

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
PUBLICATION



BLS Report No. 394

~~Current~~ Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 38

Special Studies

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE / Bureau of the ~~Census~~

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970

U.S.
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THE CENSUS

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Issued July 1971

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PREFACE

This report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics staff.

Major responsibility was shared by Nampeo D. McKenney and Virginia H. Williams of the Bureau of the Census and Sylvia Small of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

We wish to acknowledge especially the contributions of Melba Lee of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Olga Fonville of the Bureau of the Census.

Some of the material in this report was assembled from data provided by Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Veterans Administration, and Civil Service Commission, whose personnel contributed willingly and with the exercise of outstanding judgment. The Joint Center for Political Studies, a respected and knowledgeable source, provided information on Negroes in public office. To all of these and others who provided guidance, we wish to express appreciation.

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NOTES

The majority of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of the Census or Bureau of Labor Statistics, but some are from other government and private agencies. Specific sources for statistics are given in the section "References for Selected Tables." The exceptions are those tables which contain only data from the Current Population Surveys.

The 1970 data from the Census Bureau are from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys (CPS). The 1970 census figures in the report may vary slightly for corresponding items in different tables because they are derived from different tabulations. These figures may be revised slightly when they are published during the next several months in 1970 census final reports.

Data are shown in this report for "Negro and other races" or for the "Negro" population separately. "Negro and other races" describes persons of all races other than white. In both text and tables the term "Negro" is used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "Negro and other races" is used whenever data for Negroes alone are not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national population of Negro and other races reflect the condition of the Negro population, since about 90 percent of the population of Negro and other races is Negro.

Except where noted, data in the report are presented for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition for each region is used. In that definition, the South includes the States of the old Confederacy as well as Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Most of the numbers in this report are in thousands. The figures may differ slightly from table to table since individual numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals. Similarly, individual percentages were rounded and parts may not always add to 100 percent.

Social and Economic Status of Negroes, 1970

INTRODUCTION

This report, prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is one of a series about the social and economic conditions of Negroes in the United States, and brings together the statistics available for the period between 1960 and 1970. During the 1960's, Negroes continued to make substantial economic and social gains and to consolidate advances made in the 1950's in health, education, employment, and income. Despite these gains, Negroes remain behind whites in most social and economic categories, but the differences in a number of areas continued to narrow even during the 1970 economic downturn, rather than becoming wider as might have been expected.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Negroes are 11 percent of the total population of the United States, but they now constitute a much larger proportion of the Nation's northern metropolitan population. In 1960, 60 percent of all Negroes lived in the South; by 1970, only about half lived there. In 1960, 34 percent lived in the North and 6 percent in the West; by 1970, about 40 percent lived in the North and 8 percent in the West. The 1970 census shows that much of this change was the result of continued large migration from the South to the North and West.

By 1970, three of every five blacks in the United States lived in the central city of a major metropolitan area. Negroes were more than half of the central city population in four large cities (Washington, D.C., Newark, N.J., Gary, Ind., and Atlanta, Ga.); only one of them in the deep South. On the average, Negroes were about 28 percent of the total population of cities in the very largest metropolitan areas (two million or more residents).

INCOME

Median family income of Negro and other races, in 1970, was about \$6,520, about 50 percent higher than in 1960. The ratio of Negro and other races to white median family income was 64 percent in 1970, a significant increase from the 53 percent ratio in 1961-63. This increase was preceded by a decade in which there had been no significant narrowing of the income differentials. In the North and West, the median income in 1969 of young Negro families with a head under 35 and both husband and wife working was not statistically different from that for similar white families.

In 1960, 9 percent of all families of Negro and other races had incomes whose purchasing power exceeded \$10,000 in 1969 prices. The proportion did not change between 1960 and 1963, but it increased during the rest of the 1960's. As the 1970's began, 24 percent of families of Negro and other races had such incomes, approximately two and one-half times the 1960 proportion. The increases for whites rose from 27 percent in 1960 to 41 percent in 1966 and 49 percent in 1969.

Husband-wife families, both Negro and white, tend to have incomes approximately double those of families headed by a woman. The median income in 1969 of Negro families headed by women was \$3,340, compared with \$5,500 for white families headed by women.

The number of whites and Negroes below the low income level¹ rose between 1969 and 1970, but in 1970 was considerably below that of a decade before. About one-third of the black population and 10 percent of the white population were in the low income group in 1970, compared with more than half of the black population and 18 percent of the white 10 years before. Although much attention has been focused on problems in the metropolitan areas where about three-fourths of all Negro families lived in 1969, only about half of the low income families lived there. In 1969, five out of every ten Negro families in the nonmetropolitan areas of the South were in the low income group, compared with two out of every ten in the central cities of the North and West.

A large proportion of the families with low incomes was headed by people at work. In 1969, six out of every ten Negro men and five out of every ten white men, who were heads of low income families were employed.

The majority of people below the low income level did not receive public assistance or welfare payments in 1969. In that year, about 45 percent of the low income Negro families and about 21 percent of low income white families received public assistance.

EDUCATION

In 1970, 56 percent of all young adult blacks 25 to 29 years old had completed high school compared with 38 percent 10 years ago. By 1970, about 17 percent had at least 1 year of college. Approximately 78 percent of the comparable group of whites had a high school education and about one-third had received some college training.

Between 1965 and 1970, blacks 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college almost doubled, reaching 7 percent of total college enrollments in 1970. About one in every six college-age black men compared with one in every three college-age white men was enrolled in college in 1970.

¹Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the low income level, sometimes called the poverty level, using cutoffs adjusted to take account of such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. At the core of this index was a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The low income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoff levels are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low income threshold for a non-farm family of four was \$3,968 in 1970, \$3,743 in 1969, and \$2,973 in 1959. In 1970, the low income threshold ranged from about \$2,500 for a family of two persons to \$6,400 for families of 7 or more persons. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28.

By 1969, less than one percent of the Negro population 14 to 24 years old was functionally illiterate, in the sense of having less than 4 years schooling, compared with about 9 percent of those 45 years or older. In 1970, approximately one out of every 7 black teenagers 14 to 19 years dropped out of school.

Today, many young Negro children begin some form of schooling at age 3 or 4.

EMPLOYMENT

Between 1960 and 1970, total employment of Negro and other races increased 22 percent, but their employment in professional, technical, and clerical occupations doubled. There were substantial gains in the number of Negro and other races employed in sales, craft, and managerial occupations. Gains were much smaller in service jobs and the number in private household, labor, and farm work declined. However, at the end of the decade about two-fifths of men of Negro and other races remained in private household, labor, and farm occupations, a much greater proportion than for white men in these jobs.

Reports to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from the largest companies in the nine industries in which worker earnings are relatively the highest, indicate that the proportion of Negroes in the highest paid jobs as professional, technical, and managerial workers is far below their proportion in the total labor force. Even in industries where Negroes are a large part of the labor force, they tend to hold only a small share of the highest paid jobs in large companies. The Negro share of craft jobs is also fairly small, but in other middle pay level occupations their share is generally higher.

Unemployment of persons of Negro and other races, as well as whites, declined from the 1961 recession level until 1966. The number of unemployed held at about 600,000 for the next 3 years, even though the "Negro and other races" labor force increased. As a result, the unemployment rate for Negro and other races fell from 12.4 percent in 1961 to a low of 6.5 in 1969. In 1970, the rate rose to 8.2 percent, about the 1965 level. However, the increase was proportionately less for Negro and other races than for whites. Thus for the first time since the early 1950's, the unemployment rate for Negro and other races was less than double the white rate.

The unemployment rate for married men of Negro and other races decreased throughout the 1960's. In 1970, the rate for these men was half that of 1962. However, the 1970 rate of 29.1 percent for teenagers of Negro and other races, which was higher than that for adult men or women, rose towards the 1963 peak. In 1970, the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans of Negro and other races under 25 years old was 15 percent, and for 25 to 29 year olds 7.5 percent.

HOUSING

In 1970, two of every five housing units occupied by Negroes were owned by the occupant, compared with about two in every three occupied by whites. The rate of owner occupancy for Negro households increased between 1960 and 1970, especially in the South and North Central Regions. Home ownership rates in 1970 were higher outside the central cities than in the central cities of metropolitan areas.

The proportion of Negro households lacking some or all plumbing facilities was 17 percent of the 1970 total of Negro households, more than three times the rate for white households. The greatest disparity was in the South. In the West, where the lack of plumbing facilities was least prevalent, the same proportion of Negro and white households had incomplete plumbing. Approximately 5 percent of Negro households in central cities lacked plumbing facilities in their homes.

THE FAMILY

In the late 1960's the expected size of a completed Negro family, where the wife was 30 years or over, was four children, compared with three for a completed white family. As to the future, however, both white and Negro women now in their twenties expect to have fewer children than women now in their thirties.

The fertility of both Negro and other races and white women has declined since 1961. Fertility of women 35 to 44 years of age seems closely related to their labor force status and education. They are less likely to have had a large number of children when working than when not working, and when their educational attainment has been high.

The number of families headed by women has increased sharply between 1960 and 1971--rising from .9 million to 1.6 million families for Negro and other races, and from 3.3 million to 4.4 million families for whites. In 1971, 29 percent of families of Negro and other races--compared with about 9 percent of white families--were headed by a woman. Approximately half of all Negro women who were family heads were separated or divorced from their husbands.

At family income levels of \$10,000 to \$14,999 for both races, nearly all children live with both their parents. However, the proportion drops sharply for families with incomes under \$3,000--about 24 percent of Negro and 44 percent of white children in families in this income group lived with their parents in 1969. A very large share, about two-thirds, of the children in families headed by Negro women were in low income families in 1969.

VOTING AND PUBLIC OFFICE

Approximately 60 percent of Negroes were registered to vote in 1970, about the same proportion as in 1966; about 44 percent reported that they had actually voted. These figures compare with about 70 percent of whites who registered and 56 percent who reported voting in 1970.

An increasing proportion of blacks have been elected to public office. Between 1962 and 1970, the number of blacks elected to the Congress of the United States has increased from four Congressmen to 13 Congressmen and one Senator, and the number elected to State legislatures has increased from 52 to 198. There are now 81 black mayors and 1,567 blacks elected to other State or local offices--about half of them in the South.

Changes in these and other measurable aspects of the living conditions of Negroes in the United States in 1970 are indicated in the tables of this report.

I POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

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Since 1940, the percent of Negroes in the total population has increased slightly (9.8 in 1940 to 11.1 in 1970). Although the rate of natural increase was higher for Negroes than for the rest of the population during this period, the change in the proportion of Negroes in the total population has been small.

Table 1. Total and Negro Population: 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966 to 1970

(Numbers in millions)

Year	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
1900 ¹	76.0	8.8	12
1940 ¹	131.7	12.9	10
1950 ¹	150.7	15.0	10
1960.....	179.3	18.9	11
1966.....	194.0	21.5	11
1967.....	195.8	21.6	11
1968.....	198.1	22.0	11
1969.....	200.1	22.4	11
1970.....	203.2	22.6	11

Note: Data exclude Armed Forces overseas. Data for 1966-1969 also exclude Armed Forces in the United States living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

¹Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The Negro population grew at a faster rate than the white population during the 1960-70 decade. The rate for Negroes was 20 percent; for whites 12 percent. Higher birth rates for Negroes were a major contributor to their faster rate of growth.

**Table 2. Components of Change, for Resident Population:
1960 to 1970**
(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro	White
United States: 1960.....	18,872	158,832
1970.....	22,578	177,705
Change 1960 to 1970: Number.....	3,706	18,873
Percent ¹	19.6	11.9
Components of change:		
Births.....	5,982	32,477
Deaths.....	2,096	15,981
Natural increase: Number.....	3,886	16,496
Percent ¹	20.6	10.4
Net migration: Number ²	-180	2,377
Percent ¹	-1.0	1.5

¹Base is population at beginning of period.

²Consists of net civilian immigration, net movement of the Armed Forces to posts overseas, and error of closure.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the last three decades the percent of Negroes living in the South has steadily declined. However, more than half of all Negroes still live in the South. The proportion of whites living in the South has remained at about the same level since 1940.

Table 3. Percent Distribution of the Population, by Region: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Subject	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960	1970
NEGRO				
United States (millions).....	12.9	15.0	18.9	22.6
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	77	68	60	53
North.....	22	28	34	39
Northeast.....	11	13	16	19
North Central.....	11	15	18	20
West.....	1	4	6	8
WHITE				
United States (millions).....	118.2	134.9	158.8	177.7
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	27	27	27	28
North.....	62	59	56	54
Northeast.....	29	28	26	25
North Central.....	33	31	30	29
West.....	11	14	16	18

¹Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the last three decades, the proportion of the total population which is Negro has been declining in the South and rising elsewhere. The major factor accounting for this change has been the migration of Negroes from the South to other regions. In 1970, Negroes are below 10 percent of the population in the North and West, but comprise 19 percent of the population in the South.

Table 4. Negroes as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

Area	1940 ¹	1950 ¹	1960	1970
United States.....	10	10	11	11
South.....	24	22	21	19
North.....	4	5	7	8
Northeast.....	4	5	7	9
North Central.....	4	5	7	8
West.....	1	3	4	5

¹Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the last decade, Negroes continued to leave the South in about the same numbers, as in the 1950-60 decade but at a somewhat slower rate than in the 1940-50 decade. Although the South lost about 1,500,000 Negroes in each of the three decades, high birth rates and the drop in mortality rates resulted in a continuing increase in the number of Negroes residing in the South.

Table 5. Negro Population and Estimated Net Out-Migration of Negroes From the South: 1940 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1940	1950	1960	1970
Negro population in the South.....	9,905	10,222	11,312	11,970
	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	
Average annual net out-migration from the South of the Negro population.....	159.9	147.3	147.4	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The population increase among Negroes since 1960 has been almost all in the central cities, accounting for 3.2 million of a total increase of 3.8 million. In contrast, among whites the population increase in the suburbs (outside central cities) comprised 15.5 million of the total increase of 18.8 million. During the decade, there was a continued exodus of whites from the central cities. The 1970 Census is the first census in which the white population in central cities has shown an actual decline. A slight increase in the Negro population in the suburbs (outside central cities) was noted for this decade.

Table 6. Population Distribution and Change, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in millions)

Area	Population					
	Negro			White		
	1950 ¹	1960	1970	1950 ¹	1960	1970
United States.....	15.0	18.9	22.7	135.1	158.8	177.6
Metropolitan areas.....	8.8	12.8	16.8	85.1	106.4	121.3
Central cities.....	6.6	9.9	13.1	46.8	50.1	49.5
Outside central cities.....	2.2	2.8	3.7	38.3	56.3	71.8
Outside metropolitan areas.....	6.2	6.1	5.8	50.0	52.5	56.4
	Change, 1960-1970					
	Negro			White		
	Number		Percent	Number		Percent
United States.....	3.8		20	18.8		12
Metropolitan areas.....	4.1		32	14.9		14
Central cities.....	3.2		33	.6		-1
Outside central cities.....	.8		29	15.5		28
Outside metropolitan areas.....	-.3		-4	3.9		7

¹1950 data for metropolitan areas not strictly comparable to 1970 definition of SMSA's.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

An increasing proportion of the Negro population is concentrated in the central cities of the metropolitan areas.

By 1970, about 58 percent of the Negro population lived in central cities compared with about 44 percent in 1950. However, the change in the percentage of Negroes living in central cities was not as great in the 1960-70 decade as that observed during the 1950-60 decade. The proportion of whites living in central cities has shown a slight decline. About 28 percent of the whites lived in central cities in 1970; the corresponding figure was 35 percent in 1950.

Table 7. Percent Distribution of Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1950, 1960, and 1970

Area	Negro			White		
	1950 ¹	1960	1970	1950 ¹	1960	1970
United States (millions)...	15.0	18.9	22.7	135.1	158.8	177.6
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas.....	59	68	74	63	67	68
Central cities.....	44	53	58	35	32	28
Outside central cities.....	15	15	16	28	35	40
Outside metropolitan areas.....	41	32	26	37	33	32

¹1950 data for metropolitan areas not strictly comparable to 1970 definition of SMSA's.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In each region, except the South, over 90 percent of the Negro population lives in metropolitan areas. Over three-fourths of the Negroes in the North and two-thirds of those in the West reside in central cities. In the South, slightly over half of the population, or 56 percent, live in metropolitan areas and about 41 percent in central cities. However, the proportion of the Negro population in the South in metropolitan areas and central cities has increased since 1960.

Table 8. Percent Distribution of the Negro Population Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, for Regions: 1960 and 1970

Region	Number (mil- lions)	Total	Metropolitan			Non- metropolitan areas
			Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
Northeast: 1960.....	3.0	100	96	77	19	4
1970.....	4.3	100	96	78	19	4
North Central: 1960....	3.4	100	93	81	12	7
1970....	4.6	100	94	81	13	6
South: 1960.....	11.3	100	50	36	14	50
1970.....	12.1	100	56	41	15	44
West: 1960.....	1.1	100	94	68	26	6
1970.....	1.7	100	95	66	30	5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of Negroes in central cities increased for each region between 1960 and 1970. Outside the South, the percentage of Negroes in the suburbs (outside central cities) remained approximately the same. For the South, the proportion of Negroes declined.

Table 9. Negroes As a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, for Regions: 1960 and 1970

Region	Total	Metropolitan areas			Non-metropolitan areas
		Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
Northeast: 1960.....	7	8	13	3	2
1970.....	9	11	20	4	2
North Central: 1960.....	7	10	16	3	1
1970.....	8	11	22	3	1
South: 1960.....	21	20	25	13	22
1970.....	19	19	28	10	19
West: 1960.....	4	5	8	2	1
1970.....	5	6	10	3	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The larger the metropolitan area, the greater the proportion of Negroes in the central cities and the greater the change in the percent Negro since 1960.

Negroes today are 28 percent of the total population of central cities in the very largest metropolitan areas (2 million or more population), compared with only 20 percent in 1960. The corresponding figures for cities of metropolitan areas of 500,000 to 1,000,000 are 19 percent in 1970 and 16 percent in 1960. The proportion Negro in the smaller metropolitan areas (under 500,000) has shown only a slight increase since 1960.

Negroes comprised about 5 percent of the total population in the suburbs (outside central cities) in 1970, showing no change from the 1960 level.

Table 10. Negroes as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, by Size of Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

Type of residence	Percent Negro	
	1960	1970
United States.....	11	11
Metropolitan areas.....	11	12
Central cities.....	16	21
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--		
2,000,000 or more.....	20	28
1,000,000 to 2,000,000.....	15	20
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	16	19
250,000 to 500,000.....	13	15
Under 250,000.....	10	11
Suburbs.....	5	5
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of--		
2,000,000 or more.....	4	5
1,000,000 to 2,000,000.....	4	4
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	5	4
250,000 to 500,000.....	6	6
Under 250,000.....	7	6
Outside metropolitan areas.....	10	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, four out of every ten Negroes in the United States were living in the 30 cities with the largest Negro population. This percent of the total Negro population of the United States residing in the 30 selected cities has shown a steady increase since 1950.

