

**MADISON'S**

**NEGRO**

**POPULATION**

*please return to:*

THE COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL  
OF MADISON, Inc.  
2059 Atwood Avenue  
Madison, Wisconsin 53704

By

Naomi W. Lede

Research Specialist

URBAN LEAGUE OF ST. LOUIS, INC.

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(as of January, 1966)

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ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED  
PEOPLE

**MADISON'S NEGRO POPULATION**

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A Report Made For the:  
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**National Urban League**

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**April, 1966**

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LIST OF AGENCY CONTACTS

June County Department of Social Services  
and Child Welfare

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Mrs. Mikki Fluckiegi of Madison, Wisconsin and Miss Edith Steeples of Saint Louis, Missouri provided clerical and statistical assistance in the compilation of the report.

It would take unnecessary pages to enumerate the names of the more than 200 persons who participated in making an abbreviated over-view of Madison possible. We gratefully acknowledge the sincere cooperation of all: Our interviewers, the 90 Negro household heads, and white and Negro community leaders whose sincere and selfless interests gave motivation and direction to the report. It is our hope that they receive sufficient compensation in the doing and that the results that may accrue from widespread dissemination of the material will justify their efforts.

April, 1966

Naomi W. Lede

## LIST OF AGENCY CONTACTS

Dane County Department of Public Assistance  
and Child Welfare

City of Madison Planning Commission

Community Welfare Council of Madison

Bureau of Research and Statistics, State Department  
of Welfare

National Association for the Advancement of Colored  
People

Madison Office of Economic Opportunity

Director of South Madison Neighborhood Youth Center

State Department of Welfare, District Director

Madison Redevelopment Authority

Madison Public Housing Authority

Madison Office of Wisconsin State Employment Service

Equal Opportunity Commission

Madison Board of Education

During the course of the report, some problems  
**INTRODUCTION**

It is a measure of a community's civic consciousness and responsibility when it demonstrates concern for the least favored who reside within its boundaries. Madison, Wisconsin has shown this concern. It has invited the National Urban League to determine the socioeconomic condition of its nonwhite citizens. This is the first step to corrective action.

The study was not intended to cover all of the situations and phenomena affecting Madison's nonwhite population. We believe it is of sufficient scope and depth, however, to enable the Community Welfare Council of Madison to arrive at a decision, commensurate with the facts revealed and in the best interest of its minority citizens and the Madison community.

M. Leo Bohanon, ACSW  
Associate Executive Director  
National Urban League, Inc.

## FINDINGS AND GUIDELINES FOR POLICY

During the course of this report, some problem areas relative to the Negro population were uncovered. Presented in this section is a brief listing of some apparent problems which were found to exist in Madison. These areas of concern, listed in order of priority, appear to be deserving of special attention by agencies.

### HOUSING

It was found that the bulk of the Negro population of Madison lived in the 9th and 14th wards as of 1960. In fact, over half of the Negro population reside in these wards. There is a slight tendency of de facto segregation in housing. In 1960, all but thirty Negro households were located in the traditional neighborhoods. There were 70 in South Madison, 80 in the Greenbush Area, and 20 on the near east side.

The problem in housing seems to be economic rather than discriminatory in origin. There is evidence of "open occupancy" in housing in Madison. Reports by civic leaders, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the League of Women Voters have been examined for possible evidence concerning discriminatory practices in housing. There was the indication that discrimination had previously existed, but it was beginning to disappear.

Many Negroes do not move into other areas because they cannot afford to pay the high rental costs in some sections or their incomes are not adequate enough to purchase the higher priced homes.

Newcomers complain of difficulty in finding decent living accommodations upon their arrival in the city. For the most part, these in-migrants are not aware of the Equal Opportunity Ordinance, and they spend from two weeks to a month trying to find decent places to live.

## EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC

Negroes consider employment opportunities and occupational training programs to be second only to housing as a problem in Madison. A majority of the respondents discussed employment problems largely in terms of the scarcity and security of jobs (within the framework of their abilities), and in terms of the wages offered, and the high standard of living in the city. The median income for whites in 1960 was \$6,799; for nonwhites, \$4,725. The greatest proportion of Negro workers were found at the semi-skilled or unskilled level, both in 1950 and 1960.

On the other hand, job opportunities for Negro youth appear to exceed the number available and eligible to accept them in reference to continuing education beyond the high school level. Public vocational opportunities are the same for Negroes as for whites. A representative from the Wisconsin State Employment Service further substantiated this when he stated in an interview that his agency experienced difficulty in finding young Negroes to place on certain non-traditional jobs.

In general, the Negro may be employed on two or more jobs to make ends meet. It may well be that the time spent on such jobs prevents his taking advantage of the training that would insure upward mobility in the labor market. There is a need for a program of job development and employment which would be designed to serve industry.

The program of job development and employment would involve encouraging the full utilization of industry and business of the maximum manpower potential of all citizens. More specifically, the program could serve to enhance on-the-job training -- an involvement that would be geared to stimulating greater incentives and motivation in Negro youths and adults to prepare for higher skilled, technical, and professional job opportunities. A recruitment of qualified Negro labor would add support to the pilot placement. Many on-the-job training programs, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, are operating in cities throughout the nation.

## EDUCATION, GUIDANCE AND TRAINING

Field reports from selected individual interviews and discussions with community leaders indicate that greater emphasis should be placed on coordinated programming to improve the educational incentives of Negro youths.

There is a need for a program designed to improve the lot of the Negro and the poor through raising their levels of aspiration and educational performance, and broadening their economic outlook. There seems to be an absence of programs directed toward changing the values and aspirations of Negro pupils.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

Health and welfare services are generally available to Negroes as well as other groups. Congruent with the availability and utilization of such services is the necessity for workers to have knowledge of and be very sensitive to the extent of previous discrimination. They should also be aware of the impact which deprivation has made on the Negro family and its adjustment in our society.

Several Negro families in Madison are of the multi-problem type. The multi-problem families are greatly in need of long-range assistance. Efforts to come to grips with problems stemming from these groups have been discussed in recent literature. The use of indigenous leadership is a technique which is being used in anti-poverty programs in many cities, and it could be applied in this instance. This would involve providing a service which the families want as well as need. Professor Charles O'Reilly concurred in this contention when he quoted: "...the social and ethnic background of the caseworker may be more important today in serving minority groups and multi-problem families..."\* There is a need to not only involve families in a "bootstrap operation" but also a need for more social workers who can identify with the minority groups and their problems.

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\*

Madison Equal Opportunities Commission Report,  
October 25, 1965.

## A. Family Life Problems

More family and home counseling services could be made available to Negro families. The lack of communication between the agencies and families in need is a major problem. It is necessary to understand the needs, fears, and timid actions of some persons in order to correct or arrest many of their attitudes and practices.

The Community Welfare Council of Madison, in evaluating community services, recognized this important deficiency. In listing some of the unmet needs within current programs, it admitted: "...The services in some instances fail to reach or include certain individuals or groups who should benefit from them; or viewed otherwise, certain individuals and groups fail to take advantage of opportunities available to them in existing service programs..."\*\*

In our interviews with Negro household heads, it was clearly evident that there was a lack of utilization of certain agency services by this group. Many were not familiar with many of the agencies equipped to administer to their needs.

Further, minority groups have little information regarding existing social resources such as public assistance, public housing, and community health programs. This is particularly true in regards to Negro in-migrants. The disturbed families, the deserted mothers, and the children of these groups need services which often exist but are not utilized by them. There may be planned action programs in this area in Madison.

## B. Protective Services

Adoptive and foster homes for Negro children are fewer than the number of children in need of this care. Because of a shortage of suitable foster homes, some children who need foster care are kept in their homes or institutions. This is especially true for the emotionally disturbed and older adolescent Negro child.

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Community Welfare Council of Madison, An Evaluation of Community Services, December, 1964, pp. 34-37.

A small but increasing trend toward mixed racial births is creating a problem for agencies in foster care and adoptive placement. Several agencies reported that more counseling is needed for unwed mothers of different races and minority groups. Also, it appears that the number of mixed racial and cultural illegitimate births will increase rather than decrease.

The primary need in protective services seems to be more adoptive homes for Negro children. Also, preventive programs would assist in stemming the tide of nonwhite illegitimacy.

#### RECREATION AND GROUP SERVICES

A fair-size majority of Negroes asserted that playground and other recreational facilities were not available in the neighborhoods. While the basis for such beliefs were not obtained in the survey, the data suggest that some effort should be taken to determine the legitimacy of the complaints and, if possible alleviate any such inequities which might exist.

There is a Neighborhood Youth Center in South Madison, and more than half of the residents feel that it is serving an important function in the community. However, there is a lack of genuine interest on the part of some of the young people. Residents also feel that another agency is needed which should be geared toward family counseling and other activities for adults in the area.

#### GENERAL IMPLICATION

Based on responses to certain queries, it might prove fruitful to have an interdisciplinary agency in Madison. This agency would have to be broader in scope than the now existent Neighborhood Youth Center in South Madison; it should consist of an integrated staff; and it should be located in South Madison or immediately adjacent to it.

In response to our questions concerning this possibility, more than half of the people interviewed felt that there

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCING THE CASE

The report is designed to supply the Community Welfare Council of Madison, Wisconsin, the National Urban League, and other interested agencies and individuals with a factual and theoretical basis upon which a decision can be made as to the feasibility of establishing an Urban League affiliate in the City. It is a simple description of the Madison Negro community and the extent to which the total society has expanded to incorporate this minority group within its orbits. We have taken a case study approach because we feel that a community which seeks to elevate its citizenry must have in mind something more than mere statistical facts. It is our belief that knowledge of forces behind certain existing elements of a community can aid in determining not only some of the apparent problems but also the possibility of their growth and permanence.

Statement of the Problem. The survey seeks to satisfy the following fundamental requirements: To provide an account of the characteristics of the population of the City of Madison according to race; to identify some of the significant changes and problems which have occurred in the community over the past decade; to elicit opinions and attitudes of community and lay leaders -- both Negro and white -- concerning these changes and problems; and to analyze these population changes, characteristics, and opinions in terms of their planning implications.

The broader framework of our abbreviated adventure recognizes the interrelationship and interdependence of all parts of the Metropolitan Area. Specifically, our attempt is to present a condensed account of the Negro population. Lack of sufficient time and funds prevented our doing a more definitive and detailed study of it.

Limitations of the Study. There were certain limitations inherent in the compilation of this report. In many instances, we experienced great difficulty in finding socio-economic statistical data according to race. A large proportion of the city, county, and state agencies did not keep records by race. Data regarding nonwhites were used where figures were not available for Negroes. Some comparisons by race were impossible because of a lack of adequate information.

The actual period for gathering the data was approximately three weeks, although field enumerators were able to continue their interviewing for two weeks after the investigator's departure.

Methodology. There were several main sources from which our information was drawn. One source consisted of interviews with community leaders concerning services and possible problems in the community. Guided by a tested schedule, we were able to get two competent enumerators to interview Negro residents of Madison. Taped freewheeling sessions which were held with the various socio-economic classes of the Negro community rounded out the interviewing portion of the study.

The comparative data used in this analysis have been obtained from the various detailed and special reports of the characteristics of the population of Madison, Wisconsin and the United States Census for 1960. References have been cited for materials which did not originate with the Census.

Those included in the study represented a random sample of Negro household heads selected on the basis of occupation and area. Negro residents of each census tract were represented in the sample according to the proportion of the total number each census tract held as of 1960. This sampling method might be illustrated by the following instance: Tract 0012 contained 29 per cent of all Negroes in the City. Therefore, the household heads

INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF POPULATION  
CHARACTERISTICS

-3-

of this tract were represented by the same proportion in our sample; the same is true for Tract 0014 with a population representation of 31 per cent.

The total number of household heads composing the sample was projected against the total number of Negro household heads contained within the City of Madison. Statistical data pertaining to population characteristics have been drawn from the United States Bureau of the Census for the years indicated.

The data which have been selected for inventory and analysis are of two types. The quantitative measures of Madison's population include the numbers of people, distribution, racial composition, density, and migration. The qualitative measures include age composition, education, occupation, housing, and income.

Characteristics of the Population

The population in Madison and in Dane County increased at almost the same rate from 1930 to 1960. The City's population has increased twice as fast as the State population since 1930. Table I shows this growth.

TABLE I  
COMPARATIVE GROWTH AND RATE OF INCREASE OF  
THE POPULATION FOR MADISON AND STATE ACCORDING TO  
DECADES (1930-1960)

| Year | Madison | Rate of Increase | State      | Rate of Increase |
|------|---------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| 1930 | 12,164  | 42.7             | 2,868,042  | 27.2             |
| 1940 | 18,531  | 51.2             | 3,731,860  | 30.0             |
| 1950 | 44,376  | 50.3             | 5,632,000  | 24.8             |
| 1960 | 57,529  | 50.9             | 7,938,006  | 21.7             |
| 1970 | 67,847  | 48.5             | 9,137,587  | 15.0             |
| 1980 | 96,056  | 42.4             | 11,434,375 | 9.5              |
| 1990 | 126,796 | 31.8             | 13,881,777 | 19.5             |

## CHAPTER II

### INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

#### Introduction

The demographic characteristics of people vary according to the social and economic features of the communities where they live. Thus, in order to understand the life of a community, it is necessary to examine the characteristics of its population, its age and sex distribution, its skills and abilities, its fertility, mortality, and migration patterns.

