth-grade education, whites tend to be older persons, while Negroes and those of Spanish-speaking origin are relatively young. Among whites, 63 percent of those with no more than an eighth-grade education were over 55, compared with 35 percent among Negroes, and 12 percent of those of Spanish-speaking origin. (Table 27.)

12. Residents of the CORE area have completed less formal education than have residents of Newark as a whole. This finding holds for all three ethnic groups in the CORE, and for men and women. (Tables 10 and 11.)

II. *Unemployment*

1. An estimated 9.1 percent of the civilian labor force of Newark are unemployed (spring of 1967). The unemployment rate is 11.5 percent among Negroes and 6 percent among the white population. The unemployment rate for "Others" (mostly those of Spanish-speaking ancestry) is about 13 percent. (Table 13.)

2. Unemployment in the CORE area of the City is 12.4 percent, compared with 8.4 percent in the surrounding FRAME. (Table 13.) Of the City's estimated 14,500 unemployed, about 4,000 are in the CORE. (Table 12.)

3. For every age bracket, except between 55 and 64 years, Negro unemployment rates are higher than the comparable figures for whites. This is particularly true for the younger age categories. (Table 15.)

4. Unemployment rates among young men 16-19 years of age are estimated to be about 38 percent for Negroes and 26 percent for whites. (Table 15.)

5. Unemployment rates among young women 20-24 years of age are estimated to be about 23 percent for Negroes and less than 7 percent for whites. (Table 15.)

6. The last job of almost two-thirds of the unemployed was in semi-skilled or unskilled occupational groups. (Table 16.)

III. *Labor Force Participation*

1. Labor force participation rates are higher for the Negro population as a whole than for the white population, but are slightly lower for males in the age brackets 25-54 and 55-64 years. (Tables 18 and 19.)

2. Among women of Spanish-speaking ancestry, labor force participation is substantially lower than for the Negro and white females. (Table 19.)

3. Nearly five out of ten white males who are not in the labor force are retired, another three out of ten are going to school, and two out of ten are unable to work. Among Negro males not in the labor force, four out of ten are going to school, with another four out of ten unable to work (mostly due to ill health), and less than two of ten are retired. (Table 20.)

IV. *Employment Patterns*

1. Forty-three percent of employed white men work in white-collar occupations and 46 percent are in blue-collar jobs. Among employed Negro men, less than 20 percent are in white-collar jobs, while 70 percent are in blue-collar occupations. (Table 23.)

2. Among white women, over 60 percent of those employed are in white-collar fields as against 25 percent for Negro women. Nine percent of white and 34 percent of Negro women are service workers. Over 15 percent of Newark's employed Negro women work as domestics in private households. (Table 23.)

3. White employed persons are more uniformly spread throughout the major industrial categories. Negroes show some concentration in manufacturing.

4. Approximately half of resident Negro employed persons work in jobs located outside of the City of Newark. Among resident white employed persons, 60 percent of the men and almost 80 percent of the women work in the City. (Table 31.)

V. *Family Income*

Roughly 17 percent of Newark's households reported family incomes of less than $3,000 a year in 1966. The 1966 proportion under $3,000 was 24 percent for the CORE area. In Newark as a whole, the proportion under $3,000 was 13 percent for white families, 20 percent for Negro families, and 11 percent for "Other." (Table 32.)

I. Introduction

Five years ago the President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics concluded: "State and local labor force statistics are neither as accurate nor as complete as those on the national level. To judge by comments made to the Committee, there is probably no element in our system of labor force reports which is more in need of improvement."*

The Committee recommended that "The Department of Labor should be charged with the responsibility for research on ways of improving the methods used by state and local labor market analysts and increasing the amount and quality of data available to them on the characteristics of their own comparable areas. Such research should include a program of sample household surveys in a number of areas, each selected as typical of a larger group."**

These recommendations, insofar as they called for sample household surveys, have not yet been implemented. Several scattered surveys have been made, but no regular program of data collection has been introduced.***

While the provision of data has remained inadequate, the need for accurate information has increased substantially. The need has been particularly marked in the City of Newark. Estimates of employment and unemployment, based on the three-county labor market area of which the City is a part, cannot be taken to represent conditions in Newark. Equally important for public policy purposes, the City itself is composed of disparate segments displaying great variability in labor force characteristics. The present survey was conducted precisely to fill gaps in essential current information.

The objective of the research effort described here is a general description of overall conditions of the labor force in the City of Newark, with special emphasis on the CORE area of the City—the cluster of 25 Census tracts which embody in concentrated form the major problems of the central city. In this report data are presented both for the CORE area and the City as a whole. The sample and procedures used were designed to enable valid generalizations to be made both for the City and for the sub-area.*

Organization of the survey began in September 1966. Field interviewing was concentrated in April and May and was completed in early June of 1967. Thus, the data represent a description of the population and labor force of Newark prevailing in the spring of 1967.

Outline of the Report

After briefly describing the distribution of interview returns by area, the study centers on the changing character of Newark's population. This section also includes a discussion of the relative number of Negro females to males in the City in certain age categories. Analysis is then undertaken of the length of residence in Newark, the place of prior residence, and the formal educational attainment of the population.

The second major section of the report is devoted to an analysis of employment and unemployment by race, sex, and age. Of special concern here is the extent of the unemployment problem in the City, with particular attention directed toward differences associated with race and age. The occupations of the unemployed in their last jobs and the methods they use in searching for work are categorized in this section.

---

*President's Committee to Appraise Employment and Unemployment Statistics, *Measuring Employment and Unemployment*, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1962. p. 23.

**Ibid. p. 195.

***United States Department of Labor, *A Sharper Look at Unemployment in U.S. Cities and Slums*, A Summary Report Submitted to the President by the Secretary of Labor (1967).

*See Appendix A for a detailed discussion of methods used. The interview followed the questionnaire in use by the *Current Population Survey* of the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1967, to which were added questions dealing with place of work, length of residence in Newark, and method by which employed persons secured their jobs.

Subsequent tables are devoted to an analysis of the relationship between education and employment, and of the distribution of employed persons as between full- and part-time work. Data are then presented which show the location of jobs held by employed persons in Newark and the occupations and industry groups in which they work, among other characteristics of employed and unemployed persons in the labor market.

The limited data available from the survey on distribution of income among families in Newark are discussed, along with unemployment rates and the underutilization of the labor force. Finally, a more general discussion is included, with particular attention paid to persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry.

In conducting a household survey, the number and condition of vacant units can be identified and estimated. Although an analysis of vacancy data was not planned as an integral component of the survey, the general significance of the housing problem indicated that some effort to refine and interpret the available information would be useful. The analysis of housing unit vacancies is presented as Appendix B, page 38.

II. The Interview

For the sample as a whole, a completion rate of 73 percent was achieved. (Table 1.) Slightly less than 10 percent of the sample households refused to be interviewed, while 17.3 percent were not at home after three or more calls. A somewhat higher degree of success was achieved for the CORE area than for the FRAME. Analysis of refusals indicates that the higher rate of refusal in the FRAME is substantially due to the fact that white persons, particularly elderly whites, more frequently refused to be interviewed. The higher proportion of "not at homes" in the FRAME should be noted. It reflects the comparative efficiency of repeated call-backs in the relatively small area of the CORE as contrasted with the logistical problems of call-backs in the FRAME. While in both areas a minimum of three calls was made on every household, the number of repeated calls in the CORE frequently went up to six or seven. The completion rate is roughly comparable to that achieved in similar studies conducted by the United States Department of Labor in such areas as Central Harlem, East Harlem, and Bedford Stuyvesant in New York City, and in the slum districts of Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Phoenix, St. Louis, San Antonio, and San Francisco.*

Table 1 does not show an analysis of sample cases in which housing units were found to be vacant. (See Appendix B on page 38.)

III. The Population

In this section the total household population of Newark is examined in absolute terms, and then the change in racial distribution of the population is considered. After an analysis of age and sex distribution, the patterns of migration into Newark are explored. Data are presented in respect to the number of mi-

*New York Times, March 16, 1967.

TABLE 1

DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNS BY CORE, FRAME, AND NEWARK, 1967

	Core [1]		Frame [2]		Newark	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Completed	1,642	76.6	1,149	68.5	2,791	73.0
Refused [3]	183	8.5	188	11.2	371	9.7
Not at home [4]	320	14.9	341	20.3	661	17.3
Total	2,145	100.0	1,678	100.0	3,823	100.0

[1] The *Core* is defined as the following 25 Newark 1960 Census tracts: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 82, 83, and 84. This is a contiguous area in the heart of the City that incorporates the target area for the Model Cities proposal of the City of Newark.

[2] The *Frame* is defined as the remaining 75 Census tracts of the City of Newark.

[3] *Refused* is defined as those households where the interviewer was *refused* an interview.

[4] *Not at home* is defined as those households where after several attempts the interviewer was unable to find an eligible respondent at home.

grants, changes in their proportion over the last two decades, and place of residence before coming to Newark. The closing comments in this section are devoted to the educational attainments of Newark's population.

Household Population Trends

Newark's population decreased between 1950 and 1960; the household* population dropped from 417,000 to 397,000 in the course of the decade. The estimate of Newark's population derived from the present survey offers reason to believe that the decline has been arrested. As shown in Table 2, the household population of the City in 1967 is estimated to be 402,000.

But the household population estimates mask very significant changes in the composition of the City's population. As Table 2 indicates, the Negro population of Newark has passed the 50 percent mark. It should be noted that the Bureau of the Census estimated the 1965 population of Newark to be 47 percent Negro.** The white population is now less than 40 percent of the total, with the "Other" groups (largely persons of Spanish-speaking origin—see footnote with Table 2) constituting slightly under 10 percent.

Assessment of the growth in the segment of the population of Spanish-speaking origin may be based on the fact that, according to the 1960 Census, there were 9,698 persons in Newark who were identified either as born in Puerto Rico or of Puerto Rican parentage. While in addition to this number there may have been a small number of Cubans, this would probably have been, at the time, a negligible group. The equivalent count in 1967 composes slightly less than 10 percent of the population of the City, or a total of 38,310 persons, a small proportion of which are Orientals. While the size of the sample is inadequate to permit precision on the point, it is clear that some of the increase is due to the influx into Newark of a sizable contingent of Cuban refugees.* The bulk of those we have identified as of Spanish ancestry are located outside the CORE area. A substantial number of hitherto completely Negro areas in part are occupied now by people of Puerto Rican backgrounds.

In the CORE area less than 10 percent of the population is white, containing an estimated total of 9,900. This contrasts sharply with the data of the 1960 Census. In the CORE area at that time, the white population was 31,843; the Negro population was 68,087. More than two-thirds of the whites have moved out of the CORE but have been more than replaced, however, by

*In order to insure a uniform base for comparing the earlier Census compilations with estimates based on the present survey, "household" population is used rather than "total" population. The latter includes persons in institutions, dormitories, etc., which were not enumerated in the Newark survey. The decline in Newark's "total" population in the decade was from 437,000 in 1950 to 405,000 in 1960. Cf. *Census of Population: 1950*, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Volume II, New Jersey, Table 34, p. 70. Also *Census of Population: 1960* Volume I New Jersey, Table 31, p. 141.

It should be noted, however, that in comparisons involving trends in population by race and age, the absence of detail for the "household" population in the 1960 Census compilations makes it necessary to use the "total" population as the comparison base.

**See *Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States*, Bureau of Labor Statistics — Bureau of the Census, Oct. 1967. p.11.

*The United States Justice Department, Immigration and Naturalization Service (Newark office), indicates that in 1966 there were 34,876 Cubans in New Jersey. However, precise data are not available for Newark.

TABLE 2

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF NEWARK, 1967 [1]

	Core		Frame		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White	9,869	9.6	143,973	48.1	153,842	38.3
Negro	86,479	84.0	123,437	41.3	209,916	52.2
Other	6,622	6.4	31,688	10.6	38,310	9.5
Total	102,970	100.0	299,098	100.0	402,068	100.0

[1] This is a summary table based on the data obtained in the sample survey using the methods described in detail in the methodology section of this report. Definitions of the categories "White" and "Other" differ from the comparable Census classifications. In reporting detailed population characteristics, the latter distinguish only "White" and "Nonwhite" categories. The Census definition of "White" includes most persons of Puerto Rican and Cuban origins; Orientals and members of other races are included with Negroes in the "Nonwhite" category. Since we were particularly interested in the growth of the number of Puerto Rican, Cuban, and other Spanish-speaking persons, who, together, form the majority of a relatively new segment of the population of Newark, the category "Other" was defined to include these groups as well as a very small number of Orientals. In this report the classification "Negro" includes only Americans of that racial group.

TABLE 3

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF THE CORE AREA OF NEWARK BY AGE AND SEX, 1967[1]

Age (Years)	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
	White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
15 and under	1,077	21.7	20,136	51.0	1,769	51.2	825	16.8	20,987	44.6	1,463	46.3	1,902	19.3	41,123	47.5	3,232	48.8
16 – 19	474	9.5	2,542	6.4	281	8.1	446	9.1	2,874	6.1	362	11.4	920	9.3	5,416	6.3	643	9.7
20 – 21	95	1.9	616	1.6	161	4.7	203	4.2	1,136	2.4	147	4.7	298	3.0	1,752	2.0	308	4.7
22 – 24	135	2.7	1,175	3.0	202	5.8	148	3.0	1,902	4.1	187	5.9	283	2.9	3,077	3.6	389	5.9
25 – 54	1,704	34.2	11,904	30.1	938	27.1	1,676	34.3	16,081	34.3	884	27.9	3,380	34.3	27,985	32.4	1,822	27.5
55 – 64	690	13.9	1,763	4.5	101	2.9	704	14.4	1,888	4.0	107	3.4	1,394	14.1	3,651	4.2	208	3.1
65 and over	799	16.1	1,353	3.4	6	0.2	893	18.2	2,122	4.5	14	0.4	1,692	17.1	3,475	4.0	20	0.3
Total	4,974	100.0	39,489	100.0	3,458	100.0	4,895	100.0	46,990	100.0	3,164	100.0	9,869	100.0	86,479	100.0	6,622	100.0
		(374)[2]		(2,969)		(260)		(368)		(3,533)		(238)		(742)		(6,502)		(498)

[1] Estimation procedures for this table are shown in the methodology section (Appendix A).

[2] In this table and those which follow the sample size on which estimates were based is shown in parentheses at the bottom of the percent columns.

an increase in Negro population and of persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry.

During the past seven years the exodus of whites from the FRAME has been very great. Even if the bulk of those groups which are indicated as "Other" is added to the figures for whites, an exodus of at least 40,000 whites from the FRAME would still be certain. It is now the FRAME which is losing more in absolute number of whites than the CORE.

