ONE AMERICA IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The President's Initiative on Race

Race data

The New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503
202/395-1010

To: Jose Cerda
From: Michele Cavataio
Date: September 17, 1997
Subject: Data collection

Attached are the cover memos we received from the relevant agencies on data related to race. Some of these memos do not contain actually data because the data came in big boxes which are sitting on the floor of my office. I am having someone sort through it this week, and we may eventually have a summary. Let me know if you need anything else.

U. S. Department of Justice

Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

September 9, 1997

Ms. Judith A. Winston
Executive Director
The President's Initiative on Race
New Executive Office Building
725 17th Street, N.W.
Room 3236
Washington, D.C. 20503

Re: Data Collection

Dear Ms. Winston:

As you requested, we have explored potential sources and types of data that the Justice Department could provide regarding race in the United States. What follows is an outline of the available statistical information we have identified as well as descriptive information regarding the Department's civil rights enforcement record. The narrative information may be useful in providing a sense of the kind and range of discrimination faced by Americans in every region of the country.

We have enclosed only preliminary materials that may be useful, but can provide you with any additional information described here but not enclosed.

I. Statistical Information

A. General Inventory

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has compiled an inventory of available published statistical information on race and the criminal justice system in the United States. The inventory is fairly complete with respect to statistics published by BJS. Important statistics not available from BJS but available elsewhere are also listed in the inventory.

Crime victims, criminal offenders, and criminal justice employees are all included in the scope of the inventory. Per your request, certain topics received special attention:

- nature and distribution of offenses and offenders;
- disparity;
- offender/victim characteristics;
- recidivism;
- prisoner literacy;
- public attitudes;
- jury participation;
- police use of force; and
- hate crimes.

With respect to hate crimes, we have few sources of reliable statistical information because of the difficulty in collecting information on this type of crime. At the federal level, hate crime statistics are compiled by the FBI under the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Program. Reporting is voluntary, with only about 60 percent of the 16,000 law enforcement agencies participating in the UCR Program submitting hate crime data. Of those that do submit hate crime data, only a limited number report <u>any</u> hate crime within their jurisdiction, while others report only a handful of crimes. Further, the problem of underreporting is not just limited to law enforcement agencies. Victims of bias-motivated attacks often fail to report such crimes. This combination of victim and law enforcement underreporting severely hampers our ability to estimate the overall level of hate crime and any trend related to it. The Justice Department's Working Group on Hate Crimes is developing recommendations for the Attorney General on how to improve data collection. Once a report and recommendations are approved by the Attorney General, they may be useful resources. In the meantime, we have provided a brief summary of the current state of the statistics available on hate crimes.

B. Statistics on Civil Rights Prosecutions and Sentencing

A chart prepared by the Criminal Section of the Civil Rights Division entitled "Civil Rights Prosecutions involving Racial Violence" is enclosed. The chart shows the number of federal prosecutions for racially motivated crimes from 1977 to 1997, with a breakdown of "KKK" or "non-KKK" related cases. Sentencing data is included in two forms: (1) a statistical comparison of the Criminal Section's sentencing data between July 1, 1996 and June 30, 1997 and (2) a statistical comparison for fiscal years 1995 to 1997, with numbers of racial violence cases in those years.

We note that the numbers of Civil Rights Prosecutions for 1996 and 1997 do not include racially motivated church burnings because the Criminal Section began tracking church burning cases by separate code in their database for those years. Those statistics are now reported by the National Church Arson Task Force. The National Church Arson Task Force's First Year Report for the President was released in June 1997 and includes statistics on: the total number of incidents of church bombings in 1996 and 1997, broken down by the race of the members of the house of worship (African American Houses of Worship and Non-African American Houses of Worship); investigations involving fires at African American Houses of Worship between January 1996 and May 1997; and subjects arrested for suspected church arsons broken down by sex and race. The report is enclosed.

C. Statistics on Employment and Contracting

The Civil Rights Division's Employment Litigation Section has suggested that the President's Advisory Board explore the following potential sources of data:

- Urban Institute's Report on Minority Contractors (1996). This report was funded in part by the Department of Justice, and reviewed the availability and utilization of minority and non-minority contractors. The Urban Institute concluded that minority contractors are underutilized within a number of industries. However, various courts have taken issue with the data used in the studies because of their unreliability. It is our understanding that the Department of Commerce is scheduled to come out with Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) benchmarks by Standard Industry Code (SIC) on October 1, 1997. With those benchmarks, the Commerce Department is expected to do a "but for" study showing what the level of DBE contracting would look like absent discrimination.

- Urban Institute's Catalogue of Publications, Fall 1996, enclosed;

- Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Publications including:

    - "Indicators of Equal Employment Opportunity - Status and Trends," enclosed;

    - Charge Database Information, which includes general information on the numbers and types of charges filed with the EEOC, including the bases for such charges;

    - EEO-4 Survey of State and Local Governments, which shows composition of employers' incumbent workforces;

    - EEO-1 Survey of Private Employers, which includes employers' reports on the racial composition of their workforces;

    - EEO-5 Survey of Elementary and Secondary Schools which shows the race and gender composition of the workforce and new hires; and

    - the former EEO-6 Survey of Colleges and Universities which is now known as the IPEDS-S, administered by the Department of Education.

  The Employment Section also notes that the EEOC has published several booklets discussing trends shown by the EEO-1 and EEO-4 Surveys.

- Bureau of Census - Census' EEO Special File;

- Economic Census of Minority Businesses;

- Bureau of Labor Statistics information concerning earnings;

- Abstracts of General Accounting Office's Reports and Testimony for Fiscal Year 1997 also are enclosed.

D. Data on Environmental Justice

The Environment and Natural Resources Division has monitored and worked on the issue of environmental justice, which calls for the fair distribution of environmental risks and protection from environmental harms for all people regardless of race or income. Environmental justice sometimes arises in the course of our litigation, and the Environment Division also chairs a Department of Justice interagency working group that addresses cross-cutting environmental justice issues. While we have not generated any independent data on environmental equity, a tremendous amount of scholarly literature exists that examines the correlation between race and income and environmental risks or harms. This area continues to be a controversial one with researchers coming to different conclusions. Some of the studies or available information include the following:

- General Accounting Office, "Nonhazardous and Hazardous Waste: Demographics of People Living Near Waste Facilities," June 1995 (studying demographics of people living near nonhazardous municipal landfills and surveying ten other studies on populations around hazardous waste facilities).

- Vicki Been and Francis Gupta, "Coming to the Nuisance or Going to the Barrio? A Longitudinal Analysis of Environmental Justice Claims," 24 Ecol. L. Q. 1 (1997) (a nationwide study of the demographics of 544 communities before and after they became hosts for active commercial hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facilities revealed that (1) there was no substantial evidence that the facilities that began operating between 1970 and 1990 were sited in areas that were disproportionately African American; (2) evidence shows the facilities were sited in areas that were disproportionately Hispanic at the time of the siting; and (3) the areas surrounding these facilities currently are disproportionately populated by African Americans and Hispanics.

- United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, "Toxic Waste and Race in the United States: A National Report on the Racial and Socio-economic Characteristics of Communities with Hazardous Waste Sites," New York: Public Data Access, Inc. (1987) (a well-known early study concluding that race/ethnicity is a stronger indicator of proximity to waste facilities than income).

- Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Justice, "Environmental Justice Bibliography" (an extensive 54-page bibliography on environmental justice articles, books, government documents, and other resources that is updated periodically). The bibliography is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.ttemi.com/nejac/resource.html

II. Narrative Information on Civil Rights Enforcement

In addition to the statistical information we can provide regarding race in the United States, we have gathered information about Justice Department cases or initiatives involving race that may be useful to supplement the picture painted by the statistics. Enclosed for your review are the following:

- A Memorandum entitled "Activities of the Department of Justice Regarding Race in the Clinton Administration." This document provides an analysis of the accomplishments of each of the sections of the Civil Rights Division during the Clinton Administration.

- A brief memorandum from the Civil Rights Division's Housing and Civil Enforcement Section outlining the statistical information from which they draw and that they recommend to the Advisory Group. That information includes Census Bureau data obtained during the decennial census; data compiled by financial institutions under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act; and, data from the American Housing Survey and Current Population Study.

- "A Policy Maker's Guide to Hate Crimes," published by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. This includes a review of the issue of hate crimes which attempts to explain the scope and nature of the problem, to provide a general overview of the current responses to hate crimes, and provide a review of the efforts underway to create a baseline of raw data on hate crimes.

- There are a number of ways in which the Justice Department has worked to protect the civil rights and tribal sovereignty of Native Americans. Enclosed is a September 2, 1997 letter from Attorney General Reno to White House Chief of Staff Erskine Bowles which outlines some of the Department's efforts and may provide some information about the kind of discrimination and challenge faced by many American Indians.

III. Sample Statistical Information

In order to provide you with some sense of what we would be able to provide you, also included herein are some sample charts and publications prepared by, or with the assistance of, the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These materials include:

- Several statistical charts containing information which can be used as key indicators of progress, including:

  - Recidivism Rate by Race (Enclosure a).

  - Victimization Rate by Race (Enclosures b-d).

  - Literacy Rate of Offenders by Race (Enclosure e).

  - Minority Representation in the Law Enforcement Community (Enclosure f).

- Sample publications, including:

  - The 1997 BJS Publication Catalogue.

  - "Sex Offenses and Offenders, An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assaults."

  - Publications regarding prisoners, both state and federal.

  - Crime victims publications.

  - "Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?"

  - The 1995 BJS "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics."

We hope this information is helpful. Please do not hesitate to let us know if we can be of further assistance. We stand ready to provide you with any or all of the information noted in this memorandum.

Sincerely,

Eileen C. Mayer
Eileen C. Mayer
Associate Deputy
Attorney General

Lisa M. Winston
Lisa M. Winston
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Chief of Staff

Washington, D.C. 20201

SEP 9 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR JUDITH WINSTON

Dr. Clay Simpson shared with me your request for data sources that would help support the President's Initiative on Race. Dr. Simpson and a number of our staff have provided a variety of sources and specific data related to health.

The Department is developing a set of health goals for the President's Initiative. At this time we anticipate our goals will focus on six areas that reflect many of the racial/ethnic disparities in health: infant mortality; diabetes; cardiovascular disease and hypertension; HIV and AIDS; breast and cervical cancer; and, immunization for both children and adults. We see these areas as indicators of the many racial and ethnic differences in morbidity and mortality. Our goals will be to focus attention and resources on these areas and through them other areas in which there are serious differentials in health status linked in significant part to race. It is only through more complete application of our current knowledge, coupled with research to understand these health differentials, that we will be able to realize the President's vision of "One America", one that is fully shared by the Secretary.

<u>Data Sources</u>

This Department is acutely aware of the need for racial and ethnic data for civil rights monitoring and enforcement, targeting of educational efforts, and development of culturally competent programs and policies to improve health and health care access of racial and ethnic minorities. Racial and ethnic data collection, analysis and dissemination in the Department have greatly improved since the publication of the Secretary's Task Force Report on Black and Minority Health in 1985. Examples of some of the Department's efforts to improve racial and ethnic data include publication in September 1995 of a <u>Directory of Minority Health and Human Services Data Resources</u>, the Health Care Financing Administration's multimillion dollar efforts to improve Hispanic origin data for Medicare beneficiaries, establishment of the DHHS Data Council's Working Group on Racial and Ethnic Data, expansion of presentation of racial and ethnic data in DHHS publications, and the convening of numerous workshops and task forces such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Workshop on the Use of Race and Ethnicity in Public Health Surveillance.

Significant limitations in racial and ethnic data still remain. For example, some DHHS data systems have only limited numbers of Hispanics, American Indians or Alaska Natives, or Asian or Pacific Islanders to provide stable estimates. As another example, mortality estimates for some groups, such as American Indians, Asian or Pacific Islanders or Hispanics may be underestimated due to misclassification of these persons as White or other races on the death certificates. We continue to work to overcome these limitations.

Health Status and Health Care Access Data Sources

Many of our data systems are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)--the main statistical agency for the Department. The Indian Health Service (IHS) also has data on hospitalizations and ambulatory care visits for American Indians and Alaska Natives in their health services delivery system.

The attachments include charts and tables with the most recent data, a list of relevant tables from Health United States 1996-97 (the annual report to Congress on the health of the Nation), and Trends in Indian Health 1996 (the Indian Health Service's annual report on the health of Indian people). Relevant national health objectives for the year 2000 (Healthy People 2000) are also listed.

For your reference, the principal data sources for information related to the six health goals we are developing are the following:

> Main data sources on infant mortality are the National Vital Statistics System mortality file and the National Linked File of Live Births and Infant Deaths. Data from the National Linked File are considered to provide a more accurate picture of infant mortality for Hispanics, Asian or Pacific Islanders and American Indians or Alaska Natives, since infant mortality estimates from the National Vital Statistics System may be underestimates due to racial misclassification on death certificates.
>
> Main data sources on diabetes, cardiovascular disease and high blood pressure include the National Health Interview Survey (self-report of previous physician diagnosis), the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (actual physical exam results), National Vital Statistics System (mortality), the National Hospital Discharge Survey (hospitalizations, amputations), the Indian Health Service patient care data (hospitalizations and ambulatory care visits), Health Care Financing Administration's End Stage

Renal Disease program, and Medicare (hospitalizations). Since approximately half of all diabetics and persons with high blood pressure are undiagnosed, data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey are preferred, although not collected as often (approximately every three years) or for all racial and ethnic minorities (most recent data are for Blacks and Mexican-Americans).

Main data sources for HIV/AIDS are the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Systems, National Vital Statistics Systems (mortality), and the Health Resources and Services Administration's programs (ADAP, Ryan White).

Main data sources for immunization include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Immunization Survey, the National Health Interview Survey, and Medicare. Most of the immunization data are available for 19-35 month old children, and persons at least 65 years of age. The IHS has immunization data for certain age groups in its patient care information system. Few data are available for Asian or Pacific Islanders, or for certain age groups (older children, teenagers, young and middle-aged adults).

Main data sources for breast and cervical cancer data include the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program (incidence, survival, mortality), the National Vital Statistics System (mortality), and the National Health Interview Survey (screening). The SEER data do not include all breast and cervical cancer cases, and are not representative of all racial and ethnic minorities in the U.S.

Per your request, the Department also identified data sources for civil rights complaints, foster care, education, religion and race relations.

Civil Rights Compliance Data Sources

DHHS/OCR collects data on civil rights compliance during post-grant reviews and investigations, and complaint investigations. Reporting is also required from more than 3,000 hospitals on compliance with the Hill-Burton community service assurance under Title VI and XVI of the Public Health Service Act. The Hill-Burton reporting requirement is a triennial (once every three years) reporting requirement. DHHS has been collecting Hill-Burton data for the past 15 years--available approximately one year after data collection. In 1996, data collection focused on Title VI related issues on race and ethnicity and method of payment.

In 1996, data were also collected on a random sample of non-Hill Burton facilities that are subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (380 hospitals). This is the first time since 1981 that the sampling of non-Hill Burton facilities has been done. From both sets of facilities, racial and ethnic data, and method of payment, were collected for inpatients and patients seen in emergency room.

Kinship Relationships Data

Foster care data are available annually from the Administration on Children and Families' Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (1993-1996) and are reported on the Internet. Foster care data are available for 1982-1990 (in some cases 1992) from the Voluntary Cooperative Information System which was maintained by the American Public Welfare Association with DHHS funding. Child Support Enforcement Program data are also available on an annual basis from ACF. ACF data were available on an annual basis, before block granting, from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The data system for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), the replacement program for AFDC, is under development. Annual data are also available from Transitional Child Care (TCC), At-Risk Child Care (ARCC) and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program (CCDBG).

Education Data

Education and other socioeconomic data (e.g., poverty, income, occupation) are often collected in DHHS data systems in addition to racial and ethnic data. But, few analyses presented in regular publications of health data take both race/ethnicity and other socioeconomic factors into account. The available literature suggests that although education and income do not explain *all* important disparities in health status, socioeconomic status *does* play a large role in influencing health outcomes. Therefore, there is a movement to improve the presentation of health data by race/ethnicity and other socioeconomic factors in DHHS publications.

Religious Behavior

One of the best sources of national trend data on religious behavior is the annual report from the Gallup Poll: Religion in America. Gallup has also published a book reviewing trends in religious behavior from 1935-1985. Little racial and ethnic data are available since the national sample is relatively small (Call 649-924-9600). Another good source of data on religious behavior is the General Social Survey which is conducted by National Opinion Research Center and available through the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) (Contact Tom Smith at 773-256-6288).

Race Relations

The ICPSR contains datasets on racial attitudes. These data are generally accessed by researchers who can analyze the data themselves. Since special projects have been funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF), it may be possible to have NSF analyze the data. The ICPSR contains data from the General Social Survey which is now conducted biannually (formerly used to be annually). Trend data are available for religious behavior and race relations. In 1989, the National Research Council published a book on race relations: A Common Destiny. Edited by Gerald Jayres and Robin Williams, this book is considered an update of the Gunnar Myrdal classic report on race relations (An American Dilemma, the Negro Problem and Modern Legacy). The NRC's report also mainly focuses on Black-White relationships. Since the report has chapters on many of the focus areas covered by the August 15 memo request, it may prove useful as a reference during development of the Advisory Council's report.

As you know, Dr. Clay E. Simpson, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, is the DHHS point of contact for the Race Initiative. Please contact Dr. Simpson or myself if you have any questions or if we can provide further information.

William V. Corr

William V. Corr

Attachment

Michelle Cavataio
One America in the 21st Century
The President's Initiative on Race
New Executive Office Building
Washington, DC 20503

Dear Michelle:

We are submitting the enclosed materials to be used as briefing materials for the advisory board. They are drawn from a number of published National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) reports using NCES and other agency data. We have included information addressing all of the education indicators listed in the August 15 memorandum but one, facilities. One indicator area, SATs/ACTs, we would like to caution you in using because much of the trend that we see in the scores is a result of many more students taking the tests for college entrance. So, for this indicator you might want to consider the changes in numbers of students taking the tests as at least as important as the changes in the scores.

When we spoke on Thursday, September 4, you mentioned also that you were interested in information about church attendance and other religious activity. This is information that we have collected as part of the National Educational Longitudinal Study, but have never analyzed. Similarly, we have collected information about television watching but have not analyzed it by race and ethnicity. As with the other materials that we have sent to you, as we work with you on this project we can produce new tabulations or figures or refine ones that you see before you.

We have supplemented the topics requested with information that we found to be relevant to your topic; that is we added a few issue areas that we thought would be of particular interest to your board. Also, we reordered the indicators somewhat resulting in five major analytical areas: early childhood education (indicators A.1-2), enrollment and educational attainment (B.1-12), school environment (C.1-11), achievement (D.1-3), and students' attitudes and behaviors (E.1-5). The publications from which these indicators were drawn are also enclosed in the materials you are receiving. Wherever possible we have included tabulations or figures that present trend data. However, there were some important topics for which there were no trend data available; for these we included information for one point in time.

The Secretary's education priorities are a good place to start from for thinking about which of these indicators are significant for the advisory board's thinking. They are the following (in parentheses we have provided the key to the enclosed materials):

- Every child will read by the end of 3rd grade (A.1, D.1);
- Every child will master challenging math by the end of 8th grade (B.6, C.5, D);

- Every 18-year-old will be prepared/have access/afford college (B.6, B.10, B.11, C.11, E.3);
- All states and schools will have challenging and clear standards of achievement for all children and effective strategies for reaching these standards (new area, we have conducted a survey from which data should soon be available);
- Talented, dedicated, and well-prepared teacher in every classroom (C.3, C.5, this also is an area to which we are currently devoting a lot of energy, there will be data available in the fall of 1998 on efforts to reach this goal); and
- Every classroom by 2000 will be connected to the Internet (C.4).

In addition, in the education equation, we feel it is important to consider:

- Coursetaking, in general (B.6);
- Safety of schools (C.9);
- Parent involvement (A.1 and C.11);
- Teacher qualifications (C.5);
- Dropout rates (A.7 and A.8);
- Proficiency scores (D.1);
- Educational aspirations (E.3); and
- Educational attainment, specifically persistence through college (B.11).

We look forward to working with you on this important project. Please let us know if you have any questions about this material or about any other data needs that you might have. Edith McArthur prepared these materials. Please contact her (phone 219-1442, fax 219-1575, or e-mail Edith_McArthur@ed.gov) or John Ralph (219-2270, same fax, e-mail John_Ralph@ed.gov) or other staff here at the Center who will be glad to help you and the advisory board.

Sincerely,

Pascal D. Forgione, Jr., Ph.D.
Commissioner

Enclosures

Education Indicators
for the President's Initiative on Race;
One America in the 21st Century

A. Early childhood education
   1. Early childhood literacy activities
   2. Enrollment in center-based programs and kindergarten

B. Enrollment and educational attainment
   1. Grade retention
   2. Early signs of school problems
   3. Suspension
   4. Special education
   5. School mobility
   6. Coursetaking
   7. Dropout rates
   8. Detached youth
   9. Transition from high school to work
   10. Postsecondary enrollment
   11. Remedial education in higher education
   12. Educational attainment

C. School environment
   1. Race and ethnicity of students, teachers, principals, and faculty
   2. Free or reduced price lunch
   3. Language background and difficulty speaking English
   4. Computer usage
   5. Teacher qualifications
   6. Class size
   7. School expenditures
   8. Student absenteeism
   9. School safety
   10. School choice
   11. Parent involvement

D. Achievement
   1. Proficiency scores
   2. Advance placement examinations
   3. SATs/ACTs

E. Students' attitudes and behaviors
   1. Extracurricular activities
   2. Community service
   3. Educational aspirations
   4. Expected occupations
   5. Registration and voting

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
20210

September 4, 1997

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHELE CAVATAIO

FROM: VIRGINIA APUZZO
Associate Deputy Secretary

SUBJECT: Data for the President's Initiative on Race

Please find attached data requested on August 20th for the purpose of briefing the President's Commission. Referring to Judith Winston's August 15 memorandum, the Department of Labor took the lead on section 1, "Economic Status." The attached material focusses primarily on 1.b (labor markets) of this category. This package also includes limited information on 1.a (poverty). The Commerce Department has agreed to provide data on section 1.c. (wealth) directly to you. While most of the data presented is available as a time series, to simplify charts and tables many of the attached data have been provided for the most recent available year only.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) maintains a rich collection of labor market information. I have included charts and dot points (stapled together as "Status of Minorities") on what we believe to be some of the critical labor market elements including data on employment and unemployment, occupations, education, and earnings. I have also included several charts showing the demographic make up of some of the Department's major programs, including the racial distribution of Job Training Partnership Act program participants, Employment Service applicants, Unemployment Insurance claimants, individuals benefiting from the minimum wage increase, and those who are protected by pensions.

These products should meet your current need for overview material. As your data needs become clearer, the Department will be able to provide additional assistance. Not only can we look more comprehensively at these data sets but the Department has additional programs and initiatives that provide insight into the status of the races. Perhaps of particular interest would be data from our Office of Federal Contract Compliance which show favorable economic impacts on minorities working for Federal contractors and subcontractors.