The population characteristics which have been selected for inventory and analysis are of two types. The quantitative measures of Madison's population include the numbers of people, distribution, racial composition, density, and migration. The qualitative measures include age composition, education, occupation, housing, and income.

#### Characteristics of the Population

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| Census<br>Year | Madison | Rate of<br>Increase | State     | Rate of<br>Increase |
|----------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1900           | 19,164  | 42.7                | 2,069,042 | 22.2                |
| 1910           | 25,531  | 33.2                | 2,333,860 | 12.8                |
| 1920           | 38,378  | 50.3                | 2,632,860 | 12.8                |
| 1930           | 57,899  | 50.9                | 2,939,006 | 11.7                |
| 1940           | 67,447  | 16.5                | 3,137,587 | 6.8                 |
| 1950           | 96,056  | 42.4                | 3,434,575 | 9.5                 |
| 1960           | 126,706 | 31.9                | 3,951,777 | 15.1                |

Madison's population increased by 31.9 per cent in the past decade from a total population in 1950 of 96,056 to 126,706 in 1960. The population for 1964 was estimated to be 157,844. A significantly large proportion of the total increase in population in the past decade has been the result of increases in the younger age groups. Whereas the population 21 years of age and over increased by 15.1 per cent in the past ten years, the greatest increase in Madison's population has been in the age groups under 21 years. This latter group increased 102 per cent over the decade.

The median age (age at which 50 per cent of the people are older and 50 per cent younger) dropped from 27.1 years in 1950 to 25.6 years in 1960; and to 23.5 years in 1964. Comparable figures on median age for the nation's population are 30.2, 29.5 and 28.6 years, respectively.

In the age groups under 21 years, the greatest percentage increase has been in the age group 5 years through 14. The age groups under five years increased by 65.6 per cent, the age groups 5-9 years increased by 94.4 per cent, and the age groups 10-14 years experienced a 95.6 per cent increase.<sup>1</sup>

#### The Negro Population

The 1960 Bureau of the Census reported that the Negro population of Madison was 129 per cent higher in 1960 than in 1950. During this same period, the total population increased by 32 per cent and the total nonwhite population by 102 per cent.

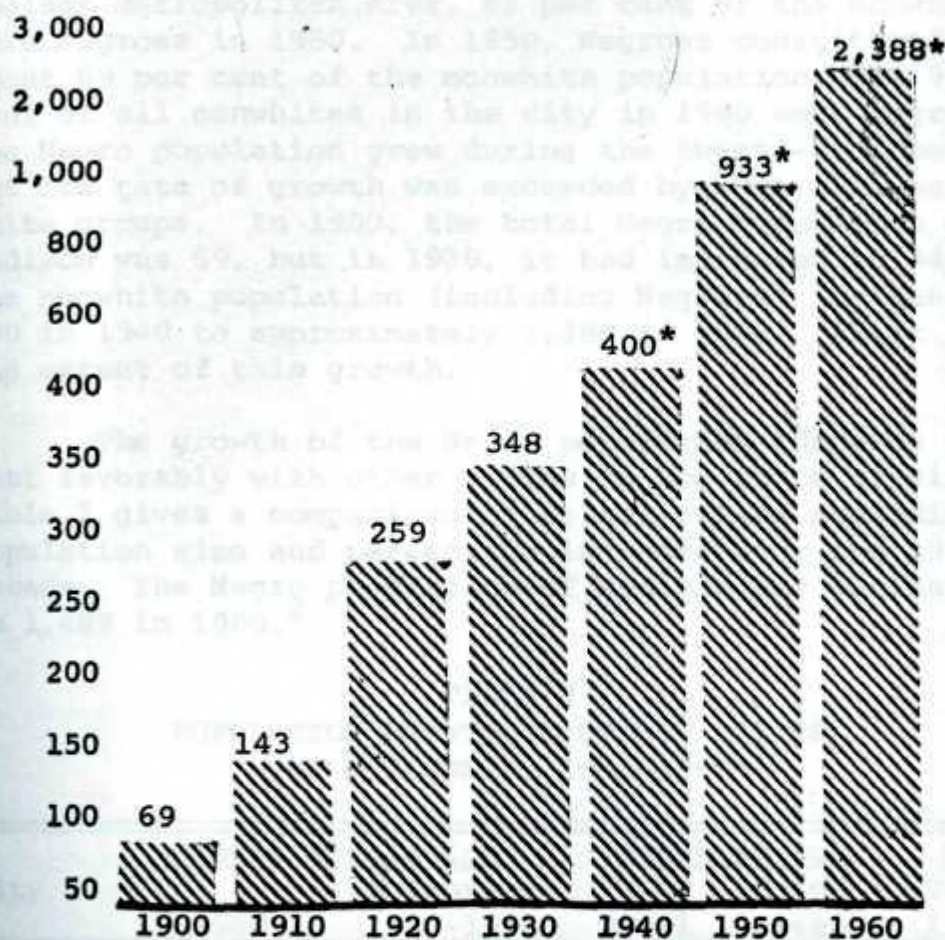
The Census from 1940 to 1960 shows a decline in the number of Negroes in the nonwhite figures, and the group designated by the Census as nonwhites includes

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1

City of Madison Planning Department, Dimensions and Dividends, July, 1965, pp. 1-4.

**CHART 1. GROWTH OF THE MADISON NEGRO POPULATION,  
1900-1960**



\* Figure for all nonwhites.

Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, etc. Within the Madison Metropolitan Area, 62 per cent of the nonwhites were Negroes in 1960. In 1950, Negroes constituted about 69 per cent of the nonwhite population, but 97 per cent of all nonwhites in the city in 1940 were Negroes. The Negro population grew during the twenty-year period, but its rate of growth was exceeded by that of other nonwhite groups. In 1900, the total Negro population of Madison was 69, but in 1930, it had increased to 348. The nonwhite population (including Negroes) increased from 400 in 1940 to approximately 2,388 in 1960. Chart 1 shows the extent of this growth.

The growth of the Negro population compares somewhat favorably with other cities in the State of Wisconsin. Table 2 gives a comparison of select cities according to population size and percentage increase over the 1950-60 decade. The Negro population of Madison was estimated to be 1,489 in 1960.<sup>2</sup>

TABLE 2  
POPULATION GROWTH OF SELECT CITIES  
OF WISCONSIN, 1950-1960\*

| City      | Total Population |                         | Nonwhite Pop. |                 | Negro Pop.    |                 |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|           | 1960             | % Increase<br>1950-1960 | % of<br>Total | % In-<br>crease | Total<br>1960 | % In-<br>crease |
| Milwaukee | 741,324          | 16                      | 9             | 189             | 62,458        | 187             |
| MADISON   | 126,706          | 32                      | 2             | 208             | 1,489         | 129             |
| Racine    | 89,144           | 25                      | 5             | 218             | 4,738         | 218             |
| Kenosha   | 67,899           | 25                      | 2             | 298             | 943           | 299             |

2

U. S. Bureau of Census, Seventeenth Census of U. S., 1950; Wisconsin Population, 18th Census of United States, 1960; and Cora E. Bagley, Some Factors Affecting Academic Achievement Among Negro High School Students. Madison: Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1965.

### Factors of Growth and Development

An important factor in the advancement of Madison's population has been an expansion of the community's economy. In addition to this, further examination of population growth would indicate a rather rapid increase in the percentage of young adults.<sup>3</sup> For example, the median age for Negroes in 1950 was 25.0 years. In 1960, the median age had dropped to 23.9, but in 1964 the median age for Negroes was 21.4 years in contrast to 23.4 for whites. The average white female in Madison is older than the white male. The median age is 23.9 and 23.0, respectively. It is the exact reverse for Negroes. The median age for the average Negro male is 21.9 in contrast to 21.0 for Negro females in 1964. Tables found in Appendix B further illustrate these facts.

Rates of natural increase also contributed to the growth of Madison during the last decade. The City experienced a slight decline in natural increase during the period, 1962-63, but many predicted that this would level off during the ensuing years, and the pattern would be reversed by 1970. Table 3 presents the number of births and deaths for the City of Madison since 1952.<sup>4</sup>

The total number of male live births for Dane County was 3,005 in 1964 and 2,820 live births were female during the same period. Of the total number for males, 2,950 were white and 38 were Negro; with the remaining 17 reported as others.<sup>5</sup>

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3

City Planning Department of Madison, Population: Land Use, Socio-Economic Factors, September, 1964, p. 26.

4

Ibid.

5

State Board of Health, Public Health Statistics, 1964.

The growth of the younger age groups has been sustained by an increase in the birth rate. Madison's birth rate, when compared with the State or nation, has moved to a higher plateau. Table 4 compares the birth rate trends of Madison to the State and national crude rates per 1,000 population.

TABLE 3  
NATURAL INCREASE FOR CITY OF MADISON, 1952-1963

| Year | Births | Deaths | Natural Increase |
|------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1952 | 2,594  | 647    | 1,947            |
| 1953 | 2,642  | 719    | 1,923            |
| 1954 | 2,758  | 750    | 2,008            |
| 1955 | 2,786  | 763    | 2,023            |
| 1956 | 2,984  | 819    | 2,165            |
| 1957 | 3,299  | 946    | 2,353            |
| 1958 | 3,405  | 844    | 2,561            |
| 1959 | 3,382  | 873    | 2,538            |
| 1960 | 3,550  | 831    | 2,719            |
| 1961 | 3,668  | 929    | 2,739            |
| 1962 | 3,600  | 950    | 2,650            |
| 1963 | 3,577  | 968    | 2,609            |

TABLE 4  
BIRTH RATES FOR MADISON AS COMPARED TO STATE  
AND NATIONAL TRENDS, 1940-1960  
(per 1,000 population)

| Year | Nation | Wisconsin | Madison |
|------|--------|-----------|---------|
| 1940 | 17.9   | 17.4      | 16.1    |
| 1950 | 24.1   | 24.0      | 25.6    |
| 1960 | 23.4   | 25.2      | 26.6    |

There were no available figures regarding birth or mortality rates for the Negro population. However, the increase in birth rates for Madison is somewhat typical of those experienced throughout the nation in the 1950's. During the period of 1950-1960, high birth rates were not only a rural phenomenon, but an urban feature as well. Analysis of the Negro population, therefore, must be given only in terms of the number of women of childbearing age in Madison. There were 789 Negro females in the City of Madison as of 1964. Of this number, 439 or 56 per cent were females of childbearing age (10-44 years). It is reasonable to assume that a large proportion of these women will bear children during the next decade.

#### Life Expectancy

It might be surmised that the expectation of life in the nation as a whole has tended to increase. It actually represents an achievement which probably even a confirmed optimist would hardly have been sanguine enough to forecast. Both rural and urban areas have shared in these gains in longevity over the years.

Longevity statistics were not available by race for Madison. We can only give generalizations which apply to the State of Wisconsin as a whole. The expectation of life for Wisconsin residents in 1960 was 68.2 years for males and 73.9 for females, increasing by three years for men and five years for women from 1940 to 1960 and doubling since the turn of the century. The crude death rates for nonwhites in the State were consistently higher than those for whites with one exception. In 1960, the nonwhite rate was 6.9 as compared to 9.7 for whites. Age specific rates, however, revealed that all nonwhites have higher death rates at all ages except the 75 years and over age group.<sup>6</sup>

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6

Joan Serie and Douglas G. Marshall, Mortality Trends in Wisconsin, 1900-1963. Madison: University of Wisconsin, May, 1965, pp. 16-17.

Racial differences in length of life are notable as might be expected from the differentials observed in the various death rates. However, the differences between the races are narrowing. Since 1940, the gap between the life expectancy of nonwhites and whites has been shortened by four years. In 1960, in the United States, nonwhite males could expect to live 61.1 years, while nonwhite females had a life expectancy of 66.3 years. Since data regarding nonwhites in Madison were not available, probably due to the low percentage of nonwhites in the total population of the city, we had to rely heavily on figures for the State as a whole. It must be pointed out here, too, that some of the lack of these phenomena was due to an inaccuracy in reporting of ages by older groups within the population.

#### Migration

Madison's total growth resulted from three demographic variables: natural increase, annexation, and in-migration. Natural increase does not explain Negro population growth in Madison, although it may be attached to that for the general population. Annexation is not an acceptable explanation since less than 20 Negroes were added to the population between 1940 and 1960 as a result of this process. The only other factor which might add to an explanation of whatever growth that took place in reference to the Negro population would be in-migration. It is noted that there has been more in-migration than emigration for the city, particularly when you consider the Negro population. According to figures from the 1960 Census of Population, 59 per cent of the native nonwhites living in Madison had lived in another state in 1955. The figure for the total population was only 13 per cent. These data suggest that migration could have been relatively important in the change which occurred in the Negro population, although the bulk figure is for all nonwhites in the city.

