

Census of Black Families in Champaign-Urbana

A Study for the
Office of Physical Plant Planning and Construction
and the
Department of Plant and Services
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University of Illinois

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I. BACKGROUND

Objective

The objective of this study was to obtain information on education and employment (actual and desired) from every black resident of the cities of Champaign and Urbana 15 years of age or older, excluding those full-time university students residing here only during school attendance. Of particular interest was the number of black males with experience in the construction industry. Accordingly, the questionnaire sought information on household size, education, employment status, job satisfaction, type of work desired, and experience in construction work.

These data were collected during the summer of 1968. The manner of collection and the field methods used in the study are described in the remainder of this chapter. The second chapter presents the principal results of the survey. Since the main focus of the Black Census was on employment status, occupational experience, training, and preference, these results are presented under the general topics of the employed, the unemployed, those not in the labor force, work preferences, and experience in construction work.

The Appendix presents data on the demographic characteristics of this population. This seems to be a valuable by-product of the study, considering few data are available about the characteristics of the black population of Champaign-Urbana since the U.S. Census of 1960.

Sample Selection

In this study, the sample to be contacted represented all black individuals 15 years of age or older living in the twin cities. To ensure that a coverage as high as possible was obtained, the cities of Champaign-Urbana were divided into the following three areas:

1. The densely Negro area, bordered by Lincoln Avenue on the east, University Avenue on the south, Illinois Central tracks on the west, and I-74 on the north. This section was numbered by blocks, from 001 through 102.
2. The "mixed area," adjoining the densely Negro one (and one group of blocks further removed) in which both black and white residents were expected. These blocks were numbered 103-192.
3. The remainder of the cities, in which we would be attempting to locate black families mainly by referrals from those interviewed in Areas 1 and 2. This area is referred to as Block 00.

For Block 00, we hoped to obtain from the public school superintendents in both cities lists of black students in attendance during the last school year. Although both offices were fully cooperative, most school lists were not coded by race. However, such lists were obtained for the three Champaign junior high schools and for several Urbana grammar schools opened for summer session. For the three high schools in town, yearbooks for last spring were checked and black students' names identified. Addresses were then provided by the high school. These lists were checked against Blocks 1-192, and any that fell outside of this area were added to the Block 00 addresses. We were unable to obtain such lists for the Champaign grammar schools and the Urbana Junior High school.

Another source of addresses was the University Admissions Office, which kindly provided a list of names and addresses of black students enrolled in the fall semester, 1968. Students living in University dormitories were eliminated, because they were probably here only while full-time students, and thus were not part of the population considered

by this census. Those living elsewhere in town were added to the list to be contacted in order to obtain data on other family members (if any) living here, or on them if they were part-time students whose main activity was something besides attending school.

A final source of names was the sample members themselves. Using the so-called "snowball technique," sample members were asked for the names and addresses of any black individuals they knew to be living in the twin cities, but outside of their immediate neighborhood. Any such names and addresses were checked against the lists already compiled and added to the list if not already on it.

Interviews

Contact was made with various black organizations in the community (Urban League, churches, etc.) to publicize our search for potential interviewers. Those interested were invited to an explanatory meeting (held on June 18) in which the type of work in general and the particular survey were reviewed; those still interested after this meeting filled out applications and were asked to attend two training sessions held later that same week.

Approximately 35 people attended these sessions, although only 29 of this number actually worked on this study.

Despite special efforts to maintain rapport with the interviewers, e.g., holding regular morning and evening office hours at Burch Village and inviting interviewers to discuss any problems they were having, 12 of these interviewers dropped out before doing much work. For some, this was because they found better jobs. For others, it may have been lack of transportation, summer heat, loneliness of the job, lack of

sufficient self-motivation, or the fact that they would not receive their pay checks as quickly as they had hoped. Hence, a second group of seven interviewers had to be trained on July 9.

Data Collection Instruments

The data for this survey were collected with the aid of the following:

1. A household listing sheet, on which to record name, age, sex, and employment status of all household members 15 years of age or older, and the number of children under 15.
2. An individual questionnaire, to be filled out for each family member 15 years of age or older.
3. A referral form, on which to record any names and addresses of black individuals known by the interviewee to live outside of the area being canvassed door-to-door by our interviewers.

Copies of these forms are shown in the Appendix. They were developed partly after consulting with various people concerned with the study and partly on the basis of a pretest. This pretest was conducted during the period of interviewer recruitment, when two interviewers were assigned to pretest preliminary versions of the questionnaires. Each was asked to complete ten individual interviews in order to find any ambiguities in the questionnaire before the final version was printed.

Data Collection

Interviewers were given their assignments by blocks. Their first task was to list all of the addresses on the block. This listing was checked at the office against the City Directory to detect any omissions.

The interviewers then proceeded interviewing and attempted to speak with each individual 15 years of age or older. Initially, their instructions were to make three attempts to contact each household and each individual. After about four weeks, the interviewers' instructions were changed to permit them to ask household members for information about those absent members, in order to reduce costs and the non-contact rate. At the same time, we initiated some telephone interviewing, mainly of those in our referral sample. (We subsequently extended the telephone interviewing to those interviewer non-contacts for whom we could obtain a telephone number.)

