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PROFILE OF THE BLACK POPULATION



RESEARCH DIVISION
METRO-DADE COUNTY
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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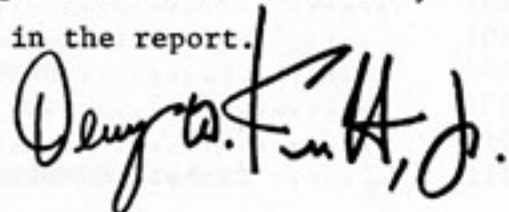
FOREWORD

Dade County is a rapidly growing and expanding urban area. About one-and-three quarter million people live within a developed land area of approximately 300 square miles. It is experiencing rapid social and economic change. Daily, the downtown skyline is being transformed by increasingly tall megastructures. A new mass transit system, though incomplete, is in place and functioning. Its tri-ethnic, multicultural makeup continues to pose new challenges and new opportunities.

This report profiles one segment of Dade's tri-ethnic community. It describes the social, economic, and educational characteristics of Dade's Black population in the early 1980s. The study is primarily demographic in nature and should serve as a valuable source of basic information. It affords a framework for speculation on the future of the Black community in Dade County.

We in County government hope that this profile will provide Dade Countians of all races with greater insight into the unique contributions made by Dade's Black population. It is also our hope the problems presented within its pages will be given the attention required.

The Office of Black Affairs and the Planning Department deserve special recognition for their untiring efforts and creativity in gathering and interpreting the data in the report.



Dewey W. Knight, Jr.
Assistant County Manager

September 1984

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents a profile of Dade County's Black population in the early 1980s. Blacks in Dade are members of one of the largest and fastest growing urban concentrations of Blacks in the United States. With a 1982 estimated Black population of 335,000, the Miami metropolitan area was one of the eight southern urban centers with 300,000 or more Blacks. Nationwide, there were 16 such centers. Between 1970 and 1980, Dade's Black population grew by 47 percent, a rate exceeded only by Atlanta, Georgia (61 percent).

The purpose of this report is to sketch the major demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the Black population. Blacks in Dade are confronted with the full range of social and economic problems that burden Blacks throughout the nation -- lower incomes, higher poverty rates, more unemployment, and more single parent families. In many respects, however, Dade's Blacks differ dramatically from Blacks in other metropolitan areas.

Perhaps the most important difference is the kaleidoscope of cultures that make Black Miami so diverse. There is not just one Black community in the Miami area; there are several distinct communities differentiated by culture, national origin, language, and tradition. By 1982, one of every three Miami area Blacks was foreign-born -- primarily in Caribbean countries. In a community that is noted for its ethnic diversity, Dade's Black population has contributed some distinctive Caribbean flavors. These range from the Anglo traditions of old-timers from the Bahamas to the French-Creole traditions brought by the more recently arrived Haitians. Hispanic Miami's Little Havana now has a counterpart in Black Miami's Little Haiti.

Most of the information presented in this report is based on 1980 decennial census reports and tape files, the most complete sources of recent geographically detailed data. Where possible, every effort has been made to update the data so as to reflect the impact of the great refugee inflows of 1980 and 1981 when 12,000 Black Cubans and perhaps 35,000 Haitians found refuge in Dade County.

The report is a broad-brush profile of Dade's Black population, designed to establish a countywide context for more detailed studies of individual Black neighborhoods. There is little geographically detailed information. Likewise, the report provides no information about housing and neighborhood conditions in the Black community although Appendix II sketches some of the dimensions of housing for Blacks. Separate studies focusing on these issues are ongoing as part of Metro-Dade's program of community development.

In summary, the study found a Black community struggling with the same problems that beset Blacks nationwide.

- o One in five adult Blacks had failed to complete high school.
- o About 50 percent of Black workers were employed in lower paying, generally blue-collar, occupations.
- o The median income of Black families in 1979 was about 63 percent of the median income of White families.
- o The proportion of Black families in poverty (26.4 percent) was about three times the proportion of White families in poverty (8.5 percent).
- o About 60 percent of Black births were to unwed mothers, compared with 13 percent of White births.

These statistics paint a gloomy picture. Yet there were many encouraging signs, particularly in the changes that occurred in the 1970s.

- o Blacks made giant strides in closing the Black/White educational attainment gap. The median years of school completed by the Black adult population (11.9 years) lagged the median for the White population (12.6 years) by only half a year. Ten years previous the lag was 2.5 years.

- o Blacks enrolled in college at an increasing rate. The 1980 figures showed one in five adult Blacks enrolled compared with only one in ten in 1970.
- o Blacks filled about 20 percent of the new jobs added to the Dade County economy in 1970-1980, and were able for the first time to capture a fair percentage of the higher paying white-collar jobs. Black employment in many white-collar occupations doubled and, in some instances, tripled in the 1970s. In 1980, Blacks held 13 percent of the fast growing professional specialty and technical occupations, compared with only 7 percent ten years prior.
- o Black families in Dade, unlike their counterparts nationwide, began to close the Black/White income gap in the 1970s. After adjusting for inflation, the median income of Black families in the Miami area rose by a modest 7 percent; the incomes of other groups were virtually unchanged, increasing by 2 percent or less.
- o There were signs of an emerging Black affluent class. Black families with incomes of \$35,000 or more (1979 dollars) doubled in the course of the decade.
- o Poverty rates for Blacks in Dade declined slightly in the 1970s when poverty rates for every other group were increasing. True, Black poverty rates remained much higher than the rates for Whites or persons of Hispanic origin, but there were signs that the gap was narrowing.

The picture that emerges is a complex one. Blacks, on average, continue to be poorer and less educated than Whites. There is evidence, however, that many of the economic and educational disparities are diminishing slowly. One major area of concern is the growing prevalence of Black female householder families with children and no husband present. These fatherless families constituted about 30 percent of all Black families in 1980, up from 23 percent in 1970. By 1980, they numbered almost 19,000, a doubling over the decade. Blacks accounted for a high 42 percent of all such families in Dade County in 1980, a level almost three times higher than the Black share of all families (15 percent).

The concern about female householder families is based on the financial and social difficulties with which they are confronted. The poverty rate for female householder families in 1980 was three times the rate for all families. While these families made up about 20 percent of all families

with children in 1980, they accounted for more than half of all families with children in poverty. And, if the female family householder was Black, the statistics were even more alarming. Black female householder families accounted for about 40 percent of all Black families with children, and those in poverty accounted for 67 percent of all poor Black families with children.

More than 50 percent of these poor families had young children (under six years), further limiting the employment prospects of the mother. Two of every three poor Black children in Dade in 1980 were in fatherless families. The situation appears to be worsening. The continuing rise in the number and the percentage of births to unwed Black mothers in Dade in the early 1980s offers little hope of improvement in the near future.

Overall, the changing social and economic profile of Dade's Black population in the 1970s affords considerable hope for a better future. Particularly encouraging were the advances made in the level of educational attainment. The demonstrated link between educational attainment and improved earnings suggests that Blacks will continue to narrow the Black/White income gap in the 1980s. The small but growing number of affluent Blacks is an indication that they have already begun to realize some of these gains.



The Metro-Dade Caleb Center brings State and County government closer to residents of the Black Community. This County built facility, built in 1977, houses a library, a cafeteria, The Black Archives, social service agencies and provides a central location for community meetings.

1. FIFTY YEARS OF GROWTH

Summary

With a 1982 Black population of 335,000, Dade County ranks among the nation's major centers of urban Black population. The 1980 census reported 16 metropolitan areas in the United States with a Black population of 300,000 or more. The Miami metropolitan area was one of the southern eight, joining Washington D.C., Baltimore, Atlanta, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Norfolk, and Dallas. Dade's Black population continues to grow rapidly, and an increasing share of the growth is due to immigration from abroad.

In 1930 there were about 30,000 Black residents in Dade County (see Table 1). By 1982 the Black population had grown tenfold to more than 300,000. For more than thirty years Dade's Black population has outpaced the growth of the total population. Today, Blacks account for close to 20 percent of Dade's population.

Significant growth has occurred quite recently, since 1980. Close on the heels of the census, a large inflow of Haitians and Black Cuban refugees boosted the Black population of 280,000 counted by the census by about 42,000. More than 30,000 Haitians arrived after April 1980.¹ Perhaps 12,000 of the Cuban refugees in Dade County were Black.² Thus, some 42,000 Black refugees might be added to the 1980 census count assuming no further increase from net in-migration from other parts of the United States. This would bring the total Black population to about 322,000 in 1982.

Black births exceeded Black deaths by 13,300 in the 24 months from April 1980 through April 1982. Allowing for this natural increase, the 1982 Black population of Dade would be 335,000, or about 19 percent of the

¹U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement reports reflect a known total of about 29,000 through April 1982, but also concede that there are many who are not known to INS.

²About 10 percent of Cuban refugees were Black according to the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement.

TABLE 1

POPULATION BY RACE, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, 1930-1982

YEAR	TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT BLACK OF TOTAL
1930	143,000	30,000	21.0
1940	268,000	50,000	18.6
1950	495,000	65,000	13.1
1960	935,000	137,000	14.7
1970	1,268,000	190,000	15.0
1980	1,626,000	280,000	17.2
1982	1,734,000	335,000	19.3

Source: 1930 to 1980, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports; 1982, Metro-Dade County Planning Department estimate.

total population. This is a conservative estimate. Black net in-migration to Dade from other parts of the United States averaged more than 5,000 persons a year in the 1970s. In the 1980-1982 period zero in-migration was assumed because of the high level of immigration from abroad and the depressed economy of the United States -- factors which would tend to inhibit migration.

The Black population of Dade County accounted for 21 percent of the Black population of the State of Florida in 1980. This was a disproportionately high share (Dade accounted for 17 percent of the State's total population). Each of the last five decennial censuses (1940-1980) recorded an increase in the proportion of Black Floridians living in Dade (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Part of the shift was accounted for by Dade's rapid growth rate which outpaced Florida's prior to the 1970s. But it was also due to a gradual change in the racial profiles of the State and County (Figure 2). The State gradually became less Black; Dade became more Black (see Table 3).

TABLE 2

BLACK POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, STATE OF FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY
1930 - 1982

YEAR	UNITED STATES	FLORIDA	DADE COUNTY	DADE COUNTY AS PERCENT OF FLORIDA
1930	11,891,000	431,000	30,000	7%
1940	12,866,000	514,000	50,000	10%
1950	15,042,000	603,000	65,000	11%
1960	18,860,000	880,000	137,000	16%
1970	22,580,000	1,042,000	190,000	18%
1980	26,488,000	1,342,000	280,000	21%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports.

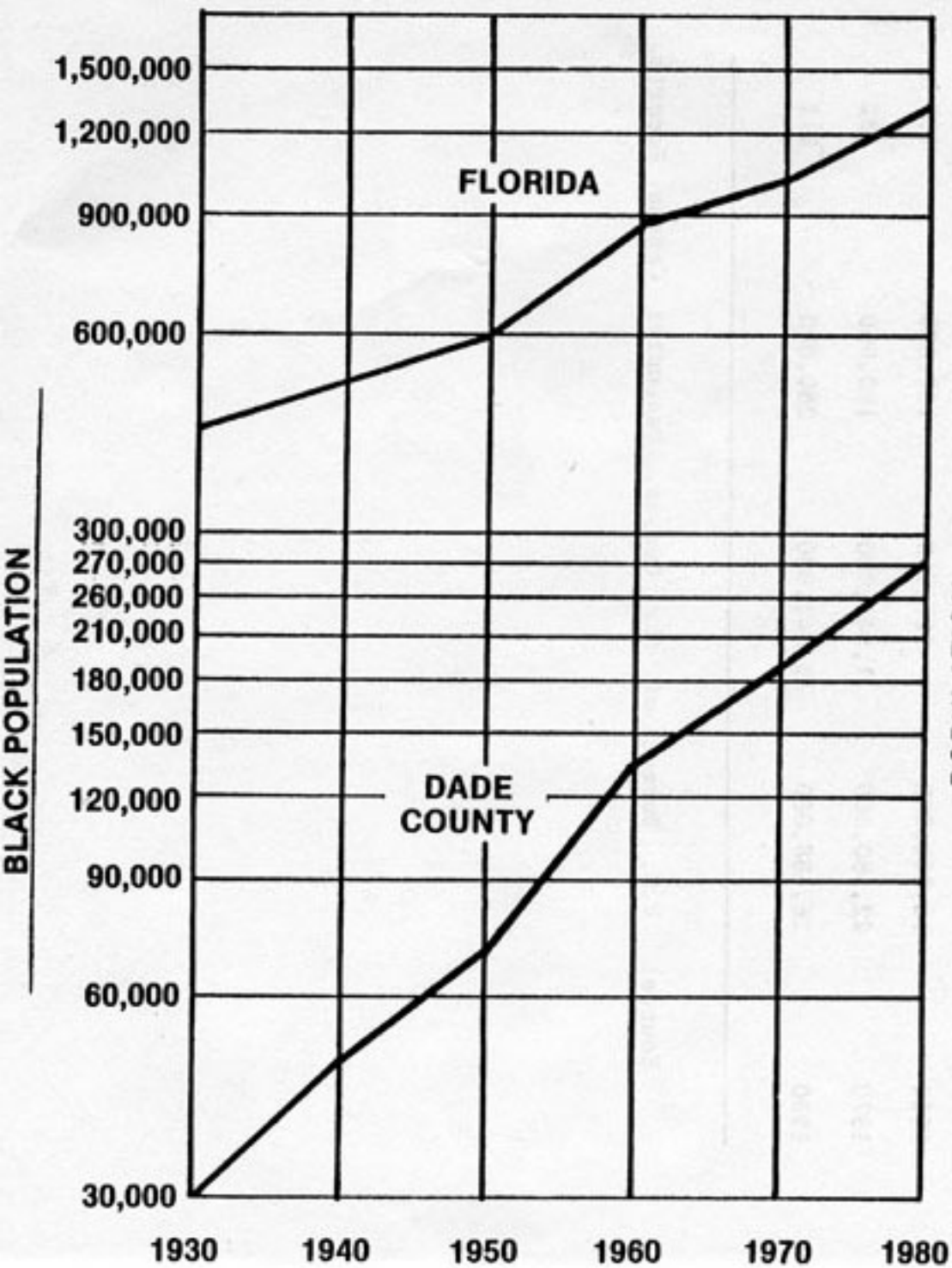


FIGURE 2:
BLACKS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
FLORIDA AND DADE COUNTY, 1930-1980

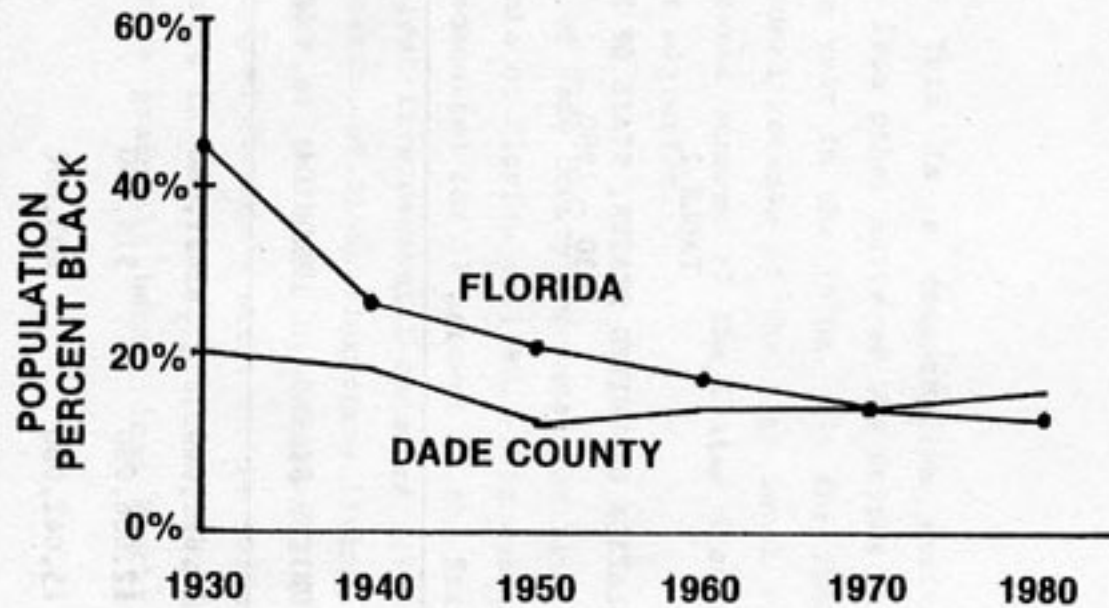


TABLE 3

BLACK POPULATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION
 UNITED STATES, FLORIDA, AND DADE COUNTY, 1930-1980

YEAR	UNITED STATES	FLORIDA	DADE COUNTY
1930	9.7%	44.6%	21.0%
1940	9.8	27.1	18.6
1950	10.0	21.8	13.1
1960	10.6	17.8	14.7
1970	11.1	15.3	15.0
1980	11.7	13.8	17.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports.

2. SOURCES OF BLACK GROWTH

Summary

The growth of Dade's Black population stems from (1) natural increase (about 40 percent) and (2) net in-migration (about 60 percent). The share due to net in-migration is relatively low for an area like Dade County. Recent trends suggest that growth from natural increase will equal growth from net in-migration by 1990. Black in-migrants to Dade in 1975-80, like Whites, were primarily from other states in the United States. The 18,500 interstate movers were primarily from the Northeast (52 percent) and the South (36 percent).

About 40 percent of Black immigrants in this period were from abroad -- 15,900 persons. This is a high percentage. In the United States, typically less than 10 percent of inter-county movers are from abroad. This high percentage helps explain the high proportion of Black immigrants to Dade from nonmetropolitan areas. Black immigrants were predominantly from Caribbean countries.

Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) accounted for more than 40 percent (38,800 persons) of Dade's Black population growth in the 1970s (see Table 4). The growth continued in the 1980s. In the 1980-83 period Nonwhite births exceeded Nonwhite deaths by more than 30,000. For Whites in contrast, there was no natural increase in the 1970s. White deaths exceeded White births by about 1,000 in the 1970s, and the growth of Dade's White population resulted entirely from net in-migration. In the 1980-83 period, however, White births exceeded White deaths by about 4,000.

Nonwhite births in Dade increased rapidly in the late 1970s and in the early 1980s. Black natural increase in the latter half of the 1970s amounted to about 50 percent of Black gross in-migration reported in the census. If Black births continue to increase in the 1980s and deaths remain stable, Black natural increase may well exceed the level of net in-migration by 1990. This would ensure the continued youthful age profile of Dade's Black population (see following section, "Blacks are Younger").

TABLE 4

NONWHITE BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE IN DADE COUNTY
1970 - 1983

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE
1983	9,788	2,291	7,947
1982	9,532	2,226	7,306
1981	9,140	2,313	6,827
1980	8,279	2,188	6,091
1979	6,889	1,930	4,959
1978	6,473	1,814	4,659
1977	6,038	1,811	4,227
1976	5,659	1,648	4,011
1975	5,253	1,694	3,559
1974	5,373	1,744	3,629
1973	5,348	1,760	3,588
1972	5,466	1,692	3,774
1971	5,740	1,667	4,073
1970	5,106	1,625	3,481
<hr/>			
1970-1979	57,345	17,385	39,960

Source: State of Florida, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Florida Vital Statistics, and Dade County Office of Vital Statistics

NOTE: Dade's Black population was 97 percent of the Nonwhite population in 1970. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B, Table 24. Applying this ratio results in a Black natural increase of 38,800 in the 1970s. ($39,960 \times .97 = 38,761$)

Net In-Migration

Sixty percent of Dade's Black population growth in the 1970s -- 51,200 persons -- was due to net in-migration, or the excess of Black in-migrants over out-migrants. The 1980 census information on out-migration is not available, but the census did find some 40,000 Dade Blacks who reported living outside Dade in 1975. This is a conservative approximation of the gross inflow of Blacks to Dade in the latter half of the 1970s (persons who moved in and out again in this period were not counted). Assume that the total gross inflow for the entire decade was some 70,000 persons.¹ Then, the gross outflow was about 19,000 persons (70,000 - 51,200 = 18,800).

Relatively fewer Blacks than Whites lived outside Dade in 1975 -- 16 percent of Blacks compared with 23 percent of the Whites (see Table 5). Blacks appear to have a lower propensity to migrate across county lines. Statewide in 1980, for example, only 12 percent of Florida's Black population reported living in a different county in the United States in 1975.² The comparable rate for Whites was 30 percent. Similar differences were evident in 1970 census data and in annual reports from the Current Population Survey throughout the 1970s.

Figure 3 illustrates the different patterns in place of residence in 1975 of persons who reported living in a different house in 1975. Note the relatively small proportion of Black movers who came from outside Dade

¹Poor economic conditions in 1974/75 depressed the level of migration into Dade County and thus the gross inflow in the first half of the 1970s was assumed to be 30,000, or only 75 percent of the level in the second half of the decade.

²U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, DC80-1-C11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), Table 75. See also discussion of Black residential mobility in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 384, "Geographical Mobility: March 1981 to March 1982" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 2-3.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1975 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 MOVERS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

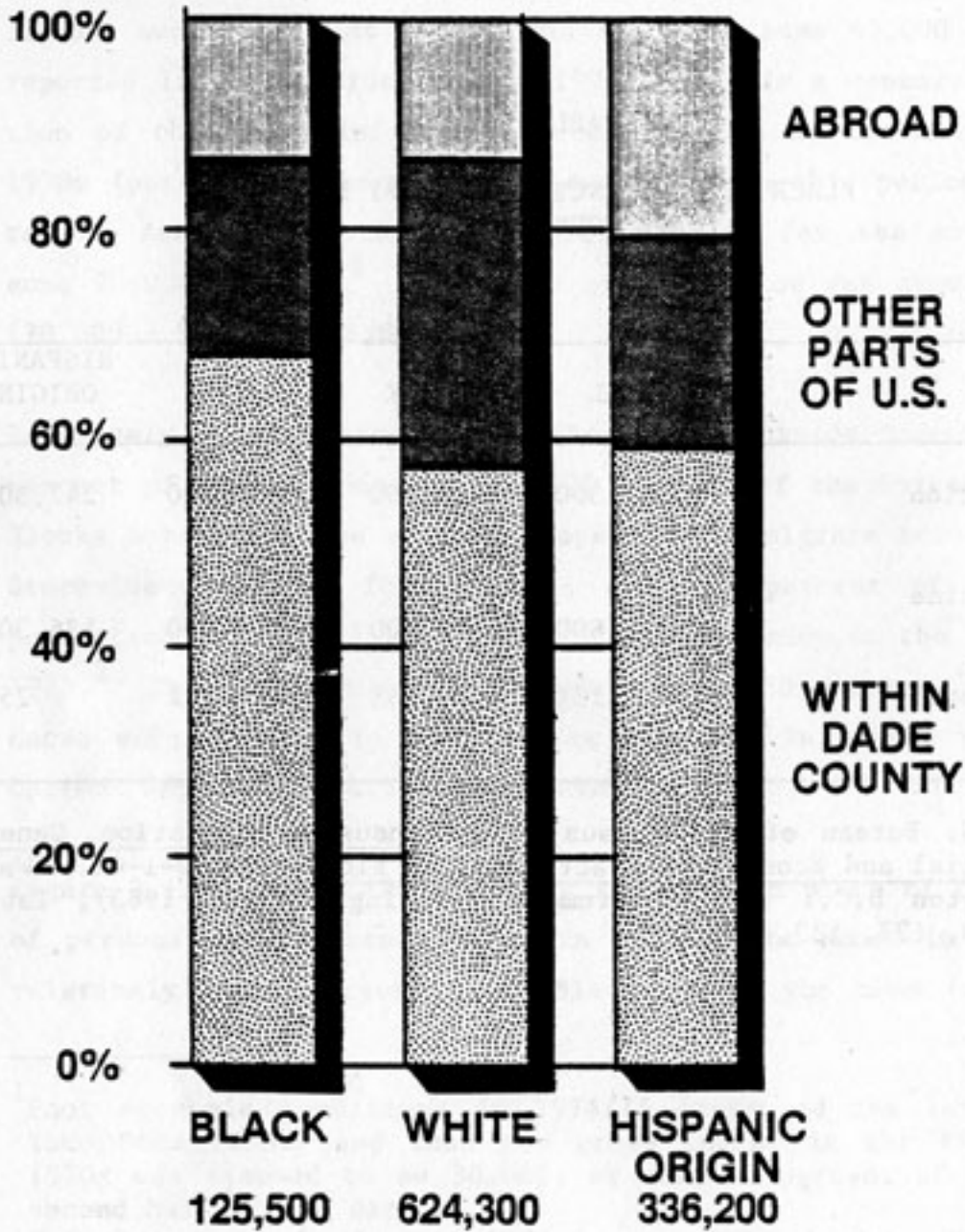
TABLE 5
 PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1975 BY RACE
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Total Population (5+ years)	1,533,300	252,900	1,196,300	247,300
Residing outside Dade in 1975	339,800	40,100	269,400	136,300
Percent of Total	22%	16%	23%	25%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida PC80-1-C11 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), Tables 118, 127, 133, 151.

FIGURE 3

**PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1975 OF
MOVERS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population.

County. Note also the relatively high proportion of Whites who migrated from other parts of the United States, and the high proportion of Hispanic movers from abroad.

Table 6 provides an overview of 1980 census mobility to and within Dade County. About 16,000 Blacks reported living abroad in 1975. This accounted for more than one-third (38 percent) of the Black migrants to Dade, a level which was significantly higher than the percentage of White migrants from abroad (27 percent), but lower than the Hispanic percentage (52 percent).

