THE NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES

THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

Bulletin No. 1511

June 1966



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR — W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS — Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner

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Preface

This bulletin brings up to date the study on the "Economic Status of the Negro," which was prepared at the request of the Planning Session for the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," held November 17–18, 1965. The 1965 study was used as a reference by the Task Force on Jobs, Income, and Economic Status.

Additional data, including findings from new studies, have been incorporated in this analysis. The appendix, which has been updated, contains the sourcebook of tabulations used by working staff in advance of the Conference. The bibliography has been expanded.

The bulletin was planned and prepared by Dorothy K. Newman of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the cooperation of many staff members of the Bureau and persons in other Government agencies who provided substantial amounts of data, some of which were as yet unpublished.

Among Bureau staff members who participated, Laurie D. Cummings assisted Mrs. Newman directly in the initial development of the basic data and concepts; staff members of each of the Bureau's operating offices supplied substantive data for analysis; and Ellen Bussey contributed to the analytic content of charts and appendix. The Research Statistics Service of the Veterans Administration prepared special tabulations from unpublished source data, some of which appear here for the first time. I wish to express my appreciation for their interest and support of this project.

Arthur M. Ross,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

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Chapter I. The Negro Population

The keys to advancing Negro achievement in the United States are work at a living wage for all who want it, equal advancement opportunity, and equal pay for equal work. Work provides more than a livelihood; on it depends dignity in the community. Work leads to the economic security that supports social goals.

Whether or not Negroes and other Americans are fully employed depends on many things, not the least of which is the state of the economy. As this is being written, the economy is booming; yet the economic situation of Negroes continues to be far less than is considered acceptable for the population as a whole.

No American is merely an economic being. A purely economic analysis of the Negro American is likely to leave many significant questions unanswered. This report does not presume to be a comprehensive socioeconomic analysis of the opportunity of the Negro to work and achieve; but, using social as well as economic material, it does attempt to illuminate how the Negro American is faring. It also attempts, through presentation of facts about education and living conditions such as health and housing, to suggest some elements that are retarding progress and that may need continuing attention.

Earlier studies of the Negro worker have made it clear that to cope effectively with the economic issues it is necessary to know more about the distribution and characteristics of the Negro population in general and the ways in which the conditions of the Negro correspond to or differ from those of the white population.

The Negro population appears proportionately greater nationwide than it really is, largely because massive migration of Negroes into the central cities of large metropolitan areas has been accentuated by outmigration of whites from the cities to the suburbs.

Actually, the percentage of Negroes in the total population has changed little within this century. The greatest change in the Negro population has been not in numbers but in location—away from the South and farms and into the metropolitan areas (chart 4).

However, in spite of the increasing concentration of Negroes in central cities, which have served as magnets to Negro migrants, only Washington, D.C., among the larger cities, had more Negroes than whites in 1960. In all other cities of 250,000 population or more, the ratio of Negroes to the total population was 40 percent or below in 1960; and, in most instances, it was less than 30 percent (see table 1).

Except in the South, where they constitute about one-fifth of the population, Negroes represent only a small fraction (about 11 percent) of the total population of the United States; 7 percent each in the Northwest and the North Central regions; and 4 percent in the West.

Over half (54 percent) of all Negroes still live in the South, despite the mass exodus of about 3.3 million Negroes from this region since 1940. By 1964, the Northeast and North Central regions each had almost 20 percent of the Negro population; the West had 8 percent. Most recent statistics indicate that a migration from other regions to the West has begun and is increasing (chart 1).

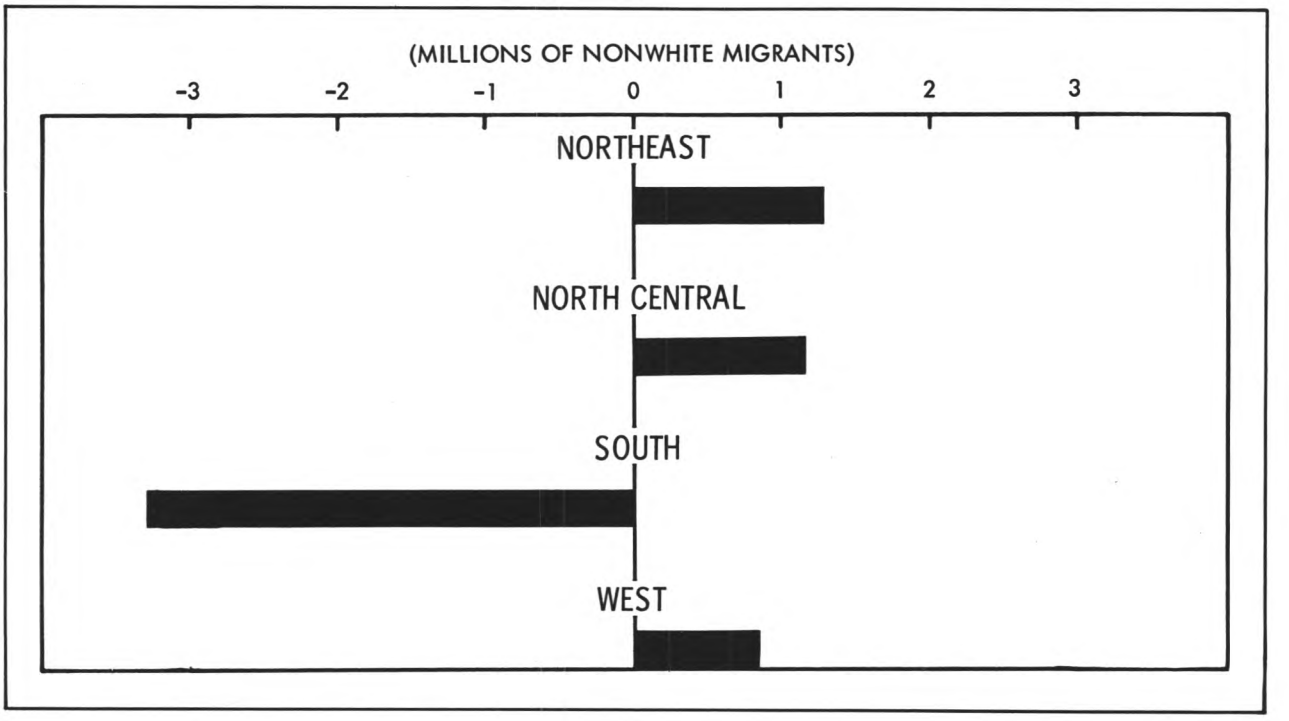
In the West, including Alaska and Hawaii, Negroes accounted for half of the region's nonwhite residents in 1960; in the conterminous West (excluding Alaska and Hawaii), Negroes made up 62 percent of the nonwhite population. In contrast, virtually all nonwhite residents in each of the other regions were Negro (95 percent of all nonwhites in the North Central region; 96 percent in the Northeast; and 98 percent in the South).