Altogether, the period of data collection extended from June 22 to October 5, although the bulk of the interviews was conducted during July and August. The period of data collection was longer than originally planned, partly because of high interviewer mortality and partly because of the desirability of checking for possible omissions from the lists being used for the interviews.

A sample of each interviewer's work was verified by telephone from our office. No evidence of falsification was discovered.

Response Results

The field results are as follows:

3,244 individual interviews were completed

53 individuals could not be contacted

24 individuals refused to be interviewed

1,504 households were interviewed

83 households refused admittance

75 households could not be contacted.

Hence, on an individual basis 3,244 interviews were obtained from a possible 3,669, giving a response rate of 89 percent. The refusal rate was 6 percent (an estimated 207 individuals out of a possible 3,451 contacted), and the known non-contact rate was 6 percent (an estimated 218 individuals).

On a household basis, 1,504 interviews were obtained from a possible 1,663, giving a response rate of 90 percent. The refusal rate was 5 percent, and the known non-contact rate was 5 percent.

Data Processing

Completed questionnaires were checked in our office against block listing sheets and were edited for completeness and consistency (and, where necessary, returned to interviewers for correction). Those questionnaires meeting certain criteria, i.e., indicating an interest in employment, a change in employment, experience in construction work, etc., were photocopied, and duplicates were sent to Physical Plant and Non Academic personnel.

The questionnaires were then coded, the information transferred to punch cards, the cards verified and run through a cleaning program, and any uncovered errors were corrected. The following tables are based on these corrected punch cards.

II. Major Results

To provide a basis for assessing the magnitudes involved, this chapter begins by presenting estimates of the number of black individuals 15 years of age or older residing in the twin cities, based on the survey data. These estimates can then be related to the percentages presented in the later sections on labor force status and work preferences.

Size of Population

As a result of our study, we have concluded that the number of black individuals 15 years of age or older is substantially smaller than was thought when the project started. As a basis for estimating, we used the 1960 census figure of 4,426 nonwhites 14 years of age or older in the Champaign-Urbana area. Estimating approximately 426 as the number of nonNegro-nonwhites and persons fourteen years of age yields about 4,000 black individuals 15 or older in 1960. If we were to apply to Champaign-Urbana the growth rate of the black population in the state during the period 1950-1960, we would anticipate possibly 5,000 individuals 15 or over. It seems unlikely, however, that this area's black population has grown at the same rate as that in the largest cities; we are even led to wonder whether the black population of Champaign-Urbana has not actually decreased, or at least remained stable, since 1960.

From the survey data, we estimate there are 3,669 black individuals 15 years of age or older living in the twin cities. This figure is obtained as the sum of those who were or could not be interviewed (3,321 from Chapter I) and an estimate of the

number living in households that could not be interviewed. Estimating that each household not interviewed would have yielded 2.2 individual interviews (the average figure for this survey), which accounts for an additional 348 people, we arrive at a total of 3,669 individuals in our population.

Because the figure for total population eligible is, admittedly, a rough one, a few observations are appropriate:

1. We may not have discovered all the black individuals living outside our carefully canvassed areas. It is impossible to say how inclusive this study has been in this respect.
2. Several of the noncontact households may in fact not be black. For most households that were listed as a noncontact, no one was found at home on three attempts at the address given, and, most likely, racial composition of that household was not asked of neighbors.
3. A substantial percentage of refusals were elderly people, who either were too ill to grant an interview or felt that their age would eliminate them from consideration.
4. A certain number of individuals were "concealed" from us. One interviewer reported two households in which she personally knew others were living besides those listed by the respondent.
5. Several people approached by the interviewers refused, claiming that they had already been interviewed (20 households). It is possible that some of these had been contacted at a previous address. However, we often

had no way of determining whether this was true, whether this reply was being used as a convenient excuse to avoid an unwanted interview, or whether this survey was being confused with another conducted in the black community about the same time.

Three of these observations (2, 3 and 5) imply an over-estimation of the black population, while the other two (1 and 4) suggest an underestimation. To a large extent, they may offset each other, although errors on the side of underestimation are likely to be more consequential in a study such as this. Despite this, it is not likely that the number of black individuals in the area this past summer 15 years of age or older exceeds the figure in 1960.

The Black Labor Force

At the time of the survey roughly three-fourths of the males were employed; six percent, although not working, were interested in working; and 17 percent were not considered to be part of the labor force (Table 1). Employment figures were highest for the middle-aged groups, somewhat lower for the group 25-34, and significantly lower for those over 55.

More than half of the female population was employed at the time of the survey. The proportion of women not working but interested in work was twice as large as that of men. Note that roughly three-fourths of all women 25-54 are in the labor force, either as employees or as individuals interested in present employment. With increasing age, participation in the labor

Table 1

Distribution of Population by Labor Force Participation
by Age by Sex

Labor Force Status	Age						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
<u>Male</u>							
Employed							
Not in school	28%	84%	91%	90%	72%	41%	65%
In school	36	5	3	--	--	--	12
Unemployed	7	7	3	4	8	8	6
Not in labor force							
In school	27	3	1	--	--	--	9
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	99%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%
Base	405	258	271	226	133	131	1424
No answer	--	--	--	1	--	5	6
<u>Female</u>							
Employed							
Not in school	32%	59%	62%	63%	50%	32%	49%
In school	23	2	2	2	--	--	8
Unemployed	12	17	11	14	10	4	12
Not in labor force							
In school	26	2	2	*	--	1	8
Other	<u>7</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>23</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	495	369	346	264	144	168	1786
No answer	--	3	5	3	3	5	19

* Less than 0.5%

force decreases, but a surprisingly large proportion of women remain: 60 percent of those 55-64, 36 percent of those 65 or older.