Table 7 shows the region of origin of interstate migrants to the Miami metropolitan area in the 1975-1980 period. Black interstate migrants to the Miami area (like Whites and Hispanics) were predominantly from the Northeast (52 percent) despite the fact that only 18 percent of American Blacks lived there in 1980. For Whites, a similar pattern prevailed: 58 percent were from the Northeast, although only 19 percent of the nation's White population lived there (Figure 4).

The second largest group of Black interstate migrants to Dade was from the South (35 percent). However, given that one of every two Black Americans lived in the South in 1980, this migrant flow was actually smaller than might have been expected.

Miami area immigration rates, in general, were much larger than comparable State and national figures. Nationally, immigration rates have averaged less than 10 percent. The relatively high rates in the Miami area are a function of the area's accessible location in southeastern Florida and its proximity to Caribbean and Central and South American countries. The various waves of Hispanic refugees and more recently the Haitian immigrants, to the Miami area have been widely reported. But behind the attention gaining waves of refugees, there has been a steady stream of immigrants -- legal and illegal -- into the Miami area for decades. The magnitude of this immigration is reflected in the 1980 census reports which exclude Marielitos and the bulk of the Haitian

TABLE 6

**PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1975
PERSONS FIVE YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RACE
DADE COUNTY, 1980**

	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Population (5+ years)	<u>1,533,300</u>	<u>252,900</u>	<u>1,196,300</u>	<u>547,300</u>
Movers Within Dade	468,800	85,400	354,900	199,900
Outside Dade	339,800	40,100	269,400	136,300
Different County in U.S.	230,100	24,300	192,600	67,400
Abroad	109,700	15,900	76,700	68,900
	<u>Percentages</u>			
Population (5+ years)	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>
Movers Within Dade	31%	34%	27%	37%
Migrants from Outside Dade	22%	16%	23%	25%
Different County in U.S.	15%	10%	16%	12%
Abroad	7%	6%	6%	13%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, PC80-1-C11, Tables 118, 127, 133, 151.

TABLE 7

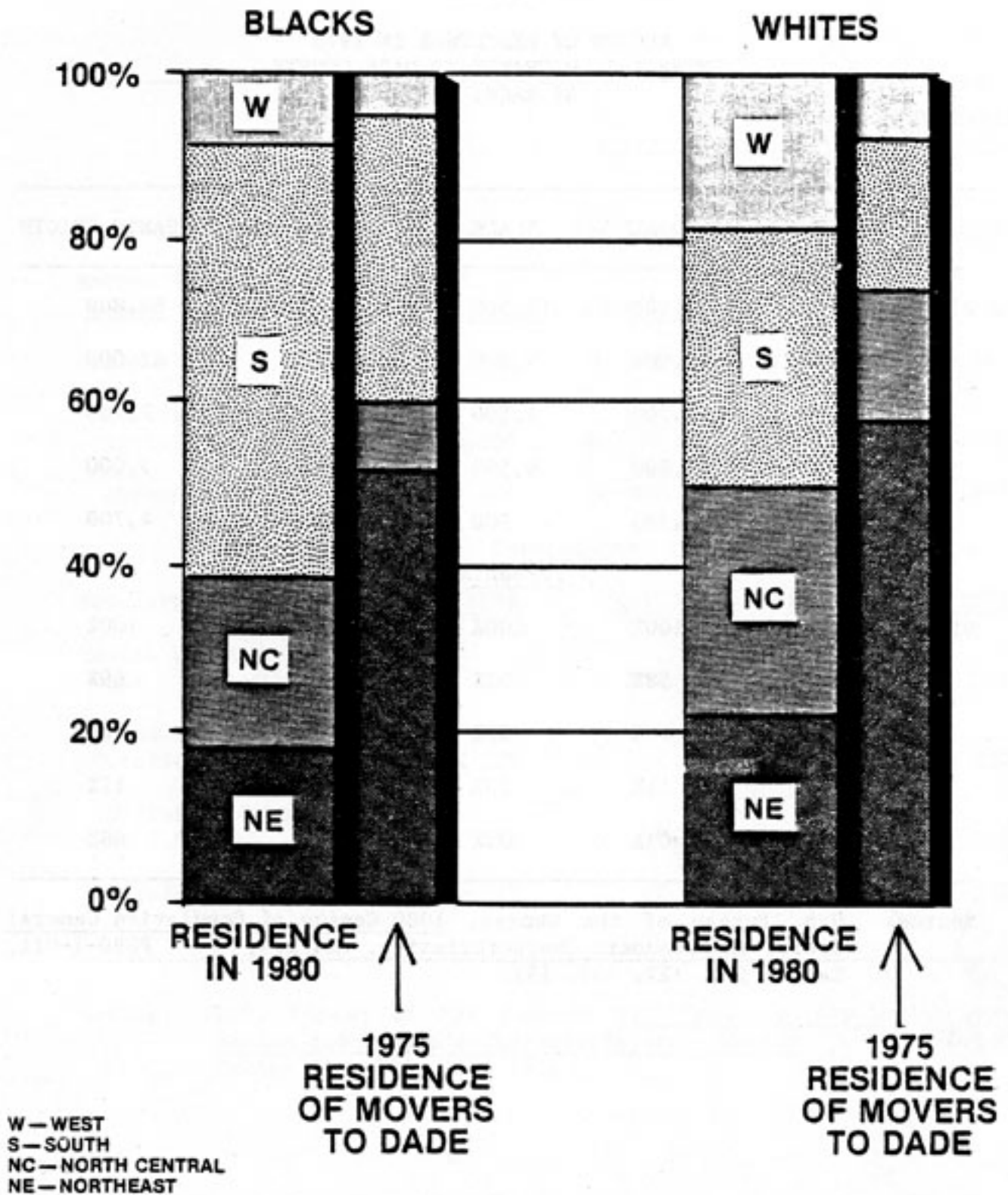
REGION OF RESIDENCE IN 1975
 INTERSTATE MIGRANTS TO DADE COUNTY
 BY RACE, 1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Different State	<u>192,900</u>	<u>18,500</u>	<u>162,500</u>	<u>60,800</u>
NE	111,900	9,600	94,900	42,000
NC	29,700	1,500	26,800	7,100
South	36,900	6,500	28,500	7,000
West	14,300	900	12,300	4,700
	<u>Percentages</u>			
Different State	100%	100%	100%	100%
NE	58%	52%	58%	69%
NC	15%	08%	16%	12%
South	19%	35%	18%	12%
West	07%	05%	08%	08%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, PC80-1-C11, Tables 118, 127, 133, 151.

FIGURE 4

1975 REGION OF RESIDENCE BY RACE
INTERSTATE MIGRANTS TO DADE COUNTY
1980 REGION OF RESIDENCE BY RACE, UNITED STATES



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1980*; and Metro-Dade County Planning Department.

refugees who came after April 1, 1980. The census found no other metropolitan area in the country where more than one-third of the population was born in another country.

From which countries do Dade's Black immigrants come? The census does not specify the country of origin of immigrants, but it does identify the country of birth and the ancestry of the population. These data (see Table 8) show that Dade's Black population in 1980 was diverse in terms of national origin and ancestry. Indeed, the common view of Whites as members of various ethnic groups -- Cubans, Puerto Ricans, East European Jews, French Canadians, etc. -- and Blacks as simply Blacks does not do justice to the varied "roots" of Dade's Black communities.

The data indicate that one in every six Black residents of Dade County was born abroad, and the vast majority of these were from Caribbean countries. Haiti, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and Cuba, for example, accounted for two of every three of Miami's foreign-born Blacks. A similar pattern is reflected in the ancestry part of the table. While the overwhelming majority of Blacks entered "Afro-American" in reporting their ancestry, sizeable groups entered "Haitian," "Jamaican," "Bahamian," and "Cuban" in responding to this question.

Since the 1980 census, a large but unknown number of Black Haitians have entered the Miami area in addition to some 12,000 Black Cuban refugees. Assuming that some 35,000 Haitian refugees took up residence in the Miami area since the census, then some 47,000 foreign born Blacks must be added to the existing foreign born population, resulting in a doubling of this population in the three years following the 1980 census.

The rapidity and the mass of these recent changes is transforming Dade's Black population. Change on this scale may be the source of ethnic conflicts within this population. Certainly, Dade's Black community is a population in transition, and subject to all of the stresses which accompany such change. Such tension may well have contributed to recent outbreaks of civic unrest among Dade's Blacks.

TABLE 8

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND ANCESTRY OF THE
BLACK POPULATION
DADE COUNTY, 1980

<u>Foreign Born</u>	
Total	<u>51,700*</u>
Haiti	18,100
Jamaica	8,400
Bahamas	4,500
Other	17,100
 Ancestry of the Black Population	
<u>Total</u>	<u>281,200</u>
Afro-American	169,200
Haitian	15,900
Jamaican	8,600
English	7,400
American	5,300
Bahamian	4,600
French	4,300
African	2,700
Cuban	2,400
Not Reported	48,500

*Note: The corresponding total from PC80-1-C11 was 44,300.

Source: Metro-Dade Planning Department Tabulation of 1980 Census Microdata Sample B (1 percent), 1983. Note that this is a 1 percent sample and estimates may not equal totals derived from other census samples or complete count data.

3. BLACK RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION

Summary

About 22 percent of Dade's Black population lived in the City of Miami in 1980. This proportion has declined steadily over time. The increasing suburbanization of Dade's Blacks, however, has not resulted in substantial residential desegregation. Black residential patterns were still highly segregated in 1980. Tracts which contained 90 percent of Dade's Blacks contained only 10 percent of Dade's White population. Four of every five Dade County Blacks lived north of the Miami River in 1980 in a steadily expanding area of Black concentration extending from downtown Miami to the Broward County line, generally between Hialeah and I-95; the Black communities in the area south of the River remained largely unchanged. They constituted relatively small Black communities in a large area of suburban growth.

The 1980 census revealed that the proportion of Blacks living in central cities in the United States had declined since 1970.¹ This was a reversal of a long-term trend of increasing Black concentration in the central cities.² In Dade County this "suburbanization" of Blacks was not new; it was a phenomenon of more than 30 years duration (see Table 9). In 1950, 62 percent of Dade's Blacks lived in the City of Miami. By 1980, despite a doubling of the City's Black population, the proportion of Blacks living in the City had been halved. In the thirty-year period, 1950 to 1980, three out of every four new Black residents of Dade County took up residence outside the City limits.

A move to the suburbs for many Americans has meant owning a home, living in a better neighborhood, and a general increase in social and economic status. For Blacks, increased suburbanization is important because of

¹William C. Matney and Dwight L. Johnson, America's Black Population: 1970-1982 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1983), pp. 4 and 5.

²Robert W. Lake, The New Suburbanites: Race and Housing in the Suburbs (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Center for Urban Policy Research, 1981), pp. 21 and 22.

TABLE 9
BLACK POPULATION GROWTH IN
MIAMI AND DADE COUNTY, 1950 - 1980

YEAR	MIAMI	DADE COUNTY	MIAMI/DADE
1950	40,000	65,000	62%
1960	65,000	137,000	48%
1970	76,000	190,000	40%
1980	87,000	280,000	31%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports.

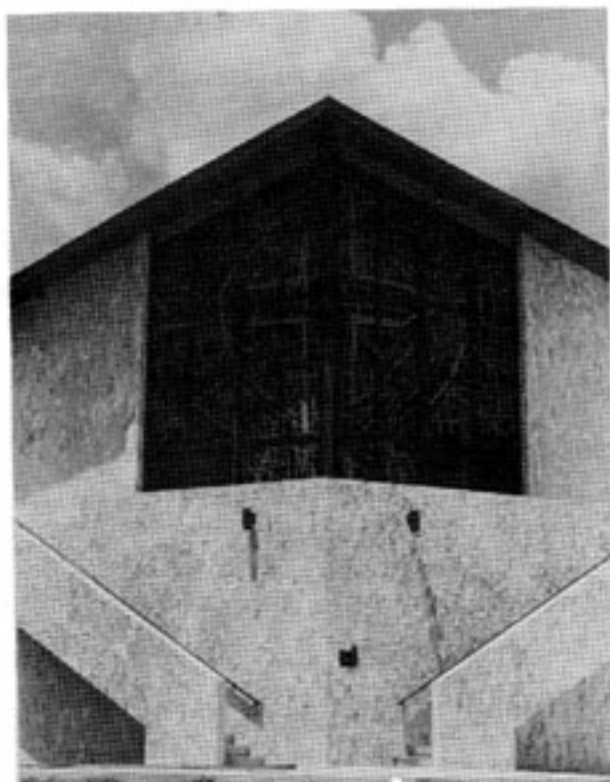
the implied improvement in living conditions, freedom of movement, open housing, improved access to better schools, and a wider range of job opportunities.

However, in the Miami area, the central city - suburban dichotomy is not particularly useful in explaining the social and economic implications of Black residential movement. Neither the City nor its suburbs are homogeneous entities. The City of Miami is not a typical poor central city surrounded by a white noose. The City does contain some of the most distressed areas in the County, but equally distressed neighborhoods are found throughout the County in rural areas such as Homestead and Florida City and in suburban areas such as Perrine and South Miami. Areas of distress are also found in Miami Beach and Hialeah.

Areas of distress in Dade County do not respect city boundaries. the Black Grove area, for example, straddles the boundary between Miami and Coral Gables. The Liberty City area is partly in Miami and partly in unincorporated Dade. Thus, not many conclusions about the residential patterns of Blacks and Whites in the Miami area can be drawn from an analysis of central city/suburban population shifts.

Census tracts offer a much finer grain for analyzing social and economic change. In the Miami metropolitan area there were 235 census tracts in 1980. About 20 percent of these (46 tracts) were more than 50 percent Black -- a level of concentration more than twice the County average. About two-thirds (155 tracts) were less than 10 percent Black. That left only 15 percent of the total (34 tracts) which might be characterized as "racially balanced" (i.e. more than 10 percent and less than 30 percent Black).

Religion has traditionally been an integral part of the Black community, and the churches are symbols of pride.



The pattern of racial segregation was not much different in 1970. Then, there were fewer Black tracts (14 percent), relatively more White tracts (78 percent), and only 8 percent which could be classified as racially balanced.

In summary, 1970 and 1980 tract statistics indicate the following:

- o Black tracts (i.e. tracts with 50 percent or more Black population) increased (up from 14 percent in 1970 to 20 percent in 1980);
- o White tracts (i.e. tracts with less than 10 percent Black population) declined (from 78 percent in 1970 to 66 percent in 1980);
- o Racially balanced tracts (i.e. tracts with between 10 and 50 percent Black population) almost doubled (from 8 to 15 percent), but still accounted for only a modest proportion of the County.

Use of the census tract data facilitates an overview of shifts in Black residential patterns in Dade. The degree of concentration and the broad dimensions of Black concentration are apparent. In some areas, however, even the detailed tract statistics obscure the actual degree of concentration. For example, census tract 83.01 was reported to be 68 percent Black in 1980. The vast majority (98 percent) of Blacks in this tract lived in the western half of the tract, in the Richmond Heights area, which was 96 percent Black. The balance of the tract was only 5 percent Black. Similar patterns were found in other areas of the County. In general, however, the tract-level summaries provide a clear picture of the dimensions of racial segregation in Dade County.

One way of indicating the extent of segregation in a community is to develop a "segregation curve." This is a graphic way of indicating the extent of residential segregation and facilitates comparisons between

groups.¹ Figure 5 presents segregation curves for the Miami metropolitan area for Blacks and Hispanics by tract for 1980. The curves show that both Blacks and Hispanics lived in a segregated pattern of census tracts in 1980. Blacks were more segregated than Hispanics in Dade County, despite their significantly longer residence in Dade County.

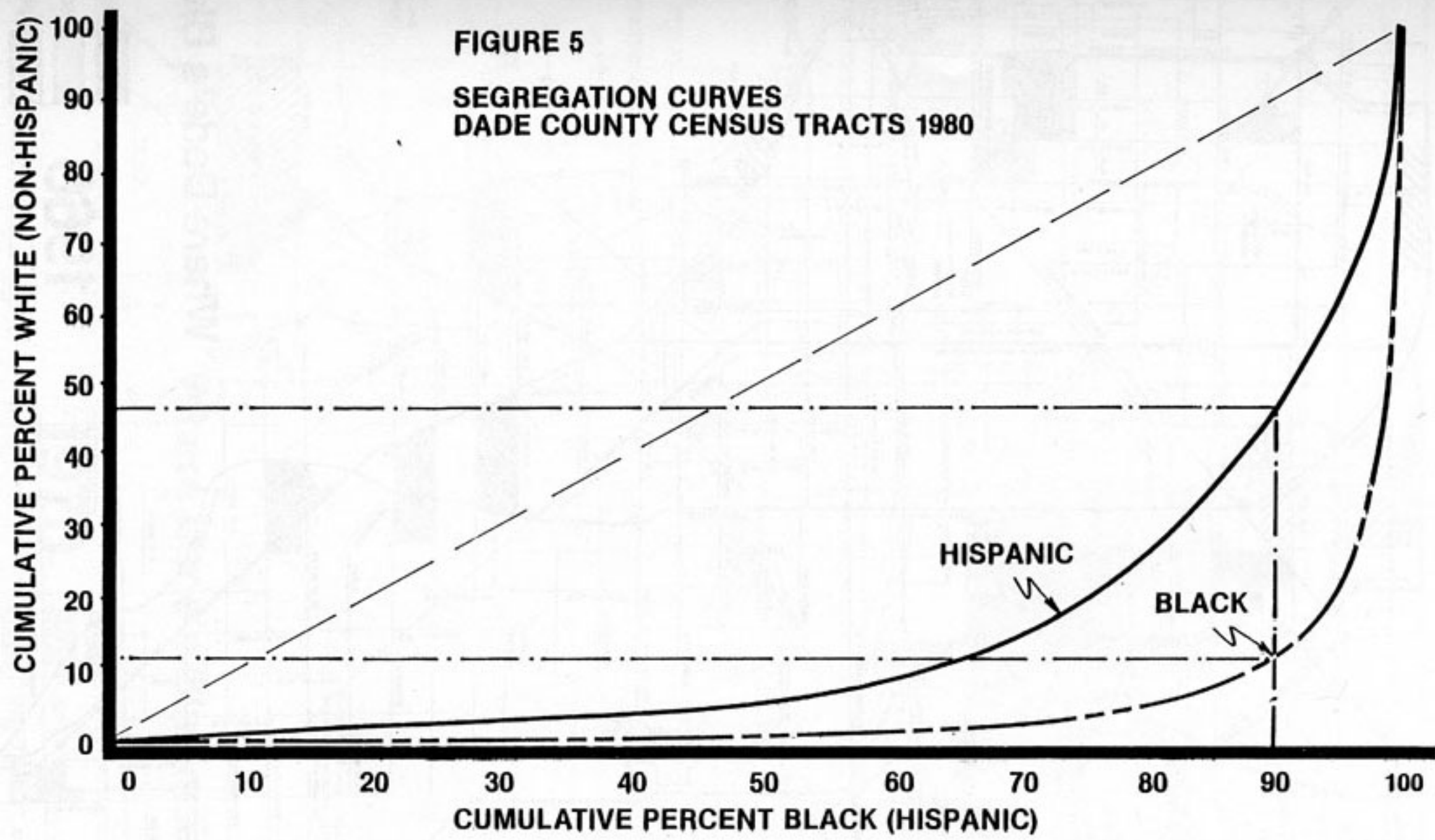
As an illustration of the degree of segregation, look at the horizontal axis "Cumulative Percent Black (Hispanic)," and note the 90 percent mark. At this point a vertical line has been drawn to show the percentage of Whites and non-Hispanics residing in tracts that contained 90 percent of the Blacks and Hispanics in Dade County. Tracts which contained 90 percent of the Blacks in Dade County contained just over 10 percent of the Whites. Tracts which contained 90 percent of the Hispanics in Dade, contained close to 50 percent of Dade's non-Hispanics.

Figures 6, 7, and 8 show Black residential patterns by census tract for 1960, 1970, and 1980, respectively. While there were some obvious changes in the patterns, the overall picture remained largely unchanged. Blacks continued to live in highly segregated neighborhoods.

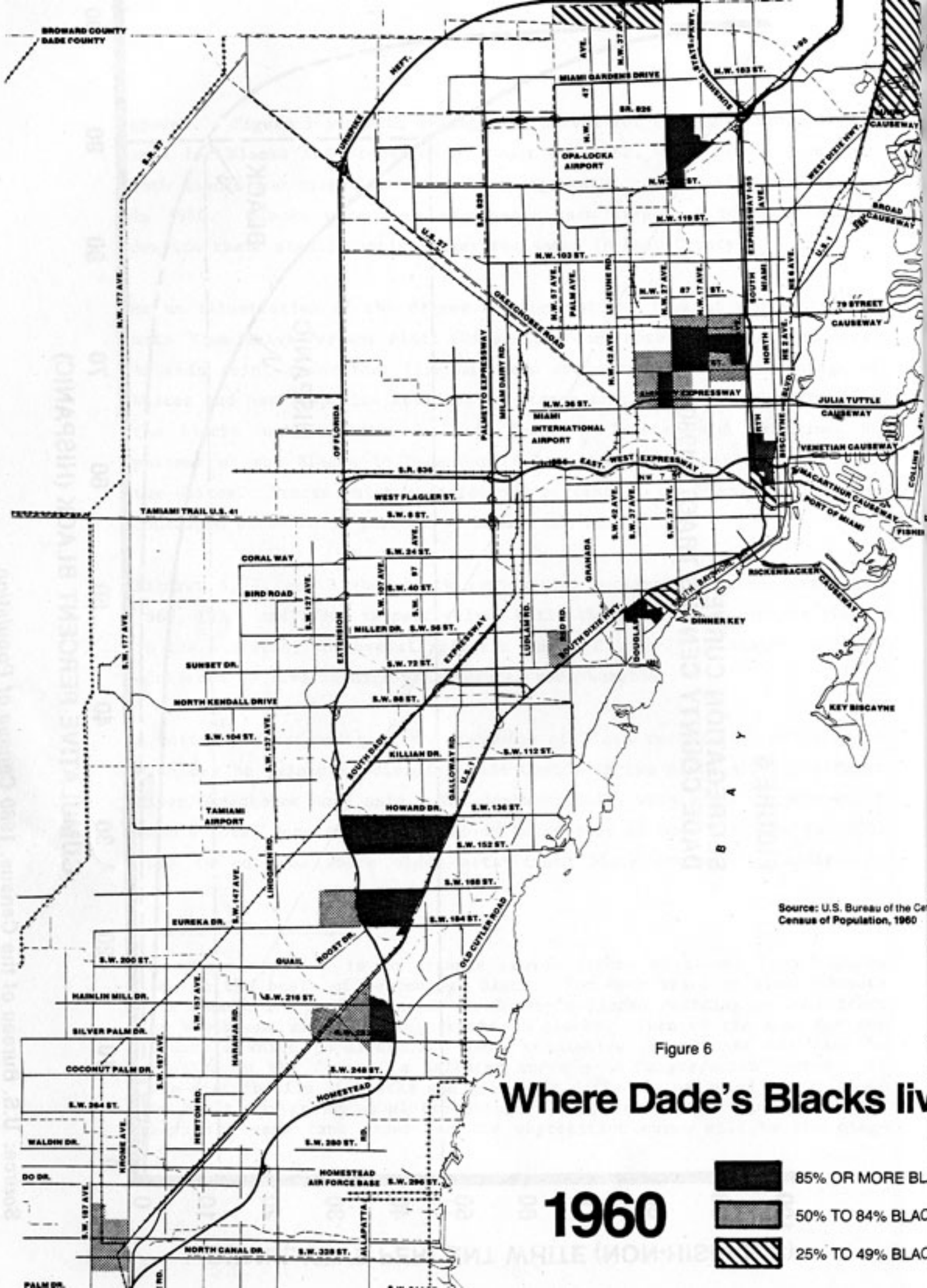
A better understanding of the dynamics of Black residential mobility in Dade can be gained by dividing Dade County in two parts along the Miami River/Okeechobee Road axis. The northern half, with about 50 percent of Dade's total population, had almost 80 percent of Dade's Blacks in 1980. This is an area where older established Black communities apparently

¹ A common approach is to arrange census tracts or blocks from high to low on the basis of percentage Black. For each tract or block compute the cumulative percentage of the County's Blacks residing in that tract or block and all preceding tracts or blocks. Then do the same for the County's White population. These cumulative percentages may then be plotted in the form of a balanced curve -- a "segregation" curve. If the distribution of Blacks and Whites is perfectly balanced (every tract or block having an equal percentage Black), every tract or block will have the same rank order and the segregation curve will be the diagonal.

FIGURE 5
SEGREGATION CURVES
DADE COUNTY CENSUS TRACTS 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population.