Among these 30 cities, New York and Chicago have maintained their first and second rank, respectively, over the last three decades. Detroit, in 1970, has displaced Philadelphia as the third ranking place and Washington, D.C. has remained fifth.

Table 11. Negro Population, 1970, 1960, and 1950, for 30 Cities With the Largest Negro Population

(Rank according to 1970 Negro population. Numbers in thousands)

Rank		City and State	1970		1960		1950	
Total population	Negro population		Number	Per-cent Negro	Number	Per-cent Negro	Number	Per-cent Negro
		United States, total.....	22,578	11	18,872	11	15,042	10
		30 selected cities, total	9,217	29	6,837	22	4,501	15
		Percent of U.S.....	41	(x)	36	(x)	30	(x)
1	1	New York, N.Y.....	1,667	21	1,088	14	749	10
2	2	Chicago, Ill.....	1,103	33	813	23	493	14
5	3	Detroit, Mich.....	660	44	482	29	299	16
4	4	Philadelphia, Pa.....	654	34	529	26	376	18
9	5	Washington, D.C.....	538	71	412	54	280	35
3	6	Los Angeles, Calif.....	504	18	335	14	171	9
7	7	Baltimore, Md.....	420	46	326	35	224	24
6	8	Houston, Tex.....	317	26	215	23	125	21
10	9	Cleveland, Ohio.....	288	38	251	29	148	16
19	10	New Orleans, La.....	267	45	234	37	181	32
27	11	Atlanta, Ga.....	255	51	186	38	121	37
18	12	St. Louis, Mo.....	254	41	214	29	153	18
17	13	Memphis, Tenn.....	243	39	184	37	147	37
8	14	Dallas, Tex.....	210	25	129	19	58	13
36	15	Newark, N.J.....	207	54	138	34	75	17
11	16	Indianapolis, Ind.....	134	18	98	21	64	15
48	17	Birmingham, Ala.....	126	42	135	40	130	40
29	18	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	125	28	109	22	78	16
38	19	Oakland, Calif.....	125	35	84	23	48	12
23	20	Jacksonville, Fla.....	118	22	¹ 106	¹ 23	¹ 82	¹ 27
26	21	Kansas City, Mo.....	112	22	83	18	56	12
12	22	Milwaukee, Wis.....	105	15	62	8	22	3
24	23	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	105	20	101	17	82	12
57	24	Richmond, Va.....	105	42	92	42	73	32
16	25	Boston, Mass.....	105	16	63	9	40	5
21	26	Columbus, Ohio.....	100	19	77	16	45	12
13	27	San Francisco, Calif.....	96	13	74	10	43	6
28	28	Buffalo, N.Y.....	94	20	71	13	37	6
75	29	Gary, Ind.....	93	53	69	39	39	29
30	30	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	88	20	¹ 76	¹ 19	¹ 64	¹ 20

X Not applicable.

¹1960 and 1950 populations revised in accordance with 1970 boundaries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among the 30 selected cities, three cities--New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles--had large population increases of Negro and other races through a net migration gain of over 100,000 persons. Other cities which showed large population gains through net in-migration include Detroit, Houston, and Dallas.

Seven cities had an out-migration of Negro and other races, but only one city, Birmingham, had a population loss of Negro and other races due to out-migration.

Table 12. Negro and Other Races Population Change and Net Migration, 1960 to 1970, for 30 Cities With the Largest Negro Population: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Cities	1970	Change, 1960 to 1970	Net migration, 1960 to 1970	
			Number	Percent ¹
New York, N.Y.....	1,844	+703	+436	+38
Chicago, Ill.....	1,159	+322	+113	+14
Detroit, Mich.....	673	+185	+98	+20
Philadelphia, Pa.....	670	+135	+40	+7
Washington, D.C.....	547	+124	+38	+9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	642	+225	+120	+29
Baltimore, Md.....	426	+98	+32	+10
Houston, Tex.....	328	+111	+56	+26
Cleveland, Ohio.....	293	+40	-3	-1
New Orleans, La.....	270	+35	-11	-5
Atlanta, Ga.....	256	+70	+33	+18
St. Louis, Mo.....	257	+41	-1	-
Memphis, Tenn.....	244	+60	+23	+12
Dallas, Tex.....	218	+87	+47	+36
Newark, N.J.....	214	+75	+32	+23
Indianapolis, Ind.....	137	+36	+15	+15
Birmingham, Ala.....	127	-8	-23	-17
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	127	+17	-3	-2
Oakland, Calif.....	148	+51	+29	+30
Jacksonville, Fla.....	121	+15	-4	-4
Kansas City, Mo.....	116	+31	+13	+16
Milwaukee, Wis.....	112	+46	+23	+35
Pittsburg, Pa.....	108	+6	-6	-6
Richmond, Va.....	106	+13	+1	+1
Boston, Mass.....	116	+48	+26	+39
Columbus, Ohio.....	102	+24	+9	+12
San Francisco, Calif.....	204	+69	+37	+28
Buffalo, N.Y.....	98	+25	+9	+12
Gary, Ind.....	94	+24	+10	+14
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.....	89	² +12	+2	+3

- Rounds to zero.

¹Base is population at beginning of period.

²1960 population revised in accordance with 1970 boundaries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among the 30 places in the Nation with the highest proportion of Negroes in 1970, there has been a dramatic increase since 1960 in the number that have at least as many Negroes as whites. The count is now 16, compared to 3 in 1960. Five places now have over 60 percent Negro: Willowbrook, Calif., Westmont, Calif., Washington, D.C., Compton, Calif., and East St. Louis, Ill. An additional 11 places have a Negro population which comprises 50 to 60 percent of their total population.

Most of the top 16 cities have experienced sharp increases in the proportionate Negro population since 1960. Only one city, Bessemer, Ala., showed a decline.

Table 13. Thirty Places With the Highest Proportion of Negroes, by Rank: 1970, 1960, and 1950

(Rank according to percent Negro in 1970. (U) denotes unincorporated place)

Rank	City and State	1970			1960, percent Negro	1950, percent Negro	
		Negro		Total popula- tion			
		Percent of total	Number				
1.	Willowbrook, Calif. (U).....	82.3	23,616	28,705	82.1	(X)	(X)
2.	Westmont, Calif. (U)	80.6	23,635	29,310	75.3	(X)	(X)
3.	Washington, D.C.....	71.1	537,712	756,510	65.4	53.9	35.0
4.	Compton, Calif.....	71.0	55,781	78,611	66.6	39.4	4.5
5.	East St. Louis, Ill.	69.1	48,368	69,996	63.9	44.5	33.5
6.	East Cleveland, Ohio	58.6	23,196	39,600	51.3	2.1	0.2
7.	Florence-Graham, Calif. (U).....	56.0	24,031	42,895	56.0	44.9	(X)
8.	Highland Park, Mich.	55.3	19,609	35,444	48.5	20.9	8.4
9.	Petersburg, Va.....	55.2	19,914	36,103	51.7	47.2	42.2
10.	Newark, N.J.....	54.2	207,458	382,417	49.0	34.1	17.1
11.	East Orange, N.J....	53.1	40,099	75,471	47.4	24.9	11.4
12.	Gary, Ind.....	52.8	92,695	175,415	49.2	38.8	29.3
13.	Bessemer, Ala.....	52.2	17,442	33,428	48.5	57.4	60.7
14.	Greenville, Miss....	52.0	20,619	39,648	48.9	48.6	59.3
15.	Atlanta, Ga.....	51.3	255,051	496,973	46.8	38.3	36.6
16.	Prichard, Ala.....	50.5	21,005	41,578	47.2	47.1	33.5
17.	Augusta, Ga.....	49.9	29,861	59,864	45.7	45.0	41.0
18.	Selma, Ala.....	49.7	13,606	27,379	46.2	49.2	55.2
19.	Vicksburg, Miss.....	49.3	12,568	25,478	46.0	46.4	48.8
20.	Ft. Pierce, Fla.....	48.5	14,422	29,721	42.5	46.9	40.4
21.	Goldsboro, N.C.....	48.1	12,896	26,810	45.1	41.2	44.9
22.	Baltimore, Md.....	46.4	420,210	905,759	41.9	34.7	23.7
23.	Charleston, S.C.....	45.2	30,251	66,945	39.8	50.8	44.0
24.	Chester, Pa.....	45.2	25,469	56,331	40.9	33.3	20.9
25.	New Orleans, La.....	45.0	267,308	593,471	40.1	37.2	31.9
26.	Savannah, Ga.....	44.9	53,111	118,349	41.0	35.5	40.4
27.	Inkster, Mich.....	44.5	17,189	38,595	44.0	34.5	53.7
28.	Atlantic City, N.J..	43.7	20,937	47,859	38.5	36.2	27.2
29.	Detroit, Mich.....	43.7	660,428	1,511,482	39.8	28.9	16.2
30.	Wilmington, Del.....	43.6	35,072	80,386	37.1	26.0	15.6

Note: Of 200 places with a total population of 25,000 or more and Negro population of at least 10,000, the 30 places with the highest proportion of Negroes were presented by rank.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The Negro population is considerably younger than the white population. In the average age of both population groups is below that recorded for 1960. In the median ages of white males and females were 29.4 and 31.1, respectively; for Negro males and females, 22.3 and 24.5, respectively.

Table 14. Population by Age and Sex: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and sex	Negro	White ¹	Percent	
			Negro	White
Male, all ages.....	10,748	88,143	100	100
Under 5 years.....	1,219	7,525	11	9
5 to 14 years.....	2,784	17,973	26	20
15 to 24 years.....	2,042	15,507	19	18
25 to 34 years.....	1,225	10,989	11	12
35 to 44 years.....	1,084	10,144	10	12
45 to 54 years.....	978	10,217	9	12
55 to 64 years.....	739	8,051	7	9
65 years and over.....	675	7,738	6	9
Median age.....	21.7	27.8	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages.....	11,831	92,444	100	100
Under 5 years.....	1,213	7,195	10	8
5 to 14 years.....	2,773	17,211	23	19
15 to 24 years.....	2,196	15,691	19	17
25 to 34 years.....	1,455	11,231	12	12
35 to 44 years.....	1,309	10,544	11	11
45 to 54 years.....	1,133	10,884	10	12
55 to 64 years.....	868	8,926	7	10
65 years and over.....	883	10,763	7	12
Median age.....	23.8	30.5	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

¹Includes "other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Based on special tabulations from the Survey of Economic Opportunity, Beale¹ reported that, of about 9.1 million urban Negroes 17 years old and over in 1967, 2.1 million or 23 percent were of rural origin. The economic status of these 2.1 million rural-urban migrants is very similar to that of the 7.0 million native-urban Negro population; the median income, the percent below the low income level, and percent receiving public assistance are about at the same levels for both groups. The urban population of rural origin appeared to have a more stable family relationship, but slightly lower educational attainment.

Table 15. Selected Characteristics of the Adult Negro Population by Migration Status: February 1967

Subject	Rural population of rural origin	Rural-urban migrants ¹ (urban population of rural origin)	Urban population of urban origin
Population, 17 years and over (thousands) ²	2,389	2,056	7,040
Families (thousands).....	836	874	2,649
Percent male head.....	81	74	69
Unrelated individuals (thousands).....	194	329	863
Percent high school graduates.....	15.9	25.9	38.7
Median years of school completed.....	8.0	8.8	10.9
Median family income, 1966.....	\$2,778	\$5,116	\$5,105
Percent population below the low income level.....	57.7	26.6	26.9
Percent families receiving any public assistance income, 1966.....	19.9	17.3	15.6

¹Persons who have ever lived more than 50 miles from their 1967 address.

²Population 17 years old and over by 1967 residence and residence at age 16 or earlier.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Agriculture, University of Georgia.

¹Beale, Calvin L. "Rural-Urban Migration of Blacks: Past and Future," paper presented at American Agricultural Economics Association Meeting, Detroit, Mich., December 29, 1970.

II INCOME

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Since the middle of the 60's, the relative differences in income between black and white families has narrowed significantly. The median income ratio has risen from 54 percent in 1964 to 61 percent in 1970. This change was preceded by a period in which there was no significant narrowing of the income differentials between "Negro and other races" and white families. In 1961-63, the ratio was about the same as it was in 1950-51.

Table 16. Median Income of Families of Negro and Other Races as a Percent of White Median Family Income: 1950 to 1970

Year	Negro and other races	Negro
1950.....	54	(NA)
1951.....	53	(NA)
1952.....	57	(NA)
1953.....	56	(NA)
1954.....	56	(NA)
1955.....	55	(NA)
1956.....	53	(NA)
1957.....	54	(NA)
1958.....	51	(NA)
1959.....	52	(NA)
1960.....	55	(NA)
1961.....	53	(NA)
1962.....	53	(NA)
1963.....	53	(NA)
1964.....	56	54
1965.....	55	54
1966.....	60	58
1967.....	62	59
1968.....	63	60
1969.....	63	61
1970.....	64	61

NA Not available. The ratio of Negro to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.

Note: Most of the tables in the section show income data for the year 1969. Income figures for 1970 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1971, which recently became available, have been included in tables 16 and 18 in this section. Median family income in 1970 of Negro families was \$6,279, about 4.7 percent over the median of \$5,999 in 1969. However, consumer prices rose during the year and, in terms of constant dollars, median family income of Negroes in 1970 was about the same as in 1969. (See Monthly Labor Review, April, 1971. U.S. Department of Labor, table 24, page 105).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

While the median family income of Negro and other races as a percent of white family income has increased since 1947, the dollar gap, adjusted for price changes, has widened. The dollar gap has increased from about \$2,500 in 1947 to about \$3,600 in 1969.

About one-fifth of families of Negroes and other races received incomes less than \$3,000 in 1969. This was a substantial reduction from the 57 percent with comparable incomes in 1947.

Table 17. Distribution of Families by Income in 1947, 1960, and 1969

(Adjusted for price changes, in 1969 dollars)

Income	Negro and other races			White		
	1947	1960	1969	1947	1960	1969
Number of families (thousands)...	3,117	4,333	5,215	34,120	41,123	46,022
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000.....	57	38	20	21	14	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	25	22	19	26	14	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	9	16	17	24	19	12
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	6	14	20	17	26	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3	7	16	12	18	28
\$15,000 and over.....		2	8		9	21
Median income.....	\$2,660	\$4,001	\$6,191	\$5,194	\$7,252	\$9,794
Net change, 1947-1969:						
Amount.....	(X)	(X)	\$3,531	(X)	(X)	\$4,600
Percent.....	(X)	(X)	132.7	(X)	(X)	88.6

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Since 1965, the only gains in closing the gap between Negro and white family incomes have been in the South. In spite of this, Negro family incomes in the South were about 57 percent of the whites, as contrasted to the West and North Central Regions, where Negro family incomes were about three-fourths of the whites.

Table 18. Families by Median Income in 1970, and Negro Family Income as a Percent of White, by Region: 1965, 1969 and 1970

Area	Number of families, 1971 (millions)		Median family income, 1970		Negro income as a percent of white		
	Negro	White	Negro	White	1965	1969	1970
United States..	4.9	46.5	\$6,279	\$10,236	54	61	61
Northeast.....	.9	11.4	7,774	10,939	64	67	71
North Central.....	1.0	13.5	7,718	10,508	74	76	73
South.....	2.5	13.4	5,226	9,240	49	57	57
West.....	.4	8.3	8,001	10,382	69	75	77

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1969, approximately one-fourth of all families of Negro and other races had incomes of \$10,000 or more, compared with only about 9 percent in 1960. About half of the white families had incomes at this level in 1969.

In the North and West, one-third of the families of Negro and other races were in the \$10,000 and over income group in 1969.

Table 19. Percent of Families With Income of \$10,000 or More, 1947 to 1969, and by Regions, 1966 to 1969

(Adjusted for price changes, in 1969 dollars. A \$10,000 income in 1969 was equivalent in purchasing power to about \$6,100 in 1947)

Area and year	Negro and other races	White	Area and year	Negro and other races	White
UNITED STATES			UNITED STATES-- Continued		
1947.....	3	12	1966.....	17	41
1948.....	2	11	1967.....	21	43
1949.....	2	11	1968.....	24	46
1950.....	3	12	1969.....	24	49
1951.....	1	12	SOUTH		
1952.....	2	13	1966.....	8	33
1953.....	5	16	1967.....	11	36
1954.....	4	16	1968.....	13	38
1955.....	3	19	1969.....	14	41
1956.....	5	22	NORTH AND WEST		
1957.....	5	21	1966.....	26	44
1958.....	6	21	1967.....	30	46
1959.....	7	25	1968.....	32	49
1960.....	9	27	1969.....	33	52
1961.....	10	28			
1962.....	9	30			
1963.....	10	33			
1964.....	13	35			
1965.....	14	37			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among all families and husband-wife families, the Negro to white income ratio tended to be higher for the younger family heads--those under 35 years of age.

Among all husband-wife families, the relative differences in income between Negroes and whites were significantly less for those families where both the husband and wife worked, than for those families where only the husband was working.

Table 20. Median Income of All and Husband-Wife Negro Families as a Percent of White, by Age of Family Head, and Work Experience of Husband and Wife: 1969

Age of head	All families	Husband-wife families		
		Total ¹	Husband only worked	Husband and wife worked
All ages.....	61	72	62	76
Under 35 years.....	66	80	66	85
14 to 24 years.....	65	89	71	98
25 to 34 years.....	66	77	68	80
35 to 44 years.....	62	75	61	80
45 to 54 years.....	57	65	64	70
55 to 64 years.....	57	62	56	64
65 years and over.....	61	65	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

¹Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In the 1960's, some gains in narrowing the Negro-white income gap were made by young Negro husband-wife families in the North and West. By the end of the decade, the numerical gap in median income appeared to be about \$800 between young Negro husband-wife families and the comparable group of white families in the North and West. However, the number of sample cases was too small to determine whether the differences in the median income were statistically significant. The median income for Negro husband-wife families with the head under 35 years of age was 91 percent of that for the young white families. This was a noticeable increase over the ratio of 78 percent in 1959.

Young Negro husband-wife families in the North and West comprised a very small proportion of all Negro families in the United States, accounting for only about 11 percent of all Negro families in 1970. Available statistics for Negro husband-wife families in the older age groups reveal that no appreciable gains were made in closing the Negro-white income gap over the past decades.

Table 21. Median Income for Families With Head Under 35 Years of Age, by Region: 1959 and 1969

Area and type of family	1959				1969			
	Negro	White	Difference	Negro as a percent of white	Negro	White	Difference	Negro as a percent of white
UNITED STATES								
All families...	\$2,972	\$5,535	\$2,563	54	\$6,001	\$9,032	\$3,031	66
Husband-wife families.....	3,534	5,658	2,124	62	7,488	9,384	1,896	80
NORTH AND WEST								
All families...	3,913	5,778	1,865	68	6,938	9,330	2,392	74
Husband-wife families.....	4,594	5,897	1,303	78	8,859	9,703	844	91
SOUTH								
All families...	2,423	4,839	2,416	50	5,146	8,367	3,211	62
Husband-wife families.....	2,735	4,987	2,252	55	6,286	8,649	2,363	73

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

One major factor contributing to the rise in the ratio of Negro to white median income for young husband-wife families outside the South is the number of working wives. The narrowing of the income gap between 1959 and 1969 noted for these families holds true only for families in which both the husband and wife worked. For such families, the Negro family income was 99 percent of that of whites in 1969; the comparable figure was 85 percent in 1959. In contrast, for young husband-wife families where only the husband worked, the ratio of the median income of Negro to white was 71 percent in 1969, no significant change from the 75 percent observed in 1959.

