

has recommended measures for Federal, State, and local governments in order to achieve three related objectives:

I. Promoting wider opportunities for individual choice and removing intergovernmental restrictions in such fields as urban housing and employment.

II. Adjusting governmental jurisdictions and responsibilities to facilitate more equitable and efficient administration of urban public services.

III. Modifying intergovernmental financial arrangements where there are significant local disparities in tax capacity within metropolitan areas.

1. PROMOTING WIDER CHOICE

1. The Commission recommends that each local governmental unit and agency within metropolitan areas analyze and give explicit recognition to economic and social disparities affecting its programs. Federal planning aids for urban development should specifically authorize and encourage economic and social policy planning for the community as a basic justification for physical planning.

Since there is so much variation in disparities from community to community, and since disparities change continuously, detailed study of the socioeconomic makeup of each community is the logical first step in identifying disparity problems and their implications for physical development plans and for public policy generally.

Such studies should ascertain the size and character of "dependent groups": children under 18, people 60 years or older, broken families with children, undereducated and inadequately trained adults and youth, occupationally obsolete and unemployed persons, and low-income families. It should, in addition, assess the constituency of more highly developed resources in the community: working-age groups, college graduates, high status and skilled occupations, and middle and upper income groups. Such studies as *The Changing Age Profile: Implications for Policy Planning in Metropolitan Washington*, recently completed by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, are illustrative of what can be done.

In order to encourage local planning to give attention to all classes of housing and other physical facilities in relation to local needs, all Federal aid for the planning of relocation, urban renewal, community renewal, and the war on poverty, as well as for planning under the urban planning assistance program, should specifically authorize and positively encourage efforts to give adequate attention to social and economic disparity problems. All such planning should be areawide or at least meaningfully integrated with areawide plans.

Economic and social data are seldom used in depth in comprehensive planning for local governmental services, or used to develop broad social policies and related physical planning decisions. The situation is aggravated by such factors as inadequate funds, inadequately trained staff, timorous Federal insistence that aided studies be comprehensive in terms of people as well as physical resources, and belated recognition of this interrelationship in the planning profession itself.

The typical use of economic and population statistics is in aggregates which lump together all classes of people regardless of differences in race, education, income status, housing conditions, and other social