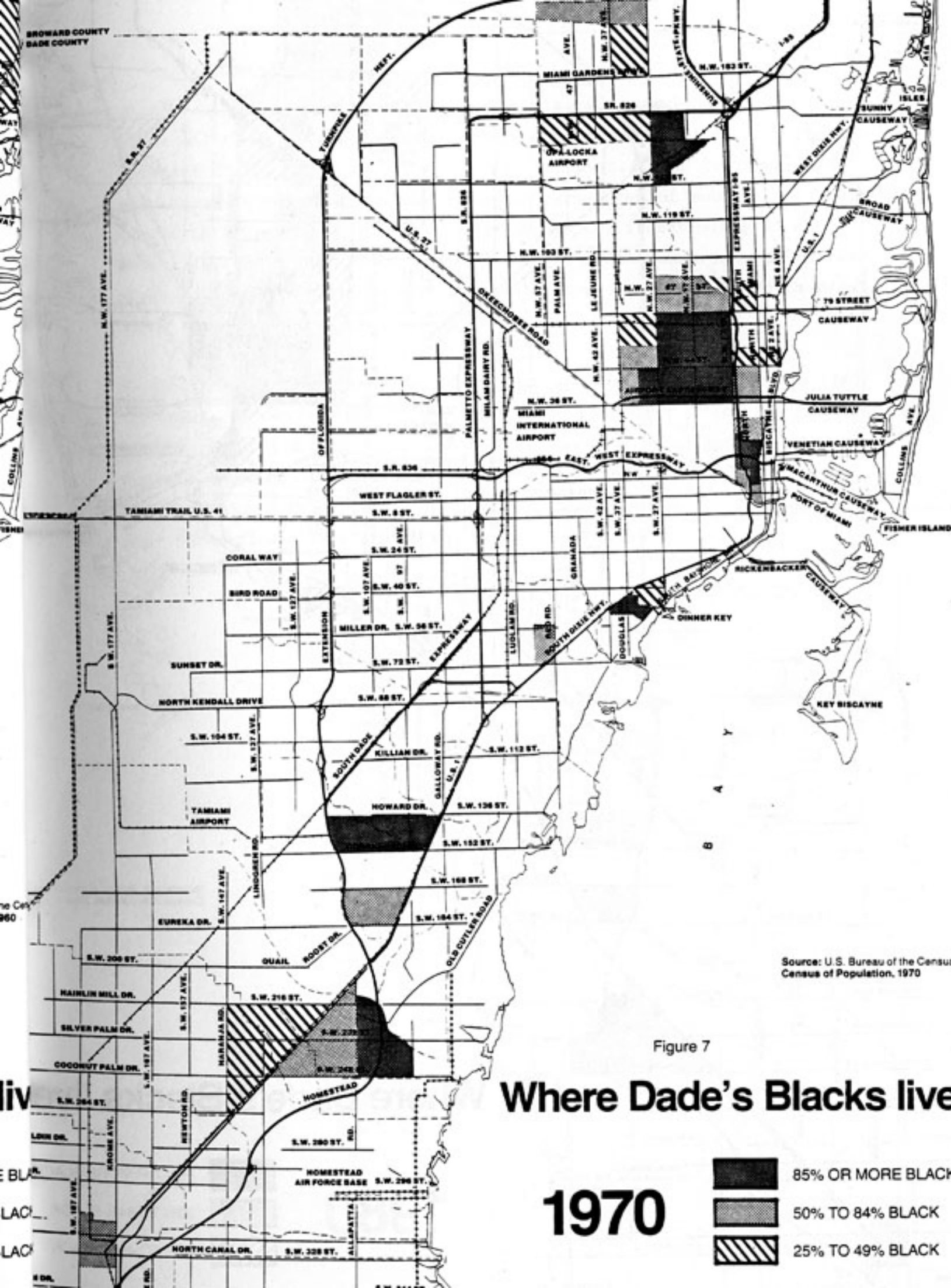
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1960

Figure 6

Where Dade's Blacks live

1960

- 85% OR MORE BLACK
- 50% TO 84% BLACK
- 25% TO 49% BLACK



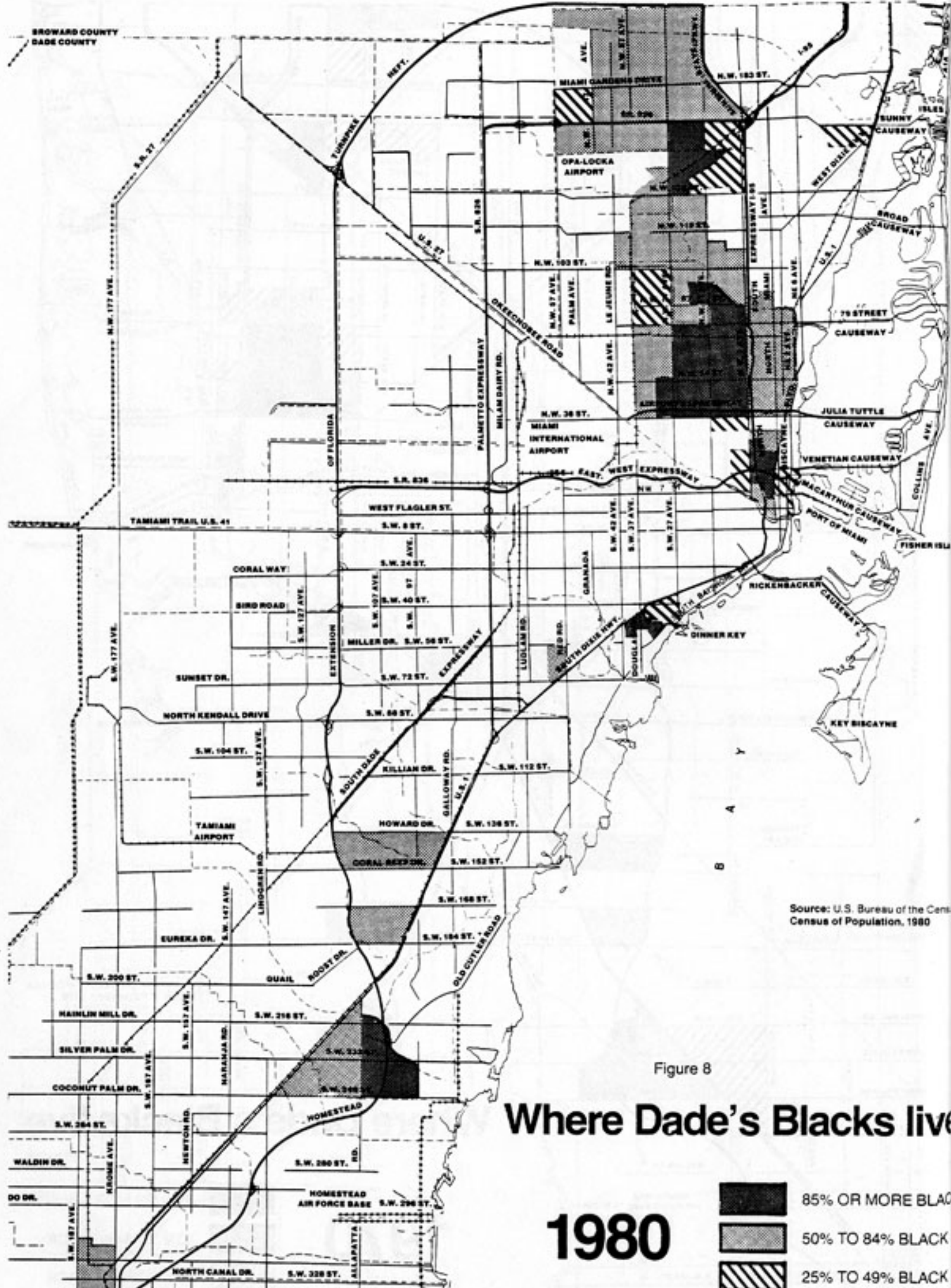
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970

Figure 7

Where Dade's Blacks live

1970

- 85% OR MORE BLACK
- 50% TO 84% BLACK
- 25% TO 49% BLACK



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Census of Population, 1980

Figure 8

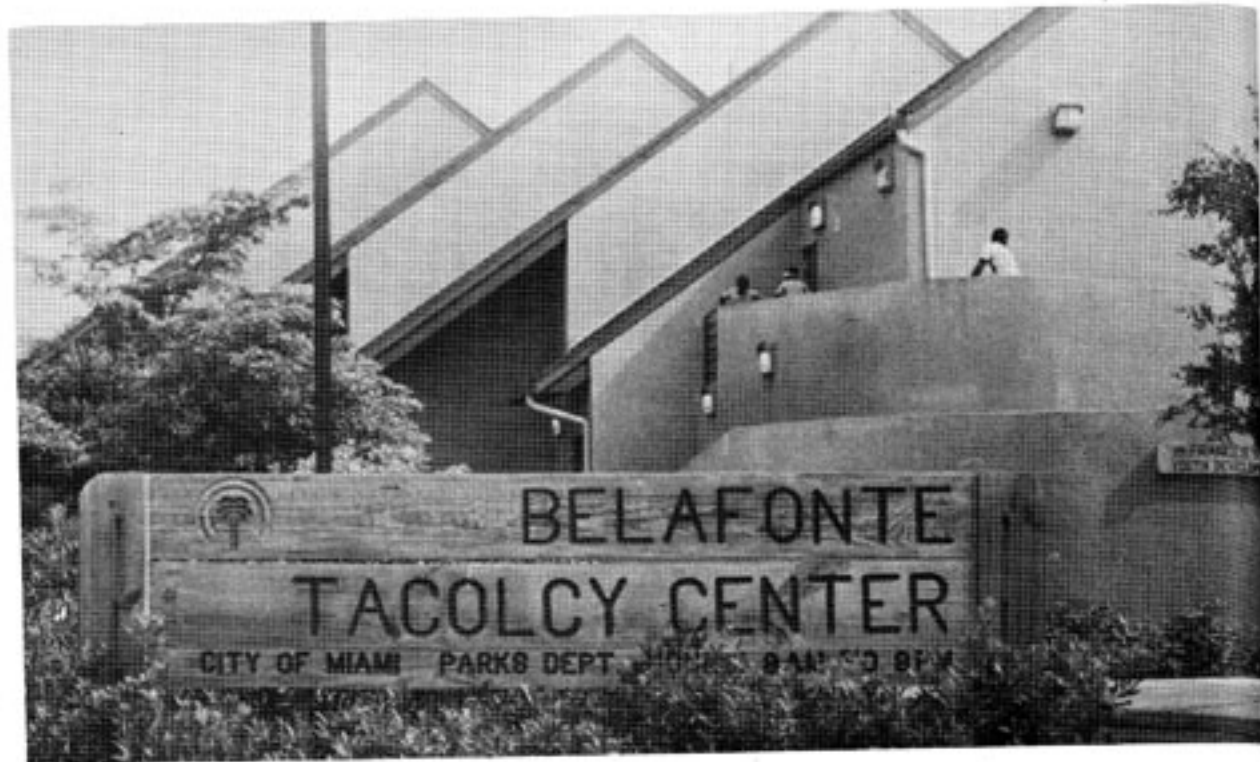
Where Dade's Blacks live

1980

- 85% OR MORE BLACK
- 50% TO 84% BLACK
- 25% TO 49% BLACK

overflowed and merged to form a single area, sprawling from downtown Miami all the way to the County line. What were separate Black areas in 1960 and 1970 (Opa-locka, Liberty City/Brownsville, and Overtown) gradually merged over time and now form one large area of substantial Black concentration. There remained only two small, freestanding pockets of Blacks in the northern half of the County -- the Seminola area in Hialeah (less than 1,000 persons) and the Washington Park area in North Miami (less than 1,500 persons).

South of the river, where some 20 percent of Dade's Blacks lived in 1980, the patterns were quite different. Here the older Black communities dotted along the FEC railroad/U.S. 1 corridor remained as discrete communities with little or no movement into adjoining neighborhoods. For the most part, these were old Black farming communities that sprang up near FEC railroad stations in the early part of the century.



The Belafonte Tacolcy Center



The Belafonte Tacolcy Center is a multi-service facility. Recreation, educational training, economic development and childcare are some of the services that are offered at the center.

The Belafonte Tacolcy Center has plenty of space for recreational activities and community meetings.

4. BLACKS ARE YOUNGER

Summary

Blacks in Dade are younger than Whites by any measure. In terms of median age, for example, the difference was almost 14 years in 1980 -- 24.6 years for Blacks versus 38.3 years for Whites. The main reason for this sizeable difference is the older age profile of the White population. The median age of the White population in Dade was 6 years older than the median age of Whites nationwide in 1980. However, there is evidence that the White population will become more youthful in the 1980s. The largest gains for Whites in the 1970s were in the young-adult age groups (25 to 34 years), whereas increases in the groups aged 35 to 54 years were lower than average. The refugee influx of 1980 boosted the ranks of young working-age population, both Black and White. Assuming that there will be no sudden influx of elderly Whites, the normal aging process would result in a more youthful White population. At the same time, the median age of Blacks in Dade will probably increase, because of the slower rate of growth of Blacks under 15 years of age. Thus, the current age differences in the two populations should begin to diminish.

On average, Dade's Black population was younger than the White population (see Table 10). Nationwide, the median age of Whites has hovered close to the 30 year mark in the last three decennial censuses. This was six and a half years older than the Black median. In Dade, the Black/White age gap (13.6 years) was double the national average. The reason for the difference was the older White population.

In 1980, more than 50 percent of Dade's Black population was under 25 years of age (see Table 11). For Whites the ratio was less than 33 percent. The same patterns prevailed in 1970 when 56 percent of Dade's Blacks and 37 percent of Dade's Whites were in the under-25 age group. Similar differences were reported in the 1960 and the 1950 censuses.

Looking at the other end of the age spectrum, 12 percent of Dade's Black population was over 55 years; for Whites the percentage was 2.5 times higher -- 30 percent. Again, similar patterns existed in 1970, 1960, and 1950. Blacks in Dade, however measured, were younger than the Whites.

TABLE 10
 MEDIAN AGE BY RACE
 UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY, 1960-1980

	UNITED STATES			DADE COUNTY		
	BLACK	WHITE	DIFFERENCE	BLACK	WHITE	DIFFERENCE
1980	24.9	32.3	-6.4	24.6	38.3	-13.7
1970	22.4	28.9	-6.5	21.4	37.0	-15.6
1960	23.5	30.3	-6.8	23.5	35.0	-11.5

Source: United States data from U.S. Bureau of the Census Statistical Abstract of the United States 1982-83 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), Tab 628.

Dade County data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports for 1980, 1970 and 1960.

TABLE 11

POPULATION BY AGE AND RACE
DADE COUNTY 1970 AND 1980

AGE	BLACKS		WHITES	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
		<u>1970</u>		
Less than 15	70,945	37.4%	234,048	21.8%
15-24	34,569	18.2	156,745	14.6
25-34	25,621	13.5	120,236	11.2
35-44	22,316	11.8	133,251	12.4
45-54	16,584	8.7	141,191	13.2
55-64	11,329	6.0	122,591	11.5
65+	<u>8,302</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>163,600</u>	<u>15.3</u>
	189,666	100.0	1,071,622	100.0
		<u>1980</u>		
Less than 15	84,909	30.3%	205,749	16.3%
15-24	57,609	20.5	196,026	15.5
25-34	47,965	17.1	178,949	14.2
35-44	33,146	11.8	148,330	11.8
45-54	24,509	8.8	152,838	12.1
55-64	17,053	6.1	147,903	11.7
65+	<u>15,243</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>232,480</u>	<u>18.4</u>
Total	280,434	100.0	1,262,275	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General population Characteristics, Florida, and 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Florida

The differences in the 1980 age profiles of Dade's Blacks and Whites are strikingly illustrated in Figure 9 which presents a population pyramid for each population. Each bar of the pyramid represents a five-year age group. Males are to the left of the vertical axis and females to the right. The length of the bars represents the size of each group as a percentage of the total population so that the differences in the proportional size of the various age-sex-race groups is shown. The Black pyramid has a very broad base and narrows rapidly from the teenage years on. This pattern shows a large proportion of young people, relatively few elderly, and a low median age. This is a "young" population. The White pyramid has a relatively narrow base, and a mid-section of larger proportion. It does not begin to converge toward the vertex until after age 70! This illustrates a small proportion of children, a very high proportion of elderly, and a relatively high median age. This is an "old" population.

The shapes of the pyramids offer clues to the future age profile of the Dade population. Assuming that there will be no dramatic changes in the profile due to migration, the general shape of Dade's 1990 age-sex profile can be discerned in the 1980 pyramid.

Note that the four bars at the base of the Black pyramid are practically identical in size, suggesting a stabilizing and perhaps even a decline of the Black population under 20 years. The Black cohorts age 20 years and over in 1990 should constitute a larger share of the Black population. The four bottom bars of the White pyramid suggest a decline in the White population under 20. The bulge in the White pyramid for the age group 20 through 34 years suggests growth in the White adult population in the years ahead as these cohorts move on into middle age. Note that there were relatively few middle-age Whites. The White cohorts from 35 to 49 years were smaller, suggesting a future relative decline in the White population 50 years old and over.

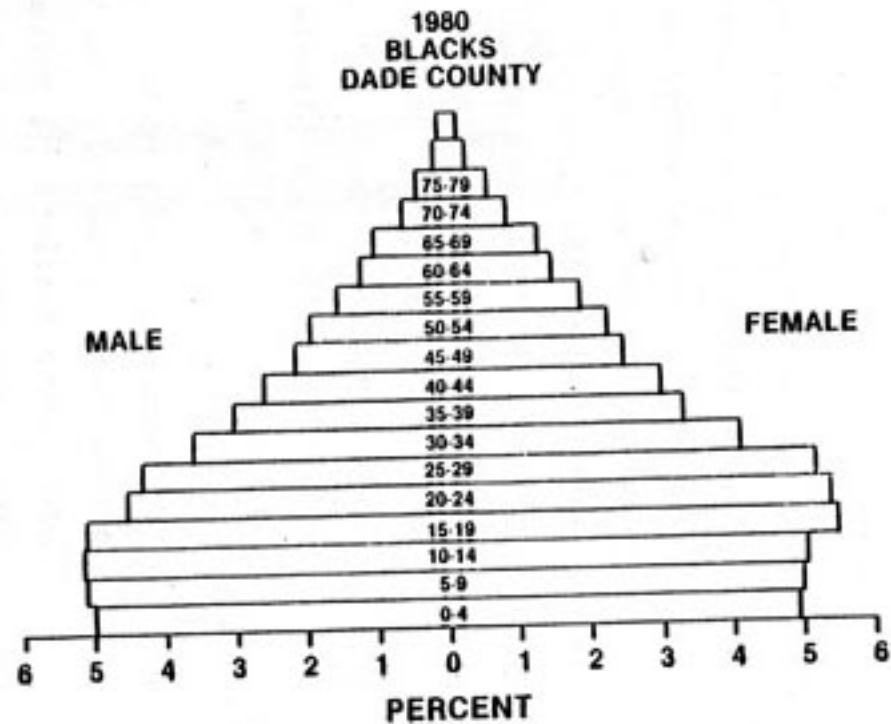
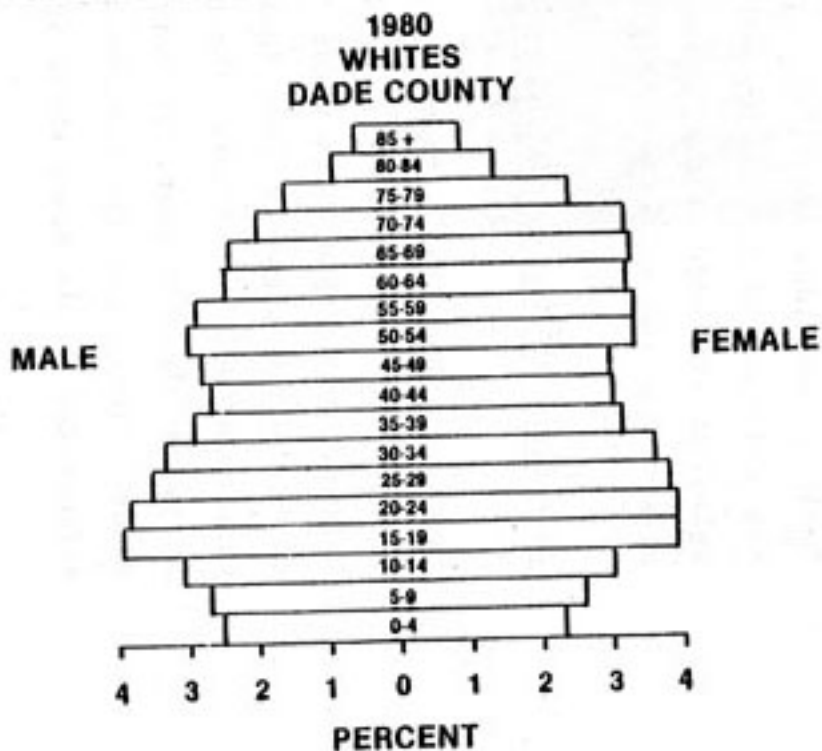
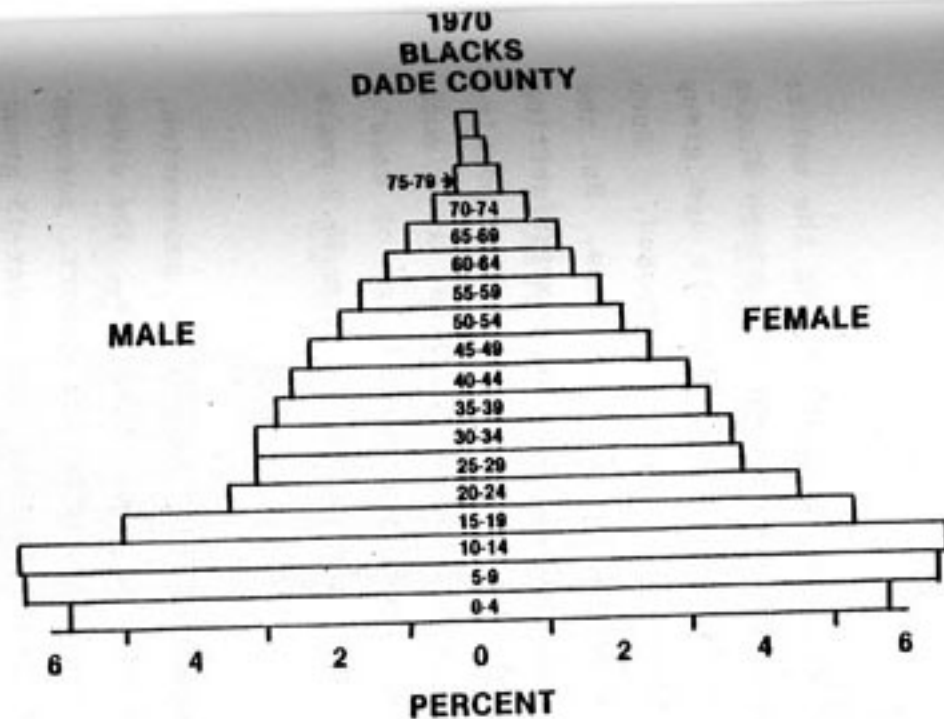
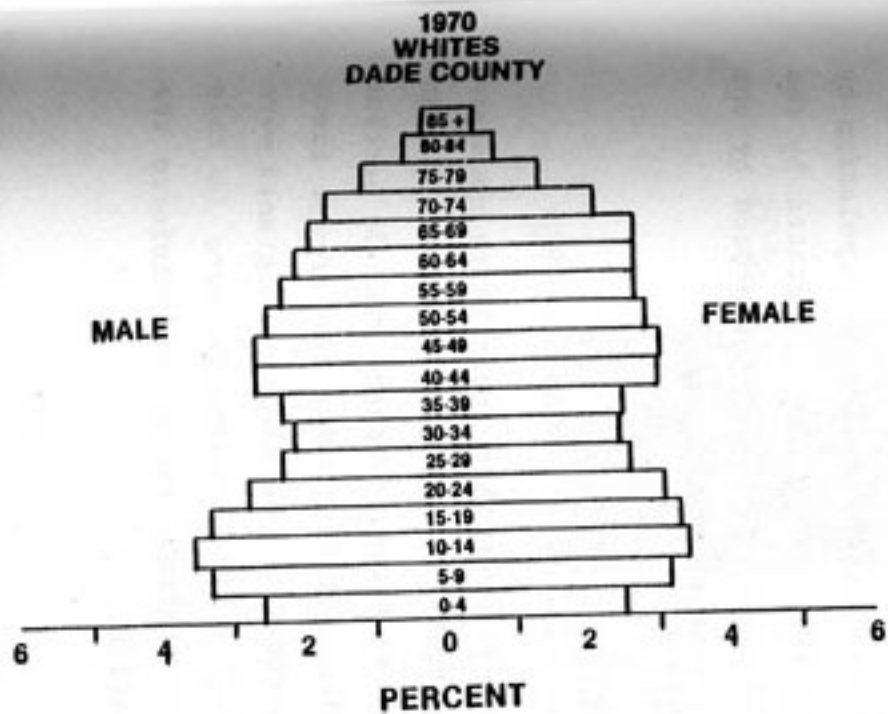


Figure 10 summarizes the age profile changes by highlighting the shifts that occurred in four age groups between 1970 and 1980. For both Blacks and Whites the percentage of the population in the under-15 age group declined. The percentage in the 65-and-over group increased. Such shifts suggest the "graying" of Dade's population of both races. But the focus on the very young and the very old tends to obscure some offsetting trends in the population age 16 to 64 years -- the working age population. In this group those under 35 years of age increased at a much faster rate than those over 35. And, thus, the median age of Dade's population shifted by only six months over the decade -- from 34.2 years in 1970 to 34.8 in 1980.

The young adult group includes the members of the "baby-boom" generation, persons born in the 1950s who by 1980 were in their twenties. The older adult group includes the members of the Depression Era cohort, persons born in the 1930s who by 1980 were in their forties. The under-15 group includes members of the "baby-bust" cohort -- persons born in the 1970s, an era when fertility rates resumed their long term decline in the United States.