For young husband-wife families in the North and West, the Negro wives were more likely to have worked than white wives. During the period 1959 to 1969, the young Negro wives entered the labor force at a much faster rate than did whites. In the North and West, seven out of every ten young Negro wives contributed to the family income by working; for white wives, the comparable figure was five out of ten.

Table 22. Median Income for Husband-Wife Families With Head Under 35 Years, by Work Experience of Husband and Wife, by Region: 1959 and 1969

Husband-wife families	1959				1969			
	Negro	White	Difference	Negro as a percent of white	Negro	White	Difference	Negro as a percent of white
UNITED STATES								
Total ¹	\$3,534	\$5,658	\$2,124	62	\$7,488	\$9,384	\$1,896	80
Husband only worked.....	3,025	5,233	2,208	58	5,792	8,805	3,013	66
Husband and wife worked.....	3,845	6,013	2,168	64	8,423	9,926	1,503	85
NORTH AND WEST								
Total ¹	4,594	5,897	1,303	78	8,859	9,703	844	91
Husband only worked.....	4,080	5,467	1,387	75	6,500	9,137	2,637	71
Husband and wife worked.....	5,320	6,246	926	85	10,130	10,267	137	99
SOUTH								
Total ¹	2,735	4,987	2,252	55	6,286	8,649	2,363	73
Husband only worked.....	2,311	4,436	2,125	52	5,059	7,927	2,868	64
Husband and wife worked.....	3,060	5,420	2,360	56	6,670	9,227	2,557	72

¹Includes other combinations not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Fifty-seven percent of all Negro families had more than one earner in 1969 compared to 54 percent of white families.

The income of the average Negro family with three earners is not significantly different from the family income of the average white family with one earner.

A comparison of incomes of Negro and white multiple earner families reveals that the average Negro family needs an additional earner in order to earn substantially more than half of the income of the comparable white family. For those families with one earner, the median income of Negro families was about half that of white families.

Table 23. Influence of Number of Earners on Family Income: 1969

Subject	All families	No earners	One earner	Two earners	Three earners	Four earners or more
NEGRO						
Number (thousands).....	4,774	503	1,540	1,990	485	257
Percent.....	100	11	32	42	10	5
Median income.....	\$5,999	\$2,162	\$4,416	\$7,782	\$9,027	\$11,259
WHITE						
Number (thousands).....	46,022	3,799	17,568	17,953	4,664	2,038
Percent.....	100	8	38	39	10	4
Median income.....	\$9,794	\$3,183	\$8,450	\$10,885	\$13,978	\$16,243
Negro median income as a percent of white.....	61	68	52	71	65	69

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Men earn more money than women for both Negro and white persons. Among all wage and salary workers, the ratio of female to male median income is higher for Negro than for white persons.

Table 24. Negro Male and Female Workers, by Median Income in 1969, by Region
(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Number of Negro workers, 1970		Median income of Negro workers, 1969		Ratio: Female to male median income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Negro	White
All wage and salary workers ¹	3,973	3,061	\$5,130	\$2,808	0.55	0.46
Year-round full-time workers ²	2,994	1,718	5,917	4,126	0.70	0.58
Northeast.....	652	409	6,686	4,618	0.69	0.60
North Central.....	615	334	7,485	4,774	0.64	0.56
South.....	1,527	841	4,655	3,536	0.76	0.59
West.....	201	133	7,836	5,494	0.70	0.59

¹With wage and salary income, including full and part-time workers.

²Refers to total with income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

At each educational level, Negro men 25 to 54 years old have less income than white men. In fact, Negro men who have completed four years of high school have a lower median income than white men who have completed only eight years of elementary school.

The median income of Negro men as a percent of white men in the prime working years shows no significant change, as educational levels increase.

Table 25. Highest Grade Completed by Men 25 to 54 Years Old, by Median Income in 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed	Number of men 25 to 54 years old, 1970		Median income, 1969		Negro income as a percent of white
	Negro	White	Negro	White	
Elementary: Less than 8 years..	728	2,278	\$3,922	\$5,509	71
8 years.....	338	2,633	4,472	7,018	64
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	803	4,791	5,327	7,812	68
4 years.....	897	11,348	6,192	8,829	70
College: 1 to 3 years.....	231	4,111	7,427	9,831	76
4 years or more....	166	5,508	8,669	12,354	70

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

While the proportion of both Negroes and whites below the low income level decreased between 1959 and 1969, the decline was greater for whites than for Negroes. In 1969, approximately 10 percent of white persons and about 32 percent of Negro persons were below the low income level, compared to corresponding percentages of 18 and 55 percents for whites and Negroes, respectively, in 1959. During the same period, the number of whites below the low income level dropped by about 41 percent as compared with a 27 percent reduction in the number of Negroes.

According to the most recent results of the 1971 Current Population Survey, between 1969 and 1970, the number of Negroes and whites below the low income level increased. By 1970, there were 7.7 million Negroes and 17.5 million whites who were below the low income level compared to 7.2 and 16.7 million low income Negroes and whites, respectively, in 1969.

Table 26. Persons Below the Low Income Level: 1959 to 1970

(Numbers in millions)

Year	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Percent		
				Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959.....	11.0	9.9	28.5	56	55	18
1960.....	11.5	(NA)	28.3	56	(NA)	18
1961.....	11.7	(NA)	27.9	56	(NA)	17
1962.....	12.0	(NA)	26.7	56	(NA)	16
1963.....	11.2	(NA)	25.2	51	(NA)	15
1964.....	11.1	(NA)	25.0	50	(NA)	15
1965.....	10.7	(NA)	22.5	47	(NA)	13
1966.....	9.7	(NA)	20.8	42	(NA)	12
Based on revised methodology ¹						
1966.....	9.2	8.9	19.3	40	42	11
1967 ²	8.8	8.5	19.0	37	39	11
1968.....	8.0	7.6	17.4	33	35	10
1969.....	7.6	7.2	16.7	31	32	10
1970.....	8.0	7.7	17.5	32	34	10

Note: Most of the tables on low income levels in this section show data for the year 1969. Figures for 1970 from the Current Population Survey conducted in 1971, which recently became available, have been included in tables 26-28 of this section.

Data for 1959 shown in this section come from two different sources—the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census and the 1960 Current Population Survey, and therefore, figures in the tables vary according to their sources.

The low income concept used throughout this report, sometimes called the poverty level, classifies families and unrelated individuals as being above or below the low income level, using cutoffs adjusted to take account of such factors as family size, sex and age of the family head, the number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence. At the core of this index was a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed at the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The low income cutoffs for farm families have been set at 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. These cutoff levels are updated every year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. The low income threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,968 in 1970, \$3,743 in 1969, and \$2,973 in 1959. In 1970, the low income threshold ranged from about \$2,500 for a family of two persons to \$6,400 for a family with 7 or more persons. For a more detailed explanation, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28.

NA Not available.

¹Reflects improvements in statistical procedures used in processing the income data.

²Due to a processing difference, data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those shown for 1966, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

While Negroes were slightly more than one-tenth of the population, they comprised approximately three-tenths of all persons below the low income level in 1969. Of all low income family heads, about 27 percent were Negro; however, 40 percent of all children in low income families were Negro. The proportion of the low income persons who are unrelated individuals increased for both whites and Negroes between 1959 and 1969.

Between 1969 and 1970, there was no significant change in the proportion of all persons below the low income level who were Negroes.

Table 27. Distribution of Persons Below the Low Income Level, by Family Status: 1959, 1969, and 1970

Family status and year	All races	Negro	White	Negro as a percent of total
1959				
All persons (millions).....	38.8	9.9	28.5	26
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
Family members.....	85	92	82	28
Heads.....	21	19	21	23
Family members under 18.....	41	51	37	32
Other family members.....	23	22	24	25
Unrelated individuals ¹	15	8	18	14
Male.....	6	3	7	14
Female.....	9	5	11	14
1969				
All persons (millions).....	24.3	7.2	16.7	30
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
Family members.....	80	89	76	33
Heads.....	20	18	21	27
Family members under 18.....	40	54	35	40
Other family members.....	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals ¹	20	11	24	17
Male.....	6	4	6	21
Female.....	14	7	17	15
1970				
All persons (millions).....	25.5	7.7	17.5	30
Percent.....	100	100	100	(X)
Family members.....	80	89	76	33
Heads.....	20	19	21	28
Family members under 18.....	41	54	36	39
Other family members.....	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals ¹	20	11	24	17

X Not applicable.

¹Persons 14 years old and over who are not living with any relatives.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

About 1.3 million Negro families and 3.6 million white families were below the low income level in 1969--about 28 percent of all Negro families and 8 percent of all white families. For families headed by a man, among both whites and Negroes, there has been a decline of about 50 percent in the number of families below the low income level while families headed by a woman, regardless of race, showed no significant change. In 1969, about one-half of Negro families and one-fourth of white families with a woman as head were below the low income level.

Between 1969 and 1970, the number of Negro and white families who were below the low income level did not show a significant change.

**Table 28. Families Below the Low Income Level, by Sex of Head:
1959 and 1966 to 1970**

Subject	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
	Number (millions)					
Below the low income level:						
1959.....	1.9	6.0	1.3	5.0	.6	1.0
1966.....	1.6	4.1	.9	3.1	.7	1.0
1967 ¹	1.6	4.1	.8	3.0	.7	1.0
1968.....	1.4	3.6	.7	2.6	.7	1.0
1969.....	1.3	3.6	.6	2.5	.7	1.1
1970.....	1.4	3.7	.6	2.6	.8	1.1
	Percent					
1959.....	48	15	43	13	65	30
1966.....	36	9	28	8	59	26
1967 ¹	34	9	25	7	56	26
1968.....	29	8	20	6	53	25
1969.....	28	8	18	6	53	25
1970.....	29	8	18	6	54	25

¹Due to a processing difference, data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those shown for 1966, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

About three-fourths of all black families, but only about half of black families below the low income level live in metropolitan areas. In the North and West, nearly the same proportion, 93 percent, of all Negro and low income Negro families live in metropolitan areas. Approximately half of all black families in the South reside in metropolitan areas, while 35 percent of low income black families live in these areas.

For metropolitan areas, the low income rate in the South was similar to that for the North and West. In the nonmetropolitan areas of the South, 5 out of every 10 black families were below the low income level as compared to 2 out of every 10 in the North and West.

Table 29. Negro Families Below the Low Income Level in 1969, by Region and Type of Residence

Area and type of residence	Negro families				
	Total (thou- sands)	Below the low income level		Percent distribution	
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Total	Below the low income level
United States.....	4,774	1,326	28	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	3,466	720	21	73	54
Central cities.....	2,740	582	21	57	44
Outside central cities.....	726	138	19	15	10
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	1,308	606	46	27	46
North and West.....	2,297	441	19	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	2,140	411	19	93	93
Central cities.....	1,763	350	20	77	79
Outside central cities.....	376	61	16	16	14
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	158	30	19	7	7
South.....	2,477	885	36	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	1,326	309	23	54	35
Central cities.....	977	232	24	39	26
Outside central cities.....	350	77	22	14	9
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	1,150	576	50	46	65

¹Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The majority of men, regardless of race, who were heads of low income families, were concentrated at the lower educational levels. About three-fifths of Negro men who were heads of low income families had not completed elementary school. Among females, both Negro and white, the educational levels achieved were higher; about half have at least some high school education.

Table 30. Years of School Completed by Family Heads 25 Years Old and Over Below the Low Income Level in 1969, by Sex of Head

Years of school completed	Male head		Female head	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Total (thousands)....	2,271	564	907	611
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Elementary:				
Less than 8 years.....	38	60	25	37
8 years.....	20	8	13	11
High school:				
1 to 3 years.....	14	17	25	34
4 years.....	17	12	27	16
College:				
1 year or more.....	10	3	10	1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The average number of persons per low income family was larger for black than for white families in both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1969.

Per capita income data permit a relationship to be shown between the incomes of low income Negroes and whites by roughly reducing the effect of differences in average family size for these groups. In 1969, the average income per family member for low income blacks was lower than that for low income whites, \$505 as compared with about \$568, respectively.

Table 31. Families Below the Low Income Level in 1969, by Average Size of Family and Income Per Family Member

Area	All races		Negro		White	
	Persons per family	Income per family member	Persons per family	Income per family member	Persons per family	Income per family member
United States.....	3.9	\$548	4.8	\$505	3.6	\$568
Metropolitan areas ¹	3.9	573	4.6	548	3.6	588
Central cities.....	4.0	584	4.5	552	3.6	613
Outside central cities....	3.8	555	5.1	533	3.5	560
Outside metropolitan areas..	4.0	523	5.0	458	3.6	551

¹Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960 census.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

About six out of every ten "Negro and other races" men who were heads of low income families were employed. The comparable figure for men who were heads of white families was five out of every ten. Among low income families with a woman as head, the proportion of the heads who were employed was the same for both racial groups. Between 1959 and 1969, the proportion of men who were heads of families and employed declined for families of both racial groups.

Table 32. Distribution of Family Heads Below the Low Income Level, by Employment Status and Sex of Head: 1959 and 1969

Employment status and year	Male head		Female head	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1959				
Total (thousands).....	1,452	4,952	683	1,233
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Employed.....	67	60	31	31
Unemployed.....	11	7	4	4
Not in civilian labor force..	23	33	65	66
1969				
Total (thousands).....	656	2,490	739	1,065
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Employed.....	58	50	29	28
Unemployed.....	6	3	6	4
Not in civilian labor force..	36	47	65	68

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

About 17 percent of all persons of Negro and other races and about 4 percent of all whites received public assistance or welfare in 1969.

**Table 33. Persons Receiving Public Assistance
in 1969**

(Numbers in millions)

Subject	Negro and other races	White
Total population.....	25.1	177.4
Receiving public assistance....	4.3	6.5
Percent of total.....	17	4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The majority of both Negro and white families and unrelated individuals below the low income level did not report receiving public assistance or welfare payments in 1969. Less than half of low income Negro families and only 21 percent of white families received public assistance. About 35 percent of Negro unrelated individuals and 14 percent of white unrelated individuals received assistance.

Table 34. Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Low Income Level in 1969 Receiving Public Assistance

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	All races	Negro	White
Low income families.....	4,946	1,326	3,555
Receiving public assistance....	1,356	594	744
Percent.....	27	45	21
Low income unrelated individuals.....	4,851	806	3,962
Receiving public assistance....	867	280	561
Percent.....	18	35	14

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

III EMPLOYMENT

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Unemployment of Negro and other races declined markedly from the 1961 recession level during the following 5 years, and then held about steady through 1969. However, in 1970 it increased somewhat for the first time since 1961, rising to about the 1964 level. White unemployment also rose in 1970, surpassing the 1963 level. The increase in the number unemployed from 1969 to 1970 was proportionately much less for Negro and other races than for whites.

Employment of Negro and other races was 22 percent higher in 1970 than 10 years before.

Table 35. Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons: 1960 to 1970

(Numbers in millions. Annual averages)

Year	Employed		Unemployed	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960.....	6.9	58.9	0.8	3.1
1961.....	6.8	58.9	1.0	3.7
1962.....	7.0	59.7	0.9	3.1
1963.....	7.1	60.6	0.9	3.2
1964.....	7.4	61.9	0.8	3.0
1965.....	7.6	63.4	0.7	2.7
1966.....	7.9	65.0	0.6	2.3
1967.....	8.0	66.4	0.6	2.3
1968.....	8.2	67.8	0.6	2.2
1969.....	8.4	69.5	0.6	2.3
1970.....	8.5	70.2	0.7	3.2
Change 1960 to 1970:				
Number.....	+1.6	+11.3	-.1	+1.1
Percent.....	+22	+19	-14	+3

Note: The information on employment and unemployment is obtained from a monthly sample survey of households. All persons 16 years of age and over are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month. The unemployed are persons who did not work or have a job during the survey week, and who had looked for work within the past 4 weeks, and were currently available for work. Also included are those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or waiting to report to a new job. The sum of the employed, excluding military, and the unemployed constitutes the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The unemployment rate for both Negro and other races and for whites declined continually in the 1960's, after a sharp rise during the 1961 recession. In 1970, however, unemployment worsened, reaching the 1965 rate for Negro and other races, and near the 1964 rate for whites. Unemployment rates for Negro and other races were about double those for whites throughout the 1960's and 80 percent higher in 1970 (a ratio of 1.8:1) when the increase in white unemployment was somewhat sharper than that of Negro and other races.

Table 36. Unemployment Rates: 1949 to 1970

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1949.....	8.9	5.6	1.6
1950.....	9.0	4.9	1.8
1951.....	5.3	3.1	1.7
1952.....	5.4	2.8	1.9
1953.....	4.5	2.7	1.7
1954.....	9.9	5.0	2.0
1955.....	8.7	3.9	2.2
1956.....	8.3	3.6	2.3
1957.....	7.9	3.8	2.1
1958.....	12.6	6.1	2.1
1959.....	10.7	4.8	2.2
1960.....	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961.....	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962.....	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963.....	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964.....	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965.....	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966.....	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967.....	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968.....	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969.....	6.5	3.2	2.0
1970.....	8.2	4.5	1.8

Note: The unemployment rate is the percent unemployed in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment rates of adult men and women of Negro and other races were much lower in 1970 than 10 years before, although they had increased from the low points reached in the late 1960's. Unemployment rates of adult white men and women also increased in 1970.

Unemployment rates for teenagers were substantially higher than those for adults from 1960-1970 and rates for teenagers of Negro and other races were considerably greater than those for white teenagers. Until 1969, about one in every four teenagers of Negro and other races was unemployed. The teenage unemployment rate of 29.1 percent for Negro and other races was approximately double the white rate in 1970, a higher ratio than in 1960.

Table 37. Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: 1960 and 1968 to 1970

(Annual averages)

Subject	Negro and other races				White			
	1960	1968	1969	1970	1960	1968	1969	1970
Total.....	10.2	6.7	6.5	8.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.5
Adult men.....	9.6	3.9	3.7	5.6	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.2
Adult women...	8.3	6.3	5.8	6.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	4.4
Teenagers ¹	24.4	25.0	24.4	29.1	13.4	11.0	10.8	13.5

¹"Teenagers" include persons 16 to 19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment rates for married men are the lowest in the labor force, both for Negro and other races and for whites. The 1970 unemployment rates of married men of Negro and other races were about half the 1962 rates (earliest data available). The decline for married white men was not as sharp. As a result, the ratio of Negro and other races to white unemployment rates was 1.6 to 1 in 1970 compared with 2.5 to 1 in 1962.