Comparing the employment status of adults in the labor force by sex and by age (Table 2), it is apparent that for both males and females the problem of unemployment is greatest for those in the younger age range.* Of male unemployed, 35 percent were between the ages of 15-24 and 20 percent were between 25-34, together accounting for 55 percent of the total male unemployed. The percentage of total female unemployed represented by those same age ranges was nearly identical (56 percent), but almost evenly split between the two age groups. For females, the higher the age range, the smaller the percentage of unemployed accounted for. However for males, the percentage, although much lower than for the younger groups, remains fairly constant in the four older age ranges.

The educational level of the male unemployed is noticeably lower than that of the male employed. Seventy percent of the unemployed, compared with 55 percent of the employed, have less than a high school education. The same cannot be said of females; the educational level of employed and unemployed closely match each other (Table 3).

*

To make the data more meaningful, those employed individuals whose main activity is still school attendance are not considered as part of the "employed" group. The employed group, then, refers to those individuals who are working full- or part-time and for whom school attendance is not a primary activity.

The "unemployed" group consists of those individuals who were not employed, not attending school as their main activity, and who answered "yes" to the question, "Would you be interested in employment now?" It should be understood that these people may or may not have been actively seeking employment.

Table 2

Employment Status of Adults in Labor
Force by Age by Sex

Age	Total		Sex			
	Employed	Unemployed	Male		Female	
			Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
15-24	15%	29%	12%	35%	17%	27%
25-34	24	27	24	20	24	29
35-44	27	15	25	10	29	17
45-54	21	15	24	12	18	17
55-64	9	8	11	12	8	7
65+	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	101%	99%	100%
Base	1814	308	914	86	900	222
No answer	--	41	14	0	26	1

Table 3
Employment Status of Adults in
Labor Force by Education

Education	Male		Female	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
Never attended school	1%	--	*	*
Some grade school	16	23	11	13
Completed grade school	12	14	11	13
Some high school	26	33	31	34
Graduated high school	30	28	35	34
Some college	9	2	8	6
Graduated college	2	--	2	*
5th yr. college or more	<u>3</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	99%	100%	101%	100%
Base	919	86	871	222
No answer	11	0	7	0

* Less than 0.5%

A third of the females and nearly a fifth of the males who are presently unemployed have not held a job in the last five years. Indeed, more than three-quarters of the unemployed females and nearly 70 percent of the unemployed males have not had more than one job in the last five years (Table 4). However, among those who are presently employed, there appears to be considerable job stability. Thus, more than half of both the employed males and females have not had any other job in the past five years except their present one. Less than four percent of the employed males and only two percent of the employed females have had more than two other jobs during this period.

The Employed

Craftsmen and operatives constitute the largest group of black male workers, followed by unskilled laborers and private household and service workers. Together, these three occupational categories comprise three-quarters of the employed males (Table 5). Higher percentages of managers and of private household and service workers are found as age increases, while the percentage in clerical work* decreases with age. The other occupational categories remain fairly stable as age changes.

Over half of the employed females are private household or service workers. However, there are significant differences

*"Clerical" work in this occupational classification includes sales clerks. The category "salesworkers" refers to those with special training such as insurance and real-estate salesmen.

Table 4

Employment Status of Adults in Labor Force **
by Number of Jobs Held in Last 5 years by Sex

Number of jobs	Male		Female	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
0	51%	17%	55%	33%
1	34	51	31	43
2	11	26	11	18
3	3	4	2	6
4	1	2	*	1
5 or more	*	*	*	*
Total	100%	100%	99%	101%
Base	926	84	876	222
No answer	4	6	2	0

* Less than 0.5%.

** For the unemployed, these data report all jobs held in the last five years; for the employed, they report the number of other jobs held in the last five years, excluding current employment.

Table 5
Employment by Occupation by Age by Sex

Occupation	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
				<u>Male</u>			
Professional, technical	6%	7%	6%	7%	4%	6%	--%
Managers	6	1	4	7	8	7	13
Clerical	7	10	12	5	6	2	3
Craftsmen and operatives	32	35	38	34	31	26	3
Private household and service workers	21	21	16	25	20	34	54
Unskilled laborers	24	25	22	20	29	24	28
Military	1	1	2	*	1	--	--
Salesworkers	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	98%	101%	100%	99%	99%	99%	101%
Base	906	111	206	241	203	96	39
No answer	10	2	1	5	1	--	1
				<u>Female</u>			
Professional, technical	7%	4%	9%	7%	8%	8%	--
Managers	3	1	3	6	3	1	4
Clerical	18	34	24	16	7	4	--
Craftsmen and operatives	12	20	17	10	6	4	--
Private household and service workers	56	33	45	58	74	79	89
Unskilled laborers	3	7	1	3	2	3	7
Salesworkers	<u>*</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%
Base	849	155	216	216	165	71	27
No answer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

* Less than 0.5%.

in occupation with respect to age. Clerical workers and craftsmen and operatives are more frequent among younger women, while private household and service workers predominate among older women.

