

1452 ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1967

	Median income		Negro median income		Negro unemployment rate			
	1964	1959	1964	1959	Male		Female	
					1965	1960	1965	1960
Cleveland, total.....	\$6,895	\$5,935	\$5,489	\$4,743	10.7	12.8	12.8	12.0
Neighborhoods, total.....	5,259	4,987	5,085	4,645	11.2	13.0	14.5	12.3
Glenville.....	6,156	5,593	6,117	5,456	7.2	11.2	12.5	10.4
Hough.....	4,050	4,598	3,966	4,440	14.3	15.7	19.1	16.0
West central.....	3,000	2,977	2,984	3,012	20.4	18.3	26.4	15.9
East central.....	3,857	4,015	3,887	3,956	15.7	13.6	14.2	11.2
Kinsman.....	4,164	4,365	3,729	4,078	12.4	12.8	17.8	15.6
Goodrich.....	5,883	5,402	4,327	4,450	41.9	26.3	(¹)	(¹)
Mount Pleasant.....	6,504	5,850	6,513	5,830	6.8	7.7	8.4	9.3
Remainder of Cleveland.....	7,642	6,558	7,285	5,797	8.1	10.2	3.8	9.0

¹ Insufficient data.

	Percent of total population under 25	Percent of 14- to 19-year olds in labor force	Median years education, 1965	Percent of all persons below poverty level		Percent of family heads under 25 below poverty level, 1964	Percent of family heads under 25 below poverty level, 1959
				1965	1960		
Cleveland, total.....	44.0	34.6	10.3	15	18.0	17	23.0
Neighborhood, total.....	48.6	29.8	9.8	30	28.0	47	39.0
Glenville.....	50.7	25.6	10.6	23	19.0	55	27.5
Hough.....	53.4	36.0	9.7	39	31.0	66	46.4
West central.....	49.5	22.6	9.2	49	51.0	57	70.5
East central.....	42.1	32.1	9.3	36	36.0	64	56.9
Kinsman.....	53.4	23.7	9.0	38	32.0	55	46.0
Goodrich.....	39.9	36.2	8.8	21	23.0	29	25.0
Mount Pleasant.....	43.9	28.2	10.5	18	15.0	27	20.5
Remainder of Cleveland.....	42.0	37.8	10.7	9	10.4	5	11.0

Mr. VANIK. This census data reveals the commonly known discrepancies in median income and unemployment levels between the city of Cleveland and its six major poverty areas.

The data on the second chart, however, clearly reveals the crisis facing the young in Cleveland's ghettos. Column 1 of the second table shows that most of the poverty neighborhoods have a higher percentage of their population under the age of 25 than does the rest of the city. Column 3 shows that the children and youth of the seven major poverty areas have a "median school years completed" of 9.8 years—almost a full year less than the rest of the city.

Despite this fact, only 29.8 percent of the poverty areas' 14- to 19-year-olds are in the labor force, as compared to 37.8 percent for the rest of Cleveland's 14- to 19-year-olds.

Obviously, a large number of poverty area teenagers are unemployed, subemployed, or have been turned down so often that they are no longer even in the labor market. A special Department of Labor report on employment in Cleveland's slums indicates that 58 percent of the area's out-of-school youth were unemployed in 1965.

A further proof of the poverty and jobless future facing Cleveland's youth can be seen in columns 4 to 7. In 1965, 30 percent of the residents of the seven areas had income below the poverty level of \$3,200 for a family of four. But 47 percent of the heads of households under the age of 25 fell into this poverty level, while only 5 percent of such young family heads in the rest of Cleveland fell into the poverty level.