Table 38. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, 20 Years Old and Over, With Spouse Present: 1962 to 1970

(Annual averages)

Year	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1962.....	7.9	3.2	2.5
1963.....	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964.....	5.4	2.6	2.1
1965.....	4.4	2.2	2.0
1966.....	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967.....	3.2	1.7	1.9
1968.....	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969.....	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970.....	3.9	2.4	1.6

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

School attendance may be one of the reasons for high teenage unemployment. Even those out of school, however, have very high unemployment rates. Only about half of all teenagers of Negro and other races were in school in 1970. Of those out of school, 17 percent were unemployed and 37 percent were not in the labor force. About half of the latter were not working because they were keeping house or were unable to work.

Table 39. Work and School Status and Unemployment Rate of Teenagers of Negro and Other Races: 1970

(Annual averages)

Work and school status	Number (thousands)	Percent
Out of school.....	959	100
Unemployed.....	166	17
Employed.....	436	45
Not in labor force.....	357	37
Keeping house.....	157	16
Unable to work.....	11	1
Other reasons ¹	189	20
In school.....	1,034	100
Unemployed.....	69	7
Employed.....	136	13
Not in labor force.....	830	80
Unemployment rate:		
Out of school.....	(X)	27.6
In school.....	(X)	33.7

X Not applicable.

¹Includes many waiting to be called to military duty.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The proportion of the Negro and other races in the labor force working full time all year in 1969 was somewhat less than for whites. About 6 in every 10 males of Negro and other races, compared with 7 in every 10 white males worked full time all year. The proportion for women was much less, in part because they have home responsibilities. The proportion with full-time, year round jobs increased between 1959 and 1969 with the largest relative gains for women of Negro and other races.

**Table 40. Workers in the Labor Force by Full- and Part-Time Status:
March 1959 and 1969**

(Includes all persons who worked during the year)

Work experience	Male				Female			
	Negro and other races		White		Negro and other races		White	
	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
Total, all workers (millions)	4.9	5.6	44.1	48.8	3.8	4.8	25.4	33.3
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full time, all year.....	51	61	66	69	27	39	37	41
Full time, part year:								
More than 6 months.....	20	14	16	12	16	15	16	13
Less than 6 months.....	11	11	7	7	19	17	16	15
Part time.....	17	14	12	12	38	29	31	31

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the prime working years, ages 25 to 44, men of Negro and other races are only slightly less likely than white men of these ages to be in the labor force. Participation of teenagers and older men, 45 to 64 years of age, in the labor force is less for Negro and other races than for whites. Labor force participation of women of Negro and other races over 25 years old is higher than that of whites; for teenage girls, it is lower, and for women 20 to 24 years old it is about the same.

Table 41. Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age and Sex: 1970

(Includes Armed Forces. Annual averages)

Age	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, 16 years and over...	78	81	50	43
16 and 17 years.....	35	49	24	37
18 and 19 years.....	65	71	45	55
20 to 24 years.....	86	87	58	58
25 to 34 years.....	94	97	58	43
35 to 44 years.....	94	97	60	50
45 to 54 years.....	88	95	60	54
55 to 64 years.....	79	83	47	43
65 years and over.....	27	27	12	10

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

For each age group shown, a smaller percentage of men of Negro and other races than of white men are out of the labor force because they are in school, and a larger percentage of each age group, except teenagers, are not working because they are disabled.

Table 42. Men Not in the Labor Force, by Age: 1970
(Annual averages)

Age and race	Total not in labor force (thousands)	Reason not in labor force (percent)			
		Total	Going to school	Unable to work ¹	Other ²
16 to 19 years:					
Negro and other races.....	508	100	78	2	21
White.....	2,628	100	82	1	17
20 to 24 years:					
Negro and other races.....	143	100	59	6	35
White.....	999	100	75	2	23
25 to 54 years:					
Negro and other races.....	283	100	10	40	49
White.....	1,116	100	16	34	50
55 to 64 years:					
Negro and other races.....	160	100	-	34	65
White.....	1,304	100	-	28	72
65 years and over:					
Negro and other races.....	497	100	-	20	80
White.....	5,428	100	-	9	91

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Includes only those who have serious, long-term physical or mental illness.

²Includes retired workers and unpaid family workers working less than 15 hours per week, and those awaiting military service.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Regardless of race, about half of all the women who were heads of families were in the labor force in March 1970.

**Table 43. Employment Status of Female Family Heads:
March 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment	Negro and other races	White
Total, female heads of families	1,395	4,186
In labor force.....	699	2,249
Percent of total.....	50	54
Unemployed.....	58	106
Percent of labor force.....	8.3	4.7
Not in labor force.....	696	1,936

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Workers of Negro and other races are more likely than white workers to be out of work for a long time. In 1970, 1.3 percent of the "Negro and other races" labor force and 0.7 percent of the white labor force had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more.

Table 44. Unemployment and Long-Term Unemployment: 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Subject	Total	Negro and other races		White
		Number	Percent of total	
Total, civilian labor force...	82,715	9,197	11	73,518
Unemployed.....	4,088	752	18	3,337
Percent of labor force.....	4.9	8.2	(X)	4.5
Long-term unemployed ¹	662	124	19	538
Percent of labor force.....	0.8	1.3	(X)	0.7

X Not applicable.

¹Unemployed for at least 3-1/2 consecutive months, 15 weeks or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Most men, regardless of race, and white women who were unemployed in 1970 had lost their last job as a result of layoff or discharge by their employer.

Table 45. Men and Women, 20 Years Old and Over, by Reason for Unemployment: 1970

(Annual averages)

Subject	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Percent distribution:				
Total unemployed.....	100	100	100	100
Lost last job.....	68	65	35	42
Left last job.....	11	13	15	16
Reentered labor force....	18	20	43	39
Never worked before.....	3	3	7	4
Unemployment rate:¹				
Total unemployment rate....	5.6	3.2	6.9	4.4
Job loser rate.....	3.9	2.1	2.4	1.9
Job leaver rate.....	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7
Reentrant rate.....	1.0	0.6	2.9	1.7
New entrant rate.....	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2

¹Unemployment rates are calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between 1960 and 1970, the number of Negro and other races employed in the white-collar, craftsmen, and operative occupations--the better paying jobs--had increased by 72 percent, from about 3 million at the beginning of the 1960's to approximately 5 million in 1970, while the white increase had been about 24 percent. By 1970, 60 percent of the employed persons of Negro and other races and 81 percent of whites were in these occupations.

Table 46. Employment by Broad Occupational Groups: 1960 and 1966 to 1970

(Numbers in millions. Annual averages)

Year	Total		White-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives		All other workers ¹	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960.....	6.9	58.9	2.9	46.1	4.0	12.8
1966.....	7.9	65.0	4.0	52.5	3.9	12.6
1967.....	8.0	66.4	4.3	53.6	3.7	12.7
1968.....	8.2	67.8	4.6	54.9	3.6	12.8
1969.....	8.4	69.5	4.9	56.4	3.5	13.1
1970.....	8.4	70.2	5.1	57.0	3.4	13.2
Change, 1960 to 1970:						
Percent.....	+22	+19	+72	+24	-15	+3.2

¹Includes private household and other service workers, laborers and farm workers. Median usual weekly earnings were \$50-\$100 a week for these workers, compared with \$100-\$170 a week for white-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives in March 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Between 1960 and 1970, the number of people of Negro and other races who worked in clerical, professional, and technical occupations increased very sharply. Increases in sales, managerial, craftsmen, and operatives occupations also were proportionately very large. However, gains were much smaller in service work, and there were actual reductions in the number in farm, labor, and private household work.

Table 47. Employment by Occupation, 1970, and Net Change, 1960 to 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Annual averages)

Occupation	1970 employment		Change, 1960 to 1970			
	Negro and other races	White	Number		Percent	
			Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total.....	8,445	70,182	1,518	11,332	22	19
Professional and technical.	766	10,374	435	3,236	131	45
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	298	7,991	120	1,102	67	16
Clerical.....	1,113	12,601	610	3,342	121	36
Sales.....	179	4,675	78	552	77	13
Craftsmen and foremen.....	691	9,467	276	1,328	67	16
Operatives.....	2,004	11,904	590	1,368	42	13
Service workers, except private household.....	1,547	6,608	333	1,772	27	37
Private household workers..	653	906	-329	-85	-34	-9
Nonfarm laborers.....	866	2,859	-85	257	-9	10
Farmers and farm workers...	328	2,797	-513	-1,538	-61	-35

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Despite years of occupational upgrading, about two-fifths of all male workers of Negro and other races remained in service, labor, or farm occupations in 1970. This was much greater than the proportion of white men in these occupations.

Table 48. Percent Distribution of Employment by Occupation and Sex: 1970

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, employed (thousands).....	4,803	3,642	44,157	26,025
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and managerial...	13	13	30	20
Clerical and sales.....	9	23	13	44
Craftsmen and foremen.....	14	1	21	1
Operatives.....	28	18	19	14
Service workers, excluding household.....	13	26	6	15
Private household workers.....	-	18	-	3
Nonfarm laborers.....	18	1	6	-
Farmers and farm workers.....	6	2	5	2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In many white-collar and skilled manual occupations, the proportion of Negro and other races has continued to increase. By 1970, Negro and other races accounted for 10 percent of the teachers and 7 percent of the craftsmen and foremen compared with 11 percent of all employed workers. However, a larger than proportionate share of most lower-paid, less-skilled jobs were still held by Negroes and other races in 1970.

Table 49. Negro and Other Races as a Percent of All Workers in Selected Occupations: 1960 and 1970

Occupation	1960	1970
Total, employed.....	11	11
Professional and technical.....	4	7
Medical and other health.....	4	8
Teachers, except college.....	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	3	4
Clerical.....	5	8
Sales.....	2	4
Craftsmen and foremen.....	5	7
Construction craftsmen.....	7	7
Machinists, jobsetters, and other metal craftsmen.....	4	6
Foremen.....	2	5
Operatives.....	12	14
Durable goods.....	10	14
Nondurable goods.....	9	15
Nonfarm laborers.....	27	23
Private household workers.....	50	42
Other service workers.....	20	19
Protective services.....	5	8
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders.....	15	13
Farmers and farm workers.....	16	11

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The lowest unemployment rates in 1970 were experienced by those in managerial, professional, and technical occupations, both for whites (1.7) and for Negro and other races (2.1). The highest rates for both Negro and other races and white men were in nonfarm laborer occupations.

Table 50. Unemployment Rates of Civilian Labor Force, by Occupation: 1970

(Annual averages)

Occupation	Male		Female		Ratio: Male Negro and other races to white
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	
Total, civilian labor force	7.3	4.0	9.3	5.4	1.8
Experienced labor force..	6.6	3.6	7.7	4.6	1.8
Professional and technical...	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7
Clerical.....	5.2	3.2	8.1	3.9	1.6
Sales.....	4.0	2.7	13.3	4.9	1.5
Craftsmen and foremen.....	5.2	3.7	2.5	4.1	1.4
Operatives.....	7.5	5.7	11.6	9.1	1.3
Nonfarm laborers.....	10.5	9.1	11.6	11.8	1.2
Private household workers....	(B)	1.3	5.4	3.5	(B)
Other service workers.....	6.8	4.7	8.1	5.1	1.4
Farm workers.....	4.5	2.1	11.0	2.8	2.1

B Base too small to be shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the nine industries with relatively high hourly earnings, Negroes had 8 percent of total employment but only 1 percent of the higher paid occupations (professional, technical, and managerial). They had only 5 percent of the craftsmen jobs, in which they tend to be comparatively wellpaid, but 11 percent of the other middle-level jobs, according to reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees. Negroes had a smaller proportion of the higher paid jobs in the industries with high earnings than in the total reporting for all industries.

Table 51. Percent Negro of Total Employment in Industries With High Average Hourly Earnings in 1969, by Occupational Pay Level: 1969

(Annual averages)

Industry	Average hourly earnings ¹	All occupations	Higher paid ²	Middle pay level ³			Lower paid ⁴
				Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Other	
All industries.....	\$3.04	10	3	8	5	9	24
Total, nine high earnings industries	3.52	8	1	9	5	11	17
Printing and publishing.	3.69	6	2	5	2	7	22
Chemicals.....	3.47	8	2	8	5	9	22
Primary metal.....	3.79	14	2	15	7	16	17
Fabricated metal.....	3.34	9	1	9	5	11	17
Nonelectrical machinery.	3.58	6	1	6	3	7	15
Electrical machinery....	3.09	7	2	8	4	9	14
Transportation equipment	3.90	10	1	12	6	15	21
Air transportation.....	3.63	5	1	5	3	6	19
Instruments.....	3.16	6	1	6	3	7	15

¹Data from BLS Monthly Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours, 1969.

²Professional, technical, and managerial.

³Clerical, sales, craftsmen and operatives.

⁴Laborers and service workers.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

About 10 percent of the Negroes in the 9 industries with high hourly earnings had jobs as craftsmen or foremen, and another 4 percent were in the higher paid occupations (professional, technical, or managerial), compared with about 20 percent of the whites in each of these occupational categories, according to reports to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees.

Table 52. Percent Distribution of Employment in High Hourly Earnings Industries in 1969, by Occupational Pay Level, Total and Negro

(Annual averages)

Industry	Total employment (thousands)	Percent of total employment					
		Total	Higher paid ¹	Middle pay level ²			Lower paid ³
				Total	Craftsmen and foremen	Other	
All industries:							
Total.....	28,599	100	21	63	14	49	16
Negro.....	2,721	100	6	55	7	48	39
Nine industries:⁴							
Total.....	8,908	100	22	66	19	7	12
Negro.....	751	100	4	71	10	61	25
Printing and publishing:							
Total.....	541	100	18	72	25	47	10
Negro.....	34	100	6	59	9	50	35
Chemicals:							
Total.....	930	100	28	61	15	46	11
Negro.....	73	100	7	62	9	53	31
Primary metal industry:							
Total.....	1,079	100	14	62	20	42	24
Negro.....	146	100	2	68	10	58	30
Fabricated metal:							
Total.....	881	100	14	71	20	51	15
Negro.....	80	100	1	70	10	60	29
Nonelectrical machinery:							
Total.....	1,394	100	22	69	21	48	9
Negro.....	78	100	4	71	13	58	25
Electrical machine equipment:							
Total.....	1,748	100	25	64	12	52	11
Negro.....	128	100	5	73	7	66	22
Transportation equipment:							
Total.....	1,670	100	23	70	22	48	7
Negro.....	174	100	3	82	13	69	15
Air transportation:							
Total.....	327	100	24	61	20	41	15
Negro.....	17	100	-	50	9	41	50
Instruments:							
Total.....	339	100	26	62	12	50	12
Negro.....	20	100	5	65	7	58	30

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Professional, technical, and managerial occupations.

²Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.

³Laborers and service workers.

⁴Nine high earnings industries.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In the nine industries with the largest proportion of Negro employment, 7 percent of the higher paid occupations (professional, technical and managerial) but 14 percent of the middle pay level (clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operatives) were held by Negroes in 1969, according to reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees. However, these were a higher share of the well paid jobs than in the totals reported in all industries.

Table 53. Percent Negro of Total Employment in Industries With a Large Proportion of Negroes, by Occupational Pay Level: 1969

(Annual averages)

Industry	All occupations	Higher paid ¹	Middle pay level ²			Lower paid ³
			Total	Craftsmen	Other	
Total, all industries..	8	1	9	5	11	17
Total, nine industries.	18	7	14	11	14	28
Tobacco.....	24	5	15	6	17	48
Medical and other health...	16	8	10	9	10	28
Local transit.....	20	5	19	9	23	16
Water transportation.....	20	2	11	13	12	39
Eating and drinking places.	22	7	16	26	13	25
Real estate.....	13	2	6	7	5	26
Hotels.....	24	6	11	11	11	31
Personal services.....	32	5	32	28	33	44
Repair services.....	13	4	11	7	13	34

¹Professional, technical, and managerial occupations.

²Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.

³Laborers and service workers.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In industries with a large proportion of Negro employment, Negroes are much more likely to be in lower paid occupations than other employees, except in the local transit and personal services industries, according to reports by companies with over 100 employees to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Table 54. Percent Distribution of Employment, by Occupational Pay Level, in Companies, With Over 100 Employees, in Industries With a Large Proportion of Negro Employment: 1969

(Annual averages)

Industry	Total employment (thousands)	Percent of total employment					
		Total	Higher paid ¹	Middle pay level ²			Lower paid ³
				Total	Craftsmen	Other	
All industries:							
Total.....	28,599	100	21	63	14	49	16
Negro.....	2,721	100	6	55	7	48	39
Nine industries:							
Total.....	2,308	100	30	29	4	25	40
Negro.....	419	100	12	22	3	20	66
Tobacco:							
Total.....	45	100	11	59	8	51	30
Negro.....	11	100	2	38	2	36	60
Medical and other health:							
Total.....	1,387	100	43	20	2	18	37
Negro.....	218	100	22	13	1	12	65
Local transit:							
Total.....	118	100	7	82	21	61	11
Negro.....	23	100	2	89	9	80	9
Water transportation:							
Total.....	94	100	16	51	11	40	33
Negro.....	18	100	2	31	7	24	67
Eating and drinking:							
Total.....	282	100	9	15	3	12	76
Negro.....	61	100	3	11	3	8	86
Real estate:							
Total.....	36	100	15	45	8	37	40
Negro.....	5	100	3	19	4	15	78
Hotels and motels:							
Total.....	189	100	8	24	5	19	68
Negro.....	45	100	2	11	3	8	87
Personal services:							
Total.....	96	100	10	71	4	67	19
Negro.....	31	100	2	72	4	68	26
Repair services:							
Total.....	60	100	23	62	22	40	15
Negro.....	8	100	6	53	11	42	41

¹Professional, technical, and managerial occupations.

²Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.

³Laborers and service workers.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Negroes were 15 percent of all Federal Government employees in 1970, compared with 13 percent in 1965. However, they held only 3 percent of the higher grade jobs under the Federal Classification Act, 4 percent of the higher grade Postal Field Service jobs, and less than 10 percent of the Wage Systems (blue-collar type) jobs paying \$8,000 and over in 1970.

Table 55. Federal Employment, by Grade and Salary Group: 1965 and 1970
(Numbers in thousands)

Pay category	June 1965		May 1970	
	Total	Percent Negro	Total	Percent Negro
Total, all pay plans ¹ ..	2,291	13	2,593	15
Classification Act ²	1,126	9	1,292	11
GS-1 to 4.....	336	19	308	22
5 to 8.....	311	10	373	14
9 to 11.....	265	3	318	5
12 to 18.....	214	1	293	3
Wage Systems.....	521	20	544	20
\$7,999 or less.....	475	21	280	30
\$8,000 and over.....	46	2	264	9
Postal Field Service ³	586	16	704	19
PFS-1 to 4.....	⁴ 496	17	93	36
5 to 11.....	86	8	⁴ 603	18
5 to 8.....	73	9	⁴ 579	17
9 to 11.....	14	2	24	7
12 to 21.....	4	1	8	4

¹Includes other pay plans, not shown separately.

²Classification Act (General Schedule and similar) salary schedules are based on 1970 pay rates which start at \$4,326 a year for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to \$37,624 for GS-18 at the entering level.