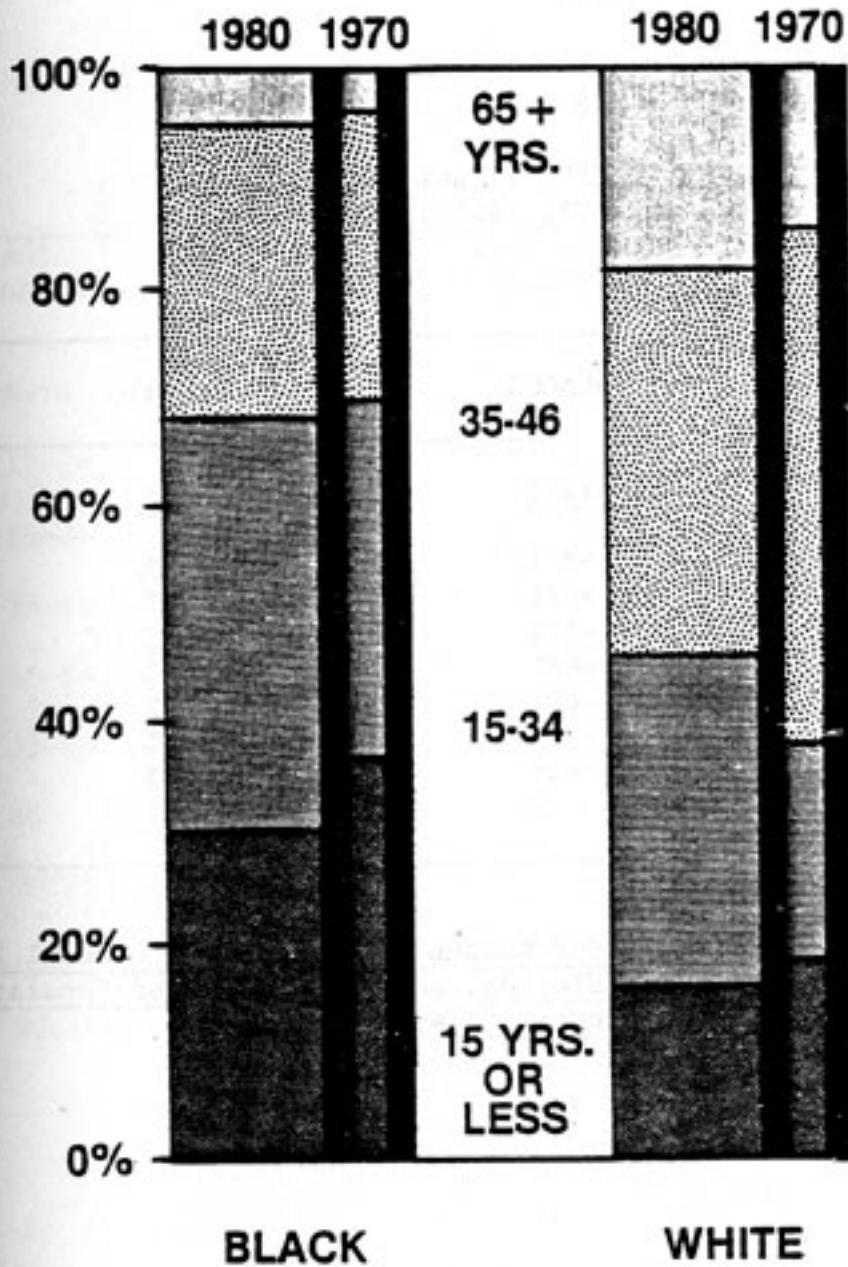
Table 12 provides additional age detail on the shifts in population by age and race in the 1970s. These shifts were largely dictated by the aging of the population in the 1970s, but were also influenced by the ages of in- and out-migrants in the course of the decade.

Were Black In-Migrants Also Younger?

Black migrants to the Miami area were younger than their White counterparts. Some 44 percent of Black migrants to Miami in the 1975 - 1980 period, for example, were under 25 years of age, compared with 34 percent of the White migrants (see Table 13). In the older age groups there were relatively few Blacks. About 9 percent of the Black in-migrants were 55 years old and over, 21 percent of White in-migrants were in this group. Thus, the age patterns of in-migrants tended to reinforce the differences in the Black/White age profile.

FIGURE 10

PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE
DADE COUNTY, 1970 and 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1970 and 1980.*

FIGURE 12
 PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE
 DADE COUNTY, 1970 and 1980

TABLE 12
POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE AND RACE
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

AGE	BLACKS	WHITES
	<u>+48%</u>	<u>+18%</u>
Less than 15	+20%	-13%
15-24	+67%	+24%
25-34	+87%	+48%
35-44	+48%	+10%
45-54	+48%	+ 8%
55-64	+50%	+20%
65+	+84%	+41%

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Florida, and 1970 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, Florida

TABLE 13

IN-MIGRANTS TO DADE/MONROE, 1975 - 1980
BY AGE AND RACE, 1980

AGE GROUP	BLACKS	CUMULATIVE PERCENT	WHITES	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
5-14	8,100	19.7	41,600	14.2
15-24	9,800	43.8	57,200	33.7
25-34	11,500	72.0	68,000	57.0
35-44	5,000	84.3	37,800	69.9
45-54	2,800	91.3	27,200	79.2
55-64	1,900	96.0	24,200	87.5
65+	<u>1,600</u>	100.0	<u>36,700</u>	100.0
TOTAL	40,800		292,800	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Public Use Microdata Sample A (5 percent), Florida, 1983, Metro-Dade Planning Department tabulations.

These differences may have diminished in the early 1980s with the influx of refugees into Dade County. Cuban and Haitian entrant reports from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service show a population with a preponderance of young adults. There were few elderly and few children. A relatively high proportion of the refugee population was Black (perhaps 33 percent).

Thus, the 1980s should see an increase in the share of the Black and the White population in the peak earning years. There are other favorable implications for the eighties; the Black/White age difference should begin to narrow. One would also expect to find increased rates of family formation and, perhaps, a continued increase in births. The teenage population is likely to continue to decline, with perhaps corresponding decreases in crime rates, since studies show that young people are more likely to be law breakers.

Appendix IV affords an overview of the geographic distribution of young and elderly Blacks in Dade County.

Miami Dorsey Skill Center, formerly a senior high school, and later a junior high school, is still used as an educational facility. Students enrolled at the skill center learn trades ranging from auto mechanics to tailoring.



Miami Dorsey Skill Center



Students at Dorsey Skill Center get hands-on experience in the auto mechanics course.



5. EDUCATION

Summary

Blacks made dramatic progress in education in Dade County in the 1970s. However measured, the progress was remarkable:

- * median years of schooling was up from 9.5 to 11.9 years;
- * percent high school graduates was up from 28 to 50 percent;
- * percent with one or more years of college more than doubled from 9 to 20 percent; and
- * percent of the population age 25 to 34 years enrolled in school doubled from 5 to 10 percent.

More importantly, Blacks were not just riding the rising tide of improving educational attainment. They made giant strides to narrow the disparities between Blacks and Whites. And while Black educational attainment still lags in most areas, continued improvement at this rate would virtually eliminate the remaining educational disparities in the 1980s.

Educational Attainment Advances

Improvement in educational attainment was the Black success story of the 1970s. Blacks in Dade, like Blacks nationwide, made dramatic progress between 1970 and 1980.

In 1980, the median level of schooling completed by Black adults (25 years or over) was 11.9 years, lagging only a half year behind the median for the total population, 12.5 years (see Table 14). Ten years prior, the 1970 census reported that the median educational attainment of Blacks in Dade was 9.5 years. This was a lag of 2.5 years behind the median for the total population (12.0 years). Thus, Blacks raised their level of schooling substantially over the decade. They also made significant strides toward closing the gap between Black and White educational attainment.

The Black median educational attainment level of 11.9 years in 1980, implies that close to 50 percent of Dade's Black adults had completed the twelfth grade (see Table 15). The census confirmed this. It found that

TABLE 14

MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR POPULATION 25+ YEARS
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
1980	12.5	11.9	12.1
1970	12.0	9.5	10.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 15

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
BY SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN FOR POPULATION 25+ YEARS
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL		BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1980	65.7%	62.7%	47.9%	50.5%	56.0%	51.5%
1970	52.5%	51.5%	26.7%	29.8%	47.5%	41.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1970 and 1980.

Education is viewed as the key to success in the Black community. Booker T. Washington, Dade's first Black high school opened its doors for students in 1927. Currently, it is a junior high school.



Booker T. Washington Community School

The sharp rise in educational attainment was due in part to the replacement of older, less educated age groups with younger, more educated groups. With the younger groups in the disparity in Black and White educational attainment appeared to be diminishing rapidly.

Still Many Black High School Dropouts

These encouraging statistics should not obscure the fact that large numbers of Blacks continued to fail to complete high school. The 1980 census reported that 21 percent of the adult Black population (25,000 persons) had failed to complete high school (i.e. completed only one to three years of high school). This was only a modest improvement from the 1970 level of 25 percent and was still substantially higher than the 12 percent dropout rate reported for Whites (see Table 16).

These dropouts were not all in the older age groups -- dropouts of bygone days. The 1980 census reported that one of four persons in Dade County between the ages of 18 and 24 -- about 47,000 persons -- were not high school graduates. The census did not report the racial composition of this group but Blacks undoubtedly constituted a large proportion.

Another measure of the failure of high schools to retain students is the percentage of the population aged 16 to 17 years enrolled in school. Enrollment rates for the younger population (15 and under) are typically close to 100 percent, but at age 16 the percentages enrolled begin to fall off (see Table 17). In 1980, 82 percent of the Black population, 87 percent of the White population, and 86 percent of the Hispanic population aged 16 to 17 years was enrolled in school in Dade County. These levels were virtually unchanged from the levels reported in 1970.

There are many reasons why young people withdraw from high school, and the inadequacies of the educational system are not the only factors. Economic necessity cannot be ignored. Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated that a higher level of educational attainment, and particularly

TABLE 16

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, POPULATION 25+ YEARS
 DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
	<u>1980</u>		
Population (25+ Years)	<u>1,048,600</u>	<u>138,400</u>	<u>370,800</u>
Elementary			
0-4 Years	55,200	13,200	30,600
5-8 Years	189,079	27,500	104,600
High School			
1-3 Years	133,200	29,400	37,200
4 Years	319,100	37,800	95,300
College			
1-3 Years	176,100	19,000	46,800
4+ Years	175,800	11,500	50,400
	<u>1970</u>		
Population (25+ Years)	769,500	84,500	176,600
Elementary			
0-4 Years	32,700	14,000	11,100
5-8 Years	185,000	25,500	62,800
High School			
1-3 Years	133,500	21,000	19,900
4 Years	226,900	16,700	43,500
College			
1-3 Years	89,700	3,800	17,100
4+ Years	83,000	3,600	17,200

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1970 and 1980

TABLE 17

PERCENT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE,
RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, DADE COUNTY 1970-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
	<u>1980</u>		
7-13 Years	97.9%	97.1%	97.6%
14-15 Years	97.1		
16-17 Years	85.3	82.2	85.9
18-19 Years	54.9	42.8	60.3
20-21 Years	35.4	21.7	38.9
22-24 Years	22.0	16.5	25.3
25-34 Years	10.2	10.1	10.4
	<u>1970</u>		
7-13 Years	97.6	96.4	96.8
14-15 Years	95.2	92.1	94.7
16-17 Years	88.6	82.9	87.1
18-19 Years	61.3	48.3	66.7
20-21 Years	31.5	15.5	31.5
22-24 Years	15.1	8.3	14.1
25-34 Years	6.0	4.6	4.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1980 and 1970.

Florida Memorial College, a Baptist-funded predominately Black institution was founded in 1879 and moved from St. Augustine to its present Miami location in 1968.



Florida Memorial College's Susie C. Holly Religious Center.

Florida Memorial College's library and administration building.



the possession of a high school diploma, enhances future earning prospects. Increasingly today, the lack of a high school diploma is a major disadvantage in the competition for many jobs.

More Blacks in College

The linkage between educational attainment and future earnings suggests a brighter economic future for Blacks in Dade County. Black educational attainment was up. Nowhere was the improvement more evident than in the post-secondary rolls. In 1980, 20 percent of Dade's adult Black population had completed one or more years of college. Again, this was lower than the comparable rate for the entire population (34 percent), but it was striking improvement over the 9 percent level reported in 1970. The rise in Black college enrollment is reflected in the school enrollment rates of the population age 20 years and over (see Table 17). About 22 percent of Dade's Blacks aged 20 to 21 years were enrolled; 17 percent of the 22 to 24 year olds were enrolled; and 10 percent of the 25 to 34 year olds. The corresponding 1970 figures were much lower; 16 percent, 8 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. Note that the differences between the Black and the total enrollment figures narrowed in the older age groups. For the 25-to-34 year old group, for example, there was virtually no difference in the enrollment rate of Blacks (10.1 percent) and the enrollment rate of the total population (10.2 percent).

Table 18 shows the number of persons (age three years and over) enrolled in college in 1980 and the comparable figures for 1970. The number and the percentage of the total population enrolled in college doubled over the decade. For Blacks and Hispanics, however, college enrollment quadrupled in the 1970s. For Blacks, the increase was from 3,500 in 1970 to 14,000 in 1980. More importantly, Black college students as a percentage of all college students increased from 9 percent in 1970 to 15 percent in 1980. The proportion of Blacks enrolled began to approach the Black share of Dade's total population.

TABLE 18

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY TYPE OF SCHOOL
AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
<u>1980</u>			
Persons (3+ Yrs) Enrolled	441,100	95,400	152,200
Nursery and Kindergarten	39,500	11,700	12,500
Elementary	178,800	47,400	64,100
High School	97,300	22,300	39,700
College	95,500	14,000	35,900
Enrolled Persons (35+ Yrs)	20,700	2,900	7,900
<u>1970</u>			
Persons (3+ Yrs) Enrolled	329,300	65,000	80,900
Nursery and Kindergarten	27,200	5,700	6,200
Elementary	183,000	41,100	48,700
High School	79,900	14,800	18,600
College	39,200	3,500	7,400
Enrolled Persons (35+ Yrs)	6,600	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1970 and 1980.

6. EMPLOYMENT

Summary

The economic condition of Blacks in Dade County improved in the decade of the 1970s. Black labor force growth outpaced the growth of the Black population. This rapid growth (68 percent) was fueled by an increase in workers of both sexes, but the labor force participation rate of Black women increased to a high 60 percent while the rate for Black men declined to 74 percent. By 1980, there were as many Black women employed in Dade County as there were Black men.

Black unemployment rates remained higher than White unemployment rates. There were relatively more Blacks unemployed in 1980 than ten years prior. Black teenagers had particularly high unemployment rates (20 percent and higher).

It was in the faster growing white-collar occupational groups that Blacks made most inroads during the 1970s.

Blacks posted lower than average rates of growth in several blue-collar occupations in which they have historically been concentrated. In service occupations, the largest source of jobs for Blacks and especially Black women, there were relatively fewer Black workers in 1980 than there were in 1970. This occupational group remained, however, as the single largest source of jobs for Blacks in Dade in 1980.

Thus, there is evidence that Black occupational employment patterns are slowly moving toward the occupational employment patterns of the total population. Particularly heartening is the movement of Blacks into professional specialty and technical occupations, where in 1980 they held 13 percent of the jobs compared with only 7 percent ten years prior. While Blacks continue to hold the lower paying jobs in these categories, there was some movement into the higher status occupations.

It should be noted that this economic profile is necessarily broad-brush in character. The growth or decline of specific occupations, and the success or failure of Black workers in capturing the better paying jobs within each occupational groups are critical elements that require additional study.

Labor Force Status

The results of improved Black educational attainment in the Miami area were reflected in the 1980 employment data. The growth of Dade's Black labor force outpaced the growth of the Black population. The Black labor force increased by about 68 percent in the decade of the 1970s, while the



Contractors receiving training and group support from Allied Minority Contractors, a group of professional Black contractors, made renovations to The Business Assistance Center.

population increased by 47 percent. Paradoxically, the labor force participation rate (i.e. the percentage of the population aged 16 and over in the labor force) remained at 66 percent (see Table 19). The reason for the unchanged participation rate was the relatively slow growth of the Black population age 16 years and under. This group grew by 21 percent whereas Blacks 16 years and over increased by 67 percent.

Black women fared better than Black men. The labor force participation rate for Black women increased from 58 percent to 60 percent, a level considerably higher than the comparable rates for White women (49 percent) or women of Hispanic origin (53 percent) (see Table 20). This rate was also higher than the participation rate for Black women nationwide (54 percent). While participation rates for women were increasing in the 1970s, participation rates for men were decreasing. The rate for Black males in Dade declined from 76 percent to 74 percent, and by 1980, Black women accounted for about 50 percent of all employed Blacks. By comparison, White women and women of Hispanic origin accounted for 44 percent of White and Hispanic origin employment in Dade in 1980.

In Dade County, Blacks have experienced persistently higher unemployment rates than Whites (see Table 21). Unemployment rates are the numbers of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force (i.e. unemployed plus employed persons). Unemployed persons are those who are able, willing, and looking for work, but have not found a job. Persons who have given up looking for a job, sometimes referred to as "discouraged" workers, are not counted among the unemployed. They are not classified as in the labor force because they are not actively seeking work. Thus, the unemployment rate typically understates the impact of the lack of economic opportunity. Note that women, regardless of race, tended to have higher unemployment rates than men. Some of this difference was undoubtedly due to the fact that more women than men are either entering or reentering the labor force and thus at greater risk of experiencing unemployment.

TABLE 20

LABOR FORCE STATUS, FEMALE POPULATION 16+ YEARS
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, DADE COUNTY
1970 and 1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
<u>1980</u>			
Persons 16+ Years	696,000	103,500	250,900
Labor Force	355,100	62,500	132,600
Percent in			
Labor Force	51.0%	60.4%	52.8%
Employed	334,000	57,800	123,100
Unemployed	20,300	4,600	9,600
Percent of Civilian			
Labor Force	5.7%	7.3%	7.1%
Not in Labor Force	341,000	41,000	118,300
<u>1970</u>			
Females 16+ Years	503,200	61,600	115,700
Labor Force	221,600	35,700	56,900
Percent in			
Labor Force	44.0%	58.0%	49.2%
Employed	211,800	34,000	53,300
Unemployed	9,700	1,700	3,600
Percent of Civilian			
Labor Force	4.4%	4.8%	6.3%
Not in Labor Force	281,000	25,900	58,700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics Florida, 1970 and 1980.

TABLE 21

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY RACE AND SEX
DADE COUNTY, 1960-1980

	TOTAL		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1980	4.3%	5.7%	7.1%	7.3%
1970	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.8
1960	5.7	5.6	7.1	8.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Unemployment rates in Dade County and in the United States, generally worsened in the 1970s (see Table 22). The rates peaked in 1975, and then gradually improved through 1979. Since 1980, however, rates have soared to new postwar record highs, and only in the latter half of 1983 did they begin to subside again as the economy emerged from the 1981 recession.

In Dade County, Black unemployment increased more rapidly than White or Hispanic origin unemployment in the 1970s. By 1980, Blacks constituted 24 percent of Dade's unemployment rolls. The comparable 1970 figure was 17 percent. Unemployment rates for teenagers are usually much higher than the rates for the adult population. This is one reason why Black unemployment rates have been higher than average. Black teenagers have historically constituted a higher percentage of the Black population. But allowing for the age differences, Black unemployment rates were still much higher. The rate for Blacks aged 16 to 19 years in 1980, for example, was 20.6 percent. The corresponding rate for Whites was 8.7 percent, and for teenagers of Hispanic origin, 8.5 percent.

Dade's Occupational Profile

Occupations, or the kinds of jobs people hold, are important indicators of social and economic status in the community. Blacks, for example, traditionally have been overrepresented in low-skill, low-paying jobs,

TABLE 22

ANNUAL AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
 UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY, 1970-1983

	UNITED STATES	DADE COUNTY
1983	9.5%	9.8%
1982	9.5	10.1
1981	7.5	9.5
1980	7.0	8.2
1979	5.8	6.3
1978	6.0	7.3
1977	6.9	9.1
1976	7.6	10.1
1975	8.3	12.6
1974	5.5	5.9
1973	4.8	4.1
1972	5.5	5.6
1971	4.8	5.2
1970	5.5	4.1

Source: United States data from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, April 1984, p. 59; Dade County data from George Babbitt, Labor Market Analyst, Florida Employment Security System.

such as private household workers and service occupations. They have been underrepresented in higher status jobs, such as professional specialty occupations, and executive and managerial positions.

An understanding of the economic status of Black workers in Dade must begin with an overview of jobs in Dade.

The kinds of jobs in the labor market vary greatly from place to place, and Dade is no exception. The Miami area has an unusual mix of occupations, and it is important to understand this peculiar mix. It is also important to know which jobs are likely to offer increased employment opportunities in the future. Table 23 presents an overview of employment by occupational groupings nationwide and in the Miami area. The largest groupings in Dade County were:

- * administrative support occupations, including clerical (19.6 percent),
- * operators, fabricators, and laborers (15.0 percent), and
- * service occupations (14.1 percent).

These three accounted for almost 50 percent of the jobs in the Miami area in 1980. They were also the largest groupings in the United States, but the order was quite different. Dade County had a higher proportion of administrative support occupations -- 19.6 percent versus the national average of 16.8 percent. Dade had proportionately fewer operators, fabricators, and laborers -- 15.0 percent versus 19.1 percent, nationwide. Dade had relatively more workers in service occupations -- 14.1 percent versus 13.0 percent, nationwide. These differences are illustrated in Figure 11, and a quick glance at the chart confirms that Dade had proportionately more workers in white-collar jobs and proportionately fewer in blue-collar jobs.

Dade's different occupational profile is shaped and formed by the industrial structure of the Dade economy. There are no dominant heavy manufacturing industries in the County, and this helps explain the relatively lower ranking of operators, fabricators, and laborers. The economic base

TABLE 23

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY, 1980

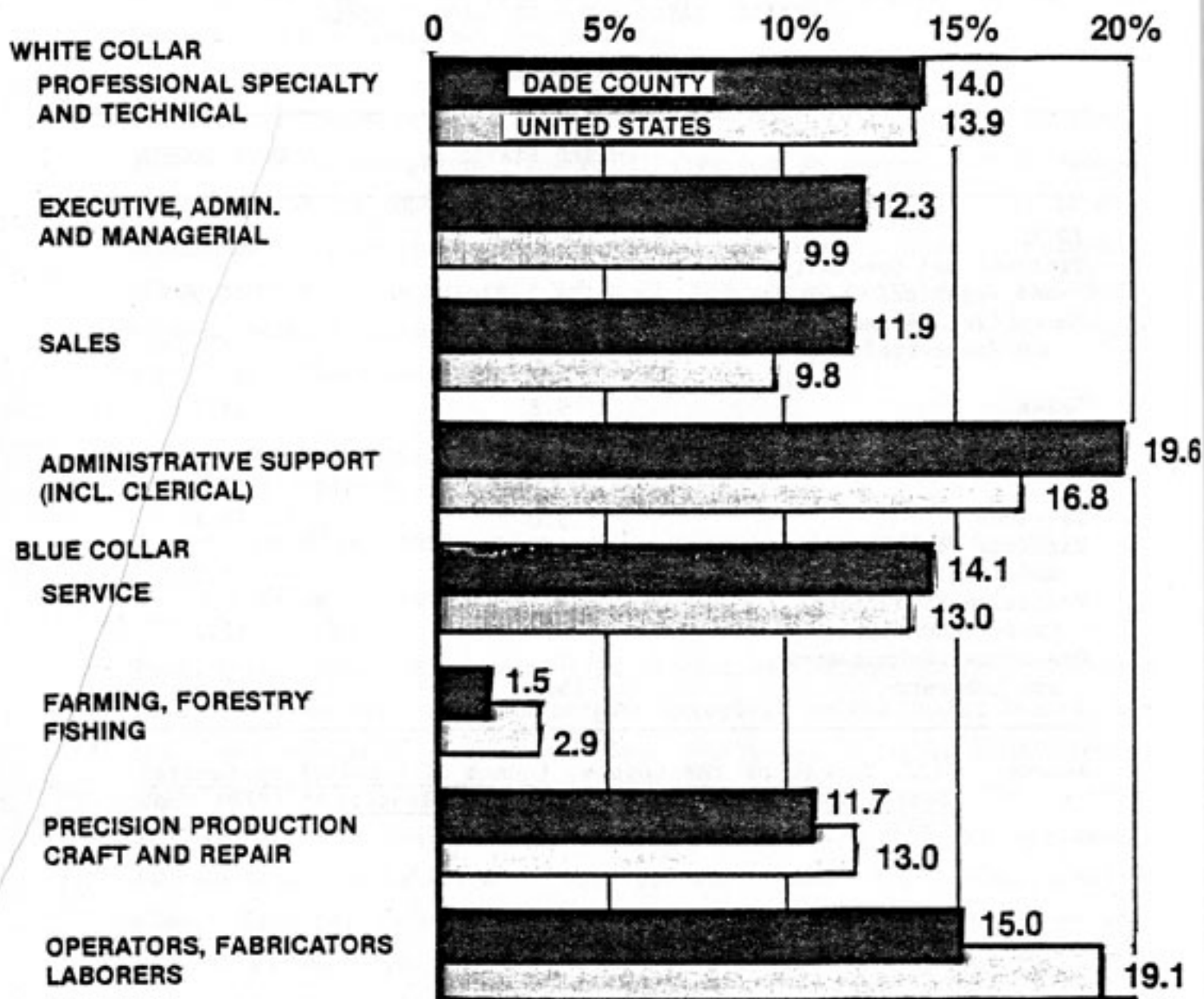
TOTAL WORKERS

	UNITED STATES	DADE COUNTY
TOTAL	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Professional Specialty and Technical	14.7	14.0
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	9.9	12.3
Sales	9.8	11.9
Administrative Support (including clerical)	16.8	19.6
Services	13.0	14.1
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	2.9	1.5
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	13.0	11.7
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	19.1	15.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics Florida, 1970 and 1980.

FIGURE 11

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OLDER
UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY, 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1980; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.*

of the Dade economy rests on service and trade industries. Thus, the higher than average ranking of administrative support, sales, and service occupations was not unexpected.

Which occupations are growing most rapidly? Which occupations offer the best economic opportunities in terms of expected new jobs in the future? Answers to these questions add an important dynamic dimension to the County's occupational profile. Table 24 offers a general overview of occupational employment trends for 1970 to 1980 in the United States and in Dade County.

Overall, the number of jobs held by Dade residents increased by some 45 percent in the decade of the 1970s. All occupational groupings, with the sole exception of the farming, forestry, and fishing group, recorded employment increases.