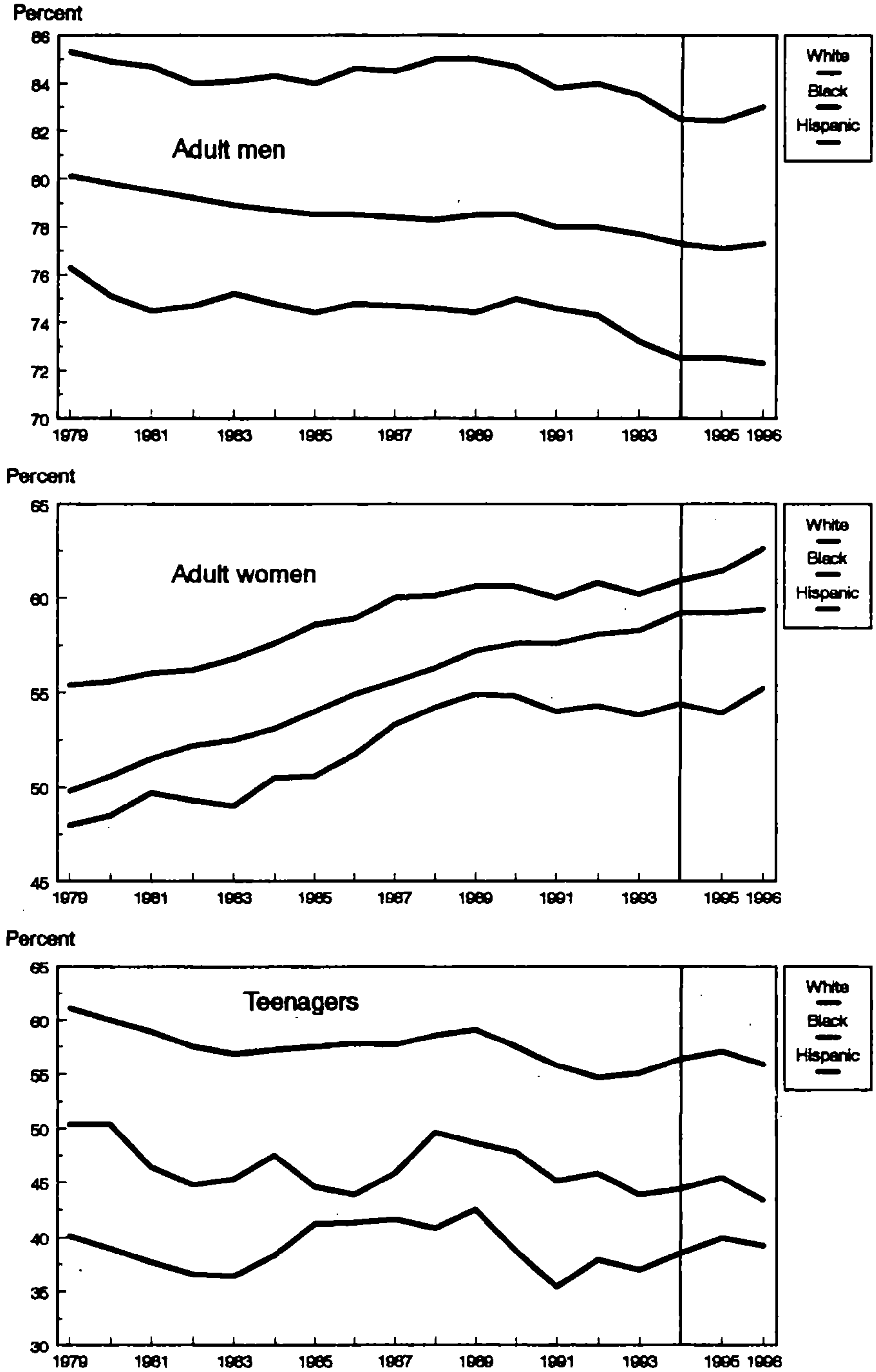
At last month's meeting you also requested that we send you examples of publications that summarize data. Attached is a short work by BLS, the Fact Sheet on Black and Hispanic Workers. Additionally, included is a large volume from our Women's Bureau, Women Workers: Trends and Issues. Also attached are two cover pages from additional volumes that may be of interest: The State of Black America from the National Urban League and From Dreams to Dust: the Deteriorating Labor Market Fortunes of Young Adults from John Hopkins University.

I hope this information proves helpful. For clarification of the materials provided please contact Lisa Stuart at 219-5108 or John Robinson at 219-6050.

Attachments

Status of Minorities

Chart 1. Labor force participation among minorities varies widely by age and gender



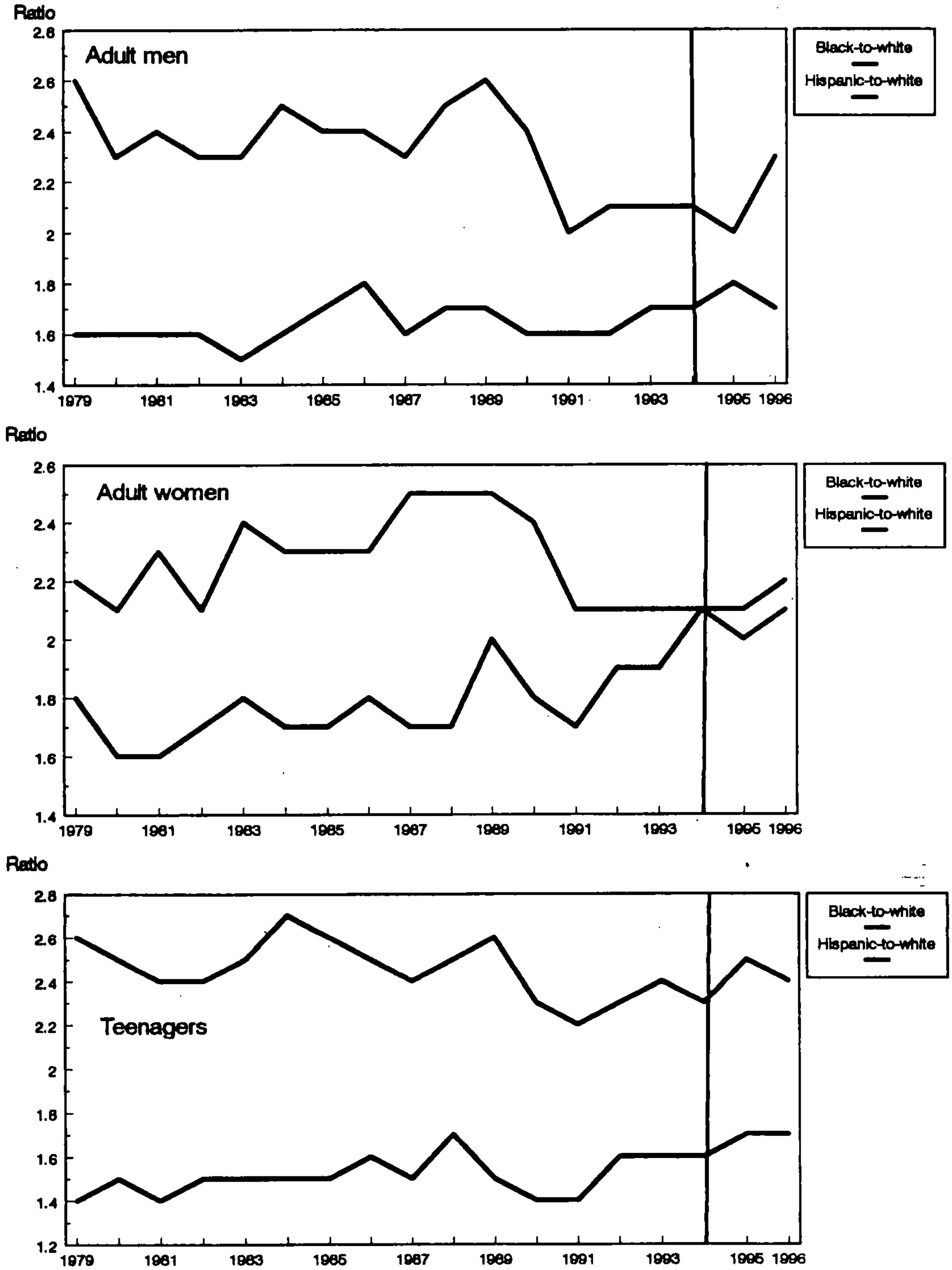
NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Regardless of race or ethnicity, the labor force participation rate for adult women has grown during the 1980's and 1990's. While the labor force participation rate among black women exceeds that for white and Hispanic women, the rate for black men is lower than that for both white and Hispanic men.

- Among teenagers, the participation rates for blacks and Hispanics are much lower than for whites, with the rate for black teens being particularly low.

Chart 2. The unemployment rates for blacks and Hispanics have consistently remained much higher than that for whites



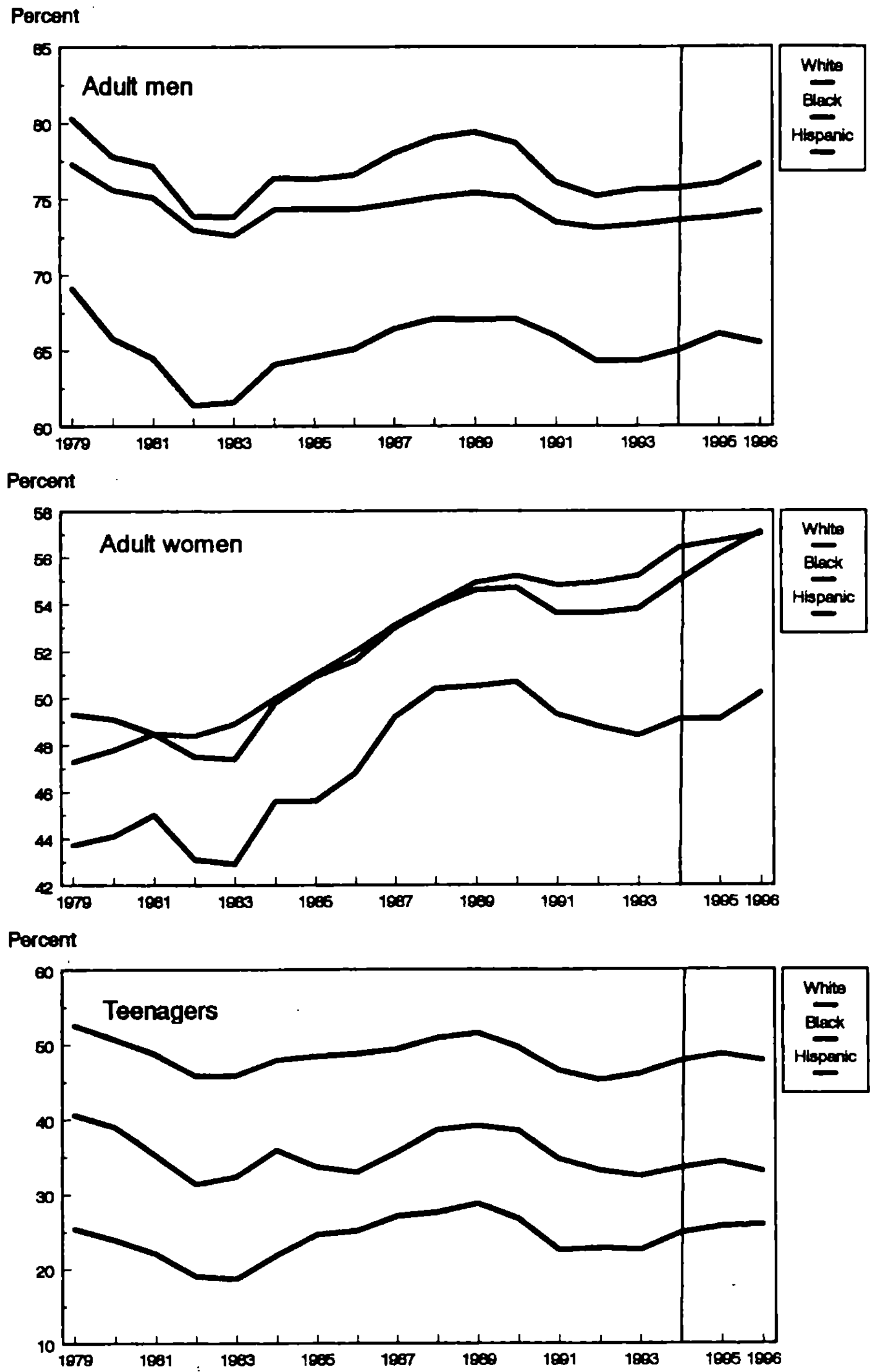
NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Unemployment rates for black adult men, adult women, and teenagers, are generally at least twice those for their white counterparts.

- The jobless rate for Hispanic workers is not as high as that for blacks, and hence the Hispanic-to-white unemployment rate ratio is not quite as high. For adult men, women, and teens, the jobless rate for Hispanics has been between 1-1/2 to 2 times that for white workers in the same groups.

Chart 3. The employment-population ratio for minority teenagers remains quite low relative to that for white teenagers



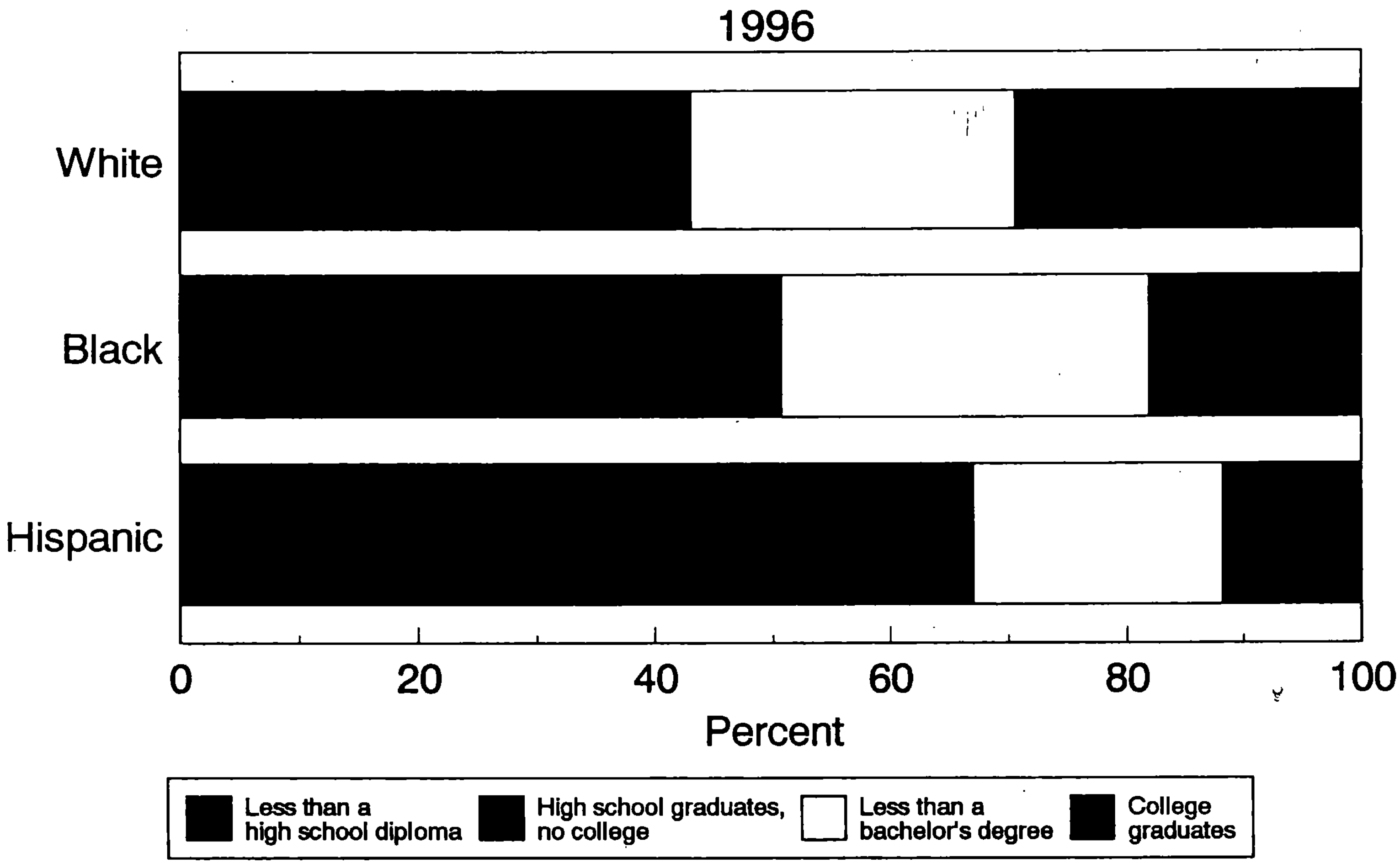
NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The employment-population ratio for Hispanic adult men is higher than that for both whites and blacks. Among adult women, however, Hispanics are less likely to be employed than either whites or blacks.

- The ratio for white teens is higher than that for minority teens.

Chart 4. Minority workers tend to have ess forma education than whites

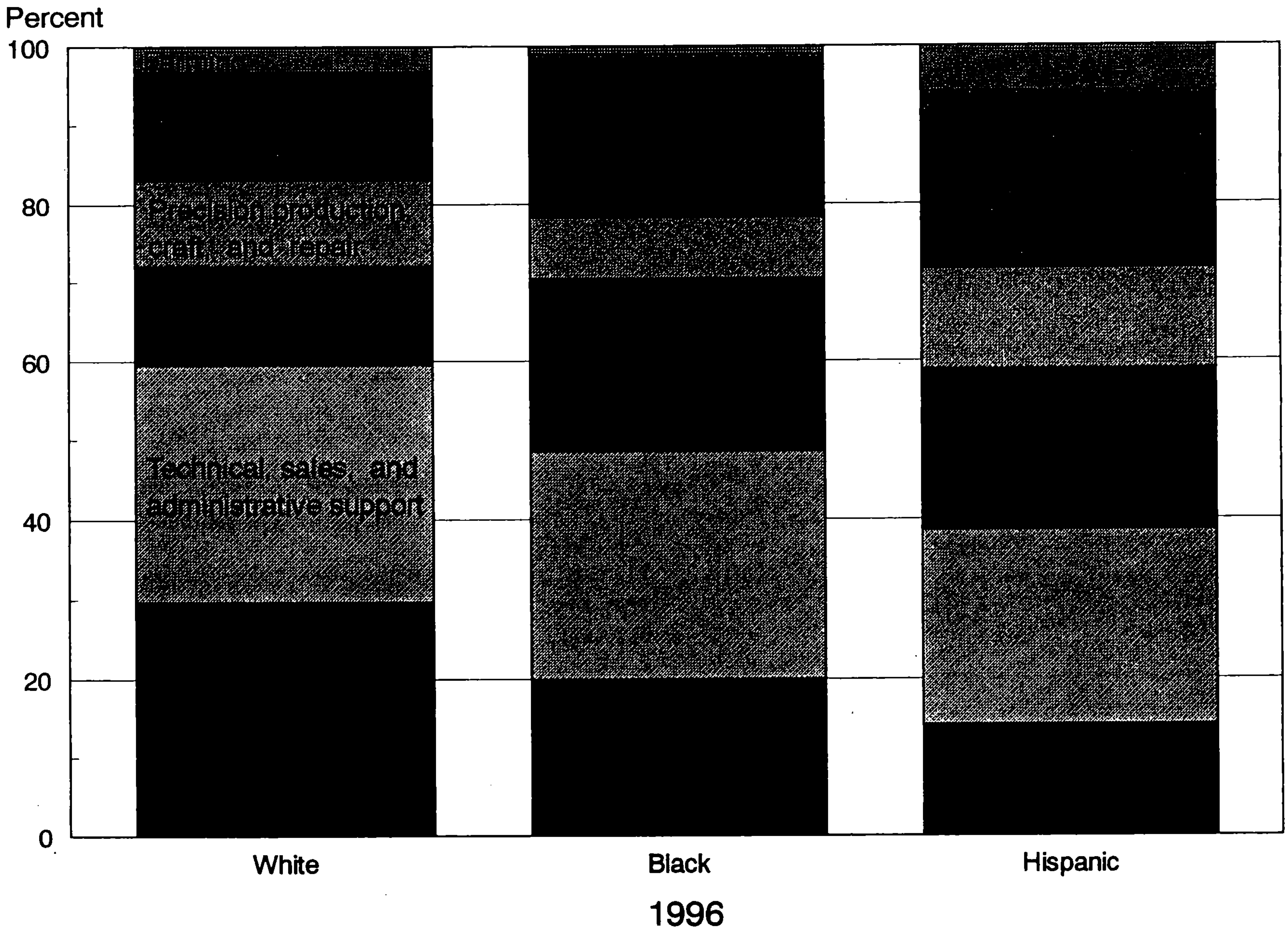


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Among workers 25 to 64 years old, a higher proportion of whites are college graduates than that of either blacks or Hispanics.

- A very large share of Hispanic workers have not completed high school.

Chart 5. Minority workers tend to be overrepresented in service and blue-collar occupations

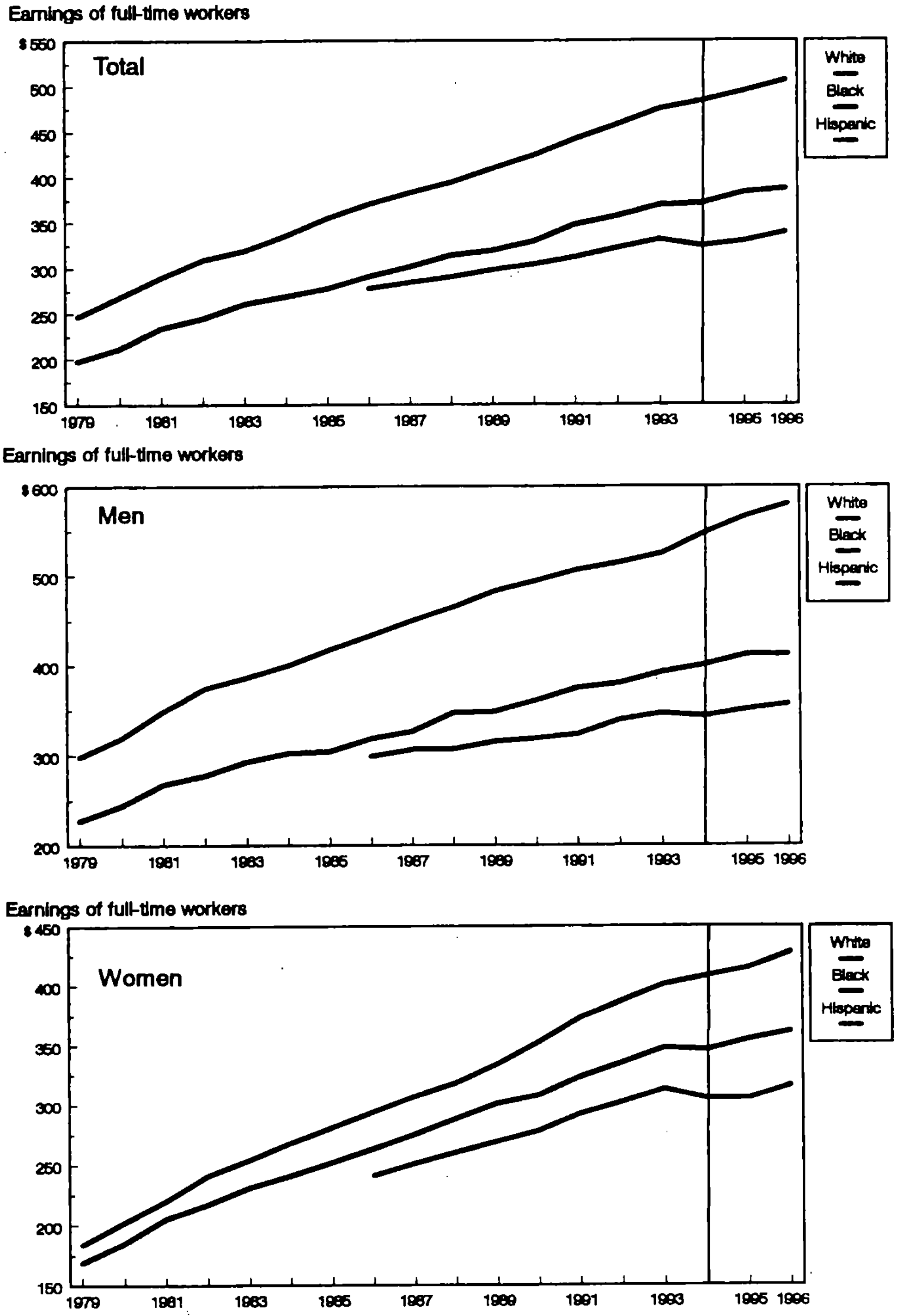


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Occupational distributions vary widely among race groups. For example, 6 in 10 whites worked either as managers or professionals or were employed in technical, sales, or administrative support occupations; this compares with about 5 in 10 black workers and about 4 of every 10 Hispanic workers.

- By contrast, black and Hispanic workers were more likely than whites to work in service occupations or as operators, fabricators, or laborers. Hispanic workers were particularly overrepresented in farming occupations. While they accounted for only 9 percent of all employed workers in 1996, Hispanics made up 19 percent of farm workers.