³Postal Field Service pay rates range from \$5,178 a year for a Grade 1 employee to \$33,171 for a Grade 21, at the entering level. In 1965 there were 20 PFS grades.

⁴Includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

The unemployment rates for men and teenagers of Negro and other races were higher in central cities than in suburbs of all metropolitan areas, and were lower in the central cities of the 20 largest metropolitan areas than in the central cities of all metropolitan areas. Unemployment of women of Negro and other races was also lower in the 20 largest metropolitan areas.

Table 56. Unemployment in Central Cities and Suburbs of All and the 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas: 1970

(Metropolitan areas as ranked in 1960. Annual averages.)

Subject	Unemployment rates in metropolitan areas ¹					
	Negro and other races		White		Ratio: Negro and other races to white	
	20 largest	All areas	20 largest	All areas	20 largest	All areas
Central cities.....	7.4	8.3	4.9	4.9	1.5	1.7
Adult men.....	5.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.5
Adult women.....	5.5	6.4	4.2	4.3	1.3	1.5
Teenagers ²	31.1	31.8	12.9	14.3	2.4	2.2
Suburbs.....	6.4	7.4	4.4	4.5	1.5	1.6
Adult men.....	(B)	5.0	(B)	3.0	(B)	1.7
Adult women.....	(B)	6.5	(B)	4.6	(B)	1.4
Teenagers.....	(B)	26.7	(B)	14.0	(B)	1.9

B Base too small to be shown separately.

¹Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

²Teenagers include persons 16 to 19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negro and other races constituted one-third or more of the total employed population in eight of the 20 largest cities in the United States in 1970. Data for the over 240 metropolitan areas in the United States indicate that Negro and other races constituted 20 percent of the employed population of all cities in the United States, but only about 5 percent of those in the suburbs. About 13 percent of the employed population in the suburbs surrounding Newark was Negro and other races. Comparable proportions were lower for other metropolitan areas shown below.

Table 57. Percent of Negro and Other Races in the Total Employed Population, by Metropolitan Area: 1970

(Metropolitan areas listed according to rank of proportion Negro in central city 1970. Annual averages)

Metropolitan area	Central city	Outside central city
Total, all metropolitan areas ¹	20.5	5.2
Washington, D. C.....	70.6	6.1
Baltimore, Md.....	51.4	7.4
Newark, N. J.....	46.7	13.0
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.....	41.2	6.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	37.4	5.1
Detroit, Mich.....	35.6	5.1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	34.8	6.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	33.3	6.4
Chicago, Ill.....	25.4	2.6
Houston, Tex.....	24.6	0.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	22.4	4.7
Paterson, N. J.....	19.7	3.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	19.3	0.8
New York, N. Y.....	19.3	4.5
Dallas, Tex.....	17.4	4.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.....	16.3	5.3
Boston, Mass.....	13.8	1.2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	12.6	0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8.4	2.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	3.4	0.2

¹Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Membership in labor unions was slightly higher for Negro men than for the total male private wage and salary workers in 1966. This was due partially to the relatively greater concentration of Negroes in the blue-collar occupations where labor unions are more prevalent. Considering each of the blue-collar occupation groups separately, the union membership rates for Negroes were similar to the corresponding rates for all private wage and salary workers. However, Negroes were a much smaller proportion of the membership of craftsmen's unions.

Table 58. Labor Union Membership for All and Negro Private Wage and Salary Workers by Selected Occupation Groups, and Sex: 1966

(Numbers in millions)

Private wage and salary workers	Total, all workers	Negro	Number in labor unions		Percent in labor unions		Percent Negro of total	
			All workers	Negro	All workers	Negro	All workers	In labor unions
Male.....	38.6	3.6	12.1	1.3	31	35	9	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.	8.6	0.5	4.0	0.2	47	43	6	5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	9.8	1.2	4.8	0.5	49	47	12	11
Nonfarm laborers.....	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	33	35	22	23
Female.....	26.1	3.1	3.4	0.4	13	14	12	13
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5.4	0.6	1.9	0.2	35	38	12	13

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

There is no detectable difference between the distribution by industry of self-employed nonfarm workers of Negro and other races and that for whites, both groups tend to concentrate in services and in wholesale and retail trade. About one-eighth of all self-employed workers in the transportation industry (primarily taxi drivers) were Negro and other races, and nearly one-fifth of those in private households (primarily domestic workers) were Negro and other races. In no other industries did the proportion of self-employed persons of Negro and other races exceed 7 percent.

Table 59. Self-Employed Workers by Industry: 1970

(Annual averages)

Industry	Negro and other races (thousands)	Percent Negro and other races of total	Percent distribution	
			Negro and other races	White
Total.....	403	6	100	100
Agriculture.....	94	5	23	26
Mining.....	-	-	-	-
Construction.....	37	5	9	10
Manufacturing.....	10	4	2	4
Durable goods.....	7	4	2	2
Nondurable goods.....	3	3	1	1
Transportation.....	23	12	6	3
Trade.....	86	5	21	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	7	3	2	4
Private household.....	5	19	1	-
Other service.....	142	7	35	30

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

IV EDUCATION

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Both Negroes and whites made substantial gains over the past decade in the proportion enrolled in school above the compulsory attendance ages. For both races, enrollment rates ranked high for the compulsory ages. In 1970, almost all of the children 6 to 15 years old were enrolled in school.

Table 60. Percent Enrolled in School, by Age: 1960, 1965, and 1970

Age	Negro			White		
	1960 ¹	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
3 and 4 years.....	(NA)	¹ 12	23	(NA)	10	20
5 years.....	51	59	72	66	72	81
6 to 15 years.....	98	99	99	99	99	97
16 and 17 years.....	77	84	86	83	88	91
18 and 19 years.....	35	40	40	39	47	49
20 to 24 years.....	8	9	14	14	20	22

NA Not available.

¹Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, Negro persons 3 to 17 years old were less likely to be enrolled in private elementary schools than were whites. However, enrollment rates in private schools tended to be related to family income. Among family income groups, those white children in families with incomes of \$15,000 and over were most likely to be enrolled in private school. Also, the figures suggest that the same is true for Negro children from families with comparable income.

Table 61. Pupils 3 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in Grades 1 to 8, in Public, Parochial, and Other Private Schools, by Family Income: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Family income	Negro				White			
	Total enrolled 3-17 years old	Percent of total enrolled			Total enrolled 3-17 years old	Percent of total enrolled		
		Total	Public	Parochial and other private		Total	Public	Parochial and other private
Total.....	4,865	100	96	4	28,678	100	87	13
Under \$3,000.....	1,098	100	98	2	1,341	100	95	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999...	1,230	100	99	1	2,514	100	94	6
\$5,000 to \$7,499...	1,059	100	94	6	5,035	100	90	10
\$7,500 to \$9,999...	621	100	94	6	6,045	100	87	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999.	395	100	93	7	7,608	100	85	15
15,000 and over....	149	100	84	16	3,962	100	80	20

¹Includes income not reported, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, Negroes of high school age 14 to 17 years old were less likely to be enrolled in the modal grades for their age than were whites. For both races, males were more likely to experience grade retardation (2 or more years below mode) than were females.

Table 62. Percent of Enrolled Persons 14 to 17 Years Old In and Below Modal Grade, by Age: October 1970

Subject	Negro		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
IN MODAL GRADE ¹				
Total, 14 to 17 years old..	43.7	52.1	64.6	72.2
14 years old.....	46.8	51.8	64.8	72.0
15 years old.....	38.9	54.1	63.0	70.3
16 years old.....	43.0	44.5	63.4	69.9
17 years old.....	45.9	58.6	67.7	77.5
TWO OR MORE YEARS BELOW MODE				
Total, 14 to 17 years old..	15.3	10.2	5.7	3.3
14 years old.....	11.5	8.5	5.0	3.2
15 years old.....	15.7	4.8	5.8	2.5
16 years old.....	18.4	15.0	5.8	3.5
17 years old.....	16.8	14.1	6.3	4.2

¹Modal grades are: 14 year olds, high school 1; 15 year olds, high school 2; 16 year olds, high school 3; 17 year olds, high school 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, Negro persons 14 to 19 years old were more likely to be high school dropouts than were white persons in that age group. A greater proportion of white females than of white males were dropouts, but there was no significant difference among Negro males and females.

As high school teenagers grow older, the chances of them dropping out of school tend to become much greater. At age 19, 44 percent of the Negro males were not completing their high school education. This dropout rate was higher than that for the comparable group of Negro females, white males, or white females.

Table 63. Percent High School Dropouts Among Persons 14 to 19 Years Old, by Age and Sex: 1970

Age	Negro		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 to 19 years old..	15.9	13.3	6.7	8.1
14 years old.....	0.9	2.9	1.4	1.1
15 years old.....	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.4
16 years old.....	10.9	11.1	5.0	6.7
17 years old.....	16.0	13.7	7.6	10.2
18 years old.....	29.8	27.8	13.6	14.1
19 years old.....	44.1	25.8	12.9	15.7

Note: Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Between March 1959 and November 1969, the number of persons unable to read and write decreased from 2.6 million to 1.4 million persons. For both Negroes and whites, the illiteracy rate was cut in half over the past decade. Still, about one-tenth of the Negro population over 45 years of age is illiterate.

Table 64. Illiteracy of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Age: 1959 and 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

Age and race	1959 ¹			1969		
	Total persons 14 years old and over	Illiterate		Total persons	Illiterate	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
NEGRO						
Total, 14 years and over.	12,210	910	7.5	14,280	509	3.6
14 to 24 years.....	3,121	38	1.2	4,528	21	0.5
25 to 44 years.....	4,851	247	5.1	4,784	61	1.3
45 to 64 years.....	3,207	362	11.3	3,586	197	5.5
65 years and over.....	1,031	263	25.5	1,381	230	16.7
WHITE						
Total, 14 years and over.	109,163	1,709	1.6	127,449	891	0.7
14 to 24 years.....	21,997	106	0.5	31,949	76	0.2
25 to 44 years.....	41,292	328	0.8	41,151	170	0.4
45 to 64 years.....	31,998	567	1.8	37,068	248	0.7
65 years and over.....	13,876	708	5.1	17,280	397	2.3

¹Data are for Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Young adults, 20 to 29 years old, both Negro and white, are more likely to have some college education than their predecessors. The percentage of Negroes completing 1 year or more of college was 3 percent for persons 75 years old and over compared to 24 percent for persons 20 and 21 years old. Educational differences by age are also large for whites--11 percent of those 75 years old and over compared to 43 percent of those 20 and 21 years old had some college education.

Table 65. Highest Grade of School Completed by Persons 20 Years Old and Over, by Age: 1970

Age and race	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution by years of school completed				Median years of school completed
		Total	Less than 4 years high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 year or more	
NEGRO						
20 and 21 years old.....	791	100	33	44	24	12.4
22 to 24 years old.....	1,035	100	37	42	21	12.3
25 to 29 years old.....	1,453	100	44	39	17	12.2
30 to 34 years old.....	1,198	100	50	38	12	12.0
35 to 44 years old.....	2,347	100	59	29	12	11.2
45 to 54 years old.....	2,128	100	71	20	9	9.3
55 to 64 years old.....	1,545	100	83	11	6	7.9
65 to 74 years old.....	840	100	90	5	5	6.1
75 years old and over...	577	100	93	4	3	4.6
WHITE						
20 to 21 years old.....	5,403	100	18	40	43	12.8
22 to 24 years old.....	8,185	100	17	46	37	12.7
25 to 29 years old.....	11,893	100	22	45	33	12.6
30 to 34 years old.....	9,994	100	26	45	29	12.5
35 to 44 years old.....	20,392	100	33	42	25	12.4
45 to 54 years old.....	20,961	100	39	40	21	12.3
55 to 64 years old.....	16,731	100	54	28	18	11.2
65 to 74 years old.....	11,131	100	67	18	15	8.9
75 years old and over...	7,010	100	75	14	11	8.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, similar proportions, 54 percent of the young Negro men and 58 percent of the young Negro women completed high school. Ten years ago, only 36 percent of the young Negro men and 41 percent of the young Negro women had received a high school education.

Table 66. Percent of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old, Who Completed 4 Years of High School or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, and 1970

Year	Male		Female	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1960.....	¹ 36	63	¹ 41	65
1966.....	49	73	47	74
1970.....	54	79	58	76

¹1960 data for Negro and other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Negroes have made substantial gains since 1960 in completing college. By 1970, about 6 percent of all Negroes 25 to 34 years old had completed college compared with about 17 percent of all whites in this age group.

Table 67. Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex: 1960, 1966, and 1970

Year	Negro			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960.....	4.3	3.9	4.6	11.7	15.7	7.8
1966.....	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
1970.....	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, there were no real differences in the percent of Negro men and Negro women 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college--16 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Similarly in 1965, the corresponding proportions were 11 and 10 percents.

Table 68. College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old, by Sex: 1965 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and race	1965			1970		
	Total 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college		Total 18 to 24 years old	Enrolled in college	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Negro.....	2,041	210	10	2,692	416	16
Male.....	935	99	11	1,220	192	16
Female.....	1,106	111	10	1,471	225	15
White.....	16,505	4,213	26	19,608	5,305	27
Male.....	7,641	2,593	34	9,053	3,096	34
Female.....	8,864	1,620	18	10,555	2,209	21

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

During the last 6 years, the proportion of Negro college students enrolled in predominantly (or traditionally) Negro colleges has declined. In 1970, about one-fourth of the students were in predominantly Negro colleges as compared to about half of the students in 1964.

**Table 69. Negro Students Enrolled in College by Type of Institution:
1964 to 1968, and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1970
Total, Negro college enrollment..	234	274	282	370	434	522
Enrollment in predominantly Negro colleges ¹	120	125	134	144	156	144
Percent of total.....	51.3	45.6	47.5	38.9	35.9	27.6
Enrollment in other colleges (not predominantly Negro) ¹	114	149	148	226	278	378
Percent of total.....	48.7	54.4	52.5	61.1	64.1	72.4

¹Data on colleges are for 4 and 2 year institutions and professional schools, both private and public (including community colleges). Statistics for 1966 to 1970 include enrollment figures for nondegree-credit students. Prior to 1966 only degree-credit students are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over living in 14 selected metropolitan areas varied by race. In all of these areas, whites were likely to have completed more schooling than persons of Negro and other races. San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles-Long Beach, and Washington, D.C., areas had the highest proportion of Negro and other races completing college.

Table 70. Percent of Persons 25 Years Old and Over, Who Completed Four Years of High School or More and Four Years of College or More, for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 1969

Standard metropolitan statistical area	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more	Standard metropolitan statistical area	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more
14 selected SMSA's:			New Orleans, La.:		
White.....	61	14	White.....	56	12
Negro and other races.	43	7	Negro and other races.	35	6
Atlanta, Ga.:			New York, N.Y.:		
White.....	64	17	White.....	58	14
Negro and other races.	31	7	Negro and other races.	45	6
Baltimore, Md.:			Newark, N.J.:		
White.....	51	10	White.....	57	12
Negro and other races.	26	5	Negro and other races.	46	4
Chicago, Ill.:			Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.:		
White.....	61	13	White.....	57	13
Negro and other races.	43	8	Negro and other races.	37	5
Cleveland, Ohio:			St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.:		
White.....	62	14	White.....	51	11
Negro and other races.	35	5	Negro and other races.	32	2
Detroit, Mich.:			San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.:		
White.....	56	10	White.....	74	19
Negro and other races.	40	5	Negro and other races.	57	13
Houston, Tex.:			Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.:		
White.....	59	13	White.....	81	30
Negro and other races.	40	7	Negro and other races.	47	11
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.:					
White.....	69	15			
Negro and other races.	58	11			

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

V HOUSING

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In 1970, about 6.2 million units were occupied by Negro households; approximately 57.2 million were occupied by white households. In 1970, a smaller proportion of Negro than white households lived in homes they owned or were buying--42 percent and 65 percent respectively. In 1960, 38 percent of units occupied by "Negro and other races" were owned by the occupant, compared to 64 percent by whites.

The rate of owner occupancy was highest for Negro households in the South (47 percent) and for white households in the North Central Region (70 percent). Over the decade, increases in the rate of Negro homeownership occurred in the Northeast, North Central, and South. The increases, however, were more marked in the North Central and South Regions. In the North Central, the owner occupancy rate among Negro households rose from 36 percent to 42 percent; in the South, the proportion advanced from 42 to 47 percent. For the West, the homeownership rate was 40 percent for Negro households in 1970; comparable rate in 1960 was 45 percent for households of Negro and other races.

Table 71. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units by Region: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Area	Negro				White			
	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total	
1960								
United States..	5,144	1,974	38	3,171	47,880	30,823	64	17,057
Northeast.....	875	236	27	639	12,648	7,352	58	5,295
North Central.....	947	339	36	607	14,432	9,968	69	4,464
South.....	2,756	1,146	42	1,610	12,747	8,467	66	4,280
West.....	567	253	45	314	8,053	5,035	63	3,018
1970								
United States..	6,205	2,578	42	3,627	57,212	37,284	65	19,928
Northeast.....	1,279	365	29	913	14,183	8,543	60	5,640
North Central.....	1,284	540	42	744	16,253	11,383	70	4,871
South.....	3,136	1,470	47	1,666	16,111	10,971	68	5,140
West.....	507	203	40	303	10,665	6,387	60	4,278

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For both Negroes and whites, homeownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (outside central cities) than in central cities.

During the decade, for Negro households, the rate of owner occupancy increased in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas as well as in the central cities and suburbs. In the central cities, the homeownership rate was 35 percent in 1970; 31 percent in 1960. In the suburbs, where the homeownership rate was highest in both 1960 and 1970, the rates were 52 and 54 percents in 1960 and 1970, respectively. The greatest change in owner occupancy rate occurred in nonmetropolitan areas--45 percent in 1960, 52 percent in 1970.

Table 72. Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in millions. Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence	Negro				White			
	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied	Total	Owner occupied		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent of total			Number	Percent of total	
1960								
Unites States.....	5.1	2.0	38	3.2	47.9	30.8	64	17.1
Metropolitan areas.....	3.5	1.2	35	2.3	30.5	18.8	62	11.7
Central cities.....	2.8	.9	31	2.0	15.7	7.9	50	7.8
Outside central cities.....	.6	.3	52	.3	14.9	10.9	74	3.9
Outside metropolitan areas.....	1.7	.7	45	.9	17.4	12.0	69	5.4
1970								
Unites States.....	6.2	2.6	42	3.6	57.2	37.3	65	19.9
Metropolitan areas.....	4.8	1.8	39	2.9	39.1	24.3	62	14.8
Central cities.....	3.8	1.3	35	2.5	17.5	9.0	51	8.6
Outside central cities.....	.9	.5	54	.4	21.5	15.3	71	6.3
Outside metropolitan areas.....	1.5	.8	52	.7	18.1	13.0	72	5.1

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Approximately 1 in 6 housing units occupied by Negroes lacked some or all plumbing facilities in 1970; 2 in 5 of the units occupied by Negro and other races households lacked such facilities in 1960.

