

ROLE OF THE CENTRAL CITY IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY:  
A CROSS-SECTION ANALYSIS

by

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Ph.D., Jadavpur University, India  
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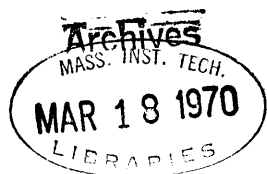
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## ABSTRACT

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Submitted to the Department of Urban Studies and Planning on October 27, 1969 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of City Planning.

The usual practice in evaluating central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas is to use such traditional measures of the central city economy as employment by place of residence, population by age composition, households by age of head, households by income level, per capita personal income received, and total personal income received. In 1960, for 29 selected large metropolitan areas central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was little over fifty percent; and this ratio, in its turn, was slightly higher than central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area population which was fifty percent. Both population by age composition and households by age of heads showed a relatively larger concentration of old people in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Households by income class showed a relatively larger concentration of poor households in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In consequence, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Proportion of total metropolitan area population accounted for by corresponding central cities was quite low (fifty percent), indicating a high degree of suburbanization of metropolitan area population. Suburbanization of population in its turn induced suburbanization of metropolitan area employment, especially construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade employment.

Evaluation of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy on the basis of traditional measures of central city economy, thus, results in conclusions that the central cities are withering away. While drawing such inferences what is overlooked is that the traditional measures of the central city economy that are usually used to evaluate central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy provide only a partial picture of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. For example, central city employment by place of residence shows central city residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment which is different from central cities' role

in their corresponding metropolitan area employment. On the other hand, while personal income received shows both central city residents' role and central cities' role in the corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income, it does not provide any idea about central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services.

In this study an attempt has been made to provide a relatively more comprehensive picture of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. The traditional measures of central city economy describe central cities as place of residence and as recipients of metropolitan area receipts of personal income. This study has developed estimates of central city employment by place of work, central city labor productivity by place of work, and central city earned personal income by place of work to describe central cities as place of work and as producers of goods and services. Central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy has been evaluated, both on the basis of the new measures and also on the basis of the traditional measures. Central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by the new measures is compared with central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the traditional measures. Comparison of selected central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services with selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income is presented for all the 29 selected metropolitan areas taken together, for metropolitan areas of five different size classes, for metropolitan areas in eight regions, and for 29 selected individual metropolitan areas.

It is shown that while selected central cities represented only fifty percent of corresponding metropolitan area population and less than fifty percent of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income, they accounted for close to three-fourths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income. From this the principal inferences drawn are that central cities' role as contributors to their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services is much larger than central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income, and that central cities' role as contributors to their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services is too large to be ignored. In any design of metropolitan area based National economic development, therefore, central cities would have to be assigned a share of development role appropriate to their potential.

Thesis Supervisor: Alexander Ganz  
Title: Lecturer in Urban Studies and Planning

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Of course, I alone am responsible for any shortcomings of the present study.

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I

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

It has become a popular belief that the central cities are decadent obsolete institutions fit to be forgotten and abandoned. This impression is formed primarily from the traditional measures used to describe the central city economy. The principal traditional measures used to describe the central city economy are employment by place of residence, population by age composition, households by age of head, households by income level, per capita personal income received, and total personal income received. Employment by central city residence location shows that, on the average, central city employment was little over half the corresponding metropolitan area employment and that central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was only slightly higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Only half of the selected metropolitan area population were residents of corresponding central cities. Population by age composition shows that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a relatively larger concentration of old people. This is also reflected by distribution of households by age of head which shows that central cities had a larger concentration of households with older household heads than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Similarly, distribution of

households by income level shows a relatively larger concentration of poor households in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Per capita personal income received is lower in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result central cities' share in their corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Central cities' share in their corresponding metropolitan area population has been pretty low on account of the increasing degree of suburbanization of population. Suburbanization of population, on the other hand, is inducing suburbanization of employment, especially construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade employment. These are some of the traditional measures describing the central city economy which provide an impression that the central cities are withering away.

However, the traditional measures used to describe the central city economy represent central city residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area economy. Central city residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area economy is not always equal to central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. The traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location, shows central city residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment, but this is different from central cities' employment role in their corresponding metropolitan area employment. Similarly, while personal income received shows both central city residents' role and central cities' role in sharing metropolitan area receipt of personal

income, it does not provide any indication as to central cities' role in metropolitan area production of goods and services. Moreover, the traditional measure of population by age composition shows central cities' potential for labor supply as also burden of dependents. Similarly, personal income received, per capita personal income received, and distribution of households by income class show potential for central city residents' savings and expenditures. While these are important components of an economy, these are not the only components of an economy that matter. The other most important indicator of economic strength of an area is the level of production of goods and services. It is shown in this study that it is in this area that real strength of central city economy lies.

The traditional measures describing central city economy, thus, provide only partial picture of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. This shows that there is need for developing new measures which would fill up the gaps in the picture of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. This study is an attempt to develop such new measures and to evaluate central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy on the basis of both new measures and traditional measures. More specifically, in this study, three new measures of central city economy, namely, employment by central city work location, per worker earned personal income by work location, and total earned personal income by work location, describing central city economy as unit of production have been developed. The role of central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area economy has been evaluated both on the basis of new

measures, that is, employment by place of work, per worker earned personal income by place of work, and total earned personal income and also on the basis of traditional measures, namely, population by age composition, households by age of heads, employment by place of residence, households by annual income, per capita personal income received, and total personal income received. Further, the role of central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by new measures of central city economy is compared with central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by traditional measures of central city economy. From this comparison some important inferences have been drawn. The basic conclusions drawn are that central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services is much larger than central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population or receipt of personal income, and that central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services is too important to be ignored.

The impression that the central cities are decaying, obsolete institutions fit to be forgotten and abandoned is not borne out by a fuller picture of central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. On the contrary, central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the new measures clearly points to central cities' predominance in metropolitan area production of goods and services. Central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services is quite impressive and it provides an impression of remarkable vitality of central city



economy rather than an impression of decay as is provided by the traditional measures of central city economy. While the 29 selected large central cities accounted for only half of the corresponding metropolitan area population and personal income received, they claimed close to three-fourths of the corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work, and earned personal income. What appears to be even more significant is that the Nation's large central cities have been experiencing growth in both per worker earned personal income and total output, reflecting a transformation of economic structure and an upgrading of jobs and industry. The rate of growth of output per worker in manufacturing and services was as fast in central cities as in corresponding metropolitan areas; in some cases the rate of growth in output per worker was even faster in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. This growth in total output and especially the growth in productivity of labor points to a favorable economic potential for central cities, provided their specific identifiable problems can be accommodated.

Over the next 25 years - time horizon for long range planning - proportion of metropolitan production of goods and services accounted for by their corresponding central cities is likely to decline. In spite of this very likely trend, by the end of the next 25 years the larger central cities of the Nation are still expected to claim over half of the total metropolitan area production of goods and services. This points to the possibility of long continued importance of central city economy in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. Metropolitan area economy in its turn, as is well known, plays a predominant

part in the U.S. National economy. In any design of metropolitan area based national economic development, therefore, central city economy should have to get their appropriate share of attention.

Currently, there are a number of important problems which are standing in the way of economic growth of the central cities, pointing to the need for new economic development policies and programs. One of the key problems now facing central cities is fiscal squeeze resulting from a high level of nondevelopmental expenditures. Compared to their surrounding suburban cities and towns, the central cities have a higher rate of taxation; but in spite of this larger tax effort the developmental resources of the central cities are limited by their larger outlays for health, welfare, and safety. The high level of expenditures for health, welfare, and safety reduces the much needed resources available for education and manpower training, urban redevelopment, transportation improvement, and provision of other incentives to industries. However, each of these measures is key to the revitalization of the central city economy. Revitalization of central city economy would be incomplete without massive participation of currently disadvantaged people in metropolitan area economic activity. There is, therefore, urgent need for manpower training and education to help bring the disadvantaged citizens of central cities into the mainstream of upgraded job opportunities. There are large needs for urban redevelopment to correct inefficiency in land uses, and for development and reparceling of land for new residential, commercial, and industrial uses. There are urgent requirements for improvement of transportation facilities to make possible efficient and smooth transportation of growing volume of

passengers, goods, and services. Above all, there is a need for new measures for economic development to attract a new margin of industry, to promote expansion of existing industries, and to create new and upgraded jobs.

The new measures of central city economy, namely, employment by place of work, and earned personal income by place of work, may provide a new standard for Federal revenue sharing favoring the central cities and thus helping them to ease their resource position. In Federal revenue sharing the role of the central cities as producers of goods and services should receive recognition by including "earned personal income" share and/or "place of employment" share in the revenue sharing formulas.

Development of new measures describing central cities as production units is expected to be helpful not only for evaluating central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy or in providing a new standard for Federal revenue sharing favoring the central cities but also for designing economic development plan for central cities.

While quantitative measures treating central cities as place of residence and as recipient of income is essential, this, however, is not a sufficient data base for the development of realistic economic development program. For the designing of a proper economic development program for the central cities, what is more important is adequate quantitative measures which treat the central cities as a place of work and producers of goods and services. Such measures are not, however, readily at hand. However, such measures when developed would be useful for setting up of realistic goals, design of appropriate programs, and meaningful review

and evaluation of results. Such measures would also make possible flexibility in program design, that is, varying program design according to the variation in economic and population structure, size class, and regional location of central cities. In addition, the new measures would facilitate evaluation of costs and benefits of alternative packages of programs. They would also be helpful for assessing the impact of state and city taxes on earned personal income, which are becoming increasingly popular.

This study does not cover all the central cities. It focuses on 29 selected largest central cities and their corresponding metropolitan areas. The 29 selected largest metropolitan areas covered in this study account for 38.3 percent of total U.S. population and 60.6 percent of total metropolitan area population. The measures and analyses of central cities and metropolitan areas as production units, place of residence, and recipients of personal income have been presented for individual central cities and their corresponding metropolitan areas. With a view to bring out the differences between central cities and metropolitan areas of different sizes and between central cities and metropolitan areas of different regions, the measures and the analyses have also been presented by metropolitan area population size groups, and regional groupings of metropolitan areas and central cities.

The results of the study can be briefly summarized as follows: In 1960 for all the 29 selected large metropolitan areas taken together there was a total population of 68,422 thousand; compared to this the corresponding 29 selected large central cities had a total population of 34,321 thousand. Thus central city share of corresponding metropolitan

area population was 50.2 percent. This, in other words, means that, on the average, fifty percent of the selected metropolitan area population were already living in suburban areas, indicating a high degree of suburbanization of population. Suburbanization of population in its turn has induced suburbanization of employment. Age composition of population shows that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years, and a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over, indicating relatively older age composition of central city population compared to age composition of corresponding metropolitan area population. All the selected central cities taken together had 66.7 percent of their total population in age group up to 44 years; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 70.0 percent of their total population in age group up to 44 years. On the other hand, all the 29 selected large central cities taken together had 33.3 percent of their total population in age group 45 years and over, whereas all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 30.0 percent of their total population in age group 45 years and over.

That compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration of older people is also reflected in percentage distribution of households by age of heads. Both all the selected central cities taken together and their corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 46.5 percent of their total households with heads aged under 45 years. In contrast, all the

selected central cities taken together had 17.9 percent of their total households with heads aged 65 years and over; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas had 15.8 percent of their total households with heads aged 65 years and over.

Similarly, distribution of households by income class shows that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a larger concentration of people in poverty income class, that is, in income class under \$4,000. Distribution of households by income level also shows that compared with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a larger concentration not only of poor households, but also of households in highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together had 23.4 percent of their total households in income class under \$4,000; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 22.1 percent of their total households in income class under \$4,000. Similarly, all the selected central cities taken together had 15.6 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over; compared to this, all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 14.0 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over.

Per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result, central city share in their corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Per capita personal income received was \$2,581 for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together; compared to

this per capita personal income received was \$2,715 for all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. Per capita personal income received in all the selected central cities taken together was, thus, 95.1 percent of per capita personal income received in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. Total personal income received was \$88.6 billion for all the selected central cities taken together and \$185.8 billion for all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. Total personal income received in all the selected central cities taken together was 47.7 percent of total personal income received in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. Thus, all the selected central cities taken together represented 50.2 percent of corresponding metropolitan area population, but they claimed only 47.7 percent of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income.

When traditional measures of employment, that is, employment by place of residence is considered, all the selected central cities taken together had a total employment of 13,655 thousand; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had a total employment of 26,260 thousand. Thus, considering traditional measure of employment all the selected central cities taken together claimed only 52.0 percent of total employment in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. As mentioned earlier, all the selected central cities taken together represented 50.2 percent of corresponding metropolitan area population. A comparison of central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location with

central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population shows that central cities were more important as place of work than as place of residence. Thus, even when traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by place of residence is considered, central cities' role in employment is seen to be larger than central cities' role as place of residence. In this particular case this inference is, however, based on the assumption that the employees who live in central cities also work in central cities. Moreover, the difference between central cities' share in their corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location and central cities' share in their corresponding metropolitan area population was not much. The former ratio was only slightly higher than the latter ratio.

The traditional measures used to describe the central city economy represent the weaknesses of central city economy rather than representing their strengths. In contrast, central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the new measures provides an altogether different impression about the strength of central city economy. For example, while all the selected central cities taken together accounted for 13,655 thousand of employment by place of residence, they claimed 18,870 thousand of employment by place of work. Thus, while all the selected central cities taken together claimed 52.0 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location, these same central cities taken together claimed 71.9 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This shows that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than selected central



city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of residence. As already mentioned, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of residence was slightly larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. This means that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than both selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population and employment by place of residence.

All industry average of central city labor productivity for all the selected central cities taken together was slightly higher than all industry average of corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. As a result selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was even higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This contrasts sharply with the fact that per capita personal income received was lower in selected central cities than in the corresponding metropolitan areas and that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. All industry average of per worker earned personal income was \$5,803 for all the selected central cities taken together and \$5,721 for all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. All industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the selected central cities taken together was 101.4 percent of all industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. All the selected central cities taken together generated a

total earned personal income of \$110.0 billion; compared to this corresponding metropolitan areas generated a total earned personal income of \$150.2 billion. Total earned personal income generated in all the selected central cities taken together represented 73.2 percent of total earned personal income generated in corresponding metropolitan areas. Thus, while selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was 73.2 percent, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 47.7 percent and selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was 50.2 percent. This shows that selected central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income.

Selected central cities' larger role in their corresponding metropolitan areas as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services than as location of corresponding metropolitan area residences and as recipients of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income is confirmed not only when selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy is evaluated for all the selected metropolitan areas taken together, but also when selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas is evaluated by metropolitan area size class, by region or even by individual metropolitan areas.

Central cities' larger role in their corresponding metropolitan areas as producers of goods and services than as location of metropolitan

area residences and as recipients of metropolitan area receipts of personal income is found to be true in all the selected large metropolitan areas irrespective of the broad differences in population and economic structure, population size class, and regional location. The relatively larger role as producers of goods and services is equally the case for large service activity centers such as Boston and New York, industrial centers such as Baltimore and Detroit, government service centers such as Washington, D.C., recreation centers such as Miami, auto-age oriented spread city areas such as Los Angeles, and newer areas with still growing central cities such as Houston and Dallas.

The plan of the present study is as follows: Chapter II describes the concepts of the new measures and the traditional measures used to describe the central city economy. The methods used to derive the new measures and sources of data used are also described. In Chapter III central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy has been evaluated both on the basis of the new measures of central city economy and traditional measures of central city economy for all the selected metropolitan areas taken together. Central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the new measures is also compared with central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by the traditional measures of central city economy. Chapters IV, V, and VI evaluate central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy, both on the basis of the new measures and the traditional measures of central city economy, and compare central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by the new measures with central cities'

role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the traditional measures by metropolitan area size groups, by regions, and by individual metropolitan areas respectively.

## II

### CONCEPT AND METHOD: MEASURING THE CENTRAL CITY AS A PRODUCTION UNIT, IN COMPARISON WITH ITS SURROUNDING METROPOLITAN AREA

This chapter describes the concepts of the new measures and the traditional measures used to evaluate central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. Source and methods used to derive these measures are also described. The new measures developed for the purpose of evaluating central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas are employment by place of work, per worker earned personal income, and total earned personal income. The traditional measures used to evaluate central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas are population by age and income, employment by residence location, per capita personal income received and total personal income received.

The basic differences between the new measures and the traditional measures are that the new measures describe the central cities as place of work and production unit, the traditional measures describe the central cities as place of residence and recipients of income. For example, the traditional measure of employment is employment by place of residence. This shows the number of central city residents employed. The traditional measure of employment, thus, shows central city residents' employment role in metropolitan area employment and not central cities' employment role in their corresponding metropolitan areas. It has been shown later (Chapter VI) that in all the selected

central cities, excepting in San Antonio, the number of central city residents employed was lower than the number of jobs that was located in central cities. Central cities provided jobs not only to central city residents, but also to many who lived outside central city. The new measure of employment take into account this fact. New measure of employment is employment by place of work. It is a count of all the jobs that are located in central cities irrespective of whether they are held by central city residents or by people living outside central cities. The new measure of central city employment when compared with corresponding metropolitan area employment shows central cities' employment role in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In most metropolitan areas central cities' employment role is much larger than central city residents' employment role. It is shown in Chapter III that in all the selected metropolitan areas taken together central city resident employment represented 52.0 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment and as compared to this central city employment by place of work represented 71.9 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment.

The traditional measure of income, that is, per capita personal income received and total personal income received, again, view income from central city residents point of view. It is income measured on "where-received" basis. As a result it depends upon population resident in an area and not on population who work in that same area. Traditional measure of income represents current income received by residents of an area from all sources. The broad items of income included are wages and salaries, "other labor income," proprietors income, property income,

transfer payments excluding personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs.

In contrast, the new measure of income, that is, per worker earned personal income, and total earned personal income, are viewed by place of origin. This is income measured on "where-earned" basis. As a result it depends upon employment by place of work, rather than on population by residence location or resident employment. The broad items of income included in earned personal income are wages and salaries, "other labor income," and proprietors income. It is shown in Chapter III that in all the selected metropolitan areas taken together traditional measure of income, that is, per capita personal income received, was lower in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area; as a result central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. On the other hand, in all the metropolitan areas taken together, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was slightly higher in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area; as a result central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was even higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This also meant that central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. Similarly, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much larger than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. New measures describing

central cities as production unit shows that central cities role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy was much larger than what is shown by the traditional measures describing central cities as place of residence and recipients of personal income.

A. PERSONAL INCOME, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Personal income by place of residence is the traditional measure used to describe the economy of an area. This is income measured on "where-received" basis. This measure of income is useful in the analysis of consumer markets and purchasing power. The other measures which are useful for this same purpose are population by age composition, and households by income level. Per capita personal income by place of residence is also an indicator of living standards and welfare levels. Personal income by place of residence used in this study is taken from special tabulation of the M.I.T. Laboratory for Environmental Studies, based on U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Money income adjusted to U.S. Office of Business Economics personal income concept. The concept of personal income used in estimating personal income is equivalent to that adopted by the Office of Business Economics (OBE) in its national and state personal income series. That is, personal income of an SMSA or Central City represents the current income received by residents in the area from all sources. It includes monetary income before taxes as well as several types of non-monetary income or income received in kind; it excludes personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs. The broad items included are wages and salaries, other labor income, proprietors income, property



income, transfer payments excluding personal contributions to social security, government retirement and other social insurance programs.

Total personal income for SMSA's and mean household income for central cities used are as in special tabulation of M.I.T. Total personal income for central cities was obtained by multiplying mean household income by the total number of households. Per capita personal income both for the SMSA's and the central cities was obtained by dividing total personal income by the total number of population

It is shown in Chapter III that in all the selected metropolitan areas taken together per capita personal income received was lower in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. As a result central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population.

#### B. EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY PLACE OF WORK

Earned personal income by place of work is income measured on "where-earned" basis. This measure shows income by area as production unit where it is generated. This measure of income is useful in the analysis of the income structure of a given area by industrial origin and income type. Such measure and analysis of income structure are important for the design of economic development plan of a given area. The treatment of a given area as a place of work and producer of income is useful for the establishment of realistic goals, design of appropriate programs for development, and intelligent review and evaluation of the

results. In recent years the idea of imposition of taxes on earned personal income has found increasing favor with state and city governments. Development of measure of earned personal income would, therefore, make possible the assessment of the impact of imposition of state and city taxes on earned personal income. Such measure is useful for changing program design according to variation in economic and population structure, size class, and regional location of an area. This would also facilitate evaluation of costs and benefits of alternative combination of programs.

#### C. MEASURE OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME

The data for total earned personal income for SMSA's used are as developed by the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce. The data are partly published and partly yet unpublished. From the OBE source data for earned personal income were directly available for all the selected large SMSA's excepting for Phoenix, and for some constituent parts of the New York Standard Consolidated Area and Chicago Standard Consolidated Area. These constituent parts were Jersey City and Garry-Hammond-East Chicago. For these three areas earned personal income for 1959 was indirectly estimated from OBE personal income and earned personal income series for 1966 and personal income series for 1959. In August 1968 issue of "Survey of Current Business" OBE published personal income by type of income and earned personal income by industrial origin for 1966 for SMSA's and non-SMSA areas. In the same issue of "Survey of Current Business" OBE also published personal

income for 1959 for SMSA's and non-SMSA areas. To estimate earned personal income by industrial origin for 1959 from these data it was assumed that ratio of total earned personal income to total personal income, and the percentage distribution of total earned personal income between different industry groups in 1959 were the same with that in 1966. As a first step, therefore, percentage distribution of earned personal income between different industry groups in 1966 and the ratio of total earned personal income to total personal income in 1966 were computed for the three cities. To find total earned personal income in 1959, total personal income in 1959 was multiplied by the 1966 ratio of total earned personal income to total personal income. Total earned personal income for 1959 thus obtained was then distributed between different industry groups following the percentage distribution of total earned personal income between different industry groups that prevailed in 1966. Per worker earned personal income for SMSA's were obtained by dividing total earned personal income by the total number of workers.

The concept of earned personal income is relatively limited in scope as compared to the concept of personal income received. The concept of personal income received by place of residence are wages and salaries, "other labor income," proprietor's income, property income, and transfer payments excluding personal contributions to social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs. Compared to this earned personal income by place of work include only the first three categories of personal income, namely, wages and salaries, "other labor income," and proprietor's income.

Total earned personal income or per worker earned personal income for central cities were not available from any published data source. These were, therefore, estimated indirectly from earned personal income for SMSA's. Earned personal income per worker in central cities was obtained by multiplying earned personal income per worker in SMSA's by the ratio of value added per worker in central city to value added per worker in SMSA. Total earned personal income in central cities was obtained by multiplying per worker earned personal income by the total number of workers. As a first step, however, the ratios of value added per worker in central cities to value added per worker in SMSA's, and estimates of employment by central city work location had to be developed.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960 records employment by place of residence. In case of employment figures for the SMSA's as recorded in the U.S. Census of Population it has been assumed that employment by place of residence is the same with employment by place of work. Number of people living outside and working inside a SMSA or number of people working outside and living inside a SMSA is considered to be negligible. This, however, could not be assumed for central city employment. Central city employment by place of residence as recorded in U.S. Census of Population: 1960 is not equal to central city employment by place of work. Central city employment by place of work for 1960 is not available from any published data source. This was, therefore, estimated indirectly.

U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Report Journey to Work recorded among others journey of workers by place of work and place of

residence for various categories of spatial divisions of place of work and place of residence within and around SMSA's of population size 250,000 or more. Journey to work data collected during the Census week were shown by twelve broad categories of employer industry groups. From this source appropriate data were collected to obtain figures for workers by place of work in central city and workers by place of residence in central city. Initially, data were collected for all the twelve industry groups which were later condensed first into nine groups, next into five groups, and finally into four broad groups of industries. Using these data ratios of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city were computed for each of the 29 selected large central cities. For each of the 29 selected large central cities these ratios were computed for three different levels of aggregation of the industry groups, namely, for nine broad industry groups, five broad industry groups and finally for four broad industry groups. Summary Table I-1 shows these ratios for all the central cities taken together and for four broad groups of industries. However, for estimating employment by place of work in central city, ratios for the nine groups of industries were used. To obtain employment by place of work in central city employment by place of residence in central city as recorded in U.S. Census of Population: 1960 was multiplied by the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city. Thus, employment by place of work in central city was estimated for nine broad industry groups and for each of the 29 selected large central cities. Later on these data were aggregated as desired.

TABLE II-1

KEY PARAMETERS FOR ESTIMATING THE ROLE OF  
CENTRAL CITIES AS PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES  
(CENTRAL CITIES OF 29 SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS)

|                                    | (1)<br>Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place of<br>Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence<br>in Central<br>Cities, 1960 | (2)<br>Estimated<br>Per Worker<br>Earned Personal<br>Income, by<br>Place of Work,<br>in Central City,<br>1959<br>(Dollars) |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| All Industries                     | 1.4   | 5,803  |
| Construction                       | 1.5   | 6,624  |
| Manufacturing                      | 1.5   | 5,963  |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade         | 1.3   | 6,384  |
| Public Administration and Services | 1.3   | 5,395  |

Sources: Col. (1) --

Based on the 1960 Census of Population,  
Journey to Work Report.

Col. (2) --

Manufacturing, Trade & Selected  
Services --) Earned Personal Income  
Per Worker, by Industry, in Metro-  
politan Areas, (Unpublished Tabulation  
of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Office  
of Business Economics, Regional  
Economic's Division, Described in  
Survey of Current Business, August 1968,  
in Article Entitled "Metropolitan Area  
Incomes, 1929-66", Robert E. Graham, Jr.  
and Edwin J. Coleman, Washington, D.C.),  
Multiplied by Ratio of Central City --  
Metropolitan Area Value Added Per  
Worker, Trade Sales Per Worker, and  
Selected Service Receipts Per Worker,  
in 1958 and 1963, Interpolated for 1959.  
Construction and Public Administration --  
Assumed to be the Same as in Metropolitan  
Areas.

U.S. Census of Manufacturing recorded both employment and value added data for 1958 and 1963. No such data, however, were collected for 1960, the year in which this study is interested. Employment, value added, trade sales, and selected service receipts data were collected for 1958 and 1963. Employment and trade sales data for the two separate categories, namely, wholesale trade and retail trade, were added together as we are for this study interested in the combined category wholesale and retail trade. As value added, trade sales, and selected service receipts, figures were in current price, 1958 value added, trade sales, and selected service receipts figures were converted to 1963 price. Employment, value added, trade sales, and selected service receipts data were available for both SMSA's and central cities. From data for total value added, trade sales, selected services receipts and total employment, value added per worker, trade sales per worker, and selected services receipts per worker were computed. Using these later data ratios of value added per worker in central cities to value added per worker in SMSA's, ratios of trade sales per worker in central cities to trade sales per worker in SMSAS, and ratios of selected services receipts per worker in central cities to selected services receipts per worker in SMSAS were computed for 1958 and 1963, and then ratios for 1960 were interpolated. Per worker earned personal income in SMSA's was multiplied by these ratios to obtain per worker earned personal income in central cities. Through this process per worker earned personal income for central cities was obtained for manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and selected services. The kind of data collected by the U.S.

Census of Manufacturing were not available for construction and public administration. For these two industry groups, therefore, it was assumed that per worker earned personal income in central cities was the same with that in the SMSA's. Summary Table I-1 shows all-central-city average of per worker earned personal income for four broad industry groups. It also shows the all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the central cities taken together.

Total earned personal income was obtained by multiplying per worker earned personal income in an industry in a central city by the total number of workers in the same industry in the same central city. To find per worker earned personal income for the combined industry group public administration and services, total earned personal income estimated separately for these two industry groups were added together and then total earned personal income thus obtained was divided by the combined employment of public administration and services.

In Chapter III it has been shown that in all the selected metropolitan areas taken together all industry average of per worker earned personal income was slightly higher in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. As a result central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. Central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work, in its turn, was much higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. Also, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area



earned personal income was much larger than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. Thus, the role of central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the new measures, such as employment by place of work and earned personal income was much larger than the role of central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by such traditional measures as population, employment by residence location, and personal income received.

Data on population by age composition both for metropolitan areas and central cities used in this study are as published in U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Data on households by age of head for metropolitan areas are also from U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Statistics for households by age of head for central cities and households by income level for both metropolitan areas and central cities are taken from special tabulation of the M.I.T. Laboratory for Environmental Studies, based on U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Detailed source for these data is cited in Table III-5.

It is shown in Chapter III that the traditional measure of population by age composition shows that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a larger concentration of old people. Similarly, distribution of households by income level shows that, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a larger concentration of population in poverty income class.

### III

#### CENTRAL CITIES' ROLE AS PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES; COMPARISONS WITH THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS; RELATION TO TRADITIONAL MEASURES

This chapter presents a summary view of the selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as depicted by the new measures developed for this purpose. These new measures are employment by place of work, per worker earned personal income, and earned personal income. The central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by the new measures is then compared with central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy as represented by such traditional measures as population, age composition of population, income distribution, per capita personal income received, and total personal income received. It has been shown that the traditional measures used to describe the central cities' economy seriously underestimate the selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. When new measures are used it is found that central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy is much larger than what is represented by the traditional measures.

The differences result from the fact that the traditional measures evaluate central cities' role primarily as place of residence, whereas the new measures treat the central cities as place of work. It has been shown that central cities' role as place of work and producers of goods and services is much larger than central cities' residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area population,

employment, and receipts of personal income. More people work in central cities than the number of people both live and work in central cities. Moreover, on the average, central city labor productivity is slightly higher in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In contrast, per capita personal income received is lower in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. An added factor is the high degree of suburbanization of population in most metropolitan areas. Relatively small concentration of the selected metropolitan area population in their corresponding central cities combined with low per capita personal income in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas insured a smaller role of the selected central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. On the other hand, the fact that more people worked in central cities than those who both lived and worked in central cities combined with the fact that selected central city labor productivity was slightly higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity insured a larger central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services. In consequence selected central cities' role as contributors to their corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income happened to be much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income.

It is also shown that this contrasting role of the selected central cities in sharing metropolitan area production of goods and services, and population and receipt of personal income prevailed in

metropolitan areas of five different size classes, in the eight regions and also in most of the individual metropolitan areas. With respect to size class differences, regional differences, and differences between individual metropolitan areas only summary results have been presented in this chapter. More detailed views on these three aspects are presented in chapters IV, V, and VI.

A. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN EMPLOYMENT; COMPARISON WITH TRADITIONAL MEASURES

1. The Central City Employment Structure

Given labor productivity by industry, total output of goods and services in an area would depend upon level of total employment and distribution of total employment between different industry groups. Analysis of central city employment structure thus forms an important constituent of analysis of central cities' role as producers of goods and services.

In this section, to start with, brief comments have been made with respect to central city employment structure and corresponding metropolitan area employment structure using new measure of employment, that is, employment by place of work. This has been followed by a comparison of central city employment by place of work, by industry with corresponding metropolitan area employment, by place of work, by industry. This comparison is intended to provide an idea of central cities' role as location of metropolitan area employment by place of work. Next, short comments have been made on central city employment structure using traditional measure of employment, that is

employment by central city residence location and then central city employment by residence location, by industry is compared with corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location, by industry to obtain an idea of central cities' role in metropolitan area employment as indicated by traditional measure of employment.

A comparison of central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment as indicated by new measure of employment with central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment as indicated by traditional measure of employment shows that the former was much larger than the latter. That is, central cities' role as location of metropolitan area employment by place of work is much larger than central cities' role in metropolitan area employment by residence location. It is also shown that central cities' role as location of metropolitan jobs was much larger than central cities' role as location of metropolitan area residences. Thus, central cities' role in metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than both central cities' role as location of metropolitan area residences, and central cities' role in metropolitan area employment by residence location.

Central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location is also larger than central cities' role as location of metropolitan area residences indicating central cities' relatively larger role as place of work than as place of residence. However, central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by

residence location was only slightly larger than central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than both central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population and employment by residence location. While use of traditional measure of employment provides a relatively dim view of central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment, consideration of new measure of employment points up an altogether new dimension of central cities' importance as location of metropolitan area jobs.

Employment that is important as an element in central cities' role as producers of goods and services is employment by place of work. The method followed for estimating employment by place or work in central cities has been described in Chapter II. Table III-1 shows estimated employment by central city work location for four broad groups of industries and for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together.

All the 29 selected large central cities taken together provided a total employment of 18,870 thousand. The distribution of this total employment between the five broad industry groups were: 902 thousand in construction, 5,478 thousand in manufacturing, 3,509 thousand in wholesale and retail trade, and 8,981 thousand in public administration and services. Of the total employment in all the 29 selected large central cities single largest proportion or 47.6 percent of total employment was provided by public administration and services. The

TABLE III-1

CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN METROPOLITAN AREA  
EMPLOYMENT, BY WORK LOCATION & RESIDENCE LOCATION, 1960  
(29 SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS)

|                                       | (1)<br>Estimated<br>Employment,<br>by Industry,<br>by Central<br>City Work<br>Location<br>(Thousands) | (2)<br>Employment<br>by Industry,<br>by Metro-<br>politan<br>Areas<br>(Thousands) | (3)<br>Central City<br>Share in<br>Metropolitan<br>Area<br>Employment<br>(Percent) | (4)<br>Employment<br>by Industry<br>by Central<br>City<br>Residence<br>Location<br>(Thousands) | (5)<br>Central City<br>Employment by<br>Residence in<br>Relation to<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Employment<br>(Percent) |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| All Industries                        | 18,870  | 26,260  | 71.9   | 13,655   | 52.0  |
| Construction                          | 902   | 1,404   | 64.2   | 615  | 43.8  |
| Manufacturing                         | 5,478   | 7,671   | 71.4   | 3,734  | 48.7  |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade           | 3,509   | 4,917   | 71.4   | 2,608  | 53.0  |
| Public Administra-<br>tion & Services | 8,981   | 12,268  | 73.2   | 6,698  | 54.6  |

Sources: Col. (1) -- Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence (See Table I-1), Multiplied by Census of Population, 1960, Report on 1960 Central City Labor Force, by Industry.

Col. (2) -- Census of Population, 1960

Col. (3) -- Col. (1) Divided by Col. (2).

Col. (4) -- Census of Population, 1960.

Col. (5) -- Col. (4) Divided by Col. (2).

next in importance were manufacturing providing 29.0 percent of total employment, wholesale and retail trade providing 18.6 percent of total employment, and construction accounting for 4.8 percent of total employment. Thus ranking of the industries in descending order of their importance as source of employment by central city work location for all the central cities taken together were public administration and services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and construction.

## 2. Comparison with SMSA Employment

All the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together provided a total employment of 26,260 thousand. The distribution of this total employment between the four different broad industry groups were 1,404 thousand in construction, 7,671 thousand in manufacturing, 4,917 thousand in wholesale and retail trade, and 12,268 thousand in public administration and services. Thus of the total employment of 26,260 thousand single largest proportion or 46.7 percent of total employment was provided by public administration and services. Next in importance as source of employment were manufacturing providing for 29.2 percent of total employment, wholesale and retail trade accounting for 18.7 percent of total employment, and construction providing for 5.3 percent of total employment. Thus for all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together, the pattern of distribution of total employment between different industry groups was similar to that for all the central cities taken together. There was, however, some small, but interesting, differences between distribution of



employment by industry in central city and that in SMSA. The proportion of total employment provided by public administration and services was higher in central cities than in the SMSAS. On the other hand, proportion of total employment provided by construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade were slightly higher in SMSAS as compared to that in the central cities. This appears to show a relative preference for suburban location for such industries as construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade, and a relative preference for central city location for such activities as public administration and services which include finance, insurance and real estate, entertainment and recreation, professional and related services, transportation and communication, personal services, business and repair services, etc.

The importance of central cities as location of metropolitan jobs is shown by column(3) in Table III-1. Column(3) in Table III-1 shows the proportion of total SMSA employment provided by different broad industry groups located in central cities. Of all-industry total employment of 26,260 thousand in all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together 18,870 thousand or 71.9 percent of the total SMSA employment was located in the central cities. It will be seen later that of the total population of 68,422 thousand in all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together 34,321 thousand or 50.2 percent of total SMSA population was resident of corresponding central city. Thus, while all the 29 selected large central cities taken together accounted for only 50.2 percent of total population in all the

corresponding SMSAS taken together, they provided for 71.9 percent of total employment in all the selected SMSAS taken together.

The proportion of total employment in the 29 selected large SMSAS accounted for by the corresponding central cities varied from industry to industry. All the selected central cities taken together accounted for 71.9 percent of total employment in all the corresponding SMSAS. As compared to this, the proportion of total SMSA construction employment, manufacturing employment, and wholesale and retail trade employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities were 64.2 percent, 71.4 percent, and 71.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of total SMSA public administration and services employment located in the corresponding central cities was 73.2 percent. Thus, compared to the ratio of all industry central city employment to all-industry SMSA employment, the proportion of total SMSA employment claimed by the corresponding central cities was higher in case of public administration and services and lower in case of construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade, indicating preference for suburban location for such industries as construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade, and preference for central city location for public administration and services. The proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by public administration taken separately from services was 75.7 percent. Thus, proportion of total SMSA employment located in corresponding central cities was highest for public administration and lowest for construction. The share of total SMSA service employment taken separately from public adminis-

tration accounted for by corresponding central cities was 73.2 percent. This is equal to the proportion of total SMSA public administration and services employment taken together accounted for by corresponding central cities. This shows predominance of services employment in the combined total of public administration and services employment.

While ratio of central city employment by central city work location to total SMSA employment was the lowest for construction (64.2 percent) compared to that for manufacturing (71.4 percent), wholesale and retail trade (71.4) and public administration and services (73.2 percent), yet the ratio for construction was much higher than 50.2 percent, that is, the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities. The proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by corresponding central cities as shown by column(3) of Table III-1 clearly points to the predominance of central cities as location of SMSA jobs.

### 3. Comparison with Traditional Measure of Employment

The traditional measure of central city employment is, as already mentioned earlier, employment by central city residence location. Column(1) in Table III-1 shows employment by central city residence location for four broad groups of industries and for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together. In all the 29 selected large central cities taken together there was 13,655 thousand employment by central city residence location. The

distribution of this total employment between different industry groups were 6,698 thousand in public administration and services, 3,734 thousand in manufacturing, 2,608 thousand in wholesale and retail trade, and 615 thousand in construction. Of total employment by central city residence location, single largest number of employment or 49.1 percent of total employment was accounted for by public administration and services. Next in importance were manufacturing accounting for 27.3 percent of total employment, wholesale and retail trade accounting for 19.1 percent of total employment, and construction accounting for 4.5 percent of total employment.

Thus, ranking of different industries as source of employment by central city residence location was the same as that seen for total SMSA employment or employment by central city work location. A close examination, however, would show that while ranking of different industry groups as source of employment is the same, there are some differences in emphasis on different industries within the same broad distribution pattern. For example, while public administration and services was the single largest source of employment both in the SMSAS and the central cities, it accounted for 46.7 percent of total SMSA employment, 47.6 percent of total employment by central city work location, and 49.1 percent of total employment by central city residence location. On the other hand, manufacturing which was the second largest source of employment accounted for 29.2 percent of total SMSA employment, 29.0 percent of total employment by central

city work location and 27.3 percent of total employment by central city residence location. Thus, if instead of comparing the structure of employment by central city work location with the structure of employment in the SMSAS, one compares the structure of employment by central city residence location with the structure of employment in the SMSAS, role of public administration and services as a source of employment is overemphasized and role of manufacturing as a source of employment is underestimated.

Column(5) in Table III-1 shows employment by central city residence location in 29 selected large central cities taken together as percentage of corresponding SMSA total employment. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together accounted for a total employment by central city residence location of 13,655 thousand. As compared to this, all the corresponding 29 selected large SMSAS accounted for a total employment of 26,260 thousand. Total central city employment by residence location thus accounted for 52.2 percent of total SMSA employment. It has been stated earlier that total employment by central city work location accounted for 71.9 percent of total SMSA employment. Consideration of traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location rather than employment by central city work location would thus seriously play down the role of central cities as location of metropolitan jobs.

All the selected central cities taken together accounted for 50.2 percent of total population of the corresponding SMSAS; but total employment by central city work location for all the selected central cities taken together accounted for 71.9 percent of total

employment of corresponding SMSAS, and total employment by residence location for all the central cities taken together accounted for 52.2 percent of total employment of corresponding SMSAS. Thus, even if employment by central city residence location is considered, the importance of the central cities as place of work than as place of residence is clearly indicated. This is, however, much more clearly brought out when employment by central city work location is compared with SMSA employment. Employment by central city residence location, in all the selected central cities taken together, as percentage of corresponding SMSA employment were 43.8 for construction, 48.7 for manufacturing, 53.0 for wholesale and retail trade, and 54.6 for public administration and service. As compared with this employment by central city work location, in all the selected central cities taken together, as percentage of corresponding SMSA employment were 64.2 for construction, 71.4 for manufacturing, 71.4 for wholesale and retail trade, and 73.2 for public administration and services. If the traditional measure of employment, that is employment by central city residence location is compared with the corresponding SMSA employment it is found that in the case of two industry groups, namely construction and manufacturing, the central cities' share of employment in corresponding SMSA employment was lower than the central city share of population in corresponding SMSA population. But employment by central city work location as percentage of corresponding SMSA employment was much larger than central city population as percentage of corresponding SMSA population in the case of all the individual indus-

try groups without any exception. The ratio of employment by central city work location for all the selected central cities to corresponding SMSA employment was the lowest (64.2 percent) for construction, but even this was much higher compared to the ratio of all the selected central city population to corresponding SMSA population (50.2 percent). On the other hand, the ratio of employment by central city residence location for all the selected central cities to corresponding SMSA employment was lowest (43.8 percent) for construction, but this was even lower than the ratio of corresponding central city population to SMSA population. The traditional measure of central city employment, that is, employment by central city residence location is thus an inadequate measure of both actual and potential role of central cities as location of jobs and production.

#### B. PRODUCTIVITY IN CENTRAL CITIES IN COMPARISON WITH THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS

Given level of employment and distribution of employment by industry, level of total output is determined primarily by productivity of labor.

Central city labor productivity is thus an important element influencing central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services. In this section data on labor productivity by industry have been presented both for central cities and corresponding metropolitan areas accompanied by short comments primarily on interindustry differences noticed. This has been followed by a comparison of level of central city labor productivity by

industry with level of corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity by industry. This comparison is intended to provide an idea as to how central city labor productivity compares with corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. Results of such comparison showed that on the average, central city labor productivity was at least as high as that in the corresponding metropolitan areas. Indeed in many cases central city labor productivity was even higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. This indicates that management and technological transformations in central cities have kept pace with similar transformations in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Central cities are at least at par with their corresponding metropolitan areas in the race for improvement in labor productivity; in case of some industries central cities are even ahead of their corresponding metropolitan areas in achieving progress in labor productivity.

The record of central city labor productivity in comparison with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas contrasts sharply with the record of per capita personal income received in central city in comparison with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Per capita personal income received in all the selected central cities taken together was lower than per capita personal income received in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. Consideration of traditional measure of income, that is, per capita personal income received would, thus, provide a relatively depressive view of economic strength and potential of the central cities; but, in con-



trast, the new measure of income, that is, per capita earned personal income provide an extremely favorable picture of the vitality and potential of central city economy.

Table III-2 shows all SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for four broad industry groups, namely construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services. As Table III-2 shows per worker earned personal income for all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together was \$5,721. All-SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services were \$6,688, \$6,235, \$5,829, and \$5,244 respectively. All-SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for services taken separately was \$4,252. Thus all-SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade were higher than all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the SMSAS taken together. On the other hand, all-SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for public administration and services was lower than all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the SMSAS taken together. All-SMSA average of per worker earned personal income for construction, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services were 116.9 percent, 109.0 percent, 101.9 percent, and 91.7 percent respectively of all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the SMSAS taken together.

In case of the central cities separate estimates of per worker

TABLE III-2

SIMILAR ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF PRODUCTIVITY  
IN CENTRAL CITIES IN COMPARISON WITH THAT  
IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

| (29 Selected Large Metropolitan Areas) | (1)<br>Earned Personal Income Per Worker, by Industry, in Metropolitan Areas | (2)<br>Earned Personal Income Per Worker, by Industry in Central Cities, As a Percent of That in Metropolitan Areas |
|--|--|---|
|  | (Dollars)  | (Percent)   |
| All Industries                         | 5,721  | 101.4   |
| Construction                           | 6,688  | *   |
| Manufacturing                          | 6,235  | 95.6  |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 5,829  | 109.5   |
| Public Administration and Services     | 5,244  | *   |

\*Assumed to be the same as in metropolitan areas.

Sources: Col. (1) -- U.S. Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Division, Unpublished Tabulation, Op. Cit.

Col. (2) -- Col. (2), Table I-1, Divided by Col. (1), Table II-2.

earned personal income were possible for manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services. Per worker earned personal income for construction, and public administration in the central cities were assumed to be the same as that for the SMSAS. All-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together was \$5,803. All selected central city average of per worker earned personal income for manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services were \$5,963, \$6,384, and \$4,405 respectively. Thus compared to all-industry average, both manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade had a higher per worker earned personal income. Per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was 102.8 percent of all-industry average of per worker earned personal income and per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade was 110.0 percent of all-industry average of per worker earned personal income. On the other hand, all selected central city average of per worker earned personal income for services was smaller compared to all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the selected central cities taken together. All selected central city average of per worker earned personal income for services was 75.9 percent of all-industry average of per worker earned personal income. Considering only three industry groups, namely manufacturing wholesale and retail trade, and services, in all the 29 selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher than per worker earned personal income for services; and per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade was higher than per worker earned personal income for

both services and manufacturing. Compared to this in all the selected SMSAS taken together per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade was higher than per worker earned personal income for services, and per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher than per worker earned personal income for both wholesale and retail trade, and services. In all the selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade was higher than per worker earned personal income for manufacturing; but in all the selected SMSAS taken together per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher than per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade.

Column(3) in Table III-2 shows per worker earned personal income in central cities as percentage of per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSAS. All-industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the 29 selected large central cities taken together was 101.4 percent of all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the corresponding SMSAS taken together. Thus, on the average, per worker earned personal income in the central cities was of the similar order of magnitude to that for the SMSAS. However, per worker earned personal income in central cities as percentage of per worker earned personal income in the corresponding SMSAS varied between different industry groups. For all the 29 selected large central cities taken together per worker earned personal income in central cities as percentage of per worker earned personal income in the corresponding SMSAS was 95.6 percent for

manufacturing, 103.6 percent for services, and 109.5 percent for wholesale and retail trade. Thus, on the average, per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was lower in the central cities than in the SMSAS. On the other hand, on the average, per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade, and services was higher in the central cities than in the SMSAS. On the average, the difference between per worker earned personal income in the central cities and that in their corresponding SMSAS was the largest for wholesale and retail trade, and the smallest for services. Thus, compared to per worker earned personal income in SMSAS, the record of per worker earned personal income in the corresponding central cities is quite favorable; in some cases, on the average, per worker earned personal income in the central cities was even higher as compared to that for the SMSAS. It will be seen later (Section F, Chapter III) that the record of per worker earned personal income in central cities in comparison with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas contrasts sharply with record of per capita personal income received in central cities in comparison with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Unlike per worker earned personal income, per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

#### C. CENTRAL CITIES' ROLE IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas the level and structure of employment by central city work location, and the record of per worker earned personal income in central city by

industry that have been discussed in the previous chapter have already provided a preview of the importance of the selected central cities as producers of goods and services within their corresponding SMSAS. In this section earned personal income by industry in central city has been compared with earned personal income by industry in corresponding metropolitan areas. It has been shown that central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. It is also shown that central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was even slightly higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work indicating somewhat higher average labor productivity in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

The role of central cities as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services contrasts sharply with central cities' role as recipients of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income. As per capita personal income received was lower in all the selected central cities taken together than in their corresponding metropolitan areas, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was even lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population.

Column(1) in Table III-3 shows earned personal income by industrial origin for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together generated a total earned personal income of \$110.0 billion. The distribution of this total earned personal income of \$110.0 billion between different industry groups were \$48.5 billion in public administration and services, \$32.7 billion in manufacturing, \$22.4 billion in wholesale and retail trade, and \$6.0 billion in construction. Thus, of the total earned personal income the single largest proportion or 44.3 percent of total earned personal income was accounted for by public administration and services. As contributor to total earned personal income next in importance were manufacturing, accounting for 29.8 percent of total earned personal income, wholesale and retail trade accounting for 20.5 percent of total earned personal income, and construction accounting for 5.5 percent of total earned personal income. As stated earlier, of the total employment in all the selected central cities public administration and services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and construction provided 47.6 percent, 29.0 percent, 18.6 percent and 4.8 percent respectively. Thus, each of the broad industry groups excepting public administration and services accounted for a larger proportion of total earned personal income as compared to the proportion of total employment that

TABLE III-3

CENTRAL CITIES AS PRODUCERS  
OF GOODS AND SERVICES

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas) | (1)  | (2)                         | (3)   |
|---|--|-----------------------------|---|
|   | <u>Earned Personal Income, by Industry</u> |                             |   |
|   | in<br>Central<br>Cities                    | in<br>Metropolitan<br>Areas | Central<br>Cities as a<br>Percent of<br>Metropolitan<br>Areas |
|   | (Billions of Dollars)                      | (Billions of Dollars)       | (Percent)   |
| All Industries                            | 110.0                                      | 150.2                       | 73.2  |
| Construction                              | 6.0  | 9.4                         | 63.8  |
| Manufacturing                             | 32.7                                       | 47.8                        | 68.4  |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade                  | 22.4                                       | 28.7                        | 78.0  |
| Public Administration & Services          | 48.5                                       | 64.3                        | 75.4  |

Sources: Col. (1) -- Col. (2), Table I-1, Multiplied by  
Col. (1), Table II-1.

Col. (2) -- Col. (1), Table II-2, Multiplied by  
Col. (2), Table II-2.