As expected, those males with the least education are primarily private household and service workers, unskilled laborers and increasingly, as education rises, craftsmen and operatives (Table 6). As education reaches the "completed high school" level, the professional, technical and clerical categories increase; finally, the vast majority of those having completed four or more years of college are engaged in professional or technical work. Interestingly, males from all educational backgrounds can be found in managerial work.

The more poorly educated women are private household and service workers; the better educated are in professional or technical and clerical work. A substantial number of women with partial or complete high school education are craftsmen and operatives.

The great majority of the employed work full-time, as might be expected (Table 7). However, at the same time part-time work is much more prevalent among females than among males. Thus, over 95 percent of employed males worked on a full-time basis compared with only 80 percent of employed females. For both sexes the most frequent kind of part-time job was private household and service work, although far more so among females than among males. For males, unskilled work was also a relatively frequent part-time occupation.

Table 6

Employment by Occupation by Education by Sex

Occupation	No school	Some grade	Grade school	Some H.S.	H.S.	Some college	College	Post-grad
				<u>Male</u>				
				*%				
Prof., tech.	--%	--%	1%		5%	12%	67%	71%
Managers	--	5	9	4	6	10	--	17
Clerical	--	1	3	4	14	14	8	--
Craftsmen, operatives	22	19	30	38	38	28	25	8
Private hsehld, service	56	29	32	24	19	19	--	4
Unskilled laborers	22	46	26	27	15	13	--	--
Military	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--
Saleswork	<u>--</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	100%	101%	101%	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%
Base	9	151	113	237	280	83	12	24
No answer	--	--	--	4	2	1	2	1
				<u>Female</u>				
				1%				
Prof., tech.	--%	--%	1%		4%	18%	67%	85%
Managers	--	1	1	2	4	11	6	4
Clerical	--	1	3	7	31	50	20	7
Craftsmen, operatives	--	4	7	15	17	6	--	--
Private hsehld, service	100	89	83	70	40	15	6	4
Unskilled laborers	--	4	4	4	3	--	--	--
Saleswork	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	100%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	99%	100%
Base	2	94	93	268	306	66	15	27
No answer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

* Less than 0.5%.

Table 7

Occupation by Full-time or Part-time by Sex

Occupation	Male		Female	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
Professional, technical	6%	7%	8%	5%
Managers	7	2	4	1
Clerical	7	4	20	10
Craftsmen and operatives	32	14	15	3
Private household and service workers	23	44	51	78
Unskilled laborers	23	27	4	2
Military	1	2	--	--
Salesworkers	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	100%	100%	102%	99%
Base	855	45	683	173
No answer	9	--	--	--

* Less than 0.5%.

More than a fourth of the males worked in wholesale and retail business firms, another fourth in construction (Table 8). Those in business were employed mainly as craftsmen and operatives and service workers, while almost two-thirds of those in construction work were unskilled laborers; only a fourth were classified as craftsmen and operatives. The next most important kind of business, in terms of number of black males employed, was wholesale and retail manufacturing, in which over two-thirds of the men held jobs as craftsmen and operatives.

The largest group of female employees (over 40 percent) was in the service trades, almost all employed as private household and service workers. Education was the next largest employer of women, accounting for nearly a fourth, and was also very significant as an employer of males. However, nearly half of both males and females in this activity were in the category of service workers.

Clerical workers accounted for over a fourth of the females in education, while about a fifth were professional or technical workers. The most important role of black women in business is still that of service workers (about half), but clerical workers now comprise over a fourth of the total in that field.

Table 8

Occupation by Kind of Business by Sex

Occupation	Agric.,* finance		Mfg. wholesale & retail		Transp.	Services	Business wholesale & retail		Govt.	Educ.
	Constr.	Constr.	wholesale & retail	wholesale & retail			Govt.	Educ.		
Prof., techn.	8%	--%	1%	18%	Male	1%	12%	16%		
Managers	23	6	1	10	--%	9	3	8		
Clerical	8	1	4	5	7	5	26	9		
Craftsmen, operatives	--	26	68	13	41	38	21	17		
Private hsehd, service	38	5	6	42	19	32	20	41		
Unskilled laborers	--	63	19	12	24	15	11	9		
Military	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--		
Salesworker	23	--	1	--	--	1	--	--		
Total	100%	101%	100%	100%	101%	101%	101%	100%	101%	100%
Base	13	176	139	100	42	196	106	116		
No answer	--	--	--	--	--	2	4	1		
Prof., tech.					Female					
Managers		--%	3%	4%	--%	1%	12%	19%		
Clerical		--	--	2	6	8	7	2		
Craftsmen, operatives		--	9	6	66	22	47	28		
Private hsehd, service		100	81	2	26	13	3	4		
Unskilled laborers		--	5	85	--	51	28	41		
Saleswork		--	3	2	--	5	3	5		
Total		100%	101%	101%	98%	101%	100%	99%		
Base		1	79	348	15	157	40	206		
No answer		--	--	--	--	--	--	--		

*Only two males were in agriculture: one in a professional or technical position, the other managerial.