Sales occupations and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations were by far the fastest growing occupational groups, almost doubling over the decade. Professional specialty and technical occupations also increased at a faster than average pace (50.7 percent). Administrative support occupations were just slightly below average in terms of growth over the decade. Below average rates of growth were recorded by service occupations; operators, fabricators, and laborers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations. The few jobs in the area of farming, forestry and fishing occupations declined still further, dropping by 27 percent over the decade to a total of 11,300 in 1980. This amounted to 15 percent of all jobs.

In summary, white-collar jobs grew faster than blue-collar jobs in the Miami area in the 1970s. Figure 12 illustrates the rate of change in employment in the various occupational groups and compares the Dade County changes with the corresponding changes nationwide. After allowing for the more rapid job growth in Dade County (45 percent versus 26 percent nationally), the differences are remarkable. The Dade County

TABLE 24

PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY
 1970-1980

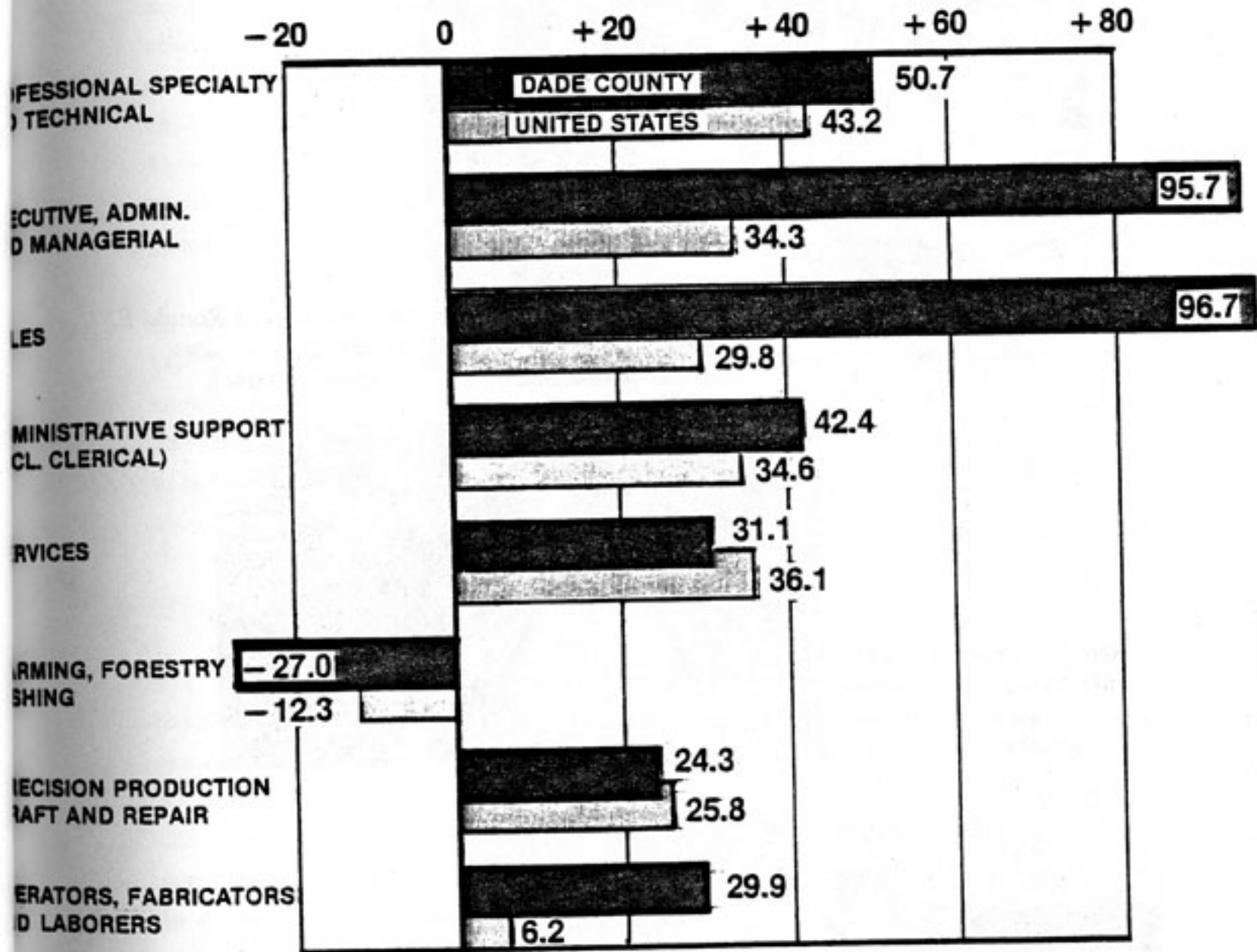
	UNITED STATES	DADE COUNTY
Employed Persons	+26.2%	+44.3%
Professional Specialty and Technical	+43.2	+50.7
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	+34.3	+95.7
Sales	+29.8	+96.7
Administrative Support Services	+34.6	+42.4
	+36.1	+31.1
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	-12.3	-27.0
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	+25.8	+24.3
	+6.2	+29.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970 and 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida; and Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83, Table 648.

FIGURE 12

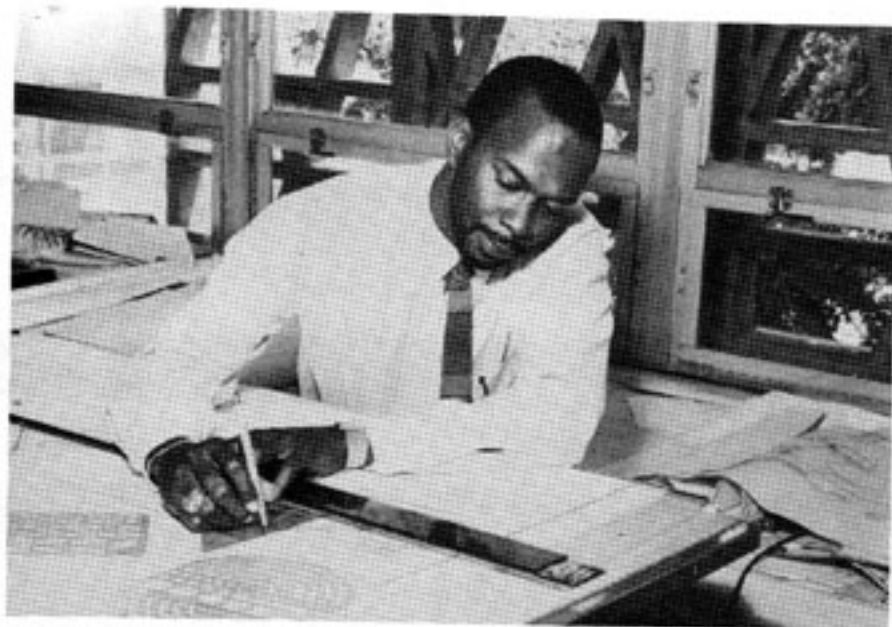
PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
UNITED STATES AND DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

(PERCENT CHANGE)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census *Census of Population, 1970 and 1980; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.*

Black-owned businesses have received a boost in recent years from increased recognition and assistance.



An architect at Ronald E. Frazier & Associates prepares a sketch.

New Era Pharmacy provides prescription service for its customers and a well-stocked store.



Outside New Era Pharmacy, one of the owners unloads more products.

growth rates, for example, in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations and in sales occupations were three times the national average. Generally, the growth rates in white-collar jobs in the Miami area outpaced the national rate: Miami's blue-collar rate lagged. It should be noted, however, that operators, fabricators, and laborers occupations increased by 30 percent in Dade while the same occupations experienced only a 6 percent increase nationally. Jobs in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations declined more precipitously in the Miami area, but differences in the rates of decline were less significant given the relatively small numbers in these jobs.

This overview of the Dade County job market is a broad-brush characterization of general trends. Within the occupational groups listed the growth or decline of specific occupations is the critical element. However, this overview provides a basis and a context for a review of Black occupational patterns in Dade, and how these patterns are changing too.

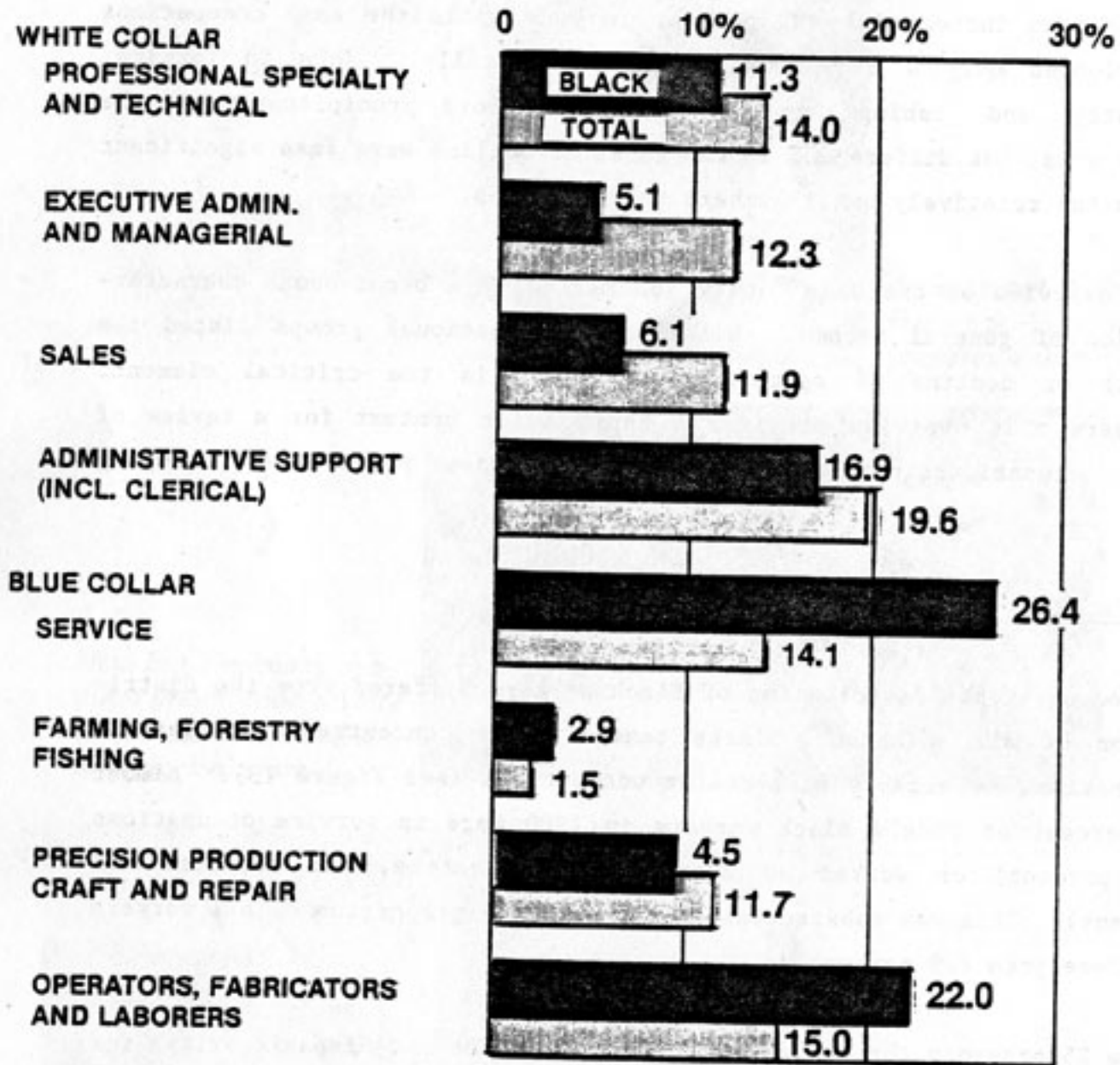
Dade's Black Occupational Profile

The occupational distribution of Black workers differed from the distribution of all workers. Blacks tended to be concentrated in certain occupations -- notably blue-collar occupations (see Figure 13). Almost 50 percent of Dade's Black workers in 1980 were in service occupations (26 percent) or worked as operators, fabricators, and laborers (22 percent). This was substantially more than the proportion of all workers in these jobs (29 percent).

Table 25 presents the occupational groups by race and Hispanic origin for Dade County in 1980. Table 26 presents corresponding information for 1970. Note that in 1970 there was an even greater concentration of Black workers in these two occupational groups. About 36 percent were in service occupations and 26 percent worked as operators, fabricators, and laborers for a combined total of more than 60 percent. Over the decade, there has been a lessening of the concentration of Blacks in these lower paying occupations.

FIGURE 13

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION
EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD
AND OLDER, BY RACE
DADE COUNTY, 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1980*

TABLE 25

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OVER BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Employed Persons	<u>742,600</u>	<u>116,000</u>	<u>279,200</u>
Professional Specialty and Technical	103,500	13,100	25,600
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	91,600	5,900	29,200
Sales	88,100	7,100	32,800
Administrative Support (including Clerical)	145,300	19,600	53,200
Service	104,600	30,600	33,800
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	11,300	3,300	4,100
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	86,700	11,000	37,900
	111,600	25,500	62,700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 26

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OVER BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1970

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Employed Persons	<u>513,200</u>	<u>71,200</u>	<u>130,200</u>
Professional Specialty and Technical	68,700	4,700	11,000
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	46,800	1,500	7,500
Sales	44,800	1,600	9,000
Administrative Support (including Clerical)	102,000	7,800	22,000
Service	79,800	25,400	18,700
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	15,400	6,800	3,400
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	69,700	5,800	18,900
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	86,000	17,600	39,700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

Administrative support (including clerical) occupations accounted for the next largest group of Black workers in Dade in 1980. The proportion of Black workers (17 percent) was lower than the share of all workers (20 percent) in this group. However, in 1970, only 11 percent of Black workers were in administrative support occupations. Thus, over the decade, there was a higher than average rate of increase in Black workers in these occupations.

Lower than average proportions of Black workers were reported in sales occupations and in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations. Only 11 percent of Black workers were in these occupations in 1980 compared with 24 percent of all workers. This was a low proportion, but was still a considerable improvement over the much lower proportion in 1970 (4.4 percent).

In summary, while Blacks tended to be concentrated in certain occupations, particularly blue-collar jobs, it appears that the occupational distribution of Black workers in Dade County was changing rapidly in the 1970s.

Table 27 presents the percentage changes in employment by race and Hispanic origin for occupational groups in Dade County in the 1970s. Note that the percentage increase in employment for both Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin was substantially higher than the percentage increase for all workers, and that the rate of increase for workers of Hispanic origin was about twice the rate for Blacks.

The rate of increase for Black workers outpaced the average rate of increase for all workers in every occupational group but two -- farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (a decline of 4,200 jobs); and service occupations. The 20 percent increase for Blacks in service jobs was lower than the 31 percent increase for all workers, but was still a sizeable increase, amounting to more than 5,000 jobs.

TABLE 27

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
 DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Employed Persons	+44.3%	+62.9%	114.4%
Professional Specialty and Technical	+50.7	+178.7	+132.7
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	+95.7	+291.9	+290.3
Sales	+96.7	+339.2	+263.5
Administrative Support (including Clerical)	+42.4	+151.0	+142.0
Services	+31.1	+20.4	+80.8
Farming, Forestry, and Fishing	-27.0	-51.1	-39.9
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	+24.3	89.0	+100.0
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	+29.8	44.9	+58.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

The high rates of increase recorded by Black workers in the white-collar occupations -- the number of Black in these occupations doubled and tripled -- reflected the real movement of Blacks into these jobs (e.g. only 1,500 Blacks were employed in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations in 1970, and the 290 percent increase amounted to 4,400 new jobs. However, in some instances, the high rates were more the result of low 1970 base year employment in certain occupations.

Another way of looking at the changing occupational profile is to compare the change in employment in each occupational group with the change in total employment. In this way, the analysis focuses on the types of new jobs created (or lost) in Dade over the decade. Table 28 presents the data for the total work force and for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin. In general, the new jobs were fairly evenly distributed across all occupational groups with the exception of the loss of jobs in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations. The increase in precision production, craft, and repair occupations was low; but each of the remaining six occupational groups captured between 10 and 20 percent of the total increase. Increases of more than 40,000 jobs were recorded by:

- * executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (44,800 jobs);
- * sales occupations (43,300); and
- * administrative support (including clerical) occupations (43,300).

For Blacks (and for persons of Hispanic origin) a different pattern emerged (see Figure 14). One of every four (26 percent) new jobs filled by a Black was in the administrative support (including clerical) category. For persons of Hispanic origin, 21 percent of the new jobs were in this category. Other important categories of new jobs for Blacks were professional specialty and technical occupations (19 percent), and operators, fabricators, and laborers (18 percent). For persons of Hispanic origin, other important classes of new jobs included sales

TABLE 28

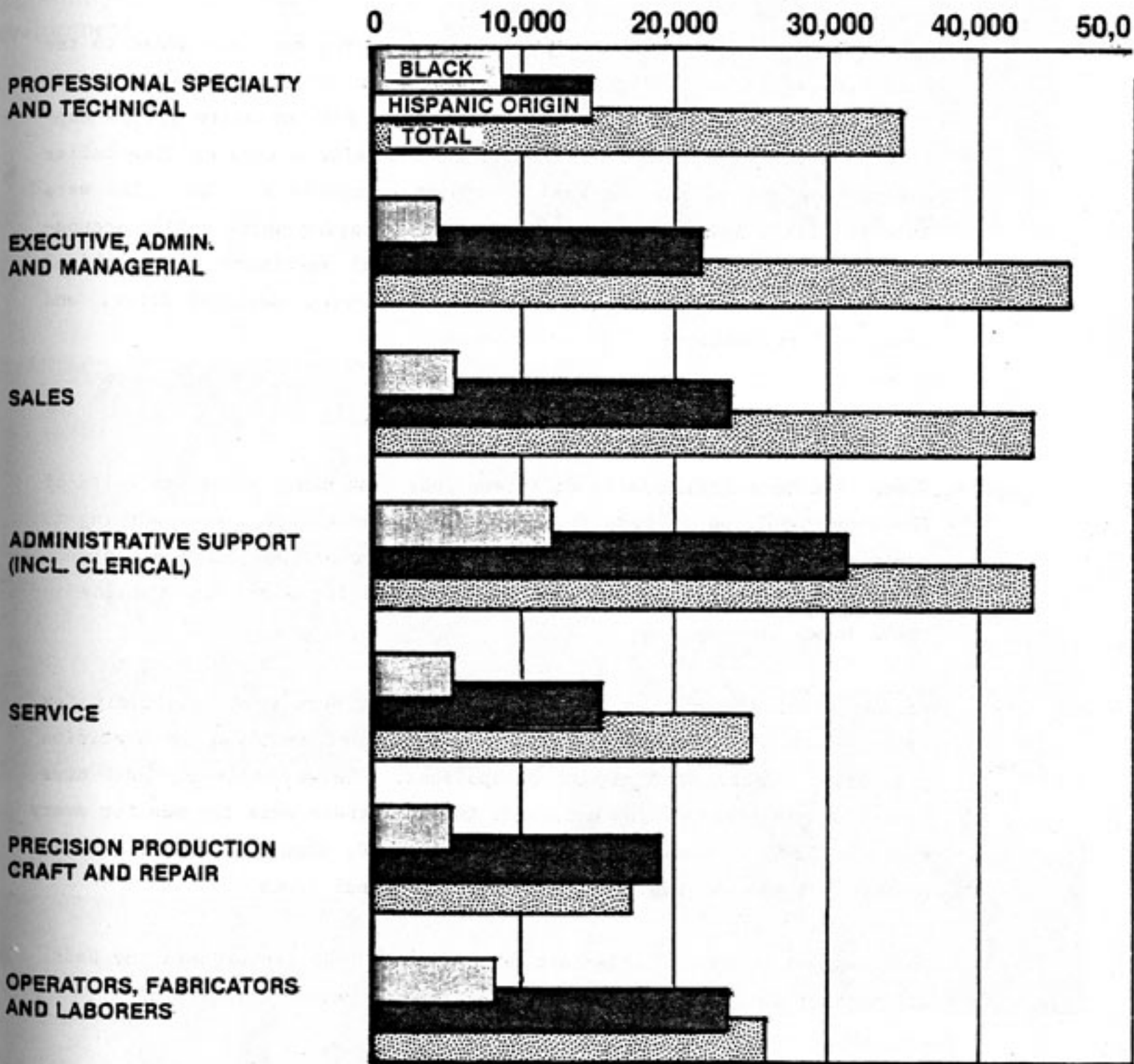
CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
 EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL		BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Employed Persons	<u>229,500</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>44,800</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>149,000</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Professional Specialty and Technical	34,800	15.2	8,400	18.7	14,500	9.8
Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	44,800	19.5	4,400	9.8	21,700	14.6
Sales	43,300	18.9	5,500	12.2	23,700	15.9
Administrative Support (including Clerical)	43,300	18.9	11,800	26.3	31,200	21.0
Services	24,800	10.8	5,200	11.6	15,100	10.1
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	-4,200	-1.8	-3,500	-7.8	700	----
Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	17,000	7.6	5,200	11.5	18,900	12.7
Operators, Fabricators and Laborers	25,000	11.2	7,900	17.6	23,100	15.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

FIGURE 14

NEW JOBS* IN DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND
 BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, EMPLOYED PERSONS (16 + YEARS)



*NEW JOBS = Excess of Employment in 1980 over Employment in 1970

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1970 and 1980; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1982-83.*

occupations (16 percent); operators, fabricators, and laborers (16 percent); and executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (15 percent).

In summary, Blacks filled about 20 percent of the new jobs added to the Dade economy in the 1970s; workers of Hispanic origin about 65 percent. Non-Hispanic Whites had the smallest share. Both minority groups captured virtually all of the new jobs in the slower growing blue-collar occupations and in administrative support occupations. They also were able to fill a fair percentage of the higher-paying white collar occupations. Blacks did better in the professional specialty and technical occupations; Hispanics did better in executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.

Black Women--Their Occupational Employment Profile

Women tend to concentrate in different jobs than men. About one third of the women employed in Dade County in 1980, for example, were working in administrative support (primarily clerical) occupations compared to only 9 percent of the men. There were three women for every man working in these jobs.

At the other end of the occupational scale, there were relatively few women (less than 3 percent of the work force) employed in precision production, craft, and repair occupations. These kinds of jobs have traditionally been held by men, and, in fact, there were ten men for every woman working in these jobs in Dade. In 1980, about 19 percent of the male work force was employed in this occupational group.

The examples presented above are derived from 1980 census data for Dade, but similar patterns have prevailed across the nation for several

In recent years, a number of economic development projects have been completed. These projects were financed by Federal, State and local agencies, which have funds earmarked for community and economic development.



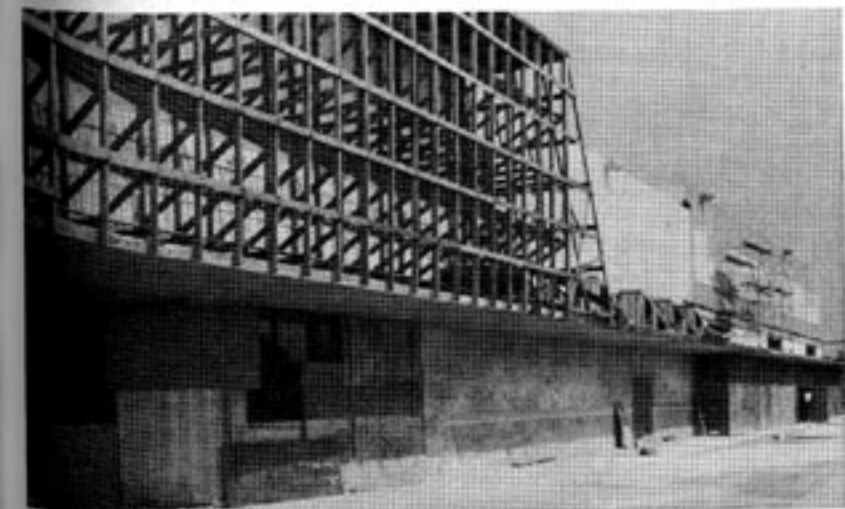
The Overtown Shopping Center, which has space for a supermarket and retail stores, is ready to open its doors.



Winn-Dixie will be the anchor tenant in this Belafonte Tacolcy economic development project, which will also provide space for other retail stores in the Liberty City area.



Renovations had to be done inside and outside of the building which once housed another major supermarket chain.



decades.¹ Women have traditionally been overrepresented in clerical and service occupations, and underrepresented in managerial occupations, crafts, laboring, and farming occupations.

The broad occupational groups used in this overview tend to disguise the amount of concentration by sex that exists. For example, one of the more balanced occupational groups was the professional specialty and technical group where women in Dade comprised about 48 percent of the employment in 1980. But the majority of women classified in this group (about 75 percent) were employed in the lower paying, traditionally female jobs -- teachers and nurses. About 19,000 of the 49,000 women in this group were classified as teachers, librarians, and counselors, and another 17,000 were classified as nurses, therapists, and in other health related occupations. There were relatively few women in the higher paying professional specialty occupations. Women held only 10 percent of the jobs in the engineers, architects, and surveyors group, for example, and accounted for only 14 percent of the lawyers and judges. There were signs, however, that an increasing share of the higher paying jobs are going to women workers.

Just as the occupational employment profile of women differs from the profile of men, so does the occupational employment profile of Black women differ from the profile of White women and women of Hispanic origin. Black women in Dade in 1980 were heavily concentrated in service occupations. The 20,000 Black women classified in the service occupations represented about one third of all employed Black women in Dade County. Ten years earlier, in 1970, the concentration of Black women in service occupations was even more pronounced (56 percent). Service occupations are generally lower status jobs with low wages. One exception might be police and firefighting occupations, but women, and Black

¹Suzanne M. Bianchi and Daphne Spain, American Women: Three Decades of Change, Census Special Demographic Analyses, CDS-80-8 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983), pp. 19-20.

women in particular, were underrepresented in these jobs. Women held only 13 percent of these jobs, and Black women held only 2 percent. By contrast, women held 95 percent of the private household occupations, and Black women held 66 percent.