Chart 6. Earnings of minority workers tend to be much lower than those of whites, with the largest disparity among men

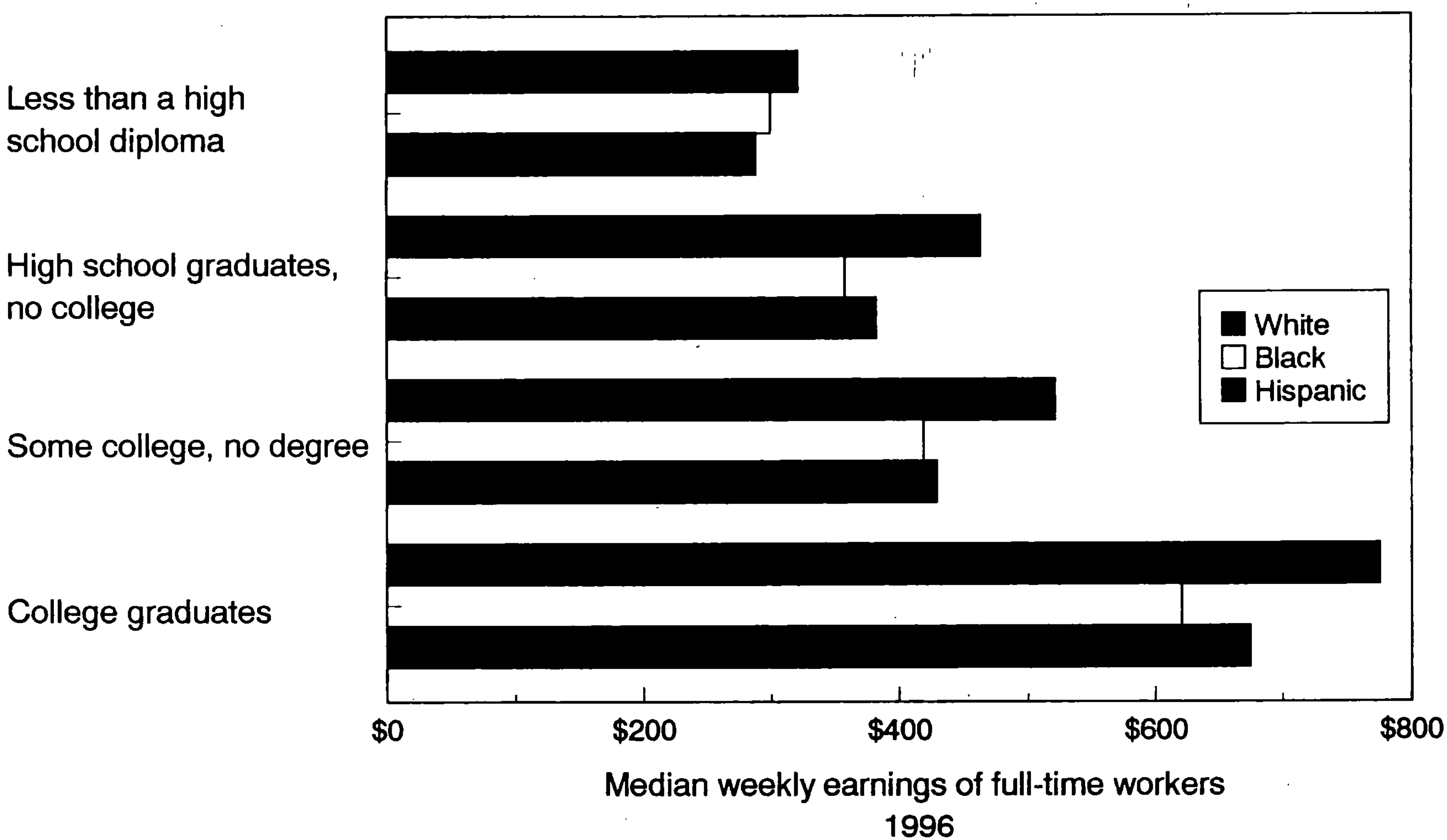


NOTE: Beginning in 1990, data reflect 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- The median weekly earnings for wage and salary workers who usually work full time is higher for whites than for minorities.
- The disparities are largest among men, though white women also earn considerably more than black or Hispanic women.

Chart 7. Education pays for everyone, regardless of race or ethnicity

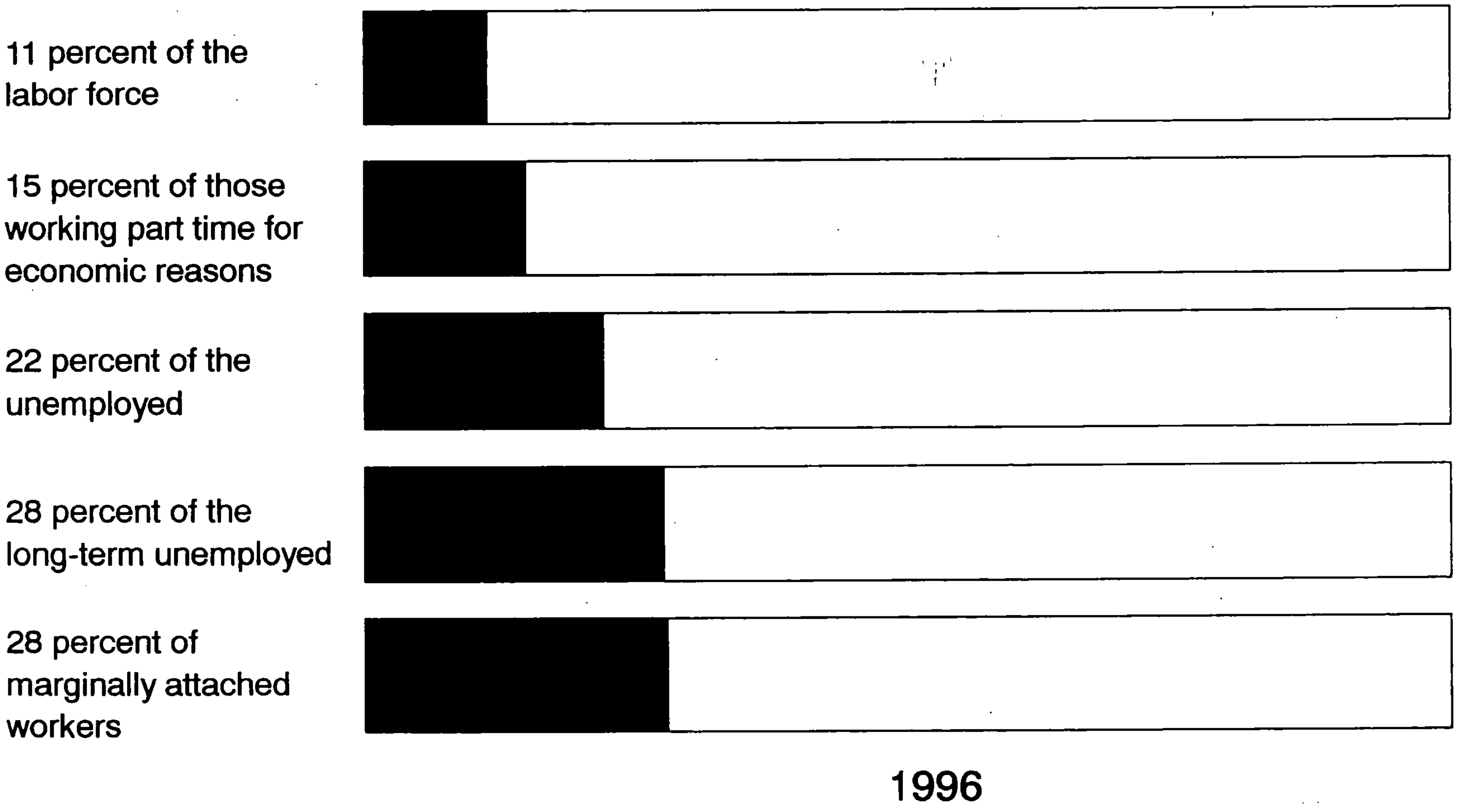


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Education pays regardless of race or ethnicity. Among workers 25 years old and over, college graduates who work full time earn substantially more than do high school graduates and more than twice as much as high school dropouts.

- Whites earn more than blacks or Hispanics at every level of education. The difference is greatest among those who are college graduates and least among those who have not completed high school.

Chart 8. Selected labor force characteristics of black workers

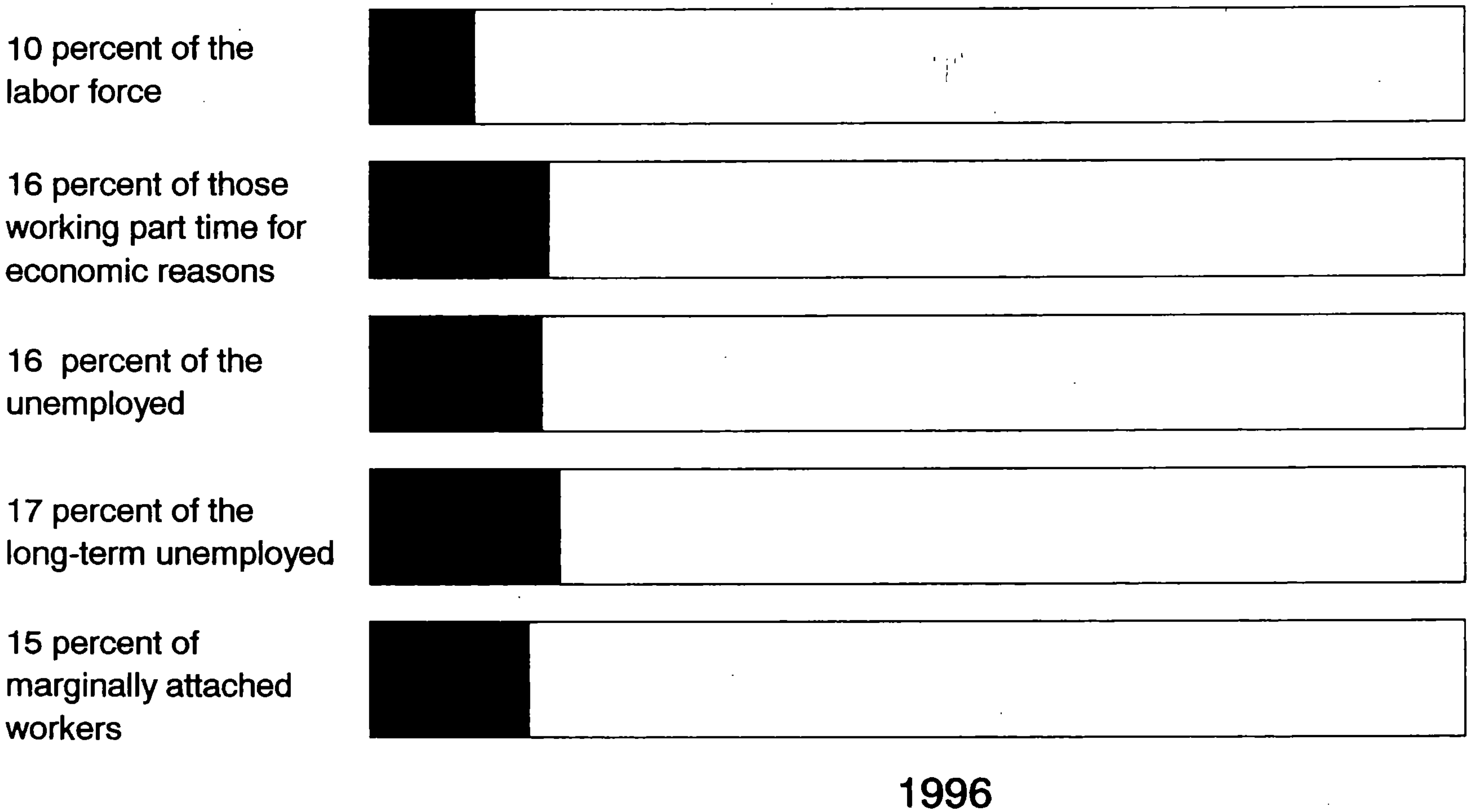


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Black workers account for a disproportionately high share of those encountering labor market problems, such as the visibly underemployed (employed part time for economic reasons), the unemployed, and persons outside the labor force who want to work but are not looking because they are discouraged or because their entry is impeded by other factors, such as child-care requirements (the marginally attached).

- For example, although blacks made up just 11 percent of the labor force in 1996, they accounted for 28 percent of the very long-term unemployed (persons unemployed 27 weeks or longer).

Chart 9. Selected labor force characteristics of Hispanic workers

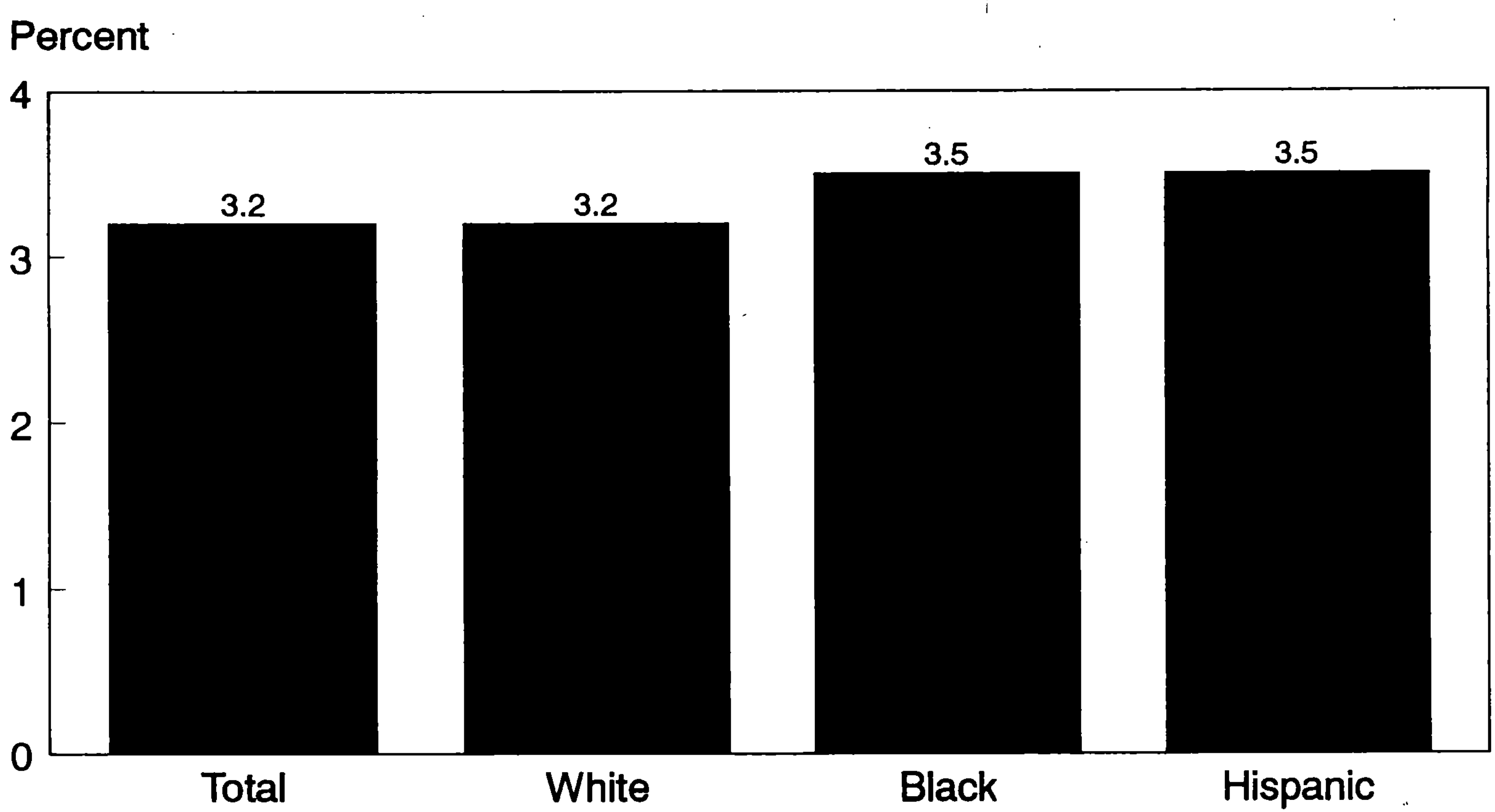


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Like black workers, Hispanics also account for a relatively large share of persons experiencing labor market difficulties.

- For example, although Hispanic workers made up 10 percent of the labor force in 1996, they accounted for 17 percent of the very long-term unemployed.

Chart 10. Displacement rates for minorities are only slight y higher than among whites



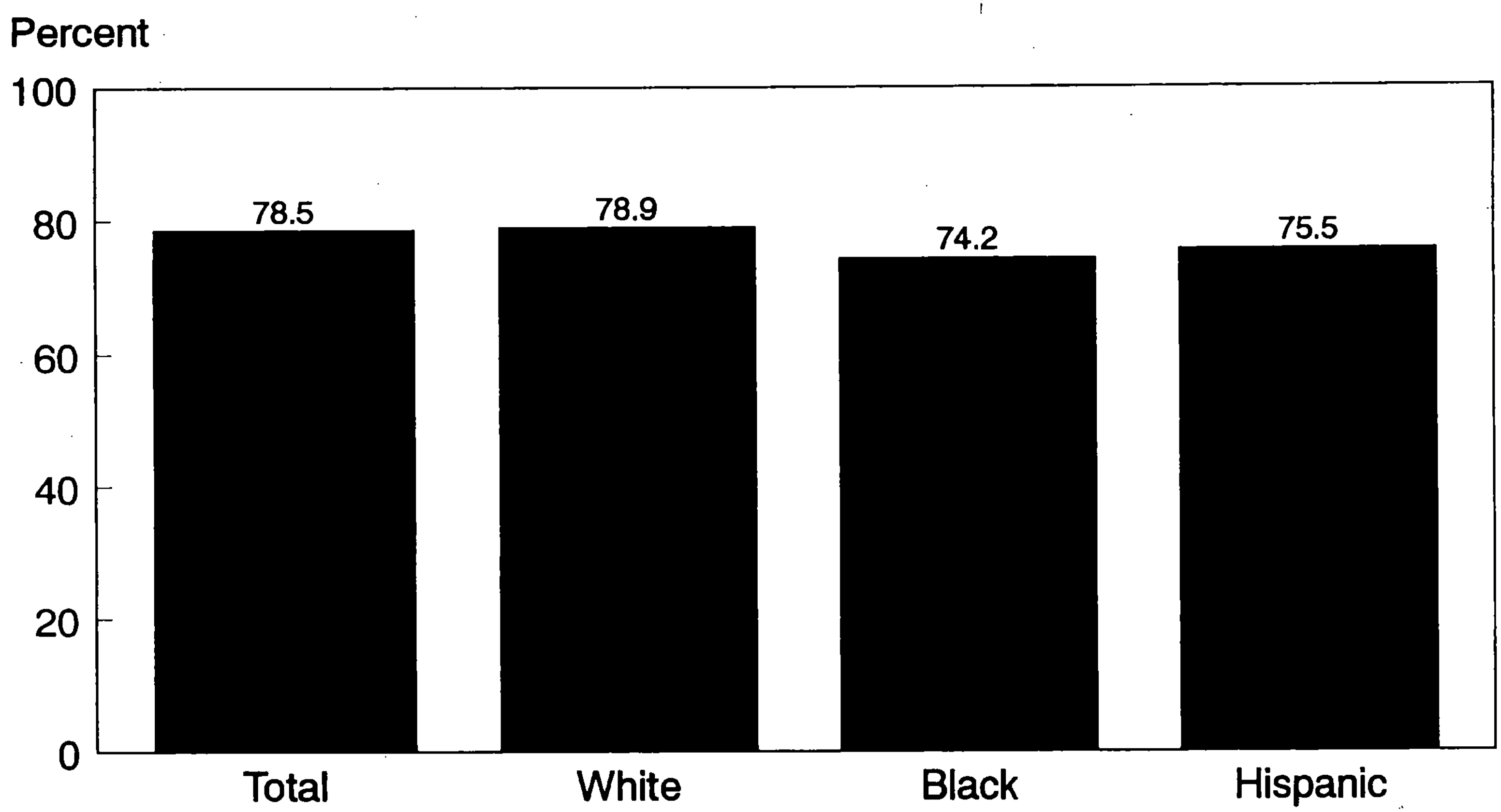
NOTE: Displacement rates are for the 1993-94 period. Displaced workers are persons 20 years and older with 3 or more years of tenure who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

SOURCE: Bu ı of L or Statistics

- Currently, displacement rates among minorities are only slightly higher than those among whites. For example, 3.5 percent of both blacks and Hispanics were displaced from their jobs during the 1993-94 period, not much higher than the 3.2 percent figure for whites.

- During the early 1980's, the gap in displacement rates between minorities and whites was somewhat higher.

Chart 11. Displaced minorities are less likely than whites to be reemployed



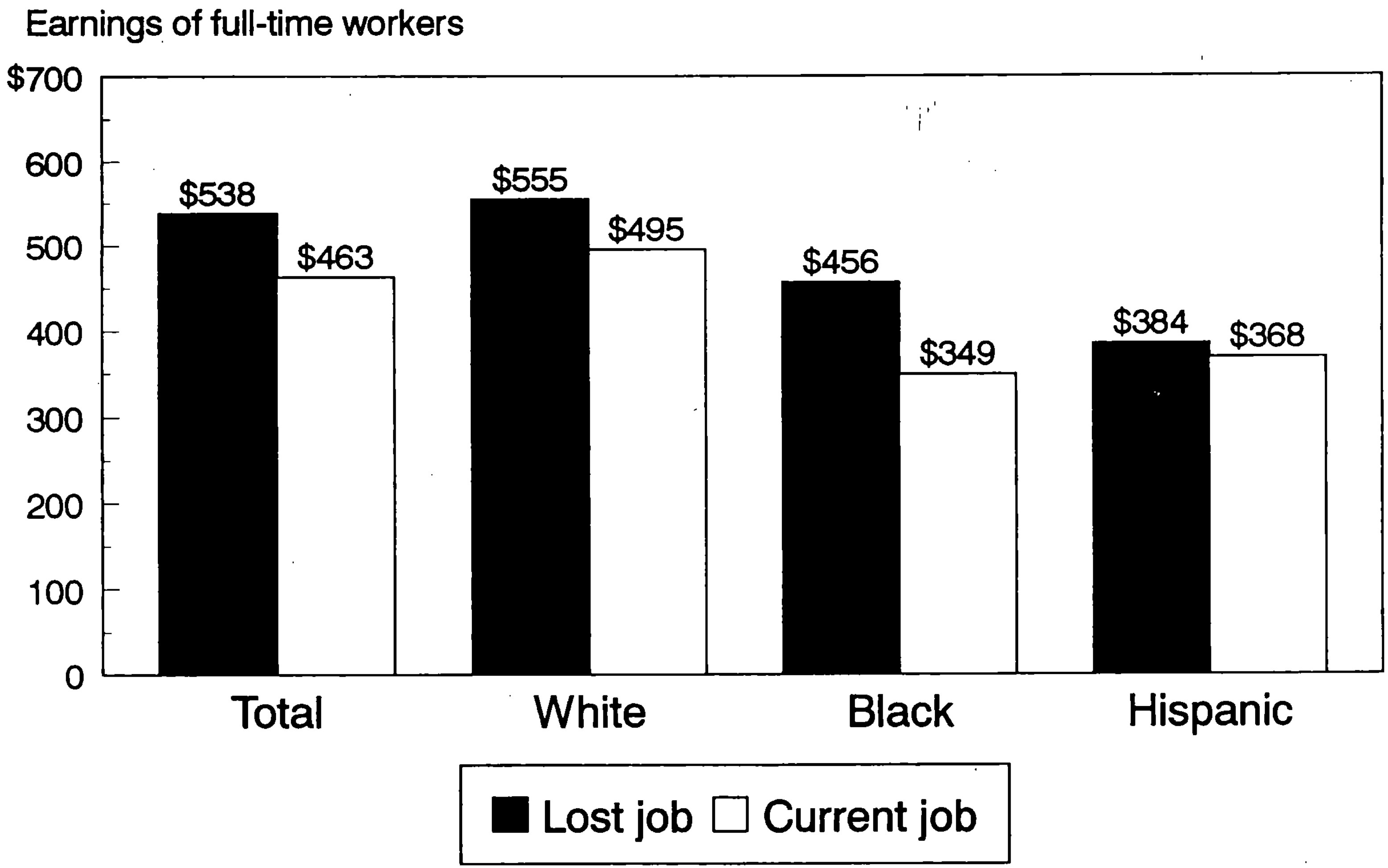
NOTE: Percent of persons displaced during 1993-94 and who were reemployed in February 1996. Displaced workers are persons 20 years and older with 3 or more years of tenure who lost or left jobs because their plant or company closed or moved, there was insufficient work for them to do, or their positions or shifts were abolished.

SOURCE: Bu[illegible] of Labor Statistics

- Almost 4 out of 5 workers who were displaced during the 1993-94 period were working again in February 1996.

- Minority workers are slightly less likely than whites to be reemployed after becoming displaced. About 75 percent of blacks and Hispanics who were displaced during the 1993-94 period were working when surveyed in February 1996, compared with about 79 percent of whites.

Chart 12. Workers who are displaced tend to earn less on their new job than on their old one; this is particularly true for black workers



NOTE: Data pertain to displaced workers who lost full-time wage and salary jobs in 1993-94 and were reemployed in full-time wage and salary jobs in February 1996.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

- Displaced workers earn less on their new jobs than on the ones from which they were displaced. Median weekly earnings for full-time workers displaced from jobs during the 1993-94 period were $538; when surveyed in February 1996, their earnings were 14 percent lower ($463).

- In terms of race and ethnicity, earnings losses were greatest for blacks (24 percent).