Age and Sex Distributions

Tables 3 and 4 indicate by sex and race, the age divisions of Newark's population. The high proportion of Negro children is clearly shown in Table 4: 42.7 percent of Newark's Negroes are 15 years of age and under, almost double the percentage of whites in the same age bracket. On the other hand, of that part of the population 21 and over (approximately 228,800), 47 percent are white, 45 percent are Negro, and 8 percent are of Spanish-speaking ancestry. Furthermore, a quarter of the City's whites are 55 and over, as contrasted with less than 8 percent of the Negroes. The "Other" category, composed largely of persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry, is more comparable in age distribution to Negroes than it is to other whites.

The importance to the City of the age distributions cannot be exaggerated. The challenge imposed on its schools is clear. The nonwhite community must cope with a family composition in which a high proportion

TABLE 4

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF NEWARK BY AGE AND SEX, 1967[1]

Age (Years)	MALE						FEMALE						TOTAL					
	White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
15 and under	17,208	23.3	44,274	46.7	8,232	43.3	16,612	20.8	45,411	39.5	7,698	39.9	33,820	22.0	89,685	42.7	15,930	41.7
16 – 19	5,354	7.3	5,838	6.1	1,720	9.0	5,207	6.5	7,822	6.8	1,915	9.9	10,561	6.9	13,660	6.5	3,635	9.5
20 – 21	1,895	2.6	2,062	2.2	622	3.3	2,438	3.0	4,022	3.5	549	2.8	4,333	2.8	6,084	2.9	1,171	3.0
22 – 24	3,039	4.1	4,241	4.5	951	5.0	2,911	3.6	7,086	6.2	1,050	5.5	5,950	3.9	11,327	5.4	2,001	5.2
25 – 54	27,085	36.6	31,567	33.2	5,658	29.8	30,541	38.3	41,761	36.3	6,235	32.3	57,626	37.4	73,328	35.0	11,893	31.0
55 – 64	8,589	11.6	4,192	4.4	791	4.1	10,345	12.9	4,834	4.2	1,027	5.3	18,934	12.3	9,026	4.3	1,818	4.7
65 and over	10,673	14.5	2,741	2.9	1,042	5.5	11,945	14.9	4,065	3.5	820	4.3	22,618	14.7	6,806	3.2	1,862	4.9
Total	73,843	100.0	94,915	100.0	19,016	100.0	79,999	100.0	115,001	100.0	19,294	100.0	153,842	100.0	209,916	100.0	38,310	100.0
		(1,578)		(3,938)		(532)		(1,681)		(4,722)		(520)		(3,259)		(8,660)		(1,052)

[1] See methodology section (Appendix A).

TABLE 5

MALE/FEMALE RATIO BY AGE
CORE AND FRAME, 1967

Age	CORE		FRAME	
	White Male/Female Ratio	Negro Male/Female Ratio	White Male/Female Ratio	Negro Male/Female Ratio
16 – 19	1.063	.885	1.025	.666
20 – 24	.655	.590	.941	.559
25 – 54	1.017	.740	.879	.766
55 – 64	.980	.934	.819	.825
65 and over	.895	.638	.893	.714

is not of working age. However, the problems of the white are quite different; the largest single age categories are in the 25 to 54 range—the peak working age. While there are, no doubt, problems in respect to support of the elderly, white families are less burdened by the number of children of school age. It is clear also, even assuming no substantial migration, that the proportion of Negroes in the City is likely to increase as a function of the population of child-bearing age.

The relative differences in the age distributions of whites and Negroes in Newark are accentuated in the CORE area. (Table 3.) The white CORE population is comparatively aged—31.2 percent are 55 and over. This contrasts with only 8.2 percent of the Negroes who are 55 and over. On the other hand, only 19.3 percent of white persons in the CORE are 15 and under, while the equivalent figure for Negroes is 47.5 percent.

Analysis of the population distributions in Tables 3 and 4 reveals several apparent imbalances in the proportion of Negro males to females. With regard to totals for Newark as a whole, the estimates indicate that there are approximately 92 white males for every 100 white females in the population and 82 Negro males for every 100 Negro females. These differences are not uniformly distributed throughout the age range. In Table 5, male-female ratios are presented by sex and age for both CORE and FRAME. This table indicates that for every thousand Negro females, age 20-24, either in the CORE or in the FRAME, there are fewer than 600 Negro males in the same age category. This imbalance is shared by the white groups in the CORE. This being so, the survey data may well be measuring the impact of poverty rather than of color. In any case, the male/female ratios for Negroes from 16 through 54 are substantially lower than those for whites. If the number of Negro females reported in the study is taken as a base, and then the number of Negro males is estimated by age group based on white sex ratios, there would be approximately 12,000 missing Negro men.*

There is evidence that the phenomenon referred to has been accentuated over time. In the 1950 Census, for example, there were 36,259 males to 39,368 females in the nonwhite population of Newark. Even then, however, there was a serious imbalance in the 20- to 24-year range with the numbers being respectively 2,860 males to 3,847 females, or a ratio of 743 males to 1,000 females. According to the 1940 Census, there were 21,734 male Negroes reported as against 24,026 females. In the 20 to 24 bracket the figures were 1,654 to 2,187, or a ratio of 756 to 1,000. In sum, there has been a substantial widening in the nonwhite male/female ratio in the 20- to 24-year age bracket over the last several decades.

---

*It is possible that interviews failed to enumerate all persons in the relevant age categories. Household members may have reasons for failing to list all their members due to welfare laws or other factors. The present survey yielded no basis for estimating the extent of undercounting for the above reasons. It may be noted, however, that similar problems of enumeration have been experienced in surveys conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census and the United States Department of Labor.

Study of relative mortality rates yielded no differences. It was not possible to secure information adequate to permit exploration of differential rates of military service of whites and Negroes as a possible explanation of the sex ratios disclosed by the survey.

TABLE 6

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN NEWARK, 1967 [1]

PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, CORE AREA

Race	Length of Residence in Newark													
	Under 2 Yrs.		2-5 yrs.		6-10 yrs.		11-20 yrs.		21-30 yrs.		Over 30		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White	462	5.8	359	4.5	613	7.7	1,091	13.7	1,091	13.7	4,351	54.6	7,967	100.0 (329)
Negro	2,177	4.8	5,670	12.5	7,710	17.0	13,425	29.6	8,028	17.7	8,346	18.4	45,356	100.0 (2754)
Other	420	12.4	1,054	31.1	1,096	32.3	800	23.6	6	0.2	14	0.4	3,390	100.0 (169)
Total	3,059	5.4	7,083	12.5	9,419	16.6	15,316	27.0	9,125	16.1	12,711	22.4	56,713	100.0 (3252)

[1] Percentages shown are derived from completed interviews only. Frequencies were estimated by applying the indicated percentages to the household population 16 years and over as shown in Table 3.

Length of Residence in Newark

What is happening to rates of migration into the City of Newark? Tables 6 and 7 provide a partial answer to this most difficult question for the City of Newark and for the CORE area. Data are shown on the length of residence in Newark of the household population 16 years and over. The first point to note is that more than 40 percent of the Negroes in Newark have lived there less than 11 years. The comparable figure for whites is 17.5 percent. It is the new groups in the City, combined under "Other," which are showing the largest recent in-migration pattern, corroborating the increase in total number of these citizens of the City as indicated in the preceding tables on total population.

Annual in-migration figures derived from the data shown present fairly clear evidence that in the last two years the influx of Negroes into Newark has slowed somewhat. Allowing for the possibility that the "Under Two Years" residence period really amounts to only 18 months, the annual average inflow for this period would be about 4,300 persons. For those claiming two- to five-years residence, however, in-migration would average about 6,600 persons per year.

If Negro migration into the City as a whole is compared with that into the CORE area, it is clear that it is the areas outside the CORE which have been attracting the greater proportion of relatively new migrants over the past ten years. This is also true for the "Other" group.

TABLE 7

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN NEWARK, 1967 [1]

PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

NEWARK

Race	Length of Residence in Newark													
	Under 2 yrs.		2-5 yrs.		6-10 yrs.		11-20 yrs.		21-30 yrs.		Over 30		Total	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White	5,280	4.4	6,746	5.6	9,017	7.5	22,157	18.5	20,477	17.1	56,345	46.9	120,022	100.0 (1663)
Negro	6,445	5.4	19,672	16.3	22,161	18.4	34,240	28.5	19,334	16.1	18,379	15.3	120,231	100.0 (3714)
Other	4,313	19.3	8,137	36.3	5,103	22.8	3,781	16.9	424	1.9	622	2.8	22,380	100.0 (366)
Total	16,038	6.1	34,555	13.2	36,281	13.8	60,178	22.9	40,235	15.3	75,346	28.7	262,633	100.0 (5743)

[1] Percentages shown are derived from completed interviews only. Frequencies were estimated by applying the indicated percentages to the household population 16 years and over as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 8

PLACE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO NEWARK
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER
CORE AREA

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	White		Negro[1]		Other		Total	
	Number[2]	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Always resided in Newark	3,905	49.0	7,711	17.0	41	1.2	11,657	20.6
Came to Newark from:								
Other New Jersey points	1,330	16.7	5,125	11.3	102	3.0	6,557	11.6
New York, Pa., New England states	980	12.3	4,263	9.4	909	26.8	6,152	10.8
Del., Va., W. Va., Md., Wash., D.C.	223	2.8	5,261	11.6	0	0.0	5,484	9.7
Ga., Ala., N.C., S.C., Fla.	175	2.2	21,363	47.1	41	1.2	21,579	38.0
Miss., La., Ark., Tenn., Ky.	0	0.0	408	0.9	20	0.6	428	0.8
Other U.S. (N. Central, Middle, Far West)	151	1.9	1,134	2.5	102	3.0	1,387	2.4
Puerto Rico	24	0.3	0	0.0	1,843	54.4	1,867	3.3
Foreign Country	1,179	14.8	91	0.2	332	9.8	1,602	2.8
Total	7,967	100.0	45,356	100.0	3,390	100.0	56,713	100.0
		(318)		(2,635)		(164)		(3,117)

[1] In the percentages shown, an adjustment for "not at home" non-interviews was made in the estimates for place of residence of Negroes prior to coming to Newark. All other percentage estimates are based on completed interviews only.

[2] Frequencies were derived by applying the indicated percentages to the population figures shown in Table 3.

TABLE 9

PLACE OF RESIDENCE BEFORE COMING TO NEWARK
PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER
NEWARK

PLACE OF RESIDENCE	White		Negro[1]		Other		Total	
	Number[2]	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.	Number	Pct.
Always resided in Newark	53,433	44.5	20,889	17.4	459	2.1	74,781	28.5
Came to Newark from:								
Other New Jersey points	23,405	19.5	14,709	12.2	1,014	4.5	39,128	14.9
New York, Pa., New England states	19,245	16.0	11,226	9.3	2,846	12.7	33,317	12.7
Del., Va., W. Va., Md., Wash., D.C.	671	0.6	12,299	10.2	0	0.0	12,970	4.9
Ga., Ala., N.C., S.C., Fla.	1,520	1.3	54,833	45.7	554	2.5	56,907	21.7
Miss., La., Ark., Tenn., Ky.	224	0.2	1,681	1.4	20	0.1	1,925	0.7
Other U.S. (N. Central, Middle, Far West)	2,616	2.2	4,129	3.4	824	3.7	7,569	2.9
Puerto Rico	136	0.1	0	0.0	10,615	47.4	10,751	4.1
Foreign Country	18,772	15.6	465	0.4	6,048	27.0	25,285	9.6
Total	120,022	100.0	120,231	100.0	22,380	100.0	262,633	100.0
		(1,594)		(3,568)		(350)		(5,512)

[1] In the percentages shown, an adjustment for "not at home" non-interviews was made in the estimates for place of residence of Negroes prior to coming to Newark. All other percentage estimates are based on completed interviews only.

[2] Frequencies were derived by applying the indicated percentages to the population figures shown in Table 4.

Place of Residence Before Coming to Newark

In the CORE area (Table 8) only 17 percent of Negroes and a very small number among the "Other" group have always resided in Newark, as contrasted with nearly half of the whites. The bulk of white residents either came from other New Jersey points or represent immigration from abroad, with a substantial proportion from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. Among Negroes, on the other hand, nearly half came from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida. Only 11 percent came from other New Jersey points; a similar proportion came from Delaware, West Virginia, Maryland and Washington, D.C. In the "Other" group, as is to be expected, over half came from Puerto Rico, while some 27 percent came from New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. Interestingly, when the "Other" group is taken for the City as a whole (Table 9), 27 percent reported a foreign country as their place of residence before coming to Newark. In effect, the bulk of the Cubans, among recent arrivals, is located in areas of the City outside of the CORE.

Highest Grade Completed

In comparing Tables 10 and 11, persons 25 and over in the CORE area generally show lower average levels of education than do persons 25 and over in the entire City. The data for Newark as a whole show that nearly a third of the white population have less than ninth grade educations, and the situation is somewhat similar among Negroes. Though generalizations with respect to "Other" groups must take into account the relatively small size sample, the poor educational background is even more pronounced among this category. For "Other" groups, half the males and nearly 60 percent of the females have completed less than the ninth grade.

At the other end of the spectrum for those who have either some college or have completed college, more than one out of five of the white males have at least some college, with the equivalent figure for white females being roughly half that. For Negroes, on the other hand, the figures for both sexes are much lower. Only 7.3 percent of the male Negro population of the city have either some college or completed college, and 8.1 percent of the Negro females have accomplished the same level. It is significant that post-high school education is more frequent among Negro females than among Negro males.

A glance at the median levels of education indicates little difference between whites and Negroes in Newark, while "Other" groups have substantially less education than either. In part, this underestimates the scope of the Negroes' problem. The whites of lower educational attainment are typically the remainder of older immigrant groups. Their participation in the labor force is either assured because of prior experience and contacts, or is already at an end. On the other hand, the Negroes and "Other" groups of lower educational attainment tend to be substantially younger individuals. (Table 27.)

These people have a lengthy work life ahead of them. Whether they will be successful in finding permanent work depends substantially upon improvement in their educational attainments. Prior studies conducted at Rutgers* have concluded that even the educational attainments as indicated here must be substantially discounted, because reading levels generally were several years below the highest grade completed.

IV. Unemployment In Newark

How many and what proportion of the population of Newark are unemployed? What jobs are held by those employed? What reasons are offered for not working by those who are out of the labor force? The study survey findings provide some insights into the answers to these important questions.

It should be noted that the definition of unemployment used here is the one used since January, 1967, in the *Current Population Survey of the United States Bureau of the Census* and reported monthly in *Employment and Earnings* by the United States Department of Labor.**

Table 12 contains a summary compilation of estimates of labor force status of the Newark population in the spring of 1967. Some of the frequencies shown will differ somewhat from those which result from adjustments noted in the following tables which categorize unemployment rates and labor force participation rates.