Service occupations with large numbers of Black women workers were

personal service occupations	8,700 workers
hairdressers and cosmetologists	3,400
public transportation attendants	2,200
child care workers	1,300
health service occupations	4,900
cleaning and building service occupations	4,700
private household occupations	4,500
food service occupations	3,300

While service occupations constituted the largest single group of female Black employment opportunities in 1980, there was evidence that fewer Blacks are entering these jobs. Service jobs increased at only a modest pace in Dade during the 1970s (31 percent growth), but Black employment in these jobs increased at an even slower rate, growing by only 5 percent (about 1,000 workers).

The fastest growing job categories for Black women were in the administrative support occupations. These were also the fastest growing jobs for women of Hispanic origin. About 14,500 Black women were employed in this group in 1980 -- about one in four Black women workers -- and represented an increase of 8,800 workers over the 1970 level. Like service occupations, these jobs were primarily lower-paying, low status jobs. Large numbers of Black women were employed as secretaries and typists (3,900) and in other office-type occupations (8,300).

The second fastest growing group of occupations for Black women in Dade was the professional specialty and technical category. There were about 9,000 Black women employed in this group in 1980, a 6,000 worker increase over the 1970 level. Like White women and women of Hispanic origin, Black women in these jobs tended to be concentrated in those jobs historically held by women. The largest job classes for Black women in this group were teachers (3,700 workers) and registered nurses (1,400 workers).

7. BLACK FAMILY INCOMES¹

Summary

With an average income of just over \$16,000 in 1980, Dade's Black families brought home only two-thirds of the income of all families. The 1980 census found 25,000 Black families in Dade with incomes of less than \$10,000. Four of every ten Black families were in this low-income class, a percentage that was virtually unchanged since the 1970 census.

Despite the persistence of a large low-income Black population, there were some encouraging signs in the economic status of the Black community in 1980. The average income of a Black family in Dade was higher than the comparable average for the State of Florida and for the nation. Despite the economic stagnation of the 1970s and decline in the real income of Black families nationwide, Dade's Black families succeeded in posting an increase of 7 percent over the decade. No other group in Dade did as well.

One reason for the gradual narrowing of the Black-White income gap in the 1970s was the emergence of a small, but growing, class of Black affluent families. The 1980 census counted about 4,600 Black families with incomes of more than \$35,000 and 1,400 of these had incomes of more than \$50,000. One of every three affluent Black families in the State of Florida lived in Dade, a proportion significantly higher than the one of every five Black families that lived in Dade.

This section presents an analysis of Black family income patterns reported in the 1980 census. Family income measures are important yardsticks in assessing the economic health of the population of Dade County. Black families were poorer than others when measured in terms of average family income in 1979.² With an average income of just over \$16,000, Black

¹Note: Income Data Discrepancies. Several tables in this and the following sections were derived from Summary Tape File 3-A, Florida -- a computer tape released by the Bureau of the Census in 1982. Income data for a small percentage of the population (0.27 percent) was overstated on this tape. The overstatement amounted to \$127 per capita and affected 4,368 persons in Dade. The Census Bureau subsequently released corrected tapes, but these were not available in time to change the statistics reported in this study. Thus, minor discrepancies remain.

²The 1980 census question referred to income in the previous year - 1979.

families brought home only two-thirds of the income of all families (see Table 29). The income disparity was substantial, but reflected national and Statewide patterns. There was some evidence, however, that the Black/White income gap narrowed in the 1970s.

There were more than 25,000 low-income (i.e. income less than \$10,000) Black families in Dade County in 1979. Almost half of these (more than 12,000 families) had very low incomes -- incomes of less than \$5,000. Virtually all families in this income class subsist below the poverty level.

The bright spot in an otherwise gloomy picture was the emergence of a small but growing class of affluent Black families. There were about 4,600 Black families in Dade with incomes of \$35,000 or more. About 1,400 of these had incomes of more than \$50,000. Also, Black family mean income was higher in Dade County than in both the State of Florida and the nation.

The residential patterns of rich and poor Black families reflected the economically segregated patterns of all families in the Miami area. The central city, Miami, had more than its share of the poor. The affluent generally lived in suburban areas -- Black families tending to cluster in Black suburban enclaves, particularly in the southern half of the County.

The Black Family Income Gap

The 1980 census showed that the average income of a Black family was about two-thirds of the average income of all families. The Black income gap was even more evident if Black family income was compared to White family income (excluding Indians, Asians, and others). A typical Black family, with an average income of \$16,200, brought home 63 percent of a typical White family's income (see Figure 15).

TABLE 29

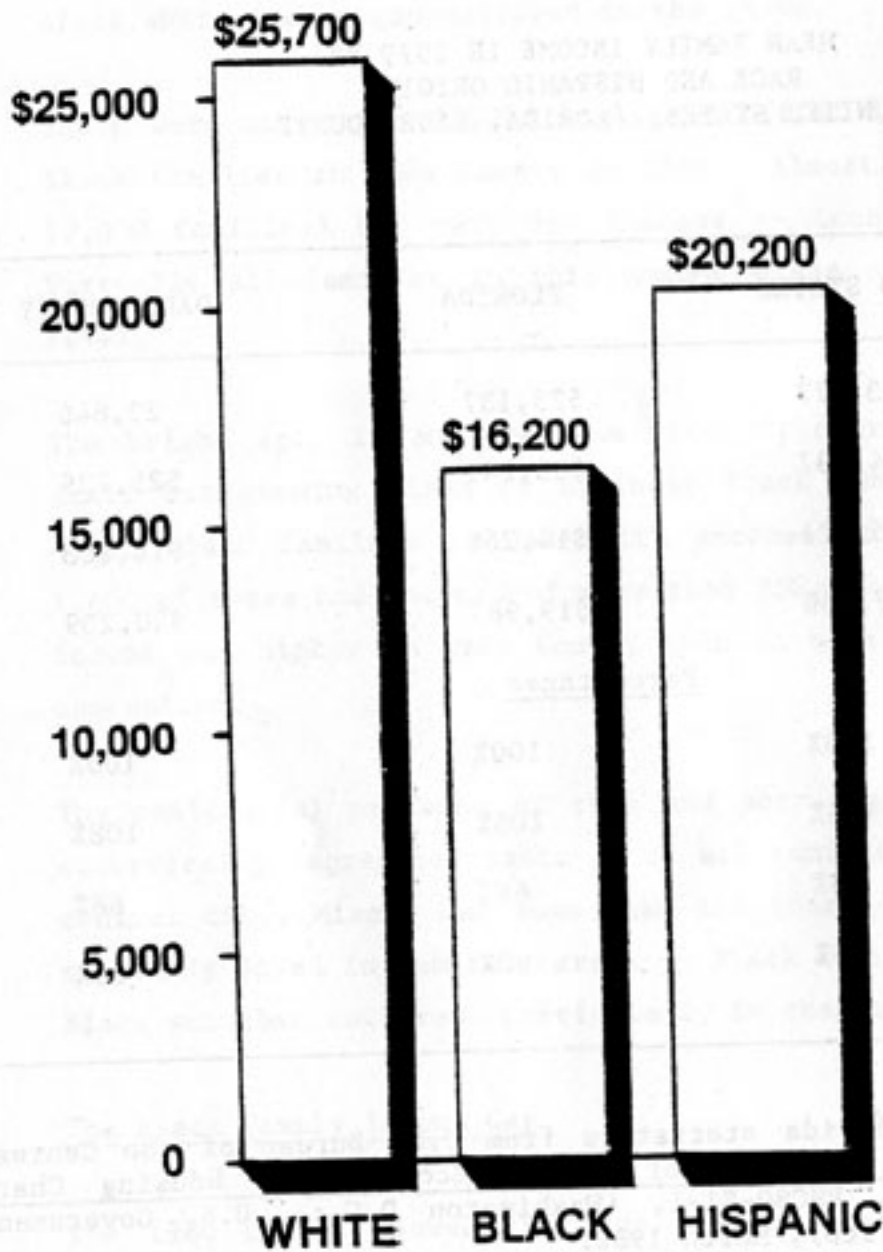
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
UNITED STATES, FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY

	UNITED STATES	FLORIDA	DADE COUNTY
All Families	\$23,177	\$23,137	23,846
White	\$24,297	\$23,241	\$25,739
Black	\$15,721	\$14,266	\$16,203
Hispanic Origin	\$17,360	\$19,987	\$20,239
	<u>Percentages</u>		
All Families	100%	100%	100%
White	105%	105%	108%
Black	68%	64%	68%
Hispanic Origin	75%	90%	85%

Source: U.S. and Florida statistics from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics, PHC80-S1-1, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), March 1982.

FIGURE 15

**MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
MIAMI, SMSA**



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1980*; and Metro-Dade County Planning Department.

Census data for the U.S. and Florida showed generally similar patterns. The mean income of Black families nationwide (\$15,700) amounted to about two-thirds of the average income of all families (\$23,177). In Florida the Black family on average earned about 64 percent of the income of all families. This suggests that Florida Blacks were poorer than Blacks in Dade and in the rest of the nation. Black family income in Florida averaged only 88 percent of the figure for the Miami area.

Dade's Black Families Narrow the Income Gap

After adjusting for the 98 percent increase in prices between 1969 and 1979, median family income in Miami in 1979 was only 2 percent higher than median family income in 1969 (see Table 30). Nationwide, there was also little change in real income in the decade of the 1970s.¹ But the good news is that Black families in the Miami area were able to buck the trend. They boosted their average income by 7 percent after allowing for the effects of inflation. No other group did as well. Hispanic origin families, for example, were able to post only a 2 percent increase despite the growing number of bilingual jobs in Miami.

The data suggest that while Black families in Dade County still lagged in terms of mean income, they appeared to be making economic headway, even when the total population made little progress. Table 31 illustrates the national economic stagnation of the 1970s. It presents median family income by race in the United States for the period 1970 through 1982 in constant dollars. After allowing for inflation, no real growth in family incomes was apparent. Since 1978, in fact, there was a decline which was more pronounced for Blacks (15 percent) than for all families (10 percent).

¹ Median family income in the U.S. in 1979 was \$22,320 (1980 dollars) and \$21,203 (1980 dollars) in 1969 -- an increase of 5 percent.

TABLE 30

MIAMI SMSA BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1969-1979
(constant 1979 dollars)

	1979	1969	PERCENT CHANGE 1969-1979
Total	\$18,642	\$18,307	+2%
Black	\$12,710	\$11,848	+7%
Hispanic Origin	\$16,331	\$16,022	+2%
	<u>Percent Ratio to Total</u>		
Total	100%	100%	
Black	68%	65%	
Hispanic Origin	88%	88%	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida

TABLE 31

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES BY RACE
(1982 Dollars) -- 1970 to 1982

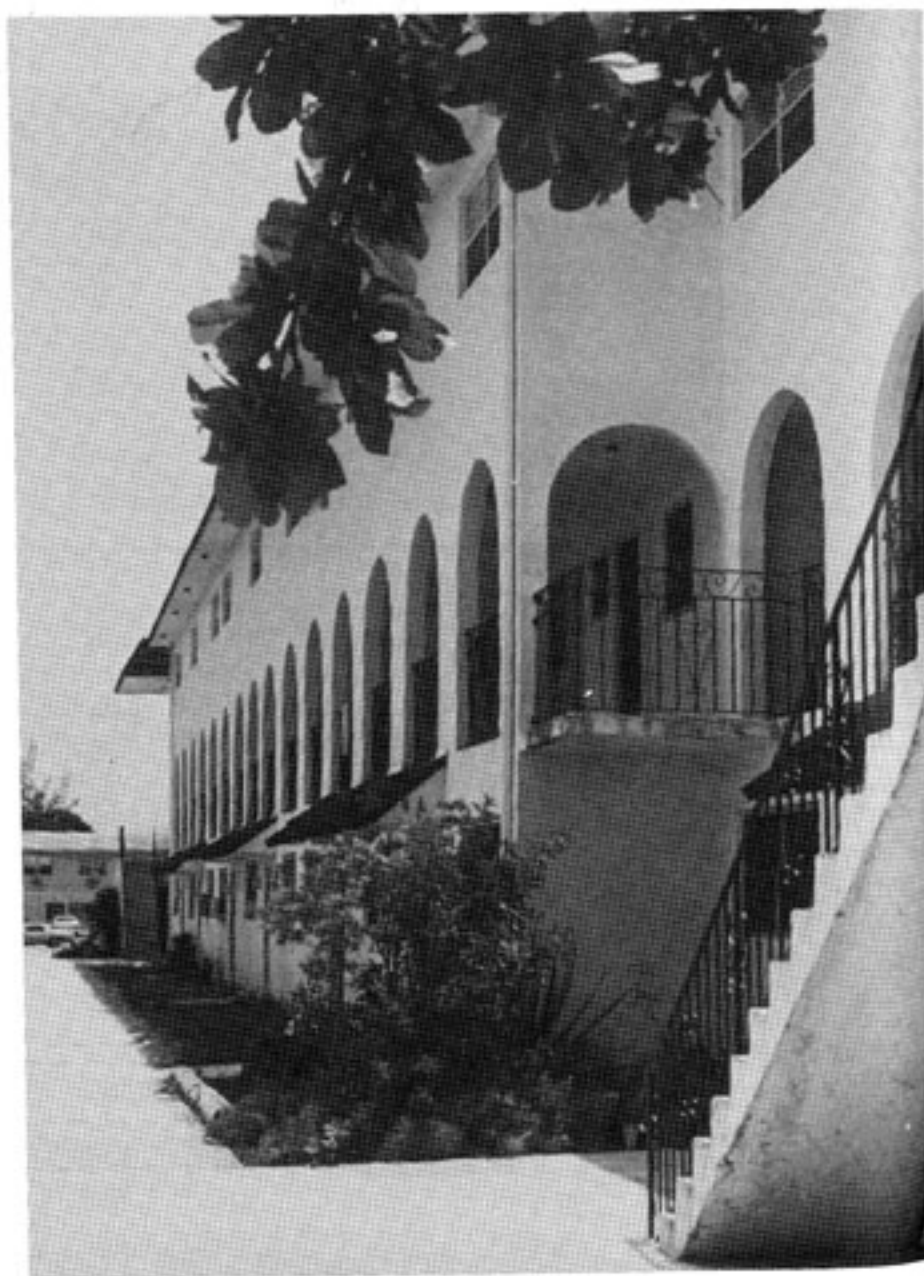
	TOTAL	BLACK	RATIO OF BLACK TO TOTAL
1982	\$23,433	\$13,598	0.58
1981	23,761	14,079	0.59
1980	24,626	14,846	0.60
1979	26,047	15,391	0.59
1978	26,099	16,096	0.62
1977	25,500	15,232	0.60
1976	25,363	15,671	0.62
1975	24,604	15,744	0.64
1974	25,254	15,671	0.62
1973	26,175	15,789	0.60
1972	25,648	15,837	0.62
1971	24,513	15,349	0.63
1970	24,528	15,608	0.64
1960	18,317	10,528*	0.57

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 140, "Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1982" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1983. Table 3.

*NOTE: The median income reported for Black families in 1960 is the figure for "Black and Other Race" families.



James E. Scott Homes opened its doors for tenants in 1954. When Carver Homes was occupied in 1969, the two public housing facilities merged and became Scott-Carver Homes with a combined 858 units.



Miami Gardens, occupied in 1981, is a modern public housing facility which houses 45 families.

Figure 16 presents the median income of Black families as a percentage of the median income of all families in the United States for the period 1960-1982. The slope of the line shows that the relative progress made by Black families in the 1960s did not carry over into the 1970s. Superimposed on the national trend line are three points for the Miami area derived from 1960, 1970, and 1980 census data.¹ These show the average income of Black and other families increasing from 63 percent of the average for all families to 68 percent.

In summary, the census data show Black families in Dade County (unlike Black families nationwide) slowly closing the Black/White income gap.

Are the gains evenly distributed across all income groups in the Black community? Answers are provided by an analysis of income distributions for Black families in the next section.

The Rich and the Poor -- Family Income Distribution

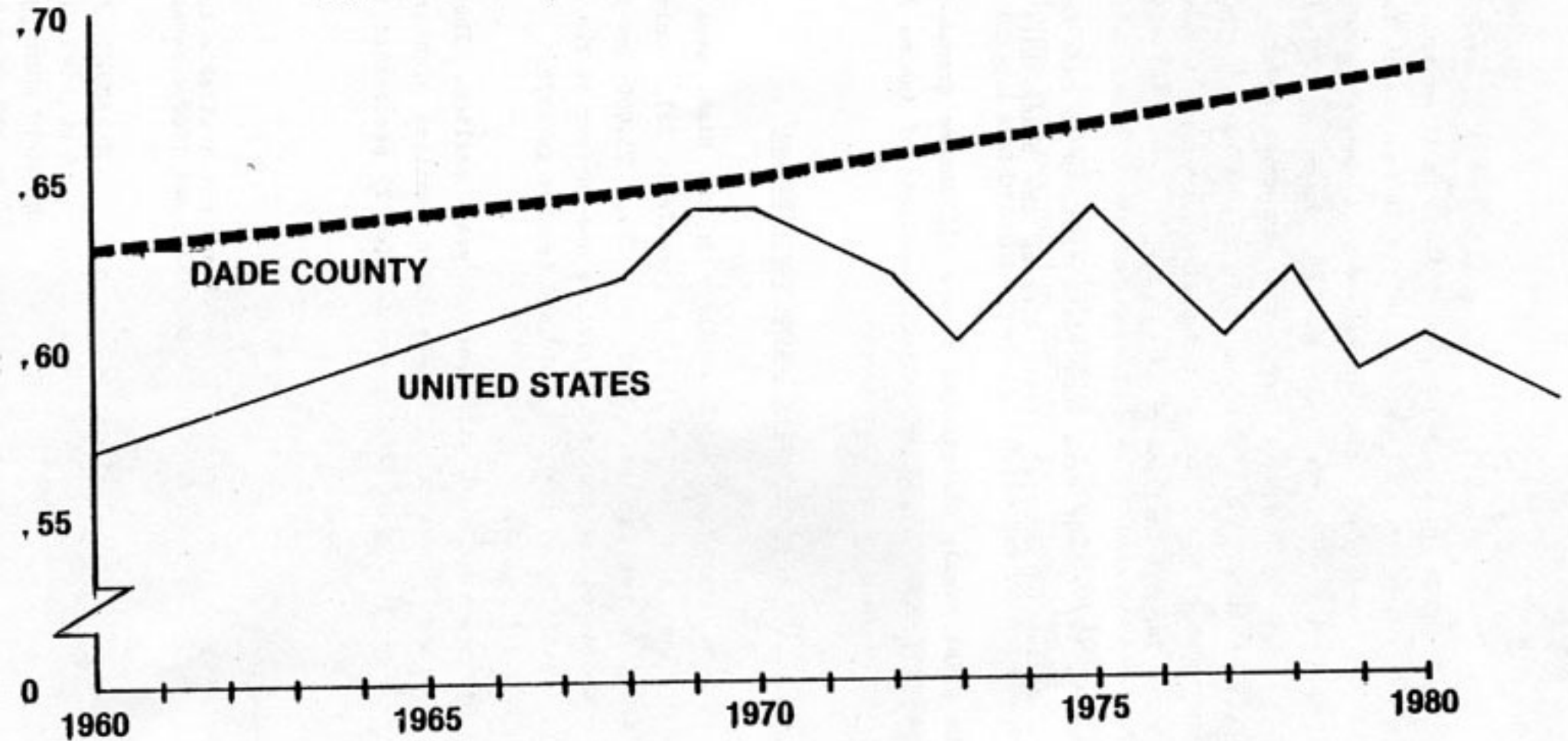
About four of every ten Black families in the Miami area had average incomes of less than \$10,000 in 1979 (see Table 32). Only two of ten White families were in this bracket. These 25,000 low-income Black families accounted for a disproportionate one-in-four of the approximately 100,000 families in the under \$10,000 bracket in 1979.

The situation was not much different ten years earlier. The 1970 census reported about 40 percent of Dade's Black families with incomes below \$10,000 (1979 dollars). These accounted for 22 percent of all families in this category.

¹Yearly income data for non-census years are not available for the Miami SMSA by race; only data from the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses.

FIGURE 16

RATIO OF BLACK MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
TO TOTAL MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
UNITED STATES, 1960-1982; DADE COUNTY, 1960, 1970 & 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey*, Series P-60, No. 142.

TABLE 32

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY INCOME RANGE
AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
MIAMI SMSA, 1979

INCOME IN 1979	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC
Total	<u>426,520</u>	<u>339,685</u>	<u>64,160</u>	<u>156,662</u>
Less than \$10,000	101,565	68,116	25,457	43,346
\$10,000 - \$19,999	127,462	99,170	20,442	52,542
\$20,000 - \$34,999	123,482	104,815	13,672	42,797
More than \$35,000	74,011	67,584	4,589	17,977
	<u>Percentage Distribution</u>			
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less than \$10,000	24%	20%	40%	28%
\$10,000 - \$19,999	30%	29%	32%	34%
\$20,000 - \$34,999	29%	31%	21%	27%
More than \$35,000	17%	20%	7%	11%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics (Florida), Tables 124, 130, 136, and 154.

At the upper end of the income scale, about 4,600 Black families in Dade had incomes of \$35,000 or more in 1979. This was about 7 percent of all Black families in Dade, but it was an encouraging sign of a growing class of affluent Black families. A decade earlier, the 1970 census reported fewer than 2,000 Black families (less than 5 percent of all Black families) with incomes of \$35,000 or more (1979 dollars). This more-than-doubling of Black affluent families occurred despite little change in the proportion of all Dade families in this income bracket. Dade's affluent Black families account for about one of every three such families in the State. This was a high proportion, since Dade was home to 21 percent of Florida's Black families in 1980.

Just over 30 percent of Dade's Black families could be classified as lower middle income in 1979 (income \$10,000 to \$19,999). This proportion was not significantly different from the corresponding proportions of White and Hispanic families in this class.

In the upper middle income class (\$20,000 to \$34,999) there were relatively fewer Black than White families in 1979 -- about 21 percent compared with 31 percent for White families. The 21 percent, however, represented a healthy increase over the proportion of Black families in this income class in 1970. Then, about 15 percent of Black families had incomes of \$20,000 to \$34,999 (1979 dollars).

Where Do Dade's Low-Income Black Families Live?

As noted above, four of every ten Black families in Dade County had incomes of less than \$10,000 in 1979. More than 10,000 of these resided in the City of Miami -- about 40 percent of the County total. This is a high percentage, since the City housed less than one third of Dade's Black families in 1979 (see Table 33). Other cities with more than 100 such families included Opa-locka (898), Homestead (710), South Miami (315), Coral Gables (228), Hialeah (188), and Miami Beach (112). Almost

TABLE 33

BLACK FAMILIES WITH INCOME
LESS THAN \$10,000 IN 1979
MIAMI SMSA AND SELECTED CITIES

	BLACK FAMILIES WITH 1979 INCOMES UNDER \$10,000	ALL BLACK FAMILIES	PERCENT LOW-INCOME
Unincorporated Dade	11,949	37,169	32%
Miami	10,259	20,018	51%
Opa-locka	898	2,077	43%
Homestead	710	1,183	60%
South Miami	315	737	43%
Coral Gables	228	395	58%
Hialeah	188	572	33%
Miami Beach	112	190	59%
All Other Cities	658	1,819	36%
Dade County	25,317	64,160	39%

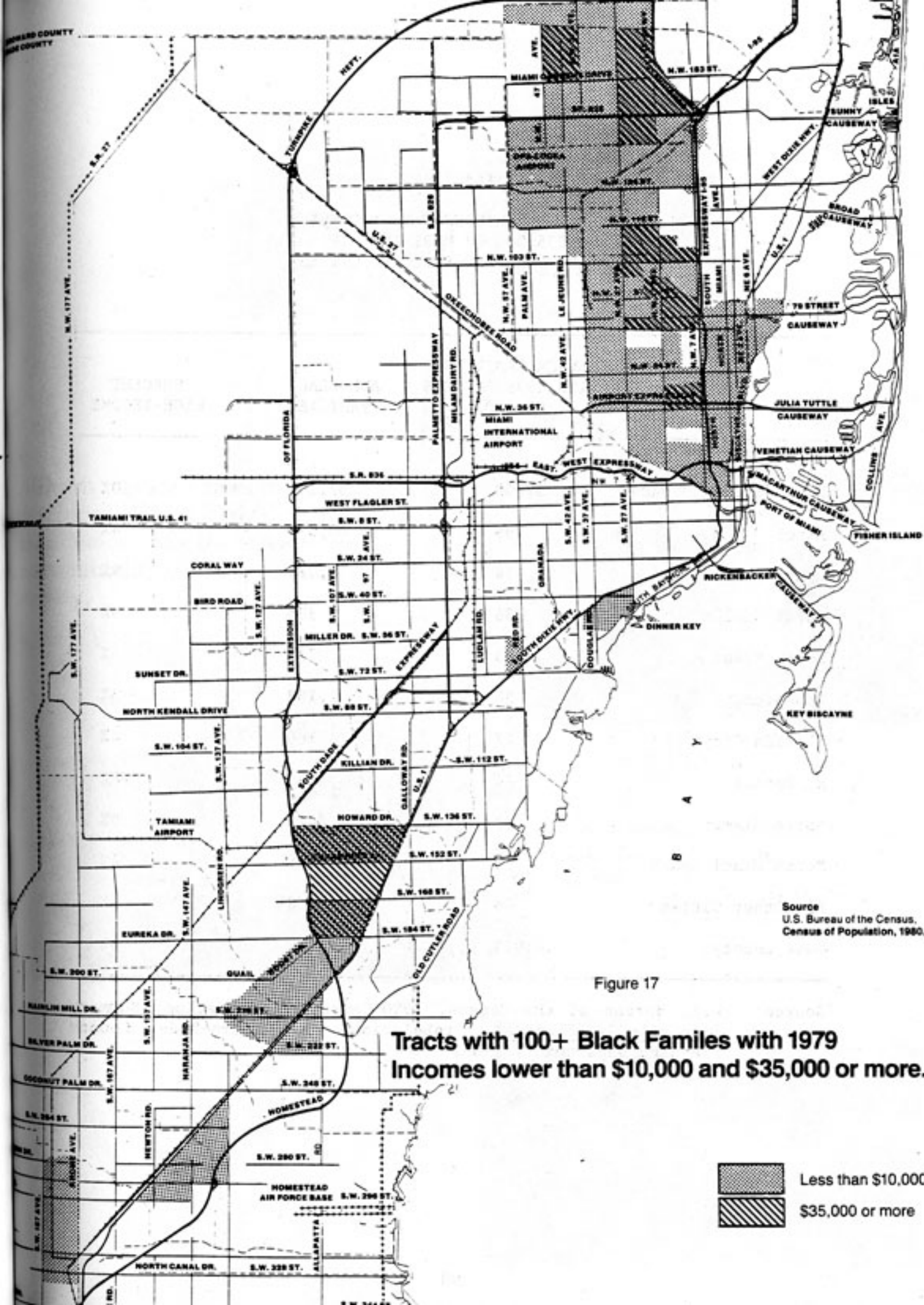
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 3A (Florida), tabulations by Metro-Dade County Planning Department, 1983.

half of these low income Black families (12,000 families out of 25,000) were scattered throughout unincorporated Dade County. They resided in every Black community in Dade County from the North County area on the Dade/Broward line to Homestead/Florida City in South Dade (see Figure 17).