Col. (3) -- Col. (1) Divided by Col. (2).



they provided for. This is explained by the fact that per worker earned personal income for all the individual industry groups except public administration and services was higher than the all-industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together.

Column(2) in Table III-3 shows earned personal income by industrial origin for all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together. The distribution of total earned personal income between different industry groups in all the SMSAS taken together showed more or less similar characteristics as is shown in the case of the central cities. All the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together generated a total earned personal income of \$150.2 billion. In this total earned personal income contribution of the different industry groups in descending order of magnitude of contribution were public administration and services 42.8 percent, manufacturing 31.8 percent, wholesale and retail trade 19.1 percent, and construction 6.3 percent. As stated earlier, in all the 29 selected SMSAS taken together the proportion of total employment accounted for by different industry groups were public administration and services 46.7 percent, manufacturing 29.2 percent, wholesale and retail trade 18.7 percent, and construction 5.3 percent. Thus, all the different industry groups except public administration and services accounted for a larger proportion of total earned personal income as compared to the proportion of total employment that they accounted for. This again is explained by the fact that per worker earned personal income in all the different industry

groups except public administration and services was higher than the all-industry average of per worker earned personal income.

Column(3) in Table III-3 shows total earned personal income generated in 29 selected large central cities as percentage of total earned personal income generated in the corresponding SMSA. The ratios are presented for four broad industry groups and for 29 selected large central cities and SMSAS taken together. All-industry total of earned personal income generated in all the 29 selected central cities taken together as percentage of all-industry total of earned personal income generated in the corresponding SMSAS was 73.2 percent. Thus, the 29 selected central cities taken together accounted for 50.2 percent of corresponding SMSA population, 71.9 percent of corresponding SMSA employment, and 73.2 percent of corresponding SMSA total earned personal income. Thus, all the selected central cities taken together accounted for a much larger proportion of total SMSA employment as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population that they accounted for. Also all the selected central cities taken together accounted for a slightly higher proportion of total SMSA earned personal income as compared to the proportion of total SMSA employment that they accounted for. This shows that the central cities were clearly much more important as place of work than as place of residence, and also that, on the average, labor productivity in the central cities was at least as high, if not higher, as

that in the SMSAS.

The proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the central cities varied from industry to industry. The proportion of all-SMSA total earned personal income accounted for by all the corresponding central cities taken together was 63.8 percent for construction, 68.4 percent for manufacturing, 78.0 percent for wholesale and retail trade, and 75.4 percent for public administration and services. Thus, central cities accounted for over three-fourths of total SMSA earned personal income generated in wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services, and over two-thirds of total SMSA earned personal income generated in manufacturing. Central cities claimed 63.8 percent of total SMSA earned personal income generated in construction. As stated earlier, central cities provided 71.9 percent of total SMSA employment, 64.2 percent of total SMSA construction employment, 71.4 percent of total SMSA manufacturing employment, 71.4 percent of total wholesale and retail trade employment and 73.2 percent of total SMSA public administration and services employment. Thus, the proportions of total SMSA earned personal income in wholesale and retail trade and public administration and services accounted for by central cities were higher as compared to the respective proportions of SMSA wholesale and retail trade employment and public administration and services employment accounted for by the central cities. On the other hand, the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income in manufacturing accounted for by the central cities was lower compared to the proportion of

total SMSA manufacturing employment accounted for by the central cities. These results point to the fact that per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services were higher in central cities than in SMSAS. On the other hand, per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher in SMSAS than in central cities. In any case, the data presented appear to show clearly that on the average the selected central cities accounted for close to three-fourths of the corresponding SMSA total earned personal income. This points to the key role played by the central cities as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

While this section shows that selected central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas was much larger than selected central cities role in claiming corresponding metropolitan area population, in a subsequent section (Section F, Chapter III) it has been shown that selected central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was also much higher than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, reflecting that per capita personal income received was lower in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

D. OLDER AGE COMPOSITION OF CENTRAL CITY POPULATION IN RELATION TO THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS

The popular misconception that the central cities are withering away, that they are obsolete and should better be abandoned, results to a great extent from the use of the traditional measures of economic indicators. One such measure is population by central city residence location which shows that the central city population include a relatively larger proportion of old people than does corresponding SMSA population. This is taken as one of the indices of state of decay of the central cities.

It is shown in this section that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years and a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over. That selected central cities had a relatively larger concentration of old people is also reflected in central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population by age group. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years were lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. On the other hand, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over were higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population.

Column(1) in Table III-4 shows central city population by age

TABLE III-4  
 POPULATION, BY AGE COMPOSITION,  
 IN CENTRAL CITIES  
 AND METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas) | Central                | Metropolitan | Central                   | Metropolitan |
|---|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
|   | <u>Cities</u>          | <u>Areas</u> | <u>Cities</u>             | <u>Areas</u> |
|   | (Thousands of Persons) |              | (Percentage Distribution) |              |
|   | (1)                    | (2)          | (3)                       | (4)          |
| Population, Total                         | 34,321                 | 68,422       | 100.0                     | 100.0        |
| Under 18                                  | 10,595                 | 23,033       | 30.9                      | 33.7         |
| 18 to 44                                  | 12,293                 | 24,871       | 35.8                      | 36.3         |
| 45 to 64                                  | 7,942                  | 14,568       | 23.1                      | 21.3         |
| 65 and over                               | 3,491                  | 5,950        | 10.2                      | 8.7          |

Sources: U.S. Census of Population, 1960.

composition for all the 29 selected central cities taken together. For all the 29 selected central cities taken together there was a total population of 34,321 thousand in 1960. The distribution of this total population between different age groups were 10,595 thousand in age group under 18 years, 12,293 thousand in age group 18 to 44 years, 7,942 thousand in age group 45 to 64 years, and 3,491 thousand in age group 65 years and over. Thus, of the total central city population 30.9 percent was in the age group 18 to 44 years, 23.1 percent was in the age group 45 to 64 years, and 10.2 percent was in the age group 65 years and over. The single largest proportion of total population was in age group 18 to 44 years. The next in importance were age group under 18 years accounting for 30.9 percent of total central city population, and age group 65 years and over accounting for 10.2 percent of total population.

Column(2) in Table III-4 shows SMSA population by age composition. For all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together there was a total population of 68,422 thousand in 1960. Of this total SMSA population the single largest proportion or 36.3 percent was in the age group 18 to 44 years. The next in importance were age group under 18 years accounting for 33.7 percent of total population, age group 45 to 64 years accounting for 21.3 percent of total population and age group 65 years and over accounting for 8.7 percent of total population. Thus, the pattern of age composition of the central city population was similar to that of the SMSA population, though the actual relative magnitudes of the population distributed in different age groups were somewhat different. Compared to the SMSAS, in central cities

there were smaller proportion of population in the age groups under 18 years and 18 to 44 years, and a larger proportion of population in the age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over. In the age group up to 44 years central cities had 66.7 percent of their total population and SMSAS had 70.0 percent of their population; compared to this in the age group 45 years and over central cities had 33.3 percent of their total population and the SMSAS had 30.0 percent of their total population.

Central city population expressed as percentage of corresponding SMSA population tells the same story. The selected central cities accounted for 50.2 percent of the corresponding SMSA population of all ages, 46.0 percent of SMSA population in age group under 18 years, 49.4 percent of SMSA population in age group 18 to 44 years, 54.5 percent of SMSA population in age group 45 to 64 years, and 58.7 percent of SMSA population in age group 65 years and over. Thus, the central cities accounted for a smaller proportion of total SMSA population in age groups under 18 years and 18 to 44 years as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population of all ages that they accounted for. In contrast the central cities accounted for a relatively higher proportion of total SMSA population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population of all ages that they accounted for. This clearly points to relatively older age composition of central city population as compared to that of SMSA population. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the proportion of total population in



"dependent" age group was higher in the central cities than in the SMSAS. Indeed, the evidence obtainable from Table III-4 is to the contrary. The proportion of total population in the age groups under 18 years and 65 years and over taken together was higher in the SMSAS than in the central cities. These proportions were 42.4 percent in the SMSAS and 41.1 percent in the central cities.

#### E. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVELS IN CENTRAL CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Another traditional measure of central city economy which depicts it in an unfavorable color is the distribution of household heads by income level which shows that there is a somewhat higher concentration of households in poverty income class in central cities as compared to that in their corresponding SMSAS.

In this section it is shown that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class, that is, in income class under \$4,000. It is also shown that as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households not only in poverty income class, but also in the highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over. While evaluating economic importance of central cities in their corresponding metropolitan areas, usual practice is to point to relatively larger concentration of poor households in central cities as a sign of their weakness while ignoring the fact that central cities also

show a relatively larger concentration of households in the higher income class.

Column(1) in Table III-5 shows households by income class of the household heads for all the 29 selected central cities taken together. For all the 29 selected central cities taken together there was a total of 11,013 thousand household heads. Of the total number of household heads of 11,013 thousand, 2,573 thousand had income under \$4,000, 3,097 thousand had income between \$4,000 and \$8,000, 3,628 thousand had income between \$8,000 and \$15,000, and 1,715 thousand had income ranging \$15,000 and over. Thus, the percentage distribution of the total number of household heads were 32.9 percent in the income class \$8,000 to \$15,000, 28.1 percent in the income class \$4,000 to \$8,000, 23.4 percent in the income class under \$4,000, and 15.6 percent in the income class \$15,000 and over.

Column(2) in Table III-5 shows households by income class of the household heads for all the 29 selected SMSAS taken together. For all the 29 selected SMSAS taken together there was a total of 21,006 thousand household heads. The distribution of this total number of households between different income classes were 32.7 percent in income class \$8,000 to \$15,000, 31.2 percent in income class \$4,000 to \$8,000, 22.1 percent in income class under \$4,000, and 14.0 percent in income class \$15,000 and over. Thus, the pattern of distribution of the household heads between different income classes was the same in the SMSAS as in the central cities. However, though the pattern of distribution was the same, the exact magnitude of the proportion

TABLE III-5  
 HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS,  
 IN CENTRAL CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas) | Central<br>Cities         | Metropolitan<br>Areas | Central<br>Cities         | Metropolitan<br>Areas |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
|   | (Thousands of Households) |                       | (Percentage Distribution) |                       |
|   | (1)                       | (2)                   | (3)                       | (4)                   |
| Households, Total                         | 11,013                    | 21,006                | 100.0                     | 100.0                 |
| Under \$4,000                             | 2,573                     | 4,647                 | 23.4                      | 22.1                  |
| \$4,000 - \$8,000                         | 3,097                     | 6,551                 | 28.1                      | 31.2                  |
| \$8,000 - \$15,000                        | 3,628                     | 6,867                 | 32.9                      | 32.7                  |
| \$15,000 and over                         | 1,715                     | 2,941                 | 15.6                      | 14.0                  |

Source: Special Tabulation of the M.I.T. Laboratory for Environmental Studies, Based on U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Money Income Adjusted to U.S. Office of Business Economics, Personal Income Concept. See Irving Silver, Urban Population, Households and Housing: Postwar Characteristics and Growth; Perspectives to 1985, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of City & Regional Planning, Cambridge, Mass., 1968.

of total household heads distributed in different income classes varied somewhat between central cities and SMSAS. Thus, in the central cities 23.4 percent of the household heads was in income class under \$4,000; but compared to this in the corresponding SMSAS 22.1 percent of the household heads were in the income class under \$4,000. The proportion of total household heads in the poverty income class was, therefore, larger in the central cities than in the SMSAS. Both the central cities and the SMSAS had about the same proportion of total household heads in income class \$8,000 to \$15,000. What is more interesting, central cities had a larger proportion of household heads in income class \$15,000 and over than did the corresponding SMSAS. The proportion of household heads in income class \$15,000 and over was 15.6 percent for the central cities and 14.0 percent for the corresponding SMSAS. Compared to the SMSAS, the corresponding central cities had a larger proportion of household heads both in the poverty income class (under \$4,000) and in the highest income class (\$15,000 and over). This, apparently, points to higher degree of inequality in income distribution in the central cities as compared to that in the SMSAS.

The number of household heads in the central cities expressed as percentage of the number of household heads in the corresponding SMSAS expresses the same fact in a different form. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together accounted for 52.4 percent of the total household heads in the corresponding SMSAS. The same central cities taken together accounted for 55.4 percent of

total SMSA household heads in income class under \$4,000, 47.3 percent of total SMSA household heads in income class \$4,000 to \$8,000, 52.8 percent of total SMSA household heads in income class \$8,000 to \$15,000, and 58.3 percent of total SMSA household heads in income class \$15,000 and over. Thus, central cities accounted for relatively smaller proportion of total SMSA household heads in income class \$4,000 to \$8,000 as compared to the proportion of total SMSA households in all income classes that they accounted for. On the other hand, the central cities accounted for a relatively higher proportion of total SMSA household heads in income classes under \$4,000, and \$15,000 and over as compared to the proportion of total SMSA household heads in all income classes that they accounted for.

#### F. ROLE OF CENTRAL CITY RESIDENTS IN METROPOLITAN PERSONAL INCOME

One other important traditional measure used to describe the central city economy is personal income received. Personal income received, like population and employment by central city residence location or distribution of household heads by income class, points to the weaknesses of the central cities rather than to their strength; because per capita personal income received is usually lower in the central cities than in the SMSAS.

In this section it is shown that per capita personal income in all the selected central cities taken together was lower than per capita personal income in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. As a result, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower

than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population.

Table III-6 shows total personal income and per capita personal income for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together and for their corresponding SMSAS. As Table III-6 shows, per capita personal income for all the 29 selected large central cities taken together was \$2,581; compared to this per capita personal income for all the corresponding SMSAS taken together was \$2,715. Per capita personal income in all the selected central cities taken together was, thus, 95.1 percent of per capita personal income in the corresponding SMSAS. Using per capita personal income as a measure for economic vitality would show central cities at a disadvantage as compared to the corresponding SMSAS.

The low per capita personal income received in the central cities is reflected in the total personal income received in the central cities. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together received a total personal income of \$88.6 billion; compared to this all the corresponding SMSAS taken together received a total personal income of \$185.8 billion. All the selected central cities taken together accounted for 47.7 percent of total corresponding SMSA personal income. Thus, the selected central cities accounted for 50.2 percent of total corresponding SMSA population, but they accounted for only 47.7 percent of total corresponding SMSA personal income. The central city-resident-population thus plays a poor role in the matter of claiming metropolitan personal income.

TABLE III-6

PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, OF RESIDENTS  
OF CENTRAL CITIES AND METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1960

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas) | Personal Income<br>of Residents of |                       | Central<br>Cities as a<br>Percent of<br>Metropolitan<br>Areas |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
|   | Central<br>Cities                  | Metropolitan<br>Areas |   |
|   | (1)                                | (2)                   | (3)   |
| Total (Billions of Dollars)               | 88.6                               | 185.8                 | 47.7  |
| Per Capita (Dollars)                      | 2,581                              | 2,715                 | 95.1  |

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Money Income Adjusted to Personal Income Concept, and 1959 Data Adjusted to 1960. See Irving Silver, op. cit.

G. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY, BY METROPOLITAN AREA SIZE CLASS

In sections A to F the role of all the 29 selected large central cities taken together in all the corresponding SMSAS has been considered. In this section an attempt is made to provide an overview of central city role in metropolitan areas of different size classes.

It is shown that 29 selected metropolitan areas together accounted for 38.3 percent of total U. S. population and 60.6 percent of total metropolitan area population. The selected metropolitan areas and their corresponding central cities are grouped into five different population size classes, namely, over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over. Relatively high concentration of population in SMSAS and central cities of the largest size class is clearly indicated. For example, metropolitan areas of size over 5 million accounted for 40.5 percent of total selected metropolitan area population. While, on the average, selected central cities claimed roughly half of corresponding metropolitan area population, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was higher both in the metropolitan areas of largest size class and in the metropolitan areas of smallest size class. This, in other words, indicated that the degree of suburbanization of population was higher in metropolitan areas of size 1 to 2 million, and 2 to 5 million than either in metropolitan areas of size over 5 million or metropolitan areas of size less than 1 million. In metropolitan areas of size over 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million selected central city share of corresponding metro-



politan area population was higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. Only in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was smaller than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population.

It is shown that distribution of selected metropolitan area employment between central cities and their corresponding suburban areas largely followed the distribution of metropolitan area population between central cities and their corresponding suburban areas. In general, central cities representing a relatively larger share of corresponding metropolitan area population also claimed a relatively larger share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. What is more important, in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. This indicated that selected central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population.

In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was determined by selected central cities' share in corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work

and the ratio of selected central city labor productivity to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. In general, selected central cities claiming a larger share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work also claimed a larger share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. However, in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than selected central cities' share in corresponding metropolitan area population. As in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city labor productivity was slightly higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was slightly higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This indicated that selected central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population.

Similarly, a comparison of selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income with selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes the latter share was much larger than the former share. This indicated that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes selected central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metro-

politan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role as recipients of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. It has, thus, been shown that selected central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing both metropolitan area population and metropolitan area receipt of personal income.

As Table III-7 shows (Column 1, Table III-7) 29 selected large metropolitan areas together accounted for 38.3 percent of total U. S. population and 60.6 percent of total metropolitan area population. This shows the significant role played by the 29 selected large metropolitan areas in sharing both total metropolitan area population and total national population. Within the 29 selected large metropolitan areas the predominance of metropolitan areas with population size 1 million and over is also indicated in Table III-7.

Column(1) in Table III-7 shows percentage distribution of total metropolitan population between SMSAS of five different size classes. Of the total population in all the 29 selected large central cities 91.7 percent was in SMSAS of size 1 million and over and only 8.3 percent was in SMSAS of size less than 1 million. This shows the predominance of the SMSAS of size 1 million and over in all the 29 selected large SMSAS. Within the broad size group 1 million and over the importance of the largest metropolitan areas, that is, metropolitan areas of size over 5 million is clearly marked. SMSAS of size over 5 million accounted for 40.5 percent of total population of the

TABLE III-7

CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY,  
BY METROPOLITAN AREA SIZE CLASS, 1960

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas)                      | (1)<br>Population<br>Distribution by<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Size Class | (2)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area<br>Population<br>(Percent) | (3)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Employment<br>by Place of<br>Work | (4)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Earned<br>Personal<br>Income | (5)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Resident<br>Personal<br>Income |
|--|---|--|---|--|--|
| Metropolitan Area<br>Population Size Group                     |   |  |   |  |  |
| All 29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas                    | 100.0   | 50.2   | 71.9  | 73.2   | 47.7   |
| Over 5 Million   | 40.5  | 55.8   | 76.3  | 77.7   | 52.8   |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 26.2  | 38.1   | 57.2  | 58.4   | 35.4   |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 25.0  | 52.1   | 79.3  | 79.9   | 49.1   |
| Less than 1 Million  | 8.3   | 55.1   | 75.7  | 76.1   | 54.3   |
| Metropolitan Areas with<br>a Population of 1<br>Million & Over | 91.7  | 49.7   | 71.9  | 73.0   | 47.2   |

Population of 29 Selected Large Metropolitan Areas as a Percent of:

Total Metropolitan Area Population -- 60.6

Total U.S. Population -- 38.3

Sources: Col. (1) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Table A-15.  
Col. (2) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Tables III-7 and A-14.  
Col. (3) -- See Source Citation in Table II-1; see Tables III-2, A-3 and A-4.  
Col. (4) -- See Tables II-3, III-4, A-7 and A-8.  
Col. (5) -- See Tables II-6 and III-5.

selected SMSAS and 44.2 percent of total population of the SMSAS of size 1 million and over. SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, and SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million accounted for 25.0 percent, and 26.2 percent respectively of total SMSA population. Thus, in case of the metropolitan areas the larger the population size class of the metropolitan areas the larger the proportion of total selected SMSA population that they accounted for.

The proportion of total selected SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding selected central cities is shown in Column(2) of Table III-7 for SMSAS of five different size classes. The proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities were 50.2 percent for all the SMSAS, 55.8 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 38.1 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 52.1 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, 55.1 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 49.7 percent for SMSAS of size 1 million and over. All the selected central cities taken together accounted for 50.2 percent of corresponding SMSA population; but they accounted for 55.8 percent of total SMSA population in SMSA size class over 5 million, 55.1 percent of total SMSA population in SMSA size class less than 1 million, and 52.1 percent of total SMSA population in SMSA size class 1 to 2 million. Thus, as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population that they accounted for, the central cities accounted for a higher proportion of total SMSA population in all SMSA size classes except in SMSA size class 2 to 5 million. The degree of suburbanization of population measured as the

proportion of total SMSA population residing in the suburbs was relatively smaller both in the largest SMSAS, that is, SMSAS of size over 5 million and in relatively smaller SMSAS, that is SMSAS of size up to 2 million.

The proportion of total SMSA employment by work location accounted for by the corresponding selected central cities is shown in Column(3) of Table III-7. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together accounted for 71.9 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. The proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by corresponding central cities in SMSAS of different size classes were 76.3 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 57.2 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 79.3 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, and 75.7 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million. The ratios of central city-employment by central city-work location to corresponding SMSA employment show that the central cities claimed a relatively much larger proportion of corresponding SMSA employment as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population that they claimed. This relationship was true for all the 29 selected SMSAS taken together, and also for SMSAS of broad five different size classes. A comparison of column (2) with column (3) in Table III-7 shows that the degree of suburbanization of employment measured by the proportion of total SMSA employment+located in the suburban area broadly followed the pattern of suburbanization of population. Usually, the central cities which claimed a relatively higher proportion of corresponding SMSA population also claimed a higher proportion of corresponding

SMSA employment. What is, however, more important is that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes the central cities accounted for a much larger proportion of total SMSA employment by work location as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population. For example in the largest size SMSAS, that is, in SMSAS of size over 5 million, the corresponding central cities accounted for 55.8 percent of total SMSA population and 76.3 percent of total SMSA employment. Similarly, in the selected smallest size SMSAS, that is, in SMSAS of size less than 1 million, the corresponding central cities accounted for 55.1 percent of total SMSA population and 75.7 percent of total SMSA employment.

The proportion of total SMSA earned personal income generated in the corresponding 29 selected large central cities is shown in Column(4) of Table III-7 for SMSAS of five different size classes. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together accounted for 73.2 percent of the total earned personal income of the corresponding SMSAS. The proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of five different size classes were 77.7 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 58.4 percent in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 79.9 percent in SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, 76.1 percent in SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 73.0 percent in SMSAS of size 1 million and over. A comparison of figures in Column(4) with figures in Column (3) shows that the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was largely influenced by the proportion

of total SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities. The proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was larger where the proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities was larger. However, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was much larger than the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities. A comparison of Figures in Column(4) with figures in Column(3) of Table III-7 shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was higher as compared to the proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities. This points to the fact that per worker earned personal income in central cities was slightly higher than per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSAS for SMSAS of all the five different size classes. Thus, compared with the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of five different size classes the proportion of total SMSA employment by work location accounted for by the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of five different size classes was much higher. Further the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was slightly higher as compared to the proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central



cities. Like the proportion of employment, the proportion of total SMSA earned personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was higher for both the largest SMSA group, that is, SMSAS of size over 5 million and the smaller SMSA group, that is, SMSAS of size up to 2 million as compared to that for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million.

Central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income is shown in Column(5) of Table III-7 for SMSAS of five different size classes. All the 29 selected large central cities taken together claimed 47.7 percent of total corresponding SMSA personal income. The proportion of total SMSA personal income received by the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of five different size classes were 52.8 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 35.4 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 49.1 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, and 54.3 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million.

A comparison of figures in Column(2) with figures in Column(5) of Table III-7 shows that the proportion of total SMSA personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was largely influenced by the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities. Central cities accounted for a larger proportion of corresponding SMSA population in SMSA size classes over 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million as compared to that in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million. Similarly, the proportion of total SMSA personal income claimed by corresponding central cities was larger in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 1 to 2

million, and less than 1 million as compared to that in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million. In SMSAS of all the five different size classes the proportion of total SMSA personal income accounted for by the corresponding central cities was smaller as compared to the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities. This indicated that per capita personal income received was higher in the SMSAS as compared to that in the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of all the five different size classes.

#### H. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY, BY REGION.

To bring out the regional differences, if any, in the central city role in the metropolitan area economy, the 29 selected large metropolitan areas and their corresponding central cities have been grouped by the eight regions, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West.

It is shown that over three-fourths of total population of the 29 selected metropolitan areas were concentrated only in three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West. Of the 29 selected metropolitan areas 16 were located in these three regions. Of the eight regions, New England, a long urbanized and suburbanizing region showed the highest degree of suburbanization of population and South West, a region characterized by still rapidly growing central cities, showed the lowest degree of suburbanization of population. Far West characterized by auto age oriented spread cities also showed a high degree of suburbanization of population.

In general, concentration of employment by place of work by region followed the concentration of population by region. The three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West which contained 16 of the 29 selected metropolitan areas and claimed 77.5 percent of total selected metropolitan area population also claimed 78.0 percent of total selected metropolitan area employment. Similarly, in general, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work followed central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. However, in each region selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. This indicated that in each of the eight regions selected central cities' role as location of metropolitan area jobs was much larger than selected central cities' role as location of metropolitan area residence.

Selected central cities' role in metropolitan area production of goods and services is determined by selected central cities' role in metropolitan area employment by place of work and selected central city labor productivity in relation to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. Out of eight regions in six selected central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. In consequence, out of eight regions in six, selected central cities' share in corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than selected central city share

of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. The two regions showing lower labor productivity in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas are Plains and South East. However, in each region without any exception selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population.

It is also shown that out of eight regions in five, per capita personal income received was lower in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result out of eight regions in five, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Even in the three regions, namely, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West, where per capita personal income received was higher in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. This showed that in each of the eight regions selected central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role in representing both metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income.

The regional distribution of the total population of the 29 selected large metropolitan areas is shown in column(1) of Table III-8. The percentage distribution of population by region shows that the larger metropolitan areas were concentrated in three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West. Mid East with six selected SMSAS, namely, Baltimore, Buffalo, New York Standard Consolidated Area, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Washington, D. C. accounted for the single largest proportion or 37.9 percent of the total selected SMSA population. Next in importance was Great Lakes which with five of the selected SMSAS, namely, Chicago Standard Consolidated Area, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, and Milwaukee accounted for 21.3 percent of the total selected SMSA population. The third largest region in metropolitan population size was Far West which with five of the selected SMSAS, namely, Los Angeles Long Beach, San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle-Everett accounted for 18.2 percent of the total selected SMSA population. Out of the total of 29 selected large SMSAS as many as 16 are located in these three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West. All the SMSAS in these three regions taken together accounted for 77.4 percent of the total selected SMSA population.

The proportions of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities are shown by region in Column(2) of Table III-8. The percentage of total SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities were 26.9, 52.4, 52.6, 44.1, 51.9,

TABLE III-8

CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN  
AREA ECONOMY, BY REGION

| (29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas)   | (1)<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Population<br>Distribution,<br>by Region | (2)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area<br>Population | (3)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Employ-<br>ment by Place<br>of Work | (4)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Earned<br>Personal<br>Income | (5)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Resident<br>Personal<br>Income |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
|   | (Percent)  |   |   |  |  |
| All 29 Selected Large<br>Metropolitan Areas | 100.0  | 50.2  | 71.9  | 73.2   | 47.7   |
| By Region                                   |  |   |   |  |  |
| New England                                 | 3.8  | 26.9  | 55.9  | 59.0   | 23.3   |
| Mid East                                    | 37.9   | 52.4  | 73.1  | 74.6   | 49.2   |
| Great Lakes                                 | 21.3   | 52.6  | 75.6  | 77.2   | 49.4   |
| Plains                                      | 6.7  | 44.1  | 78.1  | 77.5   | 42.2   |
| South East                                  | 5.3  | 51.9  | 77.5  | 77.1   | 48.3   |
| South West                                  | 5.4  | 71.9  | 84.2  | 84.9   | 72.3   |
| Rocky Mountain                              | 1.4  | 53.2  | 76.5  | 77.4   | 53.8   |
| Far West                                    | 18.2   | 42.7  | 62.0  | 62.6   | 42.9   |

Sources: Col. (1) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Table B-16.  
Col. (2) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Tables IV-5, B-15 and B-16.  
Col. (3) -- See Source Citation in Table II-1; See Tables IV-1, B-2 and B-3.  
Col. (4) -- See Tables II-3, IV-2, B-6 and B-7.  
Col. (5) -- See Tables II-6 and IV-4.

71.9, 53.2, and 42.7 for New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. The figures for the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by their corresponding central cities in different regions shows that New England was the most suburbanized region and South West the least suburbanized. New England as a long urbanized and suburbanizing region sharply contrast with South West where central cities are still growing and the suburbanizing process has hardly begun. Far West, on the other hand, contains auto age oriented spread cities with large suburban growth. Except South West all the regions showed substantial suburbanization of population. In most regions close to 50.0 percent of the total SMSA population were resident of the suburban areas.

Central city share of metropolitan area employment by place of work (Column(3) of Table III-8) in each region without any exception was much higher as compared to central city share of metropolitan area population (Column(2) of Table III-8). Central city share of metropolitan area employment by place of work varied from 55.9 percent in New England to 84.2 percent in South West. New England, the region claiming highest degree of suburbanization of population claimed lowest concentration of employment by place of work in central city. On the other hand, South West, the region claiming the lowest degree of suburbanization claimed the highest concentration of metropolitan area employment in central cities. The degree of concentration of

metropolitan area employment in central cities broadly followed the pattern of degree of concentration of metropolitan area population in the central cities.

Central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income (Column(4) of Table III-8) in its turn was largely determined by the central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location. A comparison of figures in Column(4) with figures in Column(3) in Table III-8 shows that in all the regions excepting two, namely, Plains, and South East, central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was larger as compared to the central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location, indicating a slightly higher per worker earned personal income in central cities than in the corresponding SMSAS. In Plains and South East regions per worker earned personal income was slightly higher in SMSAS than in the central cities.

Central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income by region is shown in Column(5) of Table III-8. A comparison of figures in Column(5) with figures in Column(2) shows that the central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income was largely determined by the central city share of metropolitan area population. In all regions except three, namely, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West, central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income was smaller as compared to the central city share of metropolitan area population, indicating a generally lower per capita



personal income in central cities as compared to that in the SMSAS. In South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income was slightly higher as compared to the central city share of metropolitan area population, indicating slightly higher per capita personal income in central cities as compared to that in the SMSAS in these three regions. A comparison of figures in Column(3) with figures in Column(2) shows that in all regions central city share of metropolitan area employment by place of work was much higher as compared to the central city share of metropolitan area population. Similarly, a comparison to figures in Column(4) with figures in Column(5) shows that in all regions central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher as compared to the central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income.

I. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY; COMPARISONS OF 29 SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS.

In this section brief comments have been made on some of the broad differences in the selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas noticed between individual metropolitan areas. The principal objective, however, has been to show that irrespective of many structural differences between individual metropolitan areas in most of them selected central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing metropolitan area population

or metropolitan area receipt of personal income.

Percentage of total population of the 29 selected large SMSAS accounted for by individual SMSAS (Column(1) of Table III-9) shows that the population of the selected SMSAS was highly concentrated in a small number of SMSAS. Only three SMSAS, namely, New York Standard consolidated Area, Chicago Standard Consolidated Area, and Los Angeles-Long Beach together accounted for 40.5 percent of the total population of the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together. Ten next largest SMSAS, namely, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, D. C., Cleveland, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland, taken together accounted for another 36.5 percent of the total population of all the 29 selected metropolitan areas. These two groups of SMSAS, that is thirteen of the twenty-nine selected SMSAS taken together claimed 77.0 percent of the total population of the 29 selected large central cities taken together.

The central city share of metropolitan area population as shown in Column(2) of Table III-9 indicated high degree of suburbanization of population in most metropolitan areas except those in South West and a few in South East. This contrasts remarkably with the relatively high degree of concentration of metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income in their corresponding central city. Of all the 29 selected large central cities Pittsburgh indicated the highest degree of suburbanization of population. Central city of

TABLE III-9

CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA ECONOMY,  
IN 29 SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

|                                      | (1)  | (2)  | (3)   | (4)  | (5)  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| 29 Selected Large Metropolitan Areas | Metropolitan Area Population as a Percent of Total Selected Large Metropolitan Areas | Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Population | Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Employment by Place of Work | Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Earned Personal Income | Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Resident Personal Income |
| All Selected Metropolitan Areas      | 100.0  | 50.2   | 71.9  | 73.2   | 47.7   |
| Boston                               | 3.8  | 26.9   | 55.9  | 59.0   | 23.3   |
| Baltimore                            | 2.5  | 54.4   | 76.2  | 75.5   | 50.5   |
| Buffalo                              | 1.9  | 40.8   | 68.3  | 70.8   | 37.3   |
| New York Consolidated                | 20.7   | 61.6   | 80.5  | 82.6   | 57.0   |
| Philadelphia                         | 6.4  | 46.1   | 61.8  | 61.2   | 42.7   |
| Pittsburgh                           | 3.5  | 25.1   | 40.6  | 39.4   | 23.8   |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 2.9  | 38.5   | 76.3  | 77.8   | 33.6   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 9.9  | 57.4   | 76.7  | 77.6   | 54.7   |
| Cincinnati                           | 1.6  | 46.9   | 75.4  | 74.5   | 43.5   |
| Cleveland                            | 2.6  | 48.7   | 78.3  | 79.2   | 41.8   |
| Detroit                              | 5.5  | 44.4   | 69.3  | 73.2   | 41.5   |
| Milwaukee                            | 1.7  | 62.1   | 83.4  | 85.6   | 60.4   |
| Kansas City                          | 1.5  | 45.8   | 95.1  | 91.6   | 44.7   |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 2.2  | 53.7   | 84.0  | 85.5   | 54.2   |
| St. Louis                            | 3.0  | 36.4   | 64.7  | 64.5   | 32.2   |

(continued on following page)

Table III-9 (Continued)

|                                      | (1)<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Population<br>as a Percent of<br>Total Selected<br>Large Metropol-<br>itan Areas | (2)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area<br>Population | (3)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area<br>Employment by<br>Place of Work | (4)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Earned<br>Personal<br>Income | (5)<br>Central City<br>Share of<br>Metropolitan<br>Area Resident<br>Personal<br>Income |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Atlanta                              | 1.5  | 47.9  | 80.0  | 81.7   | 43.3   |
| Miami                                | 1.4  | 31.2  | 69.2  | 69.3   | 28.7   |
| New Orleans                          | 1.3  | 72.4  | 87.1  | 81.3   | 69.1   |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 1.1  | 59.1  | 74.2  | 75.2   | 59.3   |
| Dallas                               | 1.6  | 62.7  | 78.3  | 81.2   | 65.0   |
| Houston                              | 1.8  | 75.5  | 87.9  | 84.1   | 73.8   |
| Phoenix                              | 1.0  | 66.1  | 79.1  | 85.9   | 71.5   |
| San Antonio                          | 1.0  | 85.6  | 94.6  | 95.4   | 85.7   |
| Denver                               | 1.4  | 53.2  | 76.5  | 77.4   | 53.8   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 9.9  | 41.8  | 66.5  | 66.3   | 42.1   |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 1.2  | 27.5  | 54.8  | 57.1   | 31.3   |
| San Diego                            | 1.5  | 55.5  | 76.3  | 78.9   | 56.4   |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 4.1  | 39.8  | 43.9  | 44.7   | 39.6   |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 1.6  | 54.1  | 74.5  | 76.3   | 52.8   |

Sources: Col. (1) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Table C-16.  
Col. (2) -- From U.S. Census of Population, 1960; See Tables V-6, C-15 and C-16.  
Col. (3) -- See Source Citation in Table II-1; See Tables V-3, C-1 and C-2.  
Col. (4) -- See Tables II-3, V-4, C-5 and C-6.  
Col. (5) -- See Tables II-6 and V-5.

Pittsburgh accounted for only 25.1 percent of Pittsburgh SMSA population; compared to this Pittsburgh central city claimed 40.6 percent of total SMSA employment and 39.4 percent of total SMSA earned personal income. Pittsburgh is one of the few exceptional cases where per worker earned personal income in central cities is slightly lower than per worker earned personal income in the SMSA. The next highest degree of suburbanization of population was indicated by Boston which is located in a highly urbanized area. Nonetheless, Boston central city accounted for 55.9 percent of the SMSA employment by place of work, and 59.0 percent of SMSA earned personal income as compared to 26.9 percent of the SMSA population that it accounted for.

In Miami, a recreation center, central city represented only 31.2 percent of the SMSA population, but it claimed 69.2 percent of the SMSA employment by work location, and 69.3 percent of the SMSA earned personal income. That Miami central city accounted for a slightly higher proportion of metropolitan area earned personal income as compared to metropolitan area employment points to slightly higher per worker earned personal income in central city as compared to that in the SMSA. Washington, D. C. central city with 38.5 percent of metropolitan area population, and government services as economic base claimed 76.3 percent of the SMSA employment by work location, and 77.8 percent of the SMSA earned personal income. The higher proportion of SMSA earned personal income compared to the proportion of SMSA employment claimed shows that per worker earned personal

income was higher in central city than in the SMSA.

Los Angeles-Long Beach an auto-age oriented spread city is characterized by high degree of suburbanization of population. The central city of Los Angeles-Long Beach claimed only 41.8 percent of SMSA population and yet it accounted for 66.5 percent of the SMSA employment by place of work and 66.3 percent of the SMSA earned personal income. In Detroit, another metropolitan area with a high degree of suburbanization of population, the central city represented 44.4 percent of the SMSA population, 69.3 percent of the SMSA employment by place of work and 73.2 percent of the SMSA earned personal income. That per worker earned personal income was higher in the central city than in the SMSA is indicated by the fact that the central city claimed a relatively larger proportion of the SMSA earned personal income as compared to the proportion of the SMSA employment by work location that it accounted for. Atlanta central city with 47.9 percent of the metropolitan area population claimed four-fifths of the metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income. Baltimore central city, with slightly more than half of metropolitan area population, made up three-fourths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. New York central city with three-fifths of consolidated area's population represented more than four-fifths of consolidated area's employment by place of work and earned personal income.

The central cities of South, and South West regions are still

rapidly growing. The process of suburbanization of population has hardly begun in these metropolitan areas. In spite of this the central cities in these metropolitan areas play a larger role as location of metropolitan jobs and producers of goods and services as compared to the role that they play as place of residence or recipient of personal income. Examples of such central cities are New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, and San Antonio.

Central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income (Column(5) of Table III-9) compares unfavorably not only with central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location (Column(3) of Table III-9) and earned personal income (Column(4) of Table III-9) but also with central city share of metropolitan area population (Column(2) of Table III-9). Out of 29 selected large SMSAS in 21 SMSAS central city share of metropolitan area resident personal income was lower compared to central city share of metropolitan area population. This indicated that in all of these 21 SMSAS per capita personal income was higher in the SMSAS than in the central cities. This contrasts markedly with the fact that, on the average per worker earned personal income was slightly higher in the central cities than in the SMSAS.

#### IV

### CENTRAL CITIES ROLE AS PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES; COMPARISONS BY METROPOLITAN AREA SIZE CLASS

Chapter III primarily focused on a comparison of all selected central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas with all selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population and metropolitan area receipt of personal income. In this chapter the above mentioned comparison is carried out by metropolitan areas of five different size classes.

In support of the argument that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities' role as place of work was much larger than central cities' role as place of residence it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million, selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence was higher than selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Thus, even consideration of traditional measure of employment, that is employment by residence location, indicates that central cities are more important as location of jobs than as location of residences.

Consideration of traditional measure of employment, however, seriously understates the weight of the role played by central cities as location of jobs in their corresponding metropolitan areas. This becomes clear when the new measure of employment, that is, employment by place of work, is used to evaluate selected central cities role as location of



corresponding metropolitan area jobs. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much larger than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population and employment by residence location. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes, excepting in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million, selected central cities claimed over three-fourths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location; compared to this in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million selected central cities claimed little less than three-fifths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. That selected central cities claimed over three-fourths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location in metropolitan areas of size up to 2 million, and over 5 million points to the significant role played by central cities as location of metropolitan area employment by work location; because metropolitan areas of size up to 2 million and over 5 million together accounted for 75 percent of total selected metropolitan area employment. In metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million selected central cities claimed roughly three-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and two-fifths of metropolitan area employment by residence location.

Distribution of employment between central cities and their corresponding suburban areas followed the pattern of distribution of population between these two parts of metropolitan areas. Metropolitan areas of

size 2 to 5 million showed the highest degree of suburbanization of both population and employment. Compared to that in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million degree of suburbanization of both population and employment was much lower in metropolitan areas of size up to 2 million and over 5 million. On the other hand, compared to that in metropolitan areas of size up to 2 million in metropolitan areas of size over 5 million degree of suburbanization of population was lower and degree of suburbanization of employment was higher.

Besides employment by place of work, the other important element determining central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas is central city labor productivity as compared to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. It has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central city labor productivity was, on the average, at least as high as that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In fact, in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city labor productivity was slightly higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity.

Both in selected central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas labor productivity increased with increase in size of metropolitan areas. However, with increase in size of metropolitan areas central city labor productivity increased at a relatively faster rate than did corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. As a result the ratio of central city labor productivity to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity was higher for larger metropolitan areas than

for smaller metropolitan areas. This strengthened central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas because there was a high concentration of selected metropolitan area employment in relatively larger metropolitan areas and central cities claimed over three-fourths of these metropolitan area employment.

Large central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work and slightly larger central city labor productivity compared to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes ensured large central city share in corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. This indicated that central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population, or central city residents role in corresponding metropolitan area employment.

In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was also higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This indicated higher central city labor productivity as compared to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity.

In contrast, in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes per capita personal income received was lower in selected central cities as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. However, per capita personal income received both in central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas increased with increase in size of metropolitan areas. Unlike labor productivity, with increase in SMSA size per capita personal income received in central cities increased at a slower rate than did corresponding metropolitan area receipt of per capita personal income. As a result, ratio of per capita personal income received in central cities to per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan areas was lower for larger SMSAS than for smaller SMSAS. Thus, while in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, the difference between these two ratios was higher for larger SMSAS than for the smaller SMSAS. This also meant that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. Thus in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities' role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income.

Age composition of population by five different size classes of metropolitan areas showed that both in selected central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas proportion of total population in age groups under 18 years, and 65 years and over declined with increase in SMSA size, whereas the proportion of total population in age group 18 to 64 years increased with increase in metropolitan area size. This indicates that in metropolitan areas of larger size as compared to that in metropolitan areas of smaller size there were smaller proportions of total population in "dependent-age" group and larger proportion of total population in "working-age" group. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group under 18 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. On the other hand, in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. This indicated that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration of old people.

In the same way it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities had relatively larger concentration of poor households than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. It is also shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in the highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over. Thus compared

with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration not only of poor households but also of high income households.

Both in selected central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas proportion of total households in income classes under \$4,000, and \$4,000 to \$8,000 declined with increase in metropolitan area size. On the other hand, both in selected central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas, proportion of total households in income classes \$8,000 to \$15,000, and \$15,000 and over increased with increase in metropolitan area size. This is reflected in rise in per capita personal income received in both selected central cities and in their corresponding metropolitan areas with increase in metropolitan area size.

A. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF FIVE DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES

In this section it is shown that in metropolitan areas of four different size classes selected central cities' residents role in corresponding metropolitan area employment was larger than selected central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population. Only in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million that selected central cities share in corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was slightly lower than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population. This points to selected central cities larger role as place of work than as place of residence.

It is also shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes central cities role as location of metropolitan area jobs

was much larger than central cities role in sharing metropolitan area population and employment by residence location. The new measure of employment, that is, employment by place of work, thus shows a much larger role of selected central cities in their corresponding metropolitan areas than what is shown by the traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location.

In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes distribution of employment by place of work between central cities and their corresponding suburban areas roughly followed the distribution of population between central city and their corresponding suburban areas. Selected central cities claimed a relatively much larger proportion of their corresponding metropolitan area population and employment by place of work in metropolitan areas of size up to 2 million and over 5 million than in metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million. This was highly significant in that central cities of size up to 2 million, and over 5 million together accounted for three-fourths of total selected metropolitan area employment and four-fifths of total selected central cities employment.

It has been indicated earlier that the consideration of the traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location understates the importance of the central cities as location of metropolitan jobs. Figures in column (1), Table IV-1, when compared with figures in column (1), Table IV-7, show that even the consideration of the traditional measure of employment points to the

TABLE IV-1

EMPLOYMENT BY CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE LOCATION AS  
 PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT BY SMSA RESIDENCE LOCATION, FOR 29  
 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AND SMSAS, BY SMSA SIZE, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Percent)       |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 58.2            | 47.2              | 55.7               | 50.5                           | 60.9  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 38.0            | 30.5              | 34.6               | 39.5                           | 40.8  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 55.0            | 47.4              | 52.2               | 55.9                           | 56.4  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 56.8            | 52.6              | 55.7               | 59.1                           | 56.8  |
| 1 Million & Over   | 51.8            | 42.9              | 58.6               | 52.7                           | 54.4  |
| Total  | 52.2            | 43.8              | 48.7               | 53.2                           | 54.6  |

Source: Computed from Table A-4 and Table A-5.



relatively larger role of the central cities as place of work rather than as place of residence.

Table IV-1 shows employment by central city residence location as percentage of SMSA employment for four broad groups of industries and for 29 selected large SMSAS grouped into five size classes. The proportion of SMSA employment accounted for by employment by central city residence location in corresponding central cities were 58.2 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 38.0 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 55.0 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, 56.8 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 51.8 percent for SMSAS of size 1 million and over. The share of metropolitan employment represented by employment by central city residence location in corresponding central cities followed the proportion of total SMSA population accounted for by corresponding central city population. The share of SMSA population accounted for by the corresponding central cities were 55.8 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 38.1 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 52.1 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, 55.1 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 49.7 percent for SMSAS of size 1 million and over. However, in SMSAS of all the different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, the share of metropolitan area employment represented by corresponding central city employment by residence location was higher as compared to the share of metropolitan area population represented by the corresponding central cities. This appears to point to the larger central city role in metropolitan area as place of work rather than as place of residence.

This becomes more clear when selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work is considered.

Table IV-2 shows the proportion of total SMSA employment by place of work accounted for by the corresponding central cities in SMSAS of five different size classes. Selected central city shares of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work were 76.3 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 57.2 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 79.3 percent for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million, 75.7 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 71.9 percent for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and 71.9 percent for all the SMSAS taken together.

Selected central cities of size 1 to 2 million accounted for the highest proportion (79.3 percent) of corresponding SMSA employment by place of work. The next highest proportions of selected SMSA employment accounted for by corresponding central cities were 76.3 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 75.7 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, 71.9 percent for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and 57.2 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million. Both central cities of smaller size, and central cities of the largest size represented relatively larger proportion of the corresponding SMSA employment. However, neither the central cities of the largest size, that is central cities of size over 5 million, nor the central cities of the smallest size, that is, central cities of size less than 1 million did account for the largest proportion of corresponding SMSA employment. Instead the largest proportion of selected SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities was for central cities of size 1 to 2 million which

TABLE IV-2

CENTRAL CITY SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL SMSA EMPLOYMENT, 1960  
(CENTRAL CITY EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF SMSA EMPLOYMENT)

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Percent)       |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 76.3            | 66.0              | 76.8               | 74.3                           | 77.8  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 57.2            | 47.9              | 55.5               | 57.8                           | 59.2  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 79.3            | 72.3              | 81.0               | 78.5                           | 78.4  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 75.7            | 75.0              | 78.3               | 78.1                           | 74.2  |
| 1 Million & Over   | 71.9            | 63.2              | 71.4               | 71.0                           | 73.1  |
| Total  | 71.9            | 64.2              | 71.4               | 71.4                           | 73.2  |

Source: Computed from Table A-4 and Table A-3.

accounted for 79.3 percent of corresponding total SMSA employment. Selected central cities of size 1 to 2 million accounted for the largest proportion of corresponding SMSA employment in case of all the different industry groups excepting for construction. They accounted for 81.0 percent of corresponding SMSA manufacturing employment, 78.5 percent of corresponding SMSA wholesale and retail trade employment and 78.4 percent of corresponding SMSA public administration and services employment. The central cities of size 1 to 2 million claimed well over three-fourths of corresponding SMSA employment in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services. They accounted for 72.3 percent of corresponding SMSA construction employment; but compared to this central cities of size less than 1 million claimed 75.0 percent of corresponding SMSA construction employment. However, while central cities of size less than 1 million accounted for a higher proportion of corresponding SMSA construction employment, they also accounted for a higher proportion of corresponding SMSA population. Central cities of size less than 1 million accounted for 55.1 percent of corresponding SMSA population; compared to this central cities of size 1 to 2 million accounted for 52.1 percent of corresponding SMSA population. On the average, the central cities of size 1 million and over accounted for a relatively smaller proportion of corresponding SMSA employment than did central cities of size less than 1 million. Central cities of size 1 million and over claimed 71.9 percent of corresponding SMSA employment, but central cities of size less than 1 million accounted for 75.7 percent of corresponding SMSA employment.

But as already mentioned, central cities of size 1 to 2 million accounted for, on the average, highest proportion of corresponding SMSA employment, and central cities of size over 5 million accounted for a larger proportion of corresponding SMSA employment as compared to the proportion of SMSA employment accounted for by central cities of size 2 to 5 million. Thus central cities of size up to 2 million accounted for a large proportion of corresponding SMSA employment; the proportion of SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities declined in the case of central cities of size 2 to 5 million and then the proportion of SMSA employment accounted for by the corresponding central cities increased again in the case of the largest central cities, that is, central cities of size 5 million and over.