---

*Chernick, J., Indik, B.P., and Craig R., *The Selection of Trainees Under MDTA*, Research Section, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers—The State University, 1966.
Smith, G.M., *On The Welfare*, Research Section, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers—The State University, 1967.

**Unemployed persons 16 and over did not work during the week prior to interview, made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and were available for work during the week prior to the interview (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work but were not looking for work because they (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

TABLE 10

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, CORE AREA, 1967[1]

Highest Grade Completed[2]	White				Negro				Other				Total			
	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.
Less than 8	693	21.7	710	21.7	3,756	25.0	4,532	22.6	442	42.3	537	53.4	4,891	25.4	5,779	23.7
8	632	19.8	769	23.5	2,144	14.3	2,217	11.0	139	13.3	187	18.6	2,915	15.1	3,173	13.0
9 - 11	572	17.9	740	22.6	5,063	33.7	7,077	35.3	209	20.0	70	7.0	5,844	30.4	7,887	32.4
12	1,057	33.1	910	27.8	3,399	22.6	5,314	26.4	209	20.0	139	12.5	4,665	24.2	6,365	26.1
Some College	89	2.8	115	3.5	496	3.3	827	4.1	23	2.2	2	1.5	608	3.2	942	3.9
Completed college or more	150	4.7	29	0.9	162	1.1	124	0.6	23	2.2	70	7.0	335	1.7	223	0.9
Total	3,193	100.0	3,273	100.0	15,020	100.0	20,091	100.0	1,045	100.0	1,005	100.0	19,258	100.0	24,369	100.0
		(106)		(115)		(796)		(1,155)		(45)		(43)		(947)		(1,313)
Median Grade Completed	10		9		9		10		8		Less than 8		9		10	

[1] In the percentages shown, an adjustment for "not at home" non-interviews was made for highest grade completed for Negroes (male and female). All other percentages are based on completed interviews only.

[2] The frequencies shown in this table were developed by applying the percentages in this table to those who were 25 or over, as shown in the household population in Table 3.

TABLE 11

HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX, NEWARK, 1967[1]

Highest Grade Completed[2]	White				Negro				Other				Total			
	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.	Male	Pct.	Female	Pct.
Less than 8	6,943	15.0	8,536	16.2	8,565	22.2	9,316	18.4	2,246	30.0	3,730	46.1	17,754	19.2	21,582	19.3
8	8,162	17.6	9,303	17.6	4,771	12.4	6,334	12.5	1,499	20.0	1,100	13.6	14,432	15.6	16,737	15.0
9 - 11	8,155	17.6	11,376	21.5	11,707	30.5	16,600	32.8	1,679	22.4	1,556	19.3	21,541	23.3	29,532	26.5
12	12,966	28.0	16,806	31.8	10,633	27.6	14,290	28.2	1,227	16.4	825	10.2	24,826	27.0	31,921	28.7
Some college	2,318	5.0	3,254	6.2	1,726	4.5	3,141	6.2	249	3.3	575	7.1	4,293	4.6	6,970	6.2
Completed college or more	7,803	16.8	3,556	6.7	1,098	2.8	979	1.9	591	7.9	296	3.7	9,492	10.3	4,831	4.3
Total	46,347	100.0	52,831	100.0	38,500	100.0	50,660	100.0	7,491	100.0	8,082	100.0	92,338	100.0	111,573	100.0
		(570)		(652)		(1,077)		(1,515)		(102)		(105)		(1,749)		(2,272)
Median Grade completed	11		10		10		10		8		8		10		10	

[1] In the percentages shown, an adjustment for "not at home" non-interviews was made for highest grade completed for CORE Negroes (male and female), FRAME whites (male and female) and FRAME Negroes (male and female). All other percentages are based on completed interviews only.

[2] The frequencies shown in this table were developed by applying the percentages in this table to those who were 25 and over, as shown in the household population in Table 4.

Unemployment Rates

In April of 1960 the unemployment rate in the CORE area was 11.3 percent, while in the FRAME it was 7.3 per cent. The April 1960 figure for Newark as a whole was 8.2 percent. In the spring of 1967, 12.4 percent of the civilian labor force were unemployed in the CORE area, 8.4 percent were unemployed in the FRAME area, and 9.1 percent were unemployed in Newark as a whole. (Table 13.) Thus, despite the vigorous efforts of the anti-poverty program, and with a national economy which is very close to "full employment," the situation in Newark in terms of unemployment is not significantly different from April 1960.

In 1967 among CORE Negroes, 12.5 percent are unemployed. The situation for Negroes is somewhat better in the FRAME, where the equivalent figure is 11 percent. For the whole of Newark, therefore, based on our corrected figures, 11.5 percent of all Negroes are unemployed, 13.4 percent of the "Other" category are unemployed, while white unemployment is just under 6 percent.*

*Data on nonwhites in Newark in 1960 are only available for those Census tracts that had 400 or more nonwhites; therefore, comparisons are not available for the figures in this paragraph. Rough comparisons, however, can be made with the 1960 Census for nonwhite males (14 years and over) where the unemployment rate was 11.1 percent in the CORE area and 9.7 percent for Newark as a whole. For 1967 the Negro male (16 years and over) unemployment rate was 10.6 percent in the CORE and 9.2 percent for Newark. The 1967 rates are uncorrected (Table 13), but allowing for the inclusion of 14 and 15 year olds in 1960, the differences would not appear significant, thus confirming the conclusion reached above that the situation has not changed since the 1960 Census.

TABLE 12

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY LABOR FORCE STATUS, CORE AREA AND NEWARK, 1967[1]

	CORE			
	Civilian Labor Force			
	Household Population	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
White	7,967	3,515	269	4,183
Negro	45,356	23,614	3,373	18,369
Other	3,390	1,685	400	1,305
Total	56,713	28,814	4,042	23,857
	NEWARK			
White	120,022	61,553	3,859	54,610
Negro	120,231	68,737	8,932	42,562
Other	22,380	10,989	1,700	9,691
Total	262,633	141,279	14,491	106,863

1) To obtain these frequencies, the labor force participation rates for "White," "Negro," and "Other" of Table 18 were applied to the household population Tables 3 and 4, age 16 and over. This yielded an estimate of the civilian labor force. Then the unemployment rates of Table 13 for "White," "Negro," and "Other" were applied to the civilian labor force estimate. The employment frequencies were obtained by subtracting the "N" of unemployed from the total "N" in the civilian labor force. The "N" of those not in the labor force was obtained by subtracting the civilian labor force figures from the total household population.

If one would apply the total labor force participation rate for the CORE and Newark in Table 18 to the total household population, and apportion the results by the total employment-unemployment percentages for the CORE and Newark derived from Table 13, frequencies slightly different than the ones shown above would result. The reason is that these total percentages are based on uncorrected sample data while the household population table has redistributed "no answers" and "not at homes" according to the rationale set forth in Appendix A. This discrepancy occurs only for the total figures since the corrected and uncorrected proportions are based on different computing methods. For these reasons, readers are cautioned that estimates for the number of unemployed in various age and sex categories which might be derived from Tables 3, 4, 13, 14 and 15 would be very rough approximations.

TABLE 13

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FOR CORE, FRAME AND NEWARK, 1967[1]
(In Percent)

	CORE			FRAME			CITY OF NEWARK		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	5.37	9.67	7.1	5.32	9.19	5.87	5.32	9.3	5.91
Negro	10.6	16.3	12.5	8.3	15.8	11.0	9.2	16.0	11.5
Other	15.1	29.0	19.2	7.8	22.6	12.0	9.1	23.8	13.4
		Total Core:	12.4 (1,877)		Total Frame:	8.4 (1,477)		Total Newark:	9.1 (3,354)

1) Underlined figures represent estimates of unemployment rates after applying the following corrections: the sample consists of (1) completed household interviews, (2) interviews refused, and (3) households in which, after repeated call-backs, no one was at home. It seems reasonable to assume that persons in households in which no one was found at home after repeated attempts possess characteristics different from those in which interviews were successfully completed. This would apply particularly to labor force attributes – labor force participation and proportions unemployed. Obviously no information of this character was available for these non-interview households. But in order to approximate the characteristics of this group, we analyzed separately those completed interviews which were accomplished only after three or more visits. These were generally smaller households with lower unemployment rates. The unemployment rates of the latter sub-sample, broken down by CORE and FRAME and by race, were than applied to the "not at home" non-interviews. The rates for the completed interviews were applied to the "completed" and the "refused." However, this correction could be performed only for the categories in which the rate is underlined. In all other estimates of the unemployment rate in this table and those that follow, the small size of the sub-sample of interviews completed after three or more attempts made such correction impossible. There is, however, ground for believing that in these cases similar correction would have lowered the figures somewhat. The following tabulation shows the effect of the correction:

	Unemployment Rates	
	Uncorrected	Corrected
	(In Percent)	
Core		
Negro	13.0	12.5
Total	12.8	12.4
Frame		
White	6.8	5.87
Negro	11.9	11.0
Total	9.4	8.4
Newark		
White	6.8	5.9
Negro	12.3	11.5
Total	10.2	9.1

The rate of unemployment in the City of Newark, 9.1 percent, may be further contrasted to the prevailing rate in the larger labor market of which it is a part. Estimates compiled by the New Jersey Division of Employment Security for the Newark Labor Area (comprising all of Essex, Union, and Morris Counties) are as follows:

March 15, 1967 — 4.4 percent
April 15, 1967 — 4.3 percent
May 15, 1967 — 4.2 percent

The aggregate unemployment rates discussed above mask important variations among subgroups. For one thing, the incidence of unemployment appears somewhat greater among women than among men. This is true for both white and Negro women, although it is accentuated among the latter. Among the "Other" group, the situation is even worse. Roughly for all Newark the estimated unemployment rate of Negro women is nearly double that of white women with all "Other" unemployed being half again as large as Negro unemployment. It may also be that there is some variation in Negro male unemployment between the CORE and FRAME. For the former, 10.6 percent of all males are unemployed, whereas, for the latter it is only 8.3 percent. The overall unemployment rate in the CORE area is nearly 50 percent higher than it is in the FRAME.

The unemployment rate among the "Others" is even higher than it is among Negroes. This is largely a result of the extremely high unemployment rates of "Other" females. Among the "Others" the unemployment rate is 19.2 percent in the CORE and 12 percent in the FRAME.

While direct comparability with the 1960 Census is difficult to achieve due to changes in definition, it is reasonable to conclude that Newark's unemployment rate as a whole has not improved during the years since the last census. This finding may, of course, be the net result of opposing tendencies in the labor force composition of the City. It should be recalled that during this period Newark has had to cope with a large number of new arrivals who are persons with relatively less skill and more educational deficiencies. While the data are not available to prove the point, one may assume that during the period there was a simultaneous outflow of persons of higher skills.

Unemployment Rates by Age

Tables 14 and 15 present unemployment rates by age, race, and sex. While size of sample limits detailed analysis of white unemployment rates in the CORE by age, it is worth noting that in a sample of 55 males between 25 and 54 there was no appreciable unemployment. For 23 females in the same age bracket the result was the same. Among Negroes in the CORE, however, the situation is quite different. The unemployment among Negro males, when distributed by age, has essentially a U-shape with the first arm of the "U" somewhat higher than the second. That is, unemployment rates are higher among the younger and the older members of the labor force as compared to the 25-54 age group. Specifically, there are high unemployment rates among the 16 to 19 and the 20 to 24 year-old groups. In the first category the unemployment rate is 33.3 percent among males; 44.3 percent among females. However, the rate among males in the prime working age group, 25-54 years, is considerably lower — 6.9 percent. This rises very sharply, however, for Negro males over the age of 55. Evidently the same does not hold true for the older Negro women.

TABLE 14

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX

FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, CORE AREA, 1967

(in percent)

	Negro			
Age (Years)	Male Unemployed	N [1]	Female Unemployed	N
16 – 19	33.3	(78)	44.3	(61)
20 – 24	12.6	(95)	26.6	(94)
25 – 54	6.9	(625)	12.8	(470)
55 – 64	16.3	(80)	2.2	(64)
Total [2]	10.6	(919)	16.3	(699)

1) N reflects sample sizes on which the unemployment rates are based.

2) Includes those in age group 65 and over and individuals for whom detailed age over 16 was not available.

For all of Newark the size of the sample is adequate for analysis of white unemployment by age group. Approximately 25 out of every 100 male whites between the ages of 16 and 19 are unemployed. This contrasts with 38 for every 100 Negro males of the same age category. (Interestingly enough, the unemployment rate for females, both white and Negro, between the ages of 16 and 19 is lower than that for males.) Among Negro females in this age bracket the unemployment rate in the FRAME is substantially below that in the CORE area, but small sample numbers make it relatively unreliable as an estimate by itself. The heavier sampling weight assigned to the FRAME ac-

counts for the lower figure when the two are added together for the entire City of Newark.

In sum, the basic shape of the white and Negro unemployment rates for the total City is somewhat similar. However, for every age bracket, except that between 55 and 64 years, Negro unemployment is higher than the comparable figure for whites. This is particularly true for the younger age categories.

TABLE 15

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX
FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, NEWARK, 1967 [1]

(in percent)

White Age (years)	Male Unemployed	N [2]	Female Unemployed	N	Total Unemployed	S
16–19	25.7	(33)	22.5	(38)	24.0	(71)
20–24	6.8	(48)	6.5	(42)	6.7	(90)
25–54	2.8	(327)	7.5	(177)	4.5	(504)
55–64	5.1	(97)	7.6	(58)	6.0	(155)
65 and over	–	–	–	–	13.0	(38)
Total	5.3	(544) [3]	9.3	(334)	6.8	(878)
Negro						
Age (years)						
16–19	37.8	(97)	26.6	(93)	31.6	(190)
20–24	6.5	(147)	23.2	(162)	15.6	(203)
25–54	6.9	(855)	14.4	(653)	10.2	(1,508)
55–64	7.1	(104)	0.9	(61)	4.8	(165)
65 and over	–	–	–	–	13.7	(45)
Total	9.2	(1,255)	16.0	(1,009)	12.3	(2,264)
Other						
Age (years)						
16–19	–	–	–	–	–	–
20–24	5.2	(30)	–	–	5.7	(43)
25–54	4.6	(93)	21.1	(40)	9.8	(133)
55–64	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	9.1	(150)	23.8	(62)	13.4	(212)

[1] This table shows only uncorrected unemployment rates where the base in the sample of employed plus unemployed for a given category is 30 or more. Where there are insufficient data to meet this requirement, a dash is noted.

[2] Figures in parentheses are the size of sample base on which the unemployment rate shown is calculated. Note that the CORE sample N and the FRAME sample N are added together to give the total S. However, the rates include the appropriate differential weights noted earlier.

[3] Totals include sample size in age categories not shown separately.