## Education

A study of elementary and secondary school enrollment in Madison readily shows one of the most dramatic effects of increased population and birth rates. The school enrollment increased 91.5 per cent during a ten-year period -- from 12,447 in 1950 to 23,840 in 1960. During 1950, 12.9 per cent of the population was in attendance at either a grade school or high school, but by 1960, the ratio of grade and high school students had increased to 18.8 per cent. The resulting increase of 5.9 per cent is a corollary of the 86.9 per cent increase in the school age population (5-17 years) between 1950 and 1960.<sup>7</sup>

School enrollment figures in Madison are not kept according to race. In light of this limitation, educational analysis will be confined to median educational levels, years of school completed by race, and some factors affecting the academic achievement of Negro students.

The median educational level for the City of Madison was 12.5 in 1960. For the nonwhite population, 20.2 per cent of persons 25 years of age and over had completed from five to eight years of schooling as opposed to two per cent with no school years completed. For the total population, less than one per cent were considered illiterate. Twenty-five per cent of the nonwhite population (25 years of age and over) had from 1-4 years of high school and 41.8 per cent of the total population fell within this category. For the total Standard Metropolitan Area, 20.9 per cent of the total and 39.5 per cent for the nonwhite population had from 1-4 years or more of college. When viewing these data, however, one must take into consideration the large proportion of University students in the city.

Most of the Negroes in Madison are found in plan districts: W-2, W-4, W-16, E-6, and E-7. The median educational level of these planning districts are as follows: W-2, 12.3; W-4, 15.5 (where most university students reside); W-16, 12.1; and E-7, 12.3. These levels of education, with the exception of W-4, fall a little below the median educational level for the city which was approximately 12.5 in 1960.<sup>8</sup>

The 1960 Census of Madison revealed that there were approximately 6,700 people living in this area who were "functional illiterates." This represented three per cent of those 25 years of age and over who were unable to read English above a fourth grade level. The State of Wisconsin ranks 24th among the 50 states in terms of its functional illiteracy rate. A Madison Laubach Literary Council was organized on January 5, 1966 to deal with problems of illiteracy in Madison.<sup>9</sup>

#### Academic Achievement of Negro Students

A study concerning the academic achievement of Negro students was conducted in Madison in 1965.<sup>10</sup> In this treatise, a low level of performance was noted among Negro students. In fact, on standardized tests of achievement, scores of Negro students were generally below the established mean. This was particularly true on tests of language usage. Sixty-eight per cent of all Negro high school students scored below the standard level. More specifically, 54 per cent were below the norm in mathematics, and 39 per cent fell below the norm in reading.

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8

City Planning Department of Madison, Neighborhood Planning, October, 1962.

9

Wisconsin State Journal, February 6, 1966.

10

For more detailed information, see: Cora E. Bagley, Some Factors Affecting Academic Achievement Among Negro High School Students, Madison: Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Wisconsin, 1965, pp. 1-4; 39-45.

It was also pointed out that Negroes were not likely to graduate from high school with honors, and they comprise only a small proportion of the graduates from Madison high schools. The percentage of dropouts was rather high among Negro students, and children from broken homes were found to be more prone to dropping out of school than those with both parents. In Madison, only 38 per cent of the dropouts lived with both parents. Females among this group were found to be more susceptible to dropping out of school than males, and 26 per cent of all Negroes entering Madison high schools failed to graduate.

The rate of persistence for Madison Negroes is lower than that for the State as a whole. Negro students not only fail to complete high school but many of those who finish do not pursue higher education. Among the approximately 29,000 students at the University of Wisconsin, a total of three gave Madison addresses; only one graduated from a high school in Madison. In conjunction with these facts, there was the prevailing belief that Madison Negroes still faced "the entrapping circle of disprivileged homes, poor education, few employment opportunities, and inadequate housing, but legal obstacles were disappearing." 11

#### Employment and Earnings

Early in 1961 the Labor Department reported that Madison was one of the four areas in the nation that was relatively free, or not affected at all by the recession that was widespread throughout the nation.<sup>12</sup> According to that report, Madison presented the ingredients that many economists believe are necessary for present and future good health. These factors consisted of an evenly balanced labor force, diversification of industry with small select

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11

Sharon Coady, "Madison Negroes Still Face Entrapping Circle," Wisconsin State Journal, January 31, 1965.

12

City Planning Department of Madison, Dimensions and Dividends, March, 1965, p. 18.

plants, and a heavy reliance upon the growing service of such industries as government, administration, finance, insurance, real estate, and tourism.

There were 44,753 males (14 years of age and over) in the labor force in Madison in 1960. Of this number, 30,997 or 69.3 per cent were employed and 716 or two per cent were unemployed. For females, there were 48,446 workers in the labor force and 21,512 or 44.4 per cent of this total were employed and 276 or less than one per cent were unemployed. The total number of all persons employed was 52,509. There were 32,628 of this group or 62.1 per cent working as private wage and salary workers; 16,287 or 31 per cent were government workers; 3,344 or 6.4 per cent were self-employed; and 250 or less than one per cent were unpaid family workers.

Nonwhites have a disproportionate representation in certain occupational categories. Thirty-one per cent of the males and 52.8 per cent of the females in 1950 were in service or private household occupations. In 1963, 21 per cent of the males and 49.2 per cent of the females of the nonwhite group were in service and private household occupations. Among the professionals, 41.8 per cent of the nonwhite males and only 22 per cent of the nonwhite females were in this category. Teachers and government workers compose a large proportion of the professional group. Approximately 11.9 per cent of the nonwhite males and 12.5 per cent of the nonwhite females were in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. In 1950 and 1960, there were no nonwhite female sales workers in Madison. Table 17 in Appendix B shows the occupational categories for nonwhites by years.

#### Income

The 1960 Bureau of the Census reported that 26.8 per cent of the nonwhite population had incomes of less than \$3,000; 27.3 per cent had incomes ranging from \$3,000-\$5,000; 12.0 per cent had incomes of \$5,000-\$6,000;

15.5 per cent, \$6,000-\$8,000; and 18.3 per cent in the \$8,000 and over category.

The median income for the nonwhite family was \$4,725 in 1960; for the white, \$6,799. Charts 2 and 3 present the median income by sex for select cities in Wisconsin.

### Housing

The total number of owner-occupied units in Madison in 1960 was 20,552, with an average value of \$17,000. There were 17,334 renter-occupied units and the average contract rent was \$84. The median contract rent in Madison was ten dollars higher than Milwaukee with \$74; sixteen dollars higher than Kenosha and Racine with \$68 each. The average median contract rental rate for Madison exceeds the median contract rent of \$63 for the State as a whole.<sup>13</sup>

In Madison, as in other Wisconsin cities, rental housing for Negroes was largely limited to the traditional areas. Also, some rental housing was deteriorating until the permanent Madison Housing Authority units at Truax Field became available to nonwhite families. The 1960 Census shows 634 nonwhite dwelling units, 153 owner-occupied, and 481 rental units. There were 418 sound houses for nonwhites and 216 deteriorated or dilapidated homes.

Even before the passage of its Equal Opportunity Ordinance in 1963, Madison experienced some improvement in rental housing. Negroes reportedly can buy from various builders in both white and Negro neighborhoods. There are some Negro families in most of the housing projects; the main problem seems to be that of inducing Negroes to move into the non-traditional areas.<sup>14</sup>

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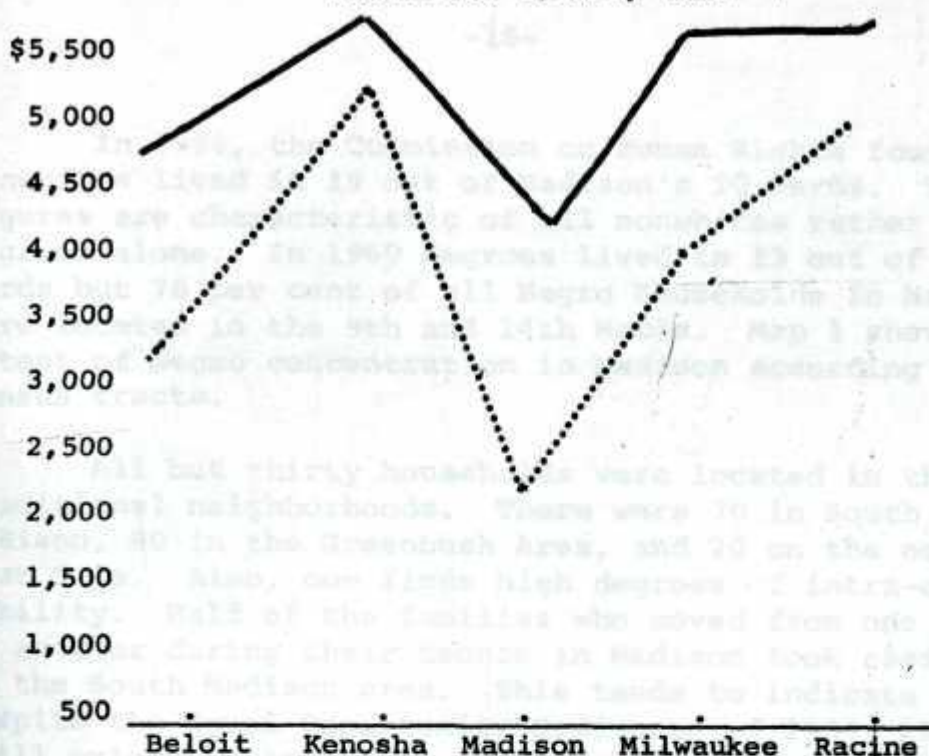
13

U. S. Census of Housing, 1960 Series HC(3), City Blocks, Numbers 411-412, p. 1, Table 1.

14

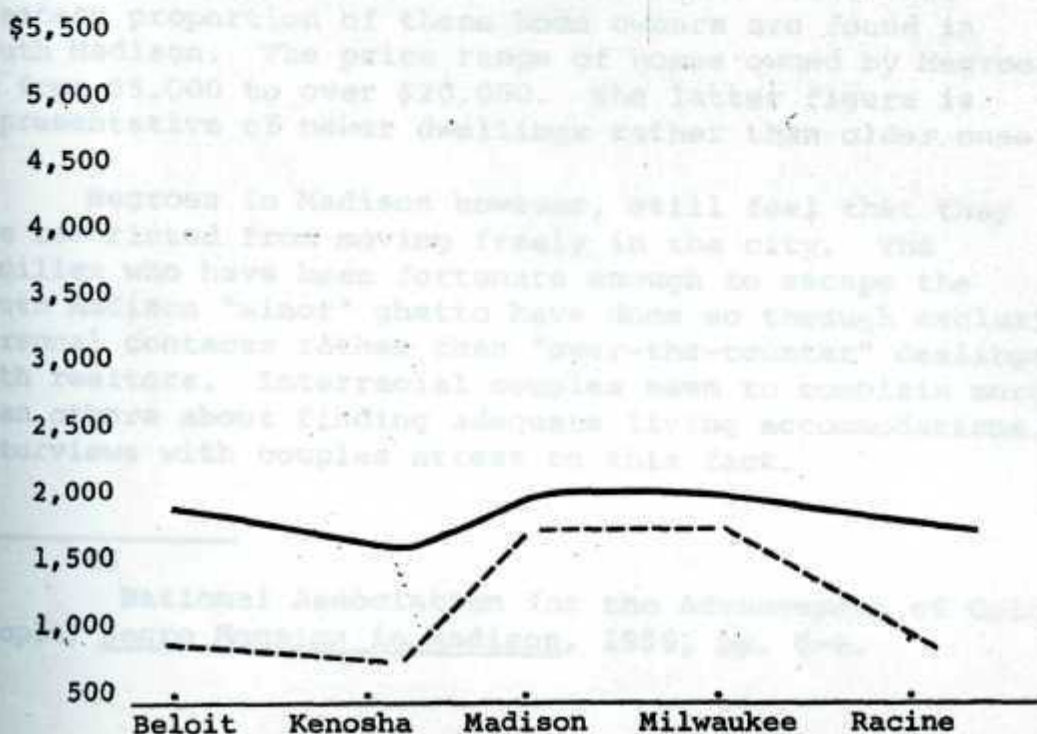
League of Women Voters, Minority Housing in Wisconsin, January, 1965.

CHART 2. MEDIAN INCOME OF NONWHITE PERSONS  
FOR SELECT CITIES, 1960



Total ———  
Nonwhite .....

CHART 3. MEDIAN INCOME OF NONWHITE PERSONS  
FOR SELECT CITIES OF WISCONSIN, 1960



Total ———

In 1954, the Commission on Human Rights found that nonwhites lived in 19 out of Madison's 20 wards. These figures are characteristic of all nonwhites rather than Negroes alone. In 1960 Negroes lived in 13 out of 21 Wards but 76 per cent of all Negro households in Madison were located in the 9th and 14th Wards. Map 1 shows the extent of Negro concentration in Madison according to census tracts.

All but thirty households were located in the traditional neighborhoods. There were 70 in South Madison, 80 in the Greenbush Area, and 20 on the near East Side. Also, one finds high degrees of intra-city mobility. Half of the families who moved from one dwelling to another during their tenure in Madison took residence in the South Madison area. This tends to indicate that despite the Equal Opportunity Ordinance of 1963, there still exists an invisible and less obvious restriction on Negro family mobility in Madison. However, any barrier to open occupancy in housing seems to be more economic and less discriminatory.<sup>15</sup>

There has been an upswing in Negro home ownership in Madison in the decade between 1950 and 1960. The greatest proportion of these home owners are found in South Madison. The price range of homes owned by Negroes is from \$5,000 to over \$20,000. The latter figure is representative of newer dwellings rather than older ones.