About half of the employed males but only about one-third of the females have held the same job for more than five years (Table 9). Length of time in a job seems to be fairly uniform among males by occupation but varies substantially among females by occupation. For example, 40 percent or more of the females in professional or service work have held their jobs over 5 years whereas the same is true of less than 1 out of every 6 females in clerical, sales, crafts or unskilled jobs. In contrast, more than half of the males who are unskilled laborers have held their job for over 5 years, all of which would seem to suggest much higher job mobility among employed women than among employed men.

The Unemployed

As mentioned earlier (Table 4), a third of the unemployed females and nearly a fifth of the unemployed males have not held any job within the last five years. The fact that unemployment was greater in the younger age groups would account for several of these cases - young people who have never held a job - as would the entry or re-entry into the labor market of women past the childbearing stage.

Of those unemployed who had worked during the last five years, two-thirds of the males had last worked as unskilled laborers or as private household and service workers (Table 10). Sixteen percent had last worked as craftsmen or operatives. Over half of the females had last held jobs as private household and service workers, with clerical workers and craftsmen and operatives accounting for most of the remainder.

Table 9

Occupation by Length of Time in Present Job

Time	Prof. tech.	Managers	Clerical, sales	Craftsmen, operatives	Household, service, military	Unskilled laborers
<u>Males</u>						
Less than 6 mos.	--	5%	16%	10%	8%	16%
6 mos. - 1 yr.	25	7	15	10	15	9
13 mos. - 2 yrs.	16	13	16	11	12	12
25 mos. - 3 yrs.	2	7	9	10	11	4
37 mos. - 5 yrs.	18	12	9	17	10	7
More than 5 yrs.	<u>39</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>52</u>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Base	51	59	68	287	223	211
No answer	2	0	3	5	3	9
<u>Females</u>						
Less than 6 mos.	6%	4%	33%	9%	10%	18%
6 mos. - 1 yr.	15	18	23	22	14	29
13 mos. - 2 yrs.	6	7	9	21	11	18
25 mos. - 3 yrs.	6	7	7	16	10	18
37 mos. - 5 yrs.	21	29	13	15	15	11
More than 5 yrs.	<u>45</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	99%	101%	101%	100%	100%	101%
Base	62	28	148	102	476	28
No answer	2	0	9	3	13	1

Table 10

The Unemployed: Last Job Held by Occupation by Sex

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	-- 4	2%
Managers	5	1
Clerical	6	18
Craftsmen and operatives	16	12
Private household and service workers	31	58
Unskilled laborer	34	8
Military	3	--
Salesworkers	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	100%	100%
Base	64	146
No answer	8	3

For both sexes, the last job held had been in most cases a full-time one, though more so for males (87 percent) than females (72 percent), and for nearly half had been held for a maximum of one year (Table 11). A third of the males and over a fourth of the females had held their last job for more than three years.

Those Not in the Labor Force

Of those not considered a part of the labor force (i.e., neither employed nor, if out of school, interested in being employed), almost half the males and a quarter of the females are still in school. Excluding those still in school, approximately two-thirds of the males have had only a grade school education or less, and 90 percent have not graduated from high school (Table 12). The level of education appears to be higher for women, about a quarter of whom had completed high school.

No job had been held in the last five years by approximately two-thirds of this group, while over a quarter reported holding one job during that period. For those who had worked during this period, the job held by most of the females was in private household and service work, while most of the relatively few men in this group had worked as private household and service workers, craftsmen and operatives or unskilled laborers (Table 13).

Employment Potentials

1. The Unemployed

Those individuals not currently employed (but no longer in school) were asked if they would be interested in employment at the present time. Those who responded affirmatively were asked further what kind

Table 11

The Unemployed: Length of Time Last Job Held by Sex

<u>Period</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Less than 6 months	18%	19%
6 months - 1 year	24	28
13 months - 2 years	18	16
25 months - 3 years	6	11
37 months - 5 years	11	11
More than 5 years	<u>23</u>	<u>16</u>
Total	100%	101%
Base	66	148
No answer	6	0

Table 12

Educational Level of Adults Not in Labor Force by Sex

<u>Education</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Never attended	7%	2%
Some grade school	48	33
Completed grade	14	12
Some high school	21	29
Completed high school	7	17
Some college	4	5
Completed college	--	1
5 yrs. college or more	--	--
Total	101%	99%
Base	114	408
No answer	3	5

Table 13

Occupation of Last Job Held in Past 5 years
of Adults not in Labor Force

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	--%	1%
Farmer and farm laborer	5	2
Manager	--	1
Clerical	3	13
Craftsmen and operatives	27	9
Private household and service workers	41	70
Unskilled laborers	24	4
Salesworkers	--	<u>1</u>
Total	100%	101%
Base	37	141
No job in last 5 years	79	263
No answer	1	8

of work they would prefer. Of those who replied, 37 percent were interested in current employment, of which three-quarters were female.