The pattern of distribution of employment between the central cities and the surrounding suburban areas appear to have roughly followed the pattern of suburbanization of population. Central cities of size less than 1 million accounted for 55.1 percent of corresponding SMSA population and 75.7 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. Central cities of size 1 to 2 million accounted for 52.1 percent of corresponding SMSA population and 79.3 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. Thus, compared to SMSAS of size less than 1 million, in case of SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million the degree of suburbanization of population increased but yet the degree of concentration of SMSA jobs in the central city location increased. However, both the proportion of total SMSA population and the proportion of total SMSA employment accounted for by central cities of size less than 1 million were relatively small compared to the proportion

of total SMSA population and employment accounted for by central cities of size 1 to 2 million. Central cities of size up to 2 million taken together accounted for 52.9 percent of corresponding SMSA population, and 78.5 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. Central cities of size 2 to 5 million accounted for 38.1 percent of corresponding SMSA population and 57.2 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. In case of central cities of size 2 to 5 million the degree of suburbanization of both population and employment increased simultaneously. The degree of suburbanization of population measured as the ratio of suburban population to SMSA population was 47.1 percent for SMSAS of size up to 2 million, 61.9 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, and 44.2 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million. The degree of suburbanization of employment by work location measured as the ratio of suburban employment to SMSA employment was 21.5 percent for SMSAS of size up to 2 million, 42.8 percent for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, and 23.7 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million. Thus compared to degree of suburbanization of population in SMSAS of size up to 2 million, the degree of suburbanization of population in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million was 31 percent higher; but compared to degree of suburbanization of employment in SMSAS of size up to 2 million degree of suburbanization of employment in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million was 99 percent higher. Thus compared to degree of suburbanization of population and employment in SMSAS of size up to 2 million, the increase in degree of suburbanization of employment in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million was much larger than the increase in the suburbanization of population.

Central cities of size over 5 million accounted for 55.8 percent of corresponding SMSA population and 76.3 percent of corresponding SMSA employment. Thus in case of the largest SMSAS degree of suburbanization of population declined to 44.2 percent and degree of suburbanization of employment declined to 23.7 percent. Compared to degree of suburbanization of population and employment in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, degrees of suburbanization of population and employment in SMSAS of size over 5 million were lower by 28.6 percent and 44.6 percent, respectively.

That selected central cities of size up to 2 million, and over 5 million accounted for well over three-fourths of the corresponding SMSA employment clearly points to the key role played by the central cities as location of SMSA jobs. The central cities of size up to 2 million and over 5 million together claimed 80 percent of total central city employment. Similarly, SMSAS of size up to 2 million and over 5 million together accounted for 75 percent of total SMSA employment.

B. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN METROPOLITAN AREA EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN METROPOLITAN AREAS OF FIVE DIFFERENT SIZE CLASSES

(1) Per Worker Earned Personal Income in Central Cities Is of Similar Order of Magnitude to that in SMSAS

Level of earned personal income generated in an area depends upon level of employment, distribution of employment in different industry groups, and per worker earned personal income in different industry groups. A comparison of per worker earned personal income in central cities with per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSAS shows that in metropolitan areas of all the five different

size classes on the average per worker earned personal income in central cities was at least as high as that in corresponding SMSAS. This shows that modernization of central city plant facilities and job up-grading in central cities have made it possible for central city labor productivity to keep pace with rising labor productivity in suburban areas, the improvement in the latter being brought about by the concentration in the suburban areas of modern plants and equipments and skilled jobs.

In this section, first, a few comments are made about the differences noticed in the level of per worker earned personal income in SMSAS of different size classes and between different industry groups, and then labor productivity in central city by industry is compared with labor productivity by industry in the corresponding SMSA.

Appendix Table A-2 shows all industry average of per worker earned personal income and also per worker earned personal income separately for three broad groups of industries, namely manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services for 29 selected large central cities grouped into five size classes. For all the 29 selected large central cities taken together all industry average of per worker earned personal income was \$5,803. Per worker earned personal income varied from industry to industry and also from SMSAS of one size class to another. Per worker earned personal incomes for all the different industry groups excepting services were higher than the all-industry average of per worker earned personal income. Considering only three broad industry groups, namely, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services for all the selected central cities taken together the highest per worker



earned personal income was for wholesale and retail trade, and the lowest per worker earned personal income was for services. For all the selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income for the three broad groups of industries were \$6,382 for wholesale and retail trade, \$5,959 for manufacturing, and \$4,405 for services.

There were differences in per worker earned personal incomes between central cities of different size classes as between different industry groups. Generally, per worker earned personal income increased with increase in the size of the central city. This can be seen by comparing per worker earned personal incomes in central cities of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million with per worker earned personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million. All-industry average of per worker earned personal income for central cities of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 121.8 percent and 123.1 percent respectively of per worker earned personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million. For manufacturing per worker earned personal incomes in central cities of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 124.1 percent, and 121.6 percent respectively of per worker earned personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million. In case of wholesale and retail trade per worker earned personal income in central cities of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 136.7 percent and 143.8 percent of per worker earned personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million. Finally, for services per worker earned personal income in central cities of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 124.8 percent and 131.8 percent of per worker earned personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million.

Increase in per worker earned personal income with increase in size of the central cities was not, however, smooth for manufacturing. For manufacturing per worker earned personal income increased from \$4,843 for central cities of size less than 1 million to \$6,117 for central cities of size 1 to 2 million and to \$6,139 for central cities of size 2 to 5 million, and then for the largest central city group, that is, for central cities of size over 5 million it declined again to \$5,888.

It has already been mentioned that in central cities wholesale and retail trade showed a higher per worker earned personal income than did manufacturing. This relation was true for all central cities taken together and also for central cities of size 2 to 5 million, and over 5 million; but in case of central cities of size less than 1 million, and 1 to 2 million per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher than per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade. Thus in relatively smaller central cities per worker earned personal income for manufacturing was higher than per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade; but in larger central cities per worker earned personal income for wholesale and retail trade was higher than per worker earned personal income for manufacturing.

Per worker earned personal income in SMSAS showed more or less similar characteristics as that shown by per worker earned personal income in central cities with only few exceptions. Appendix Table A-6 shows per worker earned personal income for three broad industry groups, namely, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services for 29

selected large SMSAS grouped into five size classes. For all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together all industry average of per worker earned personal income was \$5,721. Per worker earned personal income varied from industry to industry and also from SMSAS of one size class to another. Per worker earned personal incomes for all the different industry groups excepting services were higher than all-industry average of per worker earned personal income. Considering only three broad groups of industries, namely, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services for all the 29 selected large SMSAS taken together, the highest per worker earned personal income was generated by manufacturing and the lowest per worker earned personal income was generated by services. For all the selected SMSAS taken together per worker earned personal incomes generated by individual industry groups were \$6,235 for manufacturing, \$5,829 for wholesale and retail trade, and \$4,252 for services. It may be remembered that in case of the central cities wholesale and retail trade rather than manufacturing generated the highest per worker earned personal income.

Within any individual industry group, as for all the industry groups taken together, per worker earned personal income varied with the variation in the size of the SMSAS. In general, per worker earned personal income increased as the size of the SMSA increased. A comparison of per worker earned personal income for all the selected SMSAS taken together with per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size 1 million and over shows small difference indicating the predominance of SMSAS of size 1 million and over in all the selected SMSAS. That per

worker earned personal income was higher for larger SMSAS can be seen from a comparison of per worker earned personal income by industry for SMSAS of size less than 1 million with per worker earned personal income by industry for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and SMSAS of size over 5 million. All industry average of per worker earned personal incomes for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 120.6 percent, and 121.5 percent, respectively, of per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size less than 1 million. Per worker earned personal income in manufacturing for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 125.2 percent, and 124.2 percent respectively of per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size less than 1 million. In case of wholesale and retail trade per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 128.2 percent, and 133.7 percent respectively of per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size less than 1 million. Similarly, in case of services per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size 1 million and over, and over 5 million were 119.6 percent and 124.8 percent respectively of per worker earned personal income for SMSAS of size less than 1 million.

Manufacturing, however, did not show a smooth increase in per worker earned personal income with increase in the size of the SMSAS. Per worker earned personal income for manufacturing increased from \$5,020 for SMSAS of size less than 1 million to \$6,363 for SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million and then declined to \$6,301 for SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million and further to \$6,233 for SMSAS of size over 5 million.

As stated earlier, for all the selected central cities taken together, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was \$5,803. This is slightly higher than the all industry average per worker earned personal income of \$5,721 for all the selected SMSAS taken together. In this case the all industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the selected central cities taken together was 101.4 percent of corresponding all industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the SMSAS taken together. This is shown in Table IV-3 which shows per worker earned personal income by three industry groups in 29 selected large central cities grouped into five size classes as percentage of per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSAS. When per worker earned personal income for different industry groups are considered separately, all the selected central cities taken together showed higher per worker earned personal income for both wholesale and retail trade, and services and lower per worker earned personal income for manufacturing compared to the corresponding per worker earned personal income shown by all the selected SMSAS taken together. For all the selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income in wholesale and retail trade was 109.5 percent of corresponding SMSA per worker earned personal income in wholesale and retail trade. Similarly, for all the selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income in services was 103.6 percent of corresponding SMSA earned personal income in services. On the other hand, for all the selected central cities taken together per worker earned personal income in manufacturing was 95.6 percent of corresponding SMSA per worker earned personal income for manufacturing.

TABLE IV-3

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN THE CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY INDUSTRY, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|  | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)      |
|  | (Percent)       |                    |                                |          |
| Over 5 Million   | 101.8           | 94.5               | 111.1                          | 105.2    |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 102.2           | 97.4               | 111.6                          | 104.0    |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.8           | 96.1               | 107.6                          | 101.1    |
| Less than 1 Million  | 100.5           | 96.5               | 103.3                          | 99.7     |
| 1 Million & Over   | 101.5           | 95.6               | 110.2                          | 103.9    |
| Total  | 101.4           | 95.6               | 109.5                          | 103.6    |

Source: Computed from Table A-6 and Table A-2.

However, as already mentioned, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher for all the central cities taken together than for the corresponding SMSAS. Also of the three industry groups considered for two, namely, wholesale and retail trade, and services all selected central city average of per worker earned personal income was higher as compared to corresponding all SMSA average of per worker earned personal income. This clearly shows that, on the average, labor productivity in selected central cities was at least as high as that in the corresponding metropolitan areas.

Average labor productivity in selected central city was slightly higher compared to labor productivity in corresponding SMSA not only for all the selected SMSAS taken together, but also for SMSAS of different size classes (Table IV-3). In SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over all industry average of labor productivity in selected central city as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity were 101.8 percent, 102.2 percent, 100.8 percent, 100.5 percent, and 101.5 percent, respectively. In case of individual industry groups some differences were noticed between industry groups. For example, in case of manufacturing selected central city labor productivity was lower compared to labor productivity in corresponding SMSA in SMSAS of all the five different size classes. For services, selected central city labor productivity was higher than the corresponding SMSA labor productivity in SMSAS of all the different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size less than 1 million. In case of SMSAS of size less than 1 million

central city labor productivity for services was slightly lower than corresponding SMSA labor productivity. For wholesale and retail trade selected central city labor productivity was clearly higher than corresponding SMSA labor productivity in SMSAS of all the five different size classes. This shows that the record of central city labor productivity as compared to corresponding SMSA labor productivity was quite favorable, not only in case of all the selected SMSAS taken together, but also in case of SMSAS of all the five different size classes.

Another important aspect of the relationship of central city-SMSA labor productivity revealed by the data presented in Table IV-3 is that, in general, the difference between central city labor productivity and the corresponding SMSA labor productivity was higher the larger the size of the SMSAS. This can be seen immediately if the ratio of central city labor productivity to corresponding SMSA labor productivity in SMSAS of size less than 1 million is compared with the ratio of central city labor productivity to corresponding SMSA labor productivity in SMSAS of size 1 million and over or in SMSAS of size over 5 million. For all the industries taken together central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity were 100.5 percent, 101.5 percent, and 101.8 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, 1 million and over, and over 5 million, respectively. In case of individual industry groups the only exception to this pattern was noticed for manufacturing. For manufacturing selected central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity were 96.5 percent, 95.6 percent, and 94.5 percent in SMSAS of size less than 1



million, 1 million and over, and over 5 million, respectively. On the other hand, in case of both wholesale and retail trade, and services central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity was higher the larger was the size of the SMSAS. For services central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity were 99.7 percent, 103.9 percent, and 105.2 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, 1 million and over, and over 5 million, respectively. Similarly, for wholesale and retail trade central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity were 103.3 percent, 110.2 percent, and 111.1 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million, 1 million and over, and over 5 million, respectively. Thus, on the average, the level of labor productivity in central cities was at least as high as that in the corresponding SMSAS; in many cases, in fact, per worker earned personal income or labor productivity in central cities was slightly higher as compared to labor productivity in the corresponding SMSAS. Moreover, the difference between central city labor productivity and corresponding SMSA labor productivity was higher for larger size SMSAS than for smaller size SMSAS.

It has been stated earlier that, in general, per worker earned personal income both in central cities and in SMSAS increased with increase in size of the SMSAS. But ratio of per worker earned personal income in central city to per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSA was larger for larger SMSAS as compared to that for smaller SMSAS. This shows that while per worker earned personal income for both

central cities and corresponding SMSAS increased with increase in size of SMSAS, per worker earned personal income in central cities increased at a faster rate with increase in size of the corresponding SMSAS than did per worker earned personal income in SMSAS. This phenomenon strengthened central cities role as producers of goods and services because larger central cities account for a high proportion of total metropolitan jobs. For example, metropolitan areas of size over 5 million accounted for 42.3 percent of total selected metropolitan area employment and central cities represented 76.3 percent of employment of metropolitan area size over 5 million.

(2) Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Earned Personal Income Is Higher as Compared to Central City Share of Metropolitan Area Employment

It has been stated earlier (Chapter III) that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Similarly, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was higher compared to both selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population and selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. It has also been shown that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher as compared to selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location, and selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area

employment by work location. That selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location is much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population shows that central cities, as compared to their suburban areas, are much more important as place of work than as place of residence. Similarly, that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income is higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location shows that all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. This is directly shown by a comparison of per worker earned personal income in central cities with per worker earned personal income in corresponding SMSAS (Table IV-3). In this section it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income for all industries taken together was higher as compared to both selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, and selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location.

Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income in SMSAS of five different size classes are shown in Table IV-4. Central city earned personal income for all the industries taken together as percentage of corresponding SMSA earned personal income in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over were 77.7 percent, 58.4 percent, 79.9 percent, 76.1 percent, and 73.0 percent, respectively. Compared to

TABLE IV-4

TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN THE  
CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSAS OF  
DIFFERENT SIZE, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(DATA are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Percent)       |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 77.7            | 66.2              | 72.5               | 82.6                              | 81.0  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 58.4            | 48.0              | 54.1               | 64.5                              | 61.0  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 79.9            | 72.0              | 77.9               | 84.5                              | 79.6  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 76.1            | 73.2              | 75.6               | 80.7                              | 74.9  |
| 1 Million & Over   | 73.0            | 63.0              | 68.3               | 78.3                              | 75.4  |
| Total  | 73.2            | 63.8              | 68.4               | 78.0                              | 75.4  |

Source: Computed from Table A-8 and Table A-7.

this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over were 55.8 percent, 38.1 percent, 52.1 percent, 55.1 percent, and 49.7 percent, respectively. Similarly compared to selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income in SMSAS of different size classes, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location for all the industries taken together in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over were 76.3 percent, 57.2 percent, 79.3 percent, 75.7 percent, and 71.9 percent, respectively. Thus central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income for all the industries taken together was higher than both central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population and central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location in SMSAS of all the five different size classes.

A comparison of central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income with central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location shows that the difference between these two ratios were larger for the SMSAS of larger size than for the SMSAS of smaller size. The difference between central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income, and central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location were 0.4 percentage points in SMSAS of size less than 1 million, and 1.4 percentage points in case of SMSAS of size over 5 million.

Increase in differences between central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income and central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location with increase in SMSA size reflects a faster rate of increase in central city labor productivity as compared to rate of increase in metropolitan area labor productivity with increase in SMSA size. This points to the relatively more favorable record of labor productivity in larger central cities as compared to that in the smaller central cities. In view of the high concentration of selected metropolitan area employment in larger central cities the relatively higher level of central city labor productivity in larger central cities focus on the strength of the central cities role as producers of goods and services.

Central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income is determined by central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and the ratio of central city labor productivity to metropolitan area labor productivity. It has been shown earlier that central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity was smaller than one hundred for manufacturing, and over one hundred for wholesale and retail trade, and services in case of SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting that in SMSAS of size less than 1 million central city labor productivity as percentage of corresponding SMSA labor productivity was smaller than one hundred for services. As a result, for manufacturing, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was lower as compared to

central city share of metropolitan area manufacturing employment. On the other hand, for wholesale and retail trade, and services in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was higher as compared to central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location, excepting that in case of SMSAS of size less than 1 million for services central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was lower compared to central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location. However, as mentioned before for all the industries taken together central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was higher as compared to central city share of metropolitan area employment in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, indicating a higher all-industry average of per worker earned personal income in central cities as compared to that in the corresponding SMSAS.

#### C. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN SHARING METROPOLITAN AREA PERSONAL INCOME

Central cities role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas as represented by central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income is quite impressive. This contrasts sharply with central cities role as recipients of metropolitan area personal income. Central cities considered as producers of goods and services showed that central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location was much higher than central city share of metropolitan area population. Further, central city share of metropolitan area earned personal income was higher as compared to both

central city share of metropolitan area population and central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location. But central cities considered as recipients of personal income shows that central city share of metropolitan area receipts of personal income was even lower than central city share of metropolitan area population. This was true not only for all the SMSAS taken together, but also for SMSAS of all the five different size classes. This indicates that, on the average, per capita personal income was lower in central cities than in the SMSAS. This contrasts sharply with the central city-SMSA relationship with respect to per worker earned personal income. On the average, per worker earned personal income was higher for central cities than for corresponding SMSAS in SMSAS of all the five different size classes.

Considering both central cities and metropolitan areas as producers of goods and services, per worker earned personal income in both central cities and SMSAS increased with increase in the SMSA size. But with increase in the SMSA size per worker earned personal income in central cities increased at a faster rate than did per worker earned personal income in the corresponding SMSAS. As a result the ratio of central city labor productivity to corresponding SMSA labor productivity was higher for the larger SMSAS as compared to that for the smaller SMSAS. This would be considered as an additional indication of vitality of the central city economy as producers of goods and services, because larger central cities represent a high proportion of the total metropolitan area jobs. In contrast, considering both central cities and metropolitan areas as recipients of personal income, per capita personal income received



increased in both central cities and corresponding SMSAS with increase in the size of the SMSAS; but with increase in the size of the SMSAS per capita personal income for central cities increased at a slower rate than did per capita personal income for the corresponding SMSAS. As a result the ratio of per capita personal income in central cities to per capita personal income in the corresponding SMSAS was smaller for the larger SMSAS as compared to that for the smaller SMSAS. This also meant that while the central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was lower compared to central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, the difference between these two ratios was higher for larger SMSAS as compared to that for smaller SMSAS. Thus, consideration of traditional measure of income, that is, income received tend to provide an impression that as compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas the central cities are falling behind in respect of economic prosperity, that they are in a state of progressive decay.

Total personal income received, and per capita personal income received in central cities and SMSAS of five different size classes are shown in Table IV-6. Per capita personal income for all the central cities taken together was \$2,581. Per capita personal income in central cities of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million or over were \$2,807, \$2,419, \$2,455, \$2,177, and \$2,622, respectively. Per capita personal income increased with increase in the size of the central cities excepting that per capita personal income in central cities of size 2 to 5 million was slightly smaller than

TABLE IV-6

PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | SMSA                       |                         |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Total<br>(Million Dollars) | Per Capita<br>(Dollars) |
|   | (1)                        | (2)                     |
| Over 5 Million                                  | \$82,145.0                 | \$2,963                 |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 46,647.0                   | 2,599                   |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 44,495.0                   | 2,604                   |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 12,508.0                   | 2,208                   |
| 1 Million & Over                                | 173,287.0                  | 2,761                   |
| Total   | 185,795.0                  | 2,715                   |

Source: Computed from Table C-9 and Table A-15.

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Central City               |                         |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | Total<br>(Million Dollars) | Per Capita<br>(Dollars) |
|  | (1)                        | (2)                     |
| Over 5 Million   | \$43,413.1                 | \$2,807                 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 16,526.0                   | 2,419                   |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 21,859.7                   | 2,455                   |
| Less than 1 Million  | 6,791.2                    | 2,177                   |
| 1 Million & Over   | 81,798.8                   | 2,622                   |
| Total  | 88,590.0                   | 2,581                   |

Source: Computed from Table C.9 and Table A-14.

per capita personal income in central cities of size 1 to 2 million. Per capita personal income received in central cities of size 1 million and over was 120.4 percent of per capita personal income received in central cities of size less than 1 million. Similarly, per capita personal income received in central cities of size 1 to 2 million, 2 to 5 million, and over 5 million were 112.8 percent, 111.1 percent, and 128.9 percent, respectively, of per capita personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million.

Per capita personal income in central cities of size 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were less than all central city average of per capita personal income. Only per capita personal income in central cities of size over 5 million was larger than all central city average of per capita personal income. This points to the high proportion (45.1 percent) of total selected central city population accounted for by the central cities of size over 5 million.

Per capita personal income for all the SMSAS taken together was \$2,715 (Table IV-6). As in central cities, in SMSAS per capita personal income increased with increase in SMSA size, excepting that per capita personal income in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million was slightly lower than per capita personal income in SMSAS of size 1 to 2 million. Per capita personal income in SMSAS of size 1 million and over, 1 to 2 million, 2 to 5 million, and over 5 million were 125.0 percent, 117.9 percent, 117.7 percent, and 134.2 percent respectively of per capita personal income in SMSAS of size less than 1 million. In case of central cities, per capita personal income in central cities of size over 5 million was

128.9 percent of per capita personal income in central cities of size less than 1 million. Compared to this, in case of SMSAS, per capita personal income received in SMSAS of size over 5 million was 134.2 percent of per capita personal income in SMSAS of size less than 1 million. Thus considering our four size classes of SMSAS, namely, over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million, the difference between per capita personal income in the smallest and the largest size SMSAS, namely, SMSAS of size less than 1 million and SMSAS of size over 5 million was higher than the difference in per capita personal income in the corresponding smallest and the largest size central cities.

Per capita personal incomes in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were lower than all SMSA average of per capita personal income. Only per capita personal income in SMSAS of size over 5 million was higher than all SMSA average of per capita personal income. This again shows the high concentration of the selected SMSA population in the SMSAS of size over 5 million.

Given per capita personal income, total personal income is determined by the size of population. This is shown in Table IV-6. As per capita personal income in central cities of size over 5 million was higher than all central city average of per capita personal income, the proportion of total selected central city personal income accounted for by central cities of size over 5 million was higher as compared to the proportion of total selected central city population that they accounted for. On the other hand, as per capita personal incomes in central cities of size

2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were lower than all central city average of per capita personal income, the proportions of total selected central city personal income represented by central cities of size 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were lower as compared to the respective proportions of total selected central city population that they represented. Central cities of size over 5 million claimed 45.1 percent of total selected central city population and 49.0 percent of total selected central city personal income. On the other hand central cities of size up to 5 million accounted for 54.9 percent of total selected central city population and 51.0 percent of total selected central city personal income. In case of SMSAS this same pattern of distribution of personal income between metropolitan areas of different size classes was noticed.

Per capita personal income in central cities of different size classes as percentage of per capita personal income in corresponding SMSAS is shown in column (1), Table IV-5. As column (1) in Table IV-5 shows in SMSAS of all the five different size classes per capita personal income in central cities as percentage of per capita personal income in corresponding SMSAS was lower than one hundred. Moreover, the ratio of per capita personal income in central cities to per capita personal income in corresponding SMSAS was lower for larger SMSAS than for the smaller SMSAS. This is also reflected in central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income. In SMSAS of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower as compared to central city share of metropolitan

TABLE IV-5

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN 29  
 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PERSONAL  
 INCOME AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME RESPECTIVELY IN  
 CORRESPONDING 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large SMSAS/<br>Central Cities) | Per Capita Personal<br>Income            | Total Personal<br>Income                 |
|---|--|--|
|   | Central City as<br>Percentage of<br>SMSA | Central City as<br>Percentage of<br>SMSA |
|   | (1)                                      | (2)                                      |
|   | (Percentage Distribution)                |  |
| Over 5 Million  | 94.7                                     | 52.8                                     |
| 2 to 5 Million  | 93.1                                     | 35.4                                     |
| 1 to 2 Million  | 94.3                                     | 49.1                                     |
| Less than 1 Million   | 98.6                                     | 54.3                                     |
| <hr/>   |  |  |
| 1 Million & Over  | 95.0                                     | 47.2                                     |
| Total   | 95.1                                     | 47.7                                     |

Source: Computed from Table IV-6.

area population. Central City share of metropolitan area population were 55.8 percent, 38.1 percent, 52.1 percent, 55.1 percent, and 49.7 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over respectively. Compared to this central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 52.8 percent, 35.4 percent, 49.1 percent, 54.3 percent, and 47.2 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over respectively. While central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower compared to central city share of metropolitan area population in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, the difference between central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income and central city share of metropolitan area population was larger for SMSAS of larger size than for SMSAS of smaller size. Thus in SMSAS of size less than 1 million central city share of metropolitan area population, and central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 55.1 percent and 54.3 percent respectively; compared to this in SMSAS of size over 5 million central city share of metropolitan area population and central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 55.8 percent and 52.8 percent respectively. In SMSAS of size less than 1 million the difference between central city share of metropolitan area population and central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income was only 0.8 percentage point; but in SMSAS of size over 5 million the difference between central city share of metropolitan area population and central city share of metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 3.0 percentage points.

D. HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE IN CENTRAL CITIES IN COMPARISON WITH THAT IN CORRESPONDING METROPOLITAN AREAS

In Chapter III it has been shown that age composition of population in all the 29 selected large central cities taken together was older as compared to age composition of population in corresponding SMSAS. In this section it is shown that this was true not only for all the central cities taken together but also for central cities of all the five different size classes. In general, the proportion of total population in the age groups under 18 years and 65 years and over declined with the increase in size of central cities and SMSAS and the proportion of total population in the age group 18 to 44 years increased with increase in size of central cities and SMSAS.

Age composition of population in central cities compared with age composition of population in corresponding SMSAS showed that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, namely, over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over, central cities had a smaller proportion of their total population in the age group under 18 years than did corresponding metropolitan areas. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, central cities had a larger proportion of their total population in the age groups 18 to 64 years, and 65 years and over than did corresponding SMSAS, excepting that only in SMSAS of size less than 1 million both central cities and SMSAS had roughly equal proportion of their total population in the age group 18 to 64 years.

If population age group 18 to 64 years is broken into population age groups 18 to 44 years and 45 to 64 years, it is found that in SMSAS



of all the five different size classes central cities had a smaller proportion of their total population in the age group 18 to 44 years than did corresponding SMSAS. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central cities had a larger proportion of their total population in the age group 45 to 64 years than did corresponding SMSAS. Thus, in fact, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central cities had a smaller proportion of their total population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years than SMSAS had. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central cities had a larger proportion of their total population in the age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over than did corresponding metropolitan areas. Central cities thus had a larger proportion of their total population in the older age groups, that is, age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over than did corresponding SMSAS.

Central city population, by age, expressed as percentage of corresponding SMSA population by age also points to the larger concentration of old people in central cities than in corresponding SMSAS. In SMSAS of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years was lower than central city share of metropolitan area total population. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over was larger than central city share of metropolitan area total population.

Table IV-7 shows central city share of metropolitan area population by age groups for SMSAS of five different size classes. Central city share of metropolitan area total population for SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over were 55.8 percent, 38.1 percent, 52.1 percent, and 55.1 percent, and 49.7 percent respectively. In SMSAS of size 1 million and over, compared to central city share of metropolitan area total population of 49.7 percent central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years were 45.3 percent and 49.1 percent respectively. Similarly, in SMSAS of size less than 1 million, compared to central city share of metropolitan area total population of 55.1 percent central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years were 53.7 percent, and 53.3 percent respectively. In contrast, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over, central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over were 54.2 percent, and 58.5 percent respectively. Similarly, in SMSAS of size less than 1 million central city share of metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over were 58.1 percent and 60.6 percent respectively.

Percentage distribution of total central city population and total SMSA population is compared in Table VI-8. Comparison is shown for three broad age groups and for five different size classes of SMSAS. Percentage of total central city population in age group under 18 years declined from 34.5 percent for central cities of size less than 1 million

TABLE IV-7

CENTRAL CITY SHARE OF METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION  
FOR 29 SELECTED SMSAS GROUPED INTO FIVE SIZE CLASSES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS) | Age Group |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total     | Under<br>18 Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|  | (Percent) |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 55.8      | 51.3              | 55.4              | 59.9              | 63.0                 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 38.1      | 33.9              | 36.8              | 43.0              | 47.4                 |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 52.1      | 48.0              | 51.5              | 56.3              | 63.2                 |
| Less than 1 Million  | 55.1      | 53.7              | 53.3              | 58.1              | 60.6                 |
| <hr/>  |           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| 1 Million & Over   | 49.7      | 45.3              | 49.1              | 54.2              | 58.5                 |
| Total  | 50.2      | 46.0              | 49.4              | 54.5              | 58.7                 |

Source: Derived from Tables A-14 and A-15.

TABLE IV-8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY SMSA AND CORRESPONDING  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY AGE COMPOSITION, BY DIFFERENT SIZE  
GROUPS OF SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Under 18<br>Years |      | 18 to 64<br>Years |      | 65 Years<br>and Over |      |
|--|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|
|  | Central<br>City   | SMSA | Central<br>City   | SMSA | Central<br>City      | SMSA |
|  | (1)               | (2)  | (3)               | (4)  | (5)                  | (6)  |
|  | (Percent)         |      |                   |      |                      |      |
| Over 5 Million   | 29.4              | 32.0 | 60.4              | 59.0 | 10.2                 | 9.0  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 30.2              | 34.0 | 58.7              | 57.1 | 11.0                 | 8.9  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 32.6              | 35.4 | 57.9              | 56.7 | 9.5                  | 7.8  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 34.5              | 35.4 | 55.2              | 55.3 | 10.3                 | 9.4  |
| 1 Million & Over   | 30.5              | 33.5 | 59.3              | 57.8 | 10.2                 | 8.6  |
| Total  | 30.9              | 33.7 | 58.9              | 57.6 | 10.2                 | 8.7  |

Source: Table A-16 and Table A-17.

to 29.4 percent for central cities of size over 5 million. Similarly, percentage of total SMSA population in age group under 18 years declined from 35.4 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million to 32.0 percent for SMSA of size over 5 million. Percentage of total central city population or SMSA population in the age group 65 years and over declined only slightly with increase in the size of central cities or SMSAS. Thus percentage of total central city population in the age group 65 years and over declined from 10.3 percent in central cities of size less than 1 million to 10.2 percent in central cities of size over 5 million. In the same way, percentage of total SMSA population in the age group 65 years and over declined from 9.4 percent in SMSAS of size less than 1 million to 9.0 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million. Thus, both in central cities and their corresponding SMSAS the proportion of total population in the age group under 18 years and 65 years and over declined as the central city size or the SMSA size increased. This, apparently, points to relatively smaller proportion of dependent-age population in larger size central cities and SMSAS as compared to that in smaller size central cities and SMSAS. On the other hand, both in central cities and SMSAS percentage of total population in the age group 18 to 64 years increased with increase in the central city or the SMSA size. In central cities the proportion of total population in the age group 18 to 64 years increased from 55.2 percent in central cities of size less than 1 million to 60.4 percent in central cities of size over 5 million. Similarly, in SMSAS the proportion of total population in the age group 18 to 64 years increased from 55.3 percent in SMSAS of

size less than 1 million to 59.0 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million. This, apparently, points to larger proportion of working age population in larger size central cities and SMSAS as compared to that in smaller size central cities and SMSAS.

A comparison of percentage of total central city population with percentage of total corresponding SMSA population in different age groups shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes percentage of total central city population in the age group under 18 years was lower compared to percentage of total SMSA population in the same age group. For example, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over the proportion of total central city population, and the proportion of total SMSA population in age group under 18 years were 30.5 percent and 33.5 percent respectively. In SMSAS size less than 1 million, percentage of total central city population, and percentage of total SMSA population in age group under 18 years were 34.5 percent and 35.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes the percentages of total central city population in the age groups 18 to 64 years and 65 years and over were higher as compared to the percentages of total corresponding SMSA population in the respective age group. For example, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over the proportion of total central city population and the proportion of total SMSA population in age group 18 to 64 years were 59.3 percent and 57.8 percent respectively. Similarly, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over proportion of total central city population and proportion of total SMSA population in age group 65 years and over were 10.2 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. In metropolitan areas of size less than 1 million proportion of total central city

population, and proportion of total SMSA population were 10.3 percent and 9.4 percent respectively.

E. LARGER CONCENTRATION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY INCOME CLASS IN CENTRAL CITIES COMPARED TO THAT IN CORRESPONDING METROPOLITAN AREAS

One of the reasons why central cities provide an impression of decay, lack of resources and of calling for large non-developmental expenditures is the concentration of large body of poor households, that is, households with annual income under \$4,000 in central cities. In Chapter III it has been shown that percentage share of households in poverty income class in total households was higher in all the 29 selected central cities taken together than in the corresponding metropolitan areas. In this section it is shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size less than 1 million the percentage share of poor households in total households was higher in central cities than in the corresponding metropolitan areas. That the proportion of poor households in total households is higher in central cities than in the corresponding metropolitan areas tends to detract attention from another important piece of information, that proportion of households in the highest income bracket (\$15,000 and over) was also higher in central cities than in corresponding SMSAS. A more comprehensive picture is that, compared to that in their corresponding SMSAS the central cities had a larger proportion of their households both in poverty income class and in the highest income class. This points to higher degree of inequality in income distribution in central cities than in corresponding SMSAS. More importantly, it shows that

compared to that in corresponding SMSAS central cities claim a higher concentration not only of households in poverty income class, but also of households in the highest income class.

The proportion of total central city households and the proportion of total metropolitan area households having poverty income or income under \$4,000 is compared in Table IV-9. As Table IV-9 shows both in central cities and in SMSAS the proportion of total households having income below \$4,000 declined with increase in size of central cities or SMSAS. In central cities the proportion of total households having income below \$4,000 declined from 29.8 percent for central cities of size less than 1 million to 21.1 percent for central cities of size over 5 million. Similarly, in metropolitan areas the proportion of total households having income below \$4,000 declined from 31.4 percent for SMSAS of size less than 1 million to 20.9 percent for SMSAS of size over 5 million. Appendix Tables A-21 and A-22 show that both in central cities and in metropolitan areas the proportion of total households having income \$4,000 to \$8,000 also declined with increase in size of central cities and metropolitan areas. On the other hand, appendix Tables A-21 and A-22 also show that both in central cities and in SMSAS proportion of total households in income classes \$8,000 to \$15,000 and \$15,000 and over increased with increase in size of central cities and metropolitan areas. Thus, both larger central cities and larger metropolitan areas claimed a relatively larger proportion of total households in the higher income classes than did smaller size central cities and



TABLE IV-9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR SMSAS AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, BY SMSAS OF DIFFERENT SIZE, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are of 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Income Level Under \$4,000 |      |
|---|----------------------------|------|
|   | Central City               | SMSA |
|   | (1)                        | (2)  |
|   | (Percent)                  |      |
| Over 5 Million  | 21.1                       | 20.9 |
| 2 to 5 Million  | 25.6                       | 21.5 |
| 1 to 2 Million  | 23.6                       | 21.7 |
| Less than 1 Million   | 29.8                       | 31.4 |
| <hr/>   |                            |      |
| 1 Million & Over  | 22.8                       | 21.3 |
| Total   | 23.4                       | 22.1 |
| <hr/>   |                            |      |

Source: Table A-22 and Table A-21.

SMSAS. This is reflected in higher per capita personal income in larger central cities and SMSAS as compared to that in smaller central cities and SMSAS.

Table IV-9 shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size less than 1 million proportion of poor households in total households was higher in central cities than in the corresponding metropolitan areas. For example, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over the proportion of households with income below \$4,000 in total households were 22.8 percent for central cities and 21.3 percent for corresponding metropolitan areas. On the other hand in SMSAS of size less than 1 million the proportion of poor households in total households were 29.8 percent for central cities and 31.4 percent for corresponding SMSAS. Similarly, appendix Tables A-21 and A-22 show that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million proportion of total households in income class \$15,000 and over was higher for the central cities than for the corresponding metropolitan areas. For example, in SMSAS of size 1 million and over the proportion of total households in income class \$15,000 and over was 14.4 percent as compared to 15.9 percent in corresponding central cities. Similarly, in SMSAS of size less than 1 million the proportion of total households in income class \$15,000 and over was 9.8 percent as against 12.2 percent for the corresponding central cities. In SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million households in income class \$15,000 and over represented 13.4 percent of total households; compared to this in corresponding central cities households in income class \$15,000 and over made up 13.2 percent of total households.

That compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, in central cities there were relatively larger concentration of households both in poverty income class and at the highest income class is also shown by central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households by income class (Table IV-10). This is shown by the fact that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income classes under \$4,000 and \$15,000 and over were higher than central city share of metropolitan area total households. In case of metropolitan areas of size 2 to 5 million central city share of metropolitan area households in income class under \$4,000 was higher than central city share of metropolitan area total households; but central city share of metropolitan area households in income class \$15,000 and over was lower than central city share of metropolitan area total households. Central city share of metropolitan area total households in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over were 57.6 percent, 41.3 percent, 55.0 percent, 52.9 percent, and 52.4 percent respectively. Compared to this central city share of metropolitan area households in poverty income class, that is in income class under \$4,000 were 58.1 percent, 49.1 percent, 59.8 percent, 50.2 percent and 56.1 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over respectively. Similarly, central city share of metropolitan area households in highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over were 66.6 percent, 40.6 percent, 58.7

TABLE IV-10

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS IN CORRESPONDING  
29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY SMSA SIZE, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         |       |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over | Total |
|  | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)   |
|  | (Percent)        |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Over 5 Million   | 58.1             | 51.0                     | 59.2                      | 66.6                    | 57.6  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 49.1             | 38.1                     | 39.5                      | 40.6                    | 41.3  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 59.8             | 50.8                     | 54.3                      | 58.7                    | 55.0  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 50.2             | 47.6                     | 58.5                      | 65.9                    | 52.9  |
| 1 Million & Over   | 56.1             | 47.2                     | 52.4                      | 57.8                    | 52.4  |
| Total  | 55.4             | 47.3                     | 52.8                      | 58.3                    | 52.4  |

Source: Computed from Table A-20 and Table A-19.

percent, 65.9 percent, and 57.8 percent in SMSAS of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, less than 1 million, and 1 million and over respectively. Thus distribution of households by income received shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size less than 1 million central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class than corresponding SMSAS had. This also shows that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size 2 to 5 million central cities had a larger proportion of their total households in highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over than corresponding SMSAS had.

CENTRAL CITIES ROLE AS PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES;  
COMPARISONS BY REGION

In this chapter selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas as revealed by such new measures as employment by place of work, per worker earned personal income, and total earned personal income is compared by region with selected central cities' role in their corresponding metropolitan areas as depicted by such traditional measures as population by age composition, employment by place of residence, distribution of households by income class, per capita personal income received, and total personal income received. This chapter primarily focuses on comparison by region of central cities' role in metropolitan area production of goods and services with central cities role in sharing metropolitan area population and receipt of personal income.

It is shown that in each of the eight regions, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West, without any exception selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much larger than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population, indicating that selected central cities role as place of work was much larger than selected central cities role as place of residence.

Employment by place of work for both selected central cities and their corresponding metropolitan areas were highly concentrated in a

relatively few regions. Out of eight regions only three, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West together claimed close to four-fifths of total selected metropolitan area employment by place of work. Selected metropolitan areas in these three regions are also characterized by high degree of industrialization. Selected metropolitan areas in these three regions together represented over four-fifths of total selected metropolitan area manufacturing employment. Selected central cities highly significant role as location of corresponding metropolitan area employment is indicated by the high proportion of corresponding metropolitan area employment claimed by the selected central cities in these three regions. In selected metropolitan areas in Mid East and Great Lakes central cities claimed around three-fourths of total corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. Similarly, selected central cities in Far West represented over three-fifths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work.

Selected central cities role as location of corresponding metropolitan area employment was equally remarkable in relatively less industrialized regions such as South East, South West, and Rocky Mountain. Selected metropolitan areas in South East, South West, and Rocky Mountain represented 5.0 percent, 5.1 percent, and 1.3 percent respectively of total selected metropolitan area total employment, but they claimed 2.8 percent, 3.4 percent, and 0.9 percent respectively of total selected metropolitan area manufacturing employment. Selected central cities in South East and Rocky Mountain represented over three-fourths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work and selected

central cities in South West accounted for over four-fifths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work.

It is shown that out of eight regions in six all industry average of per worker earned personal income were higher in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. The two regions in which all industry average of per worker earned personal income were slightly lower for selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas are Plains and South East. Selected metropolitan areas in these two regions taken together, however, represented relatively small proportion (11.7 percent) of total selected metropolitan area employment. What is more important, in the three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West where more than three-fourths of total selected metropolitan area employment were located, all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities were higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas.

The fact that in each of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, and also that out of eight regions in six selected central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity ensured that in each of the eight regions selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income would be much higher than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population.



It is also shown that out of eight regions in six, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income were larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This indicated that out of eight regions in six, all industry average of per worker earned personal income were higher in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. This contrasts sharply with the fact that out of eight regions in five, per capita personal income received were lower in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In consequence, in these five regions, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, and South East, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income were lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. What is more important, a comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income showed that in each of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. Out of eight regions in six, selected central cities claimed only less than half of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income; but compared to this out of eight regions in six, selected central cities represented three-fourths and over of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. In the remaining two regions, namely, New England and Far West selected central

cities claimed 23.3 percent and 47.7 percent respectively of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income and 59.0 percent and 62.6 percent respectively of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. This clearly showed that in each of the eight regions selected central cities role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income.

It is shown that in each of the eight regions selected central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group under 18 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Similarly, out of eight regions in seven selected central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group 18 to 44 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. On the other hand, in each of the eight regions, compared with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger proportion of their total population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over. This indicated that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration of old people.

In the same way, it has been shown that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a relatively larger concentration of households in poverty income class. It is also shown that compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas

selected central cities showed a larger concentration not only of poor households, but also of households in the highest income class.

A. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN EMPLOYMENT, BY REGION

In Chapter IV it has been shown that in SMSA's of all the five different size classes central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location was much higher as compared to central city share of metropolitan area population or central city share of metropolitan area employment by residence location. Consideration of new measure of employment, that is, employment by central city work location as an indicator of central cities role as producers of goods and services showed that in SMSA's of all the five different size classes, central cities role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas was much larger than what can ordinarily be inferred from traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location. In this section it is shown that consideration of new measure of employment, that is, employment by central city work location shows that in all the eight regions central cities role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas was much larger than what is usually revealed by a consideration of traditional measure of employment, that is, employment by central city residence location.

Central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location is shown in Table V-1 for four broad groups of industries and by eight regions, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East,

TABLE V-1

EMPLOYMENT IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF  
EMPLOYMENT IN CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY INDUSTRY, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(Date are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Percent)       |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England   | 55.9            | 45.1              | 49.7               | 55.0                           | 61.1  |
| Mid East  | 73.1            | 62.3              | 70.0               | 72.4                           | 76.3  |
| Great Lakes   | 75.6            | 68.0              | 77.3               | 73.1                           | 76.1  |
| Plains  | 78.1            | 68.1              | 81.1               | 77.3                           | 77.7  |
| South East  | 77.5            | 71.9              | 77.2               | 78.5                           | 78.0  |
| South West  | 84.2            | 86.4              | 84.6               | 86.1                           | 83.3  |
| Rocky Mountain  | 76.5            | 72.0              | 79.1               | 77.3                           | 75.8  |
| Far West  | 62.0            | 56.1              | 63.9               | 62.3                           | 61.6  |
| Total   | 71.9            | 64.2              | 71.4               | 71.4                           | 73.2  |

Source: Computed from Table B-3 and Table B-2.

South West, Rocky Mountains, and Far West. As Table V-1 shows selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location were 55.9 percent, 73.1 percent, 75.6 percent, 78.1 percent, 77.5 percent, 84.2 percent, 76.5 percent, and 62.0 percent for New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Compared to this selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location were 28.1 percent, 55.2 percent, 54.7 percent, 47.6 percent, 53.5 percent, 73.8 percent, 55.5 percent, and 41.7 percent for New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, in each of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much larger as compared to selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. Out of eight regions in seven, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was, however, higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Only in Far West selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population were 26.9 percent, 52.4 percent, 52.6 percent, 44.1 percent, 51.9 percent, 71.9 percent, 53.2 percent, and 42.7 percent for New England, Mid East, Great

Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. That in each region selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population shows that in each region, compared with their corresponding SMSAS, selected central cities were much more important as place of work than as place of residence.

Location of both central city employment and metropolitan area employment by region showed a high degree of concentration in a few regions. Out of eight regions three, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West, together represented 77.0 percent of total selected central city employment by work location and 78.0 percent of total corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. These three regions are also among the highly industrialized areas. Selected metropolitan areas in these three regions together accounted for 82.5 percent of total selected metropolitan area manufacturing employment. Similarly, selected central cities in these three regions together represented 81.9 percent of total selected central city manufacturing employment. Central cities' importance as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas is shown by the high proportion of selected metropolitan area employment in these three regions that is accounted for by the corresponding central cities. Selected central cities in these three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West, accounted for 73.1 percent, 75.6 percent, and 62.0 percent respectively of total corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. In Mid

East selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, employment by residence location and employment by work location were 52.4 percent, 55.2 percent, and 73.1 percent respectively. In Great Lakes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, employment by residence location and employment by work location were 52.6 percent, 54.7 percent, and 75.6 percent respectively. Similarly, in Far West selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, employment by residence location, and employment by work location were 42.7 percent, 41.7 percent, and 62.0 percent respectively. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was also remarkably high in relatively less industrialized areas. Selected metropolitan areas in South East, South West, and Rocky Mountain accounted for 5.0 percent, 5.1 percent, and 1.3 percent respectively of total selected metropolitan area total employment, but they accounted for 2.8 percent, 3.4 percent, and 0.9 percent respectively of total selected metropolitan area manufacturing employment. Selected central cities share in corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location in South East, South West, and Rocky Mountain were 77.5 percent, 84.2 percent, and 76.5 percent respectively.

As can be seen from Table V-1 in 1960 selected central cities in each of the eight regions represented a high proportion of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location in each broad industry groups without any exceptions. Selected central cities claimed a high proportion of corresponding metropolitan area employment even in such

industry groups as construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade for which location outside central cities are now considered to be more preferable.

B. PRODUCTIVITY IN CENTRAL CITIES IN COMPARISON WITH THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY REGION

Besides employment by place of work, the other most important indicator of central cities' role as producers of goods and services in their corresponding metropolitan areas is central city labor productivity in relation to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in SMSAS of all the five different size classes all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. Central city labor productivity data comparable with corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity data were available only for three groups of industries, namely, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and services. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city labor productivity in manufacturing was lower than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity in manufacturing. On the other hand, in SMSAS of all the five different size classes, selected central city labor productivity in wholesale and retail trade was higher than corresponding SMSA labor productivity in wholesale and retail trade. In metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in SMSAS of size less than 1 million selected central city labor productivity for services was higher than corresponding



metropolitan area labor productivity for services.

In this section it is shown that out of eight regions in six, all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was higher than per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. In two regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was slightly lower than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. Unlike metropolitan areas grouped into five different size classes, metropolitan areas grouped by eight regions showed that at least in one region, namely, New England, selected central city manufacturing industry labor productivity was higher than corresponding SMSA manufacturing industry labor productivity. In all the other seven regions, however, selected central city manufacturing labor productivity was lower than corresponding SMSA manufacturing labor productivity. In contrast, in all the eight regions selected central city wholesale and retail trade labor productivity was higher as compared to corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade labor productivity. Out of eight regions in seven, selected central city service industry labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area service industry labor productivity. Thus in most regions selected central city wholesale and retail trade labor productivity and services labor productivity were in general higher than corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade labor productivity and services labor productivity respectively; on the other hand, in most regions selected central city manufacturing labor productivity was

lower than corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing labor productivity. However, in most of the regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher for the selected central cities than for the corresponding metropolitan areas.

Table V-3 shows per worker earned personal income in 29 selected large central cities as percentage of per worker earned personal income in the corresponding metropolitan areas, by the eight regions. All industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities expressed as percentage of all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas were 105.7 percent, 102.1 percent, 102.1 percent, 99.2 percent, 99.4 percent, 100.8 percent, 101.2 percent, and 100.9 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. In Plains and South East all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was lower than per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. In all other regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. However, selected metropolitan areas in Plains and South East together represented a relatively small proportion (11.7 percent) of total selected metropolitan area employment. In the three regions, namely, Mid East, Great Lakes, and Far West where more than three-fourths of total selected metropolitan area employment were concentrated, all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was higher

TABLE V-3

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN THE CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|   | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)      |
|   | (Percent)       |                    |                                |          |
| New England   | 105.7           | 105.2              | 118.0                          | 106.1    |
| Mid East  | 102.1           | 92.2               | 113.3                          | 105.8    |
| Great Lakes   | 102.1           | 99.5               | 111.3                          | 101.7    |
| Plains  | 99.2            | 92.5               | 104.4                          | 102.7    |
| South East  | 99.4            | 96.0               | 101.2                          | 99.6     |
| South West  | 100.8           | 93.6               | 105.5                          | 100.8    |
| Rocky Mountain  | 101.2           | 89.0               | 112.9                          | 101.2    |
| Far West  | 100.9           | 96.0               | 104.6                          | 102.5    |
| Total   | 101.4           | 95.6               | 109.5                          | 103.6    |

Source: Computed from Table B-5 and Table B-4.

than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. All industry average of selected central city labor productivity expressed as percentage of all industry average of corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity were 100.9 percent in Far West and 102.1 percent in both Mid East and Great Lakes.