Negroes in Madison however, still feel that they are restricted from moving freely in the city. The families who have been fortunate enough to escape the South Madison "minor" ghetto have done so through exclusive personal contacts rather than "over-the-counter" dealings with realtors. Interracial couples seem to complain more than others about finding adequate living accommodations. Interviews with couples attest to this fact.

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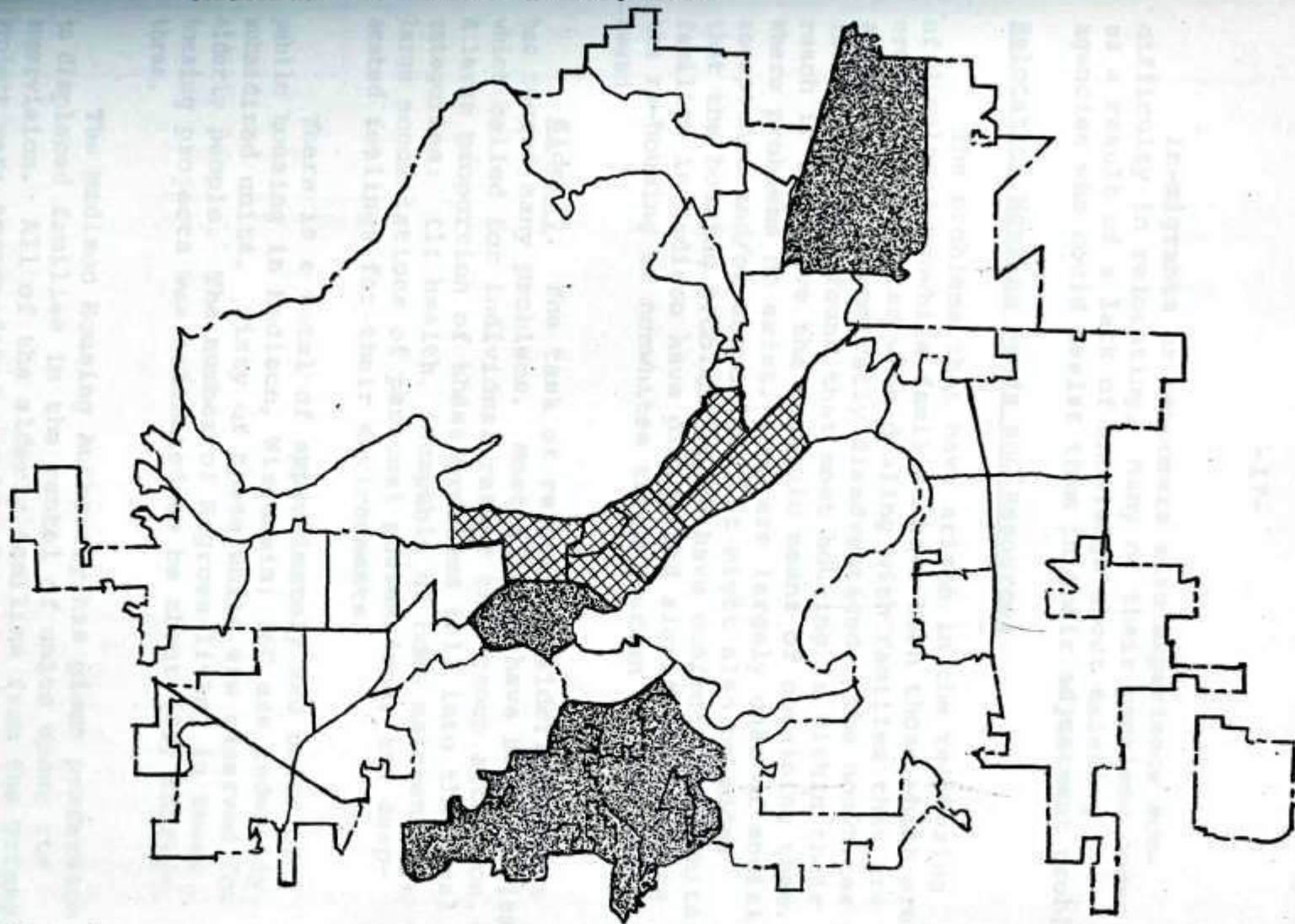
15

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro Housing in Madison, 1959, pp. 6-8.

MAP 1. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN MADISON  
ACCORDING TO CENSUS TRACTS, 1964

LEGEND: (in %'s)

|           |                                                                                     |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Under 2.0 |  |
| 2.0 - 7.9 |  |
| 8.0 +     |  |



In-migrants or newcomers also experience some difficulty in relocating. Many of their problems occur as a result of a lack of knowledge about existing agencies who could assist them in their adjustment problems.

#### Relocation Housing Needs and Resources

The problems that have arisen in the re-housing of displaced nonwhite families have been those which are ordinarily expected when dealing with families that are socially and economically disadvantaged. The nonwhites in Madison have found that most housing is within their reach if they have the economic means of obtaining them. Where problems do exist, they are largely ones of social acceptance and/or economics. It might also be added that the housing problems which have confronted nonwhite families in Madison have diminished significantly since the re-housing of nonwhites through urban renewal first began.

Elderly. The task of relocating elderly persons has caused many problems. Most of them have been problems which called for individual rather than group attention. A large proportion of these problems fall into the usual categories: ill health, incapable of home maintenance, large accumulations of personal possessions, and deep-seated feelings for their environments.

There is a total of approximately 280 units of public housing in Madison, Wisconsin; 160 are federally subsidized units. Sixty of these units are reserved for elderly people. The number of Negroes living in these housing projects was estimated to be about (33) thirty-three.

The Madison Housing Authority has given preference to displaced families in the rental of units under its supervision. All of the elderly families from the Triangle Project were accommodated. Table 5 gives an estimate of displacement and housing availability.

TABLE 5  
ESTIMATE OF RELOCATION HOUSING NEEDS AND RESOURCES  
CITY OF MADISON, 1966

| Income Groups*               | Estimated Displacement  |          |                    |          | Estimated Housing Available |       |        |                                    |         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------------------|---------|
|                              | Family Housing Turnover |          | Families Displaced |          | Private                     |       | Public | Housing Units (Surplus or Deficit) |         |
|                              | White                   | Nonwhite | White              | Nonwhite | Rental                      | Sales |        | Surplus                            | Deficit |
| Low (0-\$3,999)              | 2,290                   | 81       | 92                 | 31       | 1,258                       | 805   | 97     | -                                  | 344     |
| Low Middle (\$4,000-6,999)   | 4,609                   | 85       | 39                 | 7        | 3,054                       | 1,952 | 133    | 399                                |         |
| Upper Middle (\$7,000-9,999) | 3,203                   | 22       | 28                 | 4        | 2,075                       | 1,326 |        | 144                                |         |
| High (\$10,000+)             | 2,621                   | 19       | 44                 | 1        | 2,413                       | 1,103 |        | 831                                |         |
| TOTALS                       | 12,723                  | 207      | 203                | 43       | 5,186                       | 5,186 | 230    | 1,374                              | 344     |

\*According to the 1960 U. S. Census, Madison's median family income was \$6,799. Nearly half (47.5%) of the families have a median income of over \$7,000, and 20.6 per cent are in the high income group (Over \$10,000). Of the remaining, 19 per cent are receiving incomes of less than \$4,000 per year and are classified as the low-income group, and 13.9 per cent are the low-middle income group. The middle income group was divided into low and upper because of the wide income range and number of families involved.

Housing figures are derived from an estimated 18 per cent turnover of sound housing units reported by the 1960 Census (average of 1,214 net per year).

Source: Madison's Program for Community Improvement (A Review of Progress, 1963-64).

## Health and Social Welfare Agencies

A primary concern of any community is the health and welfare of all its citizens. Madison is no exception. Many services have been established, some voluntary and others public, to administer to the special needs of residents. The programs have many types of sponsorship and support, and are directed toward multifarious groups and manifold purposes.<sup>16</sup> To list and classify all such services would be too lengthy. For sake of brevity, these services have been classified into three main types: (1) health, (2) recreation, and (3) welfare services.

A glimpse at the local Directory of Health and Welfare agencies in Madison reveals the activities carried on by the various institutions and departments. In almost every instance, the services rendered are the same as those of similar agencies throughout the country.

The City of Madison enjoys the services of a well organized and competently directed full-time health department. Health institutions provide assistance to residents of Madison and Dane County through the practicing professions and community care facilities. In addition to these services, there are approximately seven well-equipped hospitals, including the university hospitals which provide personal services, teaching and research facilities, to service a population of over 157,000. All such services are available on a non-discriminatory basis.

### Aid to Dependent Children

The ADC program operates to keep children with their parents or relatives. Dependency of families on ADC is caused by many factors, chief among which are ill health, both physical and emotional; death; desertion; physical incapacity; and unmarried parenthood. Table 6 gives a breakdown of case openings in Madison according

to months and race for 1965.

TABLE 6

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADC CASE OPENINGS  
BY MONTH AND RACE, 1965\*

| Month     | Total | White | Negro |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| January   | 27    | 24    | 3     |
| February  | 29    | 28    | 1     |
| March     | 29    | 29    | -     |
| April     | 25    | 24    | 1     |
| May       | 21    | 21    | -     |
| June      | 25    | 22    | 3     |
| July      | 26    | 25    | 1     |
| August    | 28    | 28    | -     |
| September | 30    | 28    | 2     |
| October   | 24    | 23    | 1     |
| November  | 36    | 34    | 2     |
| December  | 22    | 18    | 4     |

\*

Current case loads not included in these figures.

Almost 95 per cent of all Aid to Dependent Children families goes to whites in Dane County. Case openings, not including current case loads, showed that only 5.6 per cent of all cases were Negro.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE MADISON COMMUNITY DEFINES ITS NEEDS

In the absence of an established ideological orthodoxy, certain standards by which we judge the adequacy of public policies and programs must be derived from a wider perspective within which the Madison community views its progress, expectations, and frustrations. American has focused its attention and aspirations on the elimination of grinding poverty, and communities have been made aware of the problems which need to be solved and the conditions that must be provided in order to achieve the maximum benefits from our highly technical and affluent society.

With the changing numerical relationships between the white and Negro residents of Madison, it is safe to assume that the two races are sharing the services of the city to an ever-increasing extent. Such facilities as housing, places of employment, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, transportation, health and welfare services, are, by law, available to all without regard to race, color, or creed.

Our survey of the community revealed some evidence of a high degree of contact, both formal and informal, between whites and Negroes in Madison. Considering social contacts, shared group memberships, contacts in work situations, or employer-employee relationships, over 80 per cent of the Negroes interviewed revealed that they had experienced such interracial contacts. Only a small proportion, about 19 per cent, indicated that they had little or no contact with the white community.

The better-educated and the more well-to-do of both races appeared more likely than others to report both social contacts and those which came about through groups and organizations. This group also appeared to supply the greatest share of community leadership, and thus, this greater degree of contact takes on a rather special significance.

Yet, despite evidences of changing numerical and social relationships so characteristic of the people of Madison, subsequent sections of this report will reveal that there are residents who espouse opinions that would indicate that there is little room for complete apathy or complacency. We will present these opinions and attitudes to shed light on some of the basic needs defined by a select segment of the population. We will not be concerned with any dynamics of social action.

#### INTERGROUP TENSIONS AND PROBLEMS

There is no prevailing atmosphere of racial conflict in Madison. The majority of both whites and Negroes felt that the climate of race relations was good, and most expressed the belief that the races would continue to "always get along" in the city. There were minorities in both groups, however, who felt that this was not really the case.

We talked with both white and Negro community leaders in Madison. These persons were affiliated with the following institutions: State Department of Welfare, Board of Education, Wisconsin State Employment Service, Dane County Department of Public Assistance, Madison Housing Authority, an Assistant District Attorney of Dane County, Director of the South Madison Neighborhood Center, Dane County Mental Health Center, a Youth Counselor of the Wisconsin School for Girls, a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity, Relocation Supervisor of Housing and Redevelopment, and the City Planning Department. These persons gave invaluable information regarding certain trends and phases of their work, particularly as it related to the nonwhite population. Most of these consultants felt that Madison was a city with good race relations, and everyone appeared "to get along."

The expression "getting along," however, lends itself to many interpretations: One person, seeing the absence of race riots, will conclude that the races get along very well in Madison; another person, irritated by a particular individual or institution of another race, will say they do not get along. It is very likely that a substantial part of those who see racial friction is speaking of subtler aspects rather than open conflict.

#### Evaluations of Their Neighborhoods

The majority of the Negro household heads in Madison believed that their neighborhoods were good ones in which to live. In fact, about 63 per cent felt this way while 37 per cent expressed discontent with the neighborhoods where they lived. Most of the persons who felt this way suggested some improvements necessary for comfortable living. The basic complaints were no sidewalks, poor garbage pick-ups, lack of recreation for the children, and poor housing. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that some dissatisfaction does exist.