Unemployed Persons by Occupation of Last Job

The occupational classifications of the last job held by unemployed persons are shown in Table 16. Fully four-fifths of the men and nearly two-thirds of the women have blue-collar backgrounds. Considering the relative decline in manufacturing activities in Newark, the difficulties in providing this type of employment are clear. Relatively small proportions of the men and women have the white-collar backgrounds needed to meet the growing demand for clerical and professional employees.

Job-Search Methods of the Unemployed

There is an interesting variation in the methods of looking for work used by the unemployed. For Negro men and women, the chief source of job leads was the public employment service. (Table 17.) White men favored going directly to the employer, and white women relied chiefly on newspaper ads. While, in part, this may be explained as a function of job backgrounds and type of employment sought, it undoubtedly indicates some inhibition upon the part of Negroes toward utilizing these means.

In any case, there is a significant variation between the unemployed's methods of job search and those which led employed persons to the jobs they now hold.* In the latter case direct contact with the employer seems to be the most successful method by far, with friends playing a much more significant role than they seem to for the unemployed.

V. Characteristics of the Labor Force

For whites and for Negroes, it is quite clear that labor force participation is higher in the FRAME than in the CORE. (Tables 18 and 19.) It is also higher for Negroes, both male and female, than it is for whites. In the CORE, 35 out of 100 white women are in the labor force as against nearly 45 out of 100 Negro women. In the FRAME the disparity is even higher — with less than 40 out of 100 white women and more than half of the Negro women.

The proportion of white males in the CORE who are not in the labor force is 36.7 percent, as compared to 19.2 percent for Negro males in the CORE. The proportion not in the labor force of FRAME white males is 26.8 percent as compared to 14.1 percent for FRAME Negro males.

*Information on job-search methods for the employed was collected in this survey but details have not been included in this report.

TABLE 16

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION OF LAST JOB
NEWARK, 1967
(in percent)

	Male		Female	
White - collar Workers		12.6		16.2
Prof. and Technical	3.8		1.0	
Mgrs., Officials, and Proprietors	2.4		0.2	
Clerical workers	5.7		12.7	
Sales workers	0.7		2.3	
Blue - collar Workers		80.0		65.9
Craftsmen and Foremen	16.1		5.1	
Operatives	39.2		59.3	
Nonfarm labors	24.6		1.5	
Service Workers		7.4		17.9
Private household workers	0.3		5.0	
Other service workers	7.1		12.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(148)		(181)	

Who are these people who are not in the labor force? As would be expected, the great bulk of them are in the 16 to 19 category and in the over 55 age groups among males, with substantial variation among females. For all Newark, more than three out of five female whites are not in the labor force, as contrasted with less than 50 percent of the Negro females. The differences are most substantial in the prime child-rearing age brackets. Possibly the lack of adequate job opportunities for Negro males has made it incumbent upon Negro women in far greater proportion than their white counterparts to be in the labor force.

It may, finally, be noted that in respect to the "Other" group, the labor force participation rate among males in the primary working-age group (25-54) is the highest of the three ethnic categories, while that of females is the lowest.

How does labor force participation in this analysis compare with that of the Census of 1960? Unfortunately, direct comparability is difficult. In the 1960 Census, labor force data included all males 14 years and over. Based upon this measure, however, in the CORE tracts 77.2 percent of all nonwhite males 14 years old and over were in the labor force. This would compare with the 80.8 percent of Negro male youths over 16 estimated for 1967 in the same area. Therefore it is reasonably safe to assume that labor force participation rates have not changed considerably for CORE Negroes.

What reasons do people give for not being in the labor force? As would be anticipated, a very substantial proportion of female respondents are not in the labor force because they are keeping house. (Table 20.) While this is the most frequent reason for all ethnic groups, it should be noted that it is most frequently advanced by "Other" females — 82.4 percent as contrasted with 70 percent for Negro females, and 74.8 percent for white females.

TABLE 17

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPE OF JOB SEARCH
(ALL METHODS USED) BY SEX
NEWARK, 1967
(in percent) [1]

Type of Job Search	Male		Female		Total	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Public Employment Agency	25.1	60.8	27.7	52.6	26.4	55.9
Private Employment Agency	11.1	12.7	5.7	9.2	8.4	10.7
Employer Directly	53.7	39.0	19.8	40.4	36.1	39.8
Friends and Relatives	26.2	40.6	35.9	35.2	31.3	37.4
Placed or Answered Ads	32.5	35.8	65.1	44.2	49.5	40.8
M.D.T.A.	0.0	6.5	10.4	2.3	5.4	4.0
Union	15.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.9
Other	5.0	3.5	4.7	0.4	4.8	1.7
No Method Mentioned	0.0	1.1	4.7	4.4	2.4	3.0
	*	*	*	*	*	*
	(23) [2]	(102)	(26)	(130)	(49)	(232)

[1] Percentage figures shown in this table reflect the unadjusted sample data of individuals age 16 and over who were unemployed and for whom data on type of job search used were available from the completed household interviews for the CORE and FRAME areas of the City of Newark. The CORE sample data were weighted by 13.3 and the FRAME sample data were weighted by 57.2.

[2] The figures in parentheses indicate sample size.

* Percentages sum to over 100 percent since a number of individuals in each category used more than one method.

Going to school, the next most important reason stated, is offered by more than half of the "Other" males and over 40 percent of Negro males, as contrasted with a response rate among whites of less than 30 percent.

Given the differences described earlier in age distribution as between the white and Negro population of Newark, it is not surprising to find that nearly half the white males are not in the labor force because they are retired. This is over three times the proportion for Negro males. The "Other" group is midway between the two. In sum, among white males the most important reason for not being in the labor force is essentially age, i.e., retirement. Nearly five out of ten white males are in this category, another three out of ten are going to school, and two out of ten are unable to work. Among Negro males four out of ten are going to school with another four unable to work, and less than two of ten are retired.

Other reasons given by women for not looking for work are the priority of family responsibilities and, for some, the difficulty in arranging for child care. (Tables 21 and 22.) Among men, the preponderant reasons for not looking for work are ill health or physical disability (almost 50 percent among Negroes), or in school. These are impediments ascribable to the individual, or are his choice of alternatives to entering the labor market. Almost none of these people claimed they were not looking for jobs because they believed no work was available, although approximately one-tenth of the white men and women were dissuaded from job-hunting because they thought they were "too young or too old."

Table 22 shows a similar distribution of reasons for not looking for work for those who were out of the labor force on the stated ground that they were "unable to work." The importance of ill health as a factor is all too clear. Nearly eight out of ten whites and nine out of ten Negro males cited ill health as the reason. The variation between white and Negro females in respect to proportions referring to ill health is also worthy of attention. Approximately 63 percent of white females as against 76 percent of Negro females give this as their reason for not looking for work.

TABLE 18

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY SEX FOR CORE, FRAME, AND NEWARK, 1967
(in percent)[1]

	CORE			FRAME			NEWARK		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	63.3	34.7	47.5	73.2	38.8	54.9	72.5	38.5	54.5
Negro	80.8	44.2	59.5	85.9	55.4	67.9	83.9	51.2	64.6
Other	92.4	34.4	61.5	81.1	31.3	55.7	82.9	31.8	56.7
	Total Core:		58.4 (3,215)	Total Frame:		60.0 (2,462)	Total Newark:		59.6 (5,677)[2]

1) The percentage figures shown here are based on the 1967 definitions (see methodology, Appendix A) of employed and unemployed and are based on data obtained from all individuals age 16 and over in the sample of all household interviews completed in the study. These are uncorrected percentages. That is, they do not account for possible differential rates of labor force participation among "not at home" or "refused." All individuals are assumed to participate at the rates of labor force participation of the completed household sample.

2) The figure in parenthesis is based on the sum of the size of the sample base for the CORE and the sample base for the FRAME for all persons 16 and over. The labor force participation rate for Newark was based on the CORE sample N weighted by 13.3 plus the FRAME sample N weighted by 57.2. The respective reciprocals reflect the sampling rates in the two sub-areas.

TABLE 19

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS, NEWARK, 1967[1]

CORE AREA

Age	White				Negro				Other			
	Male	N[2]	Female	N	Male	N	Female	N	Male	N	Female	N
16 – 19	–	–	–	–	54.2	(144)	37.2	(164)	–	–	–	–
20 – 24	–	–	–	–	92.2	(103)	50.5	(186)	–	–	–	–
25 – 54	91.7	(60)	33.8	(68)	91.8	(681)	49.5	(949)	93.8	(48)	36.2	(47)
55 – 64	–	–	–	–	74.1	(108)	40.4	(114)	–	–	–	–
65 and over	11.8	(34)	7.0	(43)	26.6	(79)	9.0	(133)	–	–	–	–
Total	63.3	(147)[3]	34.7	(179)	80.8	(1,137)	44.2	(1,583)	92.4	(79)	34.4	(90)

FRAME AREA

16 – 19	40.0	(60)	47.3	(55)	46.3	(41)	49.2	(65)	–	–	–	–
20 – 24	72.9	(59)	53.3	(60)	96.3	(54)	63.6	(107)	–	–	–	–
25 – 54	96.1	(283)	47.8	(322)	93.5	(246)	58.5	(313)	98.0	(49)	41.1	(56)
55 – 64	84.9	(93)	39.0	(118)	80.0	(30)	42.9	(35)	–	–	–	–
65 and over	22.3	(112)	4.8	(126)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	73.2	(616)	38.8	(701)	85.9	(391)	55.4	(560)	81.1	(95)	31.3	(99)

CITY OF NEWARK

		S		S		S		S		S		S
16 – 19	40.1	(82)	48.4	(75)	49.7	(185)	44.8	(229)	–	–	13.9	(37)
20 – 24	72.8	(66)	53.4	(78)	95.1	(157)	60.0	(293)	–	–	38.1	(31)
25 – 54	95.8	(343)	47.0	(390)	92.9	(927)	55.0	(1,262)	97.3	(97)	40.4	(103)
55 – 64	85.0	(114)	39.5	(144)	77.5	(138)	41.9	(149)	–	–	–	–
65 and over	21.5	(146)	5.0	(169)	37.0	(96)	13.0	(156)	–	–	–	–
Total	72.5	(763)	38.5	(880)	83.9	(1,528)	51.2	(2,143)	82.9	(174)	31.8	(189)

1) A dash reflects no entry due to insufficient sample *N* on which to base a percentage. We used a minimum sample base of 30 as a guide line.

2) Sample *N's* do not add up to total *N's* since there were insufficient *N's* in some sub-categories and/or detailed age data were not available for some persons 16 and over for whom labor force, race, and sex data were available and were used.

3) The figures in parentheses for Newark are based on the sum (S) of the size of sample base for the CORE and sample base for the FRAME. The labor force participation rate for Newark was based on the CORE sample *N* weighted by 13.3 plus the FRAME sample *N* weighted by 57.2. The respective reciprocals reflect the respective sampling in the two sub-areas.

TABLE 20

PERSONS NOT IN LABOR FORCE BY REASON AND SEX
NEWARK, 1967[1)]
(in percent)

	White		Negro		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Keeping house	1.0	74.8	1.1	70.0	–	82.4	1.3	73.2
Going to school	29.6	7.9	41.4	10.4	–	14.9	35.3	9.6
Unable to work	19.8	10.0	40.4	17.7	–	0.9	26.3	12.8
Retired	47.8	7.1	15.3	1.5	–	1.5	35.4	4.1
Other reasons	1.8	0.2	1.8	0.4	–	0.3	1.7	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(219)	(545)	(273)	(1,119)	–	(127)	(516)	(1,791)

[1)]The figures shown in this table are derived from the unadjusted sample data based on all household interviews that were completed. These data are based on responses to the question: "What were you doing most of last week?" Dashes reflect insufficient data on which to base percentages for male "Others."

TABLE 21

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE
BY REASON NOT LOOKING FOR WORK, NEWARK, 1967[1)]
(in percent)

	Total Newark					
Reason Not Looking For Work:	White		Negro		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Believes no work available	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.7	–	0.0
Waiting for new job to start	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	–	1.4
Lacks necessary education, skill, etc.	0.1	1.2	0.3	2.3	–	0.7
Thinks he is too young, too old	11.8	10.8	8.3	4.1	–	0.7
Personal handicaps in finding a job	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	–	3.0
Can't arrange for child care	0.0	9.5	0.3	15.8	–	9.4
Family responsibilities	1.3	42.4	0.0	39.7	–	52.6
In school or other training	29.9	7.5	35.8	6.6	–	19.2
Ill health, physical disability	36.2	19.9	47.7	24.3	–	13.0
Retired	20.1	4.8	4.6	2.6	–	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0
	(200)	(575)	(212)	(852)		(56)

[1)]Dashes indicate that there were insufficient data on which to base percentages for male "Others." Percentages shown here reflect uncorrected responses to the question: "What are the reasons . . . is not looking for work?"

Note: The table shows percentages of reasons specified. A given individual may have mentioned more than one reason.

TABLE 22

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE WHO ARE "UNABLE TO WORK" BY REASONS AND SEX

NEWARK, 1967[1]

(in percent)[2]

White		Male	Female	Total
Believes no work available		0.0	0.6	0.3
Thinks too old or too young		13.3	26.4	20.3
Can't arrange child care		3.1	9.5	6.5
Ill health		80.5	62.9	71.1
Retired		3.1	0.6	1.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
		(38)	(49)	(87)
Negro				
Believes no work available		0.7	2.3	1.8
Awaiting new job or recall		0.7	0.4	0.5
Lacks schooling, training, skills		0.0	0.4	0.2
Thinks too old or too young		7.0	10.4	9.2
Personal handicap		2.1	2.2	2.2
Can't arrange child care		0.7	2.2	1.7
Family responsibility		0.0	6.1	4.0
Ill health		88.8	76.0	80.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
		(87)	(161)	(260)

[1] The figures shown in this table are derived from the unadjusted sample data for only those individuals who were not in the labor force and who were unable to work.

[2] The total Newark figures are based on weighting the CORE data by 13.3, and the FRAME data by 57.2 which are the relative weights generated by the differential sampling rates used in the two sub-areas.

Occupations of Employed Population

Let us now explore some of the characteristics of the employed population. The distribution of the employed population of Newark by major occupation group is shown in Table 23. Sharp differences are evident in the proportionate distribution of occupations among white and Negro employed persons. Approximately 18 percent of Negro males are in white-collar occupations, while 70 percent work in blue-collar occupations. The distribution for white males shows 43 percent in white-collar and 46 percent in blue-collar fields. The differences for female employed persons are even sharper. While a quarter of female Negro workers are in white-collar jobs, the comparable proportion for white females is 62 percent. On the other hand, Negro women are found employed in somewhat higher proportion as operatives and in service jobs. Over 15 percent work as domestics in private households. Among white female workers, less than 1 percent fell into the latter occupational category.