In New England selected central city manufacturing labor productivity as percentage of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing labor productivity was 105.2 percent. Thus in New England selected central city manufacturing labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing labor productivity. In other regions the ratio of selected central city manufacturing labor productivity to corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing labor productivity varied from 89.0 percent in Rocky Mountain to 99.5 in Great Lakes. On the other hand, selected central city wholesale and retail trade labor productivity as percentage of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade labor productivity varied from 101.2 percent in South East to 118.0 percent in New England. Similarly, the ratio of selected central city services labor productivity to corresponding metropolitan area services labor productivity ranged from 99.6 percent in South East to 106.1 percent in New England.

C. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN METROPOLITAN PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES,  
BY REGION

Central cities role in metropolitan production of goods and services is determined by central city share of metropolitan area employment by work location and central city labor productivity in relation to

metropolitan area labor productivity. Section A above in this chapter has shown that in each region selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. Similarly, section B above in this chapter showed that in most of the regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was slightly higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. These two facts together ensure that in most of the regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income would be much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. That in most of the regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was slightly higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas ensures that in most of the regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income will be higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. This is shown in this section. It is also shown that a comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area personal income received would show that central cities role as

contributor to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than selected central cities role as recipients of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income.

Table V-2 shows earned personal income in 29 selected large central cities as percentage of earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas by region. As Table V-2 shows selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income were 59.0 percent, 74.6 percent, 77.2 percent, 77.5 percent, 77.1 percent, 84.9 percent, 77.4 percent, and 62.6 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Compared to this selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location were 55.9 percent, 73.1 percent, 75.6 percent, 78.1 percent, 77.5 percent, 84.2 percent, 76.5 percent, and 62.0 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, in all regions excepting in Plains and South East selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. It has been shown previously (section A in this chapter) that in each of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. Table V-2 shows that in all the regions excepting in two selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was

TABLE V-2

TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL  
CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME  
IN CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Percent)       |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| New England   | 59.0            | 45.1              | 52.2               | 64.9                              | 63.4  |
| Mid East  | 74.6            | 62.3              | 64.6               | 82.0                              | 79.9  |
| Great Lakes   | 77.2            | 68.2              | 76.9               | 81.3                              | 77.0  |
| Plains  | 77.5            | 67.9              | 75.0               | 80.7                              | 75.1  |
| South East  | 77.1            | 71.6              | 74.1               | 79.5                              | 77.9  |
| South West  | 84.9            | 86.1              | 79.2               | 90.9                              | 84.8  |
| Rocky Mountain  | 77.4            | 72.0              | 70.4               | 87.3                              | 76.7  |
| Far West  | 62.6            | 55.7              | 61.3               | 65.2                              | 63.3  |
| Total   | 73.2            | 63.8              | 68.4               | 78.0                              | 75.4  |

Source: Computed from Table B-7 and Table B-6.

much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. That out of eight regions in six, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location reflects that in these six regions all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas.

A comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income (Table V-2) with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income shows that the former share was much larger than the latter mentioned share. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 23.3 percent, 49.2 percent, 49.4 percent, 42.2 percent, 48.3 percent, 72.3 percent, 53.8 percent, and 42.9 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus in each of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. This shows that selected central cities role in their corresponding metropolitan areas was much larger as producers of goods and services than as recipients of personal income.



D. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE AS RECIPIENTS OF METROPOLITAN AREA RECEIPT OF PERSONAL INCOME

In Chapter III it has been shown that per capita personal income received for all the selected metropolitan areas taken together was higher than per capita personal income received in corresponding central cities. As a result selected central cities' share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was lower than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes per capita personal income received in selected central cities was lower than per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was smaller than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. In this section it is shown that out of eight regions in five, per capita personal income received in selected central cities was lower than per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan areas. In consequence in five of the eight regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was lower as compared to selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. What is, however, more important is that a comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income shows that in each of the eight regions selected central city share of

corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income. This shows that central cities role as generator of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much larger than central cities role as claimants of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income. This points to the inadequacy of using the traditional measure of income alone to evaluate the importance of central cities role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. Consideration of traditional measure of income, that is, personal income received, clearly results in serious under-estimation of the role played by the central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area economy.

Table V-4 shows per capita personal income in 29 selected large central cities as percentage of per capita personal income in corresponding 29 selected large metropolitan areas by region. Table V-4 also shows selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income by region. As Table V-4 shows per capita personal income in selected central cities as percentage of per capita personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas were 86.5 percent, 94.1 percent, 94.0 percent, 95.7 percent, 93.1 percent, 100.6 percent, 101.1 percent, and 100.5 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, out of eight regions in five, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, and South East, per capita personal income received in selected central cities was lower than per capita personal income

TABLE V-4

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS  
 PERCENTAGE OF PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN CORRESPONDING 29  
 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

|                | Per Capita<br>Personal Income         | Total Personal<br>Income              |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                | Central City as<br>Percentage of SMSA | Central City as<br>Percentage of SMSA |
|                | (1)<br>(Percent)                      | (2)<br>(Percent)                      |
| New England    | 86.5                                  | 23.3                                  |
| Mid East       | 94.1                                  | 49.2                                  |
| Great Lakes    | 94.0                                  | 49.4                                  |
| Plains         | 95.7                                  | 42.2                                  |
| South East     | 93.1                                  | 48.3                                  |
| South West     | 100.6                                 | 72.3                                  |
| Rocky Mountain | 101.1                                 | 53.8                                  |
| Far West       | 100.5                                 | 42.9                                  |
| Total          | 95.1                                  | 47.7                                  |

Source: Computed from Table C-9.

received in corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result in each of these five regions selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, and South East were 26.9 percent, 52.4 percent, 52.6 percent, 44.1 percent, and 51.9 percent respectively. Compared to this selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 23.3 percent, 49.2 percent, 49.4 percent, 42.2 percent, and 48.3 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, and South East respectively.

This contrasts with the fact that out of eight regions in six all industry average of per worker earned personal income in selected central cities was higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in corresponding metropolitan areas. Moreover, a comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income shows that in each region selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income in the eight regions, namely, New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West were 59.0 percent, 74.6 percent, 77.2 percent, 77.5 percent, 77.1 percent, 84.9

percent, 77.4 percent and 62.6 percent respectively. Compared to this selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income were 23.3 percent, 49.2 percent, 49.4 percent, 42.2 percent, 48.3 percent, 72.3 percent, 53.8 percent, and 42.9 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Out of eight regions in six selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than half. In contrast out of eight regions in six selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was three-fourths and over. This highlights the highly significant role played by the central cities in their corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services.

E. AGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN SELECTED CENTRAL CITIES AND IN THEIR CORRESPONDING METROPOLITAN AREAS, BY REGION

In Chapter III it has been shown that in all the 29 selected large metropolitan areas taken together there was a relatively larger concentration of old people in selected central cities as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Similarly, it is seen in Chapter IV that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of old people in their total population than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In this section it is shown that this was true in all the eight regions too. That is, in each of the eight regions selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of aged people in their total population than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Compared to

that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities in each of the eight regions, excepting in one, had a smaller proportion of their total population in the age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years. On the other hand, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, selected central cities in each of the eight regions had a larger proportion of their total population in the age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over. Thus in each region, compared with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a smaller proportion of their total population in older age groups, reflecting older age structure of selected central cities population in relation to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

Selected central city population by age expressed as percentage of corresponding metropolitan area population by age shows the same result in a different form. Thus out of eight regions in seven, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population for age groups under 18 years and 18 to 44 years were lower than selected central city share of corresponding area total population. On the other hand, in each region, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population for age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over were higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population.

Table V-6 compares percentage distribution of selected central city population by age with percentage distribution of corresponding metropolitan area population by age, by eight regions. The proportions of total selected central city population in age group under 18 years were 28.7 percent, 29.2 percent, 32.2 percent, 30.7 percent, 31.5 percent, 37.7 percent, 32.8 percent, and 29.9 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively; compared to this the proportions of total population of corresponding metropolitan areas in age group under 18 years were 32.4 percent, 32.0 percent, 34.9 percent, 35.5 percent, 33.7 percent, 37.9 percent, 36.5 percent, and 33.8 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, in each region proportion of total population in age group under 18 years was higher for selected metropolitan areas than for corresponding central cities. Column (3) in Appendix Table B-22 and column (3) in appendix Table B-23 show that in each of the eight regions excepting one, namely, New England, the proportion of total population in age group 18 to 44 years was lower in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. On the other hand, as Table V-6 shows the proportion of total selected central city population in age group 65 years and over were 12.3 percent, 10.3 percent, 9.7 percent, 12.3 percent, 11.3 percent, 6.7 percent, 10.7 percent, and 10.8 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively; compared to this proportion of total corresponding metropolitan area

TABLE V-6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY SMSA AND CORRESPONDING  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY AGE COMPOSITION, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Under 18<br>Years |      | 18 to 64<br>Years |      | 65 Years<br>and Over |      |
|---|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|
|   | Central<br>City   | SMSA | Central<br>City   | SMSA | Central<br>City      | SMSA |
|   | (1)               | (2)  | (3)               | (4)  | (5)                  | (6)  |
|   | (Percent)         |      |                   |      |                      |      |
| New England   | 28.7              | 32.4 | 59.1              | 56.9 | 12.3                 | 10.7 |
| Mid East  | 29.2              | 32.0 | 60.5              | 59.1 | 10.3                 | 8.9  |
| Great Lakes   | 32.2              | 34.9 | 58.1              | 57.0 | 9.7                  | 8.1  |
| Plains  | 30.7              | 35.5 | 56.9              | 55.5 | 12.3                 | 9.1  |
| South East  | 31.5              | 33.7 | 57.2              | 56.5 | 11.3                 | 9.8  |
| South West  | 37.7              | 37.9 | 55.6              | 55.8 | 6.7                  | 6.3  |
| Rocky Mountain  | 32.8              | 36.5 | 56.5              | 55.5 | 10.7                 | 8.2  |
| Far West  | 29.9              | 33.8 | 59.3              | 57.4 | 10.8                 | 8.8  |
| Total   | 30.9              | 33.7 | 58.9              | 57.6 | 10.2                 | 8.7  |

Source: See Table B-16 and Table B-15.



population in age group 65 years and over were 10.7 percent, 8.9 percent, 8.1 percent, 9.1 percent, 9.8 percent, 6.3 percent, 8.2 percent, and 8.8 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, in each region the proportion of total population in age group 65 years and over was higher for selected central cities as compared to that for corresponding metropolitan areas. Figures in column (4) in appendix Tables B-22 and B-23 show that in each region the proportion of total population in the age group 45 to 64 years was higher for selected central cities than for corresponding metropolitan areas. All the selected metropolitan areas in all the regions taken together had 70.0 percent of their total population in age group up to 44 years; compared to this all the corresponding central cities in all the regions taken together had 66.7 percent of their total population in the age group up to 44 years. On the other hand, all the selected metropolitan areas in all the regions taken together had 30.0 percent of their total population in age group 45 years and over; but compared to this the corresponding central cities together had 33.3 percent of their total population in the age group 45 years and over. This clearly summarizes the fact that selected central cities had a relatively larger concentration of old age people than their corresponding metropolitan areas had.

Table V-5 shows selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population by four broad age groups and by eight regions. A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (2) in Table V-5 shows that in each region selected central city share

TABLE V-5

CENTRAL CITY POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF CORRESPONDING SMSA  
POPULATION FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AND SMSAS,  
BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Percent)       |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England   | 26.9            | 23.8              | 27.9              | 28.0              | 31.0                 |
| Mid East  | 52.4            | 47.7              | 51.7              | 56.8              | 60.4                 |
| Great Lakes   | 52.6            | 48.5              | 51.7              | 57.0              | 62.6                 |
| Plains  | 44.1            | 38.1              | 42.4              | 50.3              | 60.0                 |
| South East  | 51.9            | 48.4              | 50.3              | 56.3              | 59.8                 |
| South West  | 71.9            | 71.5              | 70.9              | 73.5              | 75.9                 |
| Rocky Mountain  | 53.2            | 47.8              | 50.4              | 62.0              | 69.7                 |
| Far West  | 42.7            | 37.7              | 42.3              | 47.6              | 52.4                 |
| Total   | 50.2            | 46.0              | 49.4              | 54.5              | 58.7                 |

Source: Computed from Table B-15 and Table B-16.

of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group under 18 years was lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population were 26.9 percent, 52.4 percent, 52.6 percent, 44.1 percent, 51.9 percent, 71.9 percent, 53.2 percent, and 42.7 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively; compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group under 18 years were 23.8 percent, 47.7 percent, 48.5 percent, 38.1 percent, 48.4 percent, 71.5 percent, 47.8 percent, and 37.7 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Similarly, a comparison of data in column (1) with data in column (3) in Table V-5 shows that in all the regions excepting New England selected central city share in corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 18 to 44 years was lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (5) in Table V-5 shows that in each region selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 65 years and over were higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population by region is quoted above. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 65 years and over were 31.0 percent, 60.4 percent, 62.6 percent, 60.0 percent, 59.8 percent, 75.9 percent, 69.7 percent, and 52.4 percent in

New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountains, and Far West respectively. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (4) in Table V-5 shows that in each of the eight regions without any exception, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 45 to 64 years was higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. A comparison of selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population, by age, by region, with selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population by region clearly shows that compared to that in the corresponding metropolitan areas the selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in older age groups and a relatively smaller proportion of their population in the younger age groups.

F. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, BY REGION

Compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities were characterized by relatively larger concentration of poor households, that is, households with income under \$4,000. In Chapter III it has been shown that all the selected central cities taken together had a larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in metropolitan areas of size less than 1 million selected central cities had a larger share of their total households in

poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In this section it is shown that out of eight regions in six, selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. These six regions taken together accounted for 89.7 percent of total selected metropolitan area households. The two regions in which compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a smaller proportion of their total households in poverty income class are South East and South West in which the process of suburbanization has hardly begun.

Preoccupation with the phenomenon that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities show a relatively higher concentration of poverty income households often results in overlooking another important aspect of central cities economy, namely, that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities also claim a relatively larger proportion of their total households in the highest income class. In this section it is shown that out of eight regions in six, selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in the highest income class, that is, income class \$15,000 and over.

In Table V-7 percentage of selected central city households with income under \$4,000 by region is compared with percentage of corresponding metropolitan area households with income under \$4,000 by region. As Table V-7 shows proportions of total selected central cities households with incomes under \$4,000 were 25.8 percent, 21.4 percent, 22.7 percent,

TABLE V-7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR  
SMSAS AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Regions<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Income Level Under \$4,000 |      |
|--|----------------------------|------|
|  | Central City               | SMSA |
|  | (1)                        | (2)  |
|  | (Percent)                  |      |
| New England  | 25.8                       | 20.5 |
| Mid East   | 21.4                       | 21.0 |
| Great Lakes  | 22.7                       | 19.2 |
| Plains   | 25.7                       | 22.5 |
| South East   | 33.2                       | 33.7 |
| South West   | 24.2                       | 27.9 |
| Rocky Mountain   | 23.5                       | 22.7 |
| Far West   | 24.1                       | 22.8 |
| Total  | 23.4                       | 22.1 |

Source: See Table B-28 and Table B-27.

25.7 percent, 33.2 percent, 24.2 percent, 23.5 percent, and 24.1 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively; compared to this the proportions of total corresponding metropolitan area households with incomes below \$4,000 were 20.5 percent, 21.0 percent, 19.2 percent, 22.5 percent, 33.7 percent, 27.9 percent, 22.7 percent, and 22.8 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus, in all the regions excepting South East and South West selected central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Only in two regions characterized by a very low degree of suburbanization that selected central cities showed a relatively smaller proportion of their total households in poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas did.

Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (4) of appendix Tables B-27 and B-28 shows that out of eight regions in six selected central cities had a larger proportion of total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Proportions of total selected central cities households in income class \$15,000 and over were 11.6 percent, 16.9 percent, 14.1 percent, 12.4 percent, 11.8 percent, 15.5 percent, 16.3 percent, and 17.4 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively; compared to this proportion of total households of corresponding metropolitan areas in income class

\$15,000 and over were 14.3 percent, 14.4 percent, 15.2 percent, 12.1 percent, 9.8 percent, 11.6 percent, 12.6 percent, and 14.4 percent in New England, Mid East, Great Lakes, Plains, South East, South West, Rocky Mountain, and Far West respectively. Thus only in New England and Great Lakes selected central cities had a smaller proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In all other regions, compared with their corresponding metropolitan areas, selected central cities claimed a larger proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over. Taking all the selected central cities together they had 15.6 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 14.0 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over. The above comparison showed that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities claimed a larger proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over. Taking all the selected central cities together they had 15.6 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over; compared to this all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together had 14.0 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over. The above comparison show that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration of both poor households and households in the highest income class.



## VI

### CENTRAL CITIES ROLE AS PRODUCERS OF GOODS AND SERVICES: COMPARISON OF 29 SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS

When traditional measures alone are used to describe the central city economy, all the selected central cities taken together show (Chapter III) that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas they had larger concentration of old people and larger proportion of households in poverty income class. Per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipts of personal income was even lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location was only slightly higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population.

On the other hand, when new measures are also used to describe the central city economy, all the selected central cities taken together show a higher all industry average of per worker earned personal income than what is shown by their corresponding metropolitan areas. This contrasts with lower per capita personal income received in selected central cities in comparison with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas. Selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location is found to be much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. Similarly, selected central city

share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income is found to be even higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. This contrasts sharply with the fact that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. The use of new measures to describe the central city economy reveals that central cities' role as contributors to metropolitan production of goods and services is much larger than central cities' role as claimants of metropolitan area receipts of personal income. It has been shown in Chapters IV and V that the same picture of contrasting roles of the selected central cities in their corresponding metropolitan areas emerges when the selected metropolitan areas-central cities production and income structures are analyzed by size class of metropolitan areas or by regional grouping. In this chapter it is shown that analysis of income and production structure of selected individual metropolitan areas and their corresponding central cities also leads to the same conclusion that use of traditional measures of population, income and employment results in serious underestimation of central cities role in their corresponding metropolitan area economy. The new measures treating central cities as production units show that central cities role in their corresponding metropolitan economy is much larger than what can be inferred from the traditional measures of population, income and employment.

It is shown that in most of the selected metropolitan areas central cities provided jobs not only to central city residents, but also to

many living outside central city. In all the 29 selected large central cities taken together, 29 percent of total employees with place of work in central cities were living in areas outside central cities. In Boston and Miami central cities provided as many jobs to non-central city residents as to central city residents. In San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario close to fifty percent of total central city jobs were held by people living outside central city. Out of 29 selected central cities in 13, proportions of total central city jobs held by people residing outside central cities were 29 percent or more. The 13 central cities with above average ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city were Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Atlanta, Miami, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Only in one central city, namely, San Antonio, all the central city jobs were held by central city residents. In all other central cities the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city was over one.

Proportion of total central city jobs held by people living in suburban areas varied directly with variation in degree of suburbanization of population. Proportion of central city employment represented by non-central city residents was higher, the higher the degree of suburbanization of population.

It is shown that out of 29 selected large metropolitan areas in 20, all industry average of central city labor productivity was higher than

all industry average of corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. Thus only in 9 selected metropolitan areas central city labor productivity was lower than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. As a result, all industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the selected central cities taken together was higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together.

Besides labor productivity, the other important factor influencing level of earned personal income in an area is employment by place of work. It is shown that in each individual selected metropolitan area central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location. For industries like construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade suburban location is now considered to be preferable to central city location. But even for such industries selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location.

Of the 29 selected central cities 17 represented three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work, 23 selected central cities claimed two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. Out of 29 selected central cities only two represented less than fifty percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. These two central cities are Pittsburgh and San Francisco-Oakland. Both Pittsburgh

and San Francisco metropolitan areas are characterized by a high degree of suburbanization of population. Central cities of Pittsburgh and San Francisco-Oakland represented one-fourth and two-fifths respectively of corresponding metropolitan area population and they claimed 40.6 percent and 43.9 percent respectively of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work.

Relatively high central city share in corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work and relatively larger central city labor productivity as compared to corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity in most of the selected metropolitan areas were reflected in selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. In most of the individual metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location.

Out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 17, central cities represented three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income; and in 23 metropolitan areas central cities accounted for two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. Only in two metropolitan areas, namely, Pittsburgh and San Francisco-Oakland central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income were less than fifty percent.

Central cities larger role as contributors to corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services than in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population was widespread among

individual metropolitan areas irrespective of their many structural differences. For example, Boston, an old city located in a highly urbanized and suburbanized area represented 26.9 percent of metropolitan area population, 55.9 percent of metropolitan area employment by place of work, and 59.0 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income. The prime national government center, Washington, D.C. with government services as principal economic base claimed two-thirds of metropolitan area population, and over three-fourths of metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income.

Miami, a recreation center with little less than one-third of metropolitan area population claimed more than two-thirds of metropolitan area employment and earned personal income. Los Angeles-Long Beach characterized by auto-based sprawl represented two-fifths of metropolitan area population and over two-thirds of metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income. The largest city, New York, with a little over three-fifths of metropolitan area population represented over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income.

Most of the selected metropolitan areas in South East and South West are characterized by relatively smaller degree of suburbanization of population and their central cities are still rapidly growing. As a result central cities in these metropolitan areas claimed a relatively high proportion of total metropolitan area population; yet the central cities' role as producers of goods and services was larger than central cities role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population. For example, New Orleans with 72.4 percent of metropolitan area population

represented over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by place of work and earned personal income. Dallas, with little over three-fifths of metropolitan area population, claimed over three-fourths of metropolitan area employment by place of work, and over four-fifths of metropolitan area earned personal income. Houston, with three-fourths of metropolitan area population, made up over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. Phoenix represented two-thirds of metropolitan area population, four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by place of work and over four-fifths of metropolitan area earned personal income. San Antonio with 85.6 percent of metropolitan area population claimed 94.6 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 95.4 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income.

Out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 20, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by place of work. This indicated that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 20, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. In contrast, out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 19, per capita personal income received was lower in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. As a result in these 19 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. In 10 metropolitan areas where per capita personal

income received were higher in central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income were higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. However, even in these 10 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. Thus, in each of the selected individual metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than central city's share of corresponding metropolitan area population or receipt of personal income. In other words, central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than central cities' role in sharing corresponding metropolitan area population or receipt of personal income.

It is also shown that in most of the individual metropolitan areas age composition of central city population was relatively older as compared to age composition of corresponding metropolitan area population. Out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 27, central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group under 18 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. The two metropolitan areas in which central cities, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group under 18 years are San Antonio and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Similarly, out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 24, central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total



population in age group 18 to 44 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. On the other hand, out of 29 metropolitan areas in 27, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Only in two metropolitan areas, namely, Dallas, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, central cities, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group 65 years and over. Similarly, out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 25, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group 45 to 64 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Thus, in general, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, selected central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years and they had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over. This clearly indicated relatively older age composition of selected central city population in comparison with age composition of corresponding metropolitan area population.

That compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, central cities had a relatively larger concentration of old people is also indicated by a comparison of percentage distribution by age of central city household heads with percentage distribution by age of corresponding metropolitan area household heads. Out of 28 selected metropolitan areas for which comparable data were available in 26,

central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total household heads in age group 45 to 64 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had; in contrast, out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 26, central cities, compared with that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, had a relatively larger proportion of their total household heads in age group 65 years and over.

It is also shown that in most of the selected metropolitan areas central city households included a relatively larger proportion of poor households than did corresponding metropolitan area households. Out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 20, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class, that is, income under \$4000 than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Eight metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total households in income class under \$4000 than their corresponding metropolitan areas had are New York Standard Consolidated Area, New Orleans, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego. Out of eight of these metropolitan areas six are located in South East and South West regions and they are characterized by still rapidly growing central cities.

However, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities showed a larger concentration not only of poor households but also of households in the highest income class. Out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 19, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Nine metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of

their total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had are Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Chicago Standard Consolidated Area, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Miami. Most of these metropolitan areas are characterized by a high degree of suburbanization of population. Four of these 9 metropolitan areas represented less than forty percent of corresponding metropolitan area population; and only 2 made up more than fifty percent of corresponding metropolitan area population.

A. LARGER ROLE OF CENTRAL CITIES AS PLACE OF WORK THAN AS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

The traditional measure of central city employment, that is, employment by central city residence location is a count of employees who reside in central city. This shows the number of central city people employed. This is different from the total number of jobs located in central cities. Most central cities provide jobs not only to central city residents, but also to many of those who reside outside central city. The number of jobs located in central cities is, therefore, in most of the cases larger than the number of central city residents employed. The traditional measure of central city employment, that is, employment by residence location, thus, represents central city residents employment role and in most cases it is an underestimation of central cities employment role. In this section it is shown that in most of the selected individual metropolitan areas central cities employment role was larger than central city residents employment role. In other words, in most of the selected metropolitan areas corresponding

central cities provided jobs both to central city residents and also to many living outside central city. In a few cases central cities provided as many jobs to suburban residents as to central city residents. In general, central city construction and manufacturing provided a relatively larger proportion of jobs to suburban population than did either central city wholesale and retail trade, or central city services. Compared to selected smallest and the largest size central cities, the medium size central cities provided a larger proportion of employment to suburban population. Of the eight regions those with higher degree of suburbanization provided a relatively larger proportion of employment to suburban people. The regions which showed a higher ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city to that shown by all the selected industries in all the eight regions taken together were New England, Far West, and Plains.

Table VI-1 shows ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city for 29 selected large central cities. As Table VI-1 shows, all industry average ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city for all the selected central cities taken together was 1.4. Thus, on the average, 29 percent of the total employees with work location in central cities were living in areas outside central cities. In Boston and Miami, on the average, central cities provided as many jobs to non-central city residents as to central city residents. In San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario 47 percent of total central city jobs were held by people residing outside central cities. Of the 29 selected central cities 13 showed ratios of workers by place of work in central

TABLE VI-1

RATIO OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK IN CENTRAL CITY TO WORKERS  
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration<br>&<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)  |
|                                      | (Ratios)        |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Boston                               | 2.0             | 1.9               | 2.1                | 1.9                               | 2.0  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Baltimore                            | 1.4             | 1.4               | 1.5                | 1.3                               | 1.3  |
| Buffalo                              | 1.6             | 1.8               | 1.7                | 1.6                               | 1.6  |
| New York Consolidated                | 1.3             | 1.3               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.2  |
| Philadelphia                         | 1.3             | 1.3               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.3  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 1.5             | 1.6               | 1.7                | 1.5                               | 1.4  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 1.8             | 1.9               | 2.2                | 1.7                               | 1.7  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.2  |
| Cincinnati                           | 1.6             | 1.5               | 1.8                | 1.6                               | 1.5  |
| Cleveland                            | 1.6             | 1.7               | 1.6                | 1.6                               | 1.6  |
| Detroit                              | 1.5             | 1.7               | 1.6                | 1.5                               | 1.4  |
| Milwaukee                            | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.3                | 1.3                               | 1.3  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Kansas City                          | 1.6             | 1.6               | 1.9                | 1.6                               | 1.4  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 1.4             | 1.6               | 1.6                | 1.4                               | 1.4  |
| St. Louis                            | 1.7             | 1.9               | 1.8                | 1.7                               | 1.6  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Atlanta                              | 1.6             | 1.7               | 1.9                | 1.6                               | 1.5  |
| Miami                                | 2.0             | 2.2               | 2.0                | 2.0                               | 1.9  |
| New Orleans                          | 1.2             | 1.3               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.2  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 1.2             | 1.3               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.2  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Dallas                               | 1.2             | 1.3               | 1.3                | 1.2                               | 1.2  |
| Houston                              | 1.1             | 1.2               | 1.2                | 1.1                               | 1.1  |
| Phoenix                              | 1.1             | 1.1               | 1.2                | 1.1                               | 1.1  |
| San Antonio                          | 1.0             | 1.1               | 1.0                | 1.0                               | 1.0  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Denver                               | 1.4             | 1.6               | 1.5                | 1.4                               | 1.3  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 1.5             | 1.6               | 1.8                | 1.5                               | 1.4  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 1.9             | 2.5               | 1.8                | 1.9                               | 1.8  |
| San Diego                            | 1.3             | 1.5               | 1.4                | 1.3                               | 1.3  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 1.4             | 1.6               | 1.7                | 1.4                               | 1.4  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.6                | 1.3                               | 1.2  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.3                               | 1.3  |

Source: Computed from journey to work data published in, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports Journey to Work, Final Report PC (2)-6B, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

city to workers by place of residence in central city higher than that shown by all the selected central cities taken together. These central cities were Boston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Washington, D.C., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis, Atlanta, Miami, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Only one central city, namely, San Antonio showed ratio of 1.0; this means that in San Antonio all the central city jobs went to San Antonio central city residents. In all other central cities the ratio was more than one; and in most of the central cities the ratio was well over one.

As last row in Table VI-1 shows all central city average ratios of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city were 1.4 for all industries taken together, 1.5 for both manufacturing and construction, and 1.3 for both wholesale and retail trade, and public administration and services. Construction and manufacturing showed ratios higher than the all industry ratio. This means, on the average, central city construction and manufacturing provided a relatively higher proportion of central city jobs to suburban people than did any other industry groups.

Ratios of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city for 29 selected central cities grouped into five different size classes are shown in appendix Table A-1. As appendix Table A-1 shows all industry average ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city for central cities of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were 1.3, 1.5, 1.4, and 1.3 respectively. This

shows that compared to both selected smallest size and the largest size central cities, the medium size central cities provided a relatively larger proportion of employment to suburban people. Apparently the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city is largely influenced by the degree of suburbanization in the corresponding metropolitan area. In general the higher the degree of suburbanization the higher is the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city. Alternatively, the lower the concentration of population in central cities, the higher was the ratio. Concentration of population in central cities measured by the ratio of central city population to corresponding metropolitan area population in metropolitan areas of size over 5 million, 2 to 5 million, 1 to 2 million, and less than 1 million were 55.8 percent, 38.1 percent, 52.1 percent, and 55.1 percent respectively. Thus, central cities of size 2 to 5 million showed the largest ratio (1.5) of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city and the lowest concentration of metropolitan area population in the corresponding central cities. Similarly, central cities of size 1 to 2 million showed the next highest ratio (1.4) of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city and the next lowest concentration of metropolitan area population in the corresponding central cities.

In each of the eight regions ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city was larger than one. This is shown in appendix Table B-1. Out of eight regions

three, namely, New England, Plains, and Far West showed ratios of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city higher than the ratio shown by all the selected central cities in all the regions taken together. The influence of degree of suburbanization on the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city is also marked here. Regions with higher degree of suburbanization of population or lower degree of concentration of population in central cities showed relatively higher ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city. The degree of concentration of population in central city measured by the ratio of population in central city to population in corresponding metropolitan areas were 26.9 percent in New England, 42.7 percent in Far West, and 44.1 percent in Plains; compared to this the ratio of workers by place of work in central city to workers by place of residence in central city were 2.0 for New England, 1.5 for Far West, and 1.6 for Plains.

B. PRODUCTIVITY IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES IN COMPARISON WITH THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS

In Chapter III it has been shown that all industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the selected central cities taken together was higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes all industry average of per worker



earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. Similarly, in Chapter V it has been seen that in all regions excepting in two, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. In this section it is shown that in most of the individual metropolitan areas all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. For manufacturing, usually per worker earned personal income is lower in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. But even for manufacturing in little over one-third of the total selected metropolitan areas per worker earned personal income was higher in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. For services industry in all the selected metropolitan areas excepting in six, central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. Similarly, for wholesale and retail trade in all but one selected metropolitan areas central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. This contrasts sharply with central city-metropolitan area per capita personal income relationship. While in most of the selected metropolitan areas per worker earned personal income was higher in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas, in most of the selected metropolitan areas per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas.

Table VI-2 shows per worker earned personal income in central cities as percentage of per worker earned personal income in corresponding

TABLE VI-2

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY INDUSTRY, 1959

| 29 Selected Large Central Cities/SMSAS | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|  | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|  | (Percent)       |                    |                                |          |
| New England                            |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Boston                                 | 105.7           | 105.2              | 118.0                          | 106.1    |
| Mideast                                |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Baltimore                              | 99.1            | 97.0               | 110.2                          | 100.4    |
| Buffalo                                | 103.7           | 102.4              | 116.0                          | 101.6    |
| New York Consolidated                  | 102.6           | 91.7               | 114.4                          | 107.1    |
| Philadelphia                           | 99.0            | 93.9               | 100.7                          | 101.3    |
| Pittsburgh                             | 97.0            | 73.8               | 128.1                          | 106.6    |
| Washington, D.C.                       | 102.1           | 106.4              | 102.1                          | 93.4     |
| Great Lakes                            |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Chicago Consolidated                   | 101.2           | 98.5               | 109.2                          | 100.6    |
| Cincinnati                             | 98.9            | 87.3               | 118.6                          | 104.1    |
| Cleveland                              | 101.1           | 97.9               | 109.6                          | 101.0    |
| Detroit                                | 105.7           | 105.0              | 116.5                          | 104.2    |
| Milwaukee                              | 102.6           | 102.5              | 107.4                          | 100.9    |
| Plains                                 |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Kansas City                            | 96.3            | 79.3               | 108.3                          | 102.7    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                   | 101.7           | 100.3              | 101.1                          | 104.4    |
| St. Louis                              | 99.7            | 95.3               | 106.9                          | 101.4    |
| Southeast                              |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Atlanta                                | 102.1           | 97.1               | 104.3                          | 104.2    |
| Miami                                  | 100.1           | 104.5              | 107.7                          | 94.9     |
| New Orleans                            | 93.3            | 87.7               | 85.4                           | 96.8     |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                   | 101.3           | 96.7               | 109.3                          | 100.7    |
| Southwest                              |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Dallas                                 | 103.7           | 102.0              | 109.8                          | 100.8    |
| Houston                                | 95.7            | 82.1               | 105.0                          | 98.0     |
| Phoenix                                | 108.6           | 103.8              | 105.6                          | 107.4    |
| San Antonio                            | 100.8           | 97.8               | 101.3                          | 99.3     |
| Rocky Mountain                         |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Denver                                 | 101.2           | 89.0               | 112.9                          | 101.2    |
| Far West                               |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                 | 99.7            | 95.8               | 102.6                          | 102.2    |
| San Bernardino-Riverside               |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Ontario                                | 104.2           | 93.0               | 108.9                          | 99.5     |
| San Diego                              | 103.4           | 101.1              | 103.2                          | 100.8    |
| San Francisco-Oakland                  | 101.9           | 88.3               | 111.7                          | 106.5    |
| Seattle-Everett                        | 102.3           | 97.2               | 109.1                          | 102.2    |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS               | 101.4           | 95.6               | 105.5                          | 103.6    |

Source: Derived from Tables C-4 and C-3.

metropolitan areas for three broad industry groups and for 29 selected metropolitan areas. Column (1) in Table VI-2 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 20, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. For manufacturing out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 10, central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. These 10 metropolitan areas were Boston, Buffalo, Washington, D.C., Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Miami, Dallas, Phoenix and San Diego. For services industry out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 23, central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. The six metropolitan areas in which central city labor productivity was lower than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity were Washington, D.C., Miami, New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. For wholesale and retail trade in all but one metropolitan areas central city labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. Of all the selected metropolitan areas, in New Orleans for wholesale and retail trade central city labor productivity was lower than corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity. In all the selected metropolitan areas taken together all industry average of central city labor productivity as percentage of all industry average of corresponding metropolitan area labor productivity was 101.4; compared to this per capita personal income received in all the selected central cities taken together as percentage of per capita personal income

received in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together was only 95.1.

C. CENTRAL CITY ROLE IN METROPOLITAN AREA EMPLOYMENT; COMPARISON BY INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

That for all the selected metropolitan areas taken together central cities' employment role was much larger than central cities' residence role or central city residents' employment role has been shown in Chapter III. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much larger than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by residence location. Chapter V showed the same contrast between selected central cities' role as source of corresponding metropolitan area employment and selected central cities' role as location of corresponding metropolitan area residences, or selected central city residents' role in corresponding metropolitan area employment by region. In this section it is shown that same picture of selected central city role in corresponding metropolitan area employment and residence location emerges even when individual selected central city employment and population are compared with corresponding metropolitan area employment and population. As compared to selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much higher not only for all industries taken together, but also for all individual groups of

industries. Even for such industry groups as construction, manufacturing, and wholesale and retail trade for which suburban location is considered to be more attractive than central city location, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location.

Table VI-3 shows selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location for 29 selected large metropolitan areas. Column (1) in Table VI-3 shows that out of 29 selected central cities, seventeen selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location; 23 selected central cities claimed two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. Out of 29 selected central cities only two central cities claimed less than 50 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. These two selected central cities are Pittsburgh and San Francisco-Oakland. Both Pittsburgh and San Francisco metropolitan areas are characterized by high degree of suburbanization of population. Central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was 25.1 percent for Pittsburgh and 39.8 percent for San Francisco-Oakland; compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location was 40.6 percent for Pittsburgh and 43.9 percent for San Francisco-Oakland. Thus, even in these two metropolitan areas central city's larger role as location of employment than as location of residence is quite clearly marked.

TABLE VI-3

CENTRAL CITY SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT IN TOTAL SMSA EMPLOYMENT, 1960  
(CENTRAL CITY EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF SMSA EMPLOYMENT)

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities/ | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)               | (3)<br>(Percent)   | (4)                            | (5)   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Boston                               | 55.9            | 45.1              | 49.7               | 55.0                           | 61.1  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Baltimore                            | 76.2            | 64.1              | 76.8               | 78.1                           | 76.7  |
| Buffalo                              | 68.3            | 55.6              | 66.9               | 70.6                           | 70.5  |
| New York Consolidated                | 80.5            | 68.6              | 80.3               | 78.7                           | 82.4  |
| Philadelphia                         | 61.8            | 50.6              | 59.5               | 63.2                           | 64.6  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 40.6            | 42.9              | 31.8               | 45.0                           | 46.7  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 76.3            | 67.3              | 76.7               | 68.1                           | 78.7  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 76.7            | 68.2              | 78.7               | 73.7                           | 77.2  |
| Cincinnati                           | 75.4            | 68.2              | 76.3               | 72.0                           | 77.1  |
| Cleveland                            | 78.3            | 70.0              | 82.8               | 73.2                           | 77.0  |
| Detroit                              | 69.3            | 61.1              | 69.5               | 68.2                           | 70.5  |
| Milwaukee                            | 83.4            | 81.0              | 84.8               | 83.7                           | 82.1  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Kansas City                          | 76.7            | 71.4              | 83.0               | 78.8                           | 72.8  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 84.0            | 75.8              | 88.7               | 81.1                           | 83.8  |
| St. Louis                            | 64.7            | 51.4              | 66.7               | 53.5                           | 65.1  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Atlanta                              | 80.0            | 73.1              | 74.7               | 81.0                           | 82.8  |
| Miami                                | 69.2            | 66.7              | 78.0               | 68.8                           | 67.9  |
| New Orleans                          | 87.1            | 80.0              | 81.3               | 86.6                           | 89.9  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 74.2            | 69.2              | 76.9               | 79.0                           | 72.1  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Dallas                               | 78.3            | 78.1              | 80.6               | 78.4                           | 77.2  |
| Houston                              | 87.9            | 88.6              | 83.3               | 90.2                           | 88.7  |
| Phoenix                              | 79.1            | 85.7              | 91.7               | 83.3                           | 74.6  |
| San Antonio                          | 94.6            | 100.0             | 95.7               | 95.9                           | 93.2  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Denver                               | 76.5            | 72.0              | 79.1               | 77.3                           | 75.8  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 66.5            | 59.3              | 67.4               | 65.3                           | 67.4  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 54.8            | 61.9              | 57.8               | 60.8                           | 51.0  |
| San Diego                            | 76.3            | 69.2              | 86.1               | 74.6                           | 73.5  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 43.9            | 36.1              | 33.5               | 46.3                           | 45.5  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 74.5            | 68.0              | 76.1               | 76.5                           | 73.6  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 71.9            | 64.2              | 71.4               | 71.4                           | 73.2  |

Source: Computed from Table C-2 and Table C-1.

In case of construction industry which is more suburban area oriented than any other industry groups, seven selected central cities claimed three-fourths of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and nineteen selected central cities represented two-thirds of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. In case of manufacturing largest numbers of selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more and two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. Out of 29 selected central cities 19 represented three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by place of work, and 24 selected central cities accounted for two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by work location. In case of wholesale and retail trade 14 selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location, and 22 selected central cities represented two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. Similarly, in case of public administration and services 14 selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location, and 23 accounted for two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. In case of each individual industry group only 2 to 3 selected central cities claimed less than 50 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. While in case of manufacturing largest numbers of central cities claimed three-fourths or more and two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location, it is in case of public administration and services that all the selected central cities

taken together claimed the highest proportion (73.2 percent) of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. In case of both manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade, all the selected central cities taken together accounted for 71.4 percent of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. This indicates that manufacturing employment was relatively more concentrated in a number of metropolitan areas, whereas wholesale and retail trade, or public administration and services employment was relatively more evenly distributed among different metropolitan areas. However, one characteristic that was common for all the different industry groups is that central cities claimed a high proportion of the total corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location.

D. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN METROPOLITAN AREA PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES: COMPARISON BY 29 SELECTED INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

All the selected metropolitan areas grouped into five different size classes, or grouped by eight regions, or all of them taken together equally showed (Chapters III, IV, and V) that central cities role in corresponding metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than central cities role in sharing corresponding metropolitan receipt of personal income. Also that selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was much higher than selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population or employment by residence location or even employment by work location. In this section it is shown that the same picture of



central city role in metropolitan area residence location and production of goods and services is brought out by comparison by individual metropolitan areas.

Table VI-4 shows central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income by four broad industry groups and for 29 selected large metropolitan areas. Column (1) in Table VI-4 shows that out of 29 selected central cities 17 claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income and 23 claimed two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. Only two central cities, namely, Pittsburgh and San Francisco-Oakland represented less than 50 percent of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. But compared to their share of corresponding metropolitan area population, even these two central cities claimed a higher proportion of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income indicating larger central cities' role as producers of goods and services than as location of metropolitan area residences. Central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was 25.1 percent for Pittsburgh and 39.8 percent for San Francisco-Oakland; as compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was 39.4 percent for Pittsburgh, and 44.7 percent for San Francisco-Oakland.

In case of construction, 7 selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income and 19 selected central cities claimed two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. In case of manufacturing, out of 29 selected central cities 10 represented

TABLE VI-4

TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME GENERATED IN 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME  
GENERATED IN CORRESPONDING SMSAS, BY INDUSTRY, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)<br>(Percent)   | (4)                            | (5)   |
| <u>New England</u>                            |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Boston  | 59.0            | 45.1              | 52.2               | 64.9                           | 63.4  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                                |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Baltimore                                     | 75.5            | 64.1              | 74.5               | 86.0                           | 74.0  |
| Buffalo                                       | 70.8            | 55.5              | 68.5               | 81.9                           | 71.9  |
| New York Consolidated                         | 82.6            | 68.6              | 73.6               | 90.0                           | 86.9  |
| Philadelphia                                  | 61.2            | 50.6              | 55.9               | 63.7                           | 66.7  |
| Pittsburgh                                    | 39.4            | 42.9              | 23.5               | 57.6                           | 50.0  |
| Washington, D.C.                              | 77.8            | 67.3              | 81.6               | 69.5                           | 80.2  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                            |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                          | 77.6            | 68.2              | 77.5               | 80.5                           | 77.9  |
| Cincinnati                                    | 74.5            | 68.2              | 66.6               | 85.4                           | 79.2  |
| Cleveland                                     | 79.2            | 70.0              | 81.1               | 80.2                           | 77.8  |
| Detroit                                       | 73.2            | 61.1              | 73.0               | 79.5                           | 72.2  |
| Milwaukee                                     | 85.6            | 81.0              | 86.9               | 89.9                           | 82.1  |
| <u>Plains</u>                                 |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Kansas City                                   | 74.0            | 71.4              | 65.8               | 85.4                           | 74.3  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                          | 85.5            | 75.8              | 88.9               | 82.0                           | 86.6  |
| St. Louis                                     | 64.5            | 51.4              | 63.5               | 67.9                           | 66.0  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                              |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Atlanta                                       | 81.7            | 73.1              | 72.6               | 84.4                           | 86.0  |
| Miami   | 69.3            | 66.6              | 81.6               | 74.0                           | 65.3  |
| New Orleans                                   | 81.3            | 80.0              | 71.3               | 73.9                           | 87.4  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                          | 75.2            | 69.2              | 74.4               | 86.4                           | 72.0  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                              |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Dallas  | 81.2            | 78.2              | 82.2               | 86.0                           | 78.3  |
| Houston                                       | 84.1            | 88.5              | 68.4               | 94.7                           | 86.9  |
| Phoenix                                       | 85.9            | 85.8              | 95.2               | 88.0                           | 80.5  |
| San Antonio                                   | 95.4            | 100.0             | 93.5               | 97.2                           | 94.7  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                         |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Denver  | 77.4            | 72.0              | 70.4               | 87.3                           | 76.7  |
| <u>Far West</u>                               |                 |                   |                    |                                |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                        | 66.3            | 59.3              | 64.5               | 67.0                           | 68.7  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario          | 57.1            | 61.9              | 53.7               | 66.2                           | 54.5  |
| San Diego                                     | 78.9            | 69.2              | 87.0               | 77.0                           | 78.1  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                         | 44.7            | 36.1              | 34.8               | 51.8                           | 46.9  |
| Seattle-Everett                               | 76.3            | 68.0              | 73.9               | 83.4                           | 75.9  |
| <u>Total</u>                                  | 73.2            | 63.8              | 68.4               | 78.0                           | 75.4  |

Source: Computed from Table C-7 and Table C-6.

three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income and 21 accounted for two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. This points to relatively smaller central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing industry earned personal income as compared to central cities' role in corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by work location. It may be remembered that out of 29 selected central cities 19 claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by work location as compared to only 10 central cities claiming three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. Similarly, 24 selected central cities represented two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by work location as compared to 21 selected central cities' claiming two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income. This difference in selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing employment by work location and selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing industry earned personal income is brought about by lower central city manufacturing labor productivity as compared to corresponding metropolitan area manufacturing labor productivity in about two-thirds of the selected metropolitan areas.

In contrast out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 28, central city wholesale and retail trade labor productivity was higher than

corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade labor productivity. As a result more central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade earned personal income than the number of central cities claiming three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade employment by work location. Out of 29 selected central cities 19 claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade earned personal income as compared to 14 central cities claiming three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade employment by work location. Similarly, 25 selected central cities claimed two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade earned personal income as compared to 22 selected central cities' claiming two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area wholesale and retail trade employment by work location.

In case of services industry out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 23, central city services labor productivity was higher than corresponding metropolitan area services labor productivity. As a result more selected central cities claimed three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area services earned personal income than the number of selected central cities claiming three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area services employment by work location. Out of 29 selected central cities 16 represented three-fourths or more of corresponding metropolitan area services earned personal income as compared to 14 selected central cities claiming three-fourths or more of

corresponding metropolitan area services employment by work location. Similarly, 24 selected central cities accounted for two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area services earned personal income as compared to 23 selected central cities claiming two-thirds or more of corresponding metropolitan area services employment by work location.

Out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 20, all industry average of per worker earned personal income was higher in central city than in the corresponding metropolitan area. In these 20 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location. Similarly, all industry average of per worker earned personal income for all the selected central cities taken together was higher than all industry average of per worker earned personal income in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. As a result for all the 29 selected metropolitan areas taken together central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location.

Individual central cities showed a larger role in metropolitan area production of goods and services than in metropolitan area residence location almost irrespective of many structural differences between them. Of all the 29 selected metropolitan areas Pittsburgh showed smallest concentration of metropolitan area population in the corresponding central city. As commented earlier Pittsburgh central city claimed 40.6 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 39.4 percent

of metropolitan area earned personal income, though it claimed only one-quarter of metropolitan area population. Of the 29 selected metropolitan areas Boston showed the next lowest concentration of metropolitan area population in the central city. With 26.9 percent of metropolitan area population Boston central city claimed 55.9 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 59.0 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income.

Miami, a recreation center representing less than one-third (31.2 percent) of metropolitan area population, claimed more than two-thirds of metropolitan area employment and earned personal income. Washington, D.C. with an economy dominated by government service as economic activity represented less than two-thirds of metropolitan area population; but as compared to this it claimed over three-fourths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income.

The auto-age oriented spread city Los Angeles-Long Beach accounted for 41.8 percent of metropolitan area population and over two-thirds of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. Detroit, located in a highly suburbanized area, claimed little over two-fifths of metropolitan area population and more than two-thirds of metropolitan area employment by work location and a little less than three-fourths of metropolitan area earned personal income. Besides Miami, the other highly suburbanized metropolitan area in South East included in the study is Atlanta. Atlanta central city with less than half of metropolitan area population represented over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income.

In Mid East, Baltimore, with slightly more than half of metropolitan area population claimed over three-fourths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. Similarly, central cities within New York Standard Consolidated Area represented a little over three-fifths of metropolitan area population and more than four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income.

Central cities of South East and South West are still rapidly growing. Suburbanization of population in these metropolitan areas has hardly begun. In spite of this central cities' larger role as producers of goods and services than as metropolitan area residence location is quite marked. The central cities that may be listed under this category are New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, and San Antonio. New Orleans, with 72.4 percent of metropolitan area population, claimed over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. Dallas, with 62.7 percent of metropolitan area population, made up 78.3 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 81.2 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income. Houston represented three-fourths of metropolitan area population and well over four-fifths of metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. Phoenix, with two-thirds of metropolitan area population, claimed 79.1 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 85.9 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income. Finally, San Antonio represented 85.6 percent of metropolitan area population and 94.6 percent of metropolitan area employment by work location and 95.4 percent of metropolitan area earned personal income.