#### The School System

Relatively few, if any, of the residents expressed any anxiety concerning the integration of Madison's schools. Despite the fact that the bulk of the Negro school enrollment is in Franklin, Lincoln, and Central schools, most had no opinion as to whether the city was doing an appropriate and adequate job at present in its handling of integration in the schools. There were only a few Negroes, for example, in West High School but this was because only a small number lived in that zone, and most were not eligible to attend because of this fact. A majority or 52 per cent of the Negroes were satisfied with desegregation in the schools, and approximately 48 per cent had no thoughts on the subject.

## NEEDS OF THE NEGRO POPULATION

Housing and employment are the two main areas with which most Negroes are concerned. This is clearly revealed when they discuss their plight in Madison. Problems relating to employment are more important to the group that is striving for upward mobility in Madison's social as well as occupational structure, while housing problems are somewhat more salient for those in the lower socio-economic arena.

The private housing market, geared to moderate or middle income families, is a sort of "no man's land" as far as low income nonwhites are concerned. There are reasons for this. First, the individuals who want to get out of blighted areas cannot always afford to, and, second, there seems to be a reluctance on the part of the low income groups to move into the non-traditional areas.

Reinforcing the pattern of housing in Madison has been the migration of people from the rural areas of the State and parts of the South into the city. These people -- Negroes especially -- move into areas where relatives already live. As newcomers, they are neither introduced nor exposed to other areas of the city, both for economic reasons and by preference.

### Services Provided by Public and Private Agencies

Negroes are not familiar with existing social agencies in the city for the most part. In fact, 76.7 per cent stated that they had little or no knowledge of the agencies designed to administer to certain needs and problems of the community. The majority of Negroes are not being reached by these institutions. However, 23.3 per cent stated that they had some knowledge or contact with agencies that render certain services; several of these were multi-problem families. There were four such families involved in our interviews. These families, obviously, had been known to many social agencies; over thirty to be more exact. However, few changes could be

observed in their conditions.

The area of adoption and illegitimacy has encountered some problems in Madison. The agencies who are directly involved in giving these kinds of services seem to be somewhat apprehensive about Negro children. There are not enough homes or requests to absorb the many children found in foster care and adoption. One reason seemed to have been that many of the children, borne of illegitimacy, are of mixed racial origin. The Indian child seems to be more readily adopted than the Negro child. Many of the older Negro children grow up and reach young adulthood in homes of foster parents or the institutions provided for their care.

#### Other Basic Needs

As we examined the data from our survey, we found great confidence in the thesis that psychological factors such as personal attitudes, aspirations, and anxieties acquired through certain cultural experiences give shape to individual as well as group behavior. In our taped freewheeling sessions held with the various socio-economic classes, differential conditions characterizing Negro community life were revealed through our inquiries. Such conditions as were described gave some indications of what the people wanted to be, what they felt they needed, and what they believed would enhance their self-realization. Objective observations validated our suspicions by bringing into sharp focus the attitudinal behavior of a select group of Negroes in Madison.

The Need to Belong. Belongingness, a rather common motivational force, hits the Madison community at different intervals but with equal force. Consistent with the natural desire for acceptance by any group within the total society, the majority of Madison's low-income Negroes or 78 per cent felt that the better-educated and the "economically fit" were the only ones gaining social acceptance in the community. The group viewed Negroes who had moved up the class ladder socially as well as economically as the "out-group" or the others' group.

The Madison community is rather unique in its own way. The city boasts of its high educational level of 12.5 years as a median, it is particularly proud of the progress which has been made in race relations, and there is the reminder of the opportunities extended to its non-white citizens of the community. Running parallel to these accomplishments, however, is a deep feeling of rejection and a desire for belongingness on the part of some of the citizens of the "other" Negro community. This feeling of rejection stems, in part, from the wide differences inherent in income levels.

A large proportion of the Negro population lives in South Madison. It is general knowledge that this is the section where there is a substantial number of dropouts from school, a large proportion of the population whose occupational classifications range from semi-skilled to unskilled labor, a number of persons with income below the poverty level, and some dilapidated or deteriorated homes. Accordingly, there is the constant expectation of being relocated through programs of redevelopment and/or urban renewal.<sup>17</sup>

The very factors cited above tend to reinforce the contention that the low income Negroes of Madison do not feel close to the rest of the community. They are unable to successfully identify with certain agencies and organizations. Bowing to a rather involuntary isolation, low income Negroes have tended to develop ways of living and attitudes consistent with their own situations.

There are many Negroes serving in elective and appointive positions in city and state government. These persons possess remarkable skills and talents, and work very closely with the white community in trying to eliminate whatever problems that arise in Madison. In the main, however, there is an invisible wall that divides the low income groups from the whole community. A feeling of alienation prevails

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Urban Planning Consultants, South Madison Survey, Chicago, 1965.

among them. One respondent described her feeling this way: "Everyone surveys us, but they never do anything about the problems they find. We are tired of being included only when someone wants to study us." The lack of "real" communication between both segments of the population can make the task of elevating those in need more difficult.

The Need for Security. Another need which we found to be operative in the behavior of Madison Negroes was that of security. This tendency seems to grow directly out of the social-cultural setting. A degree of this insecurity which is fed into the experiences of Negroes result from certain differentials inherent in how fully they share in the economy. The low income Negro's primary worry is how to maintain stable employment with an adequate salary that will enable him to keep what he has accumulated.

The contrast between the economic situation of white and nonwhite families in Madison is clearly evident when one views the income level of each group. More than twice as many nonwhite families as white live on extremely inadequate incomes. Despite the fact that Negroes, as a group, have experienced decades of deprivation, poverty for a goodly portion of them is a constant threat. Temporary unemployment is a serious and ever present evil.

As of 1960, 1,627 of the 29,157 families in the Madison area had yearly incomes of less than \$2,000. This constituted 5.4 per cent of the white families in comparison to 18.1 per cent of the nonwhites. Those with incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000 yearly made up 4.8 per cent for whites but 8.7 per cent for nonwhites. The situation possibly had not changed substantially in 1965.<sup>18</sup>

Some Negroes will not apply for jobs other than the traditional ones because they feel that the economic lid that once existed is still over their heads. This insecure view of their economic roles persists even when employment policies are standardized.

The Need for Adjustment. Migration is also a social phenomenon having importance within the city. The newcomers or in-migrants in Madison came from parts of rural and urban Wisconsin as well as Southern states such as Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Mississippi. Some indicated that they had experienced a great deal of difficulty in finding acceptable work at satisfactory wages. In addition to finding employment, newcomers have to become adjusted to urban life not only in terms of the highly technical economy which is characteristic of metropolitan centers, but also, they have to shed some of the fears of reprisal which were inherent in customs of the areas from which they fled. One respondent, in describing her reason for coming to Madison, stated: "We had to leave Mississippi because my husband was fired off of (sic) his job. We were helping the Freedom Riders and taking part in civil rights demonstrations. We went to North Carolina, then Arizona, Tennessee, and Chicago. Finally, we came here. We had trouble finding a place because we didn't know anyone to ask, and back home everything is still segregated. There was no Urban League here like in Chicago. They helped us there."

Newcomers are timid and they seldom seek assistance from agencies directly involved in administering to their social, health and welfare needs. Some are equipped for only menial and unskilled jobs. Consequently, urban life is extremely competitive, and the standard of living is very high in comparison to salaries received. In many instances, breadwinners get extra jobs to help support their families and the wives also get jobs to assist in supplementing the family income.

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## LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS IN WISCONSIN

Appleton Human Rights Committee  
Appleton, Wisconsin

Beloit Commission on Human Relations  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Beloit Community Council on Human Rights  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Green Bay Area Voluntary Commission  
on Human Rights  
West De Pere, Wisconsin

Kenosha Commission on Human Relations  
Kenosha, Wisconsin

Madison Commission on Equal Opportunity  
Madison, Wisconsin

Menomonee Falls Committee for Human Rights  
Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin

Milwaukee Commission on Community Relations  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Racine Commission on Human Rights  
Racine, Wisconsin

Sturgeon Bay Committee on Human Rights  
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

Waukesha Committee on Human Rights  
Waukesha, Wisconsin

Oshkosh Human Rights Council  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

TABLE 7  
TOTAL 1900 POPULATION  
FOR MISSISSIPPI AND THE NORTH, 1900-1950

| Year | Mississippi | North  |
|------|-------------|--------|
| 1900 | 69          | 3,543  |
| 1910 | 143         | 3,904  |
| 1920 | 215         | 9,701  |
| 1930 | 268         | 10,779 |
| 1940 | 400*        | 12,150 |
| 1950 | 933*        | 16,127 |
| 1960 | 2,388*      | 24,506 |

\* Approximate figures.

APPENDIX B

TABLE 8  
TOTAL POPULATION FOR NORTH AND SOUTH  
AND ACCORDING TO DECADES \*\*

| Year | Total     | White     | South  | Other  |
|------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1900 | 3,551,000 | 3,456,000 | 75,500 | 19,500 |
| 1910 | 3,634,570 | 3,509,000 | 20,100 | 15,470 |
| 1920 | 3,231,547 | 3,111,000 | 12,100 | 12,347 |
| 1930 | 2,919,006 | 2,810,000 | 10,779 | 12,227 |
| 1940 | 2,632,067 | 2,516,000 | 5,100  | 10,967 |
| 1950 | 2,333,680 | 2,220,000 | 2,700  | 10,980 |
| 1960 | 2,049,042 | 1,934,000 | 2,300  | 12,742 |
| 1970 | 1,693,330 | 1,581,000 | 2,000  | 10,330 |

\*\* See reference to Table 10 for percentages.

TABLE 7

TOTAL NEGRO POPULATION  
FOR MADISON AND THE STATE, 1900-1960

| Year | Madison | State  |
|------|---------|--------|
| 1900 | 69      | 2,542  |
| 1910 | 143     | 2,900  |
| 1920 | 259     | 5,201  |
| 1930 | 348     | 10,739 |
| 1940 | 400*    | 12,158 |
| 1950 | 933*    | 28,182 |
| 1960 | 2,388*  | 74,546 |

\*

Nonwhite figure.

TABLE 8

TOTAL POPULATION FOR STATE BY RACE  
AND ACCORDING TO DECADES \*\*

| Year | Total     | White     | Nonwhites |        |
|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
|      |           |           | Negro     | Other  |
| 1960 | 3,951,777 | 3,858,903 | 74,546    | 18,328 |
| 1950 | 3,434,575 | 3,392,690 | 28,182    | 13,703 |
| 1940 | 3,137,587 | 3,112,752 | 12,158    | 12,677 |
| 1930 | 2,939,006 | 2,916,255 | 10,739    | 12,012 |
| 1920 | 2,632,067 | 2,616,938 | 5,201     | 9,928  |
| 1910 | 2,333,860 | 2,320,555 | 2,900     | 10,405 |
| 1900 | 2,069,042 | 2,057,911 | 2,542     | 8,589  |
| 1890 | 1,693,330 | 1,680,828 | 2,444     | 10,058 |

\*\* Any reference to State is for Wisconsin.

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY  
CENSUS TRACT AND RACE, MADISON, 1960

| Tract | Total  | White  | Per Cent | Negro | Per Cent | Other | Per Cent |
|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 0001  | 2,722  | 2,711  | 99.6     | --    | 0.0      | 11    | 0.4      |
| 0002  | 2,108  | 2,084  | 98.7     | 5     | 0.3      | 19    | 1.0      |
| 0003  | 2,401  | 2,386  | 99.4     | --    | 0.0      | 15    | 0.6      |
| 0004  | 7,181  | 7,165  | 99.8     | --    | 0.0      | 16    | 0.2      |
| 0005  | 2,525  | 2,515  | 99.6     | 5     | 0.2      | 5     | 0.2      |
| 0006  | 1,167  | 1,153  | 98.8     | 8     | 0.7      | 6     | 0.5      |
| 0007  | 3,901  | 3,888  | 99.7     | 9     | 0.2      | 4     | 0.1      |
| 0008  | 4,667  | 4,638  | 99.4     | --    | 0.0      | 29    | 0.6      |
| 0009  | 7,558  | 7,496  | 99.2     | 12    | 0.2      | 50    | 0.6      |
| 0010  | 2,890  | 2,879  | 99.6     | 1     | 0.0      | 10    | 0.4      |
| 0011  | 7,528  | 7,107  | 94.4     | 101   | 1.3      | 320   | 4.3      |
| 0012  | 7,819  | 7,325  | 93.7     | 432   | 5.5      | 62    | 0.8      |
| 0013  | 3,402  | 3,352  | 98.5     | 33    | 1.0      | 17    | 0.5      |
| 0014  | 1,458  | 986    | 67.6     | 459   | 31.5     | 13    | 0.9      |
| 0015  | 974    | 969    | 99.5     | 5     | 0.5      | --    | 0.0      |
| 0016  | 10,362 | 10,110 | 97.6     | 94    | 0.9      | 158   | 1.5      |
| 0017  | 5,637  | 5,589  | 99.1     | 25    | 0.5      | 23    | 0.4      |
| 0018  | 5,835  | 5,752  | 98.6     | 73    | 1.3      | 10    | 0.1      |
| 0019  | 8,240  | 8,149  | 98.9     | 79    | 1.0      | 12    | 0.1      |
| 0020  | 7,672  | 7,658  | 99.8     | --    | 0.0      | 14    | 0.2      |
| 0021  | 6,912  | 6,879  | 99.5     | --    | 0.0      | 33    | 0.5      |
| 0022  | 4,190  | 4,183  | 99.8     | --    | 0.0      | 7     | 0.2      |
| 0023  | 3,358  | 3,342  | 99.5     | 10    | 0.3      | 6     | 0.2      |
| 0024  | 4,166  | 4,154  | 99.7     | 3     | 0.1      | 9     | 0.2      |

TABLE 9 (Continued)

TABLE 9

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY  
CENSUS TRACT AND RACE, MADISON, 1960

| Tract | Total | White | Per Cent | Negro | Per Cent | Other | Per Cent |
|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| 0025  | 2,266 | 2,120 | 93.6     | 119   | 5.2      | 27    | 1.2      |
| 0026  | 3,492 | 3,466 | 99.3     | 14    | 0.4      | 12    | 0.3      |
| 0027  | 6,275 | 6,262 | 99.8     | 2     | 0.0*     | 11    | 0.2      |

\*

Less than 0.1 Per cent.