THE STATE OF BLACK AMERICA

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From Dreams to Dust: The Deteriorating Labor Market Fortunes of Young Adults

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Institute for Policy Studies

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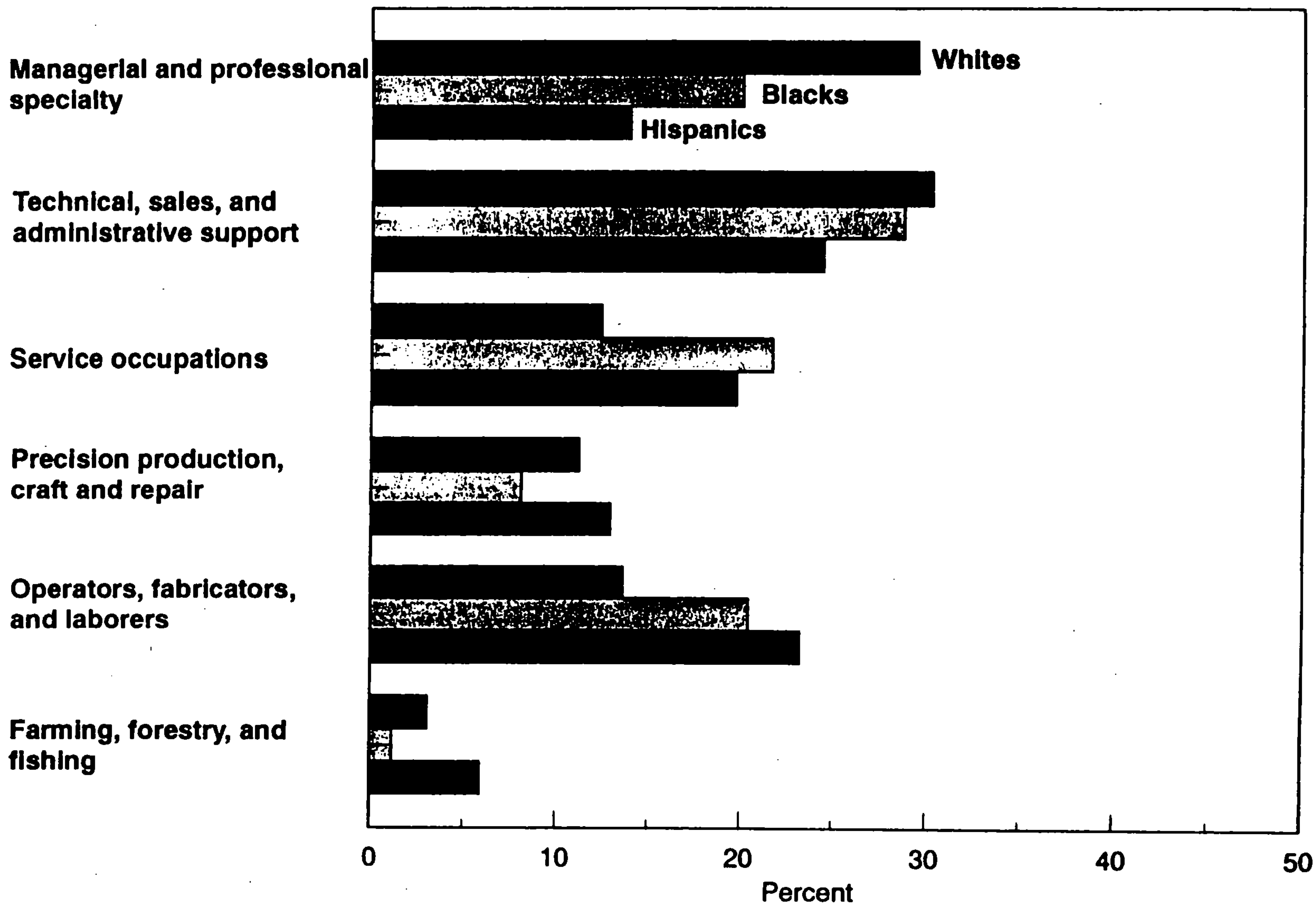
W. Neal Fogg
Robert Taggart

Sar Levitan Center for Social Policy Studies

Policy Issues Monograph 96-02

August 1996

Chart 5. Percent distribution of employed persons by major occupation, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages



Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin

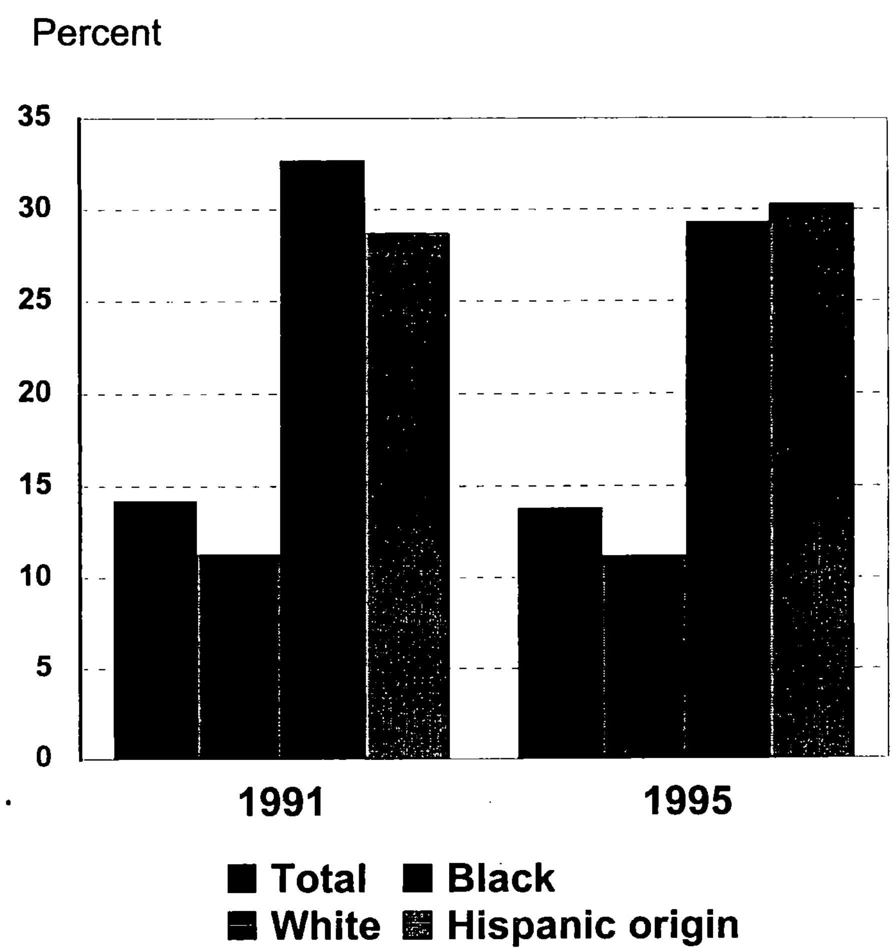
Between 1994 and 1995, the poverty rate decreased significantlly for Whites and Blacks. There was no significant change for people of Hispanic origin or Asians and Pacific Islanders.

In 1995, the poverty rate was 11.2 percent for all Whites, 8.5 percent for non-Hispanic Whites, and 29.3 percent blacks. For persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), the poverty rate was 30.3 percent, not significantly different from that for Blacks. For Asians and Pacific Islanders, the poverty rate was 14.6 percent in 1995.

Even though the poverty rate for Whites was lower than that for the other racial and ethnic groups, the majority of poor people in 1995 were White (67 percent) and 45 percent were non-Hispanic White.

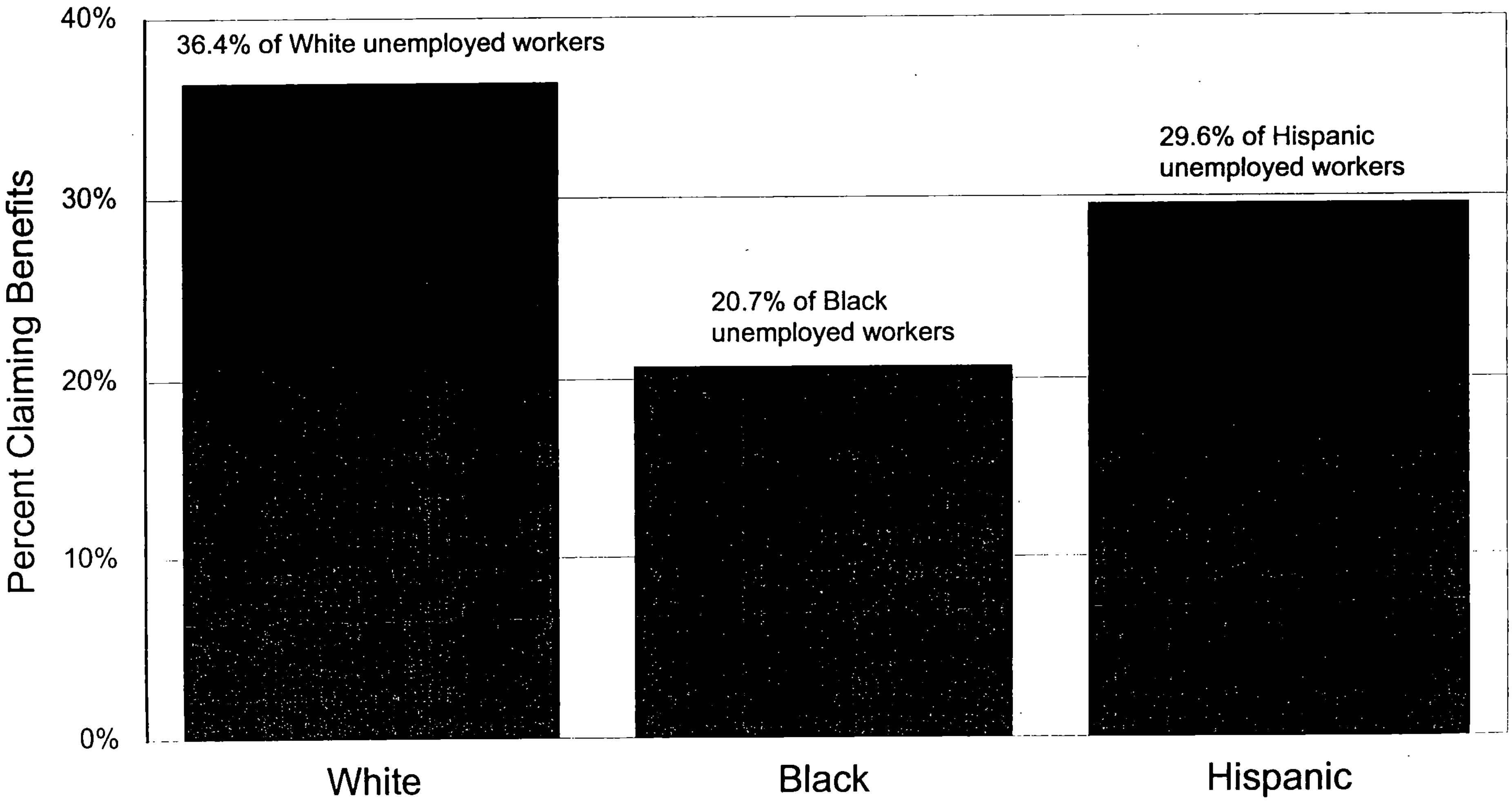
In 1995, of all individuals under 18 years, 20.8 percent were living below the poverty level. Youth poverty rates were 16.2 percent of (all)Whites, 41.9 percent of Blacks, 40.0 percent of Hispanics, and 19.5 percent of Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Data is from the U.S. Department of Commerce publication, Poverty in the United States: 1995 by Eleanor Baugher and Leatha Lamison-White (P60-194).



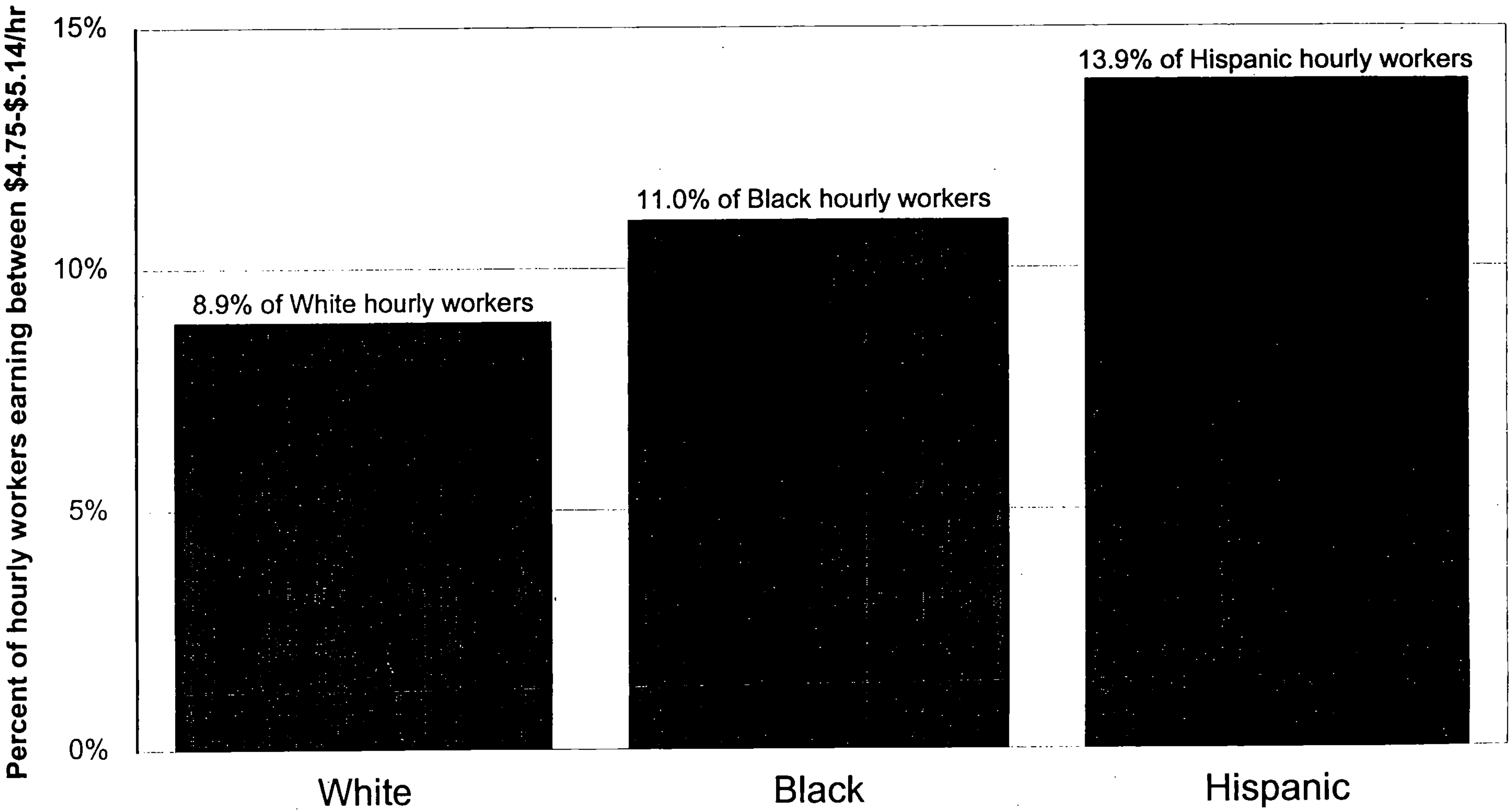
Source: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey.

Percent Claiming Unemployment Benefits by Race and Hispanic Origin May 1997



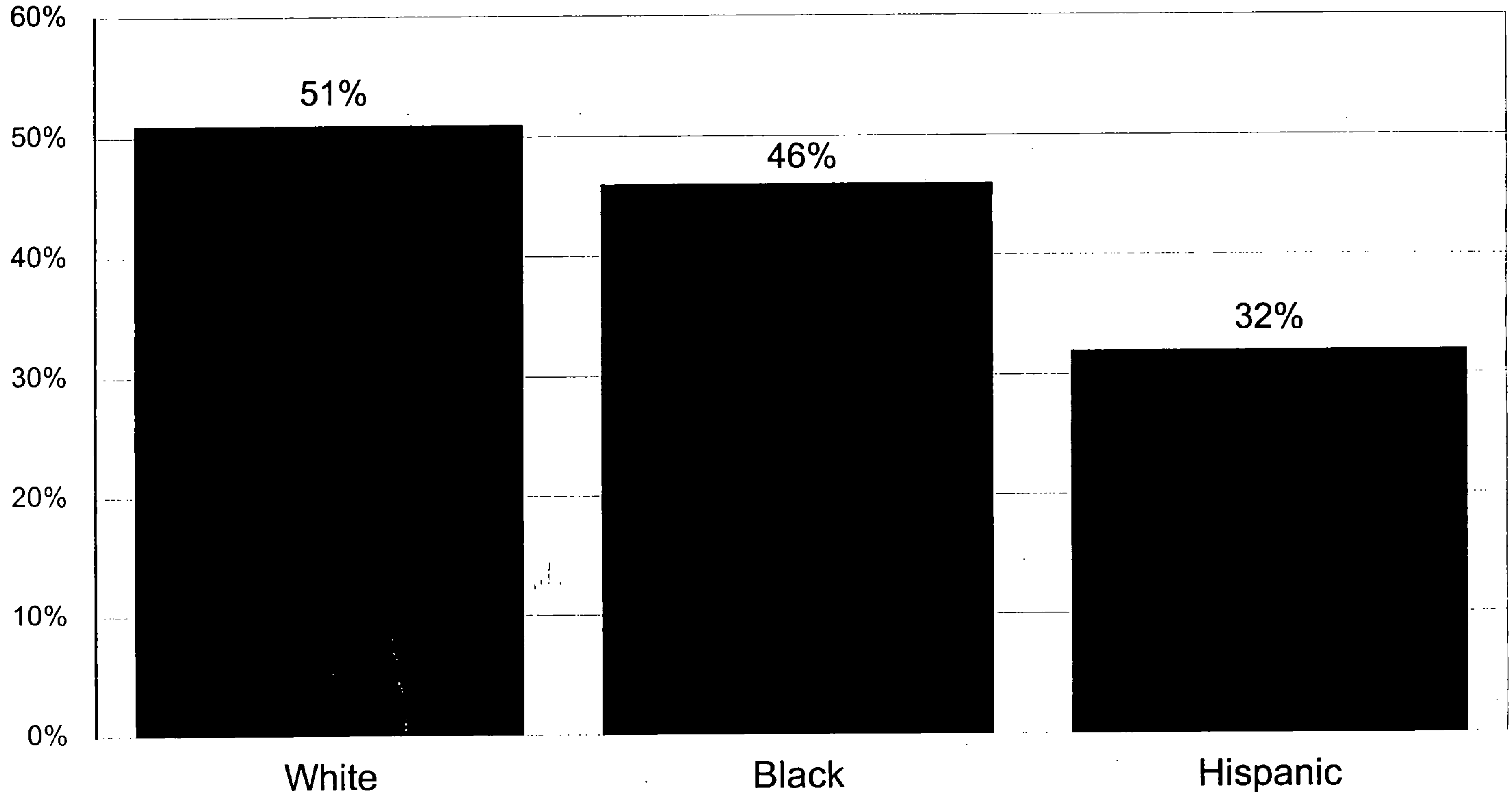
Source: Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics

Hourly Workers By Race Expected To Be Directly Affected By The Minimum Wage Increase of September 1997



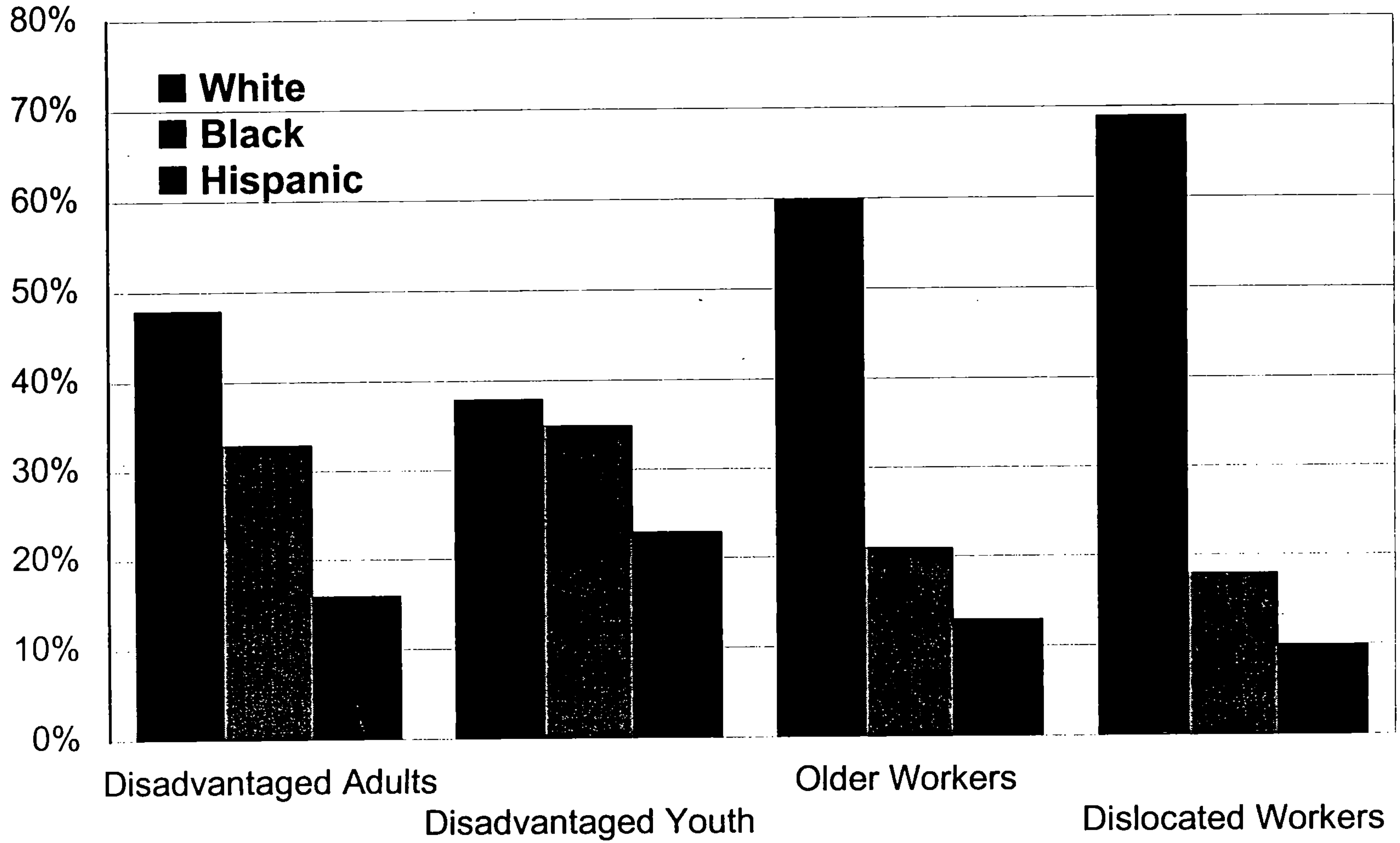
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, First Quarter 1997 averages

Pension Plan Participation by Race and Hispanic Origin



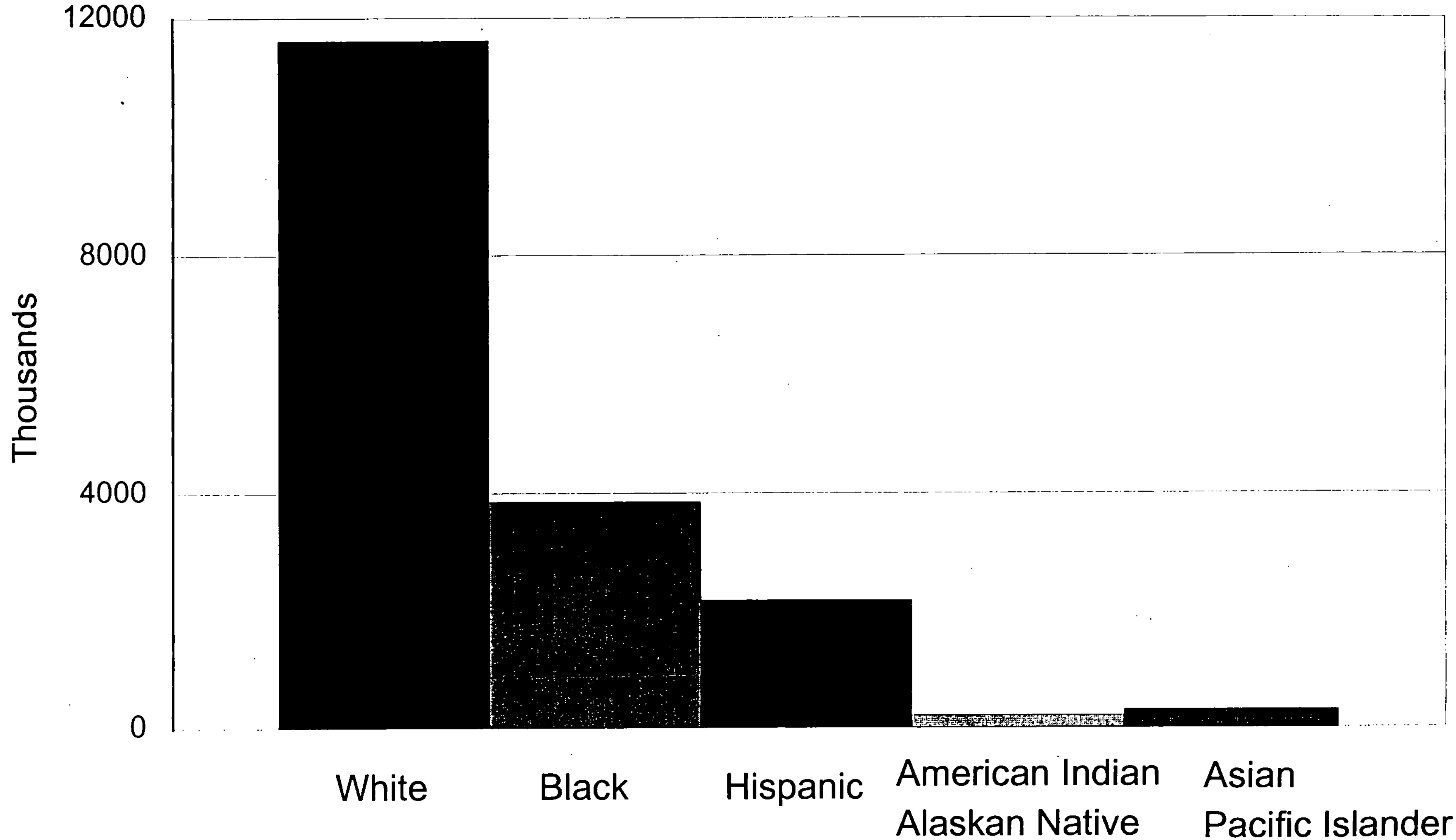
Source: Department of Labor

JOB TRAINING:
Program Participants by Race and Hispanic Origin



Source: Department of Labor, Job Training Partnership Act Standardized Program Information Report, Program Year 1995.
Note: Totals do not equal 100% because not all races are shown.