The majority of the low-income Black families (21,600 families or 85 percent of the countywide total) resided in the northern half of Dade County in an area stretching from downtown Miami, through Allapattah and the Liberty City area, including Opa-locka and Bunche Park, all the way to the Broward County line. Only one in six of Dade's low income Black families (3,900 families) resided in the southern half of the County. These were clustered in the Homestead/Florida City area (more than 1,000 families), the Goulds area (about 750 families), the Perrine neighborhood (about 580 families), the Richmond Heights area (more than 500 families), the Coconut Grove neighborhood (460 families), and the South Miami neighborhood (about 300 families).

Where Do Dade's Affluent Black Families Live?

The 1980 census reports that there were about 4,600 Black families in Dade County with incomes of \$35,000 or more in 1979. Three of every four such families lived in unincorporated Dade County -- 3,800 families or 77 percent of all such families (see Table 34). The City of Miami, the hometown for almost one third of Dade's Black families, housed about 800 of these families, a disproportionately low 16 percent. Other cities with more than 20 such families included Opa-locka (74), Coral Gables (36), South Miami (35), Homestead (30), Florida City (27), El Portal (24), North Miami (22), and North Miami Beach (20).



Source
 U.S. Bureau of the Census,
 Census of Population, 1980.

Figure 17

**Tracts with 100+ Black Families with 1979
 Incomes lower than \$10,000 and \$35,000 or more.**



 Less than \$10,000
 \$35,000 or more

TABLE 34

BLACK FAMILIES WITH INCOMES
\$35,000 OR MORE IN 1979
MIAMI SMSA AND SELECTED CITIES

	BLACK FAMILIES WITH 1979 INCOMES \$35,000+	ALL BLACK FAMILIES	PERCENT HIGH-INCOME
Unincorporated Dade	3,800	37,169	10%
Miami	799	20,018	4%
Opa-locka	74	2,077	4%
Coral Gables	36	395	9%
South Miami	35	737	5%
Homestead	30	1,183	3%
Florida City	27	760	4%
El Portal	24	86	28%
North Miami	22	413	5%
North Miami Beach	20	464	4%
All Other Cities	46	858	5%
Dade County	4,913	64,160	8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 3A (Florida), tabulations by Metro-Dade County Planning Department, 1983.



Affluent private homes in the newly developed Rolling Oaks-Crestview area demonstrate the economic upward mobility of the Black community.



Private homes in the affluent Rolling Oaks-Crestview area in the Black community.



In unincorporated Dade County, affluent Black families were found primarily in those suburban areas where Black communities have become established. The largest single concentration was in the Richmond Heights/Perrine area where there were more than 900 Black families with incomes of \$35,000 or more in 1979. Other areas of Black affluence included Scott Lake in North Dade (more than 400 such families) and the Westview/Pinewood area, north of NW 103 Street (290 families).

8. BLACKS IN POVERTY

Summary

Black poverty in Dade County was very much a family affair. The vast majority of poor Blacks were members of families -- 84 percent -- with relatively few living in nonfamily households. About 30 percent of the Black population had incomes below the poverty level. This was about twice the rate for the total population. Nevertheless, Black poverty declined in the decade of the 1970s, edging down a few percentage points, at a time when poverty rates in Dade were increasing. Black poverty rates nationally also increased.

The young and the old have traditionally been disproportionately represented among the poor, and such was the case in Dade. Poor youths (under 18 years) constituted 45 percent of all Black poor in 1980, but there was a decline in the incidence of poverty in this group in the 1970s. There were relatively few elderly Black poor (7 percent).

For children in Dade, the odds of being poor depended more on the presence of two parents than on skin color or language. Children in single parent families -- particularly female householder families -- had a 50:50 chance of being in poverty. The chances were somewhat higher for Blacks than for Whites or children of Hispanic origin.

A large (37 percent) and growing proportion of Dade's Black families were maintained by a woman with no husband present. These families constituted about 32 percent of all female householder families in Dade County in 1980. If female householder families without children are excluded, then Black female householder families accounted for more than 40 percent of the total.

The poverty level is not a single dollar figure. It is a series of household income thresholds established each year by the U.S. Department of Commerce which are used as a statistical yardstick "to identify, in dollar terms, the minimum level of income adequacy for families of different types in keeping with American consumption patterns."¹ It is

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No: 144, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1982," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1984, p. 184.

based on an analysis of the amount of money needed by families to buy sufficient food to provide them with a nutritionally adequate diet. The thresholds take into account the number of persons in the household and the number of children under 18 years old¹.

Between 1970 and 1980 the number of persons in poverty in Dade County increased by about 35 percent -- from 178,000 to 240,000 (see Table 35). The total population of the County increased by 28 percent in the same period. Thus, the Dade County poverty rate (i.e. the percentage of persons in poverty) worsened over the decade, inching up from 14.2 percent in 1970 to 15.1 percent in 1980.

The 1980 census brought good news and bad news about Blacks in poverty in Dade County. The bad news was that Blacks still accounted for about one third of Dade's poor -- a share that has not shifted much over the last ten years. This was a high percentage, almost twice as high as the Black share of the total population. It implies a high incidence of poverty among Blacks in Dade County. And such was the case: 30 percent of the Black population survived on incomes below the poverty level, a rate not much different from the national average for Blacks in 1980.

The good news was that the incidence of poverty among Dade's Blacks decreased slightly in the 1970s, edging down from 32 percent in 1970 to

¹The poverty definition is based on money income only. Non-money income such as food stamps, health benefits, or subsidized housing are not considered, even though these can be an important part of the total income of many poor families. Furthermore, the actual consumption patterns of individual households do vary, and the income thresholds may not represent the money income required by an individual family to maintain a level of economic well-being equivalent to other families with similar incomes. The Census Bureau estimated the poverty status of households and persons by comparing the money income of the household in the previous year (1969 and 1979 for the 1970 and the 1980 census respectively) with the appropriate income threshold for households of different sizes and types.

TABLE 35

PERSONS IN POVERTY BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY 1970-1980

	1980	1970	CHANGE 1970-1980
Total	240,892 (100.0%)	177,886 (100.%)	+63,000 (+35.2%)
Black	81,936 (34.0)	59,922 (33.7)	+22,014 (+36.3%)
Hispanic Origin	97,306 (40.4)	44,530 (25.0)	+52,776 (+118.5%)

PERCENT PERSONS IN POVERTY

Total	15.1%	14.2%	+0.9%
Black	29.5%	32.2%	-2.7%
Hispanic Origin	16.9%	14.9%	+2.0%

Source: Data for 1980 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC-80-1-C11, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), 1983. Data for 1970 from U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC (1) - C11, Florida, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office) 1972.

30 percent in 1980.¹ And this was a time when the overall poverty rate increased in Dade County. Corresponding improvements were noted in the poverty rates for Black families (down from 28 to 26 percent) and for Black unrelated individuals (down from 43 to 40 percent).

The Changing Face of Poverty in Dade

The young and the old were disproportionately represented in the poverty rolls. Related children under 18 years and elderly persons 65 years and over still accounted for about 50 percent of all poor persons in Dade in 1980 (see Table 36). About 20 percent of related children under 8 years were in poverty and 18 percent of the elderly population. For the population age 18 to 64 years the rate was less than 13 percent, although this was the most rapidly growing group in the 1970s. There were, however, some striking differences in the age profiles of the Black and the White poor (Table 37).

As noted above (see section entitled "Blacks are Younger"), Dade's Black population was considerably younger than the White population. For example, there was a 13.6 year gap in the median age of the Black and the White population. There was a 20 year gap, however, in the median age of poor Blacks and poor Whites. The median age of poor Blacks was about 20 years; for Whites, it was close to 40 years.

There were 48,800 Blacks in poverty under 25 years of age -- 60 percent of all poor Blacks. There was an equal number of young Whites in poverty (48,900 persons), but these accounted for only 34 percent of all poor Whites. At the other end of the age spectrum (65 years and over), there

¹There is evidence that poverty rates for Blacks and Whites alike edged back up again in 1981 and 1982. Nationally, poverty rates for all groups have increased since 1980, and the impact of some 100,000 plus penniless refugees in Dade certainly resulted in substantial increases in poverty rates over and above the increase resulting from the national recession. Some observers estimate Dade's 1982 poverty rate at close to 20 percent. Unpublished Current Population Survey data for Dade, recently made available by the Census, shows an 18.8 percent poverty rate in 1982.

TABLE 36
 PERSONS IN POVERTY BY AGE
 DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	1980	1970	CHANGE 1970-1980
Total Persons	<u>240,900</u> (100%)	<u>177,900</u> (100%)	+ 35%
Related children under 18 Years	75,000 (31%)	59,400 (33%)	+ 26%
Persons 18-64 years	121,800 (51%)	78,100 (44%)	+ 55%
Persons 65 years or older	44,200 (18%)	40,400 (23%)	+ 9%
<u>PERCENT PERSONS IN POVERTY</u>			
Total Persons	15.0%	16.2%	
Related Children Under 18 Years	19.0%	16.3%	
Persons 65 Years and Over	17.7%	23.8%	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980. General Social and Economic Characteristics Florida.

TABLE 37
 PERSONS IN POVERTY
 BY SEX, RACE, AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Total Persons In Poverty	<u>240,900</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>137,900</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>81,900</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>97,300</u>	<u>100%</u>
Under 16 Yrs.	67,000	28	28,400	21	32,200	41	23,300	24
16-24	39,900	17	20,500	15	15,600	19	14,300	15
25-44	52,000	32	28,500	21	18,000	22	22,100	23
45-64	37,800	16	24,800	18	9,600	12	17,400	18
65 Yrs and Over	44,200	18	35,700	26	5,400	7	20,200	21

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980,
Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida, Table 245

James E. Scott Community Association has been providing total family services for more than half a century. Although JESCA is the oldest social service organization in the Black Community, it has managed to remain modern by providing Computer training.



Students first learn the basics of computers in the course taught by JESCA staff members.



Help is readily available for any student who requires it. But students are also encouraged to work on their own.



were just over 5,000 elderly Blacks in poverty (less than 7 percent of all poor Blacks), compared with 36,000 elderly Whites (26 percent of all poor Whites). In sum: poor Blacks were young: poor Whites were old.

While these age differences have persisted in Dade, the face of Black poverty was slowly changing in the decade of the 1970s:

- * The poverty rate for young Blacks improved. For Blacks under 18 years, for example, the rate declined from 39 to 36 percent. This group still accounted for 45 percent of all poor Blacks, but this was down from the 53 percent level of 1970.
- * The poverty rate for elderly Blacks also improved over the decade. It declined from 46 percent in 1970 to 37 percent in 1980, but the 5,400 poor persons in this group accounted for less than 7 percent of all poor Blacks.
- * The poverty rate for Blacks of working age (18 to 64 years) showed little change. The 24.3 percent reported in 1980 was not significantly different from the 24.7 percent reported in 1970. However, this group accounted for a larger share of Blacks in poverty, increasing from 44 percent in 1970 to 51 percent in 1980. This change reflected age shifts in the profile of Dade's Black population.

Children in Poverty

While the poverty rate for Black children improved over the decade, the incidence of poverty among other children worsened in Dade County (see Table 38). There were 16,000 more poor children in Dade in 1980 than in 1970. The child poverty rate worsened markedly, swelling from 16 percent in 1970 to close to 20 percent in 1980. The deterioration in poverty rates for Dade's children mirrored the national trend. Nationwide, 16 percent of related children under 18 years were in poverty compared with 14 percent in that condition ten years earlier.¹ The worsening continued

¹U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports P-60, No. 144, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1982", (Washington D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984), Table 1.

TABLE 38

POVERTY AMONG RELATED CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>HISPANIC ORIGIN</u>
	<u>1980</u>			
Related Children Under 18 Years	381,500	258,300	101,800	137,500
In Poverty	75,000	31,800	37,100	26,500
Percent Poor	19.6%	12.3%	36.4%	19.2%
	<u>1970</u>			
Related Children Under 18 Years	368,800	N/A	82,300	93,900
In Poverty	59,400	N/A	31,900	15,700
Percent Poor	16.1%	N/A	38.7%	16.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

into the 1980s (the 1982 rate was 21.3 percent). This backsliding represented the loss of much of the gains made in the 1960s, when child poverty rates in the United States were halved.

Nationwide, the percentage of Black children in poverty worsened between 1969 (39.6 percent) and 1979 (40.8 percent). Thus, the modest improvement in poverty rates for Dade's Black children was very encouraging, and offers a basis for optimism. However, the brighter outlook must be tempered by the fact that Black children still accounted for 50 percent of all poor children in Dade in 1980, down only slightly from the 54 percent reported in 1970. Their poverty rate was still three times the rate for White children.

By contrast, children of Hispanic origin fared poorly in the 1970s. Children of Hispanic origin accounted for about 35 percent of all poor children in Dade in 1980 -- up substantially from the 26 percent reported in 1970. This increase over the decade amounted to 10,700 children, or two-thirds of the total Dade County increase (15,600). Poverty rates for Hispanic origin children increased from 17 percent in 1970 to 19 percent in 1980. Still the poverty rate for Hispanic origin children was about half the rate for Black children. With the post-census refugee influx and the recession of 1981 and 1982, there was undoubtedly a still further increase in the number of poor children in Dade, regardless of race or national origin.

Family Status of the Poor

Dade's poor Blacks lived predominantly in families (Table 39). About 84 percent (68,700 persons) were family members; only 16 percent (13,200 persons) lived as unrelated individuals. In contrast, only 66 percent of Whites in poverty were family members, and 77 percent of persons of Hispanic origin. Black poverty in Dade in 1980 was clearly a family affair (Figure 18).

TABLE 39
 FAMILY STATUS OF PERSONS IN POVERTY
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 DADE COUNTY 1980

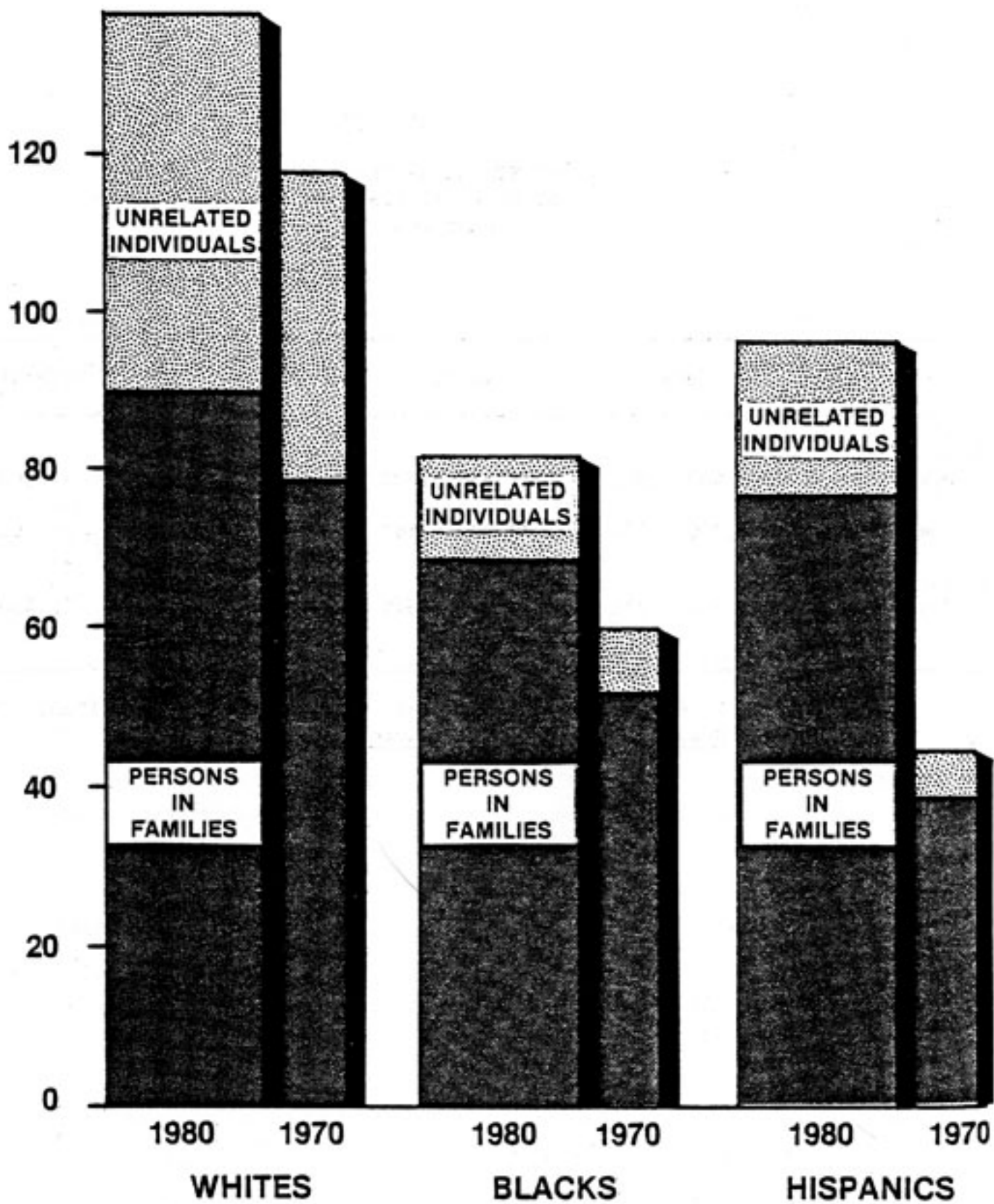
	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Persons in Poverty	240,900	100%	137,900	100%	81,900	100%	97,300	100%
In Families	175,200	73%	90,900	66%	68,700	84%	74,900	77%
Unrelated Individuals	65,700	27%	47,100	34%	13,200	16%	22,400	83%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980.
Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida.

FIGURE 18

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

PERSONS IN POVERTY
BY FAMILY STATUS, RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1970 AND 1980



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population, 1970 and 1980*.

Poor Black families were larger than poor White families or poor families of Hispanic origin. The average size of a poor Black family was 4.1 persons compared with an average of 3.1 for Whites and 3.3 for families of Hispanic origin (Table 40). Poor Black families were larger because they had more children. Poor Black families had an average of 2.6 children per family compared with an average of 2.0 for Whites and 1.9 for poor families of Hispanic origin. Moreover, Black families had a higher proportion (30 percent) of preschool age children (under 5 years) in need of day care if the mother was working.

About 85 percent of all poor Black families had related children. This was much higher than the 54 percent of poor White families and 61 percent of poor families of Hispanic origin with children. However, the number of poor Black families with children (14,300) was virtually identical to the number of poor families of Hispanic origin with children (14,200). Together, these two groups accounted for more than 80 percent of all poor families with children in Dade County, even with an allowance for the small number of Blacks who were also Hispanic. In terms of the actual number of children in poor families, children in poor Black families accounted for about 50 percent of the total, whereas children in families of Hispanic origin accounted for about 35 percent.

For children in Dade County in 1980, the odds of being poor depended more on the presence of two parents than on skin color or language. A Black child in Dade had a 36 percent chance of being poor; a child of Hispanic origin had a 19 percent chance of being poor; but for a child in a family maintained by a woman alone, there was a 46 percent chance of being poor (Table 41). Black children in female householder families had a better than even chance (58 percent probability) of being poor. For children of Hispanic origin in these families, the odds of being poor were close to 50-50 (46 percent probability). Clearly, the absence of the man in the house was a major factor in determining the poverty status of children and families in Dade County.

TABLE 40

FAMILIES IN POVERTY
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER
AND BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN
DADE COUNTY, 1980

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>HISPANIC ORIGIN</u>
Families in Poverty	50,600	29,100	17,000	23,200
Families With Related Children Under 18 Years	33,300	15,700	14,300	14,200
Number of Related Children Under 18 Years	75,000	31,800	37,100	26,500
Number of Related Children Under 5 Years	20,700	8,200	11,000	6,600
Families With No Related Children	17,300	13,400	2,700	9,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 41

POVERTY STATUS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
 AND BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLDER
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>HISPANIC ORIGIN</u>
Related Children Under 18 years	<u>381,500</u>	<u>258,300</u>	<u>101,800</u>	<u>137,500</u>
In Poverty	75,000	31,800	37,100	26,500
Percent in Poverty	20%	12%	36%	19%
In Families With a Female House- holder No Husband Present	85,900	38,800	43,200	21,800
In Poverty	39,900	12,600	25,200	9,900
Percent in Poverty	46%	32%	58%	46%
Percent Related Children Under 18 Years In Poverty In Female House- holder Families, No Husband Present	53%	40%	68%	38%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida.

The Family Health Center began providing low-cost medical care in 1968. For years, the center operated out of portable trailers. Now, it is housed in a permanent structure just across the street from the Metro-Dade Caleb Center.



The Family Health Center, 5361 N.W. 22nd Avenue.



Patients are still able to receive low-cost medical care at the Family Health Center.

Female Householder Families, No Husband Present

Just how many female householder families were there in Dade in 1980? What were their racial and ethnic characteristics? How rapidly were they growing?

Table 42 shows that families maintained by a woman with no husband present increased at about four times the rate of increase for married couple families (77 percent versus 19 percent). In 1970, one in every eight Dade County families was managed by a woman alone. By 1980, the ratio was one in every six. The rate of increase in female householder families was even more rapid for Black families and for families of Hispanic origin. Black female householder families doubled. Those of Hispanic origin increased threefold, but this increase must be viewed in the context of the rapid growth of all Hispanic origin families and the relatively small number of Hispanic female householder families in 1970 (8,000). By 1980, despite the high rate of growth, the proportion of Hispanic origin families that were maintained by a woman with no husband present (16 percent) was still lower than the average for all families (17 percent).

It was among Black families that female householder families constituted an alarmingly large and a growing proportion. More than one-third (37 percent) of all Black families in Dade in 1980 were maintained by a woman with no husband present; a substantial relative increase over the 28 percent share reported in 1970. These families also accounted for a growing proportion of Dade's female householder families (32 percent in 1980 versus 27 percent in 1970). This proportion was much in excess of the Black share of all families in Dade County (15 percent). Black single parent male householder families also more than doubled over the decade, and amounted to more than 5,000 in 1980. By 1980, Black married couple families constituted only 55 percent of all Black families in Dade (down from 67 percent in 1970).

TABLE 42

FAMILIES BY TYPE AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980

	1980		1970		CHANGE 1970-1980
Total Families	422,800	100%	328,500	100%	+29%
Female Householder No Husband Present	73,100	17.3	41,300	12.6	+77%
Married Couples	330,500	78.2	277,200	84.4	+19%
Black Families	63,200	100%	39,500	100%	+60%
Female Householder No Husband Present	23,200	36.7	11,200	28.3	+107%
Married Couples	34,900	55.2	26,400	66.8	+32%
Hispanic Origin Families	155,200	100%	74,800	100%	+107%
Female Householder No Husband Present	24,300	15.7	8,000	10.7	+204%
Married Couples	124,400	80.2	63,900	85.4	+95%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Population Characteristics, Florida, and for Hispanic origin in 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

The rapid growth of Black single parent families, especially families maintained by a woman with no husband present, is a cause for concern. The reasons for this concern are many, but are primarily based on the strong connection (already noted) between poverty and single parenthood. The majority of these families have children (Table 43). Ironically, the proportion of these families with children (55 percent) was much higher than the proportion of married couple families with children (44 percent). Black female householder families had by far the highest proportion of children; two of every three had children under 18 years.

The difficulties for the single parent in holding a job and raising a family have been explored by sociologists and a restatement of these is beyond the scope of this report. However, it must be acknowledged that the problems faced by Black women in low-paying full-time jobs with young children at home are enormous. These problems are reflected in the poverty rates for these families (Table 44). The already high poverty rates of female householder families become much higher when these families have children under 18 years, and even higher still when the children are very young -- under six years. With or without children, the poverty rates for Black female householder families were much higher than the rates for White householders, and somewhat higher than the rates for female householder families of Hispanic origin.