How do these findings campare to occupational distributions of white and Negro employed persons throughout the nation? The *Current Population Survey* of May, 1967, affords a basis of comparison, although, it should be noted once again that the Census Bureau's definition of nonwhite does not coincide precisely with the Negro category in the present Newark Survey. Also, this uses the category "Other" to distinguish

TABLE 23

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP – NEWARK, 1967 [1]
(in percent) [2]

Occupation	White		Negro		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White Collar	**43.4**	**62.5**	**17.9**	**24.9**	**19.4**	**21.2**	**29.6**	**40.0**
Professional, Tech, and Kindred workers	11.6	8.4	4.0	5.5	5.9	11.0	7.6	7.0
Mgrs., Officials and Proprietors	16.3	7.3	4.5	2.0	3.2	0.0	9.7	4.0
Clerical and Kindred workers	9.6	41.0	8.4	15.7	8.3	10.2	9.0	25.7
Sales workers	5.9	5.8	1.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	3.3	3.3
Blue Collar	**46.1**	**28.5**	**70.0**	**40.9**	**73.3**	**78.8**	**59.5**	**37.8**
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred workers	19.6	5.3	14.6	4.7	12.1	3.6	16.6	4.9
Operatives and Kindred workers	17.8	22.4	40.8	35.2	39.3	68.2	30.3	31.7
Non-farm laborers	8.7	0.8	14.6	1.0	21.9	7.0	12.6	1.2
Service Workers	**10.5**	**9.0**	**12.1**	**34.2**	**7.3**	*	**10.9**	**22.2**
Private household workers	* [3]	0.8	0.2	15.5	*	*	*	8.7
Other service workers	10.5	8.2	11.9	18.7	7.3	*	10.8	13.5
Total Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(500)	(291)	(1,094)	(830)	(132)	(43)	(1,726)	(1,164)

[1] The percentage figures shown in this table reflect the unadjusted sample data for individuals age 16 and over who were employed and for whom occupational data were available from the completed household interviews for the CORE and FRAME areas of the city of Newark. Bold face figures reflect subtotals for white collar, blue collar, and service workers, respectively.

[2] The figures in parentheses reflect the sum of the size of sample in the CORE area plus the sum of the size of sample in the FRAME area. The percentage figures, of course, are differentially weighted.

[3] The asterisk reflects a percentage of less than one-half of one percent.

Spanish-speaking persons — making a comparison for white employed persons somewhat inexact. Nevertheless, the definitions are sufficiently close to warrant the gross comparisons which follow.

(IN PERCENT)

	WHITE				NEGRO			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	U.S.	Nwk.	U.S.	Nwk.	U.S.	Nwk.	U.S.	Nwk.
White-collar workers	44	43	64	63	21	18	29	25
Blue-collar workers	50	46	17	28	63	70	20	41
Service workers	6	11	19	9	16	12	51	34

Source: United States figures from United States Department of Labor, *Employment and Earnings*, June, 1967, Table A-17, p. 28. The figures shown were adjusted after eliminating farm workers from the distribution. Data for Newark are from Table 23.

It will be noted that the distribution by major occupation for white males in Newark coincides almost exactly with that for the United States. Among white females in Newark a somewhat higher proportion are found in blue-collar occupations and a smaller proportion in service occupations than is true of the national occupational distribution. In the case of both Negro males and females, there appears to be a smaller proportion engaged in white-collar fields than in the comparable national distributions, although the differences are probably too small to be significant. But for Negro females, the differences in blue-collar and service occupations are striking. In Newark, Negro females tend to be more concentrated in blue-collar occupations and are less likely to work in service occupations than is true of the same category of workers in the nation.

Additionally, a comparison of 1967 survey findings with 1960 Census data for the City of Newark reveals several interesting tendencies. It may be assumed that the national trend in occupational composition of the labor force towards a relative growth in white-collar jobs and a relative decline in blue-collar jobs was accentuated in Newark in the period 1960 to 1967. Industrial change in the City has emphasized the former while blue-collar jobs in manufacturing declined. These changes are reflected in the comparison shown below between distributions in 1967 and those of the Census of 1960 for major occupation groups.

The proportion of white males in white-collar jobs increased from 34.5 percent in 1960 to 43.4 percent in 1967; at the same time, the proportion of blue-collar workers fell from 56 to 46 percent. A similar but less pronounced trend is shown for white female workers.

Among Negro employed persons, the shift from blue-collar to white-collar jobs was in the same direction as for whites. Indeed, Negro males in white-collar jobs increased approximately from 13 percent to 18 percent, a relative change which is sharper than for white males. Moreover, the indicated change in occupational composition over the period, so far as its significance for the City of Newark is concerned, probably understates the change. The 1960 figures are for nonwhites: the proportion of Negroes in white-collar jobs in 1960, taken separately from the other racial groups included in "nonwhite," would probably have been lower. Again, if the distribution for 1967 were to include the population group designated as "Other," the combined proportion of white-collar workers among that segment of the Newark population whose improvement in job status is of great current concern, the proportion of males in white-collar jobs would be somewhat higher and that for females somewhat lower. This follows from the data presented in Table 23 in respect to occupational distribution in 1967 for "Others."

	White (in percent)				Negro (Non-White in 1960) (in percent)			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	1960	1967	1960	1967	1960	1967	1960	1967
White-collar workers	34.5	43.4	58.8	62.5	13.2	17.9	21.3	24.9
Blue-collar workers	55.7	46.1	30.7	28.5	74.6	70.0	42.3	40.9
Service workers	9.8	10.5	10.5	9.0	12.2	12.1	36.4	34.2

Industrial Distribution of Employed Labor Force

The distributions shown in Table 24 may be quickly summarized. White employed persons are more uniformly spread throughout the major industry groups. On the other hand, Negro male and female workers taken together show some concentration in manufacturing — 42 percent. The "Other" group is even more heavily employed in this industry with a total of 66 percent equally distributed between durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. On the other hand, white males show somewhat higher proportions employed in construction, in wholesale and retail trade, and in finance, insurance, and real estate than either Negro or "Other" males. A final point of interest is that a slightly higher proportion of white males are employed in government—7.8 percent as against 5.2 percent for Negroes.

Educational Level and Employment Status

In general, in the CORE area (Table 25) whites had a higher level of education than Negroes. Moreover, educational level is clearly linked to work patterns. Among Negro males, for example, the proportions with no more than an eighth grade education are,

respectively, 30 percent, 38 percent, and 45 percent for the employed, unemployed, and those not in the labor force. On the other hand, while the possession of a high school diploma is positively associated with employment status, it is no guarantee of employment. More than 20 percent of the Negro unemployed had completed the twelfth grade or better. It is interesting to note in this context (see Table 26 for Newark as a whole) that Negro women tend to have more schooling than Negro men. Among the employed, 26 percent of the men and 19 percent of the women had less than a ninth grade education. On the other hand, 40 percent of males and 53 percent of females had completed high school or better. Among unemployed Negro women an interesting pattern of educational level appears. For Negro women the best opportunities in employment seem to be those characterized by very low levels of education or relatively high ones. It is those with nine to eleven years of school completed who account for the highest proportion of unemployed. The rationale behind this is reasonably clear. There are, for better or worse, a substantial number of low-level service jobs available for women; the better jobs usually require the equivalent of a high school education.

In general, it appears from these data that the lack of education, at least as measured by the number of years of school completed, is not an inevitable index of employment status. A third of Newark's Negro female unemployed, for example, have completed high school,

TABLE 24

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY
NEWARK, 1967 [1]

Industry	NEWARK								
	White			Negro			Other		
Privage Wage and Salary Worker	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Construction	8.7	*	5.6	6.9	0.1	3.8	2.7	*	2.0
Manufacturing									
durable goods	20.2	18.8	19.6	28.8	20.5	25.0	35.9	25.0	33.1
non-durable goods	11.6	14.9	12.8	18.3	15.5	17.1	27.1	50.3	33.1
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	10.4	3.6	8.0	10.2	2.7	6.9	7.6	0.0	5.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16.4	16.0	16.0	13.3	10.1	11.9	14.4	12.1	13.8
Finance, Real Estate, and Insurance	6.2	14.8	9.4	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.8	2.2
Service Industries									
professional	12.7	18.1	14.7	6.5	18.4	11.8	3.9	11.8	6.0
private household service	*[2]	1.2	0.4	0.4	15.9	7.3	2.7	*	2.0
all other	5.8	6.7	6.2	7.8	9.5	8.6	3.0	*	2.2
Government Wage and Salary Worker	7.8	5.5	7.0	5.2	4.5	4.9	*	*	*
All Other	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	*
Total	100.0 (500)[3]	100.0 (293)	100.0 (793)	100.0 (1,092)	100.0 (834)	100.0 (1,926)	100.0 (129)	100.0 (44)	100.0 (173)

1) The percentage figures shown in this table reflect the unadjusted sample data of individuals age 16 and over who were employed and for whom industry data were available from the completed household interviews for the City of Newark.

2) The asterisk reflects a percentage of less than one-half of one percent, but we cannot be sure of the exact figure.

3) The figures in parentheses reflect the sum of the size of the sample in the CORE area plus the size of the sample in the FRAME area.

TABLE 25

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF NEWARK, 16 YEARS AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, AND HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, CORE AREA, 1967 [1]

(in percent)

Highest Grade Completed	Employed						Unemployed						Not in Labor Force					
	White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 8	13.4	5.6	16.4	13.5	36.6	–[3]	–	–	25.0	6.1	–	–	21.7	22.3	33.7	23.9	–	50.0
8	12.2	11.1	13.3	9.7	11.5	–	–	–	13.0	4.4	–	–	23.9	23.4	11.0	10.6	–	20.0
9 – 11	23.2	25.9	39.2	33.0	25.0	–	–	–	41.3	50.9	–	–	28.4	26.6	40.4	41.4	–	20.0
12	42.6	44.4	26.6	36.9	23.1	–	–	–	17.4	36.8	–	–	13.0	23.4	11.6	22.1	–	8.0
Some college or more	8.6	13.0	4.5	6.9	3.8	–	–	–	3.3	1.8	–	–	13.0	4.3	3.3	2.0	–	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0
	(82)[2]	(54)	(744)	(555)	(52)				(92)	(114)			(46)	(94)	(181)	(820)		(50)

1) The figures shown in this table are based on unadjusted sample data obtained from all individuals age 16 and over from households where completed interviews were available and data were available on all variables considered.

2) Figures in parentheses reflect the sample size of the bases on which the percentages were calculated.

3) Dashes are placed in columns where the sample base *N* was less than 30 individuals.

TABLE 26

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF NEWARK, 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX, AND HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED, NEWARK, 1967 [1]

(in percent) [2]

Highest Grade Completed:	Employed						Unemployed						Not in Labor Force					
	White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other		White		Negro		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Less than 8	9.1	7.9	15.4	10.4	32.6	28.0	–[4]	–	23.4	4.8	–	–	21.1	16.6	31.7	19.0	–	45.1
8	13.0	15.0	10.9	8.3	15.9	23.7	–	–	11.9	7.0	–	–	19.4	16.7	11.5	12.1	–	16.9
9 – 11	18.0	23.0	33.7	28.0	26.9	15.8	–	–	34.5	50.3	–	–	23.4	24.6	41.3	38.6	–	25.3
12	34.7	39.0	31.9	42.6	15.1	16.5	–	–	24.5	33.1	–	–	19.0	29.3	11.8	24.6	–	8.2
Some college or more	25.2	15.1	8.1	10.7	9.5	16.0	–	–	5.7	4.8	–	–	17.1	12.8	3.7	5.7	–	4.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0
	(489)[3]	(291)	(1,039)	(801)	(118)	(42)			(119)	(162)			(189)	(482)	(231)	(1,055)		(111)

1) The figures shown in this table are based on unadjusted sample data obtained from all individuals age 16 and over from households where completed interviews were available and data was available on all variables considered.

2) The percentages shown for the total City of Newark are based on the sum of the sample data for the CORE weighted by 13.3 and the sample data for the FRAME weighted by 57.2. These weights reflect the differential sampling ratios used in the two areas. The sample *S's* in parentheses in the table are the sums of the CORE sample *N's* and the FRAME sample *N's*.

3) Figures in parentheses reflect the sample size of the bases on which the percentages were calculated.

4) Dashes – are placed in columns where the sample base *N* was less than 30 individuals.

with an additional 4.8 percent having done some college work. While this is a lower proportion than those of equivalent educational status who have jobs, the absolute figure is still substantial. If a twelfth grade education is the educational goal for urban America, Newark falls short of the goal. If reaching this goal is crucial to satisfactory employment, the effort required is obviously very large. It means essentially that nearly 70 percent of all unemployed Negro males, over 60 percent of all unemployed Negro females, and 68 percent of all employed Negro males, as well as a large proportion of those in the "Other" category are candidates for educational upgrading.

The implications of educational level for access to the job market are explored further in Table 27, where household members who have not gone beyond the eighth grade are distributed by age group. As is well known, for native Americans low levels of educational attainment are concentrated in the older-age groups. This is clearly the case for white persons and to a major extent for Negroes in Newark. The important disclosure of Table 27 is that in 1967, of those who have not gone beyond the eighth grade, some 7 percent of Negroes are between 16 and 24 years of age, and almost 60 percent are in the age group 25 through 54. Among whites who have completed no more than the eighth grade, the percentages in the same age groups are respectively 3.4 and 33.4 percent. Among "Others," the problem is even more extreme, with 32.2 percent of those who have not gone beyond the eighth grade between 16 and 24 years of age.

TABLE 27

PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OLDER
WHO HAVE COMPLETED 8TH GRADE OR LESS, BY AGE, NEWARK, 1967[1)]
(in percent)[2)]

	Newark			
Age	White	Negro	Other	Total
16 – 19 yrs.	1.1	3.2	17.0	4.2
20 – 21 yrs.	0.9	1.5	7.3	2.0
22 – 24 yrs.	1.4	2.2	7.9	2.7
25 – 54 yrs.	33.4	57.9	56.0	50.7
55 – 64 yrs.	26.0	17.5	9.0	18.9
65 yrs. and over	37.2	17.7	2.8	21.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(443)	(986)	(177)	(1,606)

1) The figures shown in this table are based on unadjusted sample data obtained from persons age 16 and over from households where completed interviews were available and data were available on all variables considered.

2) The percentages shown for the City of Newark are based on the sum of the sample data for the CORE weighted by 13.3 and the sample data for the FRAME weighted by 57.2. These weights reflect the differential sampling ratios used in the two areas.

Part-Time Work

Fifteen percent of both white and Negro employed persons in Newark reported working less than 35 hours in the week preceding the interview (Table 28). Although not shown in the table, it should be noted that of all part-time workers, 30 percent of Negroes and 41 percent of whites usually worked full-time. To the extent that part-time work is involuntary, accepted only as an alternative to unemployment, adjustment of individuals in the labor market should be regarded as unsatisfactory. It represents under-utilization of available manpower and confronts the community with policy questions different only in degree from those needed to meet the needs of the unemployed.

Respondents were asked a series of questions designed to disclose the extent of involuntary part-time work. Table 29 presents a summary of these responses. The data distinguish between those who usually work full-time and those who usually work part-time. For the former group, among Negroes the reason for their working less than 35 hours per week was not infrequently related to the job. In essence, these were individuals who, typically, were put on part-time employment until business improved, or opportunities for full-time employment opened up with their present employer. More than one out of every five Negroes who usually work full-time, but who in the survey week were working part-time, was in this category.

TABLE 28

EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
WORKING LESS THAN 35 HOURS PER WEEK
CORE AND NEWARK, 1967 [1)]

	Total Employed	Percentage of persons employed working less than 35 hours per week Last Week	Number of Persons employed working less than 35 hours per week Last Week
		Core	
White	3,515	12.5	439
Negro	23,614	14.1	3,330
Other	1,685	4.8	81
		Newark	
White	61,553	15.0	9,233
Negro	68,737	15.3	10,517
Other	10,989	11.3	1,242

1) The percentage figures shown in this table are based on the unadjusted sample data from all completed household interviews of those individuals who were employed at the time they were interviewed. These percentages were then applied to the total employed figures obtained in earlier tables to obtain estimated frequencies shown in the third column of figures. In each case the sample base *N*'s are over the minimum *N* of 30 individuals.

TABLE 29

PERSONS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS
PER WEEK IN WEEK PRIOR TO INTERVIEW, BY REASONS
NEWARK, 1967 [1]

(in percent)

Reasons	Total		Usually Work Full-time		Usually Work Part-time	
Economic Reasons	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Related to job	5.6	11.8	13.8	21.5	2.0	4.9
Could find only part-time work	4.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	11.8
Other Reasons						
Does not want or is not available for full-time work	43.1	36.3	13.8	10.3	56.1	54.7
Full-time for this job	21.4	14.5	0.0	2.2	30.8	23.2
All other reasons [3]	25.9	30.5	72.4	66.0	5.4	5.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(120) [2]	(289)	(37)	(112)	(83)	(177)

1) Percentages shown in this table are based on sample data obtained for the total City of Newark which were calculated from the samples available from the CORE and FRAME areas appropriately weighted by 13.3 and 57.2 respectively.

2) Size of sample bases are found in parentheses and reflect the sums of the samples *N's* for the CORE and the FRAME samples.

3) "All other reasons" is a residual category. We had too few sample cases to break it down in any more detail. It included such reasons as holidays, labor disputes, bad weather, own illness, on vacation and other miscellaneous reasons.

Only one out of ten did not want or was not available for full-time work. Most of the respondents gave a broad variety of other reasons, including such factors as health, vacations, holidays, etc.

Among those who usually work part-time, over half of both Negro and white employed persons did not want or were not available for full-time work. However, it is important to note that 12 percent of Negroes were working part-time only because they could not find full-time work.

Location of Jobs for Employed Persons

Where do Newark residents work? In regard to hard-core unemployment much of government policy has involved bringing new jobs into the City. It is interesting in this context, however, to consider the high proportion of nonwhites who are employed outside of the City. In Table 30 this is estimated for the CORE. Three-quarters of the male whites and nearly nine out of ten female whites who are resident in the CORE work within the City. For Negroes, on the other hand, both for males and females, and for many in the "Other" group, only half are employed within the City.

In all of Newark, 56 percent of all male residents and 60 percent of all female residents worked in the City. The overall figure, however, masks a substantial variation in the place of work of Negroes versus whites. Six out of every ten employed male white residents of Newark work within the City. Only five out of every ten employed Negro males are similarly located. The difference is sharper on the distaff side. (Table 31.)

In substantial part the reasons for this difference probably mirror the pattern of economic growth in the City. Given the age distribution of white males and the fact that they typically have much less difficulty

TABLE 30

LOCATION OF JOBS FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS
CORE AREA, 1967[1]

(in percent)

	White		Negro		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Work in Newark	75.0	89.6	50.8	49.2	50.0	– [3]	53.9	54.5
Work outside of Newark	25.0	10.4	49.2	50.8	50.0	–	46.1	45.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	100.0
	(80)[2]	(48)	(752)	(531)	(48)	–	(880)	(598)

[1] Percentage figures shown in this table reflect the unadjusted sample data of individuals age 16 and over who were employed and for whom location of present job data were available from the completed household interviews for the CORE area of the Ctiy.

[2] The figures in parentheses reflect the sample sizes of the data bases on which the percentages were calculated.

[3] Dashes indicate insufficient data on which to calculate percentages for female "Others."

TABLE 31

LOCATION OF JOBS FOR EMPLOYED PERSONS
NEWARK, 1967 [1]

(in percent)

	White		Negro		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Work in Newark	61.7	78.2	50.3	47.2	55.4	50.9	55.9	59.9
Work outside of Newark	38.3	21.8	49.7	52.8	44.6	49.1	44.1	40.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(473)[2]	(270)	(1,040)	(773)	(103)	(42)	(1,616)	(1,085)

[1] Percentage figures shown in this table reflect the unadjusted sample data of individuals age 16 and over who were employed and for whom location of present job data were available from the completed household interviews for the CORE and FRAME areas of the City of Newark. The CORE sample data were weighted by 13.3 and the FRAME sample data were weighted by 57.2. The relative weights were used to reflect the differential sampling rates in the two areas.

[2] The figures in parentheses reflect the sum of the size of sample in the CORE area plus the size of sample in the FRAME area. The percentage figures, of course, are differentially weighted as noted above.

securing union affiliation and seniority rights than Negroes, this means that the jobs in the City, jobs which typically date back into the past because of lack of growth, will obviously be held by whites. The Negro labor force on the other hand is younger, and is relatively new to the scene. As such, in order to find jobs, Negro workers must turn to the establishments in expanding industries. These have found their home much more typically outside the Central City than they have within its confines. From an overall social point of view, however, this creates the imperative need for adequate mass transit facilities to serve the daily outflow and return population. Whites, on the other hand, though they are typically much more mobile, are far better situated in Central City jobs which typically are serviced by mass transit. The job locations for the Negro are outside the Central City, and both the economic facts of life and prejudices frequently preclude his moving his residence closer to his work.

VI. Family Income in 1966

It is perhaps unnecessary to emphasize what is well known: the collection of information on family income in household surveys is subject to a host of reporting inaccuracies. Added to these problems, the present survey yielded reports on income for only half the households interviewed. Despite these limitations, the data may be considered useful if the distributions are confined to categories containing substantial sample size and if analysis is limited to rather gross relationships.

TABLE 32

TOTAL FAMILY INCOME [1]
IN 1966
(in percent)

Family Income in 1966	Newark		
	White	Negro	Other
Under $1,999.	5.0	7.3	3.9
$ 2,000 – 2,999.	8.4	12.2	7.0
3,000 – 4,999.	15.1	22.8	46.8
5,000 – 6,999.	18.7	21.5	16.5
7,000. – 9,999.	26.9	21.8	17.0
10,000 – 14,999.	19.3	11.3	7.2
15,000 and over	6.6	3.1	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(333)	(948)	(104)

	Core and Newark	
	Core	Newark
Under $1,999.	8.8	6.2
$ 2,000. – 2,999.	14.7	10.3
3,000. – 4,999.	28.0	21.9
5,000. – 6,999.	22.5	20.0
7,000. – 9,999.	16.9	23.3
10,000. – 14,999.	7.6	14.0
15,000. and over	1.6	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0
	(833)	(1,385)

1) Data are based on unadjusted completed interviews by household only. Figures in parentheses reflect the number of households in the CORE area plus the number of households in the FRAME area. The percentage figures, of course, are differentially weighted as noted earlier.

In some respects distribution patterns in the data are those that might be expected. For one thing, comparison between the CORE area and Newark as a whole shows a heavier concentration in the former of families in the lower income categories. (Table 32.) Over 50 percent of CORE families report incomes under $5,000 in 1966, against 38 percent for the entire City. The reverse relationship appears in the bracket $10,000 and over.

The other comparison presented in Table 32 points to differences in the pattern of income distribution as between white and Negro families. In this case the data suggest a more favorable income position for white families as compared to Negro families.

The data for Newark show differences at each income level which conform to general expectations based on national data. However, the proportion of Negro families with incomes under $3,000 is substantially lower, and that for the bracket $10,000 and over is slightly higher than would be expected from compilations for the whole nation. For example, Census Bureau estimates for 1966 show 30 percent of nonwhite families with less than $3,000 and 12.2 percent in the category $10,000 and over.* Also, surveys by the U. S. Department of Labor in November 1966 covering ten slum areas in the nation found that 37 percent of families report annual incomes under $3,000. The 1960 Census reported that 18.9 percent of Newark's families had incomes of less than $3,000 and 12.1 percent had incomes of $10,000 or higher.

A finer breakdown of income distribution in Newark by race and sex of household head reveals the following differences:

Median Income

Sex of household head	White	Negro	Other	All Households
Male	$7,579	$6,892	$4,972	$7,000
Female	5,926	3,120	3,242	3,580

Clearly, households headed by males have substantially higher incomes than those in which a female is head. The absolute and relative differences are most pronounced for Negro households.

Approximately one half of the households in the sample supplied no data with respect to income in 1966. Analysis of characteristics of households for which no useable income data were secured suggests that the family income distributions in Table 32 overstate the level of income in the City of Newark. The following comparisons support this proposition.

Employment Status of Head of Household	Households: Supplied Income Data (in percent)	Median Income	Households: Did Not Supply Income Data (in percent)
Employed	70	$5,000.	60
Unemployed	4	3,322.	5
Not in labor force	26	3,646.	35
	100		100
Sex of Head of Household			
Male	73	$7,000.	60
Female	27	3,580.	40
	100		100

Of those households which *did not* supply income data, a higher proportion was *not in the labor force* and a higher proportion was headed by *females* than for households for which income data were available. If it is assumed that median income of families in non-reporting households was the same in each category as that found in households for which income data are available, it may be deduced that a more complete count would have shown lower levels of income for the City of Newark and the CORE area. Among whites and Negroes, in most of the classifications where median income levels were relatively low, the response rates were also low. Analysis shows that the proportions of households headed by females were: white, 25.6 percent; Negro, 35.7 percent; and "Other" 19.3 percent. However, non-response rates on questions dealing with income in 1966 were as follows:

	White	*Negro*	*Other*
Male	49.2	43.7	38.4
Female	76.6	56.1	32.0

Thus, if white and Negro females, whose median incomes were lower than males in the respective racial categories, had responded in proportions at least equal to those of males, the medians for whites and for Negroes would have been perceptibly lower.

VII. Some Summary Remarks

Unemployment Rates and Under-utilization of the Labor Force

As indicated in Table 13, the present survey permits this estimate: 9.1 percent of the civilian labor force in Newark were unemployed in the spring of 1967. The significance of this rate was commented on earlier as were the dispersions about this figure for the CORE and FRAME and for various age groups of men and women. It is clear that even by the rigorous definition of unemployment used here, following the

* *Current Population Reports: Consumer Income*, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Series P-60, No. 52, August 21, 1967, p. 3.

concept used since January, 1967, in the *Current Population Survey*, the incidence of unemployment in Newark among young persons and among Negroes presents employment adjustment problems of the first magnitude.

The estimates of unemployment presented in various tables in this report have been compiled in accordance with our best judgment of the quantitative significance of the data collected. As has been explained, rates shown, which for lack of ample sample size could not be corrected in respect to not-at-home non-interviews, probably overstate the actual unemployment rates somewhat. On the other hand, this overstatement is more than compensated for by the fact that we undoubtedly fell short in the count of Negro males in the age group 20-24. Such an undercount would have the effect of understating the actual rate of unemployment.

But apart from the calculation of the rate itself, it is widely recognized that aggregate unemployment rates, based on the accepted definition, do not reveal the full extent of the unemployment problem.

For example, *The Manpower Report of the President, 1967*, p. 123, states:

> In the nation as a whole, as in the city and the countryside, unemployment rates are no full measure of the under-utilization of workers and potential workers. Withdrawals from or failure to enter the labor force, involuntary part-time employment, loss of work because of illness or injury, and employment below the individual's potential skill level add up to a tremendous loss of manpower for the economy and a denial of needed work and income for many individuals.

In some slight measure, the survey permits us to judge the extent of under-utilization of manpower in Newark.

(1) Survey results show that out of an employed labor force of approximately 140,000, almost 19,000 persons, or 13 percent, worked less than 35 hours in the week preceding the interview. Of this number, some 30 percent of Negroes and 41 percent of whites usually work full time but were on short hours for economic reasons.

While the large majority of part-time workers in any week work part-time by choice — i.e., they do not want or are not available for full-time work — some 12 percent of Negroes in Newark and approximately 5 percent of whites who usually work part-time stated that they could find only part-time work. The present study yields no information on the regularity of even this part-time work. However, earlier Rutgers' studies* covering segments of the same population permit the reasonable assumption that the jobs held by these persons are not only part-time but intermittent and casual.

(2) This survey has disclosed a substantial shift in the racial composition of the population of Newark. Whereas, in 1960 (according to the United States Census) nonwhites constituted approximately 34 percent of the population, the proportion increased to over 50 percent in 1967.

This change has occurred in a period marked also by an accelerated change in the composition of labor demand — an increased need for white-collar and service workers, a reduction in the demand for blue-collar workers. Industrial change in the City has no doubt emphasized these tendencies. It has been shown that Negro workers shared in the consequences of these changes in labor demand. Among both male and female Negro employed persons, the proportions in white-collar jobs increased and the proportions in blue-collar jobs decreased. However significant this improvement may have been in relative terms, the fact remains that in 1967, 70 percent of Negro males are employed in blue-collar jobs, preponderantly in the operative and laborer classifications and about 50 percent of Negro women are either operatives or private household workers.

By itself, to be sure, this concentration in the lower-skilled occupations does not necessarily imply under-utilization. The composition of the streams of migration into the City and out to the suburbs have altered the character of the labor supply.

Whether, in fact, the low average occupational levels mean under-utilization of the labor supply depends on relationships between job functions and levels of education and training which cannot be explored, given the information available. However, what can be deduced from the facts at hand is the wide scope existing within the working population of Newark for occupational upgrading through training, both institutional and on-the-job. Moreover, one can deduce the consequences of the lower occupational levels for the income position of important segments of the population of the City. This deduction is strengthened when account is taken of the low levels of earnings most likely to be associated with part-time work.

But how does Newark compare with other urban areas? Indicative of the relative position of Newark in respect to occupational distribution is the following comparison which draws on a study reporting on characteristics of families in 100 cities in March 1966.* Based on a classification developed by the Bureau of the Census, the cities were divided into poverty and non-poverty areas.

---

op. cit., p. 8.

* James R. Wetzel and Susan S. Holland, *"Poverty Areas of Our Major Cities,"* *Monthly Labor Review*, Volume 89, 1966, No. 10, Table 4, p. 1,108.