Employment Service Applicants



Source: Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration 9002 Quarterly Report, Program Year 1995.

FACT SHEET ON BLACK AND HISPANIC WORKERS

*BULLETS
*TABLES
*CHARTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
APRIL 1996

OVERVIEW

Blacks and Hispanics continue to lag considerably behind whites according to nearly every measure of labor market success. Blacks comprise this country's largest minority group -- 23 million persons of working age (16 years and over) in 1995, of whom 14.8 million were in the labor force. Despite recent labor market improvements, blacks continue to hold proportionately fewer jobs than whites and have much higher rates of unemployment. This problem is compounded by the fact that, once unemployed, blacks tend to remain jobless longer than whites. Among those who are employed, blacks are more likely than whites to be working part time involuntarily and to hold lower-skilled, lower-paying jobs. Blacks also comprise a disproportionate number of discouraged workers -- persons outside the labor force who want a job but aren't looking for work because they believe their job search would be in vain.

Hispanic workers -- persons who identify themselves as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or of other Hispanic origin or descent -- comprise one of the Nation's fastest-growing minority groups, with a working-age population of 18.6 million and a labor force of 12.3 million in 1995. Over the past decade, their labor force has nearly doubled. While some indicators show that Hispanic workers tend to be somewhat more successful in the labor market than blacks, they still lag behind white workers in most labor market performance categories.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELATED LABOR MARKET PROBLEMS

* Blacks are still more than twice as likely as whites to be unemployed, a situation that has persisted for several decades. In 1995, the unemployment rate for black workers was 10.4 percent, compared to 4.9 percent for whites. In the past, the unemployment rate for Hispanics hovered roughly midway between that for whites and blacks. Recently, however, the gap between the Hispanic and black jobless rates has narrowed; in 1995, the unemployment rate for Hispanics was 9.3 percent. (See table 1.)

* The higher unemployment rates for blacks and Hispanics occur across all major age-sex groups. In 1995, the rates for black adult men and adult women were 8.8 and 8.6 percent, respectively, compared to 7.7 and 8.9 percent for Hispanics and 4.3 for white adult men and adult women. Black teenagers, a group especially vulnerable to joblessness, had an unemployment rate of 35.7 percent in 1995, compared with 24.4 percent for Hispanic teens and 14.5 percent for white teenagers. (See table 1.)

* Not only are blacks more likely to be unemployed than whites, but they also spend more time looking for work. In 1995, the average duration of unemployment for blacks was 19.6 weeks, compared to 15.7 weeks for whites. The average duration of unemployment for Hispanics was 16.6 weeks.

* The historically higher jobless rates for minority workers are associated with many factors, not all of which are measurable. These include their somewhat younger age profile; lower levels of schooling; their tendency to be employed in occupations that are more subject to unemployment; their greater concentration in the central cities of our urban areas, where job opportunities may be more limited; and the likelihood that they are subject to a greater degree of discrimination in the workplace.

* Minorities are more likely than whites to be reported as discouraged workers -- persons who indicate that they want a job but are *not currently looking for work* (and hence are not classified as unemployed) because they believe their search would be in vain. The existence of a sizable number of people who do not participate in the job market because of their discouragement over job prospects is a serious labor market problem, since these people represent additional labor resources that are not being utilized.

* The majority of persons who work part time (less than 35 hours a week) do so by choice. However, some would prefer and are available for full-time work but must settle for part time employment because their workweek has been cut back or they could only find part-time jobs. In 1995, minority workers were more likely than whites to be working part time for these "economic reasons."

EMPLOYMENT

* Blacks and Hispanics hold proportionately fewer jobs than whites. In 1995, the percent of the black working-age population that was employed (the employment-population ratio) was less than that for whites. Black and Hispanic teenagers are particularly disadvantaged in this area. (See table 1.)

* Although there has been occupational upgrading among minorities over the past decade, they continued to be concentrated in less-skilled, lower-paying occupations. In 1995, black and Hispanic men were about half as likely as white men to be employed as managers or professionals and much more likely to be employed as operators, fabricators, and laborers. Black and Hispanic women were much more likely than white women to be employed in generally lower-paid service occupations. (See table 2.)

* The earnings levels of blacks and Hispanics are much lower than that of whites. In 1995, the median weekly earnings of black men and Hispanic men working at full-time jobs ($411, and $350, respectively) were well below the figure for white men ($566). The earnings of minority women were also below that of their white counterparts. (See table 3.)

* For men, the earnings disparity between minority and white workers occurs across all major occupational groupings. For example, the 1995 median weekly earnings of white men working full time in the high-paying managerial and professional specialty category -- $844 -- were well above the figures for Hispanic men ($666) and black men ($641). Among women, the earnings gap between minority workers and whites is, in general, smaller, and in some major occupational categories the earnings levels are quite close. For example, the median weekly earnings of black and Hispanic women working full time in technical, sales, and administrative support positions, at $367 and $343, respectively, were only slightly below the $385 figure for white women. (See table 4.)

* In 1995, Hispanic workers were more likely than blacks or whites to have hourly earnings at or below the minimum wage -- $4.25 an hour. (See table 5.)

EDUCATION

* With regard to level of schooling, in 1995, 87 percent of black adult workers (25 years and over) and only 64 percent of Hispanic workers had completed at least a high school education, compared to 90 percent of white workers. Data for November 1989 show that among Hispanics who had not completed high school, two-thirds were foreign born. For both blacks and Hispanics, the proportion of workers who were college graduates was well below that of whites. (See table 6.)

* Among minorities as well as whites, there is a clear relationship between years of schooling completed and labor market success. For each group, the higher the level of educational attainment, the greater the likelihood of being employed, and correspondingly, the less likelihood of being unemployed. (See table 6.)

* Minorities earn less than whites regardless of educational level. Among persons who have not completed high school, Hispanics usually working full time earned $265 per week in 1995 and blacks made $277, below the median weekly earnings for whites with similar years of schooling ($298). Among those who have obtained at least a bachelor's degree, blacks' and Hispanics' weekly earnings were each $620, compared with $739 for whites. (See table 7.)

* Among minority youth (16 to 24 years of age), 19 percent of black and 21 percent of Hispanic high school students were employed in October 1994, a much lower proportion than for white students--39 percent. (See table 8.)

* Unemployment rates were higher for minorities regardless of school enrollment. Of those enrolled in school, the largest differences in the unemployment rates were among those attending high school. Jobless rates for black and Hispanic students enrolled in high school, at 38.2 and 27.9 percent, respectively, were about twice that for their white counterparts (15.1 percent). Unemployment rates for black and Hispanic high school graduates (with no college education), at 22.9 and 14.5 percent, respectively, were much higher than that for their white counterparts (9.2 percent). (See table 8.)

FAMILY

* In 1994, higher proportions of both black (60 percent) and Hispanic (65 percent) families had children under 18 years old, compared with white families (48 percent). These proportions have changed little over the past decade. (See table 9.)

* The majority of both white and Hispanic families with children are two-parent families. By contrast, two-parent black families comprise only 40 percent of all black families with children. (See table 9.)

* About 53 percent of the Hispanic and 66 percent of black single mothers (never-married, divorced, widowed, or separated) were labor force participants, smaller proportions than for white mothers. By contrast, there was relatively little difference in the proportions of single fathers who were in the labor force. (See table 9.)

* Black and Hispanic families generally earn much less than white families. In 1993, the median weekly earnings for black families were $490, not much different from $505 for Hispanic families, but well below the $739 figure for white families. (See table 10.)

Table 1. Employment status of n or age- x groups by race and His ic origin, 1 and 1995 annual avera

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex and age	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	1985	1995	1985	1995	1985	1995
TOTAL						
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,664	23,246	11,528	18,629	153,679	166,914
Civilian labor force	12,364	14,817	7,448	12,267	99,926	111,950
Percent of population	62.9	63.7	64.6	65.8	65.0	67.1
Employed	10,501	13,279	6,664	11,127	93,736	106,490
Percent of population	53.4	57.1	57.8	59.7	61.0	63.8
Unemployed	1,864	1,538	785	1,140	6,191	5,459
Unemployment rate	15.1	10.4	10.5	9.3	6.2	4.9
Men, 20 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	7,731	9,280	5,036	8,375	67,386	74,879
Civilian labor force	5,749	6,730	4,232	6,898	52,895	57,719
Percent of population	74.4	72.5	84.0	82.4	78.5	77.1
Employed	4,992	6,137	3,845	6,367	50,061	55,254
Percent of population	64.6	66.1	76.4	76.0	74.3	73.8
Unemployed	757	593	387	530	2,834	2,465
Unemployment rate	13.2	8.8	9.1	7.7	5.4	4.3
Women, 20 years and over						
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,773	11,682	5,258	8,382	74,394	80,567
Civilian labor force	5,727	7,175	2,667	4,520	40,190	47,686
Percent of population	58.6	61.4	50.7	53.9	54.0	59.2
Employed	4,977	6,556	2,403	4,116	37,907	45,643
Percent of population	50.9	56.1	45.7	49.1	51.0	56.7
Unemployed	750	620	264	404	2,283	2,042
Unemployment rate	13.1	8.6	9.9	8.9	5.7	4.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years						
Civilian noninstitutional population	2,160	2,284	1,234	1,872	11,900	11,468
Civilian labor force	889	911	549	850	6,841	6,545
Percent of population	41.2	39.9	44.5	45.4	57.5	57.1
Employed	532	586	416	645	5,768	5,593
Percent of population	24.6	25.7	33.7	34.5	48.5	48.8
Unemployed	357	325	134	205	1,074	952
Unemployment rate	40.2	35.7	24.3	24.4	15.7	14.5

Table 2. Employed persons by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Total employed (thousands)	6,422	6,725	58,146	6,857	4,403	48,344
Managerial and professional specialty	1,139	805	16,515	1,512	744	14,808
Executive, administrative, and managerial	589	451	8,947	644	370	6,452
Professional specialty	550	354	7,568	868	373	8,356
Technical, sales, and administrative support	1,135	1,024	11,615	2,673	1,695	20,569
Technicians and related support	148	128	1,663	230	112	1,698
Sales occupations	451	509	6,905	732	539	6,461
Administrative support, including clerical	537	387	3,047	1,711	1,045	12,410
Service occupations	1,142	1,067	5,240	1,739	1,128	7,968
Private household	7	7	28	130	196	610
Protective service	305	144	1,527	101	22	244
Service, except private household and protective	830	916	3,685	1,508	909	7,114
Precision production, craft, and repair	918	1,285	10,985	155	145	965
Mechanics and repairers	349	352	3,779	19	13	150
Construction trades	350	573	4,479	12	7	105
Other precision production, craft, and repair	220	360	2,727	124	125	710
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,949	1,973	11,147	763	604	3,349
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	668	790	4,041	551	459	2,180
Transportation and material moving occupations	677	478	3,858	82	33	396
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	604	704	3,248	130	112	774
Farming, forestry, and fishing	139	571	2,646	15	87	684

Table 2. Employed persons by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Total employed (thousands)	6,241	6,530	57,452	6,595	4,258	47,738
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managerial and professional specialty	17.7	12.0	28.4	22.1	16.9	30.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	9.2	6.7	15.4	9.4	8.4	13.3
Professional specialty	8.6	5.3	13.0	12.7	8.5	17.3
Technical, sales, and administrative support	17.7	15.2	20.0	39.0	38.5	42.5
Technicians and related support	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.5
Sales occupations	7.0	7.6	11.9	10.7	12.2	13.4
Administrative support, including clerical	8.4	5.8	5.2	25.0	23.7	25.7
Service occupations	17.8	15.9	9.0	25.4	25.6	16.5
Private household	([1])	([1])	([1])	1.9	4.5	1.3
Protective service	4.7	2.1	2.6	1.5	.5	.5
Service, except private household and protective	12.9	13.6	6.3	22.0	20.6	14.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	14.3	19.1	18.9	2.3	3.3	2.0
Mechanics and repairers	5.4	5.2	6.5	.3	.3	.3
Construction trades	5.5	8.5	7.7	.2	.2	.2
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3.4	5.4	4.7	1.8	2.8	1.5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	30.3	29.3	19.2	11.1	13.7	6.9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10.4	11.7	6.9	8.0	10.4	4.5
Transportation and material moving occupations	10.5	7.1	6.6	1.2	.7	.8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.4	10.5	5.6	1.9	2.5	1.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2.2	8.5	4.6	.2	2.0	1.4

[1]Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 3. Median usual weekly earnings of full- or part-time wage and salary workers by race, sex, and Hispanic origin, 1985 and 1995 annual averages

Full- or part-time status, race, sex, and Hispanic origin	Number of workers (in thousands)		Median weekly earnings	
	1985	1995	1985	1995
Full-time workers				
Black	8,393	10,596	$277	$383
Men	4,367	5,279	304	411
Women	4,026	5,317	252	355
Hispanic origin	5,285	8,719	269	329
Men	3,391	5,597	295	350
Women	1,893	3,122	229	305
White	66,481	74,874	355	494
Men	40,030	43,747	417	566
Women	26,452	31,127	281	415
Part-time workers[1]				
Black	1,680	2,035	89	135
Men	600	718	87	133
Women	1,080	1,317	90	135
Hispanic origin	933	1,668	97	139
Men	366	616	96	144
Women	567	1,052	97	136
White	15,380	17,702	95	141
Men	4,650	5,312	88	128
Women	10,731	12,390	98	146

[1]Earnings data for part-time workers are not strictly comparable.

Table 4. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by occupation, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Occupation	Men			Women		
	Black	Hispanic origin	White	Black	Hispanic origin	White
Managerial and professional specialty	$641	$666	$844	$566	$513	$608
Executive, administrative, and managerial	607	636	854	563	498	570
Professional specialty	678	707	835	568	544	637
Technical, sales, and administrative support	421	432	579	367	343	385
Technicians and related support	602	550	644	462	441	479
Sales occupations	378	412	594	260	277	347
Administrative support, including clerical	410	412	503	383	358	384
Service occupations	307	284	377	263	230	264
Private household	(1)	(1)	(1)	216	182	186
Protective service	411	519	585	408	(1)	453
Service, except private household and protective	270	268	306	258	238	264
Precision production, craft, and repair	483	405	546	340	306	384
Mechanics and repairers	501	428	546	(1)	(1)	564
Construction trades	445	381	515	(1)	(1)	387
Other precision production, craft, and repair	486	415	586	316	303	360
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	368	313	425	288	244	302
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	391	309	433	291	238	299
Transportation and material moving occupations	390	395	496	309	(1)	363
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	317	284	332	252	256	292
Farming, forestry, and fishing	268	266	298	(1)	221	247

[1]Data not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table 5. Employed wage and salary workers paid hourly rates with earnings at or below the prevailing Federal minimum wage by race, sex, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Sex, race, and Hispanic orgin	Number of workers (in thousands)				Percent of all workers paid hourly rates		
	Total paid hourly rates	At or below $4.25			At or below $4.25		
		Total	At $4.25	Below $4.25	Total	At $4.25	Below $4.25
Black	8,957	498	314	184	5.6	3.5	2.1
Men	4,281	191	120	71	4.5	2.8	1.7
Women	4,676	308	194	114	6.6	4.1	2.4
Hispanic orgin	7,624	566	363	203	7.4	4.8	2.7
Men	4,637	289	179	110	6.2	3.9	2.4
Women	2,987	277	184	93	9.3	6.2	3.1
White	56,475	2,995	1,549	1,446	5.3	2.7	2.6
Men	28,609	1,078	637	441	3.8	2.2	1.5
Women	27,866	1,916	911	1,005	6.9	3.3	3.6

Table 6. Employment status of persons 25 years and over by educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of labor force
Black							
Total, 25 years and over	18,409	12,152	66.0	11,249	61.1	902	7.4
Less than a high school diploma	4,667	1,691	36.2	1,482	31.7	209	12.4
High school graduates, no college	6,477	4,513	69.7	4,142	64.0	371	8.2
Some college, no degree	3,470	2,722	78.4	2,517	72.5	205	7.5
Associate degree	1,200	1,006	83.8	960	80.0	46	4.6
College graduates	2,594	2,220	85.6	2,149	82.8	71	3.2
Hispanic origin							
Total, 25 years and over	14,229	9,599	67.5	8,873	62.4	725	7.6
Less than a high school diploma	6,469	3,574	55.3	3,204	49.5	370	10.4
High school graduates, no college	3,792	2,817	74.3	2,624	69.2	193	6.8
Some college, no degree	1,923	1,519	79.0	1,427	74.2	92	6.1
Associate degree	693	565	81.5	534	77.1	31	5.5
College graduates	1,352	1,124	83.1	1,084	80.2	40	3.5
White							
Total, 25 years and over	141,133	94,139	66.7	90,498	64.1	3,641	3.9
Less than a high school diploma	23,695	9,473	40.0	8,690	36.7	783	8.3
High school graduates, no college	47,954	31,071	64.8	29,776	62.1	1,295	4.2
Some college, no degree	25,004	17,933	71.7	17,265	69.0	667	3.7
Associate degree	10,442	8,224	78.8	7,970	76.3	253	3.1
College graduates	34,038	27,438	80.6	26,796	78.7	642	2.3

Table 7. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers by educational attainment, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

Educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin	Both sexes	Men	Women
Black			
Total, 16 years and over	$383	$411	$355
Less than a high school diploma	277	301	246
High school graduates, no college	336	377	305
Some college, no degree	381	412	358
Associate degree	438	494	405
College graduates	620	655	600
Hispanic origin			
Total, 16 years and over	329	350	305
Less than a high school diploma	265	282	225
High school graduates, no college	346	382	305
Some college, no degree	404	454	365
Associate degree	462	527	388
College graduates	620	663	574
White			
Total, 16 years and over	494	566	415
Less than a high school diploma	298	321	251
High school graduates, no college	420	493	349
Some college, no degree	466	550	390
Associate degree	528	607	456
College graduates	739	842	629

Table 8. Employment status of persons 16 to 24 years old by school enrollment, educational attainment, race, and Hispanic origin, October 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population	Number	Percent of labor force
Black							
Total 16 to 24 years	4,868	2,707	55.6	2,058	42.3	649	24.0
Enrolled in school	2,427	933	38.5	690	28.4	243	26.0
High school	1,390	430	31.0	266	19.1	165	38.2
College	1,037	503	48.5	425	40.9	78	15.6
Full-time students	869	360	41.4	290	33.4	69	19.3
Part-time students	168	143	85.4	134	80.1	9	6.2
Not enrolled in school	2,441	1,773	72.7	1,367	56.0	406	22.9
Less than a high school diploma	618	338	54.6	224	36.2	114	33.7
High school graduates, no college	1,154	856	74.2	660	57.2	196	22.9
Less than a bachelor's degree	548	469	85.6	378	69.0	91	19.4
College graduates	121	110	91.2	105	86.9	5	4.7
Hispanic origin							
Total 16 to 24 years	4,411	2,678	60.7	2,309	52.3	369	13.8
Enrolled in school	1,750	747	42.7	632	36.1	115	15.4
High school	1,080	318	29.4	229	21.2	89	27.9
College	671	429	64.0	403	60.1	26	6.1
Full-time students	436	234	53.8	219	50.2	16	6.7
Part-time students	235	195	82.9	184	78.4	10	5.3
Not enrolled in school	2,661	1,932	72.6	1,677	63.0	255	13.2
Less than a high school diploma	1,322	838	63.4	717	54.2	121	14.5
High school graduates, no college	913	719	78.8	615	67.4	104	14.5
Less than a bachelor's degree	358	313	87.4	289	80.7	24	9.0
College graduates	68	62	(1)	57	(1)	5	(1)
White							
Total 16 to 24 years	25,918	17,687	68.2	16,027	61.8	1,660	9.4
Enrolled in school	13,488	7,357	54.5	6,682	49.5	674	9.2
High school	6,270	2,902	46.3	2,465	39.3	437	15.1
College	7,218	4,454	61.7	4,217	58.4	237	5.3
Full-time students	5,909	3,270	55.3	3,073	52.0	198	6.0
Part-time students	1,309	1,184	90.4	1,144	87.4	40	3.4
Not enrolled in school	12,431	10,330	83.1	9,345	75.2	985	9.5
Less than a high school diploma	2,835	1,840	64.9	1,504	53.0	337	18.3
High school graduates, no college	5,422	4,621	85.2	4,195	77.4	425	9.2
Less than a bachelor's degree	2,816	2,584	91.8	2,424	86.1	158	6.1
College graduates	1,359	1,286	94.7	1,222	89.9	64	5.0

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 9. Selected characteristics of families by race and Hispanic origin, March 1984 and 1994

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
Total families	6,779	8,116	3,837	6,075	54,263	58,428
With children under 18[1]	3,985	4,901	2,551	3,916	26,525	28,163
Percent of all families	58.8	60.4	66.5	64.5	48.9	48.2
Married-couple families	1,873	1,950	1,866	2,628	21,743	21,876
Percent of all families with children	47.0	39.8	73.1	67.1	82.0	77.7
Father in labor force, only[2]	471	394	872	1,064	8,674	6,294
Both parents in labor force[2]	1,278	1,347	893	1,351	12,199	14,524
Maintained by women[3]	1,976	2,705	621	1,102	4,108	5,213
Mother in labor force	1,223	1,781	298	582	2,969	3,649
Maintained by men	136	247	65	187	675	1,074
Father in labor force	102	211	52	164	616	962
With no children under 18	2,794	3,215	1,286	2,159	27,738	30,265
Married-couple families	1,586	1,801	900	1,425	23,765	25,587
Percent of all families with no children	56.8	56.0	70.0	66.0	85.7	84.5
Husband in labor force, only[2]	295	266	273	347	5,598	4,252
Husband and wife in labor force[2]	691	763	353	612	9,562	11,558
Maintained by women[3]	979	1,196	269	496	2,976	3,383
Householder in labor force	463	665	148	296	1,462	1,833
Maintained by men[3]	230	212	117	235	996	1,289
Householder in labor force	147	135	95	195	689	865

[1]Children are own children and include sons, daughters, and adopted or step-children. Excluded are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related or unrelated children.

[2]Includes men in the Armed Forces living with their families on or off post.

[3]Refers to families maintained by never married, widowed, divorced, or separated persons.

