

population in the 1950's while experiencing a marked change in racial composition. The facts of recent population change in the large cities suggest that the people of metropolitan areas are becoming increasingly distributed along economic and racial lines. Table 5 portrays the racial composition of recent population growth in the Nation's 22 largest cities—those with a 1960 population of 500,000 or more.⁴

To investigate the prevalence and extent of differences between central cities and suburbs in economic, social, and racial characteristics, the Commission undertook a special analysis of data from the 1960 census of population and housing. Census reports were used to find out "who lives where" in terms of the social and economic characteristics of the population. Residence within either central cities or the remainder of the metropolitan area was correlated for persons and families against 10 broad population characteristics: Race, age, mobility status, family composition, education, occupation, employment status, family income, housing characteristics, and commuting patterns.

TABLE 5.—*White and nonwhite population of major cities, 1950 and 1960*

City	Total population		Nonwhite population		Nonwhite as a percent of total population		Percent change in population 1950-60	
	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	White	Nonwhite
New York.....	7,781,984	7,891,957	1,141,322	775,516	14.7	9.8	-6.7	+47.2
Chicago.....	3,550,404	3,620,962	837,656	509,437	23.6	14.1	-12.8	+64.4
Los Angeles.....	2,479,015	1,970,358	417,207	211,585	16.8	10.7	+17.2	+97.2
Philadelphia.....	2,002,512	2,071,605	535,033	378,968	26.7	18.3	-13.3	+41.2
Detroit.....	1,670,144	1,849,568	487,174	303,721	29.2	16.4	-23.5	+60.4
Baltimore.....	939,024	949,708	328,416	226,053	35.0	23.8	-15.6	+45.3
Houston.....	938,219	596,163	217,672	125,660	23.2	21.1	+53.1	-73.2
Cleveland.....	876,050	914,808	253,108	149,544	28.9	16.3	-18.6	+69.3
Washington.....	763,956	802,178	418,693	284,313	54.8	35.4	-33.3	+47.3
St. Louis.....	750,026	856,796	216,022	154,448	28.8	18.0	-24.0	+39.9
Milwaukee.....	741,324	637,392	65,752	22,742	8.9	3.6	+9.9	+189.1
Boston.....	697,197	801,444	68,493	42,744	9.8	5.3	-17.1	+60.2
Dallas.....	679,684	434,462	181,211	57,263	19.3	13.2	+45.5	+129.1
New Orleans.....	627,525	570,445	234,931	182,631	37.4	32.0	+1.2	+28.6
Pittsburgh.....	604,332	676,806	101,739	82,981	16.8	12.3	-15.4	+22.6
San Antonio.....	587,718	408,442	43,221	29,545	7.4	7.2	+43.7	+46.3
San Diego.....	573,224	334,387	44,712	18,364	7.8	5.5	+67.2	+143.5
Seattle.....	557,087	467,591	46,528	27,167	8.4	5.8	+15.9	+71.3
Buffalo.....	532,759	580,132	73,388	37,700	13.8	6.5	-15.3	+94.7
Cincinnati.....	502,550	503,998	109,682	78,685	21.8	15.6	-7.6	+39.4
Honolulu.....	500,409	353,020	321,548	298,311	64.3	84.5	+226.9	+7.8
San Francisco.....	740,316	775,357	135,913	81,469	18.3	10.5	-12.5	+66.8

Source: Calculated from U.S. Bureau of the Census, "General Population Characteristics," PC(1)B reports of the 1960 Census of Population.

Taken together for an individual, these characteristics largely determine how he lives: With whom, in what kind of housing and neighborhood, doing what kind of work, the level of goods and services he can command, the social and economic position he may anticipate for his future. When these characteristics are aggregated and compared for central cities and their surrounding areas, they present a composite sketch of the population which provides insights into

⁴For a fuller description of the statistical analysis and a tabulation of results, see *Metropolitan Social and Economic Disparities: Implications for Intergovernmental Relations in Central Cities and Suburbs* (Washington: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, January 1965), app. B, pp. 207-253.