E. CENTRAL CITIES ROLE IN SHARING METROPOLITAN AREA RECEIPT OF PERSONAL INCOME; COMPARISON BY INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

In Chapter III it has been shown that central cities role as recipients of metropolitan area receipt of personal income was even lower than central cities role as metropolitan area residence location. Per capita personal income received in all the selected central cities taken together was lower than per capita personal income received in all the corresponding metropolitan areas taken together. As a result for all the selected central cities taken together central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Also central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much lower than central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. In Chapter IV it has been shown that this was true in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes. In Chapter V it has been shown that out of eight regions in five, per capita personal income received was lower in selected central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. In consequence in these five regions selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area population. However, in each of the eight regions without any exception selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much lower than selected central cities share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work



location and earned personal income. In this section it is shown that out of 29 selected individual metropolitan areas in 19, per capita personal income received was lower in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas. As a result in these 19 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. Also in each individual metropolitan area central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income.

Table VI-5 shows per capita personal income received in central city as percentage of per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan area. Table VI-5 also shows central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income. Both of these ratios are shown for 29 selected metropolitan areas. Column (1) in Table VI-5 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 19, per capita personal income received in central city as percentage of per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan area was less than one hundred. In consequence in each of these 19 selected metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. This can be seen by comparing figures in Column (2) in Table VI-5 with figures in column (1) in Table VI-6. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was 26.9 percent, but central city share of

TABLE VI-5

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN CENTRAL CITY AS PERCENTAGE OF  
PER CAPITA INCOME IN SMSA FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS  
AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS and Central<br>Cities | Per Capita Personal<br>Income            | Total Personal<br>Income                 |
|--|--|--|
|  | Central City as<br>Percentage of<br>SMSA | Central City as<br>Percentage of<br>SMSA |
|  | (1)                                      | (2)                                      |
|  | (Percentage Distribution)                |  |
| <u>New England</u>                               |  |  |
| Boston   | 86.5                                     | 23.3                                     |
| <u>Mideast</u>                                   |  |  |
| Baltimore  | 92.9                                     | 50.5                                     |
| Buffalo  | 91.4                                     | 37.3                                     |
| New York Consolidated                            | 92.5                                     | 57.0                                     |
| Philadelphia                                     | 92.6                                     | 42.7                                     |
| Pittsburgh                                       | 94.6                                     | 23.8                                     |
| Washington, D.C.                                 | 87.3                                     | 33.6                                     |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                               |  |  |
| Chicago Consolidated                             | 95.3                                     | 54.7                                     |
| Cincinnati                                       | 92.6                                     | 43.5                                     |
| Cleveland  | 85.7                                     | 41.8                                     |
| Detroit  | 93.6                                     | 41.5                                     |
| Milwaukee  | 97.3                                     | 60.4                                     |
| <u>Plains</u>                                    |  |  |
| Kansas City                                      | 97.7                                     | 44.7                                     |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                             | 100.9                                    | 54.2                                     |
| St. Louis  | 88.6                                     | 32.2                                     |
| <u>Southeast</u>                                 |  |  |
| Atlanta  | 90.4                                     | 43.3                                     |
| Miami  | 91.8                                     | 28.7                                     |
| New Orleans                                      | 95.5                                     | 69.1                                     |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                             | 100.3                                    | 59.3                                     |
| <u>Southwest</u>                                 |  |  |
| Dallas   | 103.7                                    | 65.0                                     |
| Houston  | 97.8                                     | 73.8                                     |
| Phoenix  | 108.1                                    | 71.5                                     |
| San Antonio                                      | 100.1                                    | 85.7                                     |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                            |  |  |
| Denver   | 101.1                                    | 53.8                                     |
| <u>Far West</u>                                  |  |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                           | 100.5                                    | 42.1                                     |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario             | 113.8                                    | 31.3                                     |
| San Diego  | 101.7                                    | 56.4                                     |
| San Francisco-Oakland                            | 99.3                                     | 39.6                                     |
| Seattle-Everett                                  | 104.9                                    | 52.8                                     |
| <u>Total</u>                                     | 95.1                                     | 47.7                                     |

Source: Computed from Table C-9.

corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 23.3 percent. Similarly, in New York central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population was 61.6 percent, and compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 57.0 percent.

Out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 11, per capita personal income received in central city was higher than per capita personal income received in corresponding metropolitan area. In these 11 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population. For example, in San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario central city share in corresponding metropolitan area population was 27.5 percent and central city share in corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 31.3 percent. Similarly, in Dallas central city share in corresponding metropolitan area population was 62.7 percent, and central city share in corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 65.0 percent. However, even in the case of these 11 metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was much smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income. This can be seen by comparing figures in column (2) in Table VI-5 with figures in column (1) in Table VI-3 and figures in column (1) in Table VI-4. For example, in San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 31.3 percent and as compared to this central city share of corresponding

metropolitan area employment by work location was 54.8 percent and central city share of corresponding metropolitan area earned personal income was 57.1 percent. Similarly, in Dallas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area receipt of personal income was 65.0 percent, but as compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area employment by work location and earned personal income were 78.3 percent, and 81.2 percent respectively. These examples clearly indicate that in each individual metropolitan area central city role in metropolitan area production of goods and services was much larger than central city role as location of metropolitan area residences or central city role in sharing metropolitan area receipt of personal income.

F. AGE STRUCTURE OF CENTRAL CITY POPULATION IN RELATION TO THEIR METROPOLITAN AREAS; COMPARISON BY INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

It has been shown in Chapter III that compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas all the selected central cities taken together had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in older age groups and a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in younger age groups. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes there was relatively larger concentration of old people in the selected central cities than in the corresponding metropolitan areas. Similarly, in Chapter V it has been shown that in all the eight regions age structure of population was older in selected central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas. In this section it is shown that in most of the selected individual metropolitan areas age composition of population was older

in central city than in corresponding metropolitan area. In general, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, central cities had relatively smaller proportions of their population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years, and relatively larger proportions of their population in the age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over. The same information expressed in another form shows that, in general, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years were lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. On the other hand, in general, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over were higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population.

Relatively older age composition of population in central cities compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas is also reflected in age composition of household heads. In most of the selected metropolitan areas central city had a larger proportion of its total household heads in the age group 65 years and over than the corresponding metropolitan area had. In contrast in most of the metropolitan areas central city had a relatively smaller proportion of its total household heads in the age group 45 to 64 years than its corresponding metropolitan area had. Out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 15, central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total household heads in the age group under 45 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. On the other hand, in 13 metropolitan areas central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total household heads in age group under 45

years as compared to the proportion of their total household heads that corresponding metropolitan areas had in age group under 45 years.

Table VI-7 compares percentage distribution of population by age group in central city with percentage distribution of population by age group in corresponding metropolitan area for 29 selected large metropolitan areas. A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (2) in Table VI-7 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 27, central cities had a smaller proportion of their total population in age group under 18 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, central city of Boston had 28.7 percent of its total population in age group under 18 years; as compared to this Boston metropolitan area had 32.4 percent of its total population in age group under 18 years. Only in two metropolitan areas, namely, San Antonio and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their population in age group under 18 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (3), appendix Table C-21 with figures in column (3), appendix Table C-22 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 24, central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group 18 to 44 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. The five metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group 18 to 44 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had are Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Houston, and San Diego. This shows that as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected

TABLE VI-7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY SMSA AND CORRESPONDING  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY AGE COMPOSITION, 1960

|                                      | Under 18<br>Years      |             | 18 to 64<br>Years      |             | 65 Years<br>and Over   |             |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
|                                      | Central<br>City<br>(1) | SMSA<br>(2) | Central<br>City<br>(3) | SMSA<br>(4) | Central<br>City<br>(5) | SMSA<br>(6) |
| (Percent)                            |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Boston                               | 28.7                   | 32.4        | 59.1                   | 56.9        | 12.3                   | 10.7        |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Baltimore                            | 33.7                   | 35.1        | 57.3                   | 57.4        | 9.1                    | 7.5         |
| Buffalo                              | 31.0                   | 34.7        | 57.6                   | 56.4        | 11.6                   | 8.9         |
| New York Consolidated                | 28.2                   | 30.3        | 61.4                   | 60.2        | 10.4                   | 9.5         |
| Philadelphia                         | 30.8                   | 33.3        | 58.8                   | 57.8        | 10.4                   | 8.9         |
| Pittsburgh                           | 30.5                   | 33.5        | 58.4                   | 57.2        | 11.3                   | 9.3         |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 28.8                   | 35.1        | 62.1                   | 59.0        | 9.0                    | 5.9         |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 31.7                   | 34.1        | 58.8                   | 57.7        | 9.5                    | 8.2         |
| Cincinnati                           | 32.0                   | 34.9        | 56.1                   | 55.6        | 11.7                   | 9.5         |
| Cleveland                            | 32.6                   | 34.0        | 57.5                   | 57.3        | 9.9                    | 8.7         |
| Detroit                              | 32.8                   | 36.8        | 57.8                   | 56.1        | 9.5                    | 7.1         |
| Milwaukee                            | 33.2                   | 34.8        | 57.3                   | 56.5        | 9.6                    | 8.7         |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Kansas City                          | 30.9                   | 34.8        | 57.6                   | 56.1        | 11.6                   | 9.1         |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 30.3                   | 36.7        | 56.8                   | 54.4        | 12.8                   | 8.9         |
| St. Louis                            | 30.9                   | 35.0        | 56.8                   | 55.9        | 12.3                   | 9.1         |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Atlanta                              | 33.1                   | 36.5        | 59.0                   | 57.0        | 8.0                    | 6.5         |
| Miami                                | 25.0                   | 31.1        | 62.4                   | 59.2        | 12.7                   | 9.8         |
| New Orleans                          | 34.9                   | 37.0        | 56.4                   | 55.7        | 8.6                    | 7.3         |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 29.2                   | 29.7        | 53.1                   | 53.6        | 17.5                   | 16.8        |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Dallas                               | 35.3                   | 36.1        | 57.7                   | 57.0        | 6.9                    | 7.0         |
| Houston                              | 37.4                   | 38.1        | 56.9                   | 56.8        | 5.7                    | 5.1         |
| Phoenix                              | 37.8                   | 38.6        | 54.4                   | 54.7        | 7.7                    | 6.9         |
| San Antonio                          | 40.8                   | 40.0        | 52.1                   | 53.2        | 7.1                    | 6.7         |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Denver                               | 32.8                   | 36.5        | 56.5                   | 55.5        | 10.7                   | 8.2         |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                        |             |                        |             |                        |             |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 30.1                   | 33.6        | 59.3                   | 57.7        | 10.5                   | 8.8         |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 36.8                   | 36.2        | 53.8                   | 54.2        | 9.4                    | 9.5         |
| San Diego                            | 32.8                   | 35.8        | 59.7                   | 57.1        | 7.5                    | 7.2         |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 26.0                   | 32.5        | 61.4                   | 58.8        | 12.6                   | 8.8         |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 30.2                   | 34.9        | 57.7                   | 55.7        | 12.0                   | 9.5         |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS             | 30.9                   | 33.7        | 58.9                   | 57.6        | 10.2                   | 8.7         |

Source: Table C-22 and Table C-21.

central cities, in general, had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in younger age groups, namely, in age groups under 18 years, and 18 to 44 years.

On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (5) with figures in column (6) in Table VI-7 shows that out of 29 metropolitan areas in 27, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total population in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, Boston metropolitan area had 10.7 percent of its total population in age group 65 years and over; compared to this central city of Boston had 12.3 percent of its total population in age group 65 years and over. The two metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively slightly smaller proportion of their total population in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had were Dallas and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (4), appendix Table C-21 with figures in column (4), appendix Table C-22 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 25, central cities had a larger proportion of their total population in age group 45 to 64 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, central city of Boston had 23.1 percent of its total population in age group 45 to 64 years and as compared to this metropolitan area of Boston had 22.2 percent of its total population in age group 45 to 64 years. The four metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total population in age group 45 to 64 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had were Cleveland, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Houston, and San Diego. This shows that compared to that in their corresponding



metropolitan areas, central cities, in general, had a larger proportion of their total population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over.

Table VI-6 shows central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population by four age groups and for 29 selected metropolitan areas. A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (2) shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 27, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group under 18 years was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group under 18 years was 23.8 percent, but central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population was 26.9 percent. The two metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group under 18 years was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population were San Antonio and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (3) with figures in column (1) in Table VI-6 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 24, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 18 to 44 years was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. The five metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 18 to 44 years was higher than central city share in corresponding metropolitan area total population were Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Houston, and San Diego.

TABLE VI-6

CENTRAL CITY POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF CORRESPONDING SMSA  
POPULATION FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AND SMSAS, 1960

|                                      | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|                                      | (Percent)       |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                               | 26.9            | 23.8              | 27.9              | 28.0              | 31.0                 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                            | 54.4            | 52.1              | 51.4              | 59.7              | 65.9                 |
| Buffalo                              | 40.8            | 36.3              | 39.3              | 45.5              | 53.4                 |
| New York Consolidated                | 61.6            | 57.3              | 61.6              | 64.8              | 67.5                 |
| Philadelphia                         | 46.1            | 42.6              | 44.8              | 50.6              | 53.6                 |
| Pittsburgh                           | 25.1            | 22.8              | 24.5              | 27.5              | 30.5                 |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 38.5            | 31.7              | 37.9              | 46.0              | 59.5                 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 57.4            | 53.4              | 56.7              | 61.5              | 65.9                 |
| Cincinnati                           | 46.9            | 43.0              | 46.0              | 49.6              | 57.8                 |
| Cleveland                            | 48.7            | 46.8              | 49.4              | 48.3              | 55.4                 |
| Detroit                              | 44.4            | 39.5              | 41.7              | 52.8              | 59.6                 |
| Milwaukee                            | 62.1            | 59.3              | 62.5              | 63.3              | 68.3                 |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                          | 45.8            | 40.6              | 44.2              | 51.9              | 57.9                 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 53.7            | 44.3              | 52.0              | 63.6              | 77.3                 |
| St. Louis                            | 36.4            | 32.2              | 34.5              | 41.0              | 48.9                 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                              | 47.9            | 43.4              | 46.8              | 55.7              | 59.1                 |
| Miami                                | 31.2            | 25.1              | 30.8              | 36.3              | 40.2                 |
| New Orleans                          | 72.4            | 68.2              | 69.8              | 79.2              | 85.7                 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 59.1            | 58.1              | 58.4              | 58.5              | 61.5                 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                               | 62.7            | 61.4              | 62.2              | 65.9              | 61.8                 |
| Houston                              | 75.5            | 74.2              | 75.9              | 75.1              | 82.8                 |
| Phoenix                              | 66.1            | 64.8              | 63.8              | 70.0              | 73.9                 |
| San Antonio                          | 85.6            | 87.3              | 81.7              | 87.8              | 91.3                 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                               | 53.2            | 47.8              | 50.4              | 62.0              | 69.7                 |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 41.8            | 37.6              | 41.5              | 45.9              | 50.2                 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 27.5            | 28.0              | 27.4              | 27.2              | 27.3                 |
| San Diego                            | 55.5            | 50.8              | 58.9              | 56.1              | 58.1                 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 39.8            | 31.9              | 37.7              | 48.3              | 56.9                 |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 54.1            | 46.9              | 52.4              | 63.0              | 68.6                 |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS             | 50.2            | 46.0              | 49.4              | 54.5              | 58.7                 |

Source: Computed from Table C-16 and Table C-15.

On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (5) with figures in column (1) shows that out of 29 metropolitan areas in 27, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 65 years and over was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 65 years and over was 31.0 percent and central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population was 26.9 percent. The two metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 65 years and over is lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population are Dallas and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (4) with figures in column (1) in Table VI-6 shows that out of 29 selected metropolitan areas in 25, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age groups 45 to 64 years was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 45 to 64 years was 28.0 percent and compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population was 26.9 percent. The four metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area population in age group 45 to 64 years was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population were Cleveland, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Houston, and San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario. Thus, in general, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area

population in age groups 45 to 64 years, and 65 years and over was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total population. This, in other words, means that as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had in them a relatively larger concentration of old people. This is also reflected in distribution of household heads by age.

Appendix Table C-23 shows percentage distribution of households by age of head for 29 selected large central cities and appendix Table C-24 shows percentage distribution of households by age of head in corresponding 29 selected metropolitan areas. A comparison of figures in column (2) in appendix Table C-23 with figures in column (2) in appendix Table C-24 shows that out of 28 metropolitan areas for which comparable data were available in 15, central cities had a smaller proportion of their total household heads in age group under 45 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In 13 metropolitan areas, however, central cities had a larger proportion of their total household heads in age group under 45 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. These 13 metropolitan areas include both old cities located in highly urbanized areas and also those central cities in South and South West which are still rapidly growing. These 13 metropolitan areas include Boston, New York Standard Consolidated Area, Philadelphia, Chicago Standard Consolidated Area, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego.

A comparison of figures in column (3) appendix Table C-23 with figures in column (3), appendix Table C-24 shows that out of 28 selected

metropolitan areas in 26, central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total household heads in age group 45 to 64 years than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, Boston metropolitan area had 39.0 percent of its total household heads in age group 45 to 64 years; but compared to this central city of Boston had only 34.2 percent of its total household heads in age group 45 to 64 years. Two metropolitan areas in which compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a larger proportion of their total household heads in age group 45 to 64 years were Detroit and San Francisco-Oakland.

On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (4), appendix Table C-23 with figures in column (4), appendix Table C-24 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 26, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, central city of Boston had 22.2 percent of its total household heads in age group 65 years and over and compared to this metropolitan area of Boston had 19.5 percent of its total household heads in age group 65 years and over. The two metropolitan areas in which central cities had a smaller proportion of their total household heads in age group 65 years and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had were Tampa-St. Petersburg and Dallas. Thus, a comparison of percentage distribution of household heads by age in central city with percentage distribution of household heads by age in corresponding metropolitan area clearly points to a relatively larger concentration of older

household heads in central cities than in corresponding metropolitan areas.

That compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a larger concentration of old household heads is also expressed in another form in Table VI-8. Table VI-8 shows central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households by age of household heads and for 28 selected metropolitan areas. A comparison of figures in column (2) with figures in column (1) shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 15, selected central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged under 45 years was smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. For example, in Washington, D.C. central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged under 45 years was 40.4 percent; but compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households was 42.6 percent. A comparison of figures in column (3) with figures in column (1) in Table VI-8 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 26, central city share in corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 45 to 64 years was lower than central city share in corresponding metropolitan area total households. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 45 to 64 years was 25.7 percent and as compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households was 29.2 percent. The two metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 45 to 64 years was higher

TABLE VI-8

HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, IN CORRESPONDING 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Percent)   |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                        |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                                    | 29.2        | 30.4              | 25.7              | 33.3                 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                            |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                                 | 56.9        | 56.1              | 53.6              | 69.2                 |
| Buffalo                                   | 43.7        | 42.9              | 39.9              | 54.8                 |
| New York Consolidated                     | 62.5        | 63.1              | 59.7              | 68.2                 |
| Philadelphia                              | 48.6        | 49.0              | 45.4              | 55.4                 |
| Pittsburgh                                | 26.5        | 26.0              | 24.9              | 31.1                 |
| Washington, D.C.                          | 42.6        | 40.4              | 41.2              | 59.7                 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                        |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated                      | 60.3        | 61.5              | 56.4              | 67.1                 |
| Cincinnati                                | 49.7        | 50.7              | 43.4              | 59.6                 |
| Cleveland                                 | 50.2        | 54.2              | 42.6              | 56.5                 |
| Detroit                                   | 47.6        | 43.2              | 48.6              | 61.5                 |
| Milwaukee                                 | 64.7        | 68.9              | 57.5              | 69.6                 |
| <u>Plains</u>                             |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                               | 50.2        | 49.7              | 46.2              | 60.0                 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                      | 60.1        | 56.4              | 56.8              | 77.3                 |
| St. Louis                                 | 39.8        | 38.7              | 36.8              | 50.5                 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                          |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                                   | 50.2        | 48.1              | 49.5              | 61.1                 |
| Miami                                     | 35.1        | 33.6              | 33.9              | 41.5                 |
| New Orleans                               | 75.1        | 74.8              | 70.5              | 88.6                 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                      | 60.0        | 66.3              | 52.7              | 59.5                 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                          |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                                    | 64.4        | 68.2              | 59.6              | 61.4                 |
| Houston                                   | 76.9        | 82.3              | 67.7              | 81.1                 |
| Phoenix                                   | 69.1        | 72.4              | 63.6              | 70.4                 |
| San Antonio                               | 88.5        | 95.7              | 77.4              | 88.9                 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                     |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                                    | 58.0        | 55.1              | 54.8              | 71.7                 |
| <u>Far West</u>                           |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                    | 45.2        | 44.9              | 42.6              | 52.1                 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario      | 28.6        | CC Data           | CC Data           | CC Data              |
| San Diego                                 | 57.4        | N.A.              | N.A.              | N.A.                 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                     | 57.4        | 60.2              | 50.5              | 61.4                 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                     | 46.2        | 41.2              | 46.5              | 59.7                 |
| Seattle-Everett                           | 55.8        | 55.0              | 51.2              | 66.2                 |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS                  | 52.4        | 52.5              | 49.4              | 59.4                 |

Source: Computed from Table C-18 and Table C-17.

Note: CC = Central City; N.A. = Not Available

than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households are Detroit and San Francisco-Oakland.

On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (4) with figures in column (1) shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 26, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 65 years and over was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 65 years and over was 33.3 percent and compared to this Boston central city share of Boston metropolitan area total households was 29.2 percent. Only exceptions to this relationship were in Tampa-St. Petersburg and Dallas. In these two metropolitan areas central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with heads aged 65 years and over was smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. Central city households by age of household heads expressed as percentage of corresponding metropolitan area households by age of household heads clearly indicates relatively older age structure of central city household heads as compared to the age structure of household heads in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

G. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CLASS IN CENTRAL CITIES AND CORRESPONDING METROPOLITAN AREAS: COMPARISON BY INDIVIDUAL METROPOLITAN AREAS

Compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas all the 29 selected central cities taken together had a relatively larger



proportion of their total households in poverty income class, that is, in income class under \$4,000. This has been shown in Chapter III. In Chapter IV it has been shown that in metropolitan areas of all the five different size classes excepting in metropolitan areas of size less than 1 million, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in poverty income class than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. In Chapter V it has been shown that out of eight regions in six, central cities claimed a relatively larger share of their total households in income class under \$4,000 than did corresponding SMSAS. In this section it is shown that in most of the selected individual metropolitan areas central cities, as compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas, showed a larger concentration of poor households. Exceptions were primarily the metropolitan areas of South East and South West where central cities are still rapidly growing. It is also shown that in most metropolitan areas central cities, compared to their corresponding metropolitan areas, claimed a relatively larger proportion of their total households not only in poverty income class, but also in the highest income class, that is, in income class \$15,000 and over.

Table VI-9 compares percentage of total central city households in poverty income class with percentage of total corresponding metropolitan area households in poverty income class for 28 selected individual metropolitan areas. A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (2) in Table VI-9 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 20, percentage share of total households in income class under \$4,000 was higher for central cities than for corresponding metropolitan

TABLE VI-9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, BY SMSAS AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS | Income Level Under \$4,000 |      |
|---|----------------------------|------|
|   | Central City               | SMSA |
|   | (1)                        | (2)  |
|   | (Percent)                  |      |
| <u>New England</u>                        |                            |      |
| Boston                                    | 25.8                       | 20.5 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                            |                            |      |
| Baltimore                                 | 24.3                       | 21.9 |
| Buffalo                                   | 25.4                       | 20.2 |
| New York Consolidated                     | 19.8                       | 21.3 |
| Philadelphia                              | 24.7                       | 21.2 |
| Pittsburgh                                | 26.1                       | 22.4 |
| Washington, D.C.                          | 21.4                       | 17.1 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                        |                            |      |
| Chicago Consolidated                      | 21.7                       | 18.5 |
| Cincinnati                                | 27.8                       | 24.5 |
| Cleveland                                 | 23.7                       | 18.6 |
| Detroit                                   | 24.9                       | 19.9 |
| Milwaukee                                 | 19.0                       | 17.6 |
| <u>Plains</u>                             |                            |      |
| Kansas City                               | 25.9                       | 23.9 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                      | 22.6                       | 19.7 |
| St. Louis                                 | 28.9                       | 23.8 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                          |                            |      |
| Atlanta                                   | 29.5                       | 27.5 |
| Miami                                     | 36.1                       | 33.1 |
| New Orleans                               | 32.1                       | 34.0 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                      | 35.8                       | 40.8 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                          |                            |      |
| Dallas                                    | 22.1                       | 26.7 |
| Houston                                   | 23.7                       | 25.9 |
| Phoenix                                   | 22.7                       | 27.2 |
| San Antonio                               | 29.2                       | 34.6 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                     |                            |      |
| Denver                                    | 23.5                       | 22.7 |
| <u>Far West</u>                           |                            |      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                    | 24.1                       | 22.5 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-                 |                            |      |
| Ontario                                   | N.A.                       | 27.8 |
| San Diego                                 | 20.6                       | 23.3 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                     | 25.4                       | 22.2 |
| Seattle-Everett                           | 24.9                       | 22.5 |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS                  | 23.4                       | 22.1 |

Source: Table C-26 and Table C-25.

N.A. = Not Available

areas. For example, in central city of Boston 25.8 percent of total households were in income class under \$4,000; but compared to this in metropolitan area of Boston 20.5 percent of total households were in income class under \$4,000. Eight metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total households in income class under \$4,000 than their corresponding metropolitan areas had are New York Standard Consolidated Area, New Orleans, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego. Out of eight of these metropolitan areas six are located in South East and South West regions.

Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (4), appendix Table C-25 with figures in column (4), appendix Table C-26 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 19, central cities had a relatively larger proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had. For example, central cities in New York Standard Consolidated Area had 18.9 percent of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over and as compared to this New York Standard Consolidated Area had 15.1 percent of its total households in income class \$15,000 and over. The 9 metropolitan areas in which central cities had a relatively smaller proportion of their total households in income class \$15,000 and over than their corresponding metropolitan areas had are Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Chicago Consolidated Area, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Miami. Most of these metropolitan areas are among the highly suburbanized areas. Out of these 9 metropolitan areas in four, central

cities claimed less than 40 percent of corresponding metropolitan area population and only in two central cities claimed more than 50 percent of corresponding metropolitan area population. A comparison of percentage distribution of central city households by income class with percentage distribution of corresponding metropolitan area households by income class, thus, shows that in general, compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas, central cities had a larger proportion of their total households in both poverty income class (under \$4,000), and in the highest income class (\$15,000 and over).

That compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas central cities had a relatively larger concentration of poor households is also clearly indicated when central city households by income class are expressed as percentages of corresponding metropolitan area households by income class. This is shown in Table VI-10. A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (5) in Table VI-10 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 20, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with income under \$4,000 was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. For example, in Boston central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with income under \$4,000 was 36.7 percent and compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households was 29.2 percent. Eight metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households with income under \$4,000 was smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households are New York Standard

TABLE VI-10

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, IN CORRESPONDING  
29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities/SMSAS | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         | Total |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|   | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)   |
|   | (Percent)        |                          |                           |                         |       |
| <u>New England</u>                        |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Boston                                    | 36.7             | 26.4                     | 29.8                      | 23.6                    | 29.2  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                            |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Baltimore                                 | 63.2             | 50.6                     | 55.8                      | 66.1                    | 56.9  |
| Buffalo                                   | 55.1             | 41.5                     | 41.4                      | 37.8                    | 43.8  |
| New York Consolidated                     | 58.2             | 51.1                     | 69.4                      | 78.1                    | 62.5  |
| Philadelphia                              | 56.7             | 46.1                     | 48.0                      | 43.1                    | 48.6  |
| Pittsburgh                                | 30.8             | 22.8                     | 26.5                      | 31.2                    | 26.5  |
| Washington, D.C.                          | 53.5             | 47.1                     | 35.9                      | 38.6                    | 42.6  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                        |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Chicago Consolidated                      | 70.8             | 63.0                     | 55.3                      | 55.2                    | 60.3  |
| Cincinnati                                | 56.3             | 46.2                     | 46.5                      | 53.7                    | 49.7  |
| Cleveland                                 | 64.0             | 49.7                     | 50.8                      | 33.8                    | 50.2  |
| Detroit                                   | 59.5             | 45.0                     | 42.8                      | 49.0                    | 47.7  |
| Milwaukee                                 | 69.8             | 60.7                     | 66.2                      | 63.3                    | 64.7  |
| <u>Plains</u>                             |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Kansas City                               | 54.4             | 44.5                     | 50.0                      | 57.9                    | 50.2  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                      | 69.0             | 53.6                     | 58.2                      | 65.5                    | 60.1  |
| St. Louis                                 | 48.3             | 37.4                     | 38.5                      | 32.9                    | 39.8  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                          |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Atlanta                                   | 53.8             | 46.8                     | 45.1                      | 62.9                    | 50.2  |
| Miami                                     | 38.2             | 34.6                     | 31.5                      | 34.5                    | 35.1  |
| New Orleans                               | 70.9             | 68.2                     | 83.1                      | 95.8                    | 75.1  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                      | 52.8             | 55.1                     | 82.6                      | 76.2                    | 60.0  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                          |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Dallas                                    | 53.4             | 54.2                     | 74.2                      | 92.9                    | 64.5  |
| Houston                                   | 70.5             | 67.5                     | 82.6                      | 102.2                   | 77.1  |
| Phoenix                                   | 57.7             | 58.1                     | 81.8                      | 95.2                    | 69.1  |
| San Antonio                               | 74.6             | 78.8                     | 121.1                     | 106.7                   | 88.5  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                     |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Denver                                    | 60.0             | 50.0                     | 58.1                      | 75.0                    | 58.0  |
| <u>Far West</u>                           |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                    | 48.3             | 39.8                     | 43.4                      | 54.6                    | 45.2  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-                 |                  |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Ontario                                   | N.A.             |                          |                           |                         | 28.6  |
| San Diego                                 | 50.7             | 47.3                     | 62.4                      | 75.6                    | 57.4  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                     | 52.7             | 43.9                     | 41.5                      | 50.7                    | 46.2  |
| Seattle-Everett                           | 61.7             | 51.4                     | 53.3                      | 61.2                    | 55.8  |
| All Central Cities/SMSAS                  | 55.4             | 47.3                     | 52.8                      | 58.3                    | 52.4  |

Source: Computed from Table C-20 and Table C-19

N.A. = Not Available

Consolidated Area, New Orleans, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Dallas, Houston, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Diego. Similarly, a comparison of figures in column (4) with figures in column (5) in Table VI-10 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 19, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$15,000 and over was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. For example, in Baltimore, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$15,000 and over was 66.1 percent, but compared to this central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households was 56.9 percent. The 9 metropolitan areas in which central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$15,000 and over was smaller than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households are Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Chicago Consolidated Area, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Miami. As mentioned earlier, most of these metropolitan areas are characterized by high degree of suburbanization of their population.

A comparison of figures in column (1) with figures in column (5) in Table VI-10 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 20, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class under \$4,000 was larger than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. But in contrast a comparison of figures in column (2) with figures in column (5) in Table VI-10 shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 26 central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$4,000 to

\$8,000 was lower than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. This contrast clearly points to relative larger concentration of poor households in most central cities than in their corresponding metropolitan areas.

On the other hand, a comparison of figures in column (3) with figures in column (5) shows that out of 28 metropolitan areas in 13, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$8,000 to \$15,000 was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. Moreover, a comparison of figures in column (4) with figures in column (5) shows that out of 28 selected metropolitan areas in 19, central city share of corresponding metropolitan area households in income class \$15,000 and over was higher than central city share of corresponding metropolitan area total households. This clearly indicates, as compared to that in their corresponding metropolitan areas selected central cities had a relatively larger concentration of both poor households and households with income \$15,000 and over. While much attention is paid to the fact that central city households contain large proportion of poor households, it is often overlooked that central city households also contain a relatively large proportion of households in income class \$15,000 and over.

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APPENDIX - A

METROPOLITAN AREA SIZE CLASS ANALYSIS

TABLE A-1

RATIO OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK IN CENTRAL CITY TO WORKERS  
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Ratios)        |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.4                | 1.3                               | 1.3   |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 1.5             | 1.6               | 1.6                | 1.5                               | 1.5   |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.6                | 1.4                               | 1.4   |
| Less than 1 Million  | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.4                | 1.3                               | 1.3   |
| 1 Million & Over   | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.3                               | 1.3   |
| Total  | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.3                               | 1.3   |

Source: Computed from journey to work data published in Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports Journey to Work, Final Report PC (2) - 6B, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE A-2

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|  | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)                | (3)                            | (4)      |
|  | (Dollars)       |                    |                                |          |
| Over 5 Million   | \$5,947         | \$5,888            | \$6,892                        | \$4,738  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 5,946           | 6,139              | 6,534                          | 4,431    |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 5,745           | 6,137              | 6,034                          | 4,081    |
| Less than 1 Million  | 4,830           | 4,843              | 4,793                          | 3,594    |
| 1 Million and Over   | 5,887           | 6,013              | 6,554                          | 4,484    |
| Total  | 5,803           | 5,963              | 6,384                          | 4,405    |

Source: Computed from Tables A-3 and A-7.

TABLE A-3

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY WORK LOCATION,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Group |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total          | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)            | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Thousands)    |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 8,477          | 355               | 2,615              | 1,513                             | 3,994                                       |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 3,814          | 157               | 1,227              | 701                               | 1,729                                       |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 5,079          | 276               | 1,401              | 957                               | 2,445                                       |
| Less than 1 Million  | 1,500          | 114               | 235                | 338                               | 813   |
| 1 Million and Over   | 17,370         | 788               | 5,243              | 3,171                             | 8,168                                       |
| Total  | 18,870         | 902               | 5,478              | 3,509                             | 8,981                                       |

Source: Computed from Table C-1.

TABLE A-4

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 11,111          | 538               | 3,405              | 2,036                             | 5,132                                       |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 6,670           | 328               | 2,209              | 1,212                             | 2,921                                       |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 6,498           | 386               | 1,757              | 1,236                             | 3,119                                       |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 1,981           | 152               | 300                | 433                               | 1,096                                       |
| <hr/>   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 24,279          | 1,252             | 7,371              | 4,484                             | 11,172                                      |
| Total   | 26,260          | 1,404             | 7,671              | 4,917                             | 12,268                                      |

Source: Computed from Table C-2.

TABLE A-5

EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE LOCATION, FOR  
29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 6,466           | 254               | 1,897              | 1,191                             | 3,124                                       |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 2,536           | 100               | 765                | 479                               | 1,192                                       |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 3,527           | 181               | 905                | 682                               | 1,759                                       |
| Less than 1 Million  | 1,126           | 80                | 167                | 256                               | 623   |
| 1 Million and Over   | 12,529          | 535               | 3,567              | 2,352                             | 6,075                                       |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>13,655</b>   | <b>615</b>        | <b>3,734</b>       | <b>2,608</b>                      | <b>6,698</b>                                |

Source: Computed from Table C-8.



TABLE A-6

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Dollars)       |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million                                  | \$5,841         | \$7,058           | \$6,233            | \$6,203                           | \$5,309                                     |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 5,820           | 7,037             | 6,301              | 5,855                             | 5,304                                       |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 5,692           | 6,524             | 6,363              | 3,603                             | 5,245                                       |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 4,806           | 5,045             | 5,020              | 4,638                             | 4,781                                       |
| <hr/>   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 5,795           | 6,888             | 6,285              | 5,944                             | 5,290                                       |
| Total   | 5,721           | 6,688             | 6,235              | 5,829                             | 5,244                                       |

Source: Computed from Table A-8 and Table A-4.

TABLE A-7

EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total             | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)               | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Million Dollars) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 50,410            | 2,513             | 15,397             | 10,428                            | 22,072                                      |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 22,676            | 1,107             | 7,532              | 4,580                             | 9,458                                       |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 29,179            | 1,791             | 8,598              | 5,775                             | 13,016                                      |
| Less than 1 Million  | 7,245             | 561               | 1,138              | 1,620                             | 3,926                                       |
| 1 Million and Over   | 102,265           | 5,411             | 31,527             | 20,783                            | 44,545                                      |
| Total  | 109,510           | 5,972             | 32,665             | 22,403                            | 48,470                                      |

Source: Computed from Table C-6.

TABLE A-8

EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total             | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)               | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Million Dollars) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 64,897            | 3,797             | 21,225             | 12,629                            | 27,246                                      |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 38,818            | 2,308             | 13,920             | 7,096                             | 15,494                                      |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 36,985            | 2,518             | 11,180             | 6,926                             | 16,360                                      |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 9,522             | 767               | 1,506              | 2,008                             | 5,241                                       |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 140,700           | 8,624             | 46,325             | 26,651                            | 59,099                                      |
| Total   | 150,221           | 9,390             | 47,831             | 28,659                            | 64,340                                      |

Source: Computed from Table C-7.

TABLE A-9

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 30.6               | 18.3                              | 46.2  |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 4.9               | 33.1               | 18.2                              | 43.8  |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 5.9               | 27.0               | 19.0                              | 48.0  |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 100.0                     | 7.7               | 15.1               | 21.9                              | 55.3  |
| <hr/>   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 30.4               | 18.5                              | 46.0  |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 29.2               | 18.7                              | 46.7  |

Source: Computed from Table A-4.

TABLE A-10

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY  
CENTRAL CITY WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 30.8               | 17.8                              | 47.1  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 32.2               | 18.4                              | 45.3  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.0                     | 5.4               | 27.6               | 18.8                              | 48.1  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 100.0                     | 7.6               | 15.7               | 22.5                              | 54.2  |
| <hr/>  |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| 1 Million and Over   | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 30.2               | 18.3                              | 47.0  |
| Total  | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 29.0               | 18.6                              | 47.6  |

Source: Computed from Table A-3.

TABLE A-11

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|   | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 5.9               | 32.7               | 19.5                              | 42.0  |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 5.9               | 35.9               | 18.3                              | 39.9  |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 6.8               | 30.2               | 18.7                              | 44.2  |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 100.0                     | 8.1               | 15.8               | 21.1                              | 55.0  |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 32.9               | 18.9                              | 42.0  |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 6.3               | 31.8               | 19.1                              | 42.8  |

Source: Computed from Table A-8.

TABLE A-12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, BY  
CENTRAL CITY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 30.5               | 20.7                              | 43.8  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 4.9               | 33.2               | 20.2                              | 41.7  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 29.5               | 19.8                              | 44.6  |
| Less than 1 Million                                      | 100.0                     | 7.7               | 15.7               | 22.4                              | 54.2  |
| 1 Million and Over                                       | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 30.8               | 20.3                              | 43.6  |
| Total  | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 29.8               | 20.5                              | 44.3  |

Source: Computed from Table A-7.

TABLE A-13

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|  | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Over 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 3.9               | 29.3               | 18.4                              | 48.3  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 3.9               | 30.2               | 18.9                              | 47.0  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.0                     | 5.1               | 25.7               | 19.3                              | 49.9  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 100.0                     | 7.1               | 14.8               | 22.7                              | 55.3  |
| 1 Million and Over   | 100.0                     | 4.3               | 28.5               | 18.8                              | 48.5  |
| Total  | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 27.3               | 19.1                              | 49.1  |

Source: Computed from Table A-5.



TABLE A-14

POPULATION BY AGE COMPOSITION FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES,<sup>1)</sup> 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Total         | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | (1)           | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|  | (Thousands)   |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 15,464        | 4,550             | 5,582             | 3,759             | 1,573                |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 6,832         | 2,066             | 2,367             | 1,646             | 753                  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 8,905         | 2,903             | 3,267             | 1,891             | 844                  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 3,120         | 1,076             | 1,077             | 646               | 321                  |
| 1 Million and Over   | 31,201        | 9,519             | 11,216            | 7,296             | 3,170                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>34,321</b> | <b>10,595</b>     | <b>12,293</b>     | <b>7,942</b>      | <b>3,491</b>         |

Source: Computed from Table C-15.

TABLE A-15

POPULATION BY AGE COMPOSITION FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Thousands)     |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 27,723          | 8,875             | 10,079            | 6,274             | 2,495                |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 17,948          | 6,102             | 6,432             | 3,825             | 1,589                |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 17,086          | 6,053             | 6,340             | 3,357             | 1,336                |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 5,665           | 2,003             | 2,020             | 1,112             | 530                  |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 62,757          | 21,030            | 22,851            | 13,456            | 5,420                |
| Total   | 68,422          | 23,033            | 24,871            | 14,568            | 5,950                |

Source: Computed from Table C-16.

TABLE A-16

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, BY AGE, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age Composition           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total                     | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 29.4              | 36.1              | 24.3              | 10.2                 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 30.2              | 34.6              | 24.1              | 11.0                 |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.0                     | 32.6              | 36.7              | 21.2              | 9.5                  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 100.0                     | 34.5              | 34.5              | 20.7              | 10.3                 |
| 1 Million and Over   | 100.0                     | 30.5              | 35.9              | 23.4              | 10.2                 |
| Total  | 100.0                     | 30.9              | 35.8              | 23.1              | 10.2                 |

Source: Computed from Table C-15.

TABLE A-17

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, BY AGE, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total                     | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 32.0              | 36.4              | 22.6              | 9.0                  |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 34.0              | 35.8              | 21.3              | 8.9                  |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 35.4              | 37.1              | 19.6              | 7.8                  |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 100.0                     | 35.4              | 35.7              | 19.6              | 9.4                  |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 100.0                     | 33.5              | 36.4              | 21.4              | 8.6                  |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 33.7              | 36.3              | 21.3              | 8.7                  |

Source: Computed from Table A-15.

TABLE A-18

CENTRAL CITY POPULATION AS PERCENTAGE OF CORRESPONDING SMSA  
POPULATION FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES AND  
SMSAS, BY SMSA SIZE, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|  | (Percent)       |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 55.8            | 51.3              | 55.4              | 59.9              | 63.0                 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 38.1            | 33.9              | 36.8              | 43.0              | 47.4                 |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 52.1            | 48.0              | 51.5              | 56.3              | 63.2                 |
| Less than 1 Million  | 55.1            | 53.7              | 53.3              | 58.1              | 60.6                 |
| 1 Million and Over   | 49.7            | 45.3              | 49.1              | 54.2              | 58.5                 |
| Total  | 50.2            | 46.0              | 49.4              | 54.5              | 58.7                 |

Source: Computed from Table A-14 and Table A-15.

TABLE A-19

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         | Total  |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|  | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |        |
|  | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     |        |
|  | (Thousands)      |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Over 5 Million   | 1,070            | 1,351                    | 1,746                     | 902                     | 5,069  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 567              | 656                      | 704                       | 292                     | 2,219  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 663              | 814                      | 923                       | 409                     | 2,809  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 273              | 276                      | 255                       | 112                     | 916    |
| <hr/>  |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| 1 Million and Over   | 2,300            | 2,821                    | 3,373                     | 1,603                   | 10,097 |
| Total  | 2,573            | 3,097                    | 3,628                     | 1,715                   | 11,013 |

Source: Computed from Table C-19.

TABLE A-20

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         | Total  |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |        |
|   | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     |        |
|   | (Thousands)      |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 1,841            | 2,647                    | 2,950                     | 1,354                   | 8,793  |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 1,154            | 1,720                    | 1,781                     | 720                     | 5,375  |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 1,108            | 1,603                    | 1,700                     | 697                     | 5,108  |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 544              | 580                      | 436                       | 170                     | 1,730  |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 4,103            | 5,971                    | 6,431                     | 2,771                   | 19,276 |
| Total   | 4,647            | 6,551                    | 6,867                     | 2,941                   | 21,006 |

Source: Computed from Table C-20.

TABLE A-21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Income Level              |                          |                           |                         | Total |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | Under<br>\$4,000          | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|  | (1)                       | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     |       |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Over 5 Million   | 21.1                      | 26.7                     | 34.4                      | 17.8                    | 100.0 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 25.6                      | 29.6                     | 31.7                      | 13.2                    | 100.0 |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 23.6                      | 29.0                     | 32.9                      | 14.6                    | 100.0 |
| Less than 1 Million  | 29.8                      | 30.1                     | 27.8                      | 12.2                    | 100.0 |
| 1 Million and Over   | 22.8                      | 27.9                     | 33.4                      | 15.9                    | 100.0 |
| Total  | 23.4                      | 28.1                     | 32.9                      | 15.6                    | 100.0 |

Source: Computed from Table A-19.



TABLE A-22

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Income Level              |                          |                           |                         | Total |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000          | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|   | (1)                       | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)   |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 20.9                      | 30.1                     | 33.5                      | 15.4                    | 100.0 |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 21.5                      | 32.1                     | 33.2                      | 13.4                    | 100.0 |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 21.7                      | 31.4                     | 33.3                      | 13.6                    | 100.0 |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 31.4                      | 33.5                     | 25.2                      | 9.8                     | 100.0 |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 21.3                      | 31.0                     | 33.4                      | 14.4                    | 100.0 |
| Total   | 22.1                      | 31.2                     | 32.7                      | 14.0                    | 100.0 |

Source: Computed from Table A-20.

TABLE A-23

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age of Head               |                   |                   |                      |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total                     | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 45.2              | 39.0              | 15.8                 |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 45.5              | 38.3              | 16.2                 |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 100.0                     | 49.6              | 35.8              | 14.5                 |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 100.0                     | 47.0              | 34.9              | 18.2                 |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 100.0                     | 46.5              | 38.0              | 15.6                 |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 46.5              | 37.7              | 15.8                 |

Source: Computed from Table A-25.

TABLE A-24

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age of Head               |                   |                   |                      |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total                     | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 45.2              | 37.3              | 17.5                 |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 100.0                     | 43.9              | 36.7              | 19.3                 |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 100.0                     | 50.4              | 32.6              | 17.0                 |
| Less than 1 Million  | 100.0                     | 48.5              | 32.3              | 19.2                 |
| <hr/>  |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| 1 Million and Over   | 100.0                     | 46.4              | 35.8              | 17.8                 |
| Total  | 100.0                     | 46.5              | 35.6              | 17.9                 |

Source: Computed from Table A-26.

TABLE A-25

HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|   | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|   | (Thousands) |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million                                  | 8,793       | 3,972             | 3,428             | 1,393                |
| 2 to 5 Million                                  | 5,376       | 2,448             | 2,058             | 870                  |
| 1 to 2 Million                                  | 5,111       | 2,537             | 1,831             | 743                  |
| Less than 1 Million                             | 1,730       | 813               | 603               | 314                  |
| <hr/>   |             |                   |                   |                      |
| 1 Million and Over                              | 19,280      | 8,957             | 7,317             | 3,006                |
| Total   | 21,010      | 9,770             | 7,920             | 3,320                |

Source: Computed from Table C-18.

TABLE A-26

HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| SMSA Size Group<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|  | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|  | (Thousands) |                   |                   |                      |
| Over 5 Million   | 5,068       | 2,291             | 1,888             | 889                  |
| 2 to 5 Million   | 2,219       | 975               | 815               | 429                  |
| 1 to 2 Million   | 2,809       | 1,416             | 916               | 477                  |
| Less than 1 Million  | 916         | 444               | 296               | 176                  |
| <hr/>  |             |                   |                   |                      |
| 1 Million and Over   | 10,096      | 4,682             | 3,619             | 1,795                |
| Total  | 11,012      | 5,126             | 3,915             | 1,971                |

Source: Computed from Table C-17.

APPENDIX - B

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

TABLE B-1

RATIO OF WORKERS BY PLACE OF WORK IN CENTRAL CITY TO WORKERS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Ratios)        |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 2.0             | 1.9               | 2.1                | 1.9                            | 2.0   |
| Mideast   | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.4                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |
| Great Lakes                                     | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.4                            | 1.3   |
| Plains  | 1.6             | 1.7               | 1.7                | 1.5                            | 1.4   |
| South East                                      | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.6                | 1.4                            | 1.4   |
| South West                                      | 1.1             | 1.2               | 1.2                | 1.1                            | 1.1   |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 1.4             | 1.6               | 1.5                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |
| Far West  | 1.5             | 1.6               | 1.7                | 1.4                            | 1.4   |
| Total   | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |

Source: Computed from Tables C-1 and C-8.

TABLE B-2

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY-WORK-LOCATION,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 572             | 23                | 146                | 105                            | 298   |
| Mideast   | 7,427           | 314               | 2,086              | 1,320                          | 3,707                                       |
| Great Lakes                                     | 4,243           | 174               | 1,619              | 735                            | 1,715                                       |
| Plains  | 1,290           | 59                | 384                | 253                            | 594   |
| South East                                      | 1,019           | 69                | 166                | 230                            | 554   |
| South West                                      | 1,138           | 89                | 219                | 255                            | 575   |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 270             | 18                | 53                 | 58                             | 141   |
| Far West  | 2,911           | 156               | 805                | 553                            | 1,397                                       |
| Total   | 18,870          | 902               | 5,478              | 3,509                          | 8,981                                       |

Source: Computed from Table C-1.



TABLE B-3

EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA-WORK-LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                            | 1,024           | 51                | 294                | 191                            | 488   |
| Mideast                                | 10,167          | 504               | 2,978              | 1,824                          | 4,861                                       |
| Great Lakes                            | 5,611           | 256               | 2,095              | 1,006                          | 2,254                                       |
| Plains                                 | 1,747           | 91                | 502                | 344                            | 811   |
| South East                             | 1,314           | 96                | 215                | 293                            | 710   |
| South West                             | 1,351           | 103               | 259                | 296                            | 690   |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 353             | 25                | 67                 | 75                             | 186   |
| Far West                               | 4,693           | 278               | 1,260              | 887                            | 2,268                                       |
| Total                                  | 26,260          | 1,404             | 7,671              | 4,917                          | 12,268                                      |

Source: Computed from Table C-2.