Table 10. Median kly wage and lary earnings of nilies by pre nce of children, number of earners, race, d Hispanic origin, 1993 annual averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Presence of children and number of earners	Black		Hispanic origin		White	
	Number	Median weekly earnings	Number	Median weekly earnings	Number	Median weekly earnings
Families with wage and salary earnings[1]	5,268	$490	3,879	$505	37,458	$739
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Total	3,050	464	2,518	483	20,277	734
Married-couple families	1,551	688	1,916	552	16,386	822
One earner	460	372	834	339	5,771	549
Father	328	379	697	361	4,935	598
Two or more earners	1,091	820	1,083	717	10,615	957
Father and mother	1,024	836	887	744	9,842	974
Families maintained by women[2]	1,329	304	461	309	3,019	355
One earner	1,169	283	367	269	2,487	317
Mother	1,106	287	329	287	2,372	324
Two or more earners	160	552	95	483	532	569
Mother and other relative in family	150	553	83	481	509	578
Families maintained by men[2]	171	377	141	368	872	506
One earner	154	349	115	313	749	478
Father	151	553	113	315	731	483
Two or more earners	17	(3)	26	(3)	124	759
Father and other relative in family	16	(3)	25	(3)	122	761
WITH NO CHILDREN UNDER 18						
Total	2,218	524	1,360	545	17,181	745
Married-couple families	1,147	647	884	607	13,901	806
One earner	449	321	344	323	5,019	424
Husband	211	383	215	381	2,820	538
Two or more earners	698	892	540	799	8,882	1,018
Husband and wife	567	949	393	850	7,730	1,047
Families maintained by women[2]	839	426	288	451	2,336	513
One earner	484	277	139	269	1,145	336
Householder	289	305	66	280	506	358
Two or more earners	355	637	148	649	1,191	716
Householder and other relative in family	302	655	115	619	1,047	718
Families maintained by men[2]	232	464	189	484	943	598
One earner	118	277	66	302	449	445
Householder	55	352	41	(3)	266	512
Two or more earners	114	703	123	610	494	774
Householder and other relative in family	103	709	112	619	458	777

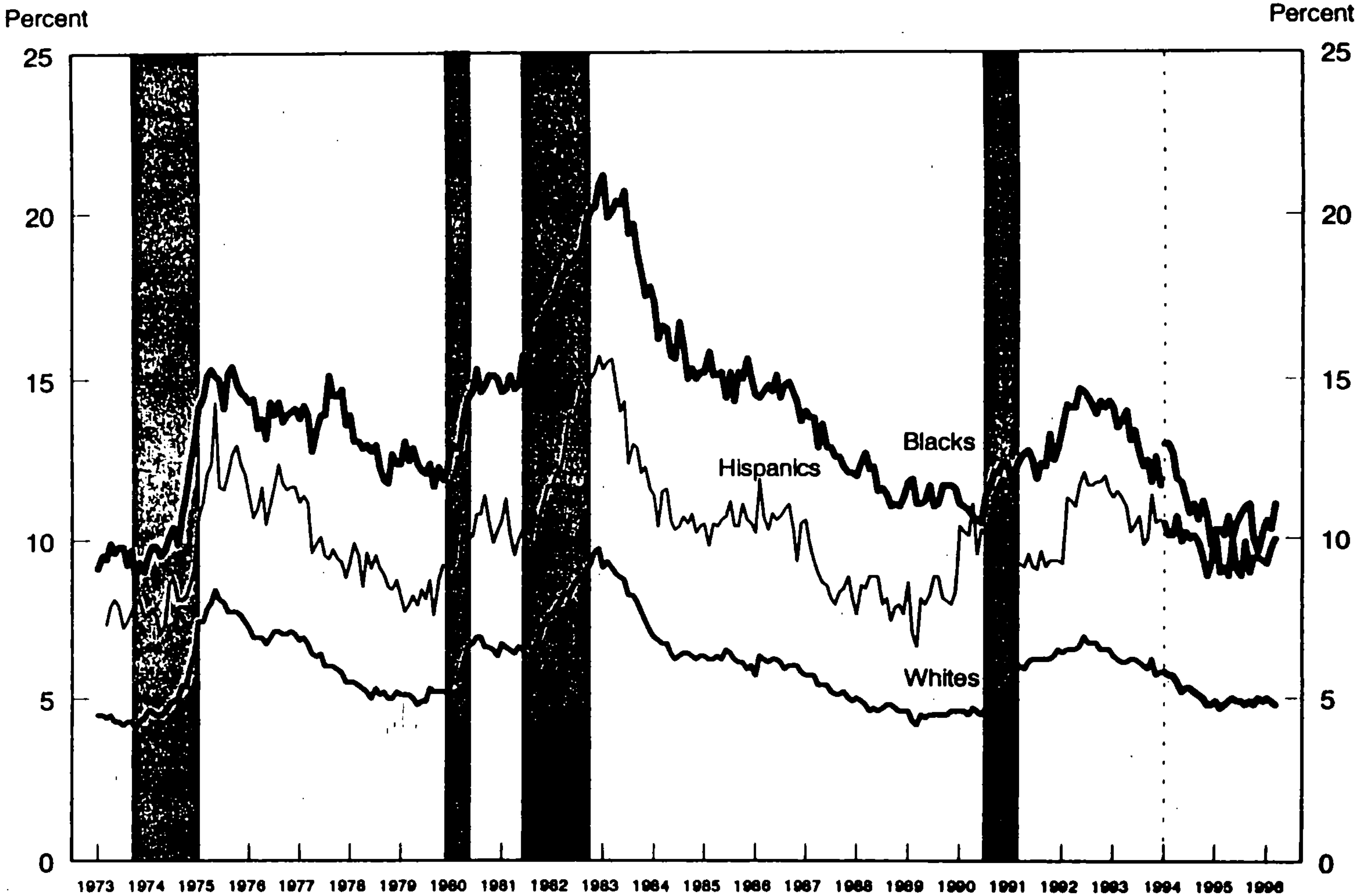
[1]Data exclude families in which the husband, wife, or person maintaining the family is either self-employed or in Armed Forces.

[2]Families maintained by never married, widowed, divorced, or separated persons.

[3]Median not shown where base is less than 50,000.

NOTE: Children are own children and include sons, daughters, and adopted or step-children. Excluded are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related or unrelated children.

Chart 1. Unemployment rates for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-96



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Beginning in 1994, household data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and are not directly comparable with data for prior years. Beginning in 1990, these data incorporate 1990 Census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.

Chart 2. Unemployment rates for major age-sex groups by race and Hispanic origin, 1995 annual averages

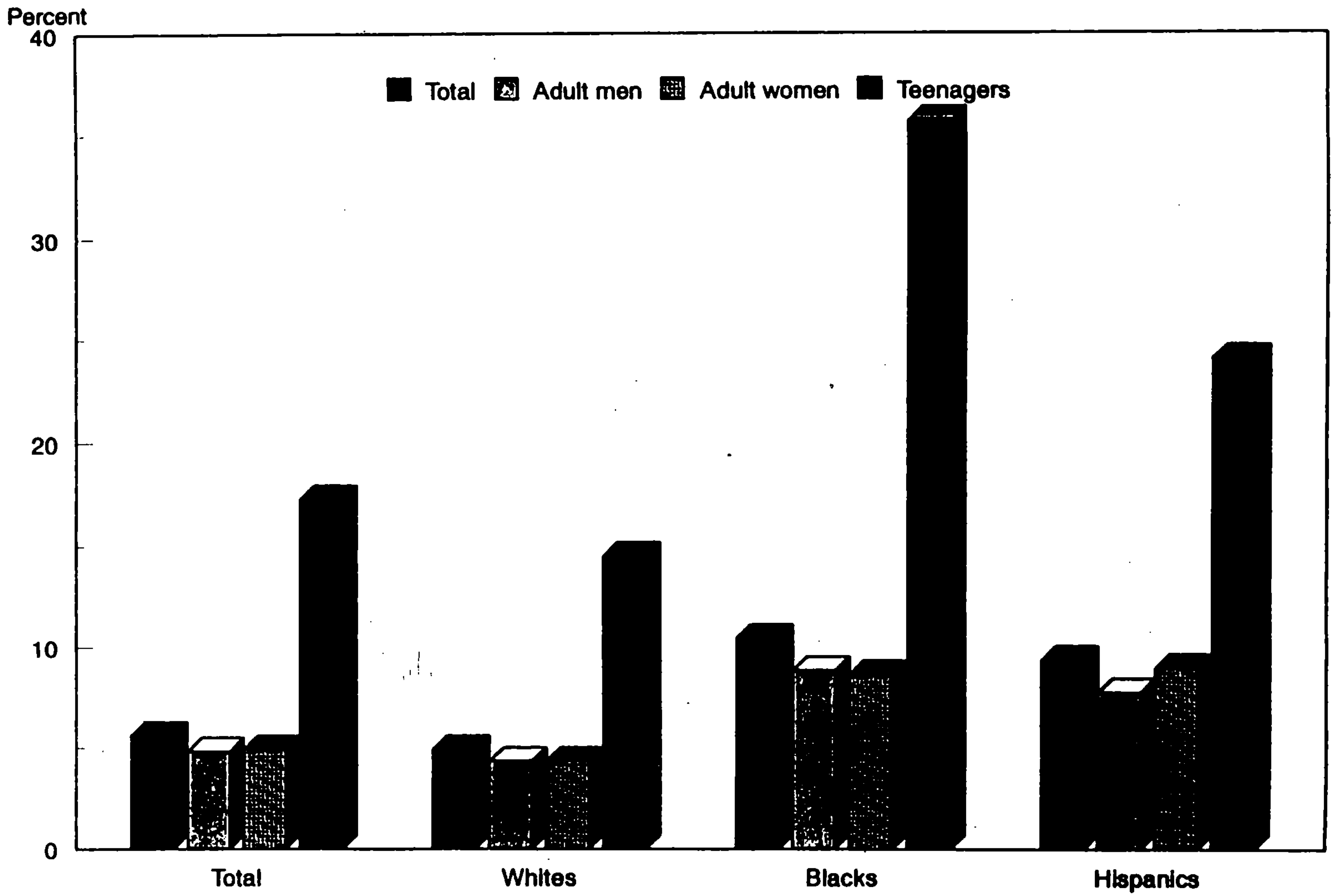


Chart 3. Selected labor force characteristics of black workers, 1995 annual averages

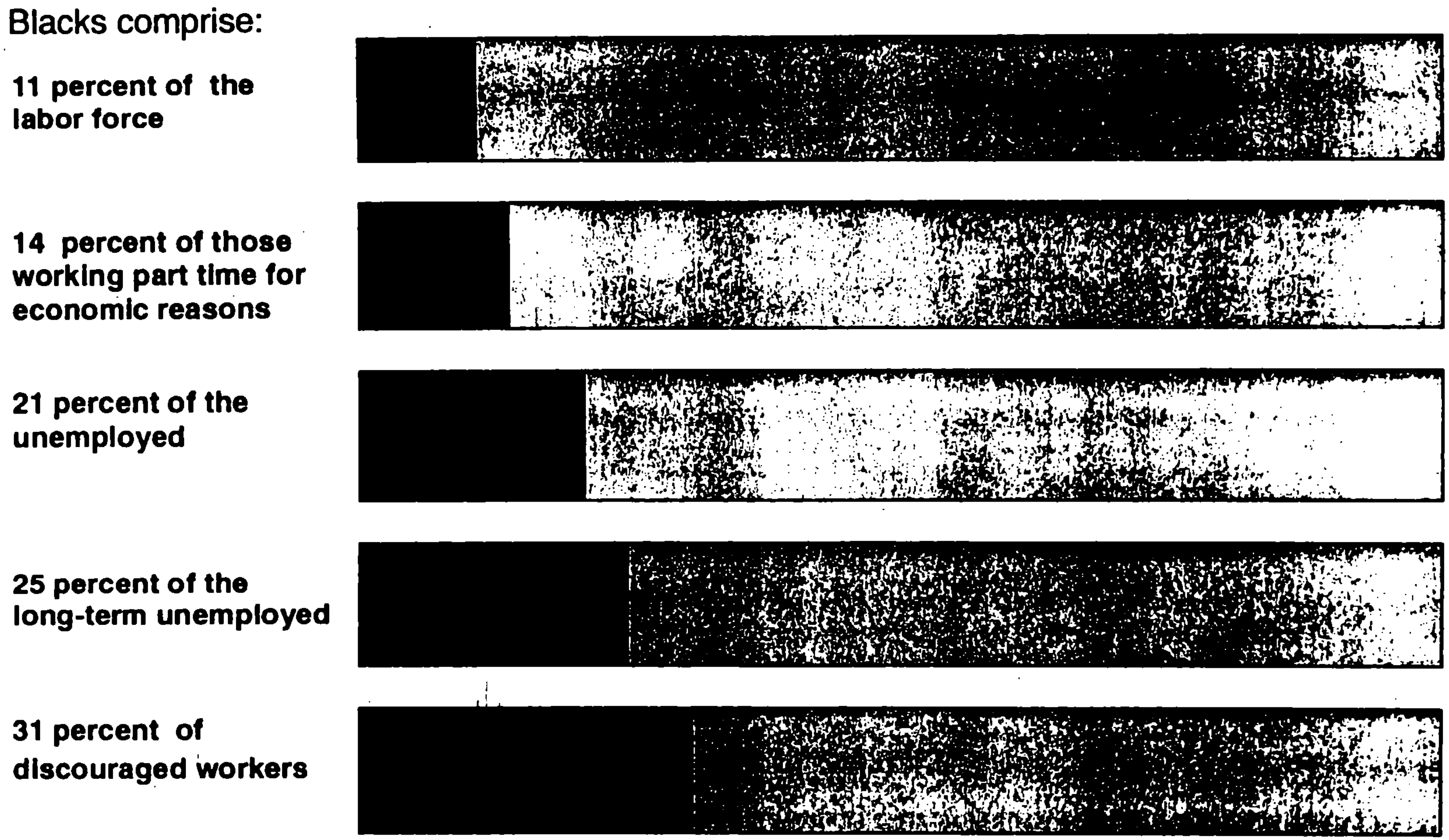
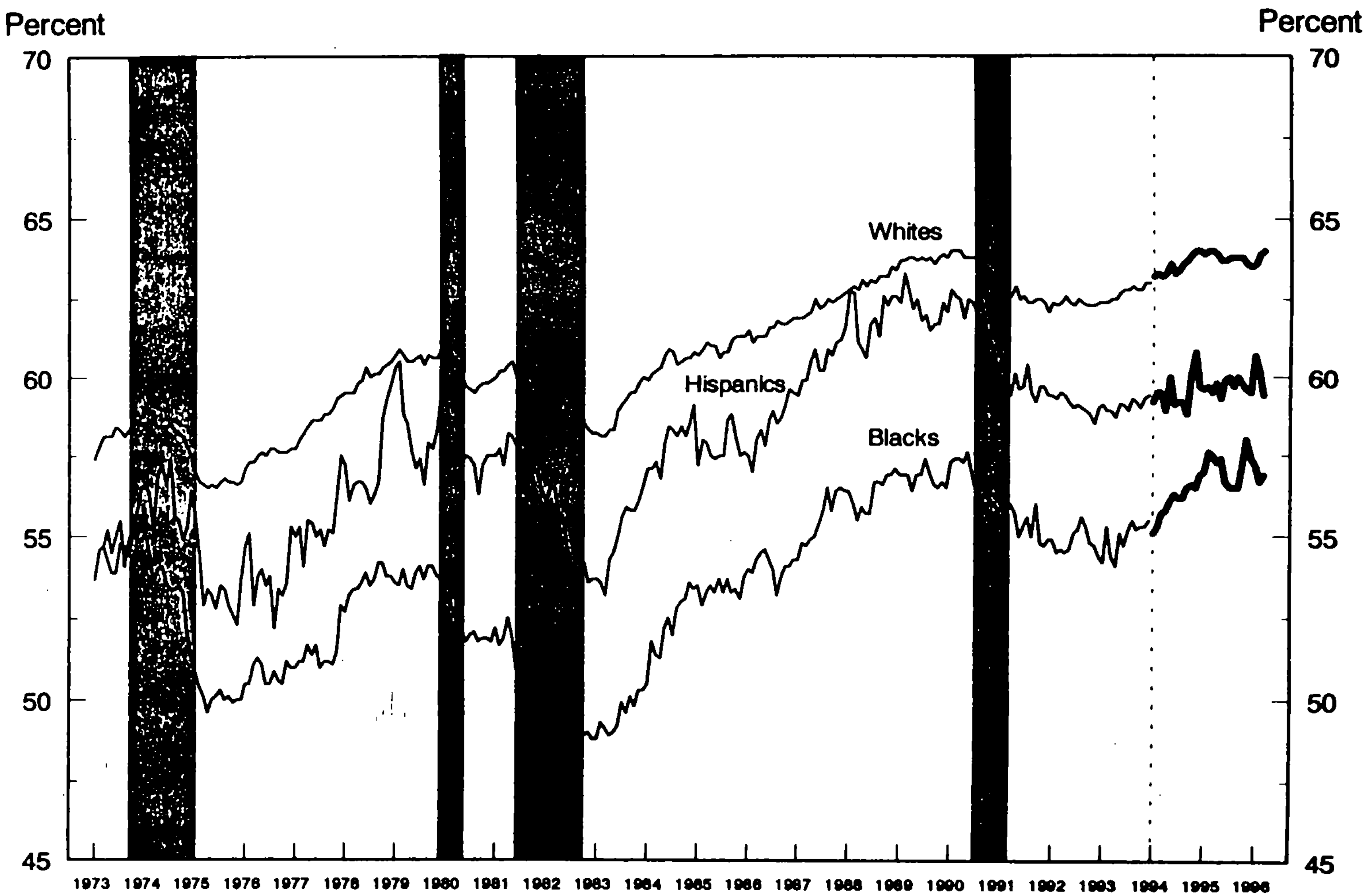


Chart 4. Civilian employment-population ratios for whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin, seasonally adjusted, 1973-96



NOTE: Shaded areas represent recessions. Beginning in 1994, household data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey questionnaire and collection methodology and are not directly comparable with data for prior years. Beginning in 1990, these data incorporate 1990 Census-based population controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount.

MEMORANDUM FOR Michelle Cavataio
The President's Initiative on Race

From: Courtland Cox
Lee Price
Department of Commerce

Date: September 4, 1997

Subject: Information on the Social and Economic Status of Racial and Ethnic Populations of the United States

In response to your request for information on race in the United States, we have gathered data from Department of Commerce sources covering the following areas: demographic, economic status including wealth and assistance program information, poverty, health insurance status, civic behavior and attitudes, kinship relationships, and housing and residential patterns. The information in this package is a preliminary overview. The Census Bureau has hundreds of publications with separate information on racial and ethnic groups as part of larger tables, including annual reports on the state of Black Americans and Hispanic Americans. Please get back to us on specific issues for which you would like additional information.

Following are brief descriptions of our findings in each area; more detailed summaries follow this memo. We also have included the supporting data from which these findings were drawn.

A. Demographic Data. Generally speaking, the ethnic diversity of the U.S. population is increasing because the minority racial and ethnic groups are growing faster than the majority population. Rapid population growth is due to a combination of generally higher birth rates and in some cases higher immigration rates. Infant mortality rates (deaths/1,000 live births) vary significantly by race: Whites 7.1; Blacks 16.6; American Indians 11.3; Asian and Pacific Islanders 5.8; Hispanics 7.1; and White non-Hispanics 7.0. Information on recent immigrants should be obtained from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The minority racial and ethnic groups including the foreign-born are more likely to be concentrated in selected states and are also more likely to live in urban areas, with the exception of American Indians, particularly in the central cities.

B. Economic Status. The minority racial and ethnic groups and the foreign-born have, for the most part, lower income and higher poverty rates than the majority population. Similarly, they have less wealth and tend to be more likely to receive government assistance than the majority population.

In 1995, median household income was $40,604 for Asian and Pacific Islanders, $35,766 for Whites, $22,860 for Hispanic households, and $22,393 for Blacks. There was similar disparity in per capita income between these racial groups.

C. Poverty. There is marked disparity in the poverty rate across racial groups. For Whites, the poverty rate in 1995 was 11.2% compared with 14.6% for Asians and Pacific Islanders, 29.3% for Blacks, and 30.3% for Hispanics.

This disparity is particularly pointed with regard to children: for White children, the rate in 1995 was 16.2% compared with 41.9% of Black children, 40% for children of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), and 19.5% for Asian and Pacific Islander.

D. Health Insurance. Hispanics and Blacks generally are less likely to have access to health insurance than Whites, but poor Whites also do not have good access to health insurance.

E. Civic Behavior and Attitudes.

Political Behavior: Voting. Generally speaking, voter turn-out increases with age. Hispanics and Blacks are less likely to vote than are Whites.

Social Behavior: Computer Use. Hispanics and Blacks generally are less likely to have access to, or own, computers than Whites. The Census Bureau collects data on computers as a tool in education and work environments. These data focus on access to -- not attitudes about -- computers.

F. Kinship Relationships.

Two parent versus single parent: Black and Hispanic families with children under 18 years of age are more likely to be single-parent families and less likely to be married couple households than comparable White families.

Female-headed households: Black, and to a lesser extent Hispanic, households are more likely to be maintained by a woman alone than are White households.

G. Housing and Residential Patterns.

Home ownership: The minority racial and ethnic groups are less likely to own their home than the majority group. The home ownership rate among naturalized citizens, however, is about the same as for native-born citizens, but much lower for non-citizens.

Residential Stability: Black and Hispanic households are more likely to have moved recently than are White households.

Quality of Housing: The quality of housing, in general, for Black and Hispanic households is lower than for White households.

H. Other Racial/Ethnic Data from non-Census Bureau sources: 1. The Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances. Wealth data by race -- a comprehensive survey that includes a complete breakdown by asset and liability type; 2. Mel Oliver and Tom Shapiro's book, "Black Wealth/White Wealth", published by Rutledge, 1997; 3. "Top Heavy", by Dr. Ed Wolff. Includes some racial breakdowns for home ownership. Dr. Wolff also can be reached directly at New York University's Department of Economics; 4. "State of Working America", a biennial publication of the Economic Policy Institute that includes tables by race, income, wages, employment, and poverty.

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DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The Bureau of the Census collects data on race and ethnicity in compliance with Statistical Policy Directive No.15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget. Directive No.15 requires the collection of information on at least four race groups--White, Black, Asian and Pacific Islander, American Indian and Alaska Native -- and one ethnic group-- Spanish/Hispanic origin. We provided a vast amount of data to Federal and state agencies for implementing programs, policies, and legislation relating to redistricting, affirmative action and voting rights.

The Census Bureau has traditionally treated race and ethnicity as two separate concepts. This approach has provided the most complete set of data to meet a wide diversity of data needs. The Bureau does recognize, however, that concepts are not mutually exclusive and do overlap. The race question is used to divide the population into the following categories--White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian and Pacific Islander, and "Other race." The Hispanic origin and ancestry questions, considered as the primary "ethnic" inquiries, provide information on groups with Spanish/Hispanic ancestry and on an extensive array of groups such as English, Polish, Lebanese, and Jamaican, respectively.

The Census Bureau collects race and ethnic data using three questions -- the race and Hispanic origin questions appeared on both the short and long forms of the 1990 census and provided information needed by Federal and state governments for very small geographic areas, for example, city blocks. The 1990 census long form included an ancestry question. The responses to the ancestry question have been weighted to reflect national totals, which gives us a portrait of the many ethnic groups in our country.

A. Racial and Ethnic Composition of the U.S. Population:

In 1990, about 250 million persons were counted, of those 12.1 percent were Black; 0.8 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 2.9 percent Asian and Pacific Islander; 3.9 percent "Other race;" and 80.3 percent White. Persons of Hispanic origin, may be of any race. They made 9.0 percent of the total population. Non-Hispanic White were 75.6 percent of the total population.

Based on *estimates* produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1997 the U.S. population was 12.7 percent Black; 0.9 percent American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 3.7 percent Asian and Pacific Islander; and 82.8 percent were White. Persons of Hispanic origin were 10.8 percent of the population, and non-Hispanic White made up 72.9 percent of the population.

Foreign-born persons were 7.9 percent of the total U.S. population in 1990. About 40 percent of the foreign-born were naturalized U.S. citizens and about 60 percent were not. In 1990, the 10 top countries of birth for the foreign-born population were Mexico, Philippines, Canada, Cuba, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Korea, Vietnam, and China.

Sources:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics: United States (1990 CP-1-1), pp. 3, Table 3, (table attached).