(in percent)

SELECTED MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS	White			Nonwhite		
	100 Cities		Newark	100 Cities		Newark
	Poverty Areas	Non-Pov. Areas		Poverty Areas	Non-Pov. Areas	
White-collar workers	35.4	56.7	50.4	17.5	33.0	20.9
clerical	15.7	20.2	21.1	9.3	16.3	11.5
Blue-collar workers	48.9	32.3	39.7	48.0	37.9	57.4
operatives and kindred workers	29.0	16.0	19.5	28.3	22.4	38.4
non-farm laborers	5.3	2.8	5.8	13.6	7.6	8.7
Service workers	13.5	10.4	10.0	34.0	28.1	21.6
private household workers	1.6	1.9	0.3	10.6	9.9	6.8
other service workers	11.9	8.5	9.7	23.4	18.2	14.8
Farm workers	2.3	9.6	.....	0.4	1.0	.....

The comparisons shown above suggest several comments:

a. The white employed population of Newark displays occupational characteristics very similar in percentage composition to that of white workers in *non-poverty areas* of 100 cities: approximately half are in white-collar jobs, the other half in blue-collar or service jobs.

b. On the other hand, the Negro employed work force of the City is closer in occupational composition to the nonwhite work force in the *poverty areas* of the same 100 cities so far as employment in white-collar jobs is concerned, but diverges from the larger average in respect to blue-collar and service occupations. Newark's Negro population is concentrated more heavily in blue-collar jobs and less heavily in service jobs than is true of either the poverty or non-poverty areas of 100 cities. In particular, the proportion who work as operatives exceeds the average of the 100 cities. When this is combined with the proportion of non-farm laborers, it shows that Newark's class of blue-collar workers is largely unskilled and surpassed the proportions of whites and nonwhites in poverty and non-poverty areas in major cities for these same categories. On the other hand, the proportion of workers employed in private households is lower than the 100 cities average.

c. It should be recalled that this survey of Newark has separated persons of Spanish-speaking origin into "Other," while in the study referred to, "white" would include the majority of this group. Interest in the dimensions of the problem of job creation and upgrading requires that the group designated as "Other" be added to the Negro work force. Data presented for "Others" in Table 23, for example (but not reproduced in the above tabulation), have shown that 68 percent of males and 76 percent of females were either operatives, unskilled laborers, or service workers, while in the table above, 69 percent of the combined male and female nonwhite population in Newark are in these same categories.

In sum, Negroes along with workers of Spanish-speaking origin in Newark are concentrated in the less secure, the less desirable, and the less rewarding jobs.

(3) Under-utilization of the productive potential of any population may take the form of barriers to labor force participation which seem to have nothing to do with the voluntary choices of the individual. Our earlier discussion of the data on labor force participation has shown that only an insignificant proportion of those not in the labor force failed to look for work because they believed none to be available. On the other hand, of those who were not in the labor force about 10 percent of white men and women referred to age as a possible barrier to their taking a job: they reported thinking they were too old or too young. Some 16 percent of Negro women not in the labor force implied in their response to the question: "Why are you not looking for work?" that their inability to arrange for child care was a barrier to labor force participation. Finally, one third of the white males and almost one-half of the Negro males were not looking for work for reasons of ill health or physical disability.

The purpose of this section has been to summarize briefly the significance of problems of unemployment and underemployment as these appeared in the City of Newark in the spring of 1967. While it is not possible to quantify the evidences of under-utilization and

thus to amend the 9.1 percent unemployment rate shown to prevail in the City under the strict definition used, the discussion does point to a conclusion similar to that reached in other studies: namely, the imperatives of employment policy and program formulation at the local level are by no means to be guided by the size of the unemployment rate, taken by itself. Officials must assume that the problems of job creation and upgrading of skill levels extend to a much wider segment of the population than is normally included among the unemployed.

A Note on Persons of Spanish-Speaking Ancestry

This study was not designed to focus on the "Other" category (mainly those persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry). The random sampling process yielded only a relatively small sample of persons in this category. However, it is clear that many of these people must contend with serious problems.

Persons of Spanish-speaking ancestry exemplify by their relative newness to the City, their growing numbers, their relatively lower levels of education, their relatively higher unemployment rates, and their larger families, some of the major problems that must be solved. These problems are made more acute for many of these people by their inability to speak English.

In all Newark over 40 percent of this group are under 16 years old and in the CORE area nearly 50 percent are in this category. Over 55 percent of these residents who are 16 years of age and over have lived in Newark only five years or less, and most came from Puerto Rico directly—54 percent in the CORE area and 47 percent in all of Newark. Of those over 25 years of age in this group, 50 percent of the males and 59 percent of the females show an eighth-grade-or-less level of education.

The employment and unemployment picture also shows the "Other" category at some disadvantage. The women have a 23.8 percent unemployment rate in the City. In the CORE area the rate is even higher—29 percent. Male unemployment for the City as a whole is about the same as for Negro males, 9.1 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively. There is, however, a much higher rate of unemployment for "Other" males who live in the CORE area—15.1 percent unemployed as compared to the 7.8 percent unemployed among "Other" FRAME males. The detailed data on the characteristics of unemployed are unavailable on the "Other" category of persons because of insufficient size of samples in the necessary categories to make adequate estimates.

It should be noted, however, that labor force participation rates show a relatively high participation rate among the males and a rather low participation rate among the females.

It is clear from the "Other" category analysis (Table 23), that among the employed persons both males and females, most are in blue-collar fields, with the females almost wholly in the operatives and kindred worker category. The males are more evenly spread through the general category of blue-collar workers. The industrial breakdown of employed persons also shows a concentration of "Other" persons in the general category of wage and salary workers in manufacturing. Whites and Negroes are less concentrated in these manufacturing industries. Part-time work seems to be relatively less frequent among persons in the "Other" category as compared to whites and Negroes. With reference to the limited data on income, the "Other" category of persons shows about 11 percent of its families with incomes under $3,000, as compared to about 19.5 percent for Negroes and 13.4 percent for whites. On the other hand, 47 percent of "Other" families are concentrated in the bracket $3,000-$4,999.

A Concluding Comment

The central city in the United States has been facing a rather grave crisis in recent years. Newark is a clear example of what some of the components of this crisis are. The population shifts have been very substantial. In 1960 there were something less than 398,000 people in the household population of the City. In the spring of 1967 there were somewhat more than 402,000 people in the household population of the City. This rather minor change in the total household population masks the very large transition and mobility of the people who have come into and moved out of the City.

In 1960 about 34 percent of the population were Negro, while in 1967 over 52 percent of the population are Negro. Close to another 10 percent of the population are of Spanish-speaking ancestry, most of whom are new to the City of Newark. These facts mean that at a minimum close to *a quarter of the household population of the City in 1967 were not in Newark in 1960.* This also means that at least a quarter of Newark's population of 1960 has since left the city. It should be noted that some of the new one-quarter of the population may be accounted for by a higher birth rate among older residents of Newark of Negro or Spanish-speaking ancestry. It is still a very large number of new people to have absorbed in a relatively short time. While it is true that the City has always been a transition center, the degree to which Newark has had to function in this manner is very marked in the last seven years.

It should be remembered also that the in-migration of Negroes has mainly been from the southeastern states and the Puerto Ricans and Cubans have come from their native cultures. This means that for each of these groups of people a major adjustment has perforce been required. The urban area is not like the area they left behind. The City, on the other hand, has had to provide the facilities and the wherewithal for new residents to learn the ways and means of urban America. This has been true during a period in which the number of jobs for City residents has been declining, when adequate housing is a continuing problem, when educational needs are imperatively increasing, when unemployment in the City is much higher than national averages and particularly high for Negroes and for females and especially for those persons in the younger age categories. Clearly, the social and economic needs of the present population of Newark, 1967, are high when compared to the 1950 population of the City.

The out-migration of whites from Newark has, in the main, been a movement to the suburban areas around Newark; however, there has also probably been an increase in the Negro population of the surrounding cities such as East Orange, Montclair, Elizabeth, Linden and other communities which has probably come, in the main, from the Newark Negro population. The flow of people into and out of the City has been occurring at a very rapid rate. The changing population has been putting the City to the test of its ability to provide for the needs of its people.

The population distributions generally show that there are very large numbers of youngsters who need high calibre teachers and good schools. The relative number of youngsters is particularly high among the Negro and Puerto Rican population and even proportionately larger in the CORE area where nearly one-half of the Negro and Puerto Rican population are 15 years of age or younger.

The future of the people of Newark depends on how well the Negro and Puero Rican youngsters are educated and developed into the productive citizens of years to come. Other migrants to and through Newark have been successful. The challenge is here. The future will show how well or poorly the challenges are met.

APPENDIX A

Methodology

I. Generating the Sample

The key to the methodology of this study is to understand the procedures used in order to generate a sample of households for the City of Newark. Given the special nature of this study, it was necessary to obtain information that particularly focused on the central CORE of the City, and equally important to obtain information that would be representative of the entire City.

CORE-FRAME

The universe of Newark was divided into two areas, the first of which was the CORE area. This was defined as the essentially contiguous 25 tracts of the 1960 Census of Newark, which had in common the poorest housing and lowest income level of the City, based on the judgment of the Newark City Planning Commission in terms of present-day conditions (see map on page X). This area was of further importance in that it incorporates the target area for the Model Cities proposal of the City of Newark. The sampling ratio, as will be indicated later, was heavier for this area, since in the judgment of the Planning Commission it had much more in the way of employment problems for its inhabitants. The following census tracts are included in the CORE: 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 38, 39, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 82, 83, and 84.

The term FRAME area refers to the balance of the City. It has 75 census tracts—by common definition the FRAME includes the better areas of Newark. It should be noted, however, that the spread of problems in Newark has been so consequential, as was discovered in the course of the study, as to make substantial numbers of inhabitants of the FRAME area very similar in social and economic characteristics to those of the CORE.

Choice of Sample

A probability sample was developed in both the CORE area (25 census tracts) and in the FRAME area (75 census tracts) with a probability of inclusion in the sample for each household of the CORE of 6/80 and a probability of inclusion in the sample for each household in the FRAME of 6/343.

In order to insure these probabilities of the sample, the following procedures were used: All the blocks in the CORE census tracts (similar methodology was used for the FRAME) were listed, showing the number of housing units as found in the 1960 Census. A cumulative list of these housing units by block and tract was then arranged for the total CORE. This comprised 31,808 housing units. In the FRAME, the equivalent figure was 103,064 housing units.

The total size of sample was such as to enable us to project unemployment rates by sex and by age breaks for whites and Negroes in the City. In order to do this most efficiently, the sampling was structured. The CORE area, with only one quarter of the City's census tracts, was accorded 400 sampling points. The FRAME area, with three quarters of the City's census tracts, was accorded 300 sampling points. Blocks to be included in the sample were then chosen in each of the two areas in a random fashion. A cluster of six households was then selected at each sampling point.

Blocks which fell into this sample more than once were sampled at an appropriate ratio, i.e., a block which fell into the sample once, subject to population change procedures which will be detailed below, would receive six household interviews. A block which fell into the sample twice would receive 12, etc. This procedure yielded 206 individual blocks in the CORE and 234 individual blocks in the FRAME. To this number were added the two sets of blocks designated as "self-representing blocks" and "growth blocks."

Block Listing

Up to this point the probability of a block's falling into the sample was a function of the number of housing units it contained in 1960. In order to correct for population shifts between 1960 and 1967, each of the blocks was block listed in an exhaustive fashion by field crews in February and March of 1967. We were thereby able to specify for each block that fell into the sample how many households existed in each of these blocks in 1967.

Variation in Cluster Size

While the initial probability of a block's being chosen was based on the 1960 Census, we were able to correct substantially for shifts since that Census by adjusting the size of the sample chosen at each point as a function of increases and decreases in the number of housing units since 1960 based on our 1967 field

count. The probability of selection of a housing unit in the CORE was 6/80. The number of units selected in a particular block is given by the formula as follows:

$$\frac{\text{No. of H.U.'s 1960 in a given block}}{80} \times \frac{6}{\text{No. of H.U.'s 1960 in a given block}} \times \text{No. of H.U.'s found in 1967}$$

The formula for the FRAME is the same except that 80 is replaced by 343.

Once the number of sample housholds in a given block were determined, random numbers specified the starting point from which every Nth household was included in the sample within the block. *N* equaled the number of households in the block divided by the number of households in the sample in that block.

A. Self-representing Blocks

Self-representing blocks are blocks whose number of housing units in 1960 was such as to have the probability of more than one of falling into the sample, i.e., in the CORE area this would be those blocks which have more than 80 housing units, while in the FRAME it would be those blocks which have more than 343 housing units. Therefore, blocks in the CORE with more than 80 housing units, and those in the FRAME with more than 343 housing units, were added into the sample as self-representing even though they might not have been chosen by the random numbering system. In the CORE there were 43 of these blocks and in the FRAME there were three. For the self-representing blocks in the CORE, the probability of inclusion of a housing unit in the sample was 6/80, and in the FRAME it was 6/343, based on the 1967 block lists.

B. Growth Blocks

In addition to the blocks chosen by the above procedure, there were five blocks whose sampling ratios, because of sheer growth between 1960 and 1967, had to be amended.* The researchers followed the Census Bureau procedure and took all blocks whose ratios of 1967 housing units to 1960 housing units were more than three to one. Upon field examination, such blocks were found to be limited to the CORE and essentially consisted of areas where new large public housing projects had been developed. The number of these growth blocks and the number of housing units in these growth blocks were evaluated for the CORE sample, including those blocks which were not sampled. It should be noted that the proportion of growth blocks in the sample in the CORE area to all blocks in the sample in the CORE area was the same as the proportion of growth blocks not in the sample in the CORE area to all blocks not in the sample in the CORE area. For the five growth blocks in the CORE which were chosen into the sample the number of housing units in these growth blocks were obtained. The number of sample household units in sample growth blocks in the CORE area ("X") was determined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{The number of household units in all sample growth blocks in the CORE area}}{\text{The number of household units in all blocks in the sample minus the growth blocks in the CORE area}} = \frac{\text{"X"}}{\text{The number of household units in the sample in non-growth blocks in the CORE area}}$$

II. Obtaining Estimates of the CORE Area, the FRAME Area and the Total City of Newark From Our Sample

In general, the percentages or proportions shown in a given table for the CORE or the FRAME reflect the proportions found in the sample of *completed household interviews*. Where specific notation is made in the table concerned, adjustments were made in the percentages for non-response due to no one being at home after several visits, or in cases where members of the household refused to be interviewed.

Estimates for the City of Newark

To develop estimates for the total City of Newark, the procedure was as follows: The data obtained in the CORE were multiplied by the reciprocal of the sampling rate (6/80) or a weight of 13.3, and the data obtained in the FRAME were multiplied by the reciprocal of the FRAME sampling rate (6/343) or a weight of 57.2. These two components then were added together to obtain an estimate for the City of Newark.