Nearly half of these females preferred clerical work, and over a third indicated interest in private household or service work (Table 14). When asked if they had experience or training in the line of work desired, about half of those favoring clerical work indicated having had training and/or experience. Most of those desiring household or service work also had experience, and about half of them had training (Table 15).

A third of the unemployed males preferred service work, and a slightly smaller number were interested in working as craftsmen or operatives. Most of these men had experience in these areas. About two-thirds had training as craftsmen or operatives, while somewhat fewer claimed any training in service work.

2. The Employed

The question, "Would you rather be doing some kind of work different from the work you are now doing?" was asked of all individuals employed and not in school. Those answering "yes" were asked the kind of work preferred and whether they had had experience and/or training in it.

Approximately 35 percent of the employed were interested in a change of kind of work, slightly more females (36 percent) than males (33 percent). The largest numbers of men wishing to change jobs were currently employed as craftsmen and operatives, unskilled laborers and private household and service workers (Table 16). For females, the bulk of those desiring a change were private household or service workers.

Table 14

Occupation Desired by Unemployed, by Sex

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	1%	9%
Manager	4	1
Clerical	12	45
Craftsmen and operatives	29	4
Private household and service workers	33*	37
Unskilled laborers	19	3
Salesworkers	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	99%	100%
Base	69	203
No answer	3	4
Don't know	20	21

*This figure applies only to service work, as no males expressed an interest in private household work.

Table 15

Percent of Unemployed Having Experience or Training
in Occupation Desired

Occupation	Have had experience		Have had training	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, technical	100%	37%	100%	43%
Managers	100	100	100	100
Clerical	75	57	63	49
Craftsmen and operatives	85	60	65	40
Private household and service workers	86	84	41	55
Unskilled laborers	69	83	42	50
Salesworkers	0	100	100	0

Table 16

Distribution of Those Preferring a Change
in Job by Occupation by Sex

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	3%	3%
Managers	4	2
Clerical	8	15
Craftsmen and operatives	29	16
Private household and service workers	26	60
Unskilled laborers	29	4
Military	1	--
Salesworkers	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	101%	100%
Base	303	322
No answer	2	0

Since these are the most populous occupational categories for black workers, this is to be expected. A more informative way to look at these figures is to ask what percentage of workers within each occupational category would prefer a different kind of work. The professional and managerial workers of both sexes were relatively the most content with their present jobs, the unskilled laborers among the least content (almost half desiring a different kind of work) (Table 17). Male craftsmen and operatives were much more satisfied than their female counterparts, half of whom preferred different work.

In many cases, the respondent who indicated a preference for a different kind of work did not really prefer a different occupational category. He either preferred a related, but slightly different job, a different employer, or some other change in working conditions, rather than a different kind of work. Thus, a third of the males preferring work as unskilled laborers are currently working as unskilled laborers (Table 18). The same is true for a similar percentage of those expressing an interest in service work, and over a quarter of those specifying work as craftsmen and operatives. ("Craftsmen and operatives" was by far the category most frequently desired by males.)

This movement within an occupational category is generally not as significant for females. For them, the most frequently desired job was clerical work. Over half of those desiring such work were currently employed as private household service workers, and another fifth as craftsmen and operatives (Table 18).

As a rule, more males than females have had experience or training in their preferred line of work (Table 19). The only major

Table 17
 Percent of Those in Given Occupation
 Preferring a Change in Job

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	16%	17%
Managers	21	24
Clerical	37	30
Craftsmen and operatives	30	48
Private household and service workers	37	41
Unskilled laborers	42	46
Military	25	--
Salesworkers	<u>40</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	33%	36%

Table 19

Percent of Employed Having Experience
or Training in Occupation Desired

Occupation	Have had experience		Have had training	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, technical	53%	38%	44%	32%
Managers	100	60	75	60
Clerical	53	32	47	44
Craftsmen, operatives	68	58	49	39
Private household and service workers	78*	85	33*	52
Unskilled laborers	50	100	29	100
Salesworkers	43	0	43	0

*This figure applies only to service work, as no males expressed an interest in private household work.

exception is private household and service workers. (In the case of female "unskilled workers," the base for the 100 percent is one individual.)

Of the 124 men desiring work as craftsmen and operatives, two-thirds have had experience in that work, about half have had training. Of the 140 women desiring clerical work, about a third have had experience, almost a half have had training.

Dissatisfaction with one's job appears to be closely related to age. Three-quarters of both males and females who preferred a change in job are under 44 years of age. When the percentage of dissatisfaction within each age group is calculated, a steady decline of desire for change is apparent as age increases, from a high of around 60% for the youngest males, to a low of 10% for the older males with corresponding changes for the females (Table 20).

3. Still in School

The question, "What kind of work do you hope to do when you finish school?" was asked of those respondents whose main activity was still school. Many in this group did not know what they wanted to do. Those who did, and responded with an occupation, were then asked if they had any experience in this work and if they expected to receive training in this work while at school.

Of those who had an occupational goal in mind, the greatest numbers were attracted to the professional and technical category (almost two-thirds of the males and half the females). For the males, the only other significantly large category was craftsmen and operatives (in this case, almost entirely craftsmen); for the females

Table 20

Percentage of Each Age Group Desiring Change in Work

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
15-24	61%	47%
25-34	40	41
35-44	32	38
45-54	25	37
55-64	20	25
65 and over	10	12

it was clerical (Table 21). Interestingly, none of the females considered private household work as their occupational objective, although this was indicated by two males.