U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996, (1990 PPL-57 Rev.), pp. 29, Table 3

U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1990 (1990 CPH-L-98), pp. 100, Table 16

B. Geographic Distribution of Racial and Ethnic Groups:

Among the most important and immediately visible of the trends reflected in both the 1990 and 1980 censuses has been the increasing racial and ethnic diversity of the nation's population. This diversity is due in part to younger age structures and higher fertility rates, but most strikingly to increased immigration of Asian and Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

Blacks:

In both 1990 and 1994, the top ten states with the largest number of Blacks were New York, California, Texas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, and Maryland. In 1990, nearly 58 percent of Blacks lived in large cities (central places), 21 percent in the suburbs (urban fringe), 9 percent in smaller urban areas, and 13 percent in rural areas.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

In both 1990 and 1994, the top ten states with the most American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts were California, Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington, Alaska, North Carolina, Texas, New York, and Michigan. In 1990, 24 percent lived in large cities, 15 percent in the suburbs, 17 percent in smaller urban areas, and 44 percent in rural areas.

Asian and Pacific Islanders:

In both 1990 and 1994, the top ten states with the most Asian and Pacific Islanders were California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, Florida, Virginia, and Massachusetts. In 1990, 47 percent lived in large cities, 42 percent in the suburbs, 6 percent in smaller urban areas, and 5 percent in rural areas.

Hispanics:

In both 1990 and 1994, the top ten states with the most Hispanics were California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Massachusetts. In 1990, 52 percent of Hispanics lived in large cities, 30 percent in the suburbs, 9 percent in smaller urban areas, and 9 percent in rural areas.

Sources:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census Profile, Race and Hispanic Origin, Number 2 - June 1991.

The racial and ethnic groups are concentrated regionally— the majority of the Black population continue to reside in the South, while the majority of the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, Asian and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic populations are concentrated within the West region. The West region is the most racially diverse of all regions.

All of the major race and ethnic groups meet in substantial numbers in California, Texas, Florida, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. American Indians combine with Blacks in Oklahoma and with Hispanics in Arizona and New Mexico to create a distinct diversity. Asian and Pacific islanders give Hawaii, and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts give Alaska a bi-racial comparable to that of Blacks and Whites in several Southern and industrial Midwestern states.

Source:

Racial and Ethnic Diversity, in **State of the Union: America in the 1990s**, Volume 2: Social Trends, pages 141-210.

Foreign-born:

The ten states with the most foreign-born in 1990 were California, New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Washington. About 50 percent of the foreign born lived in large cities, 39 percent in the suburbs, 5 percent in smaller urban areas, and 6 percent in rural areas.

Sources:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, The Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1990 (1990 CPH-L-98), pp. 15, Table 10.

C. Components of Change:

Births: Based on estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the birth rate of the Hispanic population was 24.4 births per 1,000 population, compared with 18.1 for Blacks, 16.5 for American Indians, Eskimo, and Aleuts, 16.8 for Asian and Pacific Islanders, and 12.4 for non-Hispanic Whites. Blacks had 15.7 percent of the births, American Indians, Eskimo and Aleuts had 1.0 percent, Asian and Pacific Islander had 4.3 percent, Hispanics had 17.9 percent, and non-Hispanic Whites 79.0 percent.

Net international migration: The rate for Asian and Pacific Islanders was 21.8 per 1,000 population compared with 13.9 for Hispanics, 3.1 for Blacks, and 0.7 for non-Hispanic Whites.

Deaths: The rate for non-Hispanic Whites was 9.9 per 1,000 population compared with 8.6 for Blacks, 4.2 for American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, 3.7 for Hispanics, and 2.9 for Asian and Pacific Islanders.

Source:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996, (1990 PPL-57 Rev.), pp. 29, Table 3.

D. Population Projections:

The non-Hispanic White share of the U.S. population is projected to fall steadily from 74 percent in 1995 to 72 percent in 2000, and to 64 percent in 2020.

The race-ethnic groups with the highest rates of increase would be the Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander populations with annual growth rates exceeding 2 percent per year through 2030.

According to the middle series projections the Black population may be nearly 35.5 million by 2000 and 45.1 million by 2020. The American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut population may reach 2.4 million in 2000 and 3.1 million by 2020. The Asian and Pacific Islander population may number 11.2 million by 2000 and 19.7 million by 2020. The Hispanic population may reach 31.4 by 2000 and 52.7 million by 2020. The non-Hispanic White population may reach 197.1 million by 2000 and 207.4 by 2020. The middle series projections assume that 820,000 net immigrants will be added to population each year.

Source:

U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey: Population Projections of the United States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2050, (P-25-1130), pp. 13, J; pp.1; pp. 12, I; pp. 2, A.

1. Economic status

c. Wealth/credit

Wealth

In 1993, households with White householders had a median measured net worth of $45,740, while households with Black householders had a median measured net worth of $4,418, and households with Hispanic-origin householders had a median measured net worth of $4,656, which was not significantly different from that of Black households.

Data Source: Eller, T. J. and Fraser, W. 1995. "Asset Ownership of Householders: 1993" Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies, Series P70-47, Bureau of the Census.

AFDC/food stamps/other forms of assistance

In 1993, over one-third of Blacks (35.5 percent) participated in major means-tested assistance programs, compared with 10.6 percent of Whites. The proportion of Hispanics receiving this assistance was 28.9 percent.

The proportion of Blacks participating in AFDC or General Assistance in 1993 was 16.4 percent, significantly higher than the proportions of 3.2 percent and 10.9 percent for Whites and Hispanics, respectively.

Likewise, Blacks were more likely to receive food stamps than Whites in 1993. About a quarter (25.4 percent) of Blacks received food stamps, compared with only 6.2 percent of Whites. The corresponding proportion for Hispanics was 18.9 percent.

Data Source: Tin, Jan. 1995. "Dynamics of Economic Well-Being: Program Participation, 1992-1993, Who Gets Assistance," Current Population Reports, Household Economic Studies, Series P70-58, Bureau of the Census.

POVERTY

In 1995, 13.8 percent of the population was poor, a rate that was significantly lower than the 14.5 percent poverty rate in 1994." [a]

"Even though the poverty rate for Whites (11.2 percent) was lower than that of any other racial or ethnic group, the majority of the poor in 1995 were White (67 percent)." [a]

"Between 1994 and 1995, the poverty rate decreased significantly for Whites and Blacks. There was no significant change for people of Hispanic origin or Asians and Pacific Islanders." [a]

- The poverty rate for Whites decreased by 0.5 percentage points, from 11.7 percent in 1994 to 11.2 percent in 1995.[a]
- The poverty rate for Blacks decreased by 1.3 percentage points, from 30.6 in 1994 to 29.3 in 1995.[a]
- The poverty rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders was 14.6 percent in 1995, showing no change from 1994.
- The poverty rate for persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) was 30.3 percent in 1995, showing no significant change from 1994. [a]

The poverty rate for foreign-born persons was 22.2 percent in 1995, while for natives it was 13.0 percent. ("Natives" are defined as people born in the U.S., Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S., and those born in a foreign country who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.) The 24.5 million foreign-born individuals represented only 9 percent of the total population but comprised 15 percent of the poor. [a]

The overall poverty rate for children in 1995 was 20.8 percent. [b]

- For White children, it was 16.2 percent.
- For Black children, it was 41.9 percent.
- For Asian and Pacific Islander children, it was 19.5 percent. [c]
- For children of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race), it was 40.0 percent.

INCOME BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN BY FAMILY TYPE

Black married couple families are doing much better in terms of their median family incomes relative to Whites than are similar families of Hispanic origin, or families with a female householder, no spouse present. The median family income of black married couple families is 87% that of similar white households, while the median family income of Hispanic married couple families is but 63%. For families headed by a female householder, no spouse present, the comparison to similar White families shows much less of a difference between Blacks and Hispanics, at 68 and 61 percent, respectively (note: this has not been tested statistically). [See Table 4.]

INCOME INEQUALITY BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

The incomes of Black and Hispanic origin households are more unequally distributed within their racial/ethnic group than those for White households. One measure of income inequality, the Gini coefficient, shows that the incomes of Black households were the most unequally distributed -- at 0.468 in 1995 (the index ranges from 0 to 1), with Hispanics close though 3% lower (0.455) and Whites 6% lower (0.422). [Table B-3.]

INCOME DEFICIT BY RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

The income deficit for families in poverty (the difference in dollars between a family's income and its poverty threshold) averaged $6,038 in 1995. This amounts to a deficit per family member of $1,654. For Whites, the family deficit was $5,650 or $1,593 per family member; for Blacks, $6,852 or $1,794 per family member, and for Hispanics, $6,468 or $1,500 per family member.

For unrelated individuals, the average income deficit was $3,762 in 1995. For Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics, this was $3,674, $3,814, and $4,329, respectively.

POVERTY AREAS

In 1989, of all persons for whom poverty status is determined, 21.5 percent lived in census tracts with poverty rates of 20 percent or more. The corresponding figures for Whites, Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders, and persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) are 14.9 percent, 55.2 percent, 18.8 percent, and 45.2 percent, respectively. [e]

SOURCES

a. Baugher, Eleanor and Leatha Lamison-White, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-194, *Poverty in the United States:1995*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

b. Ibid., Table 2

c. Ibid., Table C-2

d. Bennefield, Robert L., U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P60-195, *Health Insurance Coverage: 1995*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1996.

e. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File (SSTF) 17 on CD-ROM, Poverty Areas of the United States [machine-readable data files] / prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -- Washington: The Bureau [producer and distributor], 1994.
Percentages calculated using poverty universes from: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, CP-2-1, *Social and Economic Characteristics: United States.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1993. Table 49.

VOTER TURNOUT

Regardless of race or Spanish Origin, voter turnout peaks around age 65. Voter turnout can be significantly influenced by the proportion of the population who are not US citizens, reaching a high of 40 percent for Hispanics. Taking this into consideration, overall turnout in the 1992 election for the population of voting was highest for Whites (67 percent), followed by Blacks (57 percent) and then Hispanics (48 percent). Voter turnout for young persons was reported by less than 4 out of every 10 persons 18 to 20 years old.

Source: "Voting and Registration in the Election of November 1992" CPR P20-466, table 2.

Computer Access and Use of People 18 Years and Older by Race and Ethnicity (1993)

Access at Home

- White adults (26.9 percent) were more likely to have a computer at home than were Black adults (13.8 percent).
- Hispanic adults were less likely to have a computer at home than non-Hispanic adults (12.9 vs. 26.7 percent).

Computer Use at Home, School, or Work

- Whites adults (37.5 percent) were more likely than Black adults (25.0) to use a computer in the home, school, or workplace.
- Hispanic adults (22.0 percent) were less likely to use a computer anywhere than non-Hispanic adults (37.2).

TWO-PARENT VS. SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

About one-half of the 70 million family households in the United States in 1996 had children under 18 present. Over one-quarter of these families with children under 18 were single-parent households. For White families with children under 18, 78 percent were married couples and 22 percent were single parents, compared to 41 percent and 59 percent for Black families and 67 percent and 33 percent for Hispanic families, respectively.

Source: "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1996 (Update)" CPR P20-495, table 1.

FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

There were 54 million married-couple households in 1996 where spouses shared the responsibility for maintaining the household. There were 30 million households where the woman either maintained a family household (13 million) or maintained a household alone or with nonrelatives only (17 million). These non-married couple households maintained by women were more prevalent among Blacks, accounting for 50 percent of all their households, than by either Whites (27 percent) or Hispanics (30 percent).

Source: "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1996 (Update)" CPR P20-495, table A.

MULTI-GENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLDS

The proportion of children living in a multigenerational household, usually with their parents and grandparents, differs by race and Hispanic origin. About one out of every 10 Black children or Hispanic children live in a multigenerational household compared with 5 percent of White children .

Source: "The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991" CPR P70-38, table 11.

FAMILY SIZE

The average family size in the U.S. in 1996 was 3.20. For White families, the average size was 3.13 compared to 3.56 for Black and 3.95 for Hispanic families. The average number of children in married-couple families who have children under 18 living with them in 1996 was 1.89 for White families, 1.96 for Black families and 2.26 for Hispanic families.

Source: "Household and Family Characteristics: March 1996 (Update)" CPR P20-495, tables B and 1.

ADOPTED CHILDREN

An estimated 1.1 million children lived with at least one adoptive parent in 1991. One half of all adopted children lived with two adoptive parents, and one-third lived with one biological and one adoptive parent. Another 12 percent of all adopted children lived with single parents.

Caution: We do not recommend the use of SIPP data to study adopted children because of small sample size.

Source: "The Diverse Living Arrangements of Children: Summer 1991" CPR P70-38, table 6.

CHILD CARE PATTERNS

About one-third of White and Black preschoolers whose mothers were employed in 1993 were using organized child care facilities compared to 21 percent of Hispanic preschoolers as the single most often used type of child care arrangement. Both Hispanic and Black families tend to use grandparents as the next more frequently mentioned type of care arrangement for preschoolers (about 20 percent each) compared to White families (15 percent).

Source: "Who's Minding Our Preschoolers?" CPR P70-53, table 2.

Homeownership Rate

● The homeownership rate in 1996 was about the same for native-born citizens (67.4 percent +/-0.2) and foreign-born citizens (66.9 percent +/-1.0). The homeownership rate for non-citizens in 1996 was only 33.1 (+/-0.8) percent.

● Foreign-born citizens who entered this country before 1970 had a higher rate of homeownership, 77.1 percent (+/- 1.1), compared with foreign-born citizens who entered in 1970 or later, 56.9 percent (+/- 1.3).

● Among non-citizens, those who entered this country before 1970 also had a higher rate of homeownership 61.1 percent (+/- 2.4), compared with non-citizens who entered in 1970 or later, 29.4 percent (+/- 0.8).

● Native-born White citizens had a higher homeownership rate than foreign-born White citizens (70.9 percent +/- 0.2 versus 68.8 percent +/- 1.1).

● Foreign-born Hispanic citizens were more likely to own a home than native-born Hispanic citizens (57.1 percent +/- 1.9 versus 48.1 percent +/- 1.0).

● For Black citizens, there was no significant difference between native-born (44.9 percent +/-0.5)and foreign-born citizens (47.7 percent +/-3.0). However, both rates were higher that the rate for Black non-citizens (24.8 percent +/-2.1).

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census, H121/97-2, Moving to America--Moving to Homeownership (to be issued in late September)

Table 1. Homeownership Rates by Citizenship Status of Householder, for the United States and Regions: 1994 to 1996

Region	Citizenship Status of Householder											
	All householders			Native-born citizen\1			Foreign-born, naturalized citizen			Non-citizen		
	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994
United States, total............................	65.4	64.7	64.0	67.4	66.6	65.7	66.9	67.6	66.8	33.1	33.2	32.9
Northeast..	62.2	62.0	61.5	65.2	64.6	64.2	60.4	62.3	61.9	26.2	25.7	25.2
Midwest..	70.6	69.2	67.7	71.1	69.5	68.1	76.8	77.8	74.6	42.0	43.9	42.7
South..	67.5	66.7	65.6	68.7	67.7	66.7	70.2	72.5	69.1	37.7	39.5	37.3
West...	59.2	59.2	59.4	62.4	62.6	62.5	66.6	65.1	66.7	32.1	31.2	32.4

\1 Includes those born in Puerto Rico or outlying areas and those born abroad to American parents.

Table 2 . Homeownership Rates by Citizenship Status of Householder and Year of Entry into the United States: 1994 to 1996

Immigrants Year of Entry\1	Citizenship Status of Householder: Foreign-born naturalized citizen 1996	1995	1994	Non-citizen 1996	1995	1994
Total	66.9	67.6	66.8	33.1	33.2	32.9
1990 or later	36.1	36.8	34.2	14.7	12.3	11.1
1985 to 1989	46.3	43.1	40.1	27.0	23.2	21.8
1980 to 1984	53.1	54.0	50.7	36.7	34.0	31.2
1970 to 1979	63.8	63.4	63.8	47.2	47.4	45.0
1960 to 1969	75.4	74.1	70.2	58.7	58.7	60.0
1950 to 1959	80.0	78.8	80.0	67.9	63.1	68.6
1949 or earlier	76.6	73.8	72.6	60.3	68.9	69.6
1970 or later	56.9	57.4	57.3	29.4	28.6	27.6
1969 or earlier	77.1	75.3	73.8	61.1	61.2	63.4

\1 Data reflects latest year of entry in the United States.

Table 3. Homeownership Rates by Citizenship Status of Householder and Family Type, for the United States: 1994-1996

Family type	Citizenship Status of Householder: All householders 1996	1995	1994	Native-born citizen\1 1996	1995	1994	Foreign-born, naturalized citizen 1996	1995	1994	Non-citizen 1996	1995	1994
United States, total	65.4	64.7	64.0	67.4	66.6	65.7	66.9	67.6	66.8	33.1	33.2	32.9
Family Households	72.9	72.3	71.4	75.5	74.6	73.7	72.7	74.8	73.4	37.0	36.9	37.0
Married-couple families	80.2	79.6	78.8	83.0	82.1	81.2	78.3	78.6	77.4	41.9	42.4	42.7
Other families-no spouse present	48.3	47.3	46.0	50.3	49.0	47.6	50.8	59.6	57.7	23.5	21.3	22.0
Nonfamily households	48.6	47.7	47.0	49.9	48.9	48.2	50.0	47.9	48.4	18.8	20.3	18.1
One-person households	51.4	50.5	49.8	52.6	51.6	50.8	51.3	49.4	50.5	19.8	22.6	21.2
Two-or-more person households	35.6	33.8	33.9	36.9	35.2	35.5	39.8	34.3	32.1	16.0	14.2	10.2

\1 Includes those born in Puerto Rico or outlying areas and those born abroad to American parents.

Table 4. Homeownership Rates by Citizenship Status and Age of Householder, for the United States: 1994-1996

Age of Householder	Citizenship Status of Householder											
	All householders			Native-born citizen\1			Foreign-born, naturalized citizen			Non-citizen		
	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994
United States, total	65.4	64.7	64.0	67.4	66.6	65.7	66.9	67.6	66.8	33.1	33.2	32.9
Less than 35 years old	39.1	38.6	37.3	41.1	40.5	39.1	38.5	40.8	42.2	19.8	18.8	17.6
35 to 44 years	65.5	65.2	64.5	67.9	67.3	66.6	64.1	67.2	65.2	35.6	35.4	35.9
45 to 54 years	75.6	75.2	75.2	77.1	76.6	76.6	75.4	76.0	75.1	48.3	48.4	48.8
55 to 64 years	80.0	79.5	79.3	81.5	81.0	80.6	78.5	77.6	78.3	49.3	49.1	48.7
65 years and over	78.9	78.1	77.4	80.2	79.3	78.5	72.3	69.9	68.8	43.5	47.0	47.8

\1 Includes those born in Puerto Rico or outlying areas and those born abroad to American parents.

Table 5. Homeownership Rates by Citizenship Status and Race and Ethnicity of Householder, for the United States: 1994 to 1996

Race and Ethnicity of Householder	Citizenship Status of Householder											
	All householders			Native-born citizen\1			Foreign-born, naturalized citizen			Non-citizen		
	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994	1996	1995	1994
United States, total	65.4	64.7	64.0	67.4	66.6	65.7	66.9	67.6	66.8	33.1	33.2	32.9
White	69.1	68.7	67.7	70.9	70.3	69.3	68.8	69.9	68.3	34.3	35.7	35.0
Black	44.1	42.7	42.3	44.9	43.2	42.9	47.7	51.7	50.8	24.8	25.1	23.2
Other Race	51.0	47.2	47.7	55.4	52.8	51.8	67.8	65.5	67.0	32.1	28.5	30.0
Hispanic Origin\2	42.8	42.0	41.2	48.1	47.0	46.3	57.1	58.4	55.8	30.2	30.1	29.4
Not of Hispanic Origin\2	67.4	66.7	65.9	68.4	67.5	66.6	70.3	70.9	70.7	36.0	36.7	36.6

\1 Includes those born in Puerto Rico or outlying areas and those born abroad to American parents.
\2 Hispanics can be of any race.

Homeownership Rates by Race and Ethnicity of Householder: 1996

Race	1996
U.S. total	65.4
White, total	69.1
White, nonhispanic	71.7
Black, total	44.1
Other race, total	51.0
American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo	51.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	50.8
Hispanic	42.8
Non-Hispanic	67.4

Residental Stability

In 1995:

- 18 percent of all householders had moved into their current home during the last 12 months; 25 percent had moved in before 1980.
- 22 percent of Black householders had moved into their current home during the last 12 months; 23 percent had moved in before 1980. (22 and 23 percent are not statistically different.)
- 26 percent of Hispanic householders had moved into their current home during the last 12 months; 14 percent had moved in before 1980.

Quailty of Housing

In 1995:

- 3 percent of all households had more than one person per room.
- 4 percent of Black households had more than one person per room.
- 14 percent of Hispanic households had more than one person per room.

- 45 percent of all households live in homes with one or fewer complete bathrooms.
- 61 percent of Black households live in homes with one or fewer complete bathrooms.
- 61 percent of Hispanic households live in homes with one or fewer complete bathrooms.

- 1 percent of all households live in homes that lack complete kitchen facilities.
- 2 percent of Black households live in homes that lack complete kitchen facilities.
- 2 percent of Hispanic households live in homes that lack complete kitchen facilities.

- 85 percent of all households live in homes with central heating.
- 80 percent of Black households live in homes with central heating.
- 67 percent of Hispanic households live in homes with central heating.

- 6 percent of all households were uncomfortably cold for 24 hours or more last winter.

- 10 percent of Black households were uncomfortably cold for 24 hours or more last winter.

- 8 percent of Hispanic households were uncomfortably cold for 24 hours or more last winter.

- 2 percent of all households lived in homes that had severe physical problems; 4 percent lived in homes with moderate physical problems. These terms are defined by HUD.

- 4 percent of Black households lived in homes that had severe physical problems; 10 percent lived in homes with moderate physical problems.

- 3 percent of Hispanic households lived in homes that had severe physical problems; 8 percent lived in homes with moderate physical problems.

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 75 percent of all households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their house or apartment as a place to live.

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 66 percent of Black households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their house or apartment as a place to live.

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 68 percent of Hispanic households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their house or apartment as a place to live. (68 percent for Hispanic households is not statistically different than 66 percent for Black households.)

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 71 percent of all households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their neighborhoods.

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 60 percent of Black households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their neighborhoods.

- On a scale of 1 (worst) to 10 (best), 64 percent of Hispanic households gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10 for their neighborhoods.

Data are not available separately for White, American Indian, or Asian and Pacific Islander households.

Source: Amercian Housing Survey for the United States in 1995 (H150/95RV)

HEALTH INSURANCE

Eleven million poor persons, or 30.2 percent of the poor population, did not have health insurance of any kind during 1995.

- 33.3 percent of poor Whites did not have health insurance.
- 23.5 percent of poor Blacks did not have health insurance.
- 40.8 of all poor persons of Hispanic origin (who may be of any race) did not have health insurance.

The comparable figures for all races, Whites, Blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin for all income levels were 15.4 percent, 14.2 percent, 21.0 percent, and 33.3 percent respectively. [d]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC POLICY
OFFICE OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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FAX TO: Michele Cavataio
Race Initiative

ADDRESSEE'S FAX NUMBER: 395-1020

ADDRESSEE'S CONFIRMATION NUMBER: 395-1010

FROM: Valerie Personick

SENDER'S FAX NUMBER: (202) 622-2563

SENDER'S CONFIRMATION NUMBER: (202) 622-1686

COMMENTS/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Department of the Treasury
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Policy
Office of Financial Analysis

Date: September 3, 1997

To: Michele Cavataio

Room: New EOB

Subject: Race Initiative

Attached are data for nonwhite and white families on income, net worth, financial and nonfinancial assets, and debt from the Fed's Survey of Consumer Finances. The data were published in the January 1997 issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

Please note that the income measures from the Fed survey differ in both level and in some cases trend from the more well-known annual family income figures based on the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, which Census should be providing to you. Coverage and methodological differences account for most of the discrepancies.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Valerie Personick

Valerie A. Personick
Economist
Room 4409, MTB
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INCOME AND NET WORTH

Thousands of 1995 Dollars

	Family income (for prior year; before taxes)		Family net worth	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
1989				
White non-Hispanic	37.3	56.9	84.7	261.4
Nonwhite or Hispanic	18.0	28.5	6.8	82.1
Ratio, Nonwhite or Hispanic to White non-Hispanic	48.3	50.1	8.0	31.4
1992				
White non-Hispanic	33.4	47.8	71.7	237.8
Nonwhite or Hispanic	20.1	30.3	16.9	87.9
Ratio, Nonwhite or Hispanic to White non-Hispanic	60.2	63.4	23.6	37.0
1995				
White non-Hispanic	33.3	48.6	73.9	244.0
Nonwhite or Hispanic	21.0	29.5	16.5	74.4
Ratio, Nonwhite or Hispanic to White non-Hispanic	63.1	60.7	22.3	30.5

Source: Federal Reserve Board, *Survey of Consumer Finances*

- **The financial condition of nonwhites and Hispanics improved relative to white non-Hispanics between the 1989 and 1992 *Surveys of Consumer Finances*, then held about steady through the 1995 survey.** These surveys are conducted by the Federal Reserve Board every three years to provide information on changes in the income, net worth, assets, and liabilities of U.S. families.