Nonrespondents

The above procedures would be excellent if interviews had been completed in all households in the sample. As in any survey sample study, this was not the case, even though every effort was made to secure interviews through repeated visits. A substantial number of households had three or more attempts at completion of a household interview. In the case of each

* For elaboration of this method, we are indebted to Mr. Joseph Waksberg, Chief, Statistical Methods Division, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. See also, Part IV of the Bureau of Census publication, entitled *Special Features of the Sample Design*, Section A "Treatment of Unusually Large U.S.U.'s." *The Current Population Survey, A Report on Methodology*, Technical Paper No. 7.

table shown in the main body of the report, a comparable table was calculated for the CORE and the FRAME and for Newark as a whole of those *completed interviews* which were derived from the *third or more attempts to obtain a completed household interview.* This sub-sample was used to approximate the non-respondents who were "not at home." This was based on the logic that a household in which no one could be found at home would be more comparable to one which required several calls to find a respondent than to a household requiring just one or two. For each table we examined, the percentages found in this select sub-sample were compared to the sample of all completes. Where there were no significant differences found between these two sets of percentages, the data for the *all completes sample* were shown. Where any adjustments were made, they are noted in the footnote of that specific table. We assumed, however, that the "refused" were like the completed sample of respondents.

III. *Special Considerations in Obtaining Population Estimates; Frequencies Based on Population Estimates*

In order to generate the population figures the steps were as follows:

1. From the sample of completed household interviews was obtained the number of individuals in each household for whom number-in-the-household data were available. (For 62 households for which these data were not obtained, 41 in the CORE and 21 in the FRAME, an apportionment was done on the basis of percent distribution of age and racial characteristics in the completed sample.)

2. In order to generate population estimates from the sample data, it was necessary to apportion the "no one home" and "refused" among the various racial categories in the CORE and FRAME. Apportioning the 661 "no one home" households was done by using the proportions by age, sex, and average size of household obtained from the sub-sample of interviews completed after three or more attempts at obtaining an interview at a given household. CORE and FRAME proportions come from our knowledge of the location of each of the 661 households. Racial information comes from a combination of sources:

a. evidence of race which the interviewer recorded on the interview instrument,

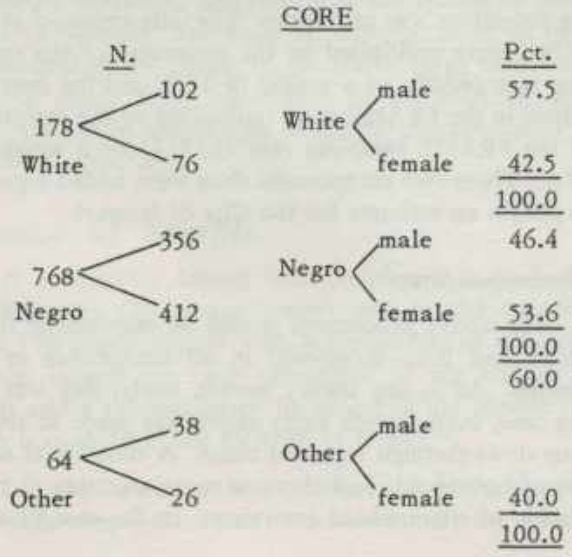
b. inferences about racial distributions based on our knowledge of racial proportions for completed interviews. Applying these data we obtain the following allocation of "no one home" households by race.

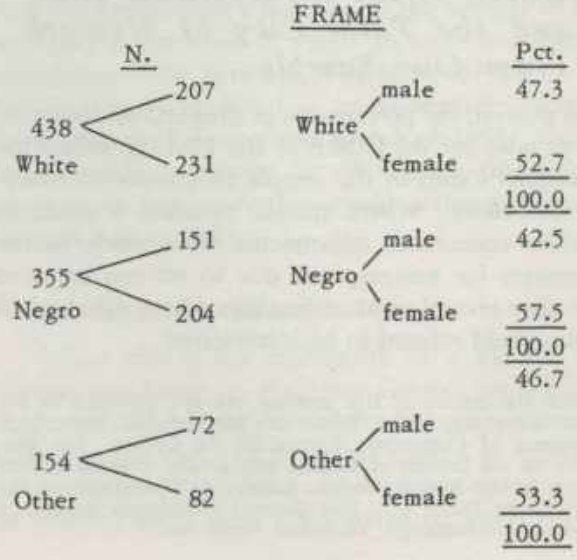
	Core N = 320		Frame N = 341	
	Percent	No. of Households	Percent	No. of Households
White	23.2	74	51.3	175
Negro	71.3	228	36.7	125
Other	5.5	18	12.0	41
	100.0	320	100.0	341

c. We then allocated the racial composition by average size of household obtained from the sub-sample of completed interviews obtained after three or more attempts at an interview.

	Number of Households		Average Size of Households		Number of Individuals
CORE					
White	74	X	2.41	=	178
Negro	228	X	3.37	=	768
Other	18	X	3.57	=	64
	320				
FRAME					
White	175	X	2.50	=	438
Negro	125	X	2.84	=	355
Other	41	X	3.75	=	154
	341				

d. The above figures were adjusted for the distribution by sex within each racial category found in the sub-sample of completed interviews obtained after three or more interview attempts.





e. The next step was to apportion "no one at homes" specified as above by the proportions for each age category found in the sub-sample of completed interviews obtained after three or more interview attempts.

f. The "refused" households were handled and allocated after division into CORE and FRAME from our knowledge of their location as if they followed the sample data obtained for all completed interviews by race, sex, and age.

3. For the sample data, then for CORE and FRAME separately, the three sets of data (the completed sample, the "no one at home" apportionment, and the "refused") were added together to obtain the total sample by age, race, and sex.

4. Finally, the figures for the sample table were multiplied by the reciprocal of the sampling rates. The reciprocals were: CORE 80/6 and FRAME 343/6, which gave whole number equivalents for CORE = 13.333, and FRAME = 57.1666. The final results are shown for the CORE in the table labeled *Household Population of the Core, 1967*. The data for the CORE and the FRAME were added together to obtain the table labeled *Household Population of Newark, 1967*.

IV. *Definitions of Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment**

Employed Persons comprise: (a) all those who, during the referent week, did any work at all as paid employees in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Excluded are the persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons 16 and over who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the week prior to interview (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not looking for work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

The Labor Force Participation Rate represents the number of employed, plus the number of unemployed as a percent of all civilians 16 years and over in the household population.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, "retired," and "other." The "other" groups include, for the most part, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker for the employed apply to the job held in the week prior to interview. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The unemployed are classified according to their latest full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers.

Part-Time Employment

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between one and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full-time or part-time) and by their reason for working part time during the referent week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work, and full-time worker only during peak season.

* Source: *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, Vol. 13, No. 12, June, 1967. "Labor Force Data," pp. 101-102.

APPENDIX B
Analysis of Vacancies

Goals of this Phase of the Study

The goals of the vacancy analysis were:

1. To estimate the total number of available vacancies in the Central City within the CORE 25 census tracts, and also in the FRAME (i.e., the balance of the City's 75 census tracts.)

2. To distinguish between those housing units which were vacant, available, and provided reasonably sound living quarters, and those facilities which, though vacant, did not fill this description.

In the CORE area the sample included 6/80ths of all housing units, or 2,498 units. In the FRAME, on the other hand, where the sampling ratio was 6/343, 1,753 housing units were in the sample.

Estimating the Total Number of Housing Units in the City

Since the sampling ratios in the two subsets into which the City had been divided were dissimilar, estimates of total housing units in each area had to be computed separately. This was achieved by multiplying the number of housing units surveyed by the reciprocal of the sampling ratio. (For the CORE this meant multiplying the total of 2,498 sample housing units by 80/6; for the FRAME the equivalent computation was 1,753 multiplied by 343/6. Table 1 shows the resulting estimates—33,307 CORE housing units, 100,213 FRAME housing units, or a total for the City of 133,520. The gross number of vacancies was similarly established by multiplying the number of sample vacancies in the CORE (354) and FRAME (75) respectively by the reciprocals of their sampling ratios. Again, Table 1 reflects the result—4,707 CORE vacancies, 4,288 FRAME vacancies. For the entire City, therefore, the total gross vacancy rate is 6.74 percent.

TABLE 1

GROSS VACANCIES – NEWARK – TOTAL

	Total Housing Units	Vacancies
Core	33,307	4,707
Frame	100,213	4,288
Total City	133,520	8,995

Total City Percent Vacancy: 6.74

Comparisons with 1960

In order properly to compare this finding with that for 1960, two of the Census classifications must be added together; namely, "available vacant" and "other vacant." Since Newark is a tract city, this was possible both for the CORE and the FRAME. The results of the comparison are given in Tables 2 and 3.

TABLE 2

CHANGES IN GROSS CORE HOUSING STOCK
NEWARK 1960 – 1967

CORE 1967 – Total Housing Units			33,307
Total Vacant Housing Units	14.13%	4,707	
1960 – Total Housing Units			31,808
Available Vacant	6.09%		
Other Vacant	2.34%		
Total Vacant Housing Units	8.43%	2,681	
1960-1967 Change in Total Core Vacancies		+2,026	
1960-1967 Change in Total Core Housing Units			+1,499

Source: 1967: Table 1.
1960: U.S. Census.

TABLE 3

CHANGE IN GROSS FRAME HOUSING STOCK
NEWARK 1960 – 1967

FRAME 1967 – Total Housing Units			100,213
Total Vacant Housing Units	4.28%	4,288	
1960 – Total Housing Units			103,064
Available Vacant	3.54%	3,648	
Other Vacant	.75%	773	
Total Vacant Housing Units	4.29%	4,421	
1960-1967 Change in Total Frame Vacancies		−133	
1960-1967 Change in Total Frame Housing Units			−2,851

Source: 1967: Table 1
1960: U.S. Census.

CORE—The total number of housing units in the CORE of the City has risen in the past seven years by 1,499 units. The addition of new public housing units,

together with some rental housing which has been placed on land cleared by renewal, largely accounts for the housing unit increase in the face of a sizeable demolition program. The total number of CORE gross vacancies has increased well beyond the net increase in total housing units. There were an estimated 2,026 additional vacancies over those noted in 1960.

FRAME—The situation in the FRAME area of the City is somewhat dissimilar from that of the CORE. Here the total number of housing units has been reduced by 2,851 units, again substantially as a result of urban renewal clearance. The total number of FRAME vacancies has been slightly reduced in the period from 1960 to 1967.

The variation between the 1967 derived gross vacancy rates of 14 percent in the CORE and 4 percent in the FRAME has relevance to understanding the choice of housing available to City inhabitants.

TABLE 4

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF VACANT HOUSING

	Core		Frame	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total Sample	93	100.0	40	100.0
Converted to non-housing	2	2.2	1	2.5
Ready to be demolished and unlivable	28	30.1	2	5.0
Completely demolished	15	16.1	1	2.5
Deduct Total not rentable	45	48.4	4	10.0
Total available for Rent	48	51.6	36	90.0
Condition of those available for rent: poor	32	34.4	5	12.5
good	7	7.5	19	47.5
fair	9	9.7	12	30.0

Source: Site Inspection.

Given the gross vacancy data, it is necessary to evaluate the quality of the vacant housing to determine what proportion is, in fact, available and fit for occupancy. In Table 4 there is given for both the CORE and FRAME an analysis of a randomly chosen subset of the housing units found vacant by the survey interviewers. Ninety-three units (approximately a quarter of the total vacancies) were evaluated in the CORE, and 40, more than half of those found vacant, were evaluated in the FRAME.

The results show nearly half of the CORE vacancies are essentially not available for rent. A few units have been converted to non-housing use, but the bulk are either demolished or ready for demolition. The reference here is to structures which are found either completely vandalized, gutted, or in such condition as to require major overhauling before being livable, as well as to structures which are being prepared for demolition in the course of highway or urban renewal work. Of the vacancies sampled in the CORE found available for rent, two-thirds were in poor condition. Only 16 out of the 93 housing units in the sample (less than one out of five in the CORE) were in fair or good condition and available for rent.

The evaluating procedure, a site inspection by a trained observer, was in part subjective, but largely based on obvious physical evidence. Poor housing units were those judged to have substantially defective living conditions, such as broken doors and windows, very bad plaster work, and major defects specific to the structure. By any reasonable standard they would be identified as being of very poor quality.

The situation in the FRAME was obviously better than in the CORE, even though the sample was quite small. In the FRAME 90 percent of the vacant housing in the sample was available for rent, and most of it was in at least fair condition. Considering the relatively small amount of total vacant housing in the FRAME, it is apparent that gross vacancy data do not adequately reflect the basic housing situation. Consequently the vacancy data have been recalculated on the basis of the proportion of housing units vacant and available for rent in good or fair condition as shown in Table 4.

As Table 5 indicates, the net vacancies in the City (those available vacancies which are not in poor condition) are far fewer than the gross vacancies. The

TABLE 5

NET VACANCIES, CITY

	CORE		FRAME	
	Number	Percent	Number	Precent
Projected Total vacancies (Tables 2 and 3)	4,707		4,288	
Proportion available for rent (Table 4)		51.6		90.0
Projected vacancies available for rent total City	2,429		3,859	
Subtract projected number in poor condition (Table 4)	-1,619	34.4	-536	12.5
Total units in City available for rent and not in poor condition	810		3,323	
Percent of 1967 Total HU by Area		2.4		3.3

TOTAL USABLE HOUSING STOCK VACANT AND IN ADEQUATE CONDITION

4,133 units, 3.1 percent

4,707 vacant units estimated for the CORE are reduced to 810 available in good or fair condition. Similarly, while the attrition is not so substantial in FRAME vacancies, it is sufficient to reduce the total by nearly one-fourth, from 4,288 to 3,323. The City housing stock, therefore, which is both vacant and in adequate condition, is estimated to be 4,133 units or 3.1 percent of the total. This is about 46 percent of the gross vacancy figure.

Significance of the Variation Between Gross and Net Vacancies

The discrepancy between gross and net vacancies in the CORE is, in substantial part, a function of the very high gross vacancy rate in the area as a whole, combined with poor maintenance, vandalism, and burned and abandoned buildings. High gross vacancy rates are associated with low net vacancies. In addition, part of the area is planned for clearance in the future. On balance, the CORE does not appear adequate for those seeking to move into reasonable accommodations.

The situation is further complicated by the size of families in relation to the size of available housing units. In the course of the survey, comparisons were made of household size for various groups. The differences are substantial. Typical Central City white households are smaller than Negro and Spanish-speaking-ancestry households. While the size of the sample did not permit more detailed analysis of these factors, and housing turnover rates are still needed for a more complete assessment of housing availability, enough evidence is at hand to demonstrate the inadequacy of gross vacancy data for an understanding of the housing situation.