The great majority of Negroes are city dwellers. Almost all of the Nation's Negroes who still lived in rural areas or on farms in 1960 were in the South. Even there, 3 out of 5 Negroes live in urban areas. The northern or western Negro has been a city dweller at least since the turn of the century. In the North and West combined, almost all Negroes (as compared with three-fourths

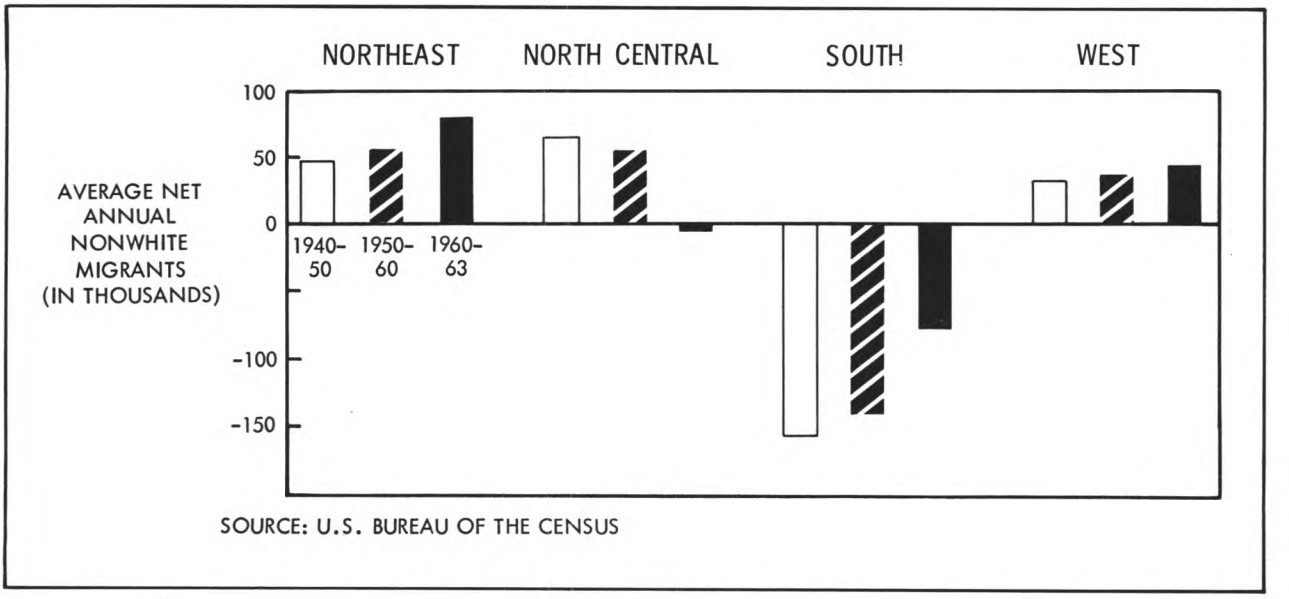
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CHART 1.

THE SOUTH LOST 3.3 MILLION NONWHITE PERSONS, 1940-63



BUT AVERAGE ANNUAL NET OUTMIGRATION OF NONWHITES FROM THE SOUTH HAS DROPPED SHARPLY



SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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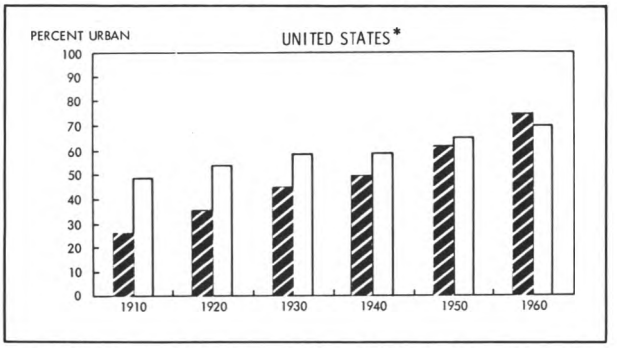
of the white population) live in urban areas (chart 2).