- Between the 1989 and 1992 surveys, measures of income and net worth (adjusted for inflation) **declined** for white non-Hispanic families, as finances were affected by the economic recession as well as by longer-term trends. Income and net worth for non-white and Hispanic families, in contrast, **improved slightly over that period**, resulting in sharp increases in the ratios between non-white and white income and net worth. **Despite the relative improvement, both income and net worth of non-whites and Hispanics remained appreciably below those of other families.**

- The 1995 survey indicated that the median and mean income and median net worth of nonwhite and Hispanic families **changed little from 1992**, while mean net worth fell below the level of 1989. For other families, income was also little changed between 1992 and 1995 while net worth increased but remained below the 1989 level.

Office of Economic Policy
Department of the Treasury
September 3, 1997

FAMILY HOLDINGS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Percentage of families holding asset				Median value of holdings for families with asset (1995 dollars)					
	1992		1995		1992			1995		
	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*
Any financial asset	95.4	74.8	94.7	77.4	$16,300	$3,400	20.9	$16,900	$5,200	30.8
Transactions accounts	92.9	69.1	92.4	69.1	3,000	1,100	36.7	2,500	1,500	60.0
CDs	19.6	7.8	16.5	5.9	11,900	8,700	73.1	10,000	10,000	100.0
Savings bonds	25.8	11.7	26.2	11.3	700	600	85.7	1,000	500	50.0
Bonds	5.2	1.3	3.7	0.6	32,600	32,000	98.2	26,200	27,000	103.1
Stocks	20.4	6.3	18.2	5.5	8,700	6,500	74.7	8,600	5,000	58.1
Mutual funds	12.7	3.4	14.5	3.5	17,400	18,400	105.7	20,000	7,800	39.0
Retirement accounts	43.3	21.6	47.0	29.2	16,300	10,900	66.9	17,500	9,600	54.9
Life insurance	38.3	24.3	33.5	24.4	3,300	3,500	106.1	5,000	5,000	100.0
Other managed	4.9	1.2	4.7	1.0	24,100	9,800	40.7	30,000	1,800	6.0
Other financial	11.8	7.8	11.7	8.5	3,100	1,400	45.2	4,000	1,500	37.5

*Ratio of non-white or Hispanic to white non-Hispanic.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Survey of Consumer Finances

FAMILY HOLDINGS OF NONFINANCIAL ASSETS

	Percentage of families holding asset				Median value of holdings for families with asset (1995 dollars)					
	1992		1995		1992			1995		
	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*
Any nonfinancial asset	94.8	79.7	94.9	78.1	$85,500	$40,400	47.3	$93,000	$42,100	45.3
Vehicles	90.7	72.7	88.1	71.1	7,800	5,300	67.9	10,800	7,700	71.3
Primary residence	68.9	48.8	69.4	48.2	92,200	54,200	58.8	92,000	70,000	76.1
Investment real estate	21.9	11.2	19.7	10.2	48,800	48,800	100.0	50,000	33,500	67.0
Business	13.5	7.1	12.6	5.4	70,500	48,800	69.2	45,000	26,300	58.4
Other nonfinancial	9.7	4.2	10.5	3.5	7,600	9,200	121.1	10,000	8,000	80.0

*Ratio of non-white or Hispanic to white non-Hispanic.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Survey of Consumer Finances

FAMILY HOLDINGS OF DEBT

	Percentage of families holding debt				Median value of holdings for familes with debt (1995 dollars)					
	1992		1995		1992			1995		
	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*	White non-Hispanic	Nonwhite or Hispanic	Ratio*
Any debt	74.4	71.4	75.8	73.1	$23,900	$9,700	40.6	$27,200	$12,200	44.9
Mortgage and home equity	41.9	30.6	43.5	32.7	48,800	33,800	69.3	54,000	36,500	67.6
Installment	46.4	45.5	46.4	46.9	5,500	3,500	63.6	6,400	5,000	78.1
Other lines of credit	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.3	2,200	2,400	109.1	3,500	800	22.9
Credit card	44.1	42.9	47.5	48.8	1,100	900	81.8	1,500	1,200	80.0
Investment real estate	8.9	4.3	6.9	4.4	26,600	19,500	73.3	29,000	25,000	86.2
Other debt	8.4	9.8	9.1	8.5	3,300	2,200	66.7	2,000	1,500	75.0

*Ratio of non-white or Hispanic to white non-Hispanic.

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Survey of Consumer Finances

Tom —

FYI

Julie

Race Report — EW

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: RACIAL AND ETHNIC JUSTICE FOR ONE AMERICA

Summary Outline

v.3

Introduction: One America in the 21st Century

- Several challenges of preparing the nation for the 21st century; among them, racial and ethnic justice
- The core themes and vision, in summary (more detail in chapter 3, below)
- Personal context
- Some highlights of the report
- Appreciation to the Advisory Board, and the many people throughout the nation who responded to the call to engage in a national conversation on race
- This is not the end of our work.

1. **Where is America on race, and where are we going?**[1]
   (a) Preliminaries: the "meaning" of "race"
   (b) Demographic history and trends
   (c) Disparities, socioeconomic indicators, economic mobility, opportunity measures
   (d) Discrimination: authoritative data using various methodologies -- How much discrimination is there?
   (e) Intergroup relations: how integrated are our lives, how have attitudes and stereotypes changed, etc.

2. **Policy and racial justice** Equal Opportunity (?)
   (a) What we know about the effects of key public policies and private practices on the state of racial justice today
   (b) The effects of race on our civic discourse: how race poisons politics and policymaking, overtly or subtly; examples of how *not* to address issues of opportunity, responsibility and community

3. **Vision: Bill Clinton's vision of racial and ethnic justice in the 21st century, and why it is preferable to competing visions**
   (a) Seeking clarity about our value commitments and ambitions for One America
   (b) This pivotal section is an elaboration of the framework sketched in speeches and in the introduction to this Report

4. **Wrestling lessons: What vexes us, and constructive engagement of our differences**
   (a) Modeling how we can face up to some of the hardest questions dividing us in an

[1] Summarizing and excerpting from detailed supporting NAS/NRC volume (forthcoming, spring 1999), and a companion overview by CEA..

honest and constructive way (list to be developed)

(b) Applying the values and vision to address a few major issues (list to be developed); use and make reference to essays contributed on this topic by thoughtful people from a range of perspectives, under auspices of the Advisory Board

5. **Promising practices: examples of public and private efforts to promote racial reconciliation and racial justice, and some counterexamples of destructive practices**[2]
   (a) Criteria for making these judgments
   (b) Examples from different sectors: government, business, the media, the faith community, education, nonprofit sector, etc. (Excerpting from detailed backup volume and web site.)
   (c) Establishing an ongoing program to recognize and replicate promising practices

6. **A workplan for the nation over the next decade**[3]
   (a) Policy prescriptions building on the preceding sections, including action items for governments at all levels
   (b) Practice prescriptions for private, voluntary, community and personal actions

7. **Call to Leadership**
   (a) Recruiting a cadre of leaders from all sectors who will dedicate themselves to learning, teaching and practicing the difficult tasks of building One America for the 21st century
   (b) Involvement of public, private sector institutions; link to voluntarism and service

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[2] Summarizing and excerpting from detailed supporting volume and web site.

[3] Includes description of Administration accomplishments, policies announced during the race initiative. Discussion of relationship between race initiatives and the broader opportunity agenda. Sector-by-sector workplan – with thematic rather than programmatic emphasis. Clear measures and goals, and principles to guide us in pursuing them.

Rad

Jose Cerda III 02/03/99 10:27:23 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP

cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP
Subject: Revised comments to Edley draft

EK:

I've tried my best to incorporate Bruce's points here, though only in the summary points. You, may not want to spend too much time on my line-by-line comments. In most instances, they don't add much more anyway.

jc3

Clara:

Forgive the tardiness, but here are my comments on the initial draft of the race/crime chapter circulated last week. Since they're extensive, a bit repetitive, and not limited to line edits, allow me to summarize my major concerns:

1. Contradiction on whether the system is fair or unfair. Most importantly, the draft suffers from a series of contradictions about whether we believe the justice system is fundamentally fair or unfair to minorities. We believe that the facts show that, if you control for criminal offending, the system is essentially fair, but that it doesn't do enough to protect minorities in high-crime neighborhoods. There are several things we need to do to convey this. First, the opening of the crime chapter should include a key set of facts that makes clear the rates of minority victimization <u>and</u> offending. Without such facts, it is almost impossible to engage in a broader discussion of race and crime -- and it is difficult to distinguish whether issues should be dealt with as matters of policy or perception. Second, given these facts, the draft should characterize America's race/crime problem as both a lack of opportunity <u>and</u> responsibility...too little opportunity for minority youth to avoid crime, stay out of jail, and get ahead...and too little responsibility in the form of high crime, public disorder, and broken communities. Beginning the race/crime discussion as such, we can begin to understand why minority communities mistrust a justice system that -- while not fundamentally unfair or intentionally discriminatory -- doesn't meet their public safety needs, despite incarcerating so many persons. And we begin to lay the groundwork for solutions that address these issues (i.e., more opportunity for youth, improved public safety) and build trust (i.e., engaging the community).

2. More focus on the need to build stronger communities. The draft should focus more on the importance of building strong communities. That means more than simply picking up garbage, rehabbing housing, and targeting resources. Although these things matter, they are not the biggest predictors of violent crime. Falling crime rates in some of our worst neighborhoods have proved this. So, too, has the Earls/Sampson study on Chicago neighborhoods, which found that communities with a strong sense of shared values and people willing to reinforce those values -- whether black or white, rich or poor, uptown or downtown, etc. -- had 40 percent less violent crime. This is a powerful study that should be more prominently and positively featured in the draft. It shows that community members who act responsibly and in the interest of their neighbors have a huge impact on crime and violence. It shows that even the best law enforcement is no substitute for strong communities. And, as is the case with the Boston Gun Project, it shows that one entire communities -- police, prosecutors, parents, and priests -- organize to reinforce certain behaviors, they can literally bring murder and gun violence to a standstill.

3. Concept of community justice not clear. I don't think the discussion of community justice makes clear exactly what policies the Administration is calling for. We are probably better served by discussing how community policing has revolutionized policing and public safety in America, and how its two component parts -- solving crime problems and engaging the community -- can help revolutionize our entire criminal justice system. More importantly, these two concepts -- more than the term "community justice" -- capture what it will take to address the paradox of America's race/crime problem: that, with respect to the criminal justice system, minorities are both fundamentally underserved and overrepresented.

4. Wrong tone for discussion of "hot button" issues. While I recognize the desire to touch on the difficult issues of racial profiling and police brutality. I think the draft's language will be viewed by our friends in law enforcement as inflammatory. Not only are the vast majority of law enforcement officers decent, hard-working public servants who put their lives on the line every day, but -- as a result of community policing -- they have become the harbingers of change in the criminal justice system. In many cities, police-led efforts to work w/the community have made the justice system more responsive, resulted in new prevention programs, and increased the flow of information to the public. Condemning them and their practices with a broad brushstroke strays from the known facts, and doesn't contribute to our goal of building trust. Equally important, I don't believe our own federal law enforcement bureaus -- who I'm sure don't think they engage in racial profiling -- are prepared to live under the executive order on racial profiling proposed in the draft. In many ways, dealing with this issue at the federal level (i.e., INS and Customs enforcement at the nation's borders) is even more difficult than locally (traffic stops and drug enforcement).

Also, with respect to the section on racial disparities in the rates of incarceration, I think this entire discussion is inconsistent with point #1. It ignores the disparities in criminal offending and suggests we excuse away behavior. We simply shouldn't.

5. More emphasis on President's record and its impact on minorities. Finally. the draft should include discussion and examples of falling crime rates in minority communities. It should mention the dramatic drop in youth gun homicides, mostly among minority youth, and it should include anecdotes with specific and well-known minority neighborhoods (e.g., Washington Heights in New York City, where the number of murders has dropped from a peak of 100+ per year to about 10 now). Also, we should take credit for major policy shifts that have benefited minorities -- such as taking on the gun lobby at a time when more teenagers were being killed by guns than by any natural cause; and transforming the nature of policing across the nation. Finally, the President's leadership in appointing an unprecedented number of high-caliber, minority law enforcement professionals (Holder, Noble, Johnson, Gonzales, etc.) is worth highlighting, too.

Here are some additional, specific comments:

1. Page 1, paragraph 4, 3rd sentence: Replace with, "Since 1993, the violent crime rate has dropped by more than 20 percent nationwide, including a 28 percent drop in the homicide rate, which is at its lowest level in 30 years." (1997 National Crime Victimization Survey, Bureau of

Justice Statistics).

2. Page 2, paragraph 2, between 3rd and 4th sentence: We should think about adding a sentence along the lines of, "Although African Americans represent 12 percent (?) of the overall population, they have represented approximately half of all murder victims for the past 30 years." (BJS crime stats...Scott should have this chart)

3. Page 2, paragraph 3. This is an important point that needs to be clearer and perhaps expanded. We need to make clear from the outset what we know -- what the facts are -- about rates of victimization and offending by race. I recall that Chris Stone's paper to the Advisory Board has a good discussion on this topic; perhaps it should be incorporated. And the recent BJS homicide study (12/98) including factoids showing that African Americans were 7 times more likely than whites to be murdered, as well as 8 times more likely than whites to commit murder. Perhaps we should come to agreement on the 5-10 most important facts here and break them out as bullets. And perhaps we should also include the findings from the GAO and DOJ studies, mentioned at the end of page 26, showing that -- if we control for the type of criminal offense committed -- rates of arrest, prosecution and conviction do not differ significantly by race. Again, the point being that we should make the facts of minority rates of victimization and offending very clear up front

4. Page 3, paragraph 1, last line: I believe this number is include in the DOJ/Interior report on crime in Indian Country, and that it might be that violent crime is up by more than 80%. (Scott should have this in his copy of the final report on crime in Indian Country.)

5. Page 3, last paragraph, last 2 sentences: I'm not sure this is right...or what we want to emphasize here. Don't we want to emphasize the cutting edge findings from Earls/Sampson Chicago Study that a strong, shared sense of community (collective efficacy) is a better predictor of violent crime than the usual demographic data -- by 40 percent, in fact.

6. Pages 4 and 5, the first full paragraph and the two following it: I would drop this discussion of perceived unfairness and high rates of incarceration from this section on criminal victimization and law enforcement need, and look to incorporate it into the section on Building Fairness (starting at page 20).

7. Page 5, final paragraph and sentence: A couple of comments on this sentence...(1 if the GAO study shows that, if we control for criminal offending, the rates of arrest, prosecution and conviction don't differ greatly by race, than what are the assumed "racial disparities" that are even greater in the juvenile system...or do disparities only really exist in the juvenile system? If we're trying to make a point about the juvenile system, let's cite the facts and make it. If not, let's drop the inconsistent rhetoric....We can't say throughout this chapter that the system is both fairer than people think...yet unfair...and (2) with respect to the following sentence, the sad truth is that we've already lost a generation of minority youth -- victims and offenders -- to the mix of crack/gangs/guns (discussed on pages 10 and 11), and this sad chapter accounts for many of the difficult issues surrounding crime and race. Perhaps this is a story that should be told more explicitly here.

8. Page 6, first full paragraph, drop everything after the 4th sentence: Again, either we believe the system is fundamentally fair or unfair, but it can't be both. I would argue that we want to say the system is fundamentally fair, but that it can be improved...that the relationship between law enforcement and some minority communities is not as strong as it could or should be...and that law enforcement and the community both lose when this is the case. Consistent with this point, I wouldn't generalize that unfair policies, racial biases and police brutality undermine the criminal justice system. Instead, I would point out that in some communities racial tensions, past riots, incidents of police brutality, police shootings, etc., have led to

historically strained relationship between police department and some minority communities, and that these strained relationships can and must be overcome. Perhaps a specific example of a community that overcame racial unrest/tension would help make the point.

9. Page 6, 2nd and 3rd full paragraph: Do we really want to introduce/coin the term "community justice" here? I'm not sure the term "community justice," without further explanation, is clear. Instead, I would suggest that, in the last sentence of the 2nd paragraph, we replace "community justice" with "community policing," and then drop the opening sentence of the third paragraph. Later in the workplan we can talk about applying what we've learned from community policing to other components of the criminal justice system -- neighborhood DAs, community corrections, special youth/gun/drug courts, etc.

10. Starting w/the last line on page 6 and over to page 7: I'd replace this w/a paragraph along the lines of:

> "Before I ran for President, I traveled across the country and visited different cities where local officials were leading the way in solving some of the nation's most difficult domestic problems. One of the places I visited was Charleston, SC, where Police Chief Reuben Greenberg was at the forefront of the community policing movement. Through community policing, Chief Greenburg was both driving down the crime rate in public housing and strengthening the relationship between local police and community residents...(add more specifics here on what Charleston has done...and we can add more here on Charleston overcoming a difficult history of police mistrust)."

I would then add a paragraph on our policing initiative...something like:

> "That is why when I became President one of my top priorities was to help our cities hire more police and expand the community policing philosophy. I was proud to work with an unprecedented coalition of law enforcement, teachers, clergy, local officials and other community leaders to pass our initiative to put 100,000 more community police on the street. Today, we have nearly reached our goal of funding 100,000 more police officers and helped expand community policing to thousands of police departments across the country. Our efforts are making a difference. Crime and the fear of crime have dropped to their lowest level in a quarter century..."

11. Page 7, 2nd paragraph, last sentence: Strike everything after "community policing," and replace with -- "applying the lessons learned from community policing to other areas of the criminal justice system, such as local prosecutors' officers, our courts, local jails, etc."

12. Page 7, "Community Justice" subheading and subsequent paragraph: Replace "Community Justice 'Hot Spots'" w/ "Targeting Crime 'Hot Spots.'"

13. Pages 7 and 8, bullets describing "Hot Spots" initiative: I would expand the first bullet on our 21st Century Policing Initiative to include more details on this initiative, and add bullets with other programs that would be specifically targeted. I would drop the 2 bullets on comprehensive community plans; they are meaningless in terms of message and substance...perhaps something like this:

> * The federal government will target funds from its 21st Century Policing Initiative to help communities with high-crime neighborhoods to hire and redeploy up to 50,000 additional police officers, acquire the latest crime-fighting technologies, and engage their entire community in the fight against crime.
>
> * The federal government will target key prevention programs, including afterschool

programs and programs for at-risk youth...

* What else? (i.e., gun enforcement...drug testing...?)

14. Page 8, 1st full paragraph: Rewrite this paragraph to be focused on how targeting resources will allow high-crime, minority neighborhoods to develop comprehensive anti-crime strategies, and to engage their entire community -- schools, prosecutors, clergy, etc. Drop all references to economic development.

15. Page 8, penultimate paragraph: Drop entirely.

16. Page 12, first paragraph: We should quote David Kennedy's article from the NIJ journal; it's very powerful and persuasive.

17. Page 12, 2nd paragraph, 3rd and 4th sentences: I don't think this rhetoric on the drug war works; we should drop it here and elsewhere. The truth is that much of the perceived unfairness and/or disparate impact in the drug war is tied to government's response to the crack cocaine epidemic. If we wanted to be brutally honest we'd point out that the crack epidemic did in fact cost us a generation of minority youth -- both as victims and perpetrators -- and that well meaning legislators/government officials of all races supported the drug war. The more important point to make, I believe, is that drugs and related crime have devastated minority communities, and that we can never let what happened with crack happen again. Instead, we must support a balanced drug strategy that supports tough enforcement, more treatment, better prevention...etc.

18. Page 14, bullet at top of pace: Change to "Building stronger communities."

19. Page 16, 1st paragraph, last sentence: Drop entirely (economic development reference).

20. Page 17, 1st paragraph...question: What do these numbers mean? How do they comport w/our earlier findings by GAO and DOJ that, if we control for criminal offending, there are no substantial differences between the races?

21. Page 19, bullet/subheading: Replace with, "Reinforce right from wrong by promoting appropriate punishments when kids first get into trouble."

22. Page 19, bottom paragraph, 4th sentence: After "including alcohol," add, "or to get money to buy drugs."

23. Page 20, 1st paragraph, 2nd sentence: We shouldn't use this reference to only 12 percent of prisoners receiving treatment; Justice has disclaimed it and believes its inaccurate. I think the more important point to make here is that numerous studies show -- convincingly so -- that most persons on probation, parole or in prison have a drug history/habit, but that we don't do everything we can...we don't use the full power of the justice system...to reduce their drug use and criminality. Also, this section provides an opportunity to laud the President's record on promoting drug testing/treatment, drug courts, etc.

24. Page 20, 2nd and 3rd paragraphs: I'd drop these entirely; I'm not sure they add anything.

25. Page 21, first full paragraph: I can't believe we want to get into a discussion of OJ and jury nullification. What would we say? Also, as I mentioned before, I wouldn't generalize that police "experiences, incidents, and policies" lead "law abiding persons of color to believe that they are targeted or threatened by law enforcement. I think that's inflammatory and inaccurate. As I mentioned before, I believe it's more accurate to point out that in some

communities the police have a historically strained relationship with minorities. If we want to explain why this is the case, than we should take the time to do it right. It's not simply because of recent police policies or racial profiling; recent police policies, in fact, have done much to improve relations with minority communities. Rather, I believe it has much more to do with 30-years of changes in some of our minority communities (population moving out, concentration of poverty and related social ills), tensions from riots during the civil rights era, the professionalization of urban police forces and the resulting gap between the police and the policed, the nature of the crack epidemic, the relatively rapid diffusion of guns in minority communities...etc

26. Page 22, 2nd paragraph, penultimate sentence...through the end of the chapter: I think these four sections on racial profiling, police brutality, incarceration, and diversity in law enforcement are fundamentally problematic for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, in one fell swoop, we say that these are difficult issues that need to be addressed, but we haven't made a convincing case for them. Again, either we need to make the case that the system is fundamentally fair or unfair, and go from there. If the justice system is fundamentally fair, as I believe we should be saying, than we should say these are isolated problems that are important because of their disproportionate impact on perceptions and attitudes of the system's overall fairness -- not because they're implicitly widespread.

More specifically, I have the following concerns w/each of the sections...

Racial profiling: As I understand it, we are not in a position to propose the executive order recommended in the chapter. DOJ has, for some time, been reviewing their own policies, but they have concerns, especially with respect to INS (I believe, for instance, that some courts have held that the use of ethnicity is sometimes okay for law enforcement purposes). Secondly, Treasury -- especially with respect to the Customs Service -- is sure to have concerns as well. With respect to data collection, I'm not sure if there's any point in supporting the Conyer's bill. It was killed by the police groups last year and will easily be killed again this year. Thus, if we really want to do something on improved data collection, let's just direct the AG to work with law enforcement to do it now; we don't really need a legislative language.

Police Brutality: I would reverse the emphasis of the current section by leading with the fact that there are very few case of police brutality (less than 1 percent of police encounters), and laud the Administration's record on bringing federal civil rights and pattern or practice suits when necessary. Then I would go into the fact that we must have zero tolerance for police brutality...that it undermines the work of most honest, hardworking officers...poisons the trust between them and the people they're sworn to protect...etc.

Disparities in Sentencing/Incarceration: I would reverse the emphasis in this section, too. I would open with the GAO and DOJ studies showing that, if we control for criminal offending, rates of arrest, prosecution and conviction do not differ greatly by race. Perhaps we could also include Eric Holder's report from several years ago that comes to the same conclusion for federal crack and gun sentencing. I would then talk about how, over the long term, we can't be satisfied with a system that incarcerates so many Americans, especially so many minorities...that destroys so many families...disenfranchises whole communities...makes so many people unemployable. We can't simply be satisfied with high rates of incarceration; we must actually work to reduce criminality and recidivism. One way to do this is by using the power of the criminal justice system to get offenders to kick their drug habits. We can do this by making an unprecedented commitment to drug test, treat, and appropriately punish the millions of probationers, parolees and prisoners with drug habbits....etc.

Finally, I'm not sure what if anything I would include on the disproportionate minority confinement of juveniles or the death penalty. The draft seems to indicate we'll have more to say on these topics.

Diversity in Law Enforcement: Two quick points...we really should be able to tell a more positive story here. I'm sure our policing initiative has done much more to promote diverse police forces than we're acknowledging. Also, the President has a strong record of appoint minority law enforcement professionals; perhaps they're worth mentioning (Ron Noble, Jim Johnson, Eric Holder, Eduardo Gonzales...?).