TABLE 10

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES OF MADISON  
BY CENSUS TRACT, 1960

| Tract             | Total | Negro | Per Cent of<br>Total Negroes |
|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------|
| 0001              |       | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0002              | 726   | 5     | 0.3                          |
| 0003              | 85    | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0004              | 75    | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0005              | 55    | 5     | 0.3                          |
| 0006              | 40    | 8     | 0.5                          |
| 0007              | 105   | 9     | 0.6                          |
| 0008              | 45    | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0009              | 90    | 12    | 0.8                          |
| 0010              | 38    | 1     | 0.1                          |
| 0011              | 43    | 101   | 6.9                          |
| 0012              | 23    | 432   | 29.0                         |
| 0013              | 23    | 33    | 2.2                          |
| 0014              | 13    | 459   | 30.8                         |
| 0015              | 15    | 5     | 0.3                          |
| 0016              | 10    | 94    | 6.3                          |
| 0017              | 3     | 25    | 1.7                          |
| 0018              | 10    | 73    | 4.9                          |
| 0019              | --    | 79    | 5.3                          |
| 0020 Over         | --    | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0021              |       | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0022 Under Age 15 | 25.0  | --    | 0.0                          |
| 0023              |       | 10    | 0.7                          |
| 0024              |       | 3     | 0.2                          |
| 0025              |       | 119   | 8.0                          |
| 0026              |       | 14    | 1.0                          |
| 0027              |       | 2     | 0.1                          |
| TOTAL             |       | 1,489 | 100.0                        |

TABLE 11

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NEGRO POPULATION,  
MADISON, WISCONSIN, 1950, 1960, and 1964

| Age        | Total<br>1950 | Per<br>Cent | Total<br>1960 | Per<br>Cent | Total<br>1964 | Per<br>Cent |
|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| All Ages   | 720           | 100.0       | 1,408         | 100.0       | 1,702         | 100.0       |
| Under 5    | 85            | 11.8        | 198           | 14.1        | 252           | 14.8        |
| 5 - 9      | 75            | 10.4        | 144           | 10.2        | 223           | 13.1        |
| 10 - 14    | 55            | 7.6         | 126           | 8.9         | 133           | 7.8         |
| 15 - 19    | 40            | 5.5         | 98            | 6.9         | 161           | 10.0        |
| 20 - 24    | 105           | 14.6        | 185           | 13.1        | 258           | 15.1        |
| 25 - 29    | 65            | 9.0         | 149           | 11.0        | 165           | 9.7         |
| 30 - 34    | 90            | 12.5        | 102           | 7.2         | 147           | 8.6         |
| 35 - 39    | 55            | 7.6         | 85            | 6.0         | 87            | 5.1         |
| 40 - 44    | 45            | 6.3         | 62            | 4.4         | 58            | 3.4         |
| 45 - 49    | 25            | 3.5         | 68            | 4.8         | 53            | 3.1         |
| 50 - 54    | 25            | 3.5         | 78            | 5.5         | 36            | 2.1         |
| 55 - 59    | 15            | 2.1         | 35            | 2.4         | 49            | 2.9         |
| 60 - 64    | 15            | 2.1         | 48            | 3.4         | 23            | 1.3         |
| 65 - 69    | 10            | 1.4         | 7             | 0.5         | 21            | 1.2         |
| 70 - 74    | 5             | 0.7         | 7             | 0.5         | 11            | 0.6         |
| 75 - 79    | 10            | 1.4         | 16            | 1.1         | 14            | 0.8         |
| 80 - 84    | --            | 0.0         | --            | 0.0         | 7             | 0.4         |
| 85 & Over  | --            | 0.0         | --            | 0.0         | 4             | 0.2         |
| Median Age | 25.0          |             | 23.9          |             | 21.4          |             |

\*

Source: Characteristics of the Population, Part 49, Wisconsin, Volume 11, 1950, 1960; and Special Census of Madison, Wisconsin, 1964.

TABLE 12

## AGE BY COLOR AND SEX, CITY OF MADISON, 1964

| Age        | Total   | WHITE  |       |        |       | Total | NEGRO |       |        |       |
|------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|            |         | Male   | %     | Female | %     |       | Male  | %     | Female | %     |
| All Ages   | 154,815 | 75,967 | 100.0 | 78,848 | 100.0 | 1,702 | 913   | 100.0 | 789    | 100.0 |
| Under 5    | 16,345  | 8,335  | 11.0  | 7,990  | 10.1  | 252   | 127   | 14.0  | 125    | 15.8  |
| 5 - 9      | 14,732  | 7,662  | 10.1  | 7,070  | 8.9   | 223   | 112   | 12.3  | 111    | 14.1  |
| 10 - 14    | 12,281  | 6,201  | 8.2   | 6,080  | 7.7   | 133   | 79    | 9.0   | 54     | 6.8   |
| 15 - 19    | 18,859  | 8,803  | 11.6  | 10,056 | 12.7  | 161   | 76    | 8.3   | 85     | 10.8  |
| 20 - 24    | 22,099  | 11,423 | 15.0  | 10,676 | 13.5  | 258   | 165   | 18.1  | 93     | 11.8  |
| 25 - 29    | 10,982  | 5,715  | 7.5   | 5,267  | 6.7   | 165   | 88    | 9.6   | 77     | 9.8   |
| 30 - 34    | 9,106   | 4,667  | 6.1   | 4,429  | 5.6   | 147   | 79    | 8.7   | 68     | 8.6   |
| 35 - 39    | 8,496   | 4,135  | 5.4   | 4,361  | 5.5   | 87    | 46    | 5.0   | 41     | 5.2   |
| 40 - 44    | 8,113   | 4,082  | 5.4   | 4,031  | 5.1   | 58    | 37    | 4.0   | 21     | 2.6   |
| 45 - 49    | 6,982   | 3,292  | 4.3   | 3,690  | 4.7   | 53    | 26    | 2.8   | 27     | 3.4   |
| 50 - 54    | 6,104   | 2,926  | 4.0   | 3,178  | 4.0   | 36    | 14    | 1.5   | 22     | 2.8   |
| 55 - 59    | 5,339   | 2,453  | 3.2   | 2,886  | 3.7   | 49    | 27    | 2.9   | 22     | 2.8   |
| 60 - 64    | 4,798   | 2,108  | 2.7   | 2,690  | 3.4   | 23    | 9     | 0.9   | 14     | 1.7   |
| 65 - 69    | 3,812   | 1,599  | 2.1   | 2,213  | 2.8   | 21    | 12    | 1.3   | 9      | 1.1   |
| 70 - 74    | 2,995   | 1,213  | 1.6   | 1,782  | 2.2   | 11    | 4     | 0.4   | 7      | 1.0   |
| 75 - 79    | 1,989   | 720    | 1.0   | 1,269  | 1.6   | 14    | 5     | 0.5   | 9      | 1.1   |
| 80 - 84    | 1,166   | 398    | 0.5   | 768    | 0.9   | 7     | 5     | 0.5   | 2      | 0.3   |
| 85 & Over  | 617     | 205    | 0.3   | 412    | 0.5   | 4     | 2     | 0.2   | 2      | 0.3   |
| Median Age | 23.4    | 23.0   |       | 23.9   |       | 21.4  | 21.9  |       | 21.0   |       |

\*  
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Special Census of Madison, Wisconsin,  
 October 5, 1964.

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF YEARS OF SCHOOL  
COMPLETED FOR NONWHITE AND TOTAL POPULATION  
MADISON SMSA, 1960

| School Enrollment            | Total Pop. | % of Total | Nonwhite Pop. | % of Total |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| Persons 25 Years & Over      | 64,413     | 100.0      | 1,419         | 100.0      |
| No school years completed    | 306        | 0.5        | 31            | 2.2        |
| Elementary: 1-4              | 1,096      | 1.7        | 43            | 3.0        |
| 5-7                          | 3,713      | 5.8        | 133           | 9.4        |
| 8 Yrs.                       | 9,019      | 14.0       | 110           | 7.8        |
| High School: 1-3             | 8,232      | 12.8       | 175           | 12.3       |
| 4 Yrs.                       | 18,696     | 29.0       | 182           | 12.8       |
| College: 1-3                 | 9,874      | 15.3       | 184           | 13.0       |
| 4 Yrs. +                     | 13,477     | 20.9       | 561           | 39.5       |
| Median School Yrs. Completed | 12.5       |            | 13.6          |            |

Wisconsin General Social and Economic Characteristics,  
Table 76 and 78.

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES INCOME  
FOR TOTAL POPULATION

TABLE 14

MEDIAN INCOME OF PERSONS BY RACE  
FOR SELECT CITIES, 1960\*

| City      | Total<br>Male | Nonwhite<br>Male | Total<br>Female | Nonwhite<br>Female |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Beloit    | \$4,675       | \$3,313          | \$1,380         | \$ 880             |
| Kenosha   | 5,617         | 5,066            | 1,504           | -----              |
| Madison   | 4,220         | 2,329            | 1,672           | 1,444              |
| Milwaukee | 5,134         | 4,084            | 1,682           | 1,497              |
| Racine    | 5,369         | 4,482            | 1,545           | 892                |

\*

Note: Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. For persons, the medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years of age and over with incomes.

Source: United States Census of Population, 1960, "Wisconsin General Social and Economic Characteristics," Table 76 and 78.

TABLE 15

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOME  
FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND NONWHITES, MADISON,  
1960

| Family Income | Total Population |          | Nonwhite Population |          |
|---------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
|               | Number           | Per Cent | Number              | Per Cent |
| All Families  | 29,157           | 100.0    | 458                 | 100.0    |
| Under \$1,000 | 568              | 1.9      | 35                  | 7.6      |
| 1,000 - 1,999 | 1,059            | 3.6      | 48                  | 10.5     |
| 2,000 - 2,999 | 1,428            | 4.9      | 40                  | 8.7      |
| 3,000 - 3,999 | 5,218 2,163 17.8 | 7.4      | 179 56 39.0         | 12.2     |
| 4,000 - 4,999 | 2,918            | 10.0     | 69                  | 15.1     |
| 5,000 - 5,999 | 3,594            | 12.3     | 55                  | 12.0     |
| 6,000 - 6,999 | 3,563            | 12.2     | 61                  | 13.3     |
| 7,000 - 7,999 | 3,368            | 11.5     | 10                  | 2.2      |
| 8,000 - 8,999 | 2,404            | 8.2      | 24                  | 5.2      |
| 9,000 - 9,999 | 2,091 2363       | 7.1      | 17                  | 3.7      |
| 10,000 & Over | 6,001            | 20.9     | 43                  | 9.4      |
| Median        | \$6,799          |          | \$4,725             |          |