Negro occupied housing units which lacked basic plumbing comprised a disproportionate share of all the occupied units which lacked such facilities. While Negro occupied housing units were 9.8 percent of all occupied housing units in 1970, Negro occupied units with incomplete plumbing comprised 28.0 percent of all the housing with incomplete plumbing. In 1960, the similar proportion was 27.0 percent for households of Negro and other races.

Table 73. Number of Occupied Housing Units by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities: 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Year	With all plumbing facilities ¹		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities ¹	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Number of occupied housing units:				
1960.....	3,048	42,190	2,096	5,689
1970.....	5,155	54,479	1,050	2,733

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

¹"Complete (or basic) plumbing facilities" are a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit, and hot piped water. A housing unit is considered "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" if it does not have one or more of the facilities or if it has plumbing facilities which are also used by the occupants of another unit.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In only one region, the South, was there a marked difference in availability of plumbing facilities between Negro and white households. In fact, in the West, where the lack of plumbing facilities was least prevalent, the same proportion, 2.6 percent, of Negro and white households lacked complete plumbing. In the Northeast and North Central Regions, differences were very small; (Northeast--rates were 4.4 and 3.3 percents for Negro and white households, respectively; North Central--comparable rates were 5.2 and 5.0, respectively). In the South, the rate of 29.1 percent for Negro households is four times that for white households.

For the entire country, the proportion of Negro households lacking some or all plumbing facilities was more than three times the proportion for white households.

Table 74. Percent of Occupied Housing Units by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities, by Region: 1970

Area	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
United States..	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	95.2	4.8
Northeast.....	100.0	95.6	4.4	100.0	96.7	3.3
North Central.....	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	95.0	5.0
South.....	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0	92.7	7.3
West.....	100.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	2.6

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1970, the difference in the proportion of housing units with complete plumbing between Negro and white households was reduced considerably, most notably in the central cities. In 1970, as in 1960, the disparity in presence of complete plumbing was greatest in the nonmetropolitan areas where the rates for availability of complete plumbing were the lowest.

Table 75. Percent of Occupied Housing Units by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities, inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas: 1960 and 1970

(Metropolitan areas as defined in respective censuses)

Type of residence	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
1960						
United States.....	100	59	41	100	88	12
Metropolitan areas.....	100	76	24	100	94	6
In central cities.....	100	79	21	100	93	7
Outside central cities	100	61	40	100	94	6
Outside metropolitan areas.....	100	24	76	100	78	22
1970						
United States.....	100	83	17	100	95	5
Metropolitan areas.....	100	93	7	100	97	3
In central cities.....	100	95	5	100	97	3
Outside central cities	100	83	17	100	98	3
Outside metropolitan areas.....	100	51	49	100	91	9

Note: In this table, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, homeownership rates among Negro households in the Nation's 30 cities with the largest black population ranged from 15.7 percent in Newark, N.J., to 55.0 percent in Kansas City, Mo. The proportion of Negro households living in housing which lacked basic plumbing facilities ranged in these cities from 14.6 percent in Jacksonville, Fla. to 1.5 percent in Baltimore, Md.

Table 76. Tenure and Plumbing Facilities for Negro Occupied Units, for 30 Cities With the Largest Negro Population: 1970

Selected cities	Total occupied units	Percent of occupied units					
		Tenure			Plumbing facilities		
		Total	Owner	Renter	Total	With all plumbing	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
New York City, N.Y.....	523,789	100	16	84	100	96	5
Chicago, Ill.....	314,640	100	24	76	100	95	5
Detroit, Mich.....	192,902	100	51	49	100	98	2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	194,955	100	47	53	100	97	3
Washington, D.C.....	164,040	100	27	73	100	98	2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	170,684	100	32	68	100	98	2
Baltimore, Md.....	114,095	100	30	70	100	98	2
Houston, Texas.....	89,991	100	45	55	100	96	4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	86,474	100	38	62	100	97	3
New Orleans, La.....	74,336	100	27	73	100	94	6
Atlanta, Ga.....	71,166	100	37	63	100	97	3
St. Louis, Mo.....	73,230	100	31	69	100	92	8
Memphis, Tenn.....	63,207	100	42	58	100	94	6
Dallas, Texas.....	57,892	100	44	56	100	98	3
Newark, N.J.....	60,446	100	16	84	100	95	5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38,177	100	49	51	100	95	5
Birmingham, Ala.....	36,247	100	42	58	100	94	6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	40,287	100	27	73	100	95	5
Oakland, Calif.....	39,645	100	40	60	100	97	3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	32,689	100	55	45	100	85	15
Kansas City, Mo.....	33,678	100	55	45	100	96	4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	27,540	100	33	67	100	97	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	33,712	100	33	67	100	92	8
Richmond, Va.....	29,891	100	41	59	100	94	6
Boston, Mass.....	31,854	100	18	83	100	96	5
Columbus, Ohio.....	29,449	100	43	57	100	98	2
San Francisco, Calif.....	32,500	100	25	75	100	94	6
Buffalo, N.Y.....	27,963	100	29	71	100	98	2
Gary, Ind.....	24,861	100	50	50	100	94	6
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	24,222	100	40	60	100	91	9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, Negro householders were less likely to own one or more recent model automobiles, color televisions, and/or dishwashers than their white counterparts.

**Table 77. Percent of Households Owning Selected Durables:
July 1967 and July 1970**

Selected durable	Negro		White	
	1967	1970	1967	1970
Automobiles:				
One.....	41.6	37.3	53.5	51.9
Two or more.....	10.3	13.4	28.8	31.0
One or more recent model automobiles ¹	10.0	10.7	23.2	22.4
Household durables:				
Black and white TV.....	83.9	83.4	85.8	76.8
Color TV.....	6.5	17.4	18.7	40.1
Dishwasher.....	4.0	3.9	15.0	18.8

¹In 1967 a 1966 or 1967 model; in 1970 a 1969 or 1970 model.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VI LIVING CONDITIONS AND HEALTH

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Life expectancy in 1968 of persons of Negro and other races was lower than for whites in all age groups in the prime working years. While the Negro-white differences appear to be slightly greater in 1968 than in 1960, this is only a minor variation and has no statistical significance in relation to long-term trends.

Table 78. Life Expectancy in Prime Working Years: 1960 and 1968

(Additional years of life expected)

Age	1960			1968		
	Negro and other races	White	Difference	Negro and other races	White	Difference
25.....	43.1	48.3	-5.2	42.6	48.6	-6.0
35.....	34.3	38.8	-4.5	34.0	39.1	-5.1
45.....	26.2	29.7	-3.5	26.2	30.0	-3.8
55.....	19.3	21.5	-2.2	19.2	21.8	-2.6

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Infant and maternal mortality rates have dropped sharply for both Negro and other races and whites during the past two and one-half decades. However, infant mortality rates for Negro and other races were much higher than those for whites in 1968. Since 1965, the maternal mortality rate for mothers of Negro and other races and for white mothers has been very low--below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

Table 79. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates: 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965 to 1968
(Per 1,000 live births)

Year	Maternal		Infant			
			Under 28 days		28 days to 11 months	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1940.....	7.6	3.2	39.7	27.2	34.1	16.0
1950.....	2.2	0.6	27.5	19.4	16.9	7.4
1960.....	1.0	0.3	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1965.....	0.8	0.2	25.4	16.1	14.9	5.4
1966.....	0.7	0.2	24.8	15.6	14.0	5.0
1967.....	0.7	0.2	23.8	15.0	12.1	4.7
1968.....	0.6	0.2	23.0	14.7	11.6	4.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

In 1969, the proportion of persons of Negro and other races who made one or more visits to the physician or dentist is not significantly different than that for whites. However, persons of Negro and other races were more likely than whites to receive physician's care in hospital clinics.

Table 80. Percent of Population With One or More Physician or Dentist Visits for Selected Family Income Groups: 1969

Subject	Family income			
	\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$7,000 to \$9,999	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total persons in families.....	4,878	17,361	3,570	37,651
Percent with one or more visits to--				
Physician.....	59.5	68.8	66.6	69.8
Dentist.....	24.4	34.0	31.4	46.5
Total physicians' visits	15,871	84,454	13,125	155,733
Percent of all visits to physicians made in--				
Physician's office.....	61.2	70.1	63.6	71.9
Hospital clinic.....	21.5	12.0	15.2	8.1
Other (mainly by telephone).....	17.3	17.9	21.2	20.0

Note: Physician's office visit includes prepaid insurance group; hospital clinic includes hospital emergency room; other includes home, company, health department, and unknown visits.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Persons of Negro and other races have a higher incidence of disabling illnesses than whites.

**Table 81. Days of Disability Per Person Per Year, by
Type of Disability: 1969**

Type of disability	Negro and other races	White
Restricted-activity days.....	15.7	14.6
Bed-disability days.....	7.2	5.9
Work-loss days ¹	7.1	4.9
School-loss days ²	4.7	5.5

Note: Data not age adjusted.

¹Includes persons 17 years of age and over currently employed.

²Includes children 6 to 16 years of age only.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Regardless of race, a higher proportion of persons with lower incomes have disabilities which limit their major activities.

Table 82. Percent of Persons by Activity Limitation Status for Selected Family Income Groups: 1969

Subject	Family income			
	\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$7,000 to \$9,999	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total persons in families.....	4,878	17,361	3,570	37,651
Limited in major activity ¹	8.5	15.4	4.8	5.7
Limited in other than major activity.	1.8	3.0	(B)	2.2
Not limited.....	89.7	81.6	93.9	92.1

B Figure does not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Women of Negro and other races are far more likely than white women to be victims of serious crimes of bodily violence (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault). Regardless of race, males are more likely than females to be victims of burglary and larceny.

Table 83. Victims of Serious Crimes, By Sex: 1965 to 1966

(Rates per 100,000 population)

Type of serious crime	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crimes of violence (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault).....	523	849	394	164
Burglary and larceny (over \$50).....	2,393	1,157	2,446	579
Vehicle theft.....	348	231	231	114

Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

Negroes are more likely than whites to be victims of serious crimes against the person as opposed to crimes against property. Seven in every 10 homicides and assaults were against Negro victims.

White victims are usually attacked by white assailants and Negro victims by Negroes, but both white and Negro robbery victims are most often attacked by Negro assailants.

Table 84. Victims and Assailants by Type of Crime in 17 Cities: 1967

Subject and race	Type of crime--				
	Homicide	Aggravated assault	Rape	Armed robbery	Unarmed robbery
Total crimes.....	3,274	75,198	7,908	54,942	51,255
Race of victims and assailant: Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Negro victims.....	70	68	60	40	38
With Negro assailants....	66	66	60	38	37
With white assailants....	4	2	-	2	1
White victims.....	31	32	41	60	62
With Negro assailants....	7	8	11	47	44
With white assailants....	24	24	30	13	18

Note: The 17 cities included are: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D.C.

- Represents zero.

Source: National Commission of Causes and Prevention of Violence.

Negro and other races were about 8 percent of all protective service workers and of policemen and detectives in 1970.

Table 85. Employment of Persons as Protective Service Workers: 1964 and 1970

(Annual averages. Numbers in thousands)

Protective Service Workers	1964	1970
Total.....	884	968
Negro and other races.....	47	76
Percent of total.....	5.0	8.0
White.....	837	892
Policemen and detectives		
Total.....	329	370
Negro and other races.....	14	28
Percent of total.....	4.0	8.0
White.....	315	342

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

VII THE FAMILY

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Since 1950, a rising trend has been observed in the proportion of families of Negro and other races headed by a woman. In 1971, the proportion of families of Negro and other races headed by a woman was 29 percent, a significant increase over the 1968-1970 level of 27 percent.

Approximately 88 percent of the white families were headed by a man with a wife present and about 9 percent had a woman as the head in 1971. Little change in these proportions was observed during the intervening years.

Table 86. Percent Distribution of Families by Type: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966 to 1971

Year	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head ¹	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950.....	77.7	88.0	4.7	3.5	17.6	8.5
1955.....	75.3	87.9	4.0	3.0	20.7	9.0
1960.....	73.6	88.7	4.0	2.6	22.4	8.7
1966.....	72.7	88.8	3.7	2.3	23.7	8.9
1967.....	72.6	88.7	3.9	2.1	23.6	9.1
1968.....	69.1	88.9	4.5	2.2	26.4	8.9
1969.....	68.7	88.8	3.9	2.3	27.3	8.9
1970.....	69.7	88.7	3.5	2.3	26.8	9.1
1971.....	67.4	88.3	3.7	2.3	28.9	9.4

Note: Most of the tables in this section show data on families for the year 1970. Figures on families from the March 1971 Current Population Survey, which recently became available, have been included only in this table in this section.

¹Female heads of families include widowed and single women, women whose husbands are in the armed services or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Black families headed by a woman accounted for about half of the increase in the number of black families since 1960. Also, the percent change, 1960-70, experienced by those families headed by a woman was greater than that for husband-wife families.

Table 87. Number of Negro Families, by Type and Change: 1960 to 1970

(numbers in thousands)

Type of family	1960	1970	Change, 1960 to 1970	
			Number	Percent
Total families.....	3,863	4,774	911	23.6
Husband-wife.....	2,885	3,249	364	12.6
Other male head.....	135	176	41	30.4
Female head.....	843	1,349	506	60.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For both Negroes and whites, the proportion of families headed by a woman appears to be related to economic levels. As family income level rises, the proportion of families with a woman as the head tends to decrease. At the two upper income levels, there are no significant differences between whites and Negroes in the proportion of families headed by a woman.

Table 88. Families by Sex of Head, and by Income: 1969

Family income	Negro			White		
	All families (thousands)	Percent of all families		All families (thousands)	Percent of all families	
		Male head	Female head		Male head	Female head
Total.....	4,774	72	28	46,024	91	9
Under \$3,000.....	1,015	42	58	3,713	71	29
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	947	61	39	4,453	81	19
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	831	74	26	5,428	86	14
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	934	88	12	10,098	93	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999....	706	93	7	12,871	96	4
\$15,000 and over.....	341	94	6	9,462	97	3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

At the beginning of the 1960 decade, three-fourths of children of family heads of Negro and other races were living with both parents. By 1970, the proportion had declined to two-thirds. The proportion of children of white families living with both parents remained above the 90 percent level.

**Table 89. Own Children Living With Both Parents
as a Percent of All Own Children: 1960 to 1970**

Year	Negro and other races	White
1960.....	75	92
1961.....	76	92
1962.....	73	92
1963.....	70	92
1964.....	71	92
1965.....	71	91
1966.....	71	91
1967.....	73	92
1968.....	69	92
1969.....	69	92
1970.....	67	91

Note: Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

At family income levels of \$7,000 and above, the differences between the proportion of Negro and white children living with both parents are smaller than at the lower income levels. Only about one-fourth of Negro children in families with incomes below \$3,000 are living with both parents compared to 44 percent of white children in families with comparable income. At the \$10,000 to \$14,999 level, approximately 9 out of every 10 Negro children are living with both parents compared to about 97 percent of white children.

Table 90. All Own Children and Percent of Own Children Living With Both Parents, by Family Income: 1969

Family income	Negro		White	
	All children (thousands)	Percent living with both parents	All children (thousands)	Percent living with both parents
Under \$3,000.....	1,626	24	2,663	44
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	1,933	49	4,205	70
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	1,797	71	6,442	86
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1,786	87	13,795	95
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	1,291	91	18,598	97
\$15,000 and over.....	513	89	12,540	97

Note: Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The percentage of Negro families with a man as the head is lower in 22 of the 30 selected cities than the proportion of 72 percent for all Negro families in the United States. Newark, N.J. and Boston, Mass. have the lowest proportion of men as heads of families while Gary, Ind. and Houston, Tex. have the highest proportion.

Table 91. Number of Negro Families, by Sex of Head, in 30 Selected Cities: 1970

(Thirty cities with the largest Negro population in 1970)

Area	Total number of families	Percent of all families		
		Total	Male head	Female head
United States.....	4,815,197	100.0	72.1	27.9
<u>Selected Cities</u>				
New York City, N.Y.....	386,759	100.0	67.1	32.9
Chicago, Ill.....	241,779	100.0	70.3	29.7
Detroit, Mich.....	149,561	100.0	74.0	26.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	145,861	100.0	67.4	32.6
Washington, D.C.....	119,678	100.0	71.3	28.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116,414	100.0	67.8	32.2
Baltimore, Md.....	89,327	100.0	67.8	32.2
Houston, Tex.....	71,325	100.0	76.9	23.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	66,359	100.0	70.2	29.8
New Orleans, La.....	58,701	100.0	67.9	32.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	57,009	100.0	69.5	30.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	54,678	100.0	67.7	32.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	50,809	100.0	71.0	29.0
Dallas, Tex.....	46,682	100.0	73.7	26.3
Newark, N.J.....	46,384	100.0	63.3	36.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	29,771	100.0	74.1	25.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	28,176	100.0	72.3	27.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	28,046	100.0	68.8	31.2
Oakland, Calif.....	28,773	100.0	71.5	28.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	25,605	100.0	68.7	31.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	24,427	100.0	73.5	26.5
Milwaukee, Wis.....	22,209	100.0	68.1	31.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	23,953	100.0	66.3	33.7
Richmond, Va.....	23,628	100.0	68.5	31.5
Boston, Mass.....	23,197	100.0	60.0	40.0
Columbus, Ohio.....	22,248	100.0	71.1	28.9
San Francisco, Calif.....	21,826	100.0	69.0	31.0
Buffalo, N.Y.....	20,739	100.0	66.1	33.9
Gary, Ind.....	20,394	100.0	77.0	23.0
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.....	18,569	100.0	72.3	27.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Fertility rates for all races have declined sharply since 1961. The fertility rate for Negro and other races continues to surpass that for whites. In 1968, the latest year for which data are available, the rate for Negro women was the equivalent of the white rate 10 years earlier.

Table 92. Fertility Rates: 1955 to 1968
(Live births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44)

Year	Negro and other races	White
1955.....	155	114
1956.....	161	116
1957.....	163	118
1958.....	161	115
1959.....	162	115
1960.....	154	113
1961.....	154	112
1962 ¹	149	108
1963 ¹	145	104
1964.....	142	100
1965.....	134	91
1966.....	126	86
1967.....	120	83
1968.....	115	82

Note: Births 1955-59 adjusted for under-registration of births.

¹Excludes data for New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Since 1940, the number of illegitimate births of Negro and other races has exceeded the number of white illegitimate births, and the illegitimacy rate of Negro and other races has been several times higher than the white illegitimacy rate; however, these differentials have narrowed since 1960. The illegitimacy rate for Negro and other races, after nearly tripling between 1940 and 1961, declined by 14 percent between 1961 and 1968.