TABLE B-4

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Dollars)       |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 7,009           | 7,728             | 7,752              | 7,820                          | 6,304                                       |
| Mideast   | 5,811           | 6,541             | 5,484              | 6,618                          | 5,645                                       |
| Great Lakes                                     | 6,198           | 8,251             | 6,674              | 6,949                          | 5,219                                       |
| Plains  | 5,531           | 7,497             | 5,782              | 5,974                          | 4,985                                       |
| South East                                      | 4,748           | 5,077             | 4,717              | 5,083                          | 4,577                                       |
| South West                                      | 5,232           | 4,324             | 5,794              | 5,424                          | 5,073                                       |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 5,344           | 6,333             | 4,685              | 6,076                          | 5,164                                       |
| Far West  | 5,729           | 6,494             | 5,923              | 6,008                          | 5,421                                       |
| Total   | 5,803           | 6,621             | 5,963              | 6,384                          | 5,397                                       |

Source: Computed from Tables B-2 and B-6

TABLE B-5

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Dollars)       |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                            | 6,631           | 7,728             | 7,369              | 6,627                          | 6,074                                       |
| Mideast                                | 5,693           | 6,537             | 5,949              | 5,842                          | 5,391                                       |
| Great Lakes                            | 6,070           | 8,221             | 6,707              | 6,244                          | 5,156                                       |
| Plains                                 | 5,554           | 7,523             | 6,196              | 5,714                          | 4,861                                       |
| South East                             | 4,775           | 5,099             | 4,914              | 5,022                          | 4,587                                       |
| South West                             | 5,189           | 4,340             | 6,187              | 5,139                          | 4,986                                       |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 5,282           | 6,332             | 5,264              | 5,381                          | 5,107                                       |
| Far West                               | 5,677           | 6,539             | 6,170              | 5,743                          | 5,272                                       |
| Total                                  | 5,721           | 6,688             | 6,235              | 5,829                          | 5,245                                       |

Source: Computed from Tables B-3 and B-7.

TABLE B-6

EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Group    |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total             | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)               | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Million Dollars) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 4,009.2           | 177.7             | 1,131.8            | 821.1                          | 1,878.6                                     |
| Mideast   | 43,156.3          | 2,054.0           | 11,438.9           | 8,735.9                        | 20,927.7                                    |
| Great Lakes                                     | 26,298.5          | 1,435.7           | 10,805.9           | 5,107.3                        | 8,949.8                                     |
| Plains  | 7,135.0           | 442.3             | 2,220.4            | 1,511.4                        | 2,960.9                                     |
| South East                                      | 4,838.5           | 350.3             | 783.1              | 1,169.2                        | 2,535.7                                     |
| South West                                      | 5,953.7           | 384.8             | 1,268.9            | 1,383.0                        | 2,917.1                                     |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 1,442.8           | 114.0             | 248.3              | 352.4                          | 728.1                                       |
| Far West  | 16,676.0          | 1,013.0           | 4,768.2            | 3,322.2                        | 7,572.5                                     |
| Total   | 109,510.0         | 5,971.8           | 32,665.2           | 22,402.5                       | 48,470.4                                    |

Source: Computed from Table C-6

TABLE B-7

EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS,  
BY REGION, 1959.

| Regions<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups   |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total             | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)               | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Million Dollars) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                             | 6,790.5           | 394.1             | 2,166.5            | 1,265.8                        | 2,963.9                                     |
| Mideast                                 | 57,876.1          | 3,294.4           | 17,717.3           | 10,656.4                       | 26,207.9                                    |
| Great Lakes                             | 34,058.6          | 2,104.7           | 14,051.5           | 6,281.8                        | 11,620.9                                    |
| Plains                                  | 9,703.1           | 684.6             | 3,110.5            | 1,965.6                        | 3,942.6                                     |
| South East                              | 6,274.5           | 489.5             | 1,056.5            | 1,471.3                        | 3,257.0                                     |
| South West                              | 7,010.8           | 447.0             | 1,602.4            | 1,521.2                        | 3,440.2                                     |
| Rocky Mountain                          | 1,864.5           | 158.3             | 352.7              | 403.6                          | 949.9                                       |
| Far West                                | 26,643.0          | 1,817.8           | 7,773.9            | 5,093.6                        | 11,957.6                                    |
| Total                                   | 150,221.1         | 9,390.4           | 47,831.2           | 28,659.0                       | 64,339.8                                    |

Source: Computed from Table C-7.

TABLE B-8

EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
BY RESIDENCE LOCATION, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 288             | 12                | 70                 | 54                             | 152   |
| Mideast   | 5,610           | 226               | 1,534              | 1,034                          | 2,815                                       |
| Great Lakes                                     | 3,071           | 116               | 1,116              | 544                            | 1,295                                       |
| Plains  | 831             | 34                | 220                | 163                            | 413   |
| South East                                      | 703             | 45                | 105                | 161                            | 392   |
| South West                                      | 997             | 76                | 178                | 228                            | 517   |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 196             | 11                | 35                 | 43                             | 107   |
| Far West  | 1,959           | 95                | 475                | 382                            | 1,006                                       |
| Total   | 13,655          | 615               | 3,734              | 2,608                          | 6,698                                       |

Source: Computed from Table C-8

TABLE B-9

PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS AND CORRESPONDING CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS/Central Cities) | SMSA                          |                         | Central City                  |                         |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
|   | Total<br>(Million<br>Dollars) | Per Capita<br>(Dollars) | Total<br>(Million<br>Dollars) | Per Capita<br>(Dollars) |
|   | (1)                           | (2)                     | (3)                           | (4)                     |
| New England   | 7,118.0                       | 2,748                   | 1,656.4                       | 2,376                   |
| Mideast   | 73,269.0                      | 2,823                   | 36,084.3                      | 2,656                   |
| Great Lakes   | 38,892.0                      | 2,660                   | 19,224.9                      | 2,501                   |
| Plains  | 11,994.0                      | 2,617                   | 5,065.7                       | 2,505                   |
| South East  | 7,832.0                       | 2,180                   | 3,781.4                       | 2,030                   |
| South West  | 8,447.0                       | 2,297                   | 6,109.2                       | 2,310                   |
| Rocky Mountain  | 2,453.0                       | 2,640                   | 1,319.0                       | 2,670                   |
| Far West  | 35,790.0                      | 2,868                   | 15,349.1                      | 2,882                   |
| Total   | 185,795.0                     | 2,715                   | 88,590.0                      | 2,581                   |

Source: Computed from Table C-9.

TABLE B-10

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY BY  
CENTRAL CITY WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 100.0                     | 4.0               | 25.5               | 18.4                           | 52.1  |
| Mideast   | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 28.1               | 17.8                           | 49.9  |
| Great Lakes                                     | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 38.2               | 17.3                           | 40.4  |
| Plains  | 100.0                     | 4.6               | 29.8               | 19.6                           | 46.0  |
| South East                                      | 100.0                     | 6.8               | 16.3               | 22.6                           | 54.4  |
| South West                                      | 100.0                     | 7.8               | 19.2               | 22.4                           | 50.5  |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 19.6               | 21.5                           | 52.2  |
| Far West  | 100.0                     | 5.4               | 27.7               | 19.0                           | 48.0  |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 29.0               | 18.6                           | 47.6  |

Source: Computed from Table B-2



TABLE B-11

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                            | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 28.7               | 18.7                           | 47.7  |
| Mideast                                | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 29.3               | 17.9                           | 47.8  |
| Great Lakes                            | 100.0                     | 4.6               | 37.3               | 17.9                           | 40.2  |
| Plains                                 | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 28.7               | 19.7                           | 46.4  |
| South East                             | 100.0                     | 7.3               | 16.4               | 22.3                           | 54.0  |
| South West                             | 100.0                     | 7.6               | 19.2               | 21.9                           | 51.1  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 100.0                     | 7.1               | 19.0               | 21.2                           | 52.7  |
| Far West                               | 100.0                     | 5.9               | 26.8               | 18.9                           | 48.3  |
| Total                                  | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 29.2               | 18.7                           | 46.7  |

Source: Computed from Table B-3

TABLE B-12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Ratios)        |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 2.0             | 1.9               | 2.1                | 1.9                            | 2.0   |
| Mideast   | 1.3             | 1.4               | 1.4                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |
| Great Lakes                                     | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.4                            | 1.3   |
| Plains  | 1.6             | 1.7               | 1.7                | 1.5                            | 1.4   |
| South East                                      | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.6                | 1.4                            | 1.4   |
| South West                                      | 1.1             | 1.2               | 1.2                | 1.1                            | 1.1   |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 1.4             | 1.6               | 1.5                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |
| Far West  | 1.5             | 1.6               | 1.7                | 1.4                            | 1.4   |
| Total   | 1.4             | 1.5               | 1.5                | 1.3                            | 1.3   |

Source: Computed from Tables C-1 and C-8.

TABLE B-13

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1959

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                |   |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|  | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|  | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|  | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                            | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 31.9               | 18.6                           | 43.6  |
| Mideast                                | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 30.6               | 18.4                           | 45.3  |
| Great Lakes                            | 100.0                     | 6.2               | 41.3               | 18.4                           | 34.1  |
| Plains                                 | 100.0                     | 7.1               | 32.1               | 20.3                           | 40.6  |
| South East                             | 100.0                     | 7.8               | 16.8               | 23.4                           | 51.9  |
| South West                             | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 22.9               | 21.7                           | 49.1  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 100.0                     | 8.5               | 18.9               | 21.6                           | 50.9  |
| Far West                               | 100.0                     | 6.8               | 29.2               | 19.1                           | 44.9  |
| Total                                  | 100.0                     | 6.3               | 31.8               | 19.1                           | 42.8  |

Source: Computed from Table B-7

TABLE B-14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT, BY RESIDENCE LOCATION, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                |   |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
|   | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|   | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                            | (5)   |
|   | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                |   |
| New England                                     | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 24.3               | 18.7                           | 52.8  |
| Mideast   | 100.0                     | 4.0               | 27.3               | 18.4                           | 50.2  |
| Great Lakes                                     | 100.0                     | 3.8               | 36.3               | 17.7                           | 42.2  |
| Plains  | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 26.5               | 19.6                           | 49.7  |
| South East                                      | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 14.9               | 22.9                           | 55.8  |
| South West                                      | 100.0                     | 7.6               | 17.9               | 22.9                           | 51.9  |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 100.0                     | 5.6               | 17.9               | 21.9                           | 54.6  |
| Far West  | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 24.2               | 19.5                           | 51.4  |
| Total   | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 27.3               | 19.1                           | 49.1  |

Source: Computed from Table B-8

TABLE B-15  
 POPULATION BY AGE FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES,  
 BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Thousands)     |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                                     | 697             | 200               | 251               | 161               | 86                   |
| Midwest   | 13,586          | 3,964             | 4,868             | 3,356             | 1,400                |
| Great Lakes                                     | 7,688           | 2,476             | 2,716             | 1,753             | 744                  |
| Plains  | 2,022           | 620               | 682               | 470               | 249                  |
| South East                                      | 1,863           | 586               | 646               | 420               | 210                  |
| South West                                      | 2,645           | 997               | 982               | 489               | 176                  |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 494             | 162               | 176               | 103               | 53                   |
| Far West  | 5,326           | 1,590             | 1,973             | 1,190             | 573                  |
| Total   | 34,321          | 10,595            | 12,293            | 7,942             | 3,491                |

Source: Computed from Table C-15.

TABLE B-16

POPULATION BY AGE FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|  | (Thousands)     |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                            | 2,590           | 840               | 899               | 574               | 277                  |
| Mideast                                | 25,950          | 8,305             | 9,422             | 5,906             | 2,317                |
| Great Lakes                            | 14,621          | 5,100             | 5,258             | 3,075             | 1,188                |
| Plains                                 | 4,583           | 1,627             | 1,607             | 935               | 415                  |
| South East                             | 3,592           | 1,211             | 1,284             | 746               | 351                  |
| South West                             | 3,678           | 1,394             | 1,387             | 665               | 232                  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 929             | 339               | 349               | 166               | 76                   |
| Far West                               | 12,479          | 4,217             | 4,666             | 2,502             | 1,094                |
| Total                                  | 68,422          | 23,033            | 24,871            | 14,568            | 5,950                |

Source: Computed from Table C-16

TABLE B-17

HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected<br>Central Cities) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|   | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|   | (Thousands) |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                               | 225         | 97                | 77                | 50                   |
| Mideast                                   | 4,326       | 1,910             | 1,648             | 767                  |
| Great Lakes                               | 2,419       | 1,145             | 861               | 413                  |
| Plains                                    | 680         | 307               | 230               | 143                  |
| South East                                | 603         | 277               | 203               | 122                  |
| South West                                | 789         | 445               | 244               | 100                  |
| Rocky Mountain                            | 166         | 81                | 51                | 33                   |
| Far West                                  | 1,804       | 861               | 599               | 343                  |
| Total                                     | 11,012      | 5,126             | 3,915             | 1,971                |

Source: Computed from Table C-17.

TABLE B-18  
 HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS,  
 BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|  | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
| New England                            | 770         | 319               | 300               | 150                  |
| Midwest                                | 7,959       | 3,534             | 3,172             | 1,248                |
| Great Lakes                            | 4,360       | 2,056             | 1,658             | 645                  |
| Plains                                 | 1,397       | 652               | 511               | 233                  |
| South East                             | 1,117       | 514               | 400               | 203                  |
| South West                             | 1,072       | 567               | 369               | 135                  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 286         | 147               | 93                | 46                   |
| Far West                               | 4,049       | 1,976             | 1,413             | 658                  |
| Total                                  | 21,010      | 9,770             | 7,920             | 3,320                |

Source: Computed from Table C-18.



TABLE B-19  
 HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
 CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Income Class     |                          |                            |                         | Total  |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$ 8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |        |
|   | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                        | (4)                     | (5)    |
|   | (Thousands)      |                          |                            |                         |        |
| New England                                     | 58               | 66                       | 75                         | 26                      | 225    |
| Mideast   | 925              | 1,205                    | 1,466                      | 730                     | 4,326  |
| Great Lakes                                     | 550              | 702                      | 828                        | 342                     | 2,420  |
| Plains  | 175              | 199                      | 221                        | 84                      | 680    |
| South East                                      | 200              | 187                      | 147                        | 71                      | 603    |
| South West                                      | 191              | 225                      | 250                        | 122                     | 789    |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 39               | 46                       | 54                         | 27                      | 166    |
| Far West  | 435              | 468                      | 585                        | 313                     | 1,804  |
| Total   | 2,573            | 3,097                    | 3,628                      | 1,715                   | 11,013 |

Source: Computed from Table C-19.

TABLE B-20  
HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS,  
BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Income Class     |                          |                            |                         | Total  |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|  | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$ 8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>AND<br>Over |        |
|  | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                        | (4)                     | (5)    |
|  | (Thousands)      |                          |                            |                         |        |
| New England                            | 158              | 250                      | 252                        | 110                     | 770    |
| Mideast                                | 1,674            | 2,583                    | 2,554                      | 1,146                   | 7,958  |
| Great Lakes                            | 838              | 1,271                    | 1,590                      | 662                     | 4,359  |
| Plains                                 | 315              | 451                      | 462                        | 169                     | 1,397  |
| South East                             | 376              | 372                      | 260                        | 109                     | 1,117  |
| South West                             | 298              | 352                      | 295                        | 124                     | 1,070  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 65               | 92                       | 93                         | 36                      | 286    |
| Far West                               | 924              | 1,181                    | 1,362                      | 585                     | 4,049  |
| Total                                  | 4,647            | 6,551                    | 6,867                      | 2,941                   | 21,006 |

Source: Computed from Table C-20.

TABLE B-21

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS IN CORRESPONDING  
29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Income Class     |                          |                            |                         | TOTAL |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$ 8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>over |       |
|   | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                        | (4)                     | (5)   |
|   | (Percent)        |                          |                            |                         |       |
| New England   | 36.7             | 26.4                     | 29.8                       | 23.6                    | 29.2  |
| Midwest   | 55.3             | 46.7                     | 57.4                       | 63.7                    | 54.4  |
| Great Lakes   | 65.6             | 55.2                     | 52.1                       | 51.7                    | 55.5  |
| Plains  | 55.6             | 44.1                     | 47.8                       | 49.7                    | 48.7  |
| South East  | 53.2             | 50.3                     | 56.5                       | 65.1                    | 54.0  |
| South West  | 64.1             | 63.9                     | 84.7                       | 98.4                    | 73.7  |
| Rocky Mountain  | 60.0             | 50.0                     | 58.1                       | 75.0                    | 58.0  |
| Far West  | 47.1             | 39.6                     | 43.0                       | 53.5                    | 44.6  |
| Total   | 55.4             | 47.4                     | 52.8                       | 58.3                    | 52.4  |

Source: Computed from Table B-20 and Table B-19.

TABLE B-22  
 PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE FOR 29 SELECTED  
 LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|  | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|  | (Percent)       |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                            | 100.0           | 32.4              | 34.7              | 22.2              | 10.7                 |
| Mideast                                | 100.0           | 32.0              | 36.3              | 22.8              | 8.9                  |
| Great Lakes                            | 100.0           | 34.9              | 36.0              | 21.0              | 8.1                  |
| Plains                                 | 100.0           | 35.5              | 35.1              | 20.4              | 9.1                  |
| South East                             | 100.0           | 33.7              | 35.7              | 20.8              | 9.8                  |
| South West                             | 100.0           | 37.9              | 37.7              | 18.1              | 6.3                  |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 100.0           | 36.5              | 37.6              | 17.9              | 8.2                  |
| Far West                               | 100.0           | 33.8              | 37.4              | 20.0              | 8.8                  |
| Total                                  | 100.0           | 33.7              | 36.3              | 21.3              | 8.7                  |

Source: Computed from Table B-16.

TABLE B-23

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION BY AGE FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total           | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|   | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|   | (Percent)       |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                                     | 100.0           | 28.7              | 36.0              | 23.1              | 12.3                 |
| Midwest   | 100.0           | 29.2              | 35.8              | 24.7              | 10.3                 |
| Great Lakes                                     | 100.0           | 32.2              | 35.3              | 22.8              | 9.7                  |
| Plains  | 100.0           | 30.7              | 33.7              | 23.2              | 12.3                 |
| South East                                      | 100.0           | 31.5              | 34.7              | 22.5              | 11.3                 |
| South West                                      | 100.0           | 37.7              | 37.1              | 18.5              | 6.7                  |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 100.0           | 32.8              | 35.6              | 20.9              | 10.7                 |
| Far West  | 100.0           | 29.9              | 37.0              | 22.3              | 10.8                 |
| Total   | 100.0           | 30.9              | 35.8              | 23.1              | 10.2                 |

Source: Computed from Table B-15.

TABLE B-24

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|  | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|  | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|  | (Percent)   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                            | 100.0       | 41.4              | 39.0              | 19.5                 |
| Midwest                                | 100.0       | 44.4              | 39.9              | 15.7                 |
| Great Lakes                            | 100.0       | 47.2              | 38.0              | 14.8                 |
| Plains                                 | 100.0       | 46.7              | 36.6              | 16.7                 |
| South East                             | 100.0       | 46.0              | 35.8              | 18.2                 |
| South West                             | 100.0       | 52.9              | 34.4              | 12.6                 |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 100.0       | 51.4              | 32.5              | 16.1                 |
| Far West                               | 100.0       | 48.8              | 34.9              | 16.3                 |
| Total                                  | 100.0       | 46.5              | 37.7              | 15.8                 |

Source: Computed from Table B-18.

TABLE B-25

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 64 Years<br>And Over |
|   | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|   | (Percent)   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England                                     | 100.0       | 43.1              | 34.2              | 22.2                 |
| Mideast   | 100.0       | 44.2              | 38.1              | 17.7                 |
| Great Lakes                                     | 100.0       | 47.3              | 35.6              | 17.1                 |
| Plains  | 100.0       | 45.1              | 33.8              | 21.0                 |
| South East                                      | 100.0       | 45.9              | 33.7              | 20.2                 |
| South West                                      | 100.0       | 56.4              | 30.9              | 12.7                 |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 100.0       | 48.8              | 30.7              | 19.9                 |
| Far West  | 100.0       | 47.7              | 33.2              | 19.0                 |
| Total   | 100.0       | 46.5              | 35.6              | 17.9                 |

Source: Computed from Table B-17.

TABLE B-26

HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES  
AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, IN CORRESPONDING  
29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(Data are for 29<br>Selected Large<br>Central Cities/<br>SMSAS) | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|   | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|   | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|   | (Percent)   |                   |                   |                      |
| New England   | 29.2        | 30.4              | 25.7              | 33.3                 |
| Mideast   | 54.4        | 54.0              | 52.0              | 61.5                 |
| Great Lakes   | 55.5        | 55.7              | 51.9              | 64.0                 |
| Plains  | 48.7        | 47.1              | 45.0              | 61.4                 |
| South East  | 54.0        | 53.9              | 50.8              | 60.1                 |
| South West  | 73.6        | 78.5              | 66.1              | 74.1                 |
| Rocky Mountain  | 58.0        | 55.1              | 54.8              | 71.7                 |
| Far West  | 44.6        | 43.6              | 42.4              | 52.1                 |
| Total   | 52.4        | 52.5              | 49.4              | 59.4                 |

Source: Computed from Table B-18 and Table B-17.



TABLE B-27

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities) | Income Level     |                          |                            |                         | Total |
|---|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|   | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$ 8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|   | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                        | (4)                     | (5)   |
|   | (Percent)        |                          |                            |                         |       |
| New England                                     | 25.8             | 29.3                     | 33.3                       | 11.6                    | 100.0 |
| Mideast   | 21.4             | 27.9                     | 33.9                       | 16.9                    | 100.0 |
| Great Lakes                                     | 22.7             | 29.0                     | 34.2                       | 14.1                    | 100.0 |
| Plains  | 25.7             | 29.3                     | 32.5                       | 12.4                    | 100.0 |
| South East                                      | 33.2             | 31.0                     | 24.4                       | 11.8                    | 100.0 |
| South West                                      | 24.2             | 28.5                     | 31.7                       | 15.5                    | 100.0 |
| Rocky Mountain                                  | 23.5             | 27.7                     | 32.5                       | 16.3                    | 100.0 |
| Far West  | 24.1             | 25.9                     | 32.4                       | 17.4                    | 100.0 |
| Total   | 23.4             | 28.1                     | 32.9                       | 15.6                    | 100.0 |

Source: Computed from Table B-19.

TABLE B-28

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME LEVELS, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, BY REGION, 1960

| Region<br>(29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS) | Income Level     |                          |                            |                         | Total |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|  | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$ 8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|  | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                        | (4)                     | (5)   |
|  | (Percent)        |                          |                            |                         |       |
| New England                            | 20.5             | 32.5                     | 32.7                       | 14.3                    | 100.0 |
| Mideast                                | 21.0             | 32.5                     | 32.1                       | 14.4                    | 100.0 |
| Great Lakes                            | 19.2             | 29.2                     | 36.5                       | 15.2                    | 100.0 |
| Plains                                 | 22.5             | 32.3                     | 33.1                       | 12.1                    | 100.0 |
| South East                             | 33.7             | 33.3                     | 23.3                       | 9.8                     | 100.0 |
| South West                             | 27.9             | 32.9                     | 27.6                       | 11.6                    | 100.0 |
| Rocky Mountain                         | 22.7             | 32.2                     | 32.5                       | 12.6                    | 100.0 |
| Far West                               | 22.8             | 29.2                     | 33.6                       | 14.4                    | 100.0 |
| Total                                  | 22.1             | 31.2                     | 32.7                       | 14.0                    | 100.0 |

Source: Computed from Table B-20.

APPENDIX - C

ANALYSIS OF 29 SELECTED LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS

TABLE C-1

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Groups |                   |                    |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Total           | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration<br>&<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)  |
|                                      | (Thousands)     |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Boston                               | 572             | 23                | 146                | 105                               | 298  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Baltimore                            | 490             | 25                | 149                | 89                                | 227  |
| Buffalo                              | 325             | 15                | 121                | 60                                | 129  |
| New York Consolidated                | 4,653           | 181               | 1,322              | 839                               | 2,311  |
| Philadelphia                         | 1,017           | 42                | 350                | 184                               | 441  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 338             | 18                | 98                 | 67                                | 155  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 604             | 33                | 46                 | 81                                | 444  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 2,084           | 88                | 754                | 356                               | 886  |
| Cincinnati                           | 300             | 15                | 100                | 54                                | 131  |
| Cleveland                            | 545             | 21                | 227                | 90                                | 207  |
| Detroit                              | 921             | 33                | 376                | 163                               | 349  |
| Milwaukee                            | 393             | 17                | 162                | 72                                | 142  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Kansas City                          | 312             | 15                | 83                 | 67                                | 147  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 484             | 25                | 133                | 99                                | 227  |
| St. Louis                            | 494             | 19                | 168                | 87                                | 220  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Atlanta                              | 316             | 19                | 65                 | 68                                | 164  |
| Miami                                | 249             | 16                | 32                 | 55                                | 146  |
| New Orleans                          | 264             | 16                | 39                 | 58                                | 151  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 190             | 18                | 30                 | 49                                | 93   |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Dallas                               | 346             | 25                | 79                 | 76                                | 166  |
| Houston                              | 413             | 31                | 85                 | 92                                | 205  |
| Phoenix                              | 185             | 18                | 33                 | 40                                | 94   |
| San Antonio                          | 194             | 15                | 22                 | 47                                | 110  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Denver                               | 270             | 18                | 53                 | 58                                | 141  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 1,740           | 86                | 539                | 318                               | 797  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 148             | 13                | 26                 | 31                                | 78   |
| San Diego                            | 238             | 18                | 62                 | 44                                | 114  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 472             | 22                | 89                 | 95                                | 266  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 313             | 17                | 89                 | 65                                | 142  |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>18,870</b>   | <b>902</b>        | <b>5,478</b>       | <b>3,509</b>                      | <b>8,981</b>                                   |

Source: Computed on the basis of data presented in Tables A-1 and C-8. Employment by Central City work location was obtained by multiplying employment by residence location by the ratio of workers by place of work in Central City to workers by place of residence in Central City.

TABLE C-2

EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY SMSA WORK LOCATION, FOR  
29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Group |                   |                    |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Total          | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration<br>&<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)            | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)  |
|                                      | (Thousands)    |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Boston                               | 1,024          | 51                | 294                | 191                               | 488  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Baltimore                            | 643            | 39                | 194                | 114                               | 296  |
| Buffalo                              | 476            | 27                | 181                | 85                                | 183  |
| New York Consolidated                | 5,779          | 264               | 1,647              | 1,066                             | 2,803  |
| Philadelphia                         | 1,645          | 83                | 588                | 291                               | 683  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 832            | 42                | 308                | 149                               | 332  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 792            | 49                | 60                 | 119                               | 564  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 2,717          | 129               | 958                | 483                               | 1,147  |
| Cincinnati                           | 398            | 22                | 131                | 75                                | 170  |
| Cleveland                            | 696            | 30                | 274                | 123                               | 269  |
| Detroit                              | 1,329          | 54                | 541                | 239                               | 495  |
| Milwaukee                            | 471            | 21                | 191                | 86                                | 173  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Kansas City                          | 407            | 21                | 100                | 85                                | 202  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 576            | 33                | 150                | 122                               | 271  |
| St. Louis                            | 764            | 37                | 252                | 137                               | 338  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Atlanta                              | 395            | 26                | 87                 | 84                                | 198  |
| Miami                                | 360            | 24                | 41                 | 80                                | 215  |
| New Orleans                          | 303            | 20                | 48                 | 67                                | 168  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 256            | 26                | 39                 | 62                                | 129  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Dallas                               | 442            | 32                | 98                 | 97                                | 215  |
| Houston                              | 470            | 35                | 102                | 102                               | 231  |
| Phoenix                              | 234            | 21                | 36                 | 48                                | 126  |
| San Antonio                          | 205            | 15                | 23                 | 49                                | 118  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Denver                               | 353            | 25                | 67                 | 75                                | 186  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 2,615          | 145               | 800                | 487                               | 1,183  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 270            | 21                | 45                 | 51                                | 153  |
| San Diego                            | 312            | 26                | 72                 | 59                                | 155  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 1,076          | 61                | 226                | 205                               | 584  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 420            | 25                | 117                | 85                                | 193  |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>26,260</b>  | <b>1,404</b>      | <b>7,671</b>       | <b>4,917</b>                      | <b>12,268</b>                                  |

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE C-3

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|                                      | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)<br>(Dollars)   | (3)                            | (4)      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Boston                               | \$7,009         | \$7,752            | \$7,820                        | \$5,075  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Baltimore                            | 5,311           | 5,737              | 5,497                          | 3,649    |
| Buffalo                              | 5,734           | 6,510              | 5,748                          | 3,758    |
| New York Consolidated                | 6,007           | 5,568              | 7,142                          | 5,031    |
| Philadelphia                         | 5,320           | 5,136              | 5,533                          | 4,060    |
| Pittsburgh                           | 5,400           | 4,779              | 6,513                          | 4,493    |
| Washington, D. C.                    | 5,801           | 3,686              | 5,620                          | 3,473    |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 6,112           | 6,275              | 7,266                          | 4,477    |
| Cincinnati                           | 6,239           | 6,859              | 7,297                          | 4,483    |
| Cleveland                            | 6,284           | 6,966              | 6,938                          | 4,452    |
| Detroit                              | 6,356           | 7,128              | 6,587                          | 4,355    |
| Milwaukee                            | 6,136           | 6,958              | 5,952                          | 4,215    |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Kansas City                          | 5,194           | 4,898              | 5,751                          | 4,149    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 5,635           | 6,058              | 5,752                          | 4,272    |
| St. Louis                            | 5,642           | 6,001              | 6,399                          | 4,211    |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Atlanta                              | 5,142           | 5,234              | 6,145                          | 3,987    |
| Miami                                | 4,718           | 4,740              | 5,299                          | 3,594    |
| New Orleans                          | 4,685           | 4,407              | 4,452                          | 4,115    |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 4,223           | 3,978              | 4,117                          | 3,338    |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Dallas                               | 5,432           | 6,091              | 6,465                          | 4,105    |
| Houston                              | 5,511           | 5,381              | 5,859                          | 4,887    |
| Phoenix                              | 4,807           | 7,490              | 4,195                          | 3,248    |
| San Antonio                          | 4,684           | 3,779              | 3,933                          | 2,827    |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Denver                               | 5,344           | 4,685              | 6,076                          | 4,026    |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 5,587           | 6,132              | 5,815                          | 4,178    |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 5,340           | 4,484              | 5,275                          | 3,403    |
| San Diego                            | 6,326           | 5,107              | 4,933                          | 3,515    |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 5,911           | 5,013              | 7,096                          | 4,563    |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 5,970           | 6,558              | 6,436                          | 4,084    |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 5,803           | 5,963              | 6,384                          | 4,405    |

Source: Earned personal income per worker, by industry, in metropolitan areas, (unpublished tabulation of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business, Economics, Regional Economics Division, described in Survey of Current Business, August, 1968, in an article entitled, "Metropolitan Area Incomes, 1929-66", Robert E. Graham, Jr. and Edwin J. Coleman, Washington, D. C.) multiplied by ratio of central city-metropolitan area value added per worker, trade sales per worker, and selected services receipts per worker, in 1958 and 1963, interpolated for 1959.

TABLE C-4

PER WORKER EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Groups |                    |                                |          |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
|                                      | Total           | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>& Retail<br>Trade | Services |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)<br>(Dollars)   | (3)                            | (4)      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Boston                               | \$6,631         | \$7,369            | \$6,627                        | \$4,781  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Baltimore                            | 5,359           | 5,914              | 4,988                          | 3,634    |
| Buffalo                              | 5,529           | 6,357              | 4,955                          | 3,679    |
| New York Consolidated                | 5,854           | 6,072              | 6,243                          | 4,696    |
| Philadelphia                         | 5,372           | 5,470              | 5,495                          | 4,006    |
| Pittsburgh                           | 5,568           | 6,476              | 5,084                          | 4,214    |
| Washington, D. C.                    | 5,683           | 3,464              | 5,504                          | 3,717    |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 6,040           | 6,371              | 6,654                          | 4,449    |
| Cincinnati                           | 6,311           | 7,857              | 6,153                          | 4,305    |
| Cleveland                            | 6,214           | 7,115              | 6,330                          | 4,408    |
| Detroit                              | 6,016           | 6,789              | 5,654                          | 4,180    |
| Milwaukee                            | 5,982           | 6,788              | 5,542                          | 4,179    |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Kansas City                          | 5,382           | 6,178              | 5,310                          | 4,038    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 5,540           | 6,040              | 5,689                          | 4,093    |
| St. Louis                            | 5,657           | 6,297              | 5,986                          | 4,151    |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Atlanta                              | 5,037           | 5,390              | 5,892                          | 3,827    |
| Miami                                | 4,711           | 4,536              | 4,920                          | 3,787    |
| New Orleans                          | 5,022           | 5,025              | 5,213                          | 4,250    |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 4,169           | 4,114              | 3,767                          | 3,315    |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Dallas                               | 5,239           | 5,972              | 5,888                          | 4,072    |
| Houston                              | 5,759           | 6,554              | 5,580                          | 4,989    |
| Phoenix                              | 4,425           | 7,216              | 3,973                          | 3,025    |
| San Antonio                          | 4,649           | 3,864              | 3,883                          | 2,847    |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Denver                               | 5,282           | 5,264              | 5,382                          | 3,979    |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                    |                                |          |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 5,606           | 6,401              | 5,668                          | 4,090    |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 5,125           | 4,822              | 4,844                          | 3,419    |
| San Diego                            | 6,119           | 5,051              | 4,780                          | 3,488    |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 5,801           | 5,677              | 6,353                          | 4,286    |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 5,833           | 6,747              | 5,899                          | 3,998    |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 5,721           | 6,235              | 5,829                          | 4,252    |

Source: Per worker earned personal income is obtained by dividing total earned personal income by the total number of workers. Total earned personal income is obtained from unpublished tabulation of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Division, described in Survey of Current Business, August, 1968, in an article entitled, "Metropolitan Area Incomes, 1929-66", Robert E. Graham, Jr. and Edwin J. Coleman, Washington, D.C.

TABLE C-5

## ESTIMATED TOTAL EARNED PERSONAL INCOME IN 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities | Industry Group        |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
|                                     | Total                 | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration | Services |
|                                     | (1)                   | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)                           | (6)      |
|                                     | (Millions of Dollars) |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| <u>New England</u>                  |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Boston                              | 2,033.6               | 92.7              | 542.6              | 422.3                             | 301.0                         | 675.0    |
| <u>Mideast</u>                      |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Baltimore                           | 1,924.4               | 103.7             | 585.2              | 368.3                             | 316.2                         | 551.0    |
| Buffalo                             | 1,136.4               | 56.9              | 462.2              | 212.7                             | 130.3                         | 274.3    |
| New York Consolidated               | 22,294.5              | 930.0             | 5,679.4            | 4,913.7                           | 2,359.6                       | 8,411.8  |
| Philadelphia                        | 4,225.3               | 213.8             | 1,345.6            | 824.4                             | 635.7                         | 1,205.8  |
| Pittsburgh                          | 1,203.0               | 70.9              | 277.2              | 293.1                             | 135.0                         | 426.8    |
| Washington, D.C.                    | 1,898.8               | 105.1             | 77.4               | 269.8                             | 876.9                         | 569.6    |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                  |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Chicago Consolidated                | 9,979.1               | 524.6             | 3,576.8            | 2,085.3                           | 936.1                         | 2,856.3  |
| Cincinnati                          | 1,180.4               | 68.1              | 384.1              | 248.1                             | 117.0                         | 363.1    |
| Cleveland                           | 2,112.6               | 116.7             | 961.3              | 381.6                             | 127.7                         | 525.3    |
| Detroit                             | 3,888.5               | 145.7             | 1,632.3            | 737.7                             | 401.6                         | 971.2    |
| Milwaukee                           | 1,856.5               | 101.7             | 855.8              | 333.3                             | 152.6                         | 413.1    |
| <u>Plains</u>                       |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Kansas City                         | 1,279.2               | 82.2              | 279.2              | 293.3                             | 155.7                         | 468.8    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                | 1,892.8               | 110.3             | 508.9              | 402.6                             | 225.9                         | 645.1    |
| St. Louis                           | 1,649.0               | 77.0              | 552.1              | 326.3                             | 167.2                         | 526.4    |
| <u>Southeast</u>                    |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Atlanta                             | 1,001.2               | 49.5              | 183.2              | 264.2                             | 117.6                         | 386.7    |
| Miami                               | 586.1                 | 43.3              | 75.8               | 148.4                             | 67.0                          | 251.6    |
| New Orleans                         | 1,050.4               | 65.3              | 136.6              | 222.6                             | 144.4                         | 481.5    |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                | 659.6                 | 66.6              | 91.5               | 164.7                             | 93.1                          | 243.7    |



TABLE C-5 (CONTD.)

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Total                 | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration | Services |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|
|                                      | (1)                   | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)                           | (6)      |
|                                      | (Millions of Dollars) |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Dallas                               | 1,558.7               | 91.6              | 359.4              | 426.7                             | 139.1                         | 541.9    |
| Houston                              | 2,003.9               | 134.2             | 382.1              | 480.4                             | 161.7                         | 845.5    |
| Phoenix                              | 770.1                 | 51.0              | 202.2              | 146.8                             | 129.8                         | 240.3    |
| San Antonio                          | 876.2                 | 49.3              | 79.4               | 177.0                             | 352.8                         | 217.7    |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Denver                               | 1,046.1               | 69.7              | 164.0              | 261.3                             | 180.7                         | 370.4    |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                       |                   |                    |                                   |                               |          |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 6,288.8               | 343.2             | 1,882.5            | 1,256.0                           | 663.8                         | 2,143.3  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 418.4                 | 27.7              | 62.8               | 84.4                              | 127.8                         | 155.7    |
| San Diego                            | 1,122.5               | 78.3              | 229.8              | 162.8                             | 395.0                         | 256.6    |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 1,951.4               | 98.1              | 270.7              | 482.5                             | 315.3                         | 784.8    |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 1,353.8               | 72.8              | 360.7              | 315.4                             | 188.3                         | 416.6    |

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Source: Derived from Tables C-3 and C-8.

TABLE C-6

EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Group |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total          | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration<br>& Services |
|                                      | (1)            | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
| (Million Dollars)                    |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | \$ 4,009.2     | \$ 177.7          | \$1,131.8          | \$ 821.1                          | \$ 1,878.6                                  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 2,602.2        | 144.1             | 854.8              | 489.2                             | 1,114.1                                     |
| Buffalo                              | 1,863.5        | 106.7             | 787.7              | 344.9                             | 624.2                                       |
| New York Consolidated                | 27,950.8       | 1,211.1           | 7,360.9            | 5,992.1                           | 13,386.7                                    |
| Philadelphia                         | 5,410.9        | 272.1             | 1,797.6            | 1,018.1                           | 2,323.2                                     |
| Pittsburgh                           | 1,825.2        | 116.0             | 468.3              | 436.4                             | 804.5                                       |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 3,503.7        | 204.0             | 169.6              | 455.2                             | 2,675.0                                     |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 12,737.1       | 744.7             | 4,731.4            | 2,586.7                           | 4,674.4                                     |
| Cincinnati                           | 1,871.6        | 102.2             | 685.9              | 394.0                             | 689.5                                       |
| Cleveland                            | 3,424.8        | 204.2             | 1,581.3            | 624.4                             | 1,015.0                                     |
| Detroit                              | 5,853.7        | 240.5             | 2,680.1            | 1,073.7                           | 1,859.5                                     |
| Milwaukee                            | 2,411.3        | 144.1             | 1,127.2            | 428.5                             | 711.4                                       |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 1,620.4        | 112.1             | 406.5              | 385.3                             | 716.5                                       |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 2,727.2        | 183.9             | 805.7              | 569.4                             | 1,168.2                                     |
| St. Louis                            | 2,787.4        | 146.3             | 1,008.2            | 556.7                             | 1,076.2                                     |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 1,624.8        | 85.4              | 340.2              | 417.9                             | 781.2                                       |
| Miami                                | 1,174.7        | 98.9              | 151.7              | 291.4                             | 632.6                                       |
| New Orleans                          | 1,236.7        | 80.4              | 171.9              | 258.2                             | 726.2                                       |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 802.3          | 85.6              | 119.3              | 201.7                             | 395.7                                       |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 1,879.5        | 114.6             | 481.2              | 491.3                             | 792.5                                       |
| Houston                              | 2,276.1        | 160.0             | 457.4              | 539.0                             | 1,119.6                                     |
| Phoenix                              | 889.4          | 57.4              | 247.2              | 167.8                             | 417.1                                       |
| San Antonio                          | 908.7          | 52.8              | 83.1               | 184.9                             | 587.9                                       |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 1,442.8        | 114.0             | 248.3              | 352.4                             | 728.1                                       |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 9,721.6        | 556.9             | 3,305.1            | 1,849.2                           | 4,010.4                                     |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 790.3          | 72.0              | 116.6              | 163.5                             | 438.1                                       |
| San Diego                            | 1,505.6        | 117.5             | 316.6              | 217.1                             | 854.3                                       |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 2,790.0        | 154.1             | 446.2              | 674.1                             | 1,515.6                                     |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 1,868.5        | 112.5             | 583.7              | 418.3                             | 754.1                                       |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 109,510.0      | 5,971.8           | 32,665.2           | 22,402.5                          | 48,470.4                                    |

Source: Total earned personal income was obtained by multiplying per worker earned personal income by total number of workers by place of work in Central City. For sources of per worker earned personal income, and total number of workers by place of work in Central City see Tables C-3 and C-1.

TABLE C-7  
EARNED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE SMSAS, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Groups   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total             | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)               | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Million Dollars) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | \$ 6,790.5        | \$ 394.1          | \$ 2,166.5         | \$1,265.8                         | \$ 2,963.9                                  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 3,445.8           | 224.8             | 1,147.3            | 568.7                             | 1,505.0                                     |
| Buffalo                              | 2,631.6           | 192.1             | 1,150.6            | 421.2                             | 867.7                                       |
| New York Consolidated                | 33,828.1          | 1,766.4           | 10,000.8           | 6,655.0                           | 15,405.9                                    |
| Philadelphia                         | 8,837.1           | 537.6             | 3,216.3            | 1,599.0                           | 3,484.1                                     |
| Pittsburgh                           | 4,632.8           | 270.6             | 1,994.5            | 757.5                             | 1,610.2                                     |
| Washington, D. C.                    | 4,500.7           | 302.9             | 207.8              | 655.0                             | 3,335.0                                     |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 16,409.9          | 1,091.6           | 6,103.3            | 3,213.7                           | 6,001.4                                     |
| Cincinnati                           | 2,511.6           | 149.9             | 1,029.3            | 461.5                             | 870.9                                       |
| Cleveland                            | 4,324.7           | 291.7             | 1,949.6            | 778.6                             | 1,304.9                                     |
| Detroit                              | 7,994.7           | 393.5             | 3,672.8            | 1,351.3                           | 2,577.1                                     |
| Milwaukee                            | 2,817.7           | 178.0             | 1,296.5            | 476.7                             | 866.6                                       |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 2,190.3           | 157.0             | 617.6              | 451.4                             | 964.4                                       |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 3,191.1           | 242.7             | 906.0              | 694.1                             | 1,348.4                                     |
| St. Louis                            | 4,321.7           | 284.9             | 1,586.9            | 820.1                             | 1,629.8                                     |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 1,989.6           | 116.9             | 468.9              | 494.9                             | 908.8                                       |
| Miami                                | 1,696.1           | 148.4             | 186.0              | 393.6                             | 968.1                                       |
| New Orleans                          | 1,521.5           | 100.5             | 241.2              | 349.3                             | 830.5                                       |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 1,067.3           | 123.7             | 160.4              | 233.5                             | 549.6                                       |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 2,315.6           | 146.6             | 585.2              | 571.1                             | 1,012.6                                     |
| Houston                              | 2,706.8           | 180.7             | 668.5              | 569.1                             | 1,288.5                                     |
| Phoenix                              | 1,035.4           | 66.9              | 259.8              | 190.7                             | 518.0                                       |
| San Antonio                          | 953.0             | 52.8              | 88.9               | 190.3                             | 621.1                                       |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 1,864.5           | 158.3             | 352.7              | 403.6                             | 949.9                                       |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                   |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 14,658.7          | 939.1             | 5,120.8            | 2,760.6                           | 5,838.2                                     |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 1,383.7           | 116.3             | 217.0              | 247.1                             | 803.3                                       |
| San Diego                            | 1,909.0           | 169.7             | 363.7              | 282.0                             | 1,093.6                                     |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 6,241.6           | 427.3             | 1,283.0            | 1,302.5                           | 3,228.7                                     |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 2,450.0           | 165.4             | 789.4              | 501.4                             | 993.8                                       |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 150,221.1         | 9,390.4           | 47,831.2           | 28,659.0                          | 64,339.8                                    |

Source: Unpublished tabulation of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Regional Economics Division, described in Survey of Current Business, August, 1968, in an article entitled, "Metropolitan Area Incomes, 1929-66", Robert E. Graham, Jr. and Edwin J. Coleman, Washington, D.C.

TABLE C-8

EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY RESIDENCE LOCATION,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Group |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total          | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)            | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Thousands)    |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | 288            | 12                | 70                 | 54                                | 152   |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 362            | 18                | 102                | 67                                | 175   |
| Buffalo                              | 198            | 8                 | 71                 | 37                                | 82  |
| New York Consolidated                | 3,697          | 139               | 1,020              | 688                               | 1,850                                       |
| Philadelphia                         | 789            | 33                | 262                | 149                               | 345   |
| Pittsburgh                           | 222            | 11                | 58                 | 45                                | 107   |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 342            | 17                | 21                 | 48                                | 256   |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 1,629          | 62                | 570                | 287                               | 710   |
| Cincinnati                           | 190            | 10                | 56                 | 34                                | 90  |
| Cleveland                            | 338            | 12                | 138                | 55                                | 133   |
| Detroit                              | 612            | 20                | 229                | 112                               | 251   |
| Milwaukee                            | 302            | 12                | 123                | 56                                | 111   |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 199            | 9                 | 44                 | 42                                | 104   |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 338            | 15                | 84                 | 70                                | 168   |
| St. Louis                            | 294            | 10                | 92                 | 51                                | 141   |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 197            | 11                | 35                 | 43                                | 108   |
| Miami                                | 126            | 7                 | 16                 | 28                                | 75  |
| New Orleans                          | 224            | 13                | 31                 | 50                                | 130   |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 156            | 14                | 23                 | 40                                | 79  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 287            | 20                | 59                 | 66                                | 143   |
| Houston                              | 364            | 26                | 71                 | 82                                | 184   |
| Phoenix                              | 160            | 16                | 27                 | 35                                | 83  |
| San Antonio                          | 186            | 14                | 21                 | 45                                | 107   |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 196            | 11                | 35                 | 43                                | 107   |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 1,140          | 53                | 307                | 216                               | 564   |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 78             | 5                 | 14                 | 16                                | 43  |
| San Diego                            | 180            | 12                | 45                 | 33                                | 90  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 331            | 14                | 54                 | 68                                | 195   |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 230            | 11                | 55                 | 49                                | 114   |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>13,655</b>  | <b>615</b>        | <b>3,734</b>       | <b>2,608</b>                      | <b>6,698</b>                                |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Vol. I., Characteristics of the Population, Table 75, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE C-9

PERSONAL INCOME, TOTAL AND PER CAPITA, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS AND FOR CORRESPONDING 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960.

| 29 Selected Large SMSAS and Central Cities | SMSA              |            | Central City      |            |
|--|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
|  | Total             | Per Capita | Total             | Per Capita |
|  | (million dollars) | (dollars)  | (million dollars) | (dollars)  |
|  | (1)               | (2)        | (3)               | (4)        |
| <u>New England</u>                         |                   |            |                   |            |
| Boston                                     | 7,118.0           | 2,748      | 1,656.4           | 2,376      |
| <u>Midwest</u>                             |                   |            |                   |            |
| Baltimore                                  | 4,072.0           | 2,358      | 2,057.6           | 2,191      |
| Buffalo                                    | 3,294.0           | 2,520      | 1,228.1           | 2,304      |
| New York Consolidated                      | 43,782.0          | 3,087      | 24,966.4          | 2,856      |
| Philadelphia                               | 10,515.0          | 2,421      | 4,488.9           | 2,241      |
| Pittsburgh                                 | 5,670.0           | 2,357      | 1,347.2           | 2,230      |
| Washington, D. C.                          | 5,936.0           | 2,993      | 1,996.1           | 2,613      |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                         |                   |            |                   |            |
| Chicago Consolidated                       | 18,344.0          | 2,700      | 10,027.4          | 2,572      |
| Cincinnati                                 | 2,690.0           | 2,509      | 1,169.0           | 2,324      |
| Cleveland                                  | 5,007.0           | 2,786      | 2,090.6           | 2,387      |
| Detroit                                    | 9,666.0           | 2,568      | 4,015.2           | 2,404      |
| Milwaukee                                  | 3,185.0           | 2,668      | 1,922.7           | 2,595      |
| <u>Plains</u>                              |                   |            |                   |            |
| Kansas City                                | 2,751.0           | 2,645      | 1,229.7           | 2,583      |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                       | 3,897.0           | 2,630      | 2,113.1           | 2,655      |
| St. Louis                                  | 5,346.0           | 2,594      | 1,722.9           | 2,297      |
| <u>Southeast</u>                           |                   |            |                   |            |
| Atlanta                                    | 2,322.0           | 2,283      | 1,004.4           | 2,063      |
| Miami                                      | 2,166.0           | 2,317      | 620.7             | 2,126      |
| New Orleans                                | 1,776.0           | 2,046      | 1,227.1           | 1,954      |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                       | 1,568.0           | 2,031      | 929.2             | 2,038      |
| <u>Southwest</u>                           |                   |            |                   |            |
| Dallas                                     | 2,728.0           | 2,517      | 1,774.5           | 2,609      |
| Houston                                    | 2,993.0           | 2,408      | 2,209.3           | 2,355      |
| Phoenix                                    | 1,480.0           | 2,229      | 1,057.6           | 2,409      |
| San Antonio                                | 1,246.0           | 1,814      | 1,067.8           | 1,816      |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                      |                   |            |                   |            |
| Denver                                     | 2,453.0           | 2,640      | 1,319.0           | 2,670      |
| <u>Far West</u>                            |                   |            |                   |            |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach                     | 20,019.0          | 2,968      | 8,419.3           | 2,982      |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario           | 1,819.0           | 2,246      | 569.8             | 2,555      |
| San Diego                                  | 2,690.0           | 2,604      | 1,517.5           | 2,648      |
| San Francisco-Oakland                      | 8,332.0           | 2,994      | 3,295.4           | 2,974      |
| Seattle-Everett                            | 2,930.0           | 2,647      | 1,547.1           | 2,777      |
| <b>Total</b>                               | 185,795.0         | 2,715      | 88,590.0          | 2,581      |

Source:

- Columns 1: U. S. Census of Population, 1960. Money income adjusted to 1960.  
 See Irving Silver, op. cit.  
 2: Obtained by dividing total personal income by total number of persons.  
 3: Mean household income was obtained from source of Column 1 from which total income was computed by multiplying by the number of households.  
 4: Obtained by dividing total personal income by total number of persons.