Few of the students, as might be expected, have had experience in their chosen work, but more than four-fifths of those choosing professional and technical, clerical, or craftsmen and operatives lines of work anticipated receiving training before leaving school.

Experience in Construction Work

A total of 530 male respondents (37 percent of all males 15 years of age or older) reported some experience in construction work; of these, three-quarters had been employed as unskilled laborers (Table 22). Cement and concrete finishers and plasterers and molders each accounted for five percent, machine operators and brick and stone masons for three percent each.

Of the total, over a third are now working as unskilled laborers and over a fourth as craftsmen and operatives (Table 23), excluding 13 students with construction experience, and others with such experience presently unemployed or retired from the labor force. The remainder are divided among all of the other occupational categories, those in private household and service work comprising the largest group.

About three-quarters of all males indicating some construction work experience are between the ages of 25-54. Eight percent (43 individuals) are 65 or older (Table 24).

Table 21
Still in School Population by
Occupational Aspirations by Sex

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical	63%	51%
Managers	2	*
Clerical	4	38
Craftsmen and operatives	21*	1
Private household and service workers	5	7**
Military	3	*
Salesworkers	1	--
"Go to college"	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	101%	99%
Base	170	209
No answer	5	5
Don't know	103	64

*Of the 34 respondents in this category, all but one indicated work as craftsmen rather than operatives.

**All service workers.

Table 22Experience in Construction Work by Type of Work Done

Type of work	Frequency	Percent
Unskilled labor	395	76%
Machine operators	18	3
Brick mason, stone mason	18	3
Carpenter	11	2
Cement and concrete finisher	28	5
Electrician	3	.6
Hammerman	2	.4
Plasterer and molder	24	5
Plumber	1	.2
Painter	1	.2
Cable and radar	1	.2
Foreman	7	1
Sheet metal worker	1	.2
Skilled labor - kind not specified	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	519	98.8%
No answer	11	

Table 23

Current Occupations of Those with
Experience in Construction

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Professional, technical	16	4%
Managers	22	5
Clerical	17	4
Craftsmen	55	13
Operatives	65	15
Private household and service workers	93	22
Unskilled laborers	153	36
Salesworkers	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
Total	422	99%
No answer	2	

* Less than 0.5%.

Table 24

Men with Experience in Construction by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
15-24	55	10%
25-34	115	22
35-44	135	26
45-54	119	23
55-64	57	11
65 and over	<u>43</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	524	100%
No answer	6	

Appendix A

Demographic Characteristics

The eight tables in the Appendix present demographic information on the black population covered in this study. This information relates to size of household, number of children under 15 years of age, employment per household, age distribution by sex, educational attainments and major subject of those attending college or vocational school.

List of Tables

- A1. Number of Individuals per Household
- A2. Number of Individuals per Household 15 and over by Sex
- A3. Number of Children under 15 per Household
- A4. Number of Individuals per Household Employed Full or Part-Time
- A5. Distribution of Population 15 and Over by Age by Sex
- A6. Distribution of Population 15 and over by Education and School Status by Sex
- A7. Major Subject of Those Having Attended College
- A8. Major Subject of Those Having Attended Vocational School

Table A1
Number of Individuals per Household

<u>Number in household</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
One	229	15%
Two	367	24
Three	238	16
Four	207	14
Five	179	12
Six	105	7
Seven	73	5
Eight	38	3
Nine	36	2
Ten or more	<u>32</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	1504	100%

Table A2Number of Individuals per Household 15 and over by Sex

Number	Male	Female
None	25%	7%
One	55	69
Two	14	18
Three	4	4
Four	2	1
Five	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>
Total	101%	99%
Base	1502	1503
No answer	2	1

Table A3Number of Children Under 15 per Household

<u>Number</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
None	735	49%
One	226	15
Two	183	12
Three	137	9
Four	100	7
Five	48	3
Six	40	3
Seven	18	1
Eight or more	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	1501	100%
No answer	3	

Table A4Number of Individuals per Household Employed Full or Part-time

<u>Number per household</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
None	277	18%
One	559	37
Two	462	31
Three	140	9
Four	41	3
Five	10	1
Six	1	*
Seven	<u>1</u>	<u>*</u>
Total	1491	99%
No answer	13	

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table A5Distribution of Population 15 and Over by Age by Sex

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
15 - 19	19%	17%
20 - 24	9	11
25 - 29	10	11
30 - 34	9	10
35 - 39	9	10
40 - 44	10	10
45 - 49	9	9
50 - 54	7	6
55 - 59	6	4
60 - 64	4	4
65 and over	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	101%	100%
Base	1416	1778
No answer	15	35

Table A6
Distribution of Population 15 and over by
Education and School Status by Sex

Education	Still in school		Out of School	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never attended	--%	--%	2%	1%
Some grade school	3	2	20	17
Completed grade	3	4	13	12
Some high school	59	59	26	31
Graduated high school	16	18	28	30
Some college	13	14	8	7
Graduated college	1	*	1	1
5th yr. college or more	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	99%	99%	100%	101%
Base	292	281	1124	1510
No answer	0	0	13	13