Table 93. Estimated Illegitimate Births and Illegitimacy Rates: 5-Year Averages, 1940 to 1959 and Single-Year Data, 1960 to 1968

Year	All races		Negro and other races		White	
	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ¹	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ¹	Illegitimate births (thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ¹
1940 to 1944....	97	8.0	54	² 35.6	43	² 3.6
1945 to 1949....	127	11.8	70		57	
1950 to 1954....	155	16.1	99	³ 71.2	56	³ 6.1
1955 to 1959....	202	20.8	130	94.6	71	8.6
1960.....	224	21.6	142	98.3	83	9.2
1961.....	240	22.7	149	100.8	91	10.0
1962.....	245	21.9	150	97.5	95	9.8
1963.....	259	22.5	155	97.1	105	10.5
1964.....	276	23.0	161	97.2	114	11.0
1965.....	291	23.5	168	97.6	124	11.6
1966.....	302	23.4	170	92.8	133	12.0
1967.....	318	23.9	176	89.5	142	12.5
1968.....	339	24.4	184	86.6	155	13.2
<u>Percent change</u>						
1940-1944 to 1955-1959.....	+108	+160	+141	⁴ +166	+65	⁴ +139
1955-1959 to 1968.....	+68	+17	+42	-8	+118	+53

Note: As stated in the source cited, "No estimates are included for misstatements on the birth record or for failure to register births... The decision to conceal the illegitimacy of births is likely conditioned by attitudes in the mother's social group towards her and towards children born out of wedlock. Also, the ability (economic or otherwise) to leave a community before the birth of the child is an important consideration. These factors probably result in proportionately greater understatement of illegitimacy in the white group than in Negro and other races..."

Thirty-four States and the District of Columbia report legitimacy status on birth certificates. For the remaining States the illegitimacy ratio is estimated from the reporting States in each of the nine geographic divisions. The following States do not report legitimacy: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, Georgia, and Montana. The last two States reported before 1957.

¹ Illegitimate births, regardless of age of mother, per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old. ² Illegitimacy rate for 1940. ³ Illegitimacy rate for 1950. ⁴ Percent change, 1940 to 1955-1959.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The number of illegitimate births of Negro and other races per 1,000 unmarried women (illegitimacy rate) is much larger than the number for whites at every age level. However, the rate for Negro and other races declined substantially between 1960 and 1968 for all age groups 20 years and over, whereas the white rate rose for each age group during the same period.

Table 94. Estimated Illegitimacy Rates by Age of Mother: 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1968

(Rates per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group)

Age and race of mother	1940	1950	1960 ¹	1965 ¹	1968 ¹
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
Total, 15 to 44 years ² ...	35.6	71.2	98.3	97.6	86.6
15 to 19 years.....	42.5	68.5	76.5	75.8	82.8
20 to 24 years.....	46.1	105.4	166.5	152.6	118.3
25 to 29 years.....	32.5	94.2	171.8	164.7	104.4
30 to 34 years.....	23.4	63.5	104.0	137.8	80.6
35 to 39 years.....	13.2	31.3	} ⁴ 35.6	⁴ 39.0	⁴ 25.2
40 to 44 years.....	³ 5.0	³ 8.7			
WHITE					
Total, 15 to 44 years ² ...	3.6	6.1	9.2	11.6	13.2
15 to 19 years.....	3.3	5.1	6.6	7.9	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	5.7	10.0	18.2	22.1	23.1
25 to 29 years.....	4.0	8.7	18.2	24.3	22.1
30 to 34 years.....	2.5	5.9	10.8	16.6	15.1
35 to 39 years.....	1.7	3.2	} ⁴ 3.9	⁴ 4.9	⁴ 4.7
40 to 44 years.....	³ 0.7	³ 0.9			

¹Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

²Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to unmarried women 15 to 44 years old.

³Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women 40 to 44 years old.

⁴Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 35 and over to unmarried women 35 to 44 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Young Negro wives (18 to 24) do not differ significantly from young white wives in respect to the average number of children anticipated by the time their family is completed. However, the young Negro wives have already had more children than young white wives and may underestimate their ability to sharply curtail further births in future years. Among wives age 30 and over, who already have had most of their expected lifetime number of children, Negro wives expect an average of about four children as compared with about three among white wives.

Table 95. Selected Data on the Birth Expectations of Wives 18 to 39 Years Old, by Age, for Wives Reporting: 1967

Subject	Age of wife			
	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39
Total number of wives:				
Negro.....	342	307	309	321
White.....	3,798	3,420	3,390	3,831
Average number of births to date:				
Negro.....	1.8	3.0	2.9	4.2
White.....	1.1	2.3	3.0	3.1
Average number of total children expected:				
Negro.....	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.2
White.....	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
Percent of expected children already born:				
Negro.....	64	88	92	98
White.....	39	75	93	97
Percent of wives expecting no more children:				
Negro.....	42	73	77	95
White.....	22	56	85	94

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In general, Negro women have higher fertility than white women. The frequency of childlessness and one-child families among women above age 30 is greater among Negroes than among whites; however, this is more than counterbalanced by the higher proportion of Negro women with five or more children. Roughly two-thirds of white women above age 30 have two to four children, while less than one-half of the Negro women above age 30 fall in this category.

Table 96. Children Ever Born, by Age and Marital Status of Woman: 1969

Age of woman	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution of women ever married by children ever born				Children ever born	
		Total	0 to 1	2 to 4	5 or more	Per woman ¹	Per ever married woman
NEGRO							
Total, 15 to 44 years.	3,115	100	33	42	25	2.0	3.1
15 to 19 years.....	157	100	73	27	-	0.1	1.1
20 to 24 years.....	581	100	48	47	5	1.0	1.8
25 to 29 years.....	600	100	29	51	20	2.3	2.8
30 to 34 years.....	584	100	26	43	32	3.1	3.5
35 to 39 years.....	584	100	22	38	40	3.7	4.0
40 to 44 years.....	609	100	31	37	32	3.5	3.6
WHITE							
Total, 15 to 44 years.	25,021	100	33	56	11	1.7	2.4
15 to 19 years.....	925	100	91	9	-	0.1	0.6
20 to 24 years.....	4,411	100	71	28	-	0.7	1.0
25 to 29 years.....	4,802	100	34	62	4	1.8	2.0
30 to 34 years.....	4,611	100	18	69	13	2.7	2.9
35 to 39 years.....	4,931	100	17	64	19	3.0	3.1
40 to 44 years.....	5,340	100	18	64	18	2.9	3.0

-Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Including single women.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among Negroes, fertility has long been higher in the South than in the remainder of the country. This is due largely to the fact that in the South about half the Negro population lives in nonmetropolitan areas where fertility rates are high. In the remainder of the country, less than 10 percent of the Negroes are in nonmetropolitan areas. There is a strong inverse relation between education and fertility among both whites and Negroes; however, it is more pronounced among Negroes. Data from the 1960 census show a fertility rate of 1.7 for Negro women with 1 or more years of college which is lower than the rate of 2.1 for comparable white women. Due to sampling variability, the fertility rates in 1969 are not significantly different for Negro and white women with 1 or more years of college; however, the rates are in the same direction as those in 1960.

Black women both in the labor force and not in the labor force have higher fertility than their white counterparts. Negro and white women in most of the categories shown have considerably more children than are required for replacement.

Table 97. Children Ever Born to All Women 35 to 44 Years Old, by Specified Characteristics of Women: 1969

Subject	Negro		White	
	Children ever born per woman	Replacement index ¹	Children ever born per woman	Replacement index ¹
United States.....	3.6	175	2.9	142
Region:				
South.....	4.0	191	2.9	138
Remainder of United States....	3.3	160	3.0	143
Education:				
Elementary, 0 to 8 years.....	4.5	215	3.6	172
High school, 1 to 4 years.....	3.5	167	2.9	139
College, 1 year or more.....	2.3	113	2.6	128
Labor force status:				
Labor force.....	3.2	153	2.6	125
Not in labor force.....	4.3	208	3.2	157

Note: "All Women" includes those ever married and never married.

¹Index of 100 denotes that the women will have exactly the number of children ever born by age 45 needed for replacement of the women. Negro women 35 to 44 years old have completed approximately 96 percent of their eventual lifetime childbearing and white women of this group have completed approximately 97 percent of their eventual lifetime childbearing.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VIII WOMEN

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The proportion of Negro females of the total Negro population has shown a slight increase since 1940. This is due, primarily, to the longer life expectation for women.

**Table 98. Total and Female Negro Population:
1940 to 1970**

(Numbers in millions)

Year	Negro		
	Total	Female	Percent female
1940.....	12.9	6.6	51
1950.....	15.0	7.7	51
1960.....	18.9	9.8	52
1970.....	22.6	11.9	53

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Despite a steady decline, since 1940, in the percent of Negro females in the South, over 50 percent of them still live there. In 1970, about 28 percent of the white females resided in the South--this proportion has changed little over the three decades.

**Table 99. Percent Distribution of the Female Population, by Region:
1940 to 1970**

Area and race	1940	1950	1960	1970
NEGRO				
United States (millions).....	6.6	7.7	9.8	11.9
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	77	68	60	53
North.....	22	29	34	40
Northeast.....	11	14	16	20
North Central.....	11	15	18	20
West.....	1	4	6	7
WHITE				
United States (millions).....	58.8	67.8	80.5	92.4
Percent, total.....	100	100	100	100
South.....	27	27	27	28
North.....	62	49	47	54
Northeast.....	30	28	27	25
North Central.....	33	31	30	29
West.....	11	14	16	18

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Married women of Negro and other races are much more likely to be separated from their husbands than are white women.

Table 100. Percent of Ever-Married Women Not Living With Their Husbands Because of Marital Discord: 1950 to 1970

Year	Separated ¹		Divorced	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950.....	11	2	3	3
1951.....	9	(NA)	3	(NA)
1952.....	10	1	3	3
1953.....	8	2	4	3
1954.....	14	1	4	3
1955.....	12	2	3	3
1956.....	11	2	4	3
1957.....	10	1	4	3
1958.....	12	2	3	3
1959.....	14	2	4	3
1960.....	11	2	5	3
1961.....	11	2	5	3
1962.....	11	2	5	3
1963.....	11	2	6	3
1964.....	12	2	5	4
1965.....	12	2	5	4
1966.....	11	2	5	4
1967.....	11	2	5	4
1968.....	12	2	6	4
1969.....	12	2	6	5
1970.....	13	2	6	4

Note: Categories "Separated" and "Divorced" refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

NA Not available.

¹Excludes separations for reasons such as spouse being in Armed Forces, employed and temporarily living considerable distance from home, or inmate of institution.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1969, Negro women working 50 weeks or more had a median income level of \$4,126, about 80 percent of the \$5,182 for white women who worked the same length of time.

Table 101. Median Income of Female Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Age: 1969

Age	Number with income (thousands)		Median income, 1969 (dollars)		Ratio, Negro to white median income
	Negro	White	Negro	White	
Total.....	1,718	13,541	\$4,126	\$5,182	80
14 to 19 years.....	24	333	(B)	3,423	(B)
20 to 24 years.....	217	1,996	3,926	4,714	83
25 to 34 years.....	452	2,294	4,439	5,496	81
35 to 44 years.....	450	2,644	4,556	5,314	86
45 to 54 years.....	359	3,452	3,818	5,423	70
55 to 64 years.....	192	2,386	3,701	5,283	70
65 years and over.....	24	436	(B)	4,841	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among women 25 years old and over, the median income for those who had only high school education was about the same for Negroes and whites. Negro women who completed 4 years of college made sharper gains in income than the comparable group of white women. The median income of Negro women who had completed college was about \$1,000 more than for white women with the same educational attainment.

Table 102. Median Income of Women 25 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment: 1969

Years of school completed	Women 25 years and over, 1970 (thousands)		Median income, 1969 (dollars)	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total, 25 years and over.....	4,397	33,402	\$2,078	\$2,513
Elementary: Less than 8 years.....	1,261	4,028	1,195	1,303
8 years.....	496	4,447	1,320	1,688
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	1,075	5,562	2,268	2,355
4 years.....	1,054	12,673	3,257	3,234
College: 1 to 3 years.....	285	3,395	4,247	3,427
4 years or more.....	226	3,296	6,747	5,707
Increase (amount) in median income:				
College 4 years or more over elementary 8 years.....	(X)	(X)	5,427	4,019
College 4 years or more over high school 4 years.....	(X)	(X)	3,485	2,473

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

About one-fourth of all black women who were heads of families and worked in 1969 were below the low income level even though they worked full time, all year.

**Table 103. Families by Low Income Status, and Sex, and Work Experience of Head:
1969**

Subject	All families, 1970		Work status of head in 1969			
			Head worked		Head worked, full-time, all year	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Male head:						
Total (thousands)...	3,425	41,836	2,996	36,476	2,203	29,265
Percent below the low income level.	18	6	14	4	9	2
Female head:						
Total (thousands)...	1,349	4,186	825	2,467	366	1,360
Percent below the low income level.	53	25	43	17	24	4

Note: See note on low income concept, Table 26.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Roughly 44 percent of the Negro and other races mothers with young children present work as compared with about 27 percent of white mothers. Among the women ever married who have no own children under 5 years old, about 63 percent of the women of Negro and other races are in the labor force. Single women, however, are more often in the labor force when they are white than when they are of Negro or other races. Thus, about 86 percent of white single women 25 to 29 years old in 1969 were in the labor force as compared with about 65 percent of single women of Negro and other races in the same age group.

Table 104. Labor Force Status of Women 15 to 49 Years Old, by Age of Women and Presence of Young Children: 1969

Age and race	Percent in labor force			
	Single women	Women ever married		
		Total	With own children under 5 years old	Without own children under 5 years old
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
15 to 49 years.....	40	56	44	63
15 to 24 years.....	35	50	47	56
25 to 29 years.....	65	55	47	66
30 to 49 years.....	62	57	39	63
WHITE				
15 to 49 years.....	48	45	27	54
15 to 24 years.....	43	47	32	68
25 to 29 years.....	86	37	26	57
30 to 39 years.....	80	41	24	51
40 to 49 years.....	74	51	25	53

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A higher proportion of Negro than of white women are in service and private household occupations. Clerical and sales occupations are predominant among white women, regardless of their marital status. However, only single Negro women are concentrated in clerical and sales occupations.

Table 105. Distribution by Major Occupation of Employed Women by Marital Status and Race: 1970

Occupation	Single		Married, husband present		Other marital status	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Professional, technical and managerial.....	13	22	16	21	8	18
Clerical and sales.....	39	49	21	44	16	38
Craftsmen and operatives...	13	9	18	17	19	18
Farmers and farm laborers..	-	-	1	2	1	2
Service workers.....	25	13	28	15	30	19
Private household workers and laborers.....	11	8	17	2	28	6

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a majority of the families where wives worked in 1970, the wives contributed less than 40 cents in every dollar of family income.

Table 106. Distribution of Nonfarm Husband-Wife Families by Portion of Total Family Income Contributed by Working Wife: May 1970

(Families where wife has had paid work experience during the year)

Income group	Husband-wife families with earnings (thousands)	Portion of family income contributed by wife					
		Total	For every dollar of income				
			Less than 20 cents	20 to 30 cents	30 to 40 cents	40 to 50 cents	50 cents and over
All income groups:							
Negro and other races.	2,167	100	33	20	18	16	13
White.....	17,607	100	38	19	19	12	11
With incomes under \$3,000:							
Negro and other races.	116	100	47	19	8	11	15
White.....	391	100	46	13	13	4	25

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Substantial proportions of both Negro and white women heads of families were separated or divorced. However, separated or divorced women were more prevalent among Negro heads of families.

**Table 107. Marital Status of Female Heads of Families:
1970**

Marital status	Negro	White
Total, female heads (thousands)..	1,349	4,186
Percent, total.....	100	100
Single (never married).....	16	9
Separated or divorced.....	48	37
Separated.....	34	11
Divorced.....	14	25
Married, husband absent.....	6	7
In Armed Forces.....	2	3
Other reasons.....	4	5
Widowed.....	30	47

Note: Categories refer to marital status at time of enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In 1970, a higher proportion of Negro women heads of families were separated or divorced than in 1960. In 1960, 40 percent of the heads were separated or divorced; in 1970, the proportion had increased to about 50 percent.

During the last 10 years, the percentage of Negro women who were widowed heads of families declined, while the percent who were single increased.

**Table 108. Marital Status of Negro Female Heads of Families:
1960, 1967, and 1970**

Marital status	1960	1967	1970
Total (thousands).....	843	1,138	1,349
Percent, total.....	100	100	100
Single (never married).....	12	12	16
Separated or divorced.....	40	47	48
Separated.....	29	33	34
Divorced.....	11	13	14
Married, husband absent.....	6	7	6
In Armed Forces.....	-	2	2
Other reasons.....	6	5	4
Widowed.....	42	35	30

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Children, both Negro and white, in families with women heads are generally in a disadvantaged position. About two-thirds, or over 2 million, of all Negro children and less than half of all white children in families headed by women are in families below the low income level.

Table 109. Families with Female Heads by Low Income Status and Presence of Children: 1969

(Number in thousands)

Subject	Negro			White		
	Total	Below the low income level		Total	Below the low income level	
		Number	Percent of total		Number	Percent of total
Total number of families.	1,349	717	53	4,187	1,065	25
Family members under 18 years	3,283	2,239	68	4,669	2,088	45
Family members under 6 years	1,055	765	73	1,091	645	59

Note: See note on low income concept, table 26.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

IX MILITARY AND VOTING

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On March 31, 1970, blacks made up 10 percent of the Armed Forces and 10 percent of those serving in Southeast Asia, but 13 percent of those who died in Vietnam combat.

Table 110. Total and Negro Men in the Armed Forces: 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
All men.....	3,074	293	10
Outside Southeast Asia.....	2,555	241	9
In Southeast Asia.....	519	52	10
Deaths in Southeast Asia (January 1965-December 1970)...	41	5	13

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

In 1970, Negroes were 2 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces, but 11 percent of the enlisted men.

**Table 111. Total and Negro Officers and Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces:
1969 and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Total		Negro		Percent Negro	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Total.....	3,439	3,074	323	293	9	10
Officers.....	419	366	9	8	2	2
Outside Southeast Asia.	354	(NA)	7	(NA)	2	(NA)
In Southeast Asia.....	65	(NA)	2	(NA)	3	(NA)
Enlisted men.....	3,020	2,708	314	284	10	11
Outside Southeast Asia.	2,447	(NA)	249	(NA)	10	(NA)
In Southeast Asia.....	573	(NA)	65	(NA)	11	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

In 1970, 14 percent of all blacks drafted into the Armed Forces who were eligible reenlisted after their first tour of duty, compared with 9 percent of eligible white draftees. The reenlistment rate for young servicemen, who had enlisted into the regular Armed Services, was also much higher for blacks than for whites.

**Table 112. Reenlistment Rates of Servicemen:
1968 to 1970**

Year	Inductees		Enlistees	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1968.....	15	9	(NA)	(NA)
1969.....	14	11	21	14
1970.....	14	9	18	11

Note: Figures are for servicemen who have earned honorable status and otherwise demonstrated the qualities necessary for career service in the Armed Forces. Only first-term servicemen are included.

NA Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

The unemployment rate for white Vietnam war veterans (20 to 29 years old) was high--6.4 percent for Vietnam veterans as compared to 5.5 percent for nonveterans. Although the unemployment rate for Vietnam war veterans of Negro and other races appears to be higher than that for nonveterans, the number of sample cases was too small to determine if the differences in the rates were statistically significant.