Like immigrant groups in general, Negroes show distinct patterns of concentration. They are especially numerous in central cities, particularly the large cities which are part of metropolitan areas and which are technically known as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, or SMSA's. For example, in 1960, the six cities with the largest Negro population had almost a fifth of all Negroes in the United States, and all but one of these cities were outside the South (see table 1). The exception was Washington, D.C., a border city to which southern Negroes are particularly attracted (chart 3). The increasing Negro concentration within the central city and the outmigration of whites has been far greater and more dramatic in the largest SMSA's (chart 5). The opposing migratory trends, particularly the white out-migration, have been much more moderate in SMSA's of 100,000 to 500,000 population. In the smallest SMSA's (50,000 to 100,000 population in 1960) the proportion of both whites and Negroes who live in central cities has continued to increase. Major differences exist among regions and cities, and much of the concentration in central cities results from internal shifts within the SMSA's.

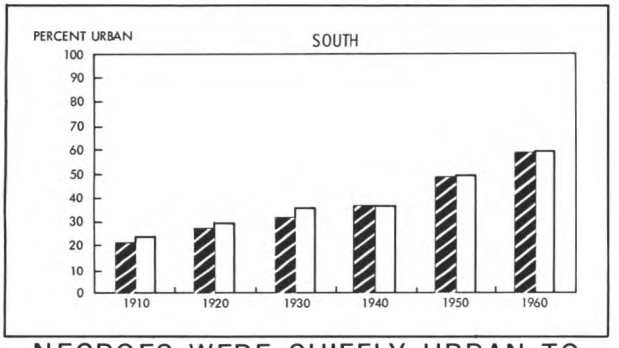
CHART 2.

URBANIZATION, 1910-60

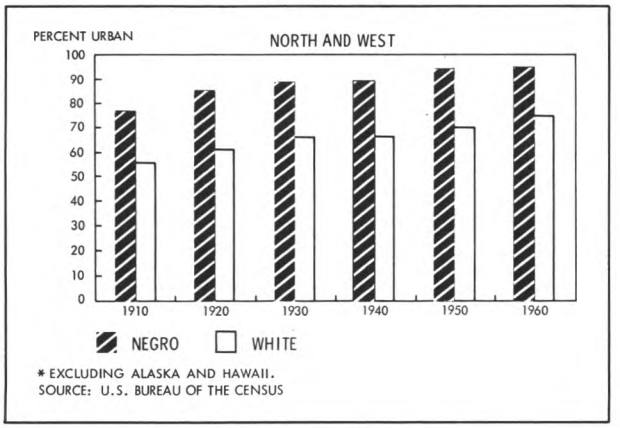
NEGROES HAVE BECOME MORE URBAN, AND MORE RAPIDLY URBANIZED THAN WHITES IN THE



URBANIZATION HAS RISEN SHARPLY AND ABOUT THE SAME FOR BOTH GROUPS IN THE



NEGROES WERE CHIEFLY URBAN TO START WITH IN THE



* EXCLUDING ALASKA AND HAWAII.
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

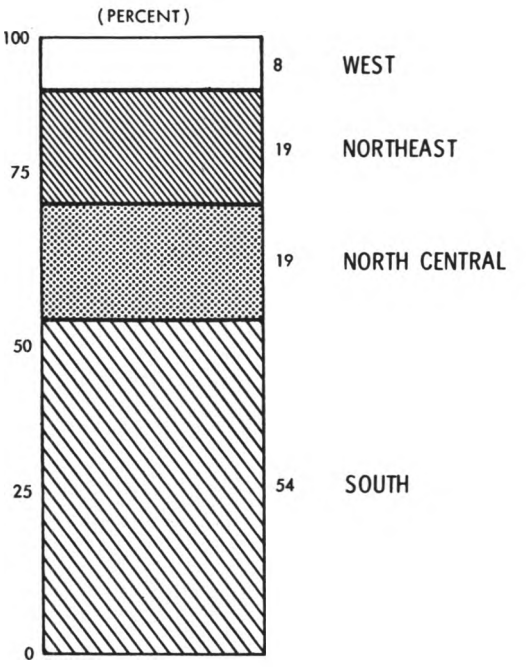
Within the central cities, the main problem is not number or proportion of Negroes, but their spatial arrangement and economic status. In most large cities in 1960 (charts 6–9), half or more of the Negroes lived in census tracts in which the population was 90 percent or more Negro and in which population density per square mile was especially high (table 2). Besides being confined to a disproportionately small space within the city, the Negro tracts were usually contiguous or formed one or more pockets within the city. Color was the only common characteristic of these pockets of Negro residence (charts 6–9). Other socioeconomic characteristics of the population were unusually heterogeneous, for example, the range of income and education.

The spatial confinement of urban Negroes to densely populated areas raises serious economic issues for the Nation. Because of segregation, the residents of Negro neighborhoods tend to be more socially and economically heterogeneous, but the choices available to them as consumers are more limited and more homogeneous than among whites. Segregation frequently limits the Negro consumer in his choice of such items as housing, public services, transportation, supermarket facilities, recreation, banking, insurance, medical and legal services, and many others. Such artificial narrowing of consumer choice can and often does

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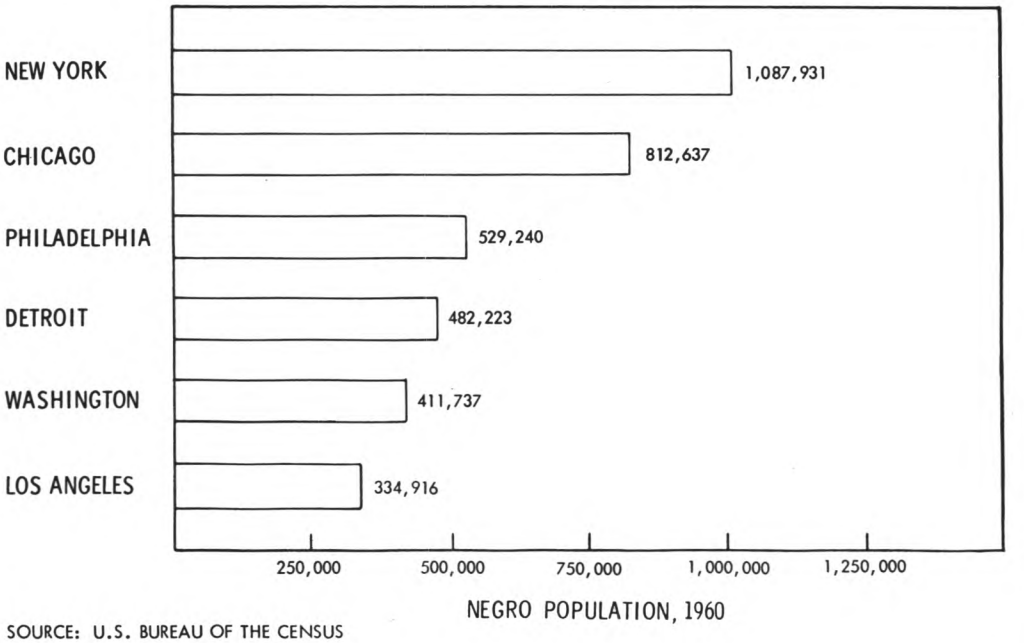
CHART 3

OVER HALF THE NEGROES LIVE IN THE SOUTH*



*AS OF 1964

BUT
THE FIRST 6 CITIES IN NEGRO POPULATION ARE NOT SOUTHERN, EXCEPT FOR WASHINGTON, D.C., A BORDER CITY

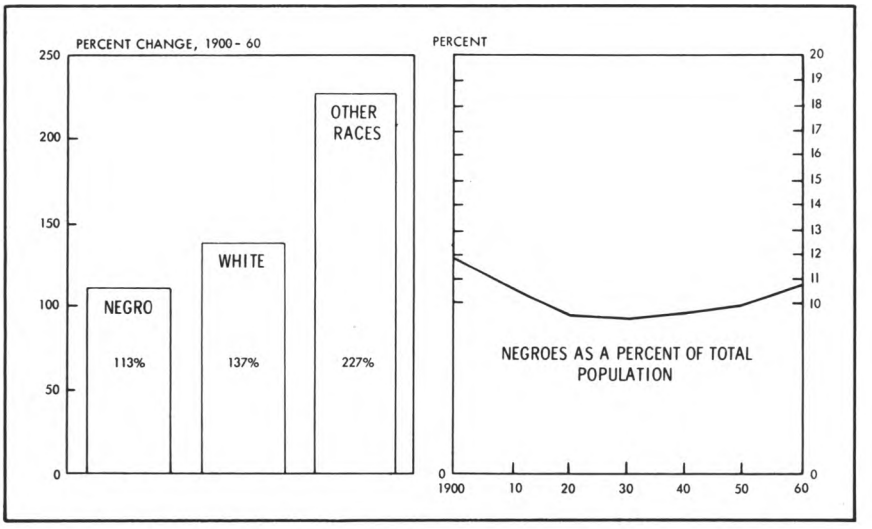


SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

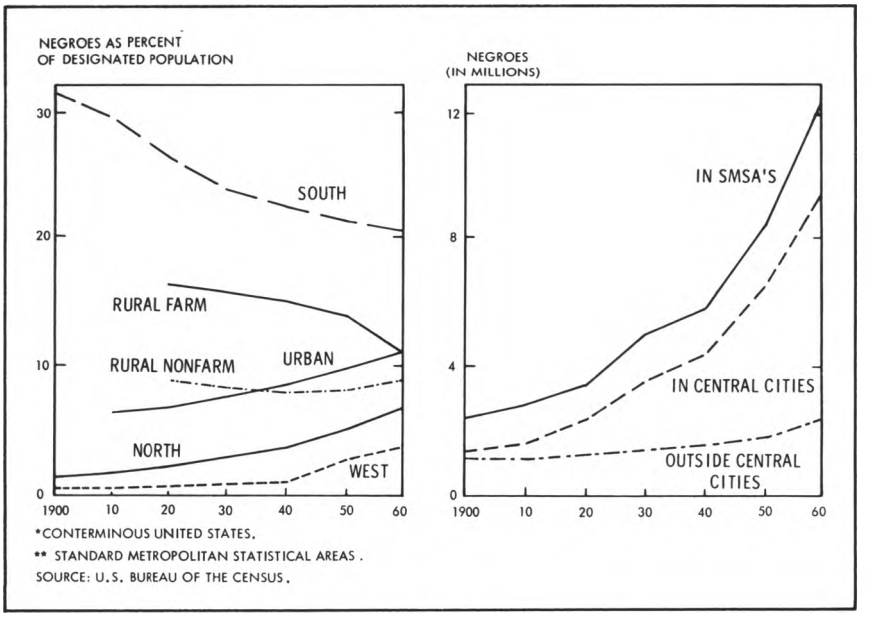
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CHART 4.

THE NEGRO POPULATION HAS INCREASED LEAST (PROPORTIONATELY) OF ALL THE RACES IN THE U.S.* AND HAS REMAINED CLOSE TO 10 OR 11 PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1900-1960



BUT MAJOR SHIFTS OCCURRED GEOGRAPHICALLY AWAY FROM THE SOUTH AND FARMS TO CITIES AND ESPECIALLY TO CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA'S**



*CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES.

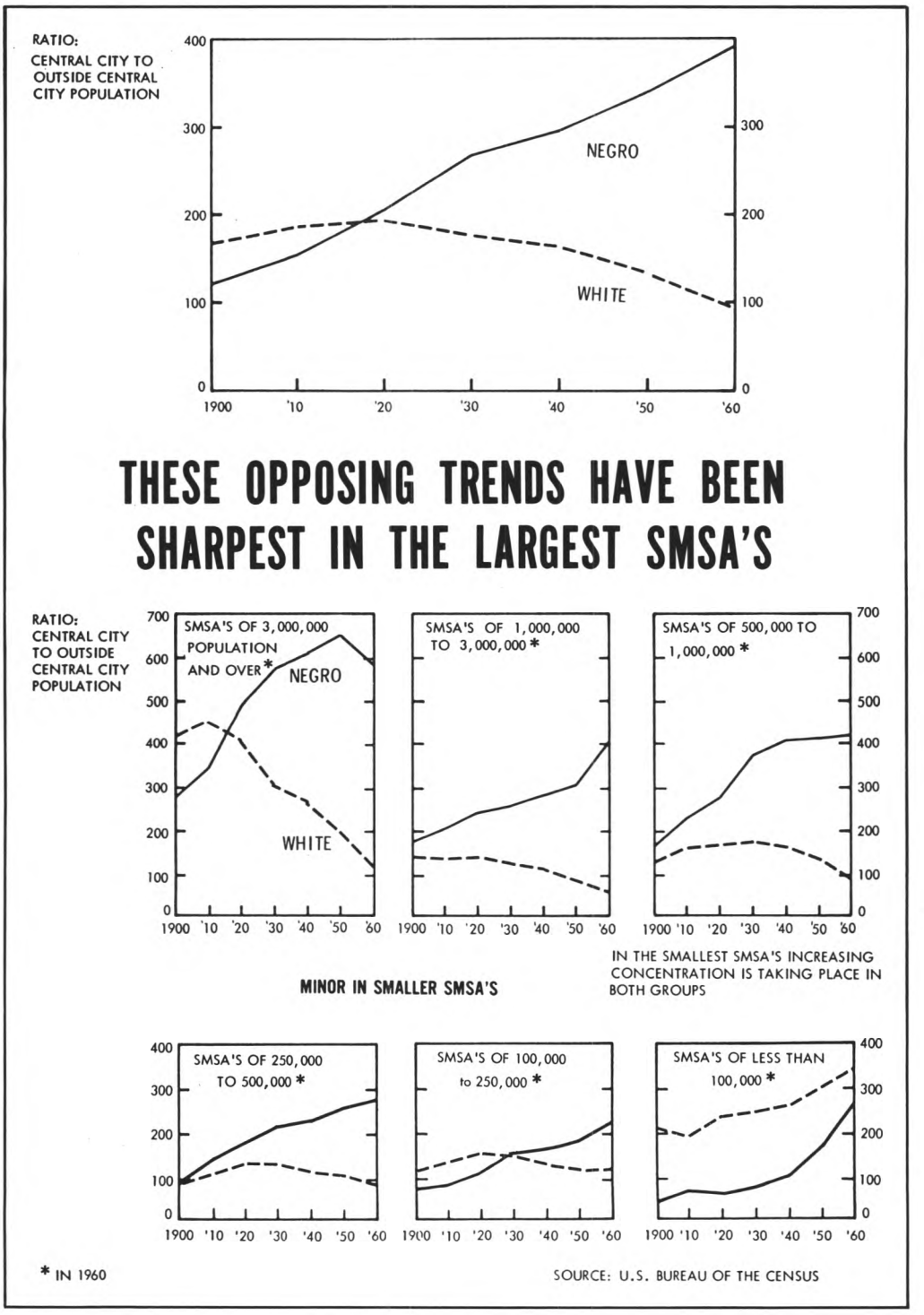
** STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS.

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

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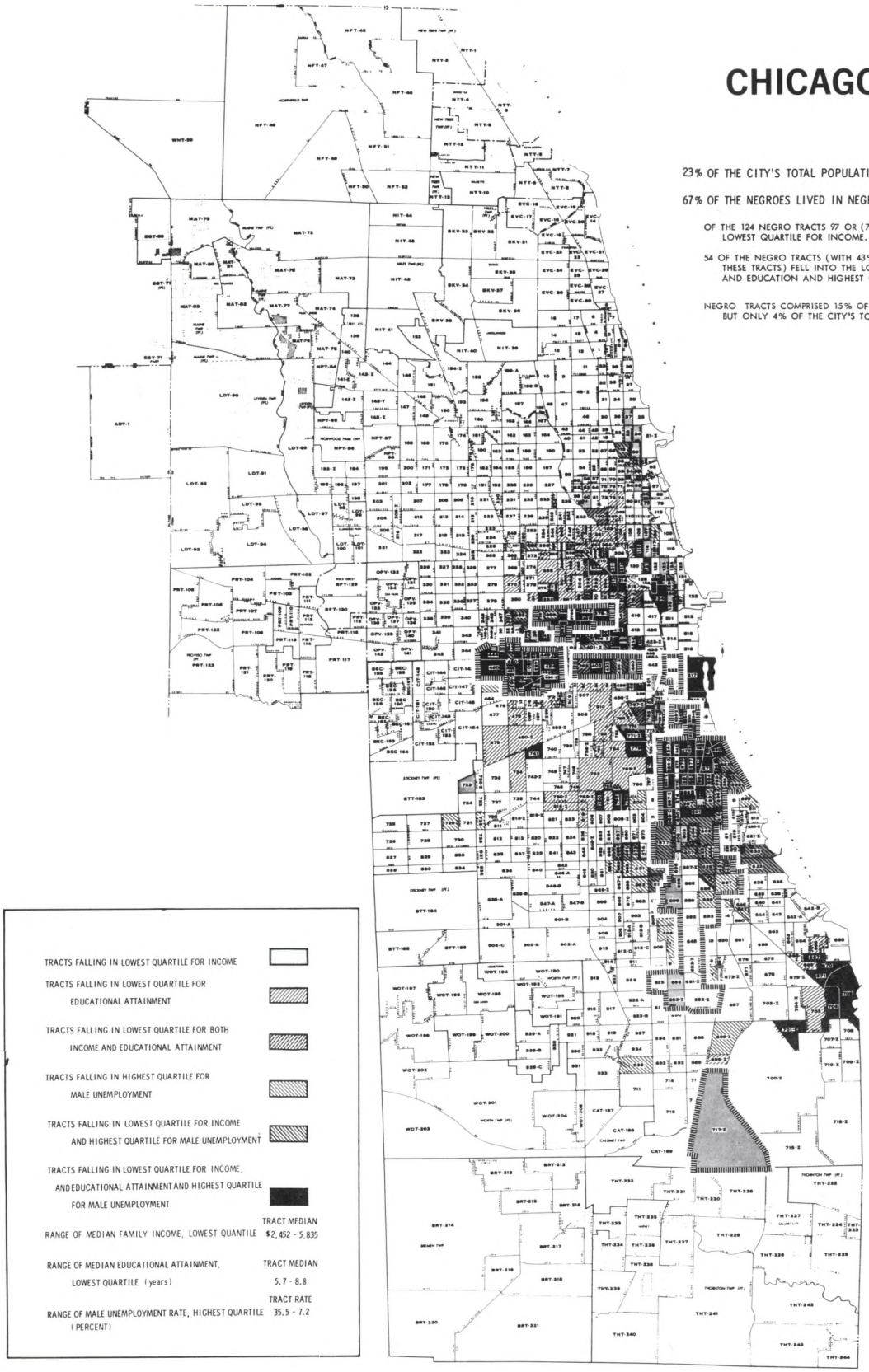
CHART 5.

NEGROES' INCREASING CONCENTRATION IN CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA'S HAS ACCOMPANIED DECENTRALIZATION AMONG WHITES



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CHART 6A



CHICAGO 1960

23% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL POPULATION OF 3,550,000 WERE NEGROES.

67% OF THE NEGROES LIVED IN NEGRO TRACTS.

OF THE 124 NEGRO TRACTS 97 OR (78%) FELL INTO THE CITY'S LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME.

54 OF THE NEGRO TRACTS (WITH 43% OF THE POPULATION IN THESE TRACTS) FELL INTO THE LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND EDUCATION AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

NEGRO TRACTS COMPRISED 15% OF THE CITY'S POPULATION BUT ONLY 4% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL AREA.

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR BOTH INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

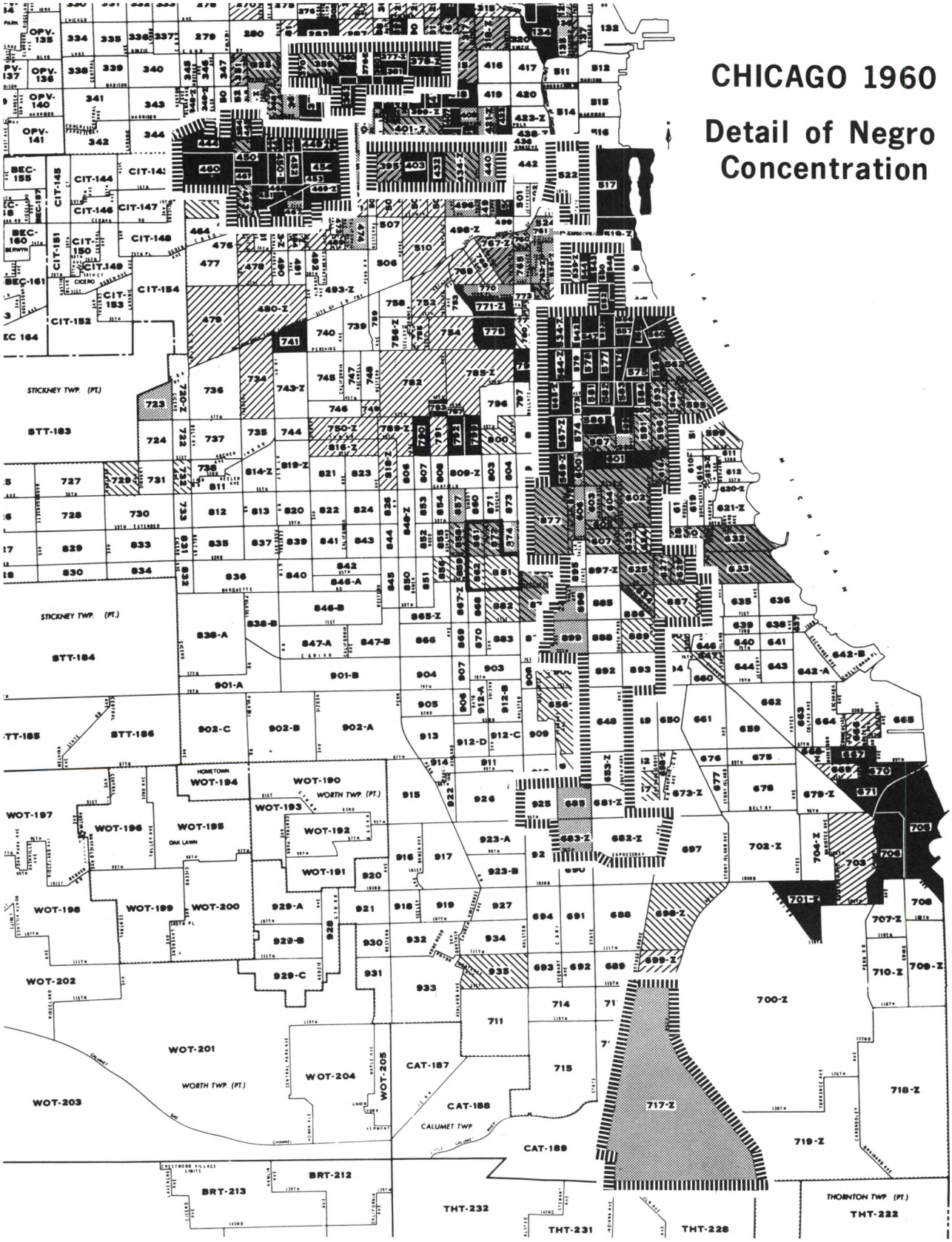
TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

	TRACT MEDIAN
RANGE OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME, LOWEST QUANTILE	$2,452 - 5,835
RANGE OF MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, LOWEST QUARTILE (years)	5.7 - 8.8
	TRACT RATE
RANGE OF MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, HIGHEST QUARTILE (PERCENT)	35.5 - 7.2

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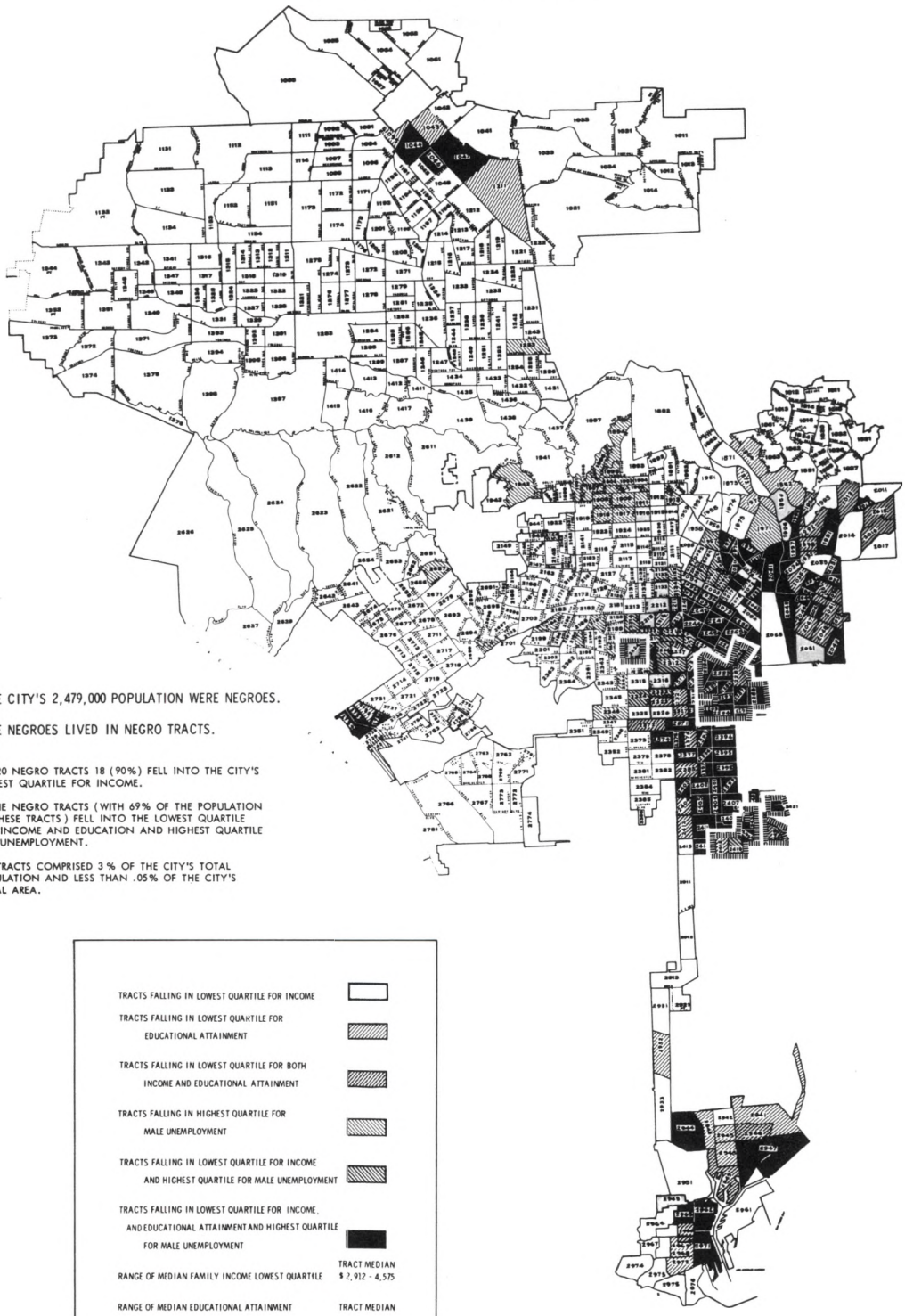
CHART 6B



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CHART 7A

LOS ANGELES 1960



14% OF THE CITY'S 2,479,000 POPULATION WERE NEGROES.

69% OF THE NEGROES LIVED IN NEGRO TRACTS.

OF THE 20 NEGRO TRACTS 18 (90%) FELL INTO THE CITY'S LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME.

13 OF THE NEGRO TRACTS (WITH 69% OF THE POPULATION IN THESE TRACTS) FELL INTO THE LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND EDUCATION AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

NEGRO TRACTS COMPRISED 3% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL POPULATION AND LESS THAN .05% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL AREA.

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR BOTH INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

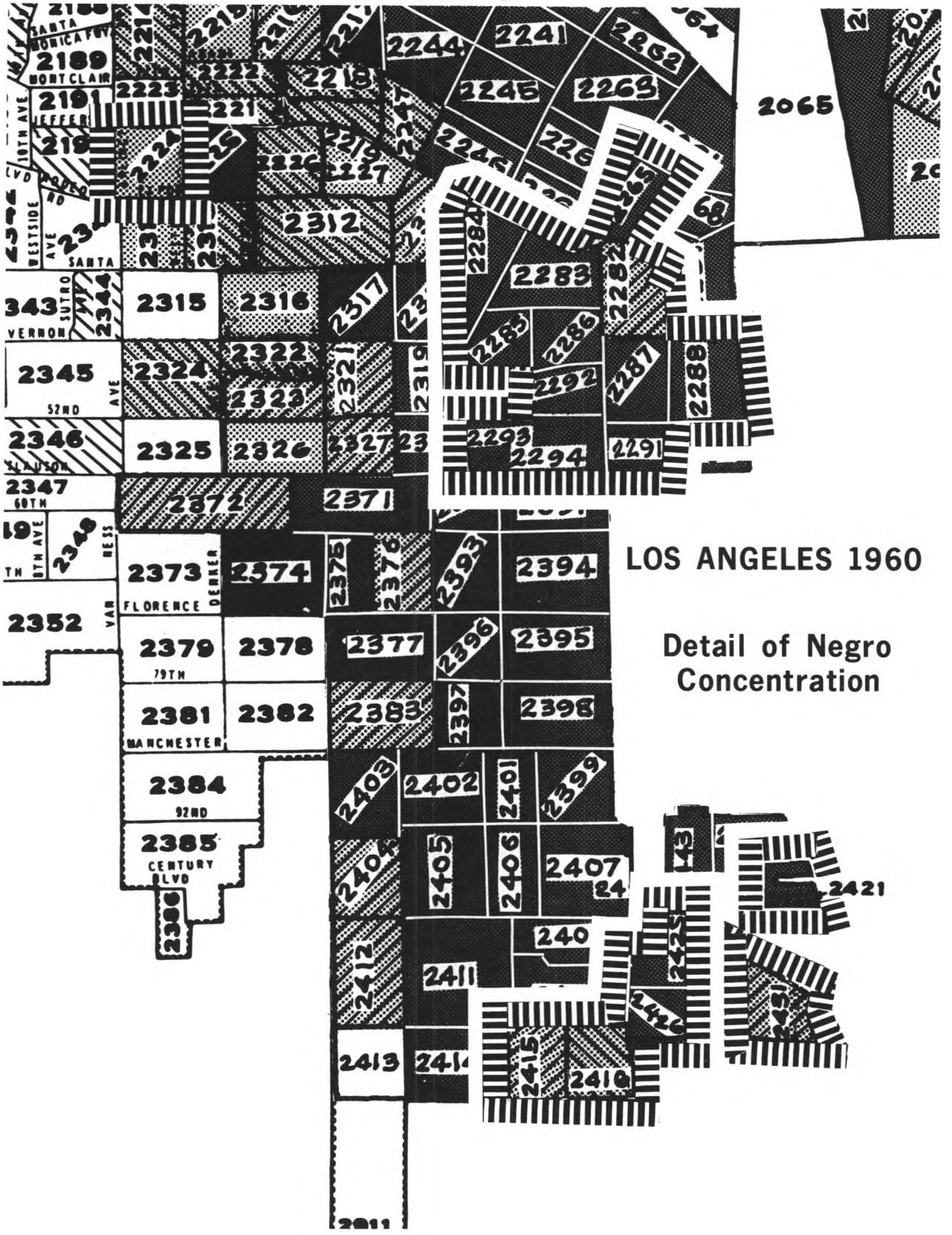
TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

TRACTS FALLING IN LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME, AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR MALE UNEMPLOYMENT

	TRACT MEDIAN
RANGE OF MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME LOWEST QUARTILE	$ 2,912 - 4,575
RANGE OF MEDIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LOWEST QUARTILE (years)	TRACT MEDIAN 7.3 - 9.7
RANGE OF MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, HIGHEST QUARTILE (PERCENT)	TRACT RATE 12.6 - 6.3

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CHART 7B



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CHART 8A

MANHATTAN 1960

23% OF THE BOROUGH'S TOTAL POPULATION OF 1,698,000 WERE NEGROES.