TABLE C-10

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY WORK LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 4.0               | 25.5               | 18.4                              | 52.1  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 5.1               | 30.4               | 18.2                              | 46.3  |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 4.6               | 37.2               | 18.5                              | 39.7  |
| New York Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 3.9               | 28.4               | 18.0                              | 49.7  |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 34.4               | 18.1                              | 43.4  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 29.0               | 19.8                              | 45.9  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 7.6                | 13.4                              | 73.5  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 36.2               | 17.1                              | 42.5  |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 33.3               | 18.0                              | 43.7  |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 3.9               | 41.7               | 16.5                              | 38.0  |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 3.6               | 40.8               | 17.7                              | 37.9  |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 4.3               | 41.2               | 18.3                              | 36.1  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 26.6               | 21.5                              | 47.1  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 27.5               | 20.5                              | 46.9  |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 3.8               | 34.0               | 17.6                              | 44.5  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 20.6               | 21.5                              | 51.9  |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 12.9               | 22.1                              | 58.6  |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 14.8               | 22.0                              | 57.2  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 9.5               | 15.8               | 25.8                              | 48.9  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 7.2               | 22.8               | 22.0                              | 48.0  |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 7.5               | 20.6               | 22.3                              | 49.6  |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 9.7               | 17.8               | 21.6                              | 50.8  |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 7.7               | 11.3               | 24.2                              | 56.7  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 19.6               | 21.5                              | 52.2  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 4.9               | 31.0               | 18.3                              | 45.8  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 100.0                     | 8.8               | 17.6               | 20.9                              | 52.7  |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 7.6               | 26.1               | 18.5                              | 47.9  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 4.7               | 18.9               | 20.1                              | 56.4  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 5.4               | 28.4               | 20.8                              | 45.4  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 29.0               | 18.6                              | 47.6  |

Source: Computed from Table C-1.

TABLE C-11

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY BY SMSA WORK  
LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 28.7               | 18.7                              | 47.7  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 30.2               | 17.7                              | 46.0  |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 38.0               | 17.9                              | 38.4  |
| New York Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 4.6               | 28.5               | 18.4                              | 48.5  |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 35.7               | 17.7                              | 41.5  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 37.0               | 17.9                              | 39.9  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 6.2               | 7.6                | 15.0                              | 71.2  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 100.0                     | 4.7               | 35.3               | 17.8                              | 42.2  |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 32.9               | 18.8                              | 42.7  |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 4.3               | 39.4               | 17.7                              | 38.6  |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 40.7               | 18.0                              | 37.2  |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 40.6               | 18.3                              | 36.7  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 24.6               | 20.9                              | 49.6  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 26.0               | 21.2                              | 47.0  |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 33.0               | 17.9                              | 44.2  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 6.6               | 22.0               | 21.3                              | 50.1  |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 11.4               | 22.2                              | 59.7  |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 6.6               | 15.8               | 22.1                              | 55.4  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 10.2              | 15.2               | 24.2                              | 50.4  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 7.2               | 22.2               | 21.9                              | 48.6  |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 7.4               | 21.7               | 21.7                              | 49.1  |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 9.0               | 15.4               | 20.5                              | 53.8  |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 7.3               | 11.2               | 23.9                              | 57.6  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 7.1               | 19.0               | 21.2                              | 52.7  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 30.6               | 18.6                              | 45.2  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 100.0                     | 7.8               | 16.7               | 18.9                              | 56.7  |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 8.3               | 23.1               | 18.9                              | 49.7  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 21.0               | 19.1                              | 54.3  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 27.9               | 20.2                              | 46.0  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 29.2               | 18.7                              | 46.7  |

Source: Computed from Table C-2.

TABLE C-12

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME, BY INDUSTRY,  
BY CENTRAL CITY, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 4.4               | 28.2               | 20.5                              | 46.9  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 32.8               | 18.8                              | 42.8  |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 42.3               | 18.5                              | 33.5  |
| New York Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 4.3               | 26.3               | 21.4                              | 47.9  |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 33.2               | 18.8                              | 42.9  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 25.7               | 23.9                              | 44.1  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 4.8                | 13.0                              | 76.3  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 37.1               | 20.3                              | 36.7  |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 36.6               | 21.1                              | 36.8  |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 46.2               | 18.2                              | 29.6  |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 4.1               | 45.8               | 18.3                              | 31.8  |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 46.7               | 17.8                              | 29.5  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 6.9               | 25.1               | 23.8                              | 44.2  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 29.5               | 20.9                              | 42.8  |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 36.2               | 20.0                              | 38.6  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 20.9               | 25.7                              | 48.1  |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 8.4               | 12.9               | 24.8                              | 53.9  |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 6.5               | 13.9               | 20.9                              | 58.7  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 10.7              | 14.9               | 25.1                              | 49.3  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 25.6               | 26.1                              | 42.2  |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 7.0               | 20.1               | 23.7                              | 49.2  |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 6.5               | 27.8               | 18.9                              | 46.9  |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 9.1                | 20.3                              | 64.7  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 7.9               | 17.2               | 24.4                              | 50.5  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 5.7               | 34.0               | 19.0                              | 41.3  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 100.0                     | 9.1               | 14.8               | 20.7                              | 55.4  |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 7.8               | 21.0               | 14.4                              | 56.7  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 16.0               | 24.2                              | 54.3  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 31.2               | 22.4                              | 40.4  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 29.8               | 20.5                              | 44.3  |

Source: Computed from Table C-6.



TABLE C-13

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY,  
BY SMSA, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1959

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|                                      | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Service |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)  |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 31.9               | 18.6                              | 43.6                                       |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 6.5               | 33.3               | 16.5                              | 43.7                                       |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 7.3               | 43.7               | 16.0                              | 33.0                                       |
| New York Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 5.2               | 29.6               | 19.7                              | 45.5                                       |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 6.1               | 36.4               | 18.1                              | 39.4                                       |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 43.1               | 16.4                              | 34.8                                       |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 4.6                | 14.6                              | 74.1                                       |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 37.2               | 19.6                              | 36.6                                       |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 6.0               | 41.0               | 18.4                              | 34.7                                       |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 45.1               | 18.0                              | 30.2                                       |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 4.9               | 45.9               | 16.9                              | 32.2                                       |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 6.3               | 46.0               | 16.9                              | 30.8                                       |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 7.2               | 28.2               | 20.6                              | 44.0                                       |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 7.6               | 28.4               | 21.8                              | 42.3                                       |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 6.6               | 36.7               | 19.0                              | 37.7                                       |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 5.9               | 23.6               | 24.9                              | 45.7                                       |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 8.7               | 11.0               | 23.2                              | 57.1                                       |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 6.6               | 15.9               | 23.0                              | 54.6                                       |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 11.6              | 15.0               | 21.9                              | 51.5                                       |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 6.3               | 25.3               | 24.7                              | 43.7                                       |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 24.7               | 21.0                              | 47.6                                       |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 6.5               | 25.1               | 18.4                              | 50.0                                       |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 5.5               | 9.3                | 20.1                              | 65.2                                       |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 8.5               | 18.9               | 21.6                              | 50.9                                       |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                    |                                   |  |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 34.9               | 18.8                              | 39.8                                       |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 100.0                     | 8.4               | 15.7               | 17.9                              | 58.1                                       |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 8.9               | 19.1               | 14.8                              | 57.3                                       |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 6.8               | 20.6               | 20.9                              | 51.7                                       |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 6.8               | 32.2               | 20.5                              | 40.6                                       |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 6.3               | 31.8               | 19.1                              | 42.8                                       |

Source: Computed from Table C-7.

TABLE C-14

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY, BY CENTRAL CITY  
RESIDENCE LOCATION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Industry Groups           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
|                                      | Total                     | Construc-<br>tion | Manufac-<br>turing | Wholesale<br>&<br>Retail<br>Trade | Public<br>Adminis-<br>tration &<br>Services |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)                | (4)                               | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 24.3               | 18.7                              | 52.8  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 28.2               | 18.5                              | 48.3  |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 4.0               | 35.9               | 18.7                              | 41.4  |
| New York Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 3.8               | 27.6               | 18.6                              | 50.0  |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 33.2               | 18.9                              | 43.7  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 26.1               | 20.3                              | 48.2  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 5.0               | 6.1                | 14.0                              | 74.9  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 100.0                     | 3.8               | 35.0               | 17.6                              | 43.6  |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 5.3               | 29.5               | 17.9                              | 47.4  |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 3.6               | 40.8               | 16.3                              | 39.3  |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 3.3               | 37.4               | 18.3                              | 41.0  |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 4.0               | 40.7               | 18.5                              | 36.8  |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 22.1               | 21.1                              | 52.3  |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 4.4               | 24.9               | 20.7                              | 49.7  |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 3.4               | 31.3               | 17.3                              | 48.0  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 5.6               | 17.8               | 21.8                              | 54.8  |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 5.6               | 12.7               | 22.2                              | 59.5  |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 5.8               | 13.8               | 22.3                              | 58.0  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 9.0               | 14.7               | 25.6                              | 50.6  |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 7.0               | 20.6               | 23.0                              | 49.8  |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 7.1               | 19.5               | 22.5                              | 50.5  |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 10.0              | 16.9               | 21.9                              | 51.9  |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 7.5               | 11.3               | 24.2                              | 57.5  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 5.6               | 17.9               | 21.9                              | 54.6  |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                    |                                   |   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 4.6               | 26.9               | 18.9                              | 49.5  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 100.0                     | 6.4               | 17.9               | 20.5                              | 55.1  |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 6.7               | 25.0               | 18.3                              | 50.0  |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 4.2               | 16.3               | 20.5                              | 58.9  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 4.8               | 23.9               | 21.3                              | 49.6  |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 4.5               | 27.3               | 19.1                              | 49.1  |

Source: Computed from Table C-8.

TABLE C-15

POPULATION BY AGE COMPOSITION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Age Composition |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Total           | Under<br>18 Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|                                      | (1)             | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|                                      | (Thousands)     |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                               | 697             | 200               | 251               | 161               | 86                   |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                            | 939             | 316               | 332               | 206               | 85                   |
| Buffalo                              | 533             | 165               | 182               | 125               | 62                   |
| New York Consolidated                | 8,743           | 2,463             | 3,140             | 2,233             | 907                  |
| Philadelphia                         | 2,003           | 616               | 706               | 472               | 209                  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 604             | 184               | 209               | 144               | 68                   |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 764             | 220               | 299               | 176               | 69                   |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 3,898           | 1,236             | 1,393             | 901               | 369                  |
| Cincinnati                           | 503             | 161               | 171               | 111               | 59                   |
| Cleveland                            | 876             | 286               | 320               | 184               | 87                   |
| Detroit                              | 1,670           | 547               | 567               | 398               | 158                  |
| Milwaukee                            | 741             | 246               | 265               | 159               | 71                   |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                          | 476             | 147               | 165               | 109               | 55                   |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 796             | 241               | 272               | 180               | 102                  |
| St. Louis                            | 750             | 232               | 245               | 181               | 92                   |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                              | 487             | 161               | 185               | 103               | 39                   |
| Miami                                | 292             | 73                | 105               | 77                | 37                   |
| New Orleans                          | 628             | 219               | 217               | 137               | 54                   |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 456             | 133               | 139               | 103               | 80                   |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                               | 680             | 240               | 257               | 135               | 47                   |
| Houston                              | 938             | 351               | 365               | 169               | 53                   |
| Phoenix                              | 439             | 166               | 155               | 84                | 34                   |
| San Antonio                          | 588             | 240               | 205               | 101               | 42                   |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                               | 494             | 162               | 176               | 103               | 53                   |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                 |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 2,823           | 851               | 1,050             | 625               | 297                  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 223             | 82                | 79                | 41                | 21                   |
| San Diego                            | 573             | 188               | 246               | 96                | 43                   |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 1,108           | 288               | 390               | 290               | 140                  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 599             | 181               | 208               | 138               | 72                   |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 34,321          | 10,595            | 12,293            | 7,942             | 3,491                |

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1960: Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Table 20. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE C-16

POPULATION BY AGE COMPOSITION, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large SMSAS          | Age Composition |                |                |                |                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                                  | Total           | Under 18 Years | 18 to 44 Years | 45 to 64 Years | 65 Years and Over |
|                                  | (1)             | (2)            | (3)            | (4)            | (5)               |
|                                  | (Thousands)     |                |                |                |                   |
| <u>New England</u>               |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Boston                           | 2,590           | 840            | 899            | 574            | 277               |
| <u>Mideast</u>                   |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Baltimore                        | 1,727           | 607            | 646            | 345            | 129               |
| Buffalo                          | 1,307           | 454            | 463            | 275            | 116               |
| New York Consolidated            | 14,183          | 4,297          | 5,095          | 3,448          | 1,343             |
| Philadelphia                     | 4,344           | 1,445          | 1,576          | 932            | 390               |
| Pittsburgh                       | 2,406           | 807            | 854            | 523            | 223               |
| Washington, D.C.                 | 1,983           | 695            | 788            | 383            | 116               |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>               |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Chicago Consolidated             | 6,794           | 2,314          | 2,455          | 1,465          | 560               |
| Cincinnati                       | 1,072           | 374            | 372            | 224            | 102               |
| Cleveland                        | 1,797           | 611            | 648            | 381            | 157               |
| Detroit                          | 3,765           | 1,386          | 1,359          | 754            | 265               |
| Milwaukee                        | 1,194           | 415            | 424            | 251            | 104               |
| <u>Plains</u>                    |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Kansas City                      | 1,040           | 362            | 373            | 210            | 95                |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul             | 1,482           | 544            | 523            | 283            | 132               |
| St. Louis                        | 2,061           | 721            | 711            | 442            | 188               |
| <u>Southeast</u>                 |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Atlanta                          | 1,017           | 371            | 395            | 185            | 66                |
| Miami                            | 935             | 291            | 341            | 212            | 92                |
| New Orleans                      | 868             | 321            | 311            | 173            | 63                |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg             | 772             | 229            | 238            | 176            | 130               |
| <u>Southwest</u>                 |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Dallas                           | 1,084           | 391            | 413            | 205            | 76                |
| Houston                          | 1,243           | 473            | 481            | 225            | 64                |
| Phoenix                          | 664             | 256            | 243            | 120            | 46                |
| San Antonio                      | 687             | 275            | 251            | 115            | 46                |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>            |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Denver                           | 929             | 339            | 349            | 166            | 76                |
| <u>Far West</u>                  |                 |                |                |                |                   |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach           | 6,746           | 2,264          | 2,529          | 1,361          | 592               |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario | 810             | 293            | 288            | 151            | 77                |
| San Diego                        | 1,033           | 370            | 418            | 171            | 74                |
| San Francisco-Oakland            | 2,783           | 904            | 1,034          | 600            | 246               |
| Seattle-Everett                  | 1,107           | 386            | 397            | 219            | 105               |
| <u>Total</u>                     | 68,422          | 23,033         | 24,871         | 14,568         | 5,950             |

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1960: Census of Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, U.S. Summary, Table 96, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.

TABLE C-17

HOUSEHOLDS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE  
CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Age of Head   |                   |                   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Total         | Under 45<br>Years | 45 To 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|                                      | (1)           | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|                                      | (Thousands)   |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                               | 225           | 97                | 77                | 50                   |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                            | 276           | 134               | 97                | 45                   |
| Buffalo                              | 169           | 76                | 59                | 34                   |
| New York Consolidated 1)             | 2,825         | 1,211             | 1,113             | 501                  |
| Philadelphia                         | 616           | 280               | 223               | 112                  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 188           | 81                | 69                | 38                   |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 252           | 128               | 87                | 37                   |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated 2)              | 1,241         | 590               | 447               | 204                  |
| Cincinnati                           | 162           | 75                | 53                | 34                   |
| Cleveland                            | 270           | 136               | 86                | 48                   |
| Detroit                              | 515           | 229               | 198               | 88                   |
| Milwaukee                            | 231           | 115               | 77                | 39                   |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                          | 166           | 79                | 54                | 33                   |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 265           | 119               | 88                | 58                   |
| St. Louis                            | 249           | 109               | 88                | 52                   |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                              | 146           | 75                | 49                | 22                   |
| Miami                                | 108           | 47                | 39                | 22                   |
| New Orleans                          | 190           | 92                | 67                | 31                   |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 159           | 63                | 48                | 47                   |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                               | 213           | 118               | 68                | 27                   |
| Houston                              | 283           | 167               | 86                | 30                   |
| Phoenix                              | 132           | 71                | 42                | 19                   |
| San Antonio                          | 161           | 89                | 48                | 24                   |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                               | 166           | 81                | 51                | 33                   |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |               |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 1,002         | 490               | 328               | 184                  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 70            |                   |                   |                      |
| San Diego                            | 175           | 100               | 48                | 27                   |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 426           | 178               | 159               | 89                   |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 201           | 93                | 64                | 43                   |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>11,012</b> | <b>5,126</b>      | <b>3,915</b>      | <b>1,971</b>         |

1) The figures refer to total of New York, Jersey City, Newark and Patterson only. Total including Clifton and Passaic is 2867.

2) The figures refer to Chicago, Gary and Hammond only. The total including East Chicago is 1257.

Source: 1960: Census of Housing, Volume II, "Metropolitan Housing," SMSA Tables, B7, C7, D7, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE C-18

HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960.

| Selected 29 Large<br>SMSAS           | Age of Head |                   |                   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Total       | Under 45<br>Years | 45 To 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>And Over |
|                                      | (1)         | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|                                      | (Thousands) |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                               | 770         | 319               | 300               | 150                  |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                            | 485         | 239               | 181               | 65                   |
| Buffalo                              | 387         | 177               | 148               | 62                   |
| New York Consolidated                | 4,519       | 1,918             | 1,864             | 735                  |
| Philadelphia                         | 1,267       | 572               | 491               | 202                  |
| Pittsburgh                           | 710         | 311               | 277               | 122                  |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 591         | 317               | 211               | 62                   |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 2,058       | 960               | 793               | 304                  |
| Cincinnati                           | 326         | 148               | 122               | 57                   |
| Cleveland                            | 538         | 251               | 202               | 85                   |
| Detroit                              | 1,081       | 530               | 407               | 143                  |
| Milwaukee                            | 357         | 167               | 134               | 56                   |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                          | 331         | 159               | 117               | 55                   |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 441         | 211               | 155               | 75                   |
| St. Louis                            | 625         | 282               | 239               | 103                  |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                              | 291         | 156               | 99                | 36                   |
| Miami                                | 308         | 140               | 115               | 53                   |
| New Orleans                          | 253         | 123               | 95                | 35                   |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 265         | 95                | 91                | 79                   |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                               | 331         | 173               | 114               | 44                   |
| Houston                              | 368         | 203               | 127               | 37                   |
| Phoenix                              | 191         | 98                | 66                | 27                   |
| San Antonio                          | 182         | 93                | 62                | 27                   |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                               | 286         | 147               | 93                | 46                   |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |             |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 2,216       | 1,092             | 770               | 353                  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 245         | 117               | 81                | 47                   |
| San Diego                            | 305         | 166               | 95                | 44                   |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 923         | 432               | 342               | 149                  |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 360         | 169               | 125               | 65                   |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 21,010      | 9,770             | 7,920             | 3,320                |

- Source:** (1) Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1960: Census of Population, Volume I, "Characteristics of the Population," Part 1, U.S. Summary, Table 106, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1963.
- (2) Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1960: Census of Housing, Volume II, "Metropolitan Housing," SMSA Table 7, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

TABLE C-19

HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, FOR 29 SELECTED  
LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         | Total  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|                                      | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>To<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>To<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>And<br>Over |        |
|                                      | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)    |
|                                      | (Thousands)      |                          |                           |                         |        |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Boston                               | 58               | 66                       | 75                        | 26                      | 225    |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Baltimore                            | 67               | 84                       | 86                        | 39                      | 276    |
| Buffalo                              | 43               | 54                       | 55                        | 17                      | 169    |
| New York Consolidated 1)             | 560              | 734                      | 997                       | 534                     | 2,825  |
| Philadelphia                         | 152              | 194                      | 197                       | 72                      | 616    |
| Pittsburgh                           | 49               | 59                       | 57                        | 24                      | 188    |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 54               | 80                       | 74                        | 44                      | 252    |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Chicago Consolidated 2)              | 269              | 367                      | 421                       | 185                     | 1,242  |
| Cincinnati                           | 45               | 48                       | 47                        | 22                      | 162    |
| Cleveland                            | 64               | 79                       | 101                       | 27                      | 270    |
| Detroit                              | 128              | 143                      | 167                       | 77                      | 515    |
| Milwaukee                            | 44               | 65                       | 92                        | 31                      | 231    |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Kansas City                          | 43               | 49                       | 52                        | 22                      | 166    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 60               | 74                       | 92                        | 38                      | 265    |
| St. Louis                            | 72               | 76                       | 77                        | 24                      | 249    |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Atlanta                              | 43               | 44                       | 37                        | 22                      | 146    |
| Miami                                | 39               | 36                       | 23                        | 10                      | 108    |
| New Orleans                          | 61               | 58                       | 49                        | 23                      | 190    |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 57               | 49                       | 38                        | 16                      | 159    |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Dallas                               | 47               | 58                       | 69                        | 39                      | 213    |
| Houston                              | 67               | 79                       | 90                        | 47                      | 283    |
| Phoenix                              | 30               | 36                       | 45                        | 20                      | 132    |
| San Antonio                          | 47               | 52                       | 46                        | 16                      | 161    |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Denver                               | 39               | 46                       | 54                        | 27                      | 166    |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 241              | 250                      | 327                       | 183                     | 1,002  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario |                  |                          |                           |                         | 70     |
| San Diego                            | 36               | 44                       | 63                        | 31                      | 175    |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 108              | 118                      | 130                       | 69                      | 426    |
| Seattle-Everett 3)                   | 50               | 56                       | 65                        | 30                      | 201    |
| <b>Total</b>                         | 2,573            | 3,097                    | 3,628                     | 1,715                   | 11,013 |

1) The figures refer to New York, Jersey City, Newark, and Patterson only. The total including Clifton and Passaic is 2867. 2) The figures refer to Chicago, Gary and Hammond only. The total including East Chicago is 1257. 3) The figures refer to only Seattle.

Source: Special tabulation of the MIT Lab. for Environmental Studies, based on U.S. Census of Population, 1960. Money income adjusted to U.S. Office of Business Economics personal income concept. See Irving Silver, Urban Population, Households and Housing: Postwar Characteristics and Growth; Perspectives to 1985, MIT, Dept. of City & Regional Planning, Cambridge, Mass., 1968.

TABLE C-20

## HOUSEHOLDS, BY INCOME CLASS, FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS | Income Class     |                          |                           |                         | Total  |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------|
|                            | Under<br>\$4,000 | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |        |
|                            | (1)              | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)    |
|                            | (Thousands)      |                          |                           |                         |        |
| <u>New England</u>         |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Boston                     | 158              | 250                      | 252                       | 110                     | 770    |
| <u>Mideast</u>             |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Baltimore                  | 106              | 166                      | 154                       | 59                      | 485    |
| Buffalo                    | 78               | 130                      | 133                       | 45                      | 386    |
| New York Consolidated      | 962              | 1,437                    | 1,436                     | 684                     | 4,519  |
| Philadelphia               | 268              | 421                      | 410                       | 167                     | 1,267  |
| Pittsburgh                 | 159              | 259                      | 215                       | 77                      | 710    |
| Washington, D.C.           | 101              | 170                      | 206                       | 114                     | 591    |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>         |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Chicago Consolidated       | 380              | 583                      | 761                       | 335                     | 2,058  |
| Cincinnati                 | 80               | 104                      | 101                       | 41                      | 326    |
| Cleveland                  | 100              | 159                      | 199                       | 80                      | 538    |
| Detroit                    | 215              | 318                      | 390                       | 157                     | 1,080  |
| Milwaukee                  | 63               | 107                      | 139                       | 49                      | 357    |
| <u>Plains</u>              |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Kansas City                | 79               | 110                      | 104                       | 38                      | 331    |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul       | 87               | 138                      | 158                       | 58                      | 441    |
| St. Louis                  | 149              | 203                      | 200                       | 73                      | 625    |
| <u>Southeast</u>           |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Atlanta                    | 80               | 94                       | 82                        | 35                      | 291    |
| Miami                      | 102              | 104                      | 73                        | 29                      | 308    |
| New Orleans                | 86               | 85                       | 59                        | 24                      | 253    |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg       | 108              | 89                       | 46                        | 21                      | 265    |
| <u>Southwest</u>           |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Dallas                     | 88               | 107                      | 93                        | 42                      | 330    |
| Houston                    | 95               | 117                      | 109                       | 46                      | 367    |
| Phoenix                    | 52               | 62                       | 55                        | 21                      | 191    |
| San Antonio                | 63               | 66                       | 38                        | 15                      | 182    |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>      |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Denver                     | 65               | 92                       | 93                        | 36                      | 286    |
| <u>Far West</u>            |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach     | 499              | 628                      | 754                       | 335                     | 2,216  |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-  |                  |                          |                           |                         |        |
| Ontario                    | 68               | 82                       | 72                        | 24                      | 245    |
| San Diego                  | 71               | 93                       | 101                       | 41                      | 305    |
| San Francisco-Oakland      | 205              | 269                      | 313                       | 136                     | 923    |
| Seattle-Everett            | 81               | 109                      | 122                       | 49                      | 360    |
| <u>Total</u>               | 4,647            | 6,551                    | 6,867                     | 2,941                   | 21,006 |

Source: See Table C-19



TABLE C-21

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, BY AGE FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities | Age Composition           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                     | Total                     | Under 18<br>Years | 18 to 44<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|                                     | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)               | (5)                  |
|                                     | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                  |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                              | 100.0                     | 28.7              | 36.0              | 23.1              | 12.3                 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                      |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                           | 100.0                     | 33.7              | 35.4              | 21.9              | 9.1                  |
| Buffalo                             | 100.0                     | 31.0              | 34.1              | 23.5              | 11.6                 |
| New York Consolidated               | 100.0                     | 28.2              | 35.9              | 25.5              | 10.4                 |
| Philadelphia                        | 100.0                     | 30.8              | 35.2              | 23.6              | 10.4                 |
| Pittsburgh                          | 100.0                     | 30.5              | 34.6              | 23.8              | 11.3                 |
| Washington, D.C.                    | 100.0                     | 28.8              | 39.1              | 23.0              | 9.0                  |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                  |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated                | 100.0                     | 31.7              | 35.7              | 23.1              | 9.5                  |
| Cincinnati                          | 100.0                     | 32.0              | 34.0              | 22.1              | 11.7                 |
| Cleveland                           | 100.0                     | 32.6              | 36.5              | 21.0              | 9.9                  |
| Detroit                             | 100.0                     | 32.8              | 34.0              | 23.8              | 9.5                  |
| Milwaukee                           | 100.0                     | 33.2              | 35.8              | 21.5              | 9.6                  |
| <u>Plains</u>                       |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                         | 100.0                     | 30.9              | 34.7              | 22.9              | 11.6                 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                | 100.0                     | 30.3              | 34.2              | 22.6              | 12.8                 |
| St. Louis                           | 100.0                     | 30.9              | 32.7              | 24.1              | 12.3                 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                    |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                             | 100.0                     | 33.1              | 38.0              | 21.0              | 8.0                  |
| Miami                               | 100.0                     | 25.0              | 36.0              | 26.4              | 12.7                 |
| New Orleans                         | 100.0                     | 34.9              | 34.6              | 21.8              | 8.6                  |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                | 100.0                     | 29.2              | 30.5              | 22.6              | 17.5                 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                    |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                              | 100.0                     | 35.3              | 37.8              | 19.9              | 6.9                  |
| Houston                             | 100.0                     | 37.4              | 38.9              | 18.0              | 5.7                  |
| Phoenix                             | 100.0                     | 37.8              | 35.3              | 19.1              | 7.7                  |
| San Antonio                         | 100.0                     | 40.8              | 34.9              | 17.2              | 7.1                  |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>               |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                              | 100.0                     | 32.8              | 35.6              | 20.9              | 10.7                 |
| <u>Far West</u>                     |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach              | 100.0                     | 30.1              | 37.2              | 22.1              | 10.5                 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-           |                           |                   |                   |                   |                      |
| Ontario                             | 100.0                     | 36.8              | 35.4              | 18.4              | 9.4                  |
| San Diego                           | 100.0                     | 32.8              | 42.9              | 16.8              | 7.5                  |
| San Francisco-Oakland               | 100.0                     | 26.0              | 35.2              | 26.2              | 12.6                 |
| Seattle-Everett                     | 100.0                     | 30.2              | 34.7              | 23.0              | 12.0                 |
| <u>Total</u>                        | 100.0                     | 30.9              | 35.8              | 23.1              | 10.2                 |

Source: Computed from Table C-15.

TABLE C-22

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, BY AGE,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS | Age Composition           |              |              |              |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                            | Total                     | Under 18     | 18 to 44     | 45 to 64     | 65 Years        |
|                            | (1)                       | Years<br>(2) | Years<br>(3) | Years<br>(4) | and Over<br>(5) |
|                            | (Percentage Distribution) |              |              |              |                 |
| <u>New England</u>         |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Boston                     | 100.0                     | 32.4         | 34.7         | 22.2         | 10.7            |
| <u>Mideast</u>             |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Baltimore                  | 100.0                     | 35.1         | 37.4         | 20.0         | 7.5             |
| Buffalo                    | 100.0                     | 34.7         | 35.4         | 21.0         | 8.9             |
| New York Consolidated      | 100.0                     | 30.3         | 35.9         | 24.3         | 9.5             |
| Philadelphia               | 100.0                     | 33.3         | 36.3         | 21.5         | 8.9             |
| Pittsburgh                 | 100.0                     | 33.5         | 35.5         | 21.7         | 9.3             |
| Washington, D.C.           | 100.0                     | 35.1         | 39.7         | 19.3         | 5.9             |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>         |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Chicago Consolidated       | 100.0                     | 34.1         | 36.1         | 21.6         | 8.2             |
| Cincinnati                 | 100.0                     | 34.9         | 34.7         | 20.9         | 9.5             |
| Cleveland                  | 100.0                     | 34.0         | 36.1         | 21.2         | 8.7             |
| Detroit                    | 100.0                     | 36.8         | 36.1         | 20.0         | 7.1             |
| Milwaukee                  | 100.0                     | 34.8         | 35.5         | 21.0         | 8.7             |
| <u>Plains</u>              |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Kansas City                | 100.0                     | 34.8         | 35.9         | 20.2         | 9.1             |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul       | 100.0                     | 36.7         | 35.3         | 19.1         | 8.9             |
| St. Louis                  | 100.0                     | 35.0         | 34.5         | 21.4         | 9.1             |
| <u>Southeast</u>           |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Atlanta                    | 100.0                     | 36.5         | 38.8         | 18.2         | 6.5             |
| Miami                      | 100.0                     | 31.1         | 36.5         | 22.7         | 9.8             |
| New Orleans                | 100.0                     | 37.0         | 35.8         | 19.9         | 7.3             |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg       | 100.0                     | 29.7         | 30.8         | 22.8         | 16.8            |
| <u>Southwest</u>           |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Dallas                     | 100.0                     | 36.1         | 38.1         | 18.9         | 7.0             |
| Houston                    | 100.0                     | 38.1         | 38.7         | 18.1         | 5.1             |
| Phoenix                    | 100.0                     | 38.6         | 36.6         | 18.1         | 6.9             |
| San Antonio                | 100.0                     | 40.0         | 36.5         | 16.7         | 6.7             |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>      |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Denver                     | 100.0                     | 36.5         | 37.6         | 17.9         | 8.2             |
| <u>Far West</u>            |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach     | 100.0                     | 33.6         | 37.5         | 20.2         | 8.8             |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-  |                           |              |              |              |                 |
| Ontario                    | 100.0                     | 36.2         | 35.6         | 18.6         | 9.5             |
| San Diego                  | 100.0                     | 35.8         | 40.5         | 16.6         | 7.2             |
| San Francisco-Oakland      | 100.0                     | 32.5         | 37.2         | 21.6         | 8.8             |
| Seattle-Everett            | 100.0                     | 34.9         | 35.9         | 19.8         | 9.5             |
| <u>Total</u>               | 100.0                     | 33.7         | 36.3         | 21.3         | 8.7             |

Source: Computed from Table C-16.

TABLE C-23

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR  
29 SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Age of Head               |                   |                   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                                      | Total                     | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                               | 100.0                     | 43.1              | 34.2              | 22.2                 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                            | 100.0                     | 48.6              | 35.1              | 16.3                 |
| Buffalo                              | 100.0                     | 45.0              | 35.0              | 20.1                 |
| New York Consolidated 1)             | 100.0                     | 42.9              | 39.4              | 17.7                 |
| Philadelphia                         | 100.0                     | 45.5              | 36.2              | 18.2                 |
| Pittsburgh                           | 100.0                     | 43.1              | 36.7              | 20.2                 |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 100.0                     | 50.8              | 34.5              | 14.7                 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated 2)              | 100.0                     | 47.5              | 36.0              | 16.4                 |
| Cincinnati                           | 100.0                     | 46.3              | 32.7              | 21.0                 |
| Cleveland                            | 100.0                     | 50.4              | 31.9              | 17.8                 |
| Detroit                              | 100.0                     | 44.5              | 38.4              | 17.1                 |
| Milwaukee                            | 100.0                     | 49.8              | 33.3              | 16.9                 |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                          | 100.0                     | 47.6              | 32.5              | 19.9                 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 100.0                     | 44.9              | 33.2              | 21.9                 |
| St. Louis                            | 100.0                     | 43.8              | 35.3              | 20.9                 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                              | 100.0                     | 51.4              | 33.6              | 15.1                 |
| Miami                                | 100.0                     | 43.5              | 36.1              | 20.4                 |
| New Orleans                          | 100.0                     | 48.4              | 35.3              | 16.3                 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 100.0                     | 39.6              | 30.2              | 29.6                 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                               | 100.0                     | 55.4              | 31.9              | 12.7                 |
| Houston                              | 100.0                     | 59.0              | 30.4              | 10.6                 |
| Phoenix                              | 100.0                     | 53.8              | 31.8              | 14.4                 |
| San Antonio                          | 100.0                     | 55.3              | 29.8              | 14.9                 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                               | 100.0                     | 48.8              | 30.7              | 19.9                 |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 100.0                     | 48.9              | 32.7              | 18.4                 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| San Diego                            | 100.0                     | 57.2              | 27.4              | 15.4                 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 100.0                     | 41.8              | 37.3              | 20.9                 |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 100.0                     | 46.3              | 31.8              | 21.4                 |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 100.0                     | 46.5              | 35.6              | 17.9                 |

1) Refer to total of New York, Jersey City, Newark, and Patterson only.  
2) Refer to total of Chicago, Gary and Hammond only.

Source: Computed from Table C-17.

TABLE C-24

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF HEAD,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS | Age of Head               |                   |                   |                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
|                            | Total                     | Under 45<br>Years | 45 to 64<br>Years | 65 Years<br>and Over |
|                            | (1)                       | (2)               | (3)               | (4)                  |
|                            | (Percentage Distribution) |                   |                   |                      |
| <u>New England</u>         |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Boston                     | 100.0                     | 41.4              | 39.0              | 19.5                 |
| <u>Mideast</u>             |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Baltimore                  | 100.0                     | 49.3              | 37.3              | 13.4                 |
| Buffalo                    | 100.0                     | 45.7              | 38.2              | 16.0                 |
| New York Consolidated      | 100.0                     | 42.4              | 41.2              | 16.3                 |
| Philadelphia               | 100.0                     | 45.1              | 38.8              | 15.9                 |
| Pittsburgh                 | 100.0                     | 43.8              | 39.0              | 17.2                 |
| Washington, D.C.           | 100.0                     | 53.6              | 35.7              | 10.5                 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>         |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Chicago Consolidated       | 100.0                     | 46.6              | 38.5              | 14.8                 |
| Cincinnati                 | 100.0                     | 45.4              | 37.4              | 17.5                 |
| Cleveland                  | 100.0                     | 46.7              | 37.5              | 15.8                 |
| Detroit                    | 100.0                     | 49.0              | 37.7              | 13.2                 |
| Milwaukee                  | 100.0                     | 46.8              | 37.5              | 15.7                 |
| <u>Plains</u>              |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Kansas City                | 100.0                     | 48.0              | 35.3              | 16.6                 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul       | 100.0                     | 47.8              | 35.2              | 17.0                 |
| St. Louis                  | 100.0                     | 45.1              | 38.2              | 16.5                 |
| <u>Southeast</u>           |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Atlanta                    | 100.0                     | 53.6              | 34.0              | 12.4                 |
| Miami                      | 100.0                     | 45.5              | 37.3              | 17.2                 |
| New Orleans                | 100.0                     | 48.6              | 37.5              | 13.8                 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg       | 100.0                     | 35.8              | 34.3              | 29.8                 |
| <u>Southwest</u>           |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Dallas                     | 100.0                     | 52.3              | 34.4              | 13.3                 |
| Houston                    | 100.0                     | 55.2              | 34.5              | 10.1                 |
| Phoenix                    | 100.0                     | 51.3              | 34.6              | 14.1                 |
| San Antonio                | 100.0                     | 51.1              | 34.1              | 14.8                 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>      |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Denver                     | 100.0                     | 51.4              | 32.5              | 16.1                 |
| <u>Far West</u>            |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach     | 100.0                     | 49.3              | 34.7              | 15.9                 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-  |                           |                   |                   |                      |
| Ontario                    | 100.0                     | 47.8              | 33.1              | 19.2                 |
| San Diego                  | 100.0                     | 54.4              | 31.2              | 14.4                 |
| San Francisco-Oakland      | 100.0                     | 46.8              | 37.1              | 16.1                 |
| Seattle-Everett            | 100.0                     | 46.9              | 34.7              | 18.1                 |
| <u>Total</u>               | 100.0                     | 46.5              | 37.7              | 15.8                 |

Source: Computed from Table C-18.

TABLE C-25

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVELS FOR 29  
SELECTED LARGE CENTRAL CITIES, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>Central Cities  | Income Level              |                          |                           |                         | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                                      | Under<br>\$4,000          | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                          |                           |                         |       |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Boston                               | 25.8                      | 29.3                     | 33.3                      | 11.6                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Baltimore                            | 24.3                      | 30.4                     | 31.2                      | 14.1                    | 100.0 |
| Buffalo                              | 25.4                      | 32.0                     | 32.5                      | 10.1                    | 100.0 |
| New York Consolidated 1)             | 19.8                      | 26.0                     | 35.3                      | 18.9                    | 100.0 |
| Philadelphia                         | 24.7                      | 31.5                     | 32.0                      | 11.7                    | 100.0 |
| Pittsburgh                           | 26.1                      | 31.4                     | 30.3                      | 12.8                    | 100.0 |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 21.4                      | 31.7                     | 29.4                      | 17.5                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Chicago Consolidated 2)              | 21.7                      | 29.5                     | 33.9                      | 14.9                    | 100.0 |
| Cincinnati                           | 27.8                      | 29.6                     | 29.0                      | 13.6                    | 100.0 |
| Cleveland                            | 23.7                      | 29.3                     | 37.4                      | 10.0                    | 100.0 |
| Detroit                              | 24.9                      | 27.8                     | 32.4                      | 15.0                    | 100.0 |
| Milwaukee                            | 19.0                      | 28.1                     | 39.8                      | 13.4                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Kansas City                          | 25.9                      | 29.5                     | 31.3                      | 13.3                    | 100.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 22.6                      | 27.9                     | 34.7                      | 14.3                    | 100.0 |
| St. Louis                            | 28.9                      | 30.5                     | 30.9                      | 9.6                     | 100.0 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Atlanta                              | 29.5                      | 30.1                     | 25.3                      | 15.1                    | 100.0 |
| Miami                                | 36.1                      | 33.3                     | 21.3                      | 9.3                     | 100.0 |
| New Orleans                          | 32.1                      | 30.5                     | 25.8                      | 12.1                    | 100.0 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 35.7                      | 30.8                     | 23.9                      | 10.1                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Dallas                               | 22.1                      | 27.2                     | 32.4                      | 18.3                    | 100.0 |
| Houston                              | 23.7                      | 27.9                     | 31.8                      | 16.6                    | 100.0 |
| Phoenix                              | 22.7                      | 27.3                     | 34.1                      | 15.2                    | 100.0 |
| San Antonio                          | 29.2                      | 32.3                     | 28.6                      | 9.9                     | 100.0 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Denver                               | 23.5                      | 27.7                     | 32.5                      | 16.3                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 24.1                      | 25.0                     | 32.6                      | 18.3                    | 100.0 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | N.A.                      | N.A.                     | N.A.                      | N.A.                    |       |
| San Diego                            | 20.6                      | 25.1                     | 36.0                      | 17.7                    | 100.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 25.4                      | 27.7                     | 30.5                      | 16.2                    | 100.0 |
| Seattle-Everett 3)                   | 24.9                      | 27.9                     | 32.3                      | 14.9                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 23.4                      | 28.1                     | 32.9                      | 15.6                    | 100.0 |

1). Include New York, Jersey City, Newark, and Patterson only.

2). Include Chicago, Garry and Hammond only.

3). Include only Seattle.

Source: Computed from Table C-19.

N.A. = Not Available

TABLE C-26

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVELS,  
FOR 29 SELECTED LARGE SMSAS, 1960

| 29 Selected Large<br>SMSAS           | Income Level              |                          |                           |                         | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
|                                      | Under<br>\$4,000          | \$4,000<br>to<br>\$8,000 | \$8,000<br>to<br>\$15,000 | \$15,000<br>and<br>Over |       |
|                                      | (1)                       | (2)                      | (3)                       | (4)                     | (5)   |
|                                      | (Percentage Distribution) |                          |                           |                         |       |
| <u>New England</u>                   |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Boston                               | 20.5                      | 32.5                     | 32.7                      | 14.3                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Mideast</u>                       |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Baltimore                            | 21.9                      | 34.2                     | 31.8                      | 12.2                    | 100.0 |
| Buffalo                              | 20.2                      | 33.7                     | 34.5                      | 11.7                    | 100.0 |
| New York Consolidated                | 21.3                      | 31.8                     | 31.8                      | 15.1                    | 100.0 |
| Philadelphia                         | 21.2                      | 33.2                     | 32.4                      | 13.2                    | 100.0 |
| Pittsburgh                           | 22.4                      | 36.5                     | 30.3                      | 10.8                    | 100.0 |
| Washington, D.C.                     | 17.1                      | 28.8                     | 34.9                      | 19.3                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Great Lakes</u>                   |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Chicago Consolidated                 | 18.5                      | 28.3                     | 37.0                      | 16.3                    | 100.0 |
| Cincinnati                           | 24.5                      | 31.9                     | 31.0                      | 12.6                    | 100.0 |
| Cleveland                            | 18.6                      | 29.6                     | 37.0                      | 14.9                    | 100.0 |
| Detroit                              | 19.9                      | 29.4                     | 36.1                      | 14.5                    | 100.0 |
| Milwaukee                            | 17.6                      | 30.0                     | 38.9                      | 13.7                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Plains</u>                        |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Kansas City                          | 23.9                      | 33.2                     | 31.4                      | 11.5                    | 100.0 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul                 | 19.7                      | 31.3                     | 35.8                      | 13.2                    | 100.0 |
| St. Louis                            | 23.8                      | 32.5                     | 32.0                      | 11.7                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Southeast</u>                     |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Atlanta                              | 27.5                      | 32.3                     | 28.2                      | 12.0                    | 100.0 |
| Miami                                | 33.1                      | 33.8                     | 23.7                      | 9.4                     | 100.0 |
| New Orleans                          | 34.0                      | 33.6                     | 23.3                      | 9.5                     | 100.0 |
| Tampa-St. Petersburg                 | 40.8                      | 33.6                     | 17.4                      | 7.9                     | 100.0 |
| <u>Southwest</u>                     |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Dallas                               | 26.7                      | 32.4                     | 28.2                      | 12.7                    | 100.0 |
| Houston                              | 25.9                      | 31.9                     | 29.7                      | 12.5                    | 100.0 |
| Phoenix                              | 27.2                      | 32.5                     | 28.8                      | 11.0                    | 100.0 |
| San Antonio                          | 34.6                      | 36.3                     | 20.9                      | 8.2                     | 100.0 |
| <u>Rocky Mountain</u>                |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Denver                               | 22.7                      | 32.2                     | 32.5                      | 12.6                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Far West</u>                      |                           |                          |                           |                         |       |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach               | 22.5                      | 28.3                     | 34.0                      | 15.1                    | 100.0 |
| San Bernardino-Riverside-<br>Ontario | 27.8                      | 33.5                     | 29.4                      | 9.8                     | 100.0 |
| San Diego                            | 23.3                      | 30.5                     | 33.1                      | 13.4                    | 100.0 |
| San Francisco-Oakland                | 22.2                      | 29.1                     | 33.9                      | 14.7                    | 100.0 |
| Seattle-Everett                      | 22.5                      | 30.3                     | 33.9                      | 13.6                    | 100.0 |
| <u>Total</u>                         | 22.1                      | 31.2                     | 32.7                      | 14.0                    | 100.0 |

Source: Computed from Table C-20.

APPENDIX - D

ANALYSIS OF CENTRAL CITY EMPLOYMENT, BY PLACE  
OF WORK AND BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

TABLE D-1

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR BOSTON CENTRAL CITY IN BOSTON SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total  | 2.000  | 425,492                    | 209,060                              | 14,063             | 178,204                  | 24,165  | 212,731                                 | 209,060                              | 3,671   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.658  | 1,149                      | 619                                  | 52                 | 416                      | 62  | 693                                     | 619                                  | 74  |
| Construction                                 | 1.911  | 16,622                     | 8,235                                | 524                | 6,529                    | 1,334   | 8,699                                   | 8,235                                | 464   |
| Manufacturing                                | 2.085  | 100,480                    | 47,342                               | 4,014              | 42,697                   | 6,427   | 48,193                                  | 47,342                               | 851   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 2.213  | 43,012                     | 19,115                               | 1,620              | 18,776                   | 3,501   | 19,436                                  | 19,115                               | 321   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.941  | 85,672                     | 43,557                               | 3,286              | 35,278                   | 3,551   | 44,138                                  | 43,557                               | 581   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 2.717  | 45,461                     | 16,625                               | 1,552              | 24,716                   | 2,568   | 16,735                                  | 16,625                               | 110   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.781  | 30,528                     | 16,877                               | 967                | 10,701                   | 1,983   | 17,142                                  | 16,877                               | 265   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.789  | 97,803                     | 53,744                               | 1,904              | 37,626                   | 4,529   | 54,665                                  | 53,744                               | 921   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.778  | 102,568                    | 56,690                               | 2,048              | 39,091                   | 4,739   | 57,694                                  | 56,690                               | 1,005   |

(Continued)



TABLE D-1 (CONTD.)

Source: Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports Journey to Work, Final Report PC (2) - 6B, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1963.

Columns 2, 7: Computed.

Column 1: Computed from Column 2 and Column 7.

TABLE D-2

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO BY INDUSTRY, FOR BALTIMORE CENTRAL CITY IN BALTIMORE SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City  |                             |                                    |                  | Workers by Residence in Central City |                             |                                   |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  |  | Total                       | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Work in Central City |                  | Total                                | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Outside SMSA |
|  |  |                             |                             | Same County                        | Different County |                                      |                             |                                   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                         | (2)  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (4)                         | (5)<br>(Workers in Numbers)        | (6)              | (7)                                  | (8)                         |                                   |
| Total                                  | 1.355  | 394,204                     | 285,089                     | 102,882                            | 6,233            | 290,924                              | 285,089                     | 5,835                             |
| Agric., For., Fisheries & Mining       | 1.184  | 728                         | 546                         | 130                                | 52               | 615                                  | 546                         | 69                                |
| Construction                           | 1.372  | 20,962                      | 14,600                      | 5,858                              | 504              | 15,276                               | 14,600                      | 676                               |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.457  | 111,796                     | 75,587                      | 34,323                             | 1,886            | 76,709                               | 75,587                      | 1,122                             |
| Transportation & Communication         | 1.511  | 40,371                      | 26,074                      | 13,357                             | 940              | 26,718                               | 26,074                      | 644                               |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.330  | 81,386                      | 60,635                      | 19,685                             | 1,066            | 61,179                               | 60,635                      | 544                               |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 1.511  | 24,064                      | 15,813                      | 7,955                              | 296              | 15,931                               | 15,813                      | 118                               |
| Public Administration                  | 1.235  | 25,390                      | 18,925                      | 6,042                              | 423              | 20,554                               | 18,925                      | 1,629                             |
| Services, Total                        | 1.215  | 84,610                      | 68,752                      | 14,864                             | 994              | 69,654                               | 68,752                      | 902                               |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.211  | 89,507                      | 72,909                      | 15,532                             | 1,066            | 73,942                               | 72,909                      | 1,033                             |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-3

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR BUFFALO CENTRAL CITY IN BUFFALO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)  | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)      | (5)   | (6)                                     | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (8)   |
| Total  | 1.637  | 249,254                    | 151,327                              | 92,956   | 2,435                            | 2,536   | 152,225                                 | 151,327                              | 898   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries,<br>Mining        | 3.050  | 732                        | 229                                  | 480  | 9                                | 14  | 240                                     | 229                                  | 11  |
| Construction                                 | 1.833  | 10,251                     | 5,536                                | 4,366  | 189                              | 160   | 5,593                                   | 5,536                                | 57  |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.698  | 82,754                     | 48,499                               | 32,245   | 1,018                            | 992   | 48,749                                  | 48,499                               | 250   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.741  | 23,802                     | 13,533                               | 9,461  | 316                              | 492   | 13,675                                  | 13,533                               | 142   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.620  | 52,732                     | 32,439                               | 19,525   | 337                              | 431   | 32,555                                  | 32,439                               | 116   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.775  | 12,173                     | 6,839                                | 5,194  | 61                               | 79  | 6,859                                   | 6,839                                | 20  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.483  | 12,179                     | 8,140                                | 3,914  | 48                               | 77  | 8,215                                   | 8,140                                | 75  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.500  | 52,026                     | 34,478                               | 16,837   | 441                              | 270   | 34,689                                  | 34,478                               | 211   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.503  | 54,631                     | 36,112                               | 17,771   | 457                              | 291   | 36,339                                  | 36,112                               | 227   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-4

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR NEW YORK CENTRAL CITY IN NEW YORK SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |                             |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                       | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                                | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (7)                                  | (8)   |
| Total  | 1.210  | 2,139,452                  | 1,724,051                            | 306,988  | 108,413                          | 1,768,697   | 1,724,051                   | 44,646                               |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries,<br>Mining        | 1.416  | 5,063                      | 3,383                                | 901  | 779                              | 3,575   | 3,383                       | 192                                  |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.270  | 88,920                     | 68,001                               | 15,930   | 4,989                            | 70,002  | 68,001                      | 2,001                                |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.220  | 550,353                    | 434,094                              | 83,035   | 33,224                           | 451,127   | 434,094                     | 17,033                               |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.316  | 207,263                    | 150,948                              | 41,010   | 15,305                           | 157,469   | 150,948                     | 6,521                                |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.178  | 433,339                    | 360,677                              | 57,649   | 15,013                           | 367,717   | 360,677                     | 7,040                                |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.385  | 168,392                    | 120,608                              | 32,954   | 14,830                           | 121,562   | 120,608                     | 954                                  |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.182  | 101,591                    | 84,394                               | 14,091   | 3,106                            | 85,972  | 84,394                      | 1,578                                |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.146  | 553,703                    | 474,784                              | 59,061   | 19,858                           | 483,332   | 474,784                     | 8,548                                |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.143  | 584,531                    | 501,946                              | 61,418   | 21,167                           | 511,273   | 501,946                     | 9,327                                |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-5

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL CITY IN PHILADELPHIA SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City |
|  | (1)<br>(Ratio)   | (2)                        | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (4)  | (5)                              | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                           | (7)     | (8)                                  |
| Total  | 1.295  | 870,831                    | 664,568                              | 197,715  | 8,548                            | 672,315   | 664,568 | 7,747                                |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries,<br>Mining        | 1.222  | 1,520                      | 1,147                                | 315  | 58                               | 1,244   | 1,147   | 97                                   |
| Construction                                 | 1.288  | 35,733                     | 26,831                               | 8,444  | 458                              | 27,752  | 26,831  | 921                                  |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.337  | 308,343                    | 228,539                              | 76,868   | 2,936                            | 230,690   | 228,539 | 2,151                                |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.421  | 70,744                     | 48,939                               | 20,592   | 1,213                            | 49,784  | 48,939  | 845                                  |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.236  | 167,777                    | 134,191                              | 32,242   | 1,344                            | 135,702   | 134,191 | 1,511                                |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.551  | 52,273                     | 33,511                               | 18,321   | 441                              | 33,708  | 33,511  | 197                                  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.212  | 55,414                     | 45,287                               | 9,490  | 637                              | 45,729  | 45,287  | 442                                  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.214  | 170,950                    | 139,337                              | 30,251   | 1,362                            | 140,765   | 139,337 | 1,428                                |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.212  | 179,027                    | 146,123                              | 31,443   | 1,461                            | 147,706   | 146,123 | 1,583                                |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-6

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY, FOR PITTSBURGH CENTRAL CITY IN PITTSBURGH, PA. SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City |                             |                                    |                  |  | Workers by Residence in Central City |                             |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|  |  | Total                      | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Work in Central City |                  | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total                                | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Work Outside SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                             | Same County                        | Different County |  |                                      |                             |  |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                         | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                         | (5)                                | (6)              | (7)                                    | (8)                                  | (9)                         |  |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                             |                                    |                  | (Workers in Numbers)                   |                                      |                             |  |
| Total                                  | 1.538  | 277,712                    | 179,105                     | 85,874                             | 8,227            | 4,506                                  | 180,575                              | 179,105                     | 1,470                                  |
| Agric., For., Fisheries, Mining        | 1.687  | 1,213                      | 707                         | 403                                | 48               | 55                                     | 719                                  | 707                         | 12                                     |
| Construction                           | 1.592  | 13,838                     | 8,448                       | 4,361                              | 654              | 375                                    | 8,694                                | 8,448                       | 246                                    |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.690  | 77,017                     | 45,221                      | 27,566                             | 2,717            | 1,513                                  | 45,566                               | 45,221                      | 345                                    |
| Transportation & Communication         | 1.727  | 26,652                     | 15,279                      | 9,345                              | 1,332            | 696                                    | 15,431                               | 15,279                      | 152                                    |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.478  | 58,795                     | 39,494                      | 17,325                             | 1,202            | 774                                    | 39,785                               | 39,494                      | 291                                    |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 1.860  | 17,602                     | 9,404                       | 7,420                              | 621              | 157                                    | 9,463                                | 9,404                       | 59                                     |
| Public Administration                  | 1.365  | 15,348                     | 11,166                      | 3,645                              | 258              | 279                                    | 11,242                               | 11,166                      | 76                                     |
| Services, Total                        | 1.353  | 65,231                     | 47,940                      | 15,393                             | 1,322            | 576                                    | 48,197                               | 47,940                      | 257                                    |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.354  | 67,247                     | 49,386                      | 15,809                             | 1,395            | 657                                    | 49,675                               | 49,386                      | 289                                    |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-7

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY, FOR WASHINGTON, D.C. CENTRAL CITY IN WASHINGTON D.C. SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City |                             |  |                        | Workers by Residence in Central City   |         |                             |                                   |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  |  | Total                      | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Work in Central City Same County | Work Differ-ent County | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total   | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Outside SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                         | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                    | (4)                    | (5)                                    | (6)     | (7)                         | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers)       |
| Total                                  | 1.796  | 478,366                    | 261,951                     | 198,742  | 17,673                 | 266,368                                | 261,951 | 4,417                       |                                   |
| Agric., For., Fisheries, Mining        | 2.072  | 1,069                      | 508                         | 468  | 93                     | 516                                    | 508     | 8                           |                                   |
| Construction                           | 1.941  | 22,957                     | 11,546                      | 8,988  | 2,423                  | 11,828                                 | 11,546  | 282                         |                                   |
| Manufacturing                          | 2.174  | 40,087                     | 18,014                      | 19,268   | 2,805                  | 18,439                                 | 18,014  | 425                         |                                   |
| Transportation & Communication         | 2.114  | 34,763                     | 16,167                      | 16,634   | 1,962                  | 16,441                                 | 16,167  | 274                         |                                   |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.690  | 67,997                     | 39,827                      | 26,281   | 1,889                  | 40,224                                 | 39,827  | 397                         |                                   |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 1.848  | 25,474                     | 13,654                      | 11,198   | 622                    | 13,788                                 | 13,654  | 134                         |                                   |
| Public Administration                  | 2.033  | 163,644                    | 78,777                      | 80,023   | 4,844                  | 80,476                                 | 78,777  | 1,699                       |                                   |
| Services, Total                        | 1.450  | 116,542                    | 79,293                      | 34,483   | 2,766                  | 80,400                                 | 79,293  | 1,107                       |                                   |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.446  | 122,375                    | 83,458                      | 35,882   | 3,035                  | 84,656                                 | 83,458  | 1,198                       |                                   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-8

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR CHICAGO CENTRAL CITY IN CHICAGO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |  |
|  | (1)<br>(Ratio)   | (2)                        | (3)                                  | (4)  | (5)                              | (6)   | (7)                                     | (8)                                  | (9)   |  |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |  |                                  |   |   |                                      |   |  |
| Total  | 1.270  | 1,592,200                  | 1,248,776                            | 263,100  | 63,288                           | 17,036  | 1,253,544                               | 1,248,776                            | 4,768   |  |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.233  | 2,962                      | 2,299                                | 448  | 97                               | 118   | 2,402                                   | 2,299                                | 103   |  |
| Construction                                 | 1.377  | 66,369                     | 47,969                               | 14,065   | 3,292                            | 1,043   | 48,204                                  | 47,969                               | 235   |  |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.298  | 573,206                    | 440,050                              | 103,495  | 24,364                           | 5,297   | 441,702                                 | 440,050                              | 1,652   |  |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.347  | 160,510                    | 118,642                              | 29,464   | 8,798                            | 3,606   | 119,188                                 | 118,642                              | 546   |  |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.237  | 305,209                    | 245,884                              | 47,068   | 9,648                            | 2,609   | 246,635                                 | 245,884                              | 751   |  |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.366  | 101,506                    | 74,101                               | 20,599   | 6,010                            | 796   | 74,293                                  | 74,101                               | 192   |  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.156  | 73,592                     | 63,474                               | 7,483  | 1,789                            | 846   | 63,677                                  | 63,474                               | 203   |  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.206  | 289,137                    | 238,833                              | 38,956   | 8,828                            | 2,520   | 239,820                                 | 238,833                              | 987   |  |
| Services Total<br>& Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.200  | 308,846                    | 256,357                              | 40,478   | 9,290                            | 2,721   | 257,443                                 | 256,357                              | 1,086   |  |

Source: See Table D-1.



TABLE D-9

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR CINCINNATI CENTRAL CITY IN CINCINNATI SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                                       |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County                        | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                                   | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                                       |                          |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.587  | 240,086                    | 149,437                              | 53,388                                | 31,472                   | 5,789   | 151,268                                 | 149,437                              | 1,831   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.371  | 875                        | 628                                  | 161                                   | 42                       | 44  | 638                                     | 628                                  | 10  |
| Construction                                 | 1.548  | 12,099                     | 7,667                                | 2,816                                 | 1,104                    | 512   | 7,814                                   | 7,667                                | 147   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.780  | 75,430                     | 41,749                               | 19,362                                | 11,769                   | 2,550   | 42,384                                  | 41,749                               | 635   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.844  | 21,984                     | 11,737                               | 4,843                                 | 4,717                    | 687   | 11,924                                  | 11,737                               | 187   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.593  | 48,020                     | 29,781                               | 11,320                                | 6,149                    | 770   | 30,138                                  | 29,781                               | 357   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.850  | 14,598                     | 7,818                                | 3,594                                 | 2,937                    | 249   | 7,889                                   | 7,818                                | 71  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.358  | 11,399                     | 8,303                                | 1,984                                 | 875                      | 237   | 8,392                                   | 8,303                                | 89  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.323  | 51,767                     | 38,829                               | 8,709                                 | 3,610                    | 619   | 39,128                                  | 38,829                               | 299   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.323  | 55,681                     | 41,754                               | 9,308                                 | 3,879                    | 740   | 42,089                                  | 41,754                               | 335   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-10

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR CLEVELAND CENTRAL CITY IN CLEVELAND SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  | (1)<br>(Ratio)   | (2)                        | (3)                                  | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                        | (5)                              | (6)   | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)             | (8)                                  | (9)   |
| Total  | 1.619  | 469,083                    | 288,513                              | 160,348  | 13,666                           | 6,556   | 289,782                                 | 288,513                              | 1,269   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.593  | 1,274                      | 769                                  | 416  | 42                               | 47  | 800                                     | 769                                  | 31  |
| Construction                                 | 1.728  | 17,551                     | 10,034                               | 6,526  | 646                              | 345   | 10,159                                  | 10,034                               | 125   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.644  | 201,418                    | 122,169                              | 68,234   | 8,107                            | 2,908   | 122,522                                 | 122,169                              | 353   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.726  | 39,643                     | 22,756                               | 14,518   | 1,204                            | 1,165   | 22,970                                  | 22,756                               | 214   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.638  | 81,242                     | 49,441                               | 29,352   | 1,572                            | 877   | 49,595                                  | 49,441                               | 154   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.990  | 19,472                     | 9,729                                | 9,120  | 462                              | 161   | 9,786                                   | 9,729                                | 57  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.561  | 21,144                     | 13,481                               | 7,190  | 283                              | 190   | 13,549                                  | 13,481                               | 68  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.447  | 81,357                     | 55,992                               | 23,375   | 1,239                            | 751   | 56,231                                  | 55,992                               | 239   |
| Services Total &<br>Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.446  | 87,339                     | 60,134                               | 24,992   | 1,350                            | 863   | 60,401                                  | 60,134                               | 267   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-11

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR DETROIT CENTRAL CITY IN DETROIT SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                                       |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County                        | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                                   | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                                       |                          |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.504  | 698,758                    | 461,104                              | 123,683                               | 106,814                  | 7,157   | 464,454                                 | 461,104                              | 3,350   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.541  | 1,524                      | 949                                  | 352                                   | 168                      | 55  | 989                                     | 949                                  | 40  |
| Construction                                 | 1.671  | 26,060                     | 15,228                               | 5,446                                 | 5,082                    | 304   | 15,594                                  | 15,228                               | 366   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.643  | 264,231                    | 159,454                              | 51,836                                | 49,868                   | 3,073   | 160,827                                 | 159,454                              | 1,373   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.655  | 53,095                     | 31,779                               | 12,795                                | 7,349                    | 1,172   | 32,079                                  | 31,779                               | 300   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.459  | 139,130                    | 94,888                               | 23,072                                | 20,000                   | 1,170   | 95,342                                  | 94,888                               | 454   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.601  | 36,153                     | 22,499                               | 7,416                                 | 6,030                    | 208   | 22,582                                  | 22,499                               | 83  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.212  | 30,461                     | 25,021                               | 3,485                                 | 1,765                    | 190   | 25,134                                  | 25,021                               | 113   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.329  | 142,215                    | 106,474                              | 18,743                                | 16,091                   | 907   | 107,045                                 | 106,474                              | 571   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.323  | 148,104                    | 111,286                              | 19,281                                | 16,552                   | 985   | 111,907                                 | 111,286                              | 621   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-12

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR MILWAUKEE CENTRAL CITY IN MILWAUKEE SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          | (Workers in Numbers)                                  |   |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.302  | 332,954                    | 253,621                              | 58,222             | 16,824                   | 4,287   | 255,677                                 | 253,621                              | 2,056   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.244  | 1,142                      | 890                                  | 177                | 51                       | 24  | 918                                     | 890                                  | 28  |
| Construction                                 | 1.445  | 14,493                     | 9,785                                | 2,925              | 1,470                    | 313   | 10,029                                  | 9,785                                | 244   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.318  | 137,224                    | 103,416                              | 23,753             | 8,176                    | 1,879   | 104,109                                 | 103,416                              | 693   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.326  | 24,452                     | 18,241                               | 4,379              | 1,377                    | 455   | 18,439                                  | 18,241                               | 198   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.278  | 64,869                     | 50,357                               | 11,044             | 2,743                    | 725   | 50,743                                  | 50,357                               | 386   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.440  | 17,012                     | 11,773                               | 4,263              | 800                      | 176   | 11,813                                  | 11,773                               | 40  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.165  | 14,346                     | 12,243                               | 1,696              | 287                      | 120   | 12,318                                  | 12,243                               | 75  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.259  | 57,034                     | 44,940                               | 9,753              | 1,811                    | 530   | 45,302                                  | 44,940                               | 362   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.256  | 59,416                     | 46,916                               | 9,985              | 1,920                    | 595   | 47,308                                  | 46,916                               | 392   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-13

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR KANSAS CITY CENTRAL CITY IN KANSAS CITY SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                        | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)                                     | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (8)   |
| Total  | 1.570  | 236,963                    | 148,333                              | 35,811   | 46,317                           | 6,502   | 150,914                                 | 148,333                              | 2,581   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.385  | 1,234                      | 818                                  | 197  | 171                              | 48  | 891                                     | 818                                  | 73  |
| Construction                                 | 1.627  | 10,677                     | 6,282                                | 2,030  | 2,001                            | 364   | 6,564                                   | 6,282                                | 282   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.851  | 60,228                     | 31,971                               | 13,016   | 13,004                           | 2,237   | 32,546                                  | 31,971                               | 575   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.729  | 26,583                     | 14,773                               | 4,296  | 6,341                            | 1,173   | 15,373                                  | 14,773                               | 600   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.562  | 54,571                     | 34,487                               | 7,726  | 11,182                           | 1,176   | 34,939                                  | 34,487                               | 452   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.552  | 17,528                     | 11,203                               | 2,027  | 3,958                            | 340   | 11,296                                  | 11,203                               | 93  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.389  | 14,716                     | 10,471                               | 1,813  | 2,066                            | 366   | 10,591                                  | 10,471                               | 120   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.332  | 48,178                     | 35,833                               | 4,363  | 7,241                            | 741   | 36,157                                  | 35,833                               | 324   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.328  | 51,426                     | 38,328                               | 4,706  | 7,594                            | 798   | 38,714                                  | 38,328                               | 386   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-14

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL CENTRAL CITY IN MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  | (1)<br>(Ratio)   | (2)                        | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (4)  | (5)                              | (6)   | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)             | (8)                                  | (9)   |
| Total  | 1.438  | 396,339                    | 272,574                              | 73,361   | 42,613                           | 7,791   | 275,530                                 | 272,574                              | 2,956   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.322  | 1,255                      | 847                                  | 222  | 136                              | 50  | 949                                     | 847                                  | 102   |
| Construction                                 | 1.639  | 19,389                     | 11,553                               | 4,328  | 2,643                            | 865   | 11,832                                  | 11,553                               | 279   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.586  | 107,449                    | 67,102                               | 21,390   | 15,954                           | 3,003   | 67,750                                  | 67,102                               | 648   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.553  | 38,930                     | 24,719                               | 7,721  | 5,550                            | 940   | 25,072                                  | 24,719                               | 353   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.416  | 86,704                     | 60,550                               | 17,483   | 7,531                            | 1,140   | 61,231                                  | 60,550                               | 681   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.485  | 29,061                     | 19,461                               | 6,663  | 2,416                            | 521   | 19,574                                  | 19,461                               | 113   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.305  | 19,020                     | 14,388                               | 2,654  | 1,706                            | 272   | 14,571                                  | 14,388                               | 183   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.268  | 90,810                     | 71,109                               | 12,561   | 6,223                            | 917   | 71,642                                  | 71,109                               | 533   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.268  | 94,531                     | 73,954                               | 12,900   | 6,677                            | 1,000   | 74,551                                  | 73,954                               | 597   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-15

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR ST. LOUIS CENTRAL CITY IN ST. LOUIS SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |         |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          |                    | (5)                      | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                           |         |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.691  | 409,603                    | 240,733                              | 159,378            | 9,492                    | 242,178   | 240,733 | 1,445                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.575  | 1,079                      | 655                                  | 344                | 80                       | 685   | 655     | 30                                   |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.883  | 15,876                     | 8,304                                | 6,934              | 638                      | 8,433   | 8,304   | 129                                  |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.825  | 146,752                    | 79,976                               | 62,562             | 4,214                    | 80,412  | 79,976  | 436                                  |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.871  | 42,204                     | 22,369                               | 18,266             | 1,569                    | 22,552  | 22,369  | 183                                  |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.697  | 76,087                     | 44,579                               | 30,343             | 1,165                    | 44,846  | 44,579  | 267                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.923  | 22,571                     | 11,683                               | 10,475             | 413                      | 11,733  | 11,683  | 50                                   |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.476  | 21,718                     | 14,627                               | 6,732              | 359                      | 14,710  | 14,627  | 83                                   |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.414  | 76,658                     | 53,970                               | 21,724             | 964                      | 54,221  | 53,970  | 251                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.417  | 83,314                     | 58,538                               | 23,722             | 1,054                    | 58,805  | 58,538  | 267                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-16

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR ATLANTA CENTRAL CITY IN ATLANTA SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                                | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |   |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|   |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central<br>City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|   |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)   | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)                                     | (7)                                  | (8)   |
|   |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |   |                                  |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total   | 1.619  | 251,341                    | 152,465                              | 24,162  | 64,157                           | 10,557  | 155,273                                 | 152,465                              | 2,808   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining        | 1.615  | 1,048                      | 614                                  | 141   | 240                              | 53  | 649                                     | 614                                  | 35  |
| Construction                                  | 1.732  | 15,933                     | 8,928                                | 1,468   | 3,965                            | 1,572   | 9,200                                   | 8,928                                | 272   |
| Manufacturing                                 | 1.859  | 51,885                     | 27,123                               | 5,717   | 15,856                           | 3,189   | 27,905                                  | 27,123                               | 782   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication             | 2.025  | 28,486                     | 13,798                               | 4,061   | 8,966                            | 1,661   | 14,065                                  | 13,798                               | 267   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                   | 1.589  | 57,585                     | 35,587                               | 5,524   | 14,821                           | 1,653   | 36,234                                  | 35,587                               | 647   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate           | 1.834  | 19,687                     | 10,551                               | 1,674   | 6,782                            | 680   | 10,732                                  | 10,551                               | 181   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                    | 1.687  | 14,012                     | 8,139                                | 1,548   | 3,752                            | 573   | 8,306                                   | 8,139                                | 167   |
| Services, Total                               | 1.303  | 60,087                     | 45,696                               | 3,918   | 9,333                            | 1,140   | 46,119                                  | 45,696                               | 423   |
| Services, Total<br>& Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.301  | 62,705                     | 47,725                               | 4,029   | 9,775                            | 1,176   | 48,182                                  | 47,725                               | 457   |

Source: See Table D-1.



TABLE D-17

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO BY INDUSTRY, FOR MIAMI CENTRAL CITY IN MIAMI SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City  |                             |                                    |                             | Workers by Residence in Central City   |                             |                             |  |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|  |  | Total                       | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Work in Central City |                             | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total                       | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Work Outside SMSA |
|  |  |                             |                             | Same County                        | Different County            |  |                             |                             |  |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                         | (2)  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (5)                                | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)            | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers) |                             |  |
| Total                                  | 1.995  | 174,833                     | 86,574                      | 85,049                             | 3,210                       | 87,623                                 | 86,574                      | 1,049                       |  |
| Agric., For., Fisheries & Mining       | 2.268  | 2,327                       | 992                         | 1,307                              | 28                          | 1,026                                  | 992                         | 34                          |  |
| Construction                           | 2.233  | 12,139                      | 5,339                       | 6,634                              | 166                         | 5,435                                  | 5,339                       | 96                          |  |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.995  | 25,420                      | 12,595                      | 12,067                             | 758                         | 12,744                                 | 12,595                      | 149                         |  |
| Transportation & Communication         | 2.447  | 20,683                      | 8,228                       | 11,947                             | 508                         | 8,453                                  | 8,228                       | 225                         |  |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.965  | 44,842                      | 22,615                      | 21,444                             | 783                         | 22,820                                 | 22,615                      | 205                         |  |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 2.291  | 12,225                      | 5,288                       | 6,716                              | 221                         | 5,336                                  | 5,288                       | 48                          |  |
| Public Administration                  | 2.107  | 8,823                       | 4,163                       | 4,607                              | 53                          | 4,188                                  | 4,163                       | 25                          |  |
| Services, Total                        | 1.758  | 46,646                      | 26,280                      | 19,734                             | 632                         | 26,537                                 | 26,280                      | 257                         |  |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.751  | 48,374                      | 27,354                      | 20,327                             | 693                         | 27,621                                 | 27,354                      | 267                         |  |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-18

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR NEW ORLEANS CENTRAL CITY IN NEW ORLEANS SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City  |                                      |                                       |                          | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                       | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                             |                                      | Same<br>County                        | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |         |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (4)                                  |                                       | (5)                      | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                           |         |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.180  | 227,635                     | 190,048                              |                                       | 32,002                   | 5,585   | 192,922 | 190,048                              | 2,874   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.419  | 3,872                       | 2,564                                |                                       | 993                      | 315   | 2,728   | 2,564                                | 164   |
| Construction                                 | 1.254  | 14,884                      | 11,595                               |                                       | 2,399                    | 890   | 11,871  | 11,595                               | 276   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.252  | 32,982                      | 25,800                               |                                       | 6,020                    | 1,162   | 26,337  | 25,800                               | 537   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.214  | 29,695                      | 23,696                               |                                       | 4,943                    | 1,056   | 24,456  | 23,696                               | 760   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.167  | 54,495                      | 46,265                               |                                       | 7,281                    | 949   | 46,682  | 46,265                               | 417   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.254  | 14,689                      | 11,638                               |                                       | 2,830                    | 221   | 11,710  | 11,638                               | 72  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.147  | 14,278                      | 12,294                               |                                       | 1,812                    | 172   | 12,444  | 12,294                               | 150   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.108  | 59,970                      | 53,660                               |                                       | 5,556                    | 754   | 54,123  | 53,660                               | 463   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.107  | 62,740                      | 56,196                               |                                       | 5,724                    | 820   | 56,694  | 56,196                               | 498   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-19

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG CENTRAL CITY IN TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          | (Workers in Numbers)                                  |   |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.224  | 159,597                    | 128,420                              | 28,199             | 1,178                    | 1,800   | 130,418                                 | 128,420                              | 1,998   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.294  | 2,045                      | 1,501                                | 484                | 16                       | 44  | 1,580                                   | 1,501                                | 79  |
| Construction                                 | 1.311  | 14,931                     | 11,017                               | 3,523              | 176                      | 215   | 11,385                                  | 11,017                               | 368   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.319  | 26,116                     | 19,486                               | 5,907              | 273                      | 450   | 19,806                                  | 19,486                               | 320   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.259  | 12,839                     | 9,842                                | 2,730              | 93                       | 174   | 10,197                                  | 9,842                                | 355   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.216  | 44,009                     | 35,812                               | 7,501              | 268                      | 428   | 36,182                                  | 35,812                               | 370   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.231  | 10,265                     | 8,273                                | 1,852              | 72                       | 68  | 8,338                                   | 8,273                                | 65  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.180  | 6,436                      | 5,362                                | 991                | 30                       | 53  | 5,454                                   | 5,362                                | 92  |
| Services, Total                              | 1.144  | 41,443                     | 35,897                               | 4,976              | 234                      | 336   | 36,220                                  | 35,897                               | 323   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.146  | 42,956                     | 37,127                               | 5,211              | 250                      | 368   | 37,476                                  | 37,127                               | 349   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-20

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR DALLAS CENTRAL CITY IN DALLAS SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.206  | 307,363                    | 250,286                              | 45,183             | 6,741                    | 5,153   | 254,888                                 | 250,286                              | 4,602   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.164  | 6,000                      | 4,921                                | 775                | 113                      | 191   | 5,156                                   | 4,921                                | 235   |
| Construction                                 | 1.269  | 22,337                     | 17,172                               | 3,776              | 742                      | 647   | 17,607                                  | 17,172                               | 435   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.336  | 70,284                     | 51,211                               | 15,278             | 2,238                    | 1,557   | 52,616                                  | 51,211                               | 1,405   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.288  | 28,087                     | 21,439                               | 5,334              | 665                      | 649   | 21,808                                  | 21,439                               | 369   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.159  | 72,362                     | 61,152                               | 9,068              | 1,253                    | 889   | 62,408                                  | 61,152                               | 1,256   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.191  | 25,597                     | 21,285                               | 3,413              | 632                      | 267   | 21,490                                  | 21,285                               | 205   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.205  | 12,021                     | 9,835                                | 1,850              | 204                      | 132   | 9,972                                   | 9,835                                | 137   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.104  | 67,751                     | 60,890                               | 5,288              | 826                      | 747   | 61,393                                  | 60,890                               | 503   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.107  | 70,675                     | 63,271                               | 5,689              | 894                      | 821   | 63,831                                  | 63,271                               | 560   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-21

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR HOUSTON CENTRAL CITY IN HOUSTON SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |   |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                             | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)     | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (8)   |
| Total  | 1.141  | 363,547                    | 314,306                              | 44,790  | 4,451                            | 318,519   | 314,306 | 4,213                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.101  | 12,181                     | 10,623                               | 1,288   | 270                              | 11,063  | 10,623  | 440                                  |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.186  | 27,190                     | 22,360                               | 4,338   | 492                              | 22,928  | 22,360  | 568                                  |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.201  | 76,262                     | 62,676                               | 12,459  | 1,127                            | 63,512  | 62,676  | 836                                  |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.161  | 36,593                     | 30,907                               | 4,887   | 799                              | 31,528  | 30,907  | 621                                  |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.120  | 86,631                     | 76,533                               | 9,213   | 885                              | 77,352  | 76,533  | 819                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.130  | 20,975                     | 18,413                               | 2,385   | 177                              | 18,570  | 18,413  | 157                                  |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.124  | 10,904                     | 9,603                                | 1,212   | 89                               | 9,698   | 9,603   | 95                                   |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.105  | 88,288                     | 79,351                               | 8,408   | 529                              | 79,897  | 79,351  | 546                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.107  | 92,811                     | 83,191                               | 9,008   | 612                              | 83,868  | 83,191  | 677                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-22

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR PHOENIX CENTRAL CITY IN PHOENIX SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |   |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                             | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)     | (7)                                  | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                           |
| Total  | 1.148  | 148,099                    | 127,827                              | 18,863  | 1,409                            | 129,058   | 127,827 | 1,231                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.192  | 2,604                      | 2,127                                | 420   | 57                               | 2,185   | 2,127   | 58                                   |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.142  | 14,150                     | 12,084                               | 1,952   | 114                              | 12,391  | 12,084  | 307                                  |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.213  | 25,488                     | 20,820                               | 4,330   | 338                              | 21,007  | 20,820  | 187                                  |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.143  | 10,626                     | 9,160                                | 1,356   | 110                              | 9,293   | 9,160   | 133                                  |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.137  | 36,123                     | 31,564                               | 4,238   | 321                              | 31,781  | 31,564  | 217                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.175  | 11,531                     | 9,744                                | 1,663   | 124                              | 9,814   | 9,744   | 70                                   |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.136  | 7,659                      | 6,681                                | 920   | 58                               | 6,745   | 6,681   | 64                                   |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.114  | 38,356                     | 34,274                               | 3,827   | 255                              | 34,423  | 34,274  | 149                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.114  | 39,918                     | 35,647                               | 3,984   | 287                              | 35,842  | 35,647  | 195                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-23

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR SAN ANTONIO CENTRAL CITY IN SAN ANTONIO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |         |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          |                    | (5)                      | (6)   | (7)     | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          |   |
| Total  | 1.039  | 157,838                    | 149,883                              | 5,922              |                          | 2,033   | 151,936 | 149,883                              | 2,053   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | .976   | 2,205                      | 2,078                                | 106                |                          | 21  | 2,259   | 2,078                                | 181   |
| Construction                                 | 1.055  | 12,975                     | 11,957                               | 780                |                          | 238   | 12,293  | 11,957                               | 336   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.048  | 20,636                     | 19,378                               | 771                |                          | 487   | 19,682  | 19,378                               | 304   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.040  | 11,546                     | 10,850                               | 493                |                          | 203   | 11,105  | 10,850                               | 255   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.035  | 43,629                     | 41,749                               | 1,437              |                          | 443   | 42,139  | 41,749                               | 390   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.044  | 9,596                      | 9,076                                | 434                |                          | 86  | 9,193   | 9,076                                | 117   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.044  | 14,281                     | 13,514                               | 576                |                          | 191   | 13,674  | 13,514                               | 160   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.032  | 41,338                     | 39,785                               | 1,244              |                          | 309   | 40,045  | 39,785                               | 260   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.033  | 42,970                     | 41,281                               | 1,325              |                          | 364   | 41,591  | 41,281                               | 310   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-24

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR DENVER CENTRAL CITY IN DENVER SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |         |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |         |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          |                    | (5)                      | (6)   | (7)     | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          |   |
| Total  | 1.383  | 225,596                    | 160,630                              | 61,414             | 3,552                    | 163,065   | 160,630 | 2,435                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.345  | 3,719                      | 2,563                                | 1,066              | 90                       | 2,765   | 2,563   | 202                                  |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.593  | 12,868                     | 7,716                                | 4,779              | 373                      | 8,076   | 7,716   | 360                                  |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.517  | 43,386                     | 28,135                               | 14,341             | 910                      | 28,602  | 28,135  | 467                                  |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.649  | 24,801                     | 14,810                               | 9,332              | 659                      | 15,036  | 14,810  | 226                                  |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.350  | 52,060                     | 38,169                               | 13,279             | 612                      | 38,560  | 38,169  | 391                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.361  | 16,075                     | 11,664                               | 4,210              | 201                      | 11,812  | 11,664  | 148                                  |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.313  | 16,829                     | 12,654                               | 3,922              | 253                      | 12,817  | 12,654  | 163                                  |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.230  | 54,068                     | 43,497                               | 10,157             | 414                      | 43,946  | 43,497  | 449                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.230  | 55,858                     | 44,919                               | 10,485             | 454                      | 45,397  | 44,919  | 478                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.



TABLE D-25

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH CENTRAL CITY IN LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          | (Workers in Numbers)                                  |   |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.523  | 1,235,490                  | 804,698                              | 395,044            | 29,544                   | 6,204   | 811,102                                 | 804,698                              | 6,404   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries, &<br>Mining      | 1.310  | 14,526                     | 10,714                               | 3,333              | 428                      | 51  | 11,090                                  | 10,714                               | 376   |
| Construction                                 | 1.615  | 64,235                     | 39,330                               | 22,905             | 1,655                    | 345   | 39,779                                  | 39,330                               | 449   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.757  | 346,008                    | 195,501                              | 135,449            | 13,299                   | 1,759   | 196,944                                 | 195,501                              | 1,443   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.802  | 95,420                     | 52,107                               | 39,827             | 2,573                    | 913   | 52,940                                  | 52,107                               | 833   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.471  | 250,935                    | 169,478                              | 75,556             | 4,983                    | 918   | 170,575                                 | 169,478                              | 1,097   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.450  | 86,255                     | 59,038                               | 25,072             | 1,562                    | 383   | 59,496                                  | 59,238                               | 258   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.509  | 63,345                     | 41,736                               | 20,023             | 1,135                    | 451   | 41,983                                  | 41,736                               | 247   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.319  | 303,284                    | 228,398                              | 69,895             | 3,692                    | 1,299   | 229,980                                 | 228,398                              | 1,582   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.321  | 314,766                    | 236,594                              | 72,879             | 3,909                    | 1,384   | 238,295                                 | 236,594                              | 1,701   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-26

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY,  
FOR SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO CENTRAL CITY IN SAN BERNARDINO-RIVERSIDE-ONTARIO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  | (1)<br>(Ratio)   | (2)                        | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (4)  | (5)                              | (6)   | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)             | (8)                                  | (9)   |
| Total  | 1.886  | 92,961                     | 48,451                               | 41,407   | 2,443                            | 660   | 49,297                                  | 48,451                               | 846   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.977  | 3,428                      | 1,710                                | 1,667  | 23                               | 28  | 1,734                                   | 1,710                                | 24  |
| Construction                                 | 2.517  | 6,678                      | 2,574                                | 3,575  | 416                              | 113   | 2,653                                   | 2,574                                | 79  |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.842  | 11,715                     | 6,083                                | 4,935  | 594                              | 103   | 6,360                                   | 6,083                                | 277   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 2.044  | 9,223                      | 4,449                                | 4,468  | 242                              | 64  | 4,513                                   | 4,449                                | 64  |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.927  | 22,436                     | 11,493                               | 10,294   | 510                              | 139   | 11,643                                  | 11,493                               | 150   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.711  | 5,640                      | 3,259                                | 2,250  | 108                              | 23  | 3,296                                   | 3,259                                | 37  |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.825  | 8,002                      | 4,265                                | 3,503  | 187                              | 47  | 4,384                                   | 4,265                                | 119   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.751  | 25,353                     | 14,384                               | 10,480   | 350                              | 139   | 14,476                                  | 14,384                               | 92  |
| Services total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.756  | 25,839                     | 14,618                               | 10,715   | 363                              | 143   | 14,714                                  | 14,618                               | 96  |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-27

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR SAN DIEGO CENTRAL CITY IN SAN DIEGO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |   |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |                             |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                       | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                             | (4)<br>(Workers in Numbers)      | (5)   | (6)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers)          | (8)<br>(Workers in Numbers)                           |
| Total  | 1.321  | 203,125                    | 152,341                              | 49,072  | 1,712                            | 153,802   | 152,341                     | 1,461                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.271  | 2,776                      | 1,941                                | 808   | 27                               | 2,184   | 1,941                       | 243                                  |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.504  | 14,898                     | 9,839                                | 4,784   | 275                              | 9,904   | 9,839                       | 65                                   |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.378  | 55,653                     | 39,950                               | 15,256  | 447                              | 40,389  | 39,950                      | 439                                  |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.368  | 11,023                     | 7,985                                | 2,994   | 44                               | 8,060   | 7,985                       | 75                                   |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.322  | 38,913                     | 29,290                               | 9,207   | 416                              | 29,432  | 29,290                      | 142                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.276  | 11,798                     | 9,195                                | 2,541   | 62                               | 9,245   | 9,195                       | 50                                   |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.338  | 19,974                     | 14,824                               | 4,988   | 162                              | 14,927  | 14,824                      | 103                                  |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.212  | 46,744                     | 38,272                               | 8,271   | 201                              | 38,580  | 38,272                      | 308                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.213  | 48,090                     | 39,317                               | 8,494   | 279                              | 39,661  | 39,317                      | 344                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-28

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY, FOR SAN FRANCISCO CENTRAL CITY IN SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City |                             |                           |                                       |  | Workers by Residence in Central City |                             |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|  |  | Total                      | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Same County | Work in Central City Different County | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total                                | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Work Outside SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                         | (3)                       | (4)                                   | (5)                                    | (6)                                  | (7)                         | (8)                                    |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                             |                           |                                       |  | (Workers in Numbers)                 |                             |  |
| Total                                  | 1.437  | 535,735                    | 367,963                     | 45,507                    | 109,745                               | 12,520                                 | 372,757                              | 367,963                     | 4,794                                  |
| Agric., For., Fisheries & Mining       | 1.378  | 2,720                      | 1,827                       | 315                       | 480                                   | 98                                     | 1,974                                | 1,827                       | 147                                    |
| Construction                           | 1.577  | 25,905                     | 16,116                      | 2,527                     | 6,504                                 | 758                                    | 16,430                               | 16,116                      | 314                                    |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.656  | 109,568                    | 65,290                      | 13,125                    | 27,943                                | 3,210                                  | 66,184                               | 65,290                      | 894                                    |
| Transportation & Communication         | 1.570  | 61,009                     | 37,584                      | 5,473                     | 15,025                                | 2,927                                  | 38,852                               | 37,584                      | 1,268                                  |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.395  | 115,047                    | 81,772                      | 9,382                     | 22,012                                | 1,881                                  | 82,496                               | 81,772                      | 724                                    |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 1.431  | 49,490                     | 34,440                      | 2,291                     | 11,627                                | 1,132                                  | 34,579                               | 34,440                      | 139                                    |
| Public Administration                  | 1.433  | 40,189                     | 27,747                      | 4,027                     | 7,691                                 | 724                                    | 28,044                               | 27,747                      | 297                                    |
| Services, Total                        | 1.267  | 125,513                    | 98,162                      | 7,970                     | 17,693                                | 1,688                                  | 99,041                               | 98,162                      | 879                                    |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.265  | 131,807                    | 103,187                     | 8,367                     | 18,463                                | 1,790                                  | 104,198                              | 103,187                     | 1,011                                  |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-29

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR SEATTLE CENTRAL CITY IN SEATTLE-EVERETT SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |                    |                          |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring, Work |                          | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                                      | Same<br>County     | Differ-<br>ent<br>County |   |   |                                      |   |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                               | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                                  | (5)                | (6)                      | (7)   | (8)                                     | (9)                                  |   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |                    |                          | (Workers in Numbers)                                  |   |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.363  | 268,857                    | 194,711                              | 59,868             | 11,990                   | 2,288   | 197,291                                 | 194,711                              | 2,580   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.189  | 1,997                      | 1,490                                | 395                | 88                       | 24  | 1,679                                   | 1,490                                | 189   |
| Construction                                 | 1.517  | 13,450                     | 8,557                                | 3,582              | 1,139                    | 172   | 8,867                                   | 8,557                                | 310   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.620  | 74,396                     | 45,416                               | 24,401             | 3,863                    | 716   | 45,912                                  | 45,416                               | 496   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.333  | 23,753                     | 17,248                               | 4,949              | 1,200                    | 356   | 17,823                                  | 17,248                               | 575   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.322  | 59,500                     | 44,617                               | 11,978             | 2,458                    | 447   | 45,019                                  | 44,617                               | 402   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.282  | 18,759                     | 14,532                               | 3,328              | 756                      | 143   | 14,636                                  | 14,532                               | 104   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.224  | 13,804                     | 11,091                               | 2,234              | 422                      | 57  | 11,278                                  | 11,091                               | 187   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.209  | 60,767                     | 49,973                               | 8,582              | 1,888                    | 324   | 50,265                                  | 49,973                               | 292   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.214  | 63,198                     | 51,760                               | 9,001              | 2,064                    | 373   | 52,077                                  | 51,760                               | 317   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-30

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR JERSEY CITY CENTRAL CITY IN JERSEY CITY SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City               |        |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--------|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total  | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)  | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)    | (7)                                  | (8)   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |  |                                  | (Workers in Numbers)                                  |        |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.256  | 78,173                     | 57,850                               | 10,106   | 10,217                           | 62,251  | 57,850 | 4,401                                |   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.000  | 73                         | 58                                   | 3  | 12                               | 73  | 58     | 15                                   |   |
| Construction                                 | 1.198  | 2,598                      | 1,853                                | 365  | 380                              | 2,168   | 1,853  | 315                                  |   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.327  | 24,163                     | 16,391                               | 3,512  | 4,260                            | 18,210  | 16,391 | 1,819                                |   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 1.486  | 12,619                     | 7,797                                | 2,037  | 2,785                            | 8,492   | 7,797  | 695                                  |   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.216  | 13,583                     | 10,636                               | 1,569  | 1,378                            | 11,174  | 10,636 | 538                                  |   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 1.166  | 3,615                      | 2,835                                | 537  | 243                              | 3,100   | 2,835  | 265                                  |   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.143  | 4,640                      | 3,882                                | 505  | 253                              | 4,061   | 3,882  | 179                                  |   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.124  | 16,098                     | 13,790                               | 1,507  | 801                              | 14,316  | 13,790 | 526                                  |   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry Not<br>Reported | 1.127  | 16,882                     | 14,398                               | 1,578  | 906                              | 14,973  | 14,398 | 575                                  |   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-31

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO,  
BY INDUSTRY, FOR NEWARK CENTRAL CITY IN NEWARK SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                               | Ratio of<br>Workers<br>by Place<br>of Work to<br>Workers by<br>Place of<br>Residence | Work Place in Central City |                                      |  |                                  |   | Workers by Residence in<br>Central City |                                      |   |
|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|  |  | Total                      | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in Ring,<br>in Central City<br>Same<br>County | Work<br>Differ-<br>ent<br>County | Live<br>Outside<br>SMSA<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Total                                   | Live &<br>Work in<br>Central<br>City | Live in<br>Central<br>City<br>Work<br>Outside<br>SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                                  | (3)  | (4)                              | (5)   | (6)                                     | (7)                                  | (8)   |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                                      |  |                                  |   | (Workers in Numbers)                    |                                      |   |
| Total  | 1.903  | 188,900                    | 92,845                               | 50,398   | 26,889                           | 18,768  | 99,266                                  | 92,845                               | 6,421   |
| Agric., For.,<br>Fisheries &<br>Mining       | 1.465  | 208                        | 108                                  | 49   | 12                               | 39  | 142                                     | 108                                  | 34  |
| Construction                                 | 1.779  | 6,637                      | 3,303                                | 1,496  | 1,000                            | 838   | 3,730                                   | 3,303                                | 427   |
| Manufacturing                                | 1.946  | 65,535                     | 31,589                               | 15,607   | 10,564                           | 7,775   | 33,684                                  | 31,589                               | 2,095   |
| Transportation &<br>Communication            | 2.167  | 17,303                     | 7,339                                | 4,530  | 2,820                            | 2,614   | 7,986                                   | 7,339                                | 647   |
| Wholesale &<br>Retail Trade                  | 1.879  | 35,833                     | 18,208                               | 9,900  | 4,931                            | 2,794   | 19,068                                  | 18,208                               | 860   |
| Finance, Insurance<br>& Real Estate          | 2.803  | 19,167                     | 6,405                                | 7,627  | 3,335                            | 1,800   | 6,837                                   | 6,405                                | 432   |
| Public Adminis-<br>tration                   | 1.529  | 9,883                      | 5,934                                | 2,233  | 897                              | 819   | 6,464                                   | 5,934                                | 530   |
| Services, Total                              | 1.672  | 31,197                     | 17,492                               | 8,557  | 3,186                            | 1,962   | 18,664                                  | 17,492                               | 1,172   |
| Services Total<br>& Industry<br>Not Reported | 1.608  | 34,334                     | 19,959                               | 8,956  | 3,330                            | 2,089   | 21,355                                  | 19,959                               | 1,396   |

Source: See Table D-1.

TABLE D-32

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY, FOR PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC CENTRAL CITY IN PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City |                             |                             |                                       |  | Workers by Residence in Central City |                             |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|  |  | Total                      | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Same County   | Work in Central City Different County | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total                                | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Work Outside SMSA |
|  |  | (1)<br>(Ratio)             | (2)                         | (3)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (4)                                   | (5)                                    | (6)                                  | (7)<br>(Workers in Numbers) | (8)                                    |
| Total                                  | 1.553  | 91,981                     | 52,529                      | 10,388                      | 24,044                                | 5,020                                  | 59,240                               | 52,529                      | 6,711                                  |
| Agric., For., Fisheries & Mining       | 1.280  | 242                        | 173                         | 23                          | 37                                    | 9                                      | 189                                  | 173                         | 16                                     |
| Construction                           | 1.510  | 3,798                      | 2,070                       | 494                         | 1,008                                 | 226                                    | 2,515                                | 2,070                       | 445                                    |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.755  | 44,685                     | 23,028                      | 4,899                       | 13,471                                | 3,287                                  | 25,456                               | 23,028                      | 2,428                                  |
| Transportation & Communication         | 1.469  | 4,927                      | 2,231                       | 1,075                       | 1,404                                 | 217                                    | 3,354                                | 2,231                       | 1,123                                  |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.473  | 16,506                     | 10,217                      | 1,701                       | 3,954                                 | 634                                    | 11,202                               | 10,217                      | 985                                    |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate       | 1.461  | 2,803                      | 1,401                       | 441                         | 873                                   | 88                                     | 1,919                                | 1,401                       | 518                                    |
| Public Administration                  | 1.132  | 3,167                      | 2,606                       | 333                         | 179                                   | 49                                     | 2,798                                | 2,606                       | 192                                    |
| Services, Total                        | 1.354  | 15,129                     | 10,239                      | 1,391                       | 3,055                                 | 444                                    | 11,171                               | 10,239                      | 932                                    |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.343  | 15,853                     | 10,803                      | 1,422                       | 3,118                                 | 510                                    | 11,807                               | 10,803                      | 1,004                                  |

Source: See Table D-1.



TABLE D-33

WORKERS BY WORK PLACE IN CENTRAL CITY AND WORKERS BY RESIDENCE IN CENTRAL CITY AND THEIR RATIO, BY INDUSTRY, FOR GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO CENTRAL CITY IN GARY-HAMMOND-EAST CHICAGO SMSA, 1960

| Industry Group                         | Ratio of Workers by Place of Work to Workers by Place of Residence | Work Place in Central City |                             |                                    |                   |  | Workers by Residence in Central City |                             |  |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
|  |  | Total                      | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Ring, Work in Central City |                   | Live Outside SMSA Work in Central City | Total                                | Live & Work in Central City | Live in Central City Work Outside SMSA |
|  |  |                            |                             | Same County                        | Differ-ent County |  |                                      |                             |  |
| (1)<br>(Ratio)                         | (2)  | (3)                        | (4)                         | (5)                                | (6)               | (7)                                    | (8)                                  | (9)                         |  |
|  |  | (Workers in Numbers)       |                             |                                    |                   | (Workers in Numbers)                   |                                      |                             |  |
| Total                                  | 1.478  | 117,065                    | 78,642                      | 29,996                             | 5,516             | 2,911                                  | 79,216                               | 78,642                      | 574                                    |
| Agric., For., Fisheries & Mining       | 1.817  | 169                        | 87                          | 50                                 | 9                 | 23                                     | 93                                   | 87                          | 6                                      |
| Construction                           | 2.092  | 5,805                      | 2,711                       | 2,115                              | 479               | 500                                    | 2,775                                | 2,711                       | 64                                     |
| Manufacturing                          | 1.604  | 61,527                     | 38,217                      | 18,065                             | 3,744             | 1,501                                  | 38,370                               | 38,217                      | 153                                    |
| Transportation & Communication         | 1.548  | 8,490                      | 5,392                       | 2,334                              | 351               | 413                                    | 5,484                                | 5,392                       | 92                                     |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade               | 1.319  | 17,796                     | 13,412                      | 3,722                              | 463               | 199                                    | 13,493                               | 13,412                      | 81                                     |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate      | 1.425  | 3,368                      | 2,355                       | 845                                | 116               | 52                                     | 2,363                                | 2,355                       | 8                                      |
| Public Administration                  | 1.105  | 3,353                      | 3,023                       | 276                                | 26                | 28                                     | 3,035                                | 3,023                       | 12                                     |
| Services, Total                        | 1.203  | 15,551                     | 12,782                      | 2,293                              | 316               | 160                                    | 12,928                               | 12,782                      | 146                                    |
| Services Total & Industry Not Reported | 1.217  | 16,557                     | 13,445                      | 2,589                              | 328               | 195                                    | 13,603                               | 13,445                      | 158                                    |

Source: See Table D-1.

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