Given the high incidence of poverty among female householder families (and the even higher incidence among those with children) it might be assumed that the majority of these poor mothers were unable to work and subsisted on welfare payments and various family assistance programs while caring for their children. Such was not the case. Three out of four mothers with no husband present in Dade County in 1980 were in the labor force, and two out of three were actually employed (Table 45). The labor force participation rates for single women with children exceeded those for single women without children. Many of the latter were older women, frequently widowed, and retired. Female householders with school age children only (age 6 to 17 years) had a labor force participation rate as high as householders in married couple families.

TABLE 43

**FAMILIES BY TYPE AND BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN
UNDER 18 YEARS AND BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980**

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>BLACK</u>	<u>HISPANIC ORIGIN</u>
Families	426,500	339,700	64,200	156,700
Parent with Own Children under 18 Years	45%	41%	63%	51%
Married Couples	336,700	283,200	36,100	127,100
Parent with Own Children under 18 Years	44%	40%	62%	51%
Female Householder No Husband Present	71,200	44,100	23,100	23,300
Parent with Own Children Under 18 Years	55%	47%	69%	52%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, General Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 44

POVERTY STATUS OF FAMILIES WITH
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
<u>Families with</u>				
Female Householder	71,200	44,100	23,600	23,300
<u>With Related Children</u>				
Under 18 Years	44,900	23,400	18,800	13,700
Under 6 Years	16,200	6,100	9,200	4,200
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
<u>Families In Poverty</u>				
With Female Householder	20,200	8,100	10,500	6,800
<u>With Related Children</u>				
Under 18 Years	17,100	6,300	9,600	5,300
Under 6 Years	8,300	2,300	5,400	2,200
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
<u>Percent in Poverty</u>				
Families With Female Householder	28%	18%	46%	29%
<u>With Related Children</u>				
Under 18 Years	38%	27%	51%	39%
Under 6 Years	51%	39%	59%	52%

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, General, Social and Economic Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 45

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1980
HOUSEHOLDERS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND
BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN

	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDERS	PERCENT IN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED
Families	426,400	75%	308,400
Married Couple Families	336,600	77%	250,100
Female Householder No Husband Present	71,200	66%	44,500
Without Own Children	32,200	57%	17,700
With Own Children			
Under 18 Years	38,900	74%	26,800
Under 6 Years	12,100	65%	7,000
6-17 Years Only	26,800	78%	19,800
Male Householder No Wife Present	18,600	77%	13,800

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980,
Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida, Table 215.

Why are women increasingly living alone -- particularly women with children? A number of factors have contributed to this phenomenon. The increased labor force participation of women enabled more women to establish economic independence. Thus, they were increasingly able to establish their own households. The labor force data presented above tend to support this hypothesis. Increased Social Security benefits have provided many older women with the financial resources needed to establish independent households. Increasing divorce rates and the postponement of the first marriage are also contributing factors. Some clues as to why women householders with children were living alone in Dade County are provided in Table 46.

Most mothers with children and no husband present were divorced (45 percent) or separated (24 percent). About 16 percent, however, had never married. The marital status patterns were quite different for Blacks, Whites, and women of Hispanic origin. For Blacks, about 29 percent were never married -- as many as were separated (29 percent), or divorced (27 percent). For Whites, only 6 percent were never married, 59 percent were divorced.

The high percentage of Black mothers who were never married implies that a high proportion of births to Black women were to women who were not married. In 1983, there were 8,100 births to residents of Dade County who were not married. This was 30 percent of all births; a proportion that has been increasing. About three of every four of these births were to Black mothers. This was a very high percentage, considering that only one-third of all births were to Black mothers. Close to 60 percent of all births to Black mothers in Dade were to unwed mothers. This proportion has been steadily increasing and is now about five times the comparable rates for White mothers.

TABLE 46

**MARITAL STATUS OF FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS
NO HUSBAND PRESENT, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
DADE COUNTY, 1980**

	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC ORIGIN	
Total	<u>44,900</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>23,400</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>18,800</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>13,700</u>	<u>100%</u>
Single	16		6		29		9	
Separated	24		19		29		26	
Widowed	15		16		15		15	
Divorced	45		59		27		51	

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, Detailed Population Characteristics, Florida, Table 215.

Half of the illegitimate children born in 1983 were not first-born children. This percentage has been increasing, and suggests that the social stigma traditionally associated with bearing a child out of wedlock may be no longer an important factor in the decision to have a child.

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APPENDIX I

POVERTY THRESHOLDS IN 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in Table A. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart below to be \$7,356 in 1979.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the

TABLE A. THRESHOLDS AT THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

Size of Family Unit	Weighted Average Thresholds	Related Children Under 18 Years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 & Up
1 Person (unrelated Individual)	\$ 3,686									
Under 65 Years	3,774	\$ 3,774								
65 Years and Over	3,479	3,479								
2 Persons	4,723									
Householder Under 65 Years	4,876	4,858	\$ 5,000							
Householder 65 Years and Over	4,389	4,365	4,981							
3 Persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$ 5,844						
4 Persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$ 7,382					
5 Persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$ 8,525				
6 Persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$ 9,512			
7 Persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429		
8 Persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835	
9 Persons or More	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	\$14,024

poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present.

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to applicable family size, etc.

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed.

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APPENDIX II

HOUSING FOR BLACKS IN DADE COUNTY

Blacks occupied about 14 percent of Dade's housing in 1980 (see Table 1). This was lower than their share of the population (17 percent) and reflected the larger size of Black households (see Table 2). Black households averaged 3.27 persons in 1980 compared with 2.5 persons in White households. In 1970, Blacks occupied 12 percent of the occupied units.

There were more Black renter households (56 percent) than homeowner households, despite the general prevalence of owner-occupied units (54.5 percent in Dade). In the 1970s, however more Blacks became homeowners. In 1980, Black homeowners accounted for 44 percent of Black occupied units, up from the 39 percent level recorded in 1960. The rapid increase (+93 percent) in Black owner-occupied households in the 1970s was a continuation of a trend established in the 1960s when Black owner households increased by 91 percent (see Table 3).

Dade County was no exception to the national trend to lower family and household size¹. Dade's households and families, whether Black, White, or of Hispanic origin, were smaller in 1980 than in 1970. Black households continued to be larger than White, although the size of the difference diminished over the decade.

One in every seven occupied housing units in Dade County in 1980 was a condominium apartment (see Table 4). These were generally individually owned units in multifamily structures. The occupants as a group shared the costs of maintaining the common areas of the development.

Condominium housing is a relatively new form of home ownership -- the first Florida condominium was formed in 1962. By 1970, the Census reported about 12,000 condominium and cooperative apartments in the Miami metropolitan area, with about 30 percent of these in Miami Beach. By 1980, the number of condominiums had grown seven-fold -- with the addition of about 75,000 units in the 1970s. Many of these were not newly constructed units, but resulted from the conversion of existing rentals.

¹ The Bureau of the Census distinguishes between households and families. Families are households of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Nonfamily households are unrelated individuals (one or more) occupying a housing unit.

TABLE 1

OWNER- AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
OF HOUSEHOLDER DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA 1980

TOTAL OCCUPIED	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Units	609,800	498,100	84,600	192,500
Owner Occupied	332,500	285,200	37,300	89,100
Percent of Occupied Units	54.5	57.3	44.2	46.3
Renter Occupied	277,300	213,000	47,200	103,400
Percentages				
Total Occupied Units	100.0	81.7	13.9	31.6
Owner-Occupied	100.0	85.8	11.2	26.8
Renter-Occupied	100.0	76.8	17.0	37.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida, Table 18.

TABLE 2

MEAN PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER FAMILY
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

	PERSONS/HOUSEHOLD			PERSONS/FAMILY		
	1970	1980	CHANGE	1970	1980	CHANGE
TOTAL	2.91	2.63	-0.28	3.39	3.20	-0.19
White	2.80	2.50	-0.30	3.26	3.06	-0.20
Black	3.73	3.27	-0.46	4.27	3.83	-0.44
Hispanic Origin	3.61	3.05	-0.56	3.80	3.43	-0.37

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980,
General Population Characteristics, Florida, Table 27.

TABLE 3
CHANGE IN OWNER- AND RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING BY RACE
DADE COUNTY, 1970-1980

	TOTAL			BLACK		
	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTER	TOTAL	OWNER	RENTER
1960	308,300	183,100	125,200	36,100	10,100	26,000
1970	428,000	231,500	196,500	49,500	19,300	30,100
1980	609,800	332,500	277,300	84,600	37,300	47,200
1960-70	+38.8%	+26.4%	+57.0%	+37.1%	+91.1%	+15.8%
1970-80 Change	+42.5%	+43.6%	+41.1%	+70.9%	+93.3%	+56.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1970 and 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 4
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
TOTAL	87,052	69,106	1,055	16,618
Owner Occupied	54,602	53,262	381	10,247
Renter Occupied	17,271	15,844	674	5,991

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida, Tables 20 - 23.

The emergence of the condominium as a major factor in the housing market had little impact on Black households. Blacks occupied only about 1 percent of the condominiums in Dade County in 1980. This was somewhat puzzling, because condominium ownership is generally a less expensive form of home ownership and should appeal to moderate- and middle-income Black households. The median value of owner-occupied condominium units in the Miami area was 10 to 20 percent lower than the corresponding value of noncondominium units (Table 5). Further, condominium units accounted for about one of every four owner units valued at less than \$40,000.

The problem does not appear to be the Black household's inability to amass the down payment. There were 18,000 new Black owners in the 1970s. Racial discrimination among existing owners of condominium units may deter Blacks from buying into a condominium. There may also be a reluctance on the part of Black households to venture into predominantly White condominiums.

Values of Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units

As might be expected, Blacks occupied primarily the low-cost units -- units valued at less than \$40,000 (Table 6). Six of every ten Black homeowners in Dade lived in such units in 1980, compared with only two of every ten White homeowners. There were few Blacks in expensive homes. Less than 2 percent of all Black homeowners lived in units valued at \$80,000 or more, compared with about 28 percent of White homeowners. It is worth noting that the Census did find some 350 Black households living in homes valued at \$100,000 or more. This was eight times the corresponding 1970 number, (after adjusting for inflation), and is further evidence of the emergence of a Black affluent class (see Chapter 7).

The median value of homes owned and occupied by Black householders was \$37,400 in 1980, about 70 percent of the median value of all owner-occupied homes. This was an increase of about 40 percent over the decade (after adjusting for inflation). However, the ratio of the median price of Black owner-occupied homes to all owner-occupied homes remained unchanged (Table 7). It stayed at about 70 percent, but this ratio was a big improvement over the 50 percent levels reported in 1960 and 1950.

Contract Rent of Renter-Occupied Units

Black renter households in Dade tended to occupy the low-rent units (Table 8). About 70 percent of the Black renter households were in apartments with rents of less than \$200 or no cash rent. Only 30 percent of the White renters were in these low-rent units. There were few Blacks in the high-rent units. Less than 3 percent of the Black renters were living in units with rents of \$350 or more; about 18 percent of White renters were living in these units.

With a median contract rent of \$160 a month, Blacks were paying an average of 70 percent of the median contract rent for all units (Table 9). Adjusting for inflation, the median contract rent for Dade's Black renters has not changed in the past 20 years!

TABLE 5

MEDIAN VALUE OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS
 BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER AND
 BY CONDOMINIUM/NONCONDOMINIUM STATUS
 DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
Non-Condominium	\$54,700	59,800	37,400	54,500
Condominium	49,600	49,800	36,400	44,700
Ratio of Condo to Non-Condo	.91	.83	.97	.82

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida.

TABLE 6

VALUES OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
TOTAL UNITS	234,900	195,100	32,400	63,800
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100%	100%	100%	100%
Less Than \$30,000	10.5	7.4	29.4	7.7
30,000 to 39,999	14.2	11.6	28.3	13.8
40,000 to 49,999	17.0	15.9	22.8	18.9
50,000 to 59,999	14.5	15.2	10.2	17.5
60,000 to 79,999	20.0	22.2	6.9	24.1
80,000 to 99,999	9.0	10.3	0.8	6.0
100,000 to 199,999	11.8	13.7	0.9	7.5
200,000 to or more	3.0	3.5	0.1	1.6
Median Value	\$ 54,700	59,800	37,400	54,500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida, Tables 20 - 23.

TABLE 7

MEDIAN VALUE OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
 BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1950-1980
 (1980 DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	BLACK	RATIO BLACK/TOTAL
1980	\$54,700	\$37,400	0.68
1970	36,700	26,300	0.72
1960	35,400	16,900	0.48
1950	29,800	16,100	0.54

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida 1970 and 1980; State and Small Area, Florida, 1960; General Characteristics, Florida 1950.

TABLE 8

CONTRACT RENT OF SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS
BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN
TOTAL UNITS	272,000	209,200	45,900	101,300
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
No cash rent and less than \$100	9.5	7.4	19.6	8.7
100-149	10.5	7.1	24.9	10.2
150-199	18.8	17.3	24.5	22.7
200-249	19.2	19.7	16.2	21.7
250-299	16.7	18.4	9.0	17.9
300-349	10.7	12.5	3.3	9.3
350-399	6.0	7.1	1.5	4.5
400 or more	8.6	10.6	0.9	5.0
Median Rent	\$231	249	160	221

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida, Tables 20 - 23.

TABLE 9

MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT OF SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED UNITS
 BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1950-1980
 (1980 DOLLARS)

	TOTAL	BLACK	RATIO BLACK/TOTAL
1980	\$231	160	.69
1970	236	158	.67
1960	187	163*	.87
1950	196	116	.59

*Note: Contract Rent for units occupied by Blacks in 1960 was not available. Figure presented above (\$163) was derived by multiplying the median gross rent for Blacks (\$184) by the ratio of contract to gross rent for all renter-occupied units (88 percent).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida 1970 and 1980; State and Small Area, Florida, 1960; General Characteristics, Florida 1950.

Overcrowding

Housing overcrowding, defined as more than one person per room, is a serious problem in Dade County. The 1980 census found about 74,000 overcrowded housing units in the Miami metropolitan area -- about 12 percent of all occupied units (Table 10). This was a high incidence of overcrowding -- more than twice the national average for metropolitan areas (5 percent). A high proportion (almost 30 percent) of the overcrowded units (20,600 units) were occupied by Black households.

Two of every three overcrowded units were rental units, a percentage that has changed little since the 1970 census. About 30 percent of these were occupied by Black renters. This amounted to 28 percent of all Black renter households, much higher than the corresponding national average for Black renters in overcrowded units. There were 7,400 Black owner households in overcrowded units, or 20 percent of all Black owner-occupied units. Again, this was a level of overcrowding much higher than the national average for metropolitan areas (8 percent).

While the number of overcrowded units (both owner and renter) has increased, in Dade, the incidence of overcrowding has declined. Nevertheless, the incidence of overcrowding remained much higher than the comparable national average.

The 1980 census figures certainly understate the current severity of the overcrowding problem, because they do not reflect the impact of the refugee influx that occurred immediately following the census. Current figures on overcrowding in the Miami area are not available, but conservative estimates put the total at more than 100,000 units.

Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities for Exclusive Use

The 1980 census provides no information on housing conditions in the Miami area. One indicator of the condition of housing is the incidence of units lacking complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household occupying the unit (Table 11). The census reported less than 10,000 such units in the Miami area, down from the 13,000 reported in 1970 and down from the 18,000 reported in 1960. About 1,700 of these (about 18 percent) were occupied by Black households. This number too is down from the corresponding figures for 1970 (3,000 units) and 1960 (7,000 units).

These deficient units represented only 1.4 percent of all units in the metropolitan area in 1980, or about the same as the corresponding national average for all metropolitan areas (1.5 percent). For units occupied by a Black household the corresponding figure was 2 percent. Given the age of housing in the Miami area, much newer than the national average, and the large amount of housing built in recent decades, it is not surprising that the incidence of deficient units appears to be declining.

TABLE 10

OVERCROWDED HOUSING UNITS BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER
DADE COUNTY, 1960-1980

	TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT BLACK
<u>OVERCROWDED UNITS</u>			
1980	73,731	20,560	27.9%
Percent Owner Occupied	37%	36%	---
1970	58,465	16,348	28.0%
Percent Owner Occupied	35%	33%	---
1960	32,603	12,532	38.4%
<u>PERCENT OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS OVERCROWDED</u>			
1980	8.2%	19.8%	---
1970	8.7%	28.1%	---
<u>PERCENT RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS OVERCROWDED</u>			
1980	16.8%	27.9%	---
1970	19.5%	36.2%	---

Note: Overcrowded units are living units with more than one person per room.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida 1970 and 1980; State and Small Area, Florida, 1960; General Characteristics, Florida 1950.

TABLE 11

UNITS LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FOR EXCLUSIVE USE
BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER, DADE COUNTY, 1960-1980

	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		BLACK HOUSEHOLDS	
1980	9,555	1.4%	1,695	2.0%
1970	12,829	2.9%	3,008	6.5%
1960	18,389	5.3%	7,057	19.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Housing 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980, General Housing Characteristics, Florida 1970 and 1980; State and Small Area, Florida, 1960; General Characteristics, Florida 1950.

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APPENDIX III

MISCELLANEOUS VITAL STATISTICS

MORTALITY STATISTICS

Death rates in Dade County have historically been higher for Whites than for Nonwhites. In the 1979-1981 period, for example, the annual average death rate for the White population was 11.3 deaths per 1000 population; for the Nonwhite population the rate was 5.8 -- about half the rate for the White population. The reason of course, is the much older age profile of the White population. Recently, however, there are signs that the death rates are beginning to converge.

The five leading causes of death in Dade in 1982 were as follows:

Heart Disease	-- 364 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Cancer	-- 217 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Stroke	-- 67 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Accidents	-- 45 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Homicide	-- 28 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982

For Nonwhites the five leading causes were the same, but with some interesting differences in the order of importance. The leading causes for Nonwhites in 1982 were as follows:

Heart Disease	-- 132 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Cancer	-- 129 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Accidents	-- 47 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Homicide	-- 44 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982
Stroke	-- 32 deaths per 100,000 population in 1982

The top two killers by a wide margin, for both Whites and Nonwhites were Heart Disease and Cancer. However, Accidents and Homicides rank third and fourth for the Nonwhite population while these causes ranked fourth and fifth for the White population. This is a reflection of the violence and crime which afflicts poor people disproportionately, and particularly poor Blacks.

BIRTHS TO TEENAGE MOTHERS

Births to teenage mothers (i.e. mothers under 19 years of age) fluctuated between 2100 and 2500 a year throughout the 1970s. There was no discernible trend. Births to Nonwhite teenage mothers fluctuated between 1200 and 1400 a year in the same period.

In this period, the number of women age 15 to 19 years increased by about 33 percent. Young White women increased by about 18 percent and young Nonwhite women by about 55 percent. The absence of any corresponding upward trend in the births to teenage mothers suggests an increasing tendency on the part of young women to postpone childbearing. Delayed childbearing may have beneficial consequences for women. Young mothers tend to curtail their education, and lower educational attainment is

frequently linked with reduced employment opportunities and lower earnings.

Nonwhite teenagers accounted for a relatively high 50 to 60 percent of Dade's teenage mothers in the 1970s. Only 23 percent of the women aged 15 to 19 years in 1980 were Nonwhite, primarily Black. The Nonwhite share averaged over 60 percent in the 1976 to 1982 period compared with 55 percent in the first half of the 1970s. The increase, however, may reflect just the growing proportion of young Nonwhite women in this period.

Another way to look at births to teenage mothers is to compare them with the total number of births in Dade County. A steady downward trend was evident in the 1970s for both Whites and Nonwhites. Overall, the proportion of births by teenage mothers declined from 14 percent in the early 1970s to 9 percent in the early 1980s. For Whites the decrease was from about 8 percent to 6 percent (a 25 percent decline), and for Nonwhites the decrease was even greater, from 26 percent to 15 percent (a decline of more than 40 percent).

Again, the changing rate must be evaluated on the basis of the number of women at risk -- the numbers of 15 to 19 year old women. And while the number of young women in Dade increased over the decade, their proportion of women aged 15 to 44 years declined slightly. The 1970 share was 21 percent (19 percent for Whites, 23 percent for Nonwhites); the 1980 share was 19 percent (18 percent for Whites, 21 percent for Nonwhites). Such a decline in the proportion of the population at risk explains at least some of the decline in the percentage resident births to mothers under 19 years of age. However the rate of decline in the proportion of teenage births, and particularly in the percentage of births to Nonwhite teenagers, tends to confirm that more and more young women, and especially Nonwhite women, are postponing childbearing.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

The decline in the proportion of births to teenage mothers was reflected in the parallel decline in infant mortality rates. There was some year-to-year fluctuation in the rate, particularly for Nonwhites, but the average for the years 1981-83 (12.7 deaths per 1000 resident births) was 24 percent lower than the comparable average for the years 1971-73. These declines occurred across racial categories. The rate for Nonwhites remained much higher than the rate for Whites and the gap seems to have widened in the 1980-83 period. The average Nonwhite infant mortality rate in 1981-83 was more than twice the rate for Whites.

The increased disparity between White and Nonwhite rates was due to an apparent upturn in the rate for Nonwhites in 1981-83. However, because of the amount of year-to-year fluctuation in the rates, it is still too early to say whether this recent upturn represents a temporary slowing or a reversal of the long-term decline in infant mortality rates for Nonwhites in Dade County.

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APPENDIX IV

FIFTEEN BLACK COMMUNITIES IN DADE

Following the 1970 census, planners identified 15 Black communities in Dade County. In 1970, these areas contained about 93 percent of the County's Black population; in 1980 they contained just over 70 percent.

These areas are listed and described in terms of census geography in Table 1. Population change in these areas is presented in Table 2. Note the decline in the population of Overtown in the 20-year period, and the corresponding increases in the population of Model City, West Little River, and Edison Park. Note also the very rapid growth of the population of the Carol City area in the 1970s.

Table 3 presents some information about the age profile of Blacks in these areas. All of the areas are characterized by a high proportion of young people and a relatively low proportion of elderly. Areas with the highest proportion of young Blacks were Carol City, Edison Park, and the areas in south Dade. Areas with the highest proportion of elderly Blacks included Coconut Grove, Overtown, Seminola, and Model City.

TABLE 1

BLACK COMMUNITIES IN DADE COUNTY

COMMUNITY	1980 CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK
1 Carol City	94, 100.01 thru 100.08
2 Opa-locka-Bunche Park	4.02, 4.03, 5.01
3 Washington Park	2.06
4 West Little River	4.07, 4.08, 10.01 (Block Group 5) 10.02, 10.03
5 Edison Park	10.01 (Block Groups 1-4), 14.00, 20.01, 20.02, 22.01, 22.02
6 Model City	9.03, 10.04, 15.01, 15.02, 17.01, 17.02, 18.01, 18.02, 18.03, 19.01, 19.02, 23
7 Seminola	7.03, 7.04
8 Overtown	29, 31, 34, 36.01
9 Coconut Grove	71, 72
10 South Miami	76.03
11 Richmond Heights	83.01 (Block Groups 2 and 3)
12 Perrine	83.03 (Block Groups 1, 2, and 3)
13 Goulds	102 (Block Group 4), 104 (Block Group 9), 105 (Block Group 1), 106.02 (Block Groups 1 and 9)
14 Naranja	108
15 Homestead-Fla. City	113

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

TABLE 2

DADE COUNTY BLACK POPULATION
CONCENTRATIONS 1960-1970-1980

	<u>Community</u>	BLACK POPULATION			PERCENT CHANGE	
		<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1960-70</u>	<u>1970-80</u>
1	Carol City	222	7,384	27,564	**%	273%
2	Opa-locka-Bunche Park	10,845	12,724	13,826	17	9
3	Washington Park	640	965	1,477	51	53
4	West Little River	10	12,121	21,648	**	79
5	Edison Park	90	8,922	24,081	**	170
6	Model City	49,025	73,779	61,561	51	-17
7	Seminola	842	970	955	15	-2
8	Overtown	38,581	20,899	13,396	-46	-36
9	Coconut Grove	9,463	9,281	5,961	-2	-36
10	South Miami	2,618	3,177	2,980	21	-6
11	Richmond Heights	4,400	7,496	6,036	70	-19
12	Perrine	5,057	5,502	4,485	9	-18
13	Goulds	3,990	6,165	6,024	55	-2
14	Naranja	726	711	1,426	-2	101
15	Homestead-Florida City	5,463	7,278	6,370	33	-12
	15 communities	131,972	177,374	197,890	34	12
	Dade Total	137,299	189,724	280,379	38	48
	15 communities as percent of Dade Total	96	93	71		

**Equals greater than 300 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Decennial Census Reports.

TABLE 3
BLACKS BY AGE, 1980
DADE COUNTY BLACK COMMUNITIES

	COMMUNITY	UNDER 18 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER	
1	Carol City	12,666	(45%)	531	(2%)
2	Opa-locka/Bunche Park	4,554	(33%)	1,031	(7%)
3	Washington Park	518	(35%)	104	(7%)
4	West Little River	7,659	(35%)	1,131	(5%)
5	Edison Park	10,116	(42%)	962	(4%)
6	Model City	22,151	(36%)	5,172	(8%)
7	Seminola	317	(33%)	103	(11%)
8	Overtown	4,566	(34%)	1,214	(9%)
9	Coconut Grove	1,827	(31%)	671	(11%)
10	South Miami	1,088	(37%)	230	(8%)
11	Richmond Heights	1,970	(33%)	341	(6%)
12	Perrine	1,764	(39%)	360	(8%)
13	Goulds	2,715	(45%)	299	(5%)
14	Naranja	649	(46%)	53	(4%)
15	Homestead/Florida City	2,510	(39%)	505	(8%)
	Dade County	103,300	(37%)	15,243	(5%)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1980, Summary Tape File 1, Florida, Metro-Dade Planning Department.

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