Table 113. Unemployment Rates of Men 20 to 29 Years Old, by Veteran-Nonveteran Status and Age: 1969 and 1970
(Annual averages)

Age and year	Negro and other races		White	
	Vietnam veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam veterans	Nonveterans
Total, 20 to 29 years:				
1969.....	7.5	6.2	4.3	3.2
1970.....	11.6	9.5	6.4	5.5
20 to 24 years:				
1969.....	10.0	8.1	5.1	4.5
1970.....	15.1	11.9	8.7	7.4
25 to 29 years:				
1969.....	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.7
1970.....	7.5	6.7	4.0	3.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A survey of recently discharged veterans (returned to civilian life July to December 1968, 6 to 12 months prior to the survey) showed that a larger proportion of veterans of "all other races" than of black veterans had enrolled in training programs supported by the Veterans Administration--primarily in college or other school programs. However, a larger percentage of the black veterans than of "all other" veterans expressed an interest in participation in such training--about two of five veterans (48 percent of the Negroes and 42 percent of "all other races") said that they "plan to enter or reenter the VA training programs within the next 6 months." (They have a total of 8 years following discharge in which they may enter and complete training under the GI bill).

Table II4. Percent of Enlisted Reservists Who Entered Training Under Veterans Administration Programs

(Veterans who entered training under Veterans Administration Programs 6 to 12 months after return to civilian life. First term enlisted men separated from the Armed Forces, July to December 1968)

Subject	Negro	All other races
Total enlisted reservists.....	4,732	4,558
Percent who had entered training.....	18	24
Type of training:		
All types.....	100	100
College.....	57	68
Below college schooling.....	35	23
On-the-job-training.....	8	10

Source: Veterans Administration.

About 7 million Negroes, or 61 percent of all Negroes of voting age, reported that they had registered to vote in 1970. In 1966, a similar percent reported that they had registered. Also, in both the South and North and West the percent of Negroes of voting age who were registered did not show any real change from 1966 to 1970. Over the same period, the percentage of whites registered to vote dropped from 72 percent to 69 percent.

**Table 115. Reported Voter Registration for Persons of Voting Age, by Region:
1966 and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro		White	
	1966	1970	1968	1970
All persons of voting age.....	10,533	11,472	101,205	107,997
North and West.....	4,849	5,277	72,593	77,158
South.....	5,684	6,196	28,612	30,839
Number who reported that they had registered:				
United States.....	6,345	6,971	72,517	74,672
North and West.....	3,337	3,406	54,125	54,591
South.....	3,008	3,565	18,392	20,081
Percent of voting age population:				
United States.....	60	61	72	69
North and West.....	69	65	75	71
South.....	53	58	64	65

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Voter participation in congressional elections by blacks was about the same in 1966 and 1970 for the Nation as a whole. For the South, the figures show some evidence of an increase in voter participation by blacks between 1966 and 1970. In the 1970 election, 37 percent of blacks of voting age reported they had voted, as compared to 33 percent in 1966.

Voter participation by blacks was lower than whites in all areas of the country in both 1966 and 1970.

**Table 116. Reported Voter Participation for Persons of Voting Age, by Region:
1966 and 1970**

(Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Negro		White	
	1966	1970	1966	1970
All persons of voting age.....	10,533	11,472	101,205	107,997
North and West.....	4,849	5,277	72,593	77,158
South.....	5,684	6,196	28,612	30,839
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States.....	4,398	4,992	57,757	60,426
North and West.....	2,528	2,714	44,835	46,113
South.....	1,870	2,278	12,922	14,313
Percent who reported that they voted:				
United States.....	42	44	57	56
North and West.....	52	51	62	60
South.....	33	37	45	46

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The number of blacks serving in Congress has increased since the early 1960's. For the first time in this century two black members of the House of Representatives are from the South.

The South, which had 53 percent of the black population in 1970 had 35 percent of the black State legislators, 58 percent of all black mayors, and 49 percent of other black elected officials.

Table 117. Negro Legislators and Negroes Elected to Other Public Office: 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, and 1970

Subject	1962	1964	1966	1968	1970 ¹
U.S. Senate:					
United States.....	-	-	1	1	1
South.....	-	-	-	-	-
U.S. House of Representatives:					
United States.....	4	5	6	9	13
South.....	-	-	-	-	2
State Legislatures:					
United States.....	52	94	148	172	198
South.....	6	16	37	53	70
Mayors:					
United States.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	29	81
South.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17	47
Other elected officials:					
United States.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	914	1,567
South.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	468	763

Note: Figures for each year shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office at that time, not just those elected in that year.

- Represents zero. NA Not available.

¹Figures are current as of March 1971.

Source: Potomac Institute, Democratic National Committee, Ebony Magazine, and Joint Center for Political Studies.

Most of the 1,900 black elected officials in the United States hold offices at the city level or hold law enforcement and educational type positions. The States with the largest number of black officials are Michigan, New York, Alabama, Illinois, and Ohio; all of which have at least 100 officials.

Table 118. Negro Elected Officials, by State: 1970

State	1970, percent Negro	Negro elected officials					
		Total	Congress	State	City	County	Other ¹
United States....	11.1	1,860	14	202	785	120	739
Maine.....	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	0.2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts.....	3.1	12	1	3	6	-	2
Rhode Island.....	2.7	3	-	1	2	-	-
Connecticut.....	6.0	48	-	6	25	-	17
New York.....	11.9	142	2	12	16	4	108
New Jersey.....	10.7	78	-	4	40	4	30
Pennsylvania.....	8.6	57	1	11	14	1	30
Ohio.....	9.1	100	1	13	58	1	27
Indiana.....	6.9	37	-	2	16	4	15
Illinois.....	12.8	104	2	20	38	2	42
Michigan.....	11.2	155	2	18	52	32	51
Wisconsin.....	2.9	9	-	1	5	2	1
Minnesota.....	0.9	8	-	-	2	-	6
Iowa.....	1.2	6	-	1	-	1	4
Missouri.....	10.3	69	1	15	30	1	22
North Dakota.....	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	2.7	3	-	1	1	-	1
Kansas.....	4.8	11	-	3	6	1	1
Delaware.....	14.3	11	-	3	6	1	1
Maryland.....	17.8	44	1	18	17	-	8
District of Columbia...	71.1	9	1	-	-	-	8
Virginia.....	18.5	52	-	3	34	5	10
West Virginia.....	3.9	1	-	1	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	22.2	68	-	2	49	3	14
South Carolina.....	30.5	61	-	3	37	5	16
Georgia.....	25.9	51	-	15	20	6	10
Florida.....	15.3	42	-	2	33	1	6
Kentucky.....	7.2	45	-	3	26	1	15
Tennessee.....	15.8	42	-	8	11	-	23
Alabama.....	26.2	105	2	2	45	12	46
Mississippi.....	36.8	95	-	1	33	21	40
Arkansas.....	18.3	76	-	-	32	1	43
Louisiana.....	29.8	74	-	1	27	10	36
Oklahoma.....	6.7	61	-	5	35	-	21
Texas.....	12.5	45	-	3	28	-	14
Montana.....	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	0.8	2	-	-	1	-	1
Colorado.....	3.0	7	-	3	2	-	2
New Mexico.....	1.9	4	-	1	3	-	-
Arizona.....	3.0	8	-	4	-	-	4
Utah.....	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	5.7	4	-	1	1	-	2
Washington.....	2.1	9	-	3	1	-	5
Oregon.....	1.3	3	-	-	1	-	2
California.....	7.0	95	2	7	30	1	55
Alaska.....	3.0	2	-	2	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	1.0	1	-	-	1	-	-

Note: Figures shown represent the total number of elected blacks holding office as of March 1971.

¹Includes law enforcement and education.

Source: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES

Listed below are all tables except those which contain only data from the Current Population Surveys.

Table

1. For 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. For 1966-1969--Current Population Surveys.
2. For 1960 and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Components of change--based on vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics and Census Bureau estimates.
3. Decennial Censuses.
4. Same as table 3.
5. For 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Net Migration--Census Bureau estimates.
6. Decennial Censuses.
7. Same as table 6.
8. Same as table 6.
9. Same as table 6.
10. Same as table 6.
11. Same as table 6.
12. For 1960 and 1970--Decennial Censuses. Net migration--Census Bureau estimates.
13. Decennial Censuses.
14. Same as table 13.
15. "Rural-Urban Migration of Blacks: Past and Future," by Calvin L. Beale, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Also Office of Economic Opportunity and University of Georgia.
21. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1969--Current Population Survey.
22. For 1959--Unpublished data from 1-in-1,000 sample of 1960 census. For 1969--Unpublished data from Current Population Survey.
27. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1969--Current Population Survey.

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES--Continued

Table

28. For 1959--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1966-1970--Current Population Surveys.
33. For total population--Current Population Survey. For public assistance--estimates based on data from The Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and from the Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.
51. Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry, 1969, Volume I, Report No. 2., prepared by Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
52. Same as table 51.
53. Same as table 51.
54. Same as table 51.
55. The Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, June 1965, also Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, May 1970, prepared by Civil Service Commission.
58. 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity.
66. For 1960--Decennial Census. For 1966 and 1970--Current Population Surveys.
67. Same as table 66.
69. Based on data from Office of Education, and Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.
71. Decennial Censuses.
72. Same as table 71.
73. Same as table 71.
74. Same as table 71.
75. Same as table 71.
76. Same as table 71.
78. The Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II - Mortality, 1960 and 1968, Parts A and B.
79. Same as table 78.
80. Unpublished data from the 1969 National Health Survey.

REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES--Continued

Table

81. Same as table 80.
82. Same as table 80.
83. "Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey, 1967" - A National Opinion Research Center Study Submitted to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
84. Same as table 83.
87. For 1960--1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census. For 1970--Current Population Survey.
91. Decennial Census.
92. For 1955-1967--Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I - Natality 1967. For 1968--Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume XVIII, No. 11, Supplement.
93. For illegitimate births for all races, Negro and other races, and whites, and for illegitimacy rates for all races 1940-1967--Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For all other figures--unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.
94. For 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965--Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For 1968--unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.
95. 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity.
98. Decennial Censuses.
99. Same as table 98.
100. For 1960--1-in-1,000 sample of 1960 census. For 1967 and 1970--Current Population Survey.
111. Same as table 110.
112. Same as table 110.
114. "Two Years of Outreach - 1968-1970" Veterans Administration.
117. For 1962, 1964, and 1966--based on statistics from Potomac Institute, Democratic National Committee, and Ebony Magazine. For 1968 and 1970--National Roster of Black Elected Officials, prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.
118. For percent Negro--Decennial Census. For all other figures--"National Roster of Black Elected Officials, March 1971," prepared by Joint Center for Political Studies.

Sources and Reliability of the Data

Source of data. Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the decennial censuses of the population, Current Population Survey, and the Survey of Economic Opportunity, which are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Other data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Defense; the Veterans' Administration; and the Civil Service Commission.

A detailed list of sources for selected tables is also shown on pages 146 - 148 of this report.

Decennial Census of Population. In most cases, estimates for 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 are based on the corresponding decennial census for that year. Most of the 1959 data on "low income" families in the income section are based on the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 Decennial Census and the reader should consult the appropriate decennial census publication for a description of the sample design. Other decennial censuses data are based on complete census counts.

Current Population Survey (CPS). Data collected in 1967 to present from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied household are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

Data collected in 1962 through 1966 from the CPS were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from May 1956 to 1962 were based on a sample spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from February 1954 to May 1956 were based on a sample spread over 230 areas comprising 453 counties and independent cities with coverage in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before February 1954 were based on a sample spread over 68 areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities with coverage in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population, statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Survey of Economic Opportunity. The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity sample was interviewed in the 357 area sample design, but the sample selected within these areas differed in size and composition. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there are also about 6,000 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The sample was selected to have a disproportionately large sample of Negroes. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure results in more reliable estimates for Negroes but at the expense of reduced reliability for estimates of totals for all races and for estimates for whites.

Reliability of the estimates. Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

All statements of comparison made in the text of this report, with the exception of table 15, have been tested by Census Bureau staff, and are statistically significant. This means that the chances are at least 19 in 20 that a difference identified in the text indicates a true difference in the population rather than the chance variations arising from the use of samples. The statements accompanying table 15, which have been extracted from a report not prepared by the Census Bureau, were tested by the University of Georgia staff.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in that data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Tables of standard errors for estimates and percentages for characteristics pertaining to the total or white population (tables A and C) and to Negro and other races (tables B and D) are presented below.

Table E presents factors which are to be applied to the figures in tables A, B, C, and D, to produce standard errors for the various subject matter areas. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or white estimates for a "low income" subject based on data collected in the CPS after January 1967, multiply the appropriate figure in tables A or C by the factor 1.1. These tables present approximate sampling errors for all estimates based on the CPS and the 1-in-1,000 sample from the 1960 census. To obtain sampling errors for other data, see the source publication.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provided are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors for a given subject matter rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based.

Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Table A. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or White Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000.....	7,000	2,500,000.....	71,000
50,000.....	10,000	5,000,000.....	100,000
100,000.....	14,000	10,000,000.....	138,000
250,000.....	23,000	25,000,000.....	204,000
500,000.....	32,000	50,000,000.....	253,000
1,000,000.....	45,000		

Table B. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000.....	5,000	250,000.....	26,000
25,000.....	8,000	500,000.....	37,000
35,000.....	10,000	1,000,000.....	51,000
50,000.....	12,000	2,500,000.....	76,000
75,000.....	14,000	5,000,000.....	96,000
100,000.....	17,000	10,000,000.....	96,000

Table C. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Table D. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Negro and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98.....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8

Table E. Factors to be Applied to Tables A, B, C, and D for the Different Types of Data

Type of data	CPS data collected Jan. 1967 to present		CPS data collected May 1956 to Dec. 1966		CPS data collected prior to May 1956		1960 census 1-in-1,000 data ²	
	Persons ¹	Families	Persons ¹	Families	Persons ¹	Families	Persons ¹	Families
Voting.....	1.4	(X)	1.7	(X)	2.2	(X)	(X)	(X)
Income and "low income".....	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.8
Educational attainment.....	1.0	(X)	1.2	(X)	1.6	(X)	(X)	(X)
Marital status and family status, and household and family characteristics.....	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.8
Unemployment.....	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.4	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment.....	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	1.3	(X)	(X)	(X)
Fertility (estimates/percentages)	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	1.1	(X)	(X)	(X)
Employment (annual averages).....	0.6	(X)	0.7	(X)	0.9	(X)	(X)	(X)
Unemployment (annual averages)....	0.4	(X)	0.5	(X)	0.6	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

¹Factors found in this column should be used also for unrelated individuals.

²The factors for persons for the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 Decennial Census should be used for characteristics which occur for either everyone or no one in a household, e.g., the factor for persons should be used for the number of "low income" persons. The factor for families for this data should be used for all other characteristics.

Table F shows standard errors of estimated fertility rates of women in a given class. Factors are given also which should be applied to table F to obtain standard errors for Negro women or for data based on other years. The sampling variability of the ratio of children per 1,000 women depends on the shape of the distribution on which the rate is based, the size of the sample, the sample design, and the use of ratio estimates.

Table F. Standard Errors of Estimated Fertility Rates

(68 chances out of 100)

Number of women	Children ever born per 1,000 women							
	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
250,000.....	51	93	129	164	198	234	274	315
500,000.....	36	66	92	116	140	166	194	222
750,000.....	30	54	74	95	114	135	158	181
1,000,000.....	26	47	65	82	99	117	137	158
2,000,000.....	18	33	45	58	70	83	97	112
5,000,000.....	11	20	29	37	44	52	61	70
10,000,000.....	9	15	20	26	31	38	44	50
15,000,000.....	7	12	16	21	26	29	35	41
20,000,000.....	6	11	15	19	23	27	31	35
25,000,000.....	5	9	12	16	20	24	28	32

Note: For 1969 CPS data, use a factor of 1.0 for total or white and for Negro women where number of women is greater than 2,000,000. Use a factor of 1.1 for Negro women where number of women is 2,000,000 and smaller. For 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity data, use a factor of 1.6 for total or white and 1.2 for Negro women.

Data obtained from the Current Population Surveys, Decennial Censuses, Survey of Economic Opportunity, and other governmental sources are not entirely comparable. This is due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables. Therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 29 of this report shows that in 1969 there were 1,326,000 Negro families below the low income level. Table B shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 56,000. Table E shows the factor for estimate for "low income" data is 1.1. Therefore, applying this factor, the standard error on an estimate of this size for "low income" data is approximately 62,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census by less than 62,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census by less than 124,000.

Of these 1,326,000 families, 720,000, or 54.3 percent, lived in metropolitan areas. Interpolation in table D shows the standard error of 54.3 percent on a base of 1,326,000 to be approximately 2.4 percentage points. Table E shows the factor for percentages for "low income" data is 1.1. Therefore, with this factor, the standard error of 54.3 percent on a base of 1,326,000 for "low income" data is approximately 2.6 percentage points. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 54.3 percent would be within 2.6 percentage points of a complete census figure and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 5.2 percentage points of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 49.1 to 59.5 percent.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors for fertility rates. Table 95 of this report shows that in 1967, there were 342,000 Negro wives who were 18 to 24 years old. Table 95 also shows that these women had an average of 1.8 births per woman or about 1,800 children per 1,000 women.

Table F shows the standard error of a rate of 1,800 children on a base of 342,000 to be approximately 134. Since this rate is for Negro women based on 1967 SEO data, a factor of 1.2 should be applied to this standard error to produce the final standard error of 161. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 161. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a fertility rate differing from a complete census figure by less than 322 (twice the standard error); i.e., this 95-percent confidence interval would be between 1,478 and 2,122 children ever born per 1,000 Negro wives age 18 to 24.

Medians and their standard errors. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the distribution as well as on the size of the base. Sixty-eight percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data may be estimated as follows:

- (1) From tables C or D, using the appropriate base and factor from table E; determine the standard error of a 50 percent characteristic.
- (2) Add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1).
- (3) The confidence interval for the median corresponding to the two points established in step (2) are then read off the distribution of the characteristic.

A two-standard error (95 percent) confidence interval may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 percent plus and minus twice the standard error computed in step (1).

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a median.

The median income of white families was \$9,794 in 1969 (table 18). There were an estimated 46,022,000 families of this type.

1. From table C, the standard error of 50 percent on a base of 46,022,000 is 0.3. Since the factor for income for white families is 1.1, the standard error of 50 percent for these families is 0.3.
2. As we usually are interested in the confidence interval at the two-standard error level, we add and subtract twice the standard error. This yields percentage limits of 49.2 and 50.8.
3. It can be seen from table 18 that about 30 percent of these families had incomes below \$7,000 and 22 percent had incomes between \$7,000 and \$9,999. Thus, the dollar value of the lower limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\frac{49.2-30}{22} \times \$3,000 + \$7,000 = \$9,619$$

Also, the dollar value of the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be about:

$$\frac{40.8-30}{22} \times \$3,000 + \$7,000 = \$9,836$$

The 95 percent confidence interval is \$9,619 to \$9,836.

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