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Table A7Major Subject of Those Having Attended College

Subject	Frequency	Percent
Accountancy	8	3%
Agriculture, agric. engineering	6	2
Architecture, art	6	2
Business administration, Business education	33	11
Economics, finance, Industrial admin.	5	2
Education	97	32
Engineering	4	1
English	10	3
History	7	2
Home Economics	8	3
Languages	5	2
Mathematics	6	2
Music	4	1
Natural Sciences	17	6
Political Science	5	2
Psychology	9	3
Sociology, Social Work	19	6
Theology	5	2
General Liberal Arts	32	10
Other	18	6
Total	304	101%
No answer	78	

Table A8Major Subject of Those Having Attended Vocational School

Subject	Frequency	Percent
Business, commercial, secretarial	78	22%
Barber, beautician	41	11
Nursing, general	31	9
Auto repair	23	7
Mechanic	18	5
Data processing	17	5
Electronics	14	4
Carpentry	8	2
Accounting	7	2
Art, interior decorating	6	2
Cooking, baking	5	1
Drafting	5	1
Homemaking, home nursing	5	1
Manual training	5	1
Medical, dental technician	5	1
Nursery school training, education	5	1
Sewing	5	1
Other	<u>78</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	356	98%
No answer	25	

Appendix B

Questionnaire Forms

List of Household Members

No. _____

The University of Illinois is cooperating with the contractors associations and the craft unions in a program to encourage and recruit applicants into apprentice training programs. As a part of this program, we are taking a census of all black families in Champaign - Urbana.

First of all, can you tell me who lives at this address?

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u> M F	<u>Working now?</u> Yes-hrs/wk-No	<u>Inf. Complete</u> (date)
1.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
2.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
3.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
4.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
5.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
6.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
7.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
8.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
9.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
10.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
11.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
12.	_____	___	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

How many children under 15 are in this household? _____

Address _____ C U Int. _____
 _____ Date _____

Interviewer Report

<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Talked to</u>	<u>Results</u>			
				<u>Int.</u>	<u>NC</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>R</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If no interview, explain _____

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SURVEY RESEARCH LABORATORY

Champaign - Urbana Black Census

Sex: Male Female Age: _____ Block No. _____ Line _____ Int. No. _____

1a. What was the last grade of school you completed? ("*X*" one)

Never attended school

Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

High School 1 2 3 4

College 1 2 3 4 5 +Major: _____

b. Have you ever attended vocational school? No Yes → Subject: _____

c. Still in school (as your main activity)? Yes No

2a. Are you employed at any job now?

No Yes →
↓

b. Full-time or part-time (Less than 35 hrs/wk)? (*If more than one job record information on back*)

c. What kind of work do you do? _____

d. What kind of business is that? _____

e. How long have you had this job? _____ yrs. _____ mos.

3. What (*other*) jobs have you held during the last 5 years? None
(*Start with most recent*)

Kind of work	F-T	P-T	For how long?
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ yrs. _____ mos.
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ yrs. _____ mos.
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ yrs. _____ mos.
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ yrs. _____ mos.

(IF NOT EMPLOYED AND NOT IN SCHOOL)

4a. Would you be interested in employment now? Yes No → (*Skip to Q.7*)

b. What kind of work would you like to be doing?

1st kind

2nd kind (if mentioned)

c. Have you any experience in this work? Yes No

Yes No

d. Have you any training in this work? Yes No

Yes No

(IF EMPLOYED AND NOT IN SCHOOL)

5a. Would you rather be doing some kind of work different from the work you are now doing? Yes No → (Skip to Q.7)

	<u>1st kind</u>	<u>2nd kind (if mentioned)</u>
b. What kind?	_____	_____
c. Have you had any experience in this work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Have you had any training in this work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

(IF STILL IN SCHOOL)

	<u>1st kind</u>	<u>2nd kind (if mentioned)</u>
6a. What kind of work do you hope to do when you finish school? <input type="checkbox"/> Do not know <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	_____	_____
b. Have you had any experience in this work?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Will you be getting training in this work at school?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

(IF MALE)

1. Did you ever work on a construction job?
 No Yes → b. What did you do? _____

8a. The University of Illinois checks on my work by telephone. They may call you to ask one or more of the questions you have already answered to find out whether we have recorded the information correctly. Could I have your phone number? _____

Thank You

Name _____

Interviewer: _____

Address _____

Date form completed: _____

Champaign Urbana

(COMPLETE ADDRESS REFERRAL FORM R)

Interviewer report for this person

<u>Attempts</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Name of person talked to</u>	<u>Int.</u>	<u>NC</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>Interviewer's notes, appointments, etc.</u>
1st	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
2nd	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
3rd	_____	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____

If person not interviewed, explain _____

No. _____

University of Illinois
Survey Research LaboratoryAddress Referral Form

We are interested in interviewing all black individuals in Champaign - Urbana, no matter where they live. Do you know of any black individuals living outside this area?

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address (or description of location)</u>
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____

Resp. No. _____

Int. _____

Name _____

Date _____