TABLE 16  
POPULATION OF MADISON BY PLAN DISTRICT AND RACE, 1960

| Plan District | Total Number | Per Cent | White  |          | Negro  |          | Other  |          |
|---------------|--------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
|               |              |          | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent | Number | Per Cent |
| Cap. Sq.      | 5,637        | 4.4      | 5,589  | 99.2     | 25     | .4       | 23     | .4       |
| W - 1         | 10,362       | 8.2      | 10,110 | 97.6     | 94     | .9       | 158    | 1.5      |
| W - 2*        | 7,819        | 6.2      | 7,325  | 93.7     | 432    | 5.5      | 62     | 0.8      |
| W - 3         | 3,402        | 2.7      | 3,352  | 98.5     | 33     | 1.0      | 17     | 0.5      |
| W - 4*        | 7,528        | 5.9      | 7,107  | 94.4     | 101    | 1.3      | 320    | 4.3      |
| W - 5         | 7,558        | 6.0      | 7,496  | 99.2     | 12     | 0.2      | 50     | 0.6      |
| W - 6         | 2,890        | 2.3      | 2,879  | 99.6     | 1      | 0.1      | 10     | 0.3      |
| W - 7         | 4,667        | 3.7      | 4,638  | 99.4     | ---    | ---      | 29     | 0.6      |
| W - 8}        | 7,181        | 5.7      | 7,165  | 99.8     | ---    | ---      | 16     | 0.2      |
| W - 9}        |              |          |        |          |        |          |        |          |
| W - 10        | 3,901        | 3.1      | 3,888  | 99.7     | 9      | 0.2      | 4      | 0.1      |
| W - 11        | 2,401        | 1.9      | 2,368  | 99.4     | ---    | ---      | 15     | 0.6      |
| W - 12        | 2,722        | 2.1      | 2,711  | 99.6     | ---    | ---      | 11     | 0.4      |
| W - 13        | 2,108        | 1.7      | 2,084  | 98.9     | 5      | 0.2      | 19     | 0.9      |
| W - 14        | 2,525        | 2.0      | 2,515  | 99.6     | 5      | 0.2      | 5      | 0.2      |
| W - 15        | 1,167        | 0.9      | 1,153  | 98.8     | 8      | 0.7      | 6      | 0.5      |
| W - 16*       | 1,458        | 1.1      | 986    | 67.6     | 459    | 31.5     | 13     | 0.9      |
| E - 1         | 5,835        | 4.6      | 5,752  | 98.2     | 73     | 1.2      | 10     | 0.2      |
| E - 2         | 8,240        | 6.5      | 8,149  | 98.9     | 79     | 1.0      | 12     | 0.1      |
| E - 3         | 7,672        | 6.0      | 7,658  | 99.8     | ---    | ---      | 14     | 0.2      |
| E - 4         | 6,275        | 4.9      | 6,262  | 99.7     | 2      | 0.1      | 11     | 0.2      |
| E - 5         | 6,912        | 5.5      | 6,879  | 99.5     | ---    | ---      | 33     | 0.5      |
| E - 6*        | 3,492        | 2.8      | 3,466  | 99.3     | 14     | 0.4      | 12     | 0.3      |
| E - 7*        | 2,266        | 1.8      | 2,120  | 93.6     | 119    | 5.3      | 27     | 1.1      |
| E - 8         | 4,190        | 3.3      | 4,183  | 99.8     | ---    | ---      | 7      | 0.2      |
| E - 9         | 3,358        | 2.6      | 3,342  | 99.5     | 10     | 0.3      | 6      | 0.2      |
| E - 10        | 4,166        | 3.3      | 4,154  | 99.7     | 3      | 0.1      | 9      | 0.2      |
| E - 11        | 974          | 0.8      | 969    | 99.5     | 5      | 0.5      | --     | --       |

\*Large proportion of Negroes.

TABLE 17

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES  
OF NONWHITES, 1950 AND 1960\*

| Occupation of<br>Employed                    | 1950 |       |        |       | 1960 |       |        |       |
|----------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|
|                                              | Male | %     | Female | %     | Male | %     | Female | %     |
| Total Employed ( 14 Yrs.<br>and Over )       | 261  | 100.0 | 129    | 100.0 | 571  | 100.0 | 286    | 100.0 |
| Prof., Tech., Kindred                        | 49   | 18.7  | 14     | 10.8  | 239  | 41.8  | 63     | 22.0  |
| Farmers and Farm Mgrs.                       | 2    | 0.7   | 1      | 0.8   | ---  | 0.0   | ---    | 0.0   |
| Mgrs., Officials, Prop.,<br>Except Farm      | 12   | 4.5   | 1      | 0.8   | 11   | 1.9   | ---    | 0.0   |
| Clerical & Kindred Workers                   | 5    | 1.9   | 23     | 17.8  | 34   | 6.0   | 33     | 11.5  |
| Sales Workers                                | 3    | 1.1   | 0      | 0.0   | 5    | 0.9   | 0      | 0.0   |
| Craftsmen & Foremen                          | 30   | 11.5  | 3      | 2.3   | 36   | 6.3   | 8      | 3.1   |
| Operatives & Kindred                         | 40   | 15.3  | 14     | 10.8  | 32   | 5.6   | 27     | 9.4   |
| Private Household Workers                    | 8    | 3.1   | 26     | 20.2  | 0    | 0.0   | 40     | 13.9  |
| Service Workers, Except<br>Private Household | 72   | 28.0  | 42     | 32.6  | 120  | 21.0  | 101    | 35.3  |
| Farm Laborers, Farm Foremen                  | 3    | 1.1   | 1      | 0.8   | 3    | 0.5   | 0      | 0.0   |
| Laborers, Exc. Farm & Mine                   | 35   | 13.4  | 1      | 0.8   | 38   | 6.7   | 3      | 1.0   |
| Occupation Not Reported                      | 2    | 0.7   | 3      | 2.3   | 53   | 9.3   | 11     | 3.8   |

\*

Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, July, 1963.

**TABLE 18**  
**NEGROES EMPLOYED IN WISCONSIN RETAIL TRADE IN 1963**  
**(Other than eating and drinking places)**

| Occupational<br>Classification            | Number* | Jobs                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Semi-Professional<br>Managerial, Official | 21      | 8 retail manager-buyers,<br>dept. mgrs., or ass't mgrs.                                                 |
| Clerical and Sales                        | 309     | 38 bookkeepers, cashiers<br>64 general office clerks<br>75 sales clerks                                 |
| Service                                   | 214     | 31 chefs and cooks<br>27 bus boys<br>24 dishwashers<br>21 kitchen helpers<br>19 charwomen<br>49 porters |
| Skilled                                   | 166     | 24 tailors<br>52 auto mechanics<br>67 maintenance & mechanics                                           |
| Semi-skilled                              | 92      | 31 filling station, park-<br>ing attendants<br>23 auto tire servicemen                                  |
| Unskilled                                 | 148     | 50 auto polishers, buffers,<br>washers, cleaners                                                        |
| Unspecified                               | 151     |                                                                                                         |

\*

Number employed includes other occupational classifications. Only specific retail trade categories listed. Occupational data for Negroes were compiled from state-wide questionnaires and hearings held in Milwaukee.

Source: League of Women Voters, Equal Opportunity in Wisconsin, February, 1965, p. 7.

TABLE 19

## FAMILY INCOME BY RACE, MADISON SMSA, 1960\*

| Income Level    | White | Nonwhite | All  |
|-----------------|-------|----------|------|
| Under \$1,000   | 2.5   | 7.9      | 2.6  |
| \$1,000 - 1,999 | 4.4   | 9.5      | 4.4  |
| 2,000 - 2,999   | 5.8   | 8.9      | 5.9  |
| 3,000 - 3,999   | 7.9   | 12.1     | 7.9  |
| 4,000 - 5,999   | 22.9  | 28.2     | 22.9 |
| 6,000 - 9,999   | 37.8  | 23.8     | 37.7 |
| 10,000 & Over   | 18.7  | 9.5      | 18.6 |

★

Number of white families, 51,934; nonwhite families, 511. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Madison and Dane County.

Source: Paula Albert, "Race and Social Structure," University of Wisconsin, 1965.

TABLE 20

INCOME LEVELS, WHITE AND NONWHITE FAMILIES,  
MADISON SMSA, 1960\*

| Income Level                | White      | Nonwhite  | All        |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Destitution (Under \$2,000) | 3563 (6.8) | 88 (17.5) | 3651 (7.0) |
| Poverty (\$2,000-\$3,000)   | 3040 (5.8) | 45 ( 8.9) | 3085 (5.9) |

TABLE 21

INCOME LEVELS, WHITE AND NONWHITE FAMILIES,  
CITY OF MADISON, 1960\*

| Income Level                | Per Cent<br>White | Per Cent<br>Nonwhite | Per Cent<br>All |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Destitution (Under \$2,000) | 5.4               | 18.1                 | 5.6             |
| Poverty (\$2,000 - \$3,000) | 4.8               | 8.7                  | 4.9             |

\*

Source: Facts About Poverty, School of Social Work, University of Wisconsin, 1965.

TABLE 22

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION BY SEX AND COLOR,  
MADISON, 1960

| Marital Status             | WHITE  |          |        |          | NONWHITE |          |        |          |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
|                            | Male   | Per Cent | Female | Per Cent | Male     | Per Cent | Female | Per Cent |
| Total, 14 Yrs.<br>and Over | 44,828 | 100.0    | 48,371 | 100.0    | 1,016    | 100.0    | 688    | 100.0    |
| Single                     | 15,763 | 35.2     | 14,765 | 30.5     | 479      | 47.1     | 177    | 25.7     |
| Married                    | 27,063 | 60.4     | 27,079 | 56.0     | 498      | 49.0     | 432    | 61.5     |
| Separated                  | 194    | 0.7*     | 370    | 1.4*     | 17       | 3.4*     | 32     | 7.7*     |
| Widowed                    | 1,114  | 2.5      | 4,936  | 10.2     | 11       | 1.1      | 52     | 7.6      |
| Divorced                   | 888    | 1.9      | 1,573  | 3.3      | 28       | 2.8      | 36     | 5.2      |

\*

Of total married.

TABLE 23

NUMBER AND PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSING UNITS  
BY RACE AND SELECT CITIES, 1960

| City                   | Total   | White   | Per Cent | Nonwhite | Per Cent |
|------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>OWNER OCCUPIED</u>  |         |         |          |          |          |
| Beloit                 | 6,337   | 6,121   | 96.6     | 216      | 3.4      |
| Kenosha                | 13,526  | 13,472  | 99.6     | 54       | 0.4      |
| Madison                | 20,351  | 20,189  | 99.2     | 162      | 0.8      |
| Milwaukee              | 111,849 | 108,065 | 96.6     | 3,784    | 3.4      |
| Racine                 | 17,589  | 17,226  | 97.5     | 363      | 2.5      |
| <u>RENTER OCCUPIED</u> |         |         |          |          |          |
| Beloit                 | 3,655   | 3,655   | 91.2     | 320      | 8.8      |
| Kenosha                | 7,067   | 6,884   | 97.4     | 183      | 2.6      |
| Madison                | 17,343  | 16,864  | 97.2     | 479      | 2.8      |
| Milwaukee              | 119,138 | 107,073 | 89.9     | 12,065   | 10.1     |
| Racine                 | 9,475   | 8,753   | 92.4     | 722      | 7.6      |

Source: U. S. Census of Housing, 1960, "Wisconsin, State, and Small Areas," Tables 12 and 18.

LIST SOME MAJOR NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY:  
(in order of preference)

- Better Housing
- Job-Training Program
- Better Park Facilities
- Educational Incentives Program
- for Children and Adults
- Recreation Centers

TABLE 24 (Continued)

RESPONSES TO SELECT QUESTIONS BY 90 NEGRO HOUSEHOLD  
HEADS, CITY OF MADISON, 1966

| Item and Response                                                                                                                    | Number | Per Cent |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| DO YOU HAVE ANY CONTACTS WITH MEMBERS<br>OF WHITE COMMUNITY?                                                                         |        |          |
| Work & Social Situations                                                                                                             | 56     | 62.2     |
| Work situations only                                                                                                                 | 17     | 18.9     |
| No contact                                                                                                                           | 17     | 18.9     |
| ARE YOU FAMILIAR WITH CERTAIN SOCIAL<br>AGENCIES IN THE CITY?                                                                        |        |          |
| Yes                                                                                                                                  | 21     | 23.3     |
| No                                                                                                                                   | 69     | 76.7     |
| WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE AN ORGANI-<br>ZATION IN MADISON DESIGNED TO<br>ASSIST AGENCIES IN HELPING YOU<br>WITH YOUR NEEDS AND PROBLEMS? |        |          |
| Yes                                                                                                                                  | 51     | 56.7     |
| No                                                                                                                                   | 19     | 21.1     |
| No Response                                                                                                                          | 20     | 22.2     |
| WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE AN URBAN LEAGUE<br>IN MADISON?                                                                                 |        |          |
| Yes                                                                                                                                  | 63     | 70.0     |
| No                                                                                                                                   | 17     | 18.9     |
| No Response                                                                                                                          | 10     | 11.1     |
| LIST SOME MAJOR NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY:<br>(In order of preference)                                                                  |        |          |
| Better Housing                                                                                                                       |        |          |
| Job-Training Programs                                                                                                                |        |          |
| Better Park Facilities                                                                                                               |        |          |
| Educational Incentives Programs<br>for Children and Adults                                                                           |        |          |
| Recreation Centers                                                                                                                   |        |          |

Continued -

TABLE 24 (Continued)

RESPONSES TO SELECT QUESTIONS BY 90 NEGRO HOUSEHOLD  
HEADS, CITY OF MADISON, 1966

| <u>Item and Response</u>               | <u>Number</u> | <u>Per Cent</u> |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ARE THESE NEEDS BEING MET?             |               |                 |
| Yes                                    | 23            | 25.6            |
| No                                     | 54            | 60.0            |
| No Response                            | 13            | 14.4            |
| IF SO, PLEASE LIST THE ORGANIZATIONS:* |               |                 |
| NAACP                                  | 28            |                 |
| Neighborhood Youth Center              | 19            |                 |
| Vocational School                      | 4             |                 |
| Equal Opportunity Commission           | 9             |                 |

\*

Only "Yes" responses. Numbers are cumulative.

# INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Introduction: The National Urban League is conducting a survey to determine the needs of the Negro community in Madison. Please fill in the appropriate blanks of this short form. List also any needs which you feel are not being met in this community. All information will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age at last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ No. Children \_\_\_\_\_  
 Husband's occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Wife's occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Last grade completed by Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Last Grade by Wife \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C

1. Do you have any acquaintances of the white community? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you familiar with certain social agencies in the city such as Mental Health Clinics, Community Welfare Council, etc.? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
3. Would you like to see an Urban League in Madison? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

LIST WHAT YOU CONSIDER SOME OF THE GREATEST NEEDS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

a. Are these needs being met by any organizations or agencies in the city? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b. If so, please list these organizations:

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

# INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

**Instructions:** The National Urban League is conducting a survey to determine the needs of the Negro community in Madison. Please fill in the appropriate blanks of this short form. List also any needs which you feel are not being met in this community. All information will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Age at last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ No. Children \_\_\_\_\_

Husband's occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Wife's occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Last grade completed by Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Last Grade by Wife \_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you have any contacts with members of the white community? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are you familiar with certain social agencies in the city such as Mental Health Clinics, Community Welfare Council, etc.? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
3. Would you like to see an Urban League in Madison? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

**LIST WHAT YOU CONSIDER SOME OF THE MAJOR NEEDS OF THE NEGRO COMMUNITY:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Are these needs being met by any organizations or agencies in the city? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. If so, please list these organizations:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

## FREE-WHEELING INTERVIEW SESSION

Respondents selected according to occupational class and area of residence.

Sex (Check) Number Males \_\_\_\_\_ Number Females \_\_\_\_\_

Age Group (Check) 20-30 \_\_\_\_\_ 30-40 \_\_\_\_\_ 40-50 \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Occupational Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Number Employed \_\_\_\_\_ Number Unemployed \_\_\_\_\_

Length of Residence (Average) (a) Present Locality \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) In the State \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) In the South \_\_\_\_\_

Highest Education Achieved: (a) Number with high school \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) Number with college \_\_\_\_\_  
(c) Number with graduate or professional training \_\_\_\_\_  
(d) Other \_\_\_\_\_  
(e) Less than four years \_\_\_\_\_  
(f) Four to five years \_\_\_\_\_  
(g) Five to eight years \_\_\_\_\_  
(h) Some high school \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

### SPECIFIC BROAD QUESTIONS:

1. Do you have contact with members of the white community?
  - a. If so, in what capacity?
2. Do you encourage your children to make contact with the white community? If yes, why? If no, please explain.
3. For the most part, what is your feeling about teachers of your school?
  - a. Do you feel that your children are getting the best education?
  - b. Are you active members in the PTA?
  - c. If you attend PTA meetings, what problems are usually discussed?

- d. Do you feel that problems stemming from educational needs are being solved in this community?
  - e. What about the dropouts in your community? Why do you think these pupils quit school?
4. What about certain social agencies in the community? Do you take advantage of the facilities which are available to you? For instance, Health Facilities, Aid to Dependent Children, Mental facilities, etc.
- a. Do you feel that you get the best services in these areas?
5. How do you feel about the kinds of jobs you are now holding? (a) Do you think that you could do other jobs which pay higher salaries? (b) Are the salaries which you make adequate to meet your needs?
6. Briefly, describe how you feel about the community in which you live.
- a. Tell us whether or not there are improvements which could be made.
  - b. Do you know of any programs which are being planned for your community?
7. In general, what is your attitude about the school situation here?
- a. What could educators or teachers do to improve the education of your children?
8. Do you plan to remain in this community? If so, how long? For what reason?
9. List for me what you consider some of the major needs of your communities.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Nonwhite Population

NATIONAL  
URBAN LEAGUE RESEARCH

I. EDUCATION

A. Total School Population \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

B. Median Educational Level \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

C. Total Dropout Rate Past Yr. \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

D. Total pupil-teacher ratio

1. Elementary \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

2. Junior High \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

3. Senior High \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

E. Total Pupil-Counselor Ratio

1. Junior High \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

2. Senior High \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

F. Cost per pupil \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \$ \_\_\_\_\_

G. Percent of Tax dollar for schools \$ \_\_\_\_\_

H. Extent of Federal Aid to Schools

1. Academic Program \$ \_\_\_\_\_

2. Vocational Program \$ \_\_\_\_\_

I. Extent of Racial Balance in Schools

1. Elementary: Per cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

2. Junior High: Per cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

3. Senior High: Per cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

J. Per cent of Racial Balance - Specific schools

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Per cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ Per cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ Per Cent Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

II. QUALITY OF SERVICES TO SCHOOLS

A. Maintenance and Upkeep \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

B. Supplies and materials: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Certification of Teaching and Administrative Personnel: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

D. Improvements and expansion: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

E. Other relative factors: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

OFFICIALS CONTACTED: (Education)

Position

Names

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

# COMMUNITY SURVEY

Nonwhite Population

NATIONAL  
URBAN LEAGUE RESEARCH

## I. HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT

A. Total housing units in the community \_\_\_\_\_

B. Total housing occupied by nonwhites \_\_\_\_\_

|                      |       |          |
|----------------------|-------|----------|
| C. Percent:          | White | Nonwhite |
| Standard             | _____ | _____    |
| Needs Repair         | _____ | _____    |
| Deteriorating        | _____ | _____    |
| Needs Reconstruction | _____ | _____    |

Per cent owner-occupied: White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

Per cent renters: White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

D. Does the community have a fair housing ordinance? \_\_\_\_\_

E. How effective is this ordinance, if it exists? \_\_\_\_\_

E. Is non-segregated housing generally available to nonwhite community? \_\_\_\_\_

Median rental rates: White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

F. Number of dwellings owner-occupied: White \_\_\_\_\_  
Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

G. Plans for improving and program expansion:  
Federal \_\_\_\_\_

Municipal \_\_\_\_\_

H. Other relative factors \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY SURVEY (Housing and Employment)

Page 2

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE:

A. Job opportunities -- areas of concentration of nonwhite employees \_\_\_\_\_

B. Opportunities for training and re-training afforded by nonwhite residents \_\_\_\_\_

C. Per cent unemployed: Nonwhite male \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_  
Per Cent employed: Nonwhite male \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_

D. Female unemployment: Nonwhite Female \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_  
Per cent employed: Nonwhite Female \_\_\_\_\_ White \_\_\_\_\_

E. Number of unemployed nonwhites registered with state employment service \_\_\_\_\_

F. Median family income: White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

G. Median annual personal income of persons over 21 yrs.

| WHITE        | NONWHITE     |
|--------------|--------------|
| Male _____   | Male _____   |
| Female _____ | Female _____ |

H. Number of requests for testing by nonwhites in the past year \_\_\_\_\_

I. Any programs to improve general services to nonwhite community \_\_\_\_\_

J. Other factors relative to employment and services of the department \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY SURVEY (Housing and Employment)

Page 3

City Planning Commission

A. Status of current urban renewal programs: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Plans under consideration for future programs \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

General Information:

1. Are future school districts to be designed to create racial balance \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. If public housing is proposed for the future, will it be moved out from the central city? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Will future urban renewal centers be designed with consideration for total community living? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Are present and planned recreational facilities fully integrated? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Are there opportunities for the nonwhite community to be participants in as well as spectators at cultural programs? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Is there a significant number of cultural institutions within the boundaries of the nonwhite community? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Are there concerted efforts to interest the nonwhite residents in cultural activities of the community? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Human Relations Organizations:

A. What human relations organizations exist in the community?

NAME

PURPOSE

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY SURVEY (Housing and Employment)

Page 4

1. What is the attitude of each organization to nonwhite residents?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which of the above organizations have programs aimed specifically at the nonwhite community? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Are there nonwhites on their administrative boards? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Are nonwhites included in the general membership of these groups? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What, in your estimation, would the attitudes of these groups be to an Urban League program? \_\_\_\_\_

6. From the above impression, could cooperation in Urban League programming be expected? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Other factors involving these organizations \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICIALS CONTACTED:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY:

|                       |       |               |       |
|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Name of Group         | _____ | Interest Area | _____ |
| Date of Establishment | _____ | Location      | _____ |
| Group Representative  | _____ |               |       |
| Position              | _____ |               |       |

GENERAL COMMENTS ABOUT ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATION(S)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# COMMUNITY SURVEY

NATIONAL

Nonwhite Population

URBAN LEAGUE RESEARCH

## I. HEALTH AND WELFARE

1. Current ADC case load White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

General Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Number receiving Old Age Assistance: White \_\_\_\_\_  
Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

3. Number receiving Aid to the Blind: White \_\_\_\_\_  
Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

4. Number receiving General Relief: White \_\_\_\_\_  
Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

5. Status of Day Care Centers \_\_\_\_\_

6. How available are Day Care centers to nonwhites? \_\_\_\_\_

7. To what extent are these services used by members  
of the community? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Nature and extent of integrated hospital facilities \_\_\_\_\_

9. Nature and extent of integrated nursing homes \_\_\_\_\_

10. Number of public health clinics and other services  
in the nonwhite community \_\_\_\_\_

# COMMUNITY SURVEY (Health and Welfare)

Page 2

## VITAL STATISTICS

Infant Mortality Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Average Mortality Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Major Causes of Death Among Citizens \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

11. Programs to improve general health of the community

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

12. Other factors relative to health and welfare \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## OFFICIALS CONTACTED:

| Name  | Location | Position |
|-------|----------|----------|
| _____ | _____    | _____    |
| _____ | _____    | _____    |
| _____ | _____    | _____    |

## General Information:

Average Life Span of Whites \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhites \_\_\_\_\_

Illegitimacy Rates: White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

Birthrates (per 1,000 population): White \_\_\_\_\_ Nonwhite \_\_\_\_\_

## BIRTHRATE BY YEARS: (Per 1,000 live births)

|      | White | Nonwhite |
|------|-------|----------|
| 1955 | _____ | _____    |
| 1956 | _____ | _____    |
| 1957 | _____ | _____    |
| 1958 | _____ | _____    |
| 1959 | _____ | _____    |
| 1960 | _____ | _____    |
| 1961 | _____ | _____    |
| 1962 | _____ | _____    |

(1963, 64, 65) LIST

INVENTORY: FORMS OF INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP  
IN A COMMUNITY

National Urban League Research

1. Name of City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of interviewee \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Race \_\_\_\_\_
4. Age \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Sex \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Birthplace \_\_\_\_\_
7. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_
8. Position Held (Occupation) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Name of Company or Institution \_\_\_\_\_
10. Type of Company or Institution \_\_\_\_\_
11. Length of Residence: a. In present locality \_\_\_\_\_  
b. In the state \_\_\_\_\_  
c. In the South \_\_\_\_\_
12. Highest education achieved: a. High school \_\_\_\_\_  
b. College \_\_\_\_\_  
c. Graduate or Professional \_\_\_\_\_  
d. Other \_\_\_\_\_
13. Is there a functioning interracial organization in the community helping to link the interests of Negroes and whites? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Don't Know \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. If so, what is its name? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Are you a member? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_
14. For what period of time have you been directly involved in efforts to improve or adjust race relations:
  - a. only within the last three years \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Primarily since the 1954 Court Decision \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Since World War II largely \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Most of my adult professional life \_\_\_\_\_
15. What organizations are you affiliated with? (List)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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16. In which of the following public bodies do you hold a position?

- a. Board of Education \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Board of Public Welfare \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Housing Authority \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Planning Commission (Related) \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Local transportation Board \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Health Board \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Park or Recreation Board \_\_\_\_\_
- h. None of these \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Other (List) \_\_\_\_\_

17. In which of the following types of situations have you have equal status relationships with Negroes or whites?

- a. Same level on job \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Residents of same neighborhoods \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Members of same local church \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Members of same religious organization or conference \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Members of same civic, educational organization or board \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Member of public agency board \_\_\_\_\_
- g. In same professional or business organization \_\_\_\_\_
- h. Participants in same labor org. \_\_\_\_\_
- i. In same political organization \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Voluntary interracial organization \_\_\_\_\_
- k. Private personal or social group relationship \_\_\_\_\_
- l. None of these \_\_\_\_\_
- m. Other \_\_\_\_\_

17. How frequently have you had "equal status" contacts and experiences with Negroes or whites?

- Regularly or frequently \_\_\_\_\_
- Occasionally \_\_\_\_\_
- Rarely \_\_\_\_\_
- Never \_\_\_\_\_

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18. Have you participated in negotiations aimed toward reaching a decision on desegregating an institution, agency or facility? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

a. If so, what role did you play?

1. Member of Board \_\_\_\_\_
2. Individual head of an institution involved \_\_\_\_\_
3. As part of voluntary civic group \_\_\_\_\_
4. As appointee to a special mayor's or city council committee \_\_\_\_\_
5. Largely on own initiative \_\_\_\_\_

b. What type of facility was this?

1. School \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hotel or motel \_\_\_\_\_
3. Park or golf course \_\_\_\_\_
4. Other public facility \_\_\_\_\_
5. Transportation facility \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hospital or health facility \_\_\_\_\_
7. Library or cultural facility \_\_\_\_\_
8. A non-traditional employment opportunity \_\_\_\_\_
9. Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

19. What was the character of the negotiations involved?

- a. Joint decisions and agreement by Negro and white leaders in same meetings \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Joint discussions and hearings of issue by white and Negro leaders in independent and separate meetings \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Independent action by white leaders without special meeting or hearings with Negro leaders \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Other (describe) \_\_\_\_\_

19. In retrospect, what is your personal sentiment toward certain desegregation changes which have taken place? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

USE BACK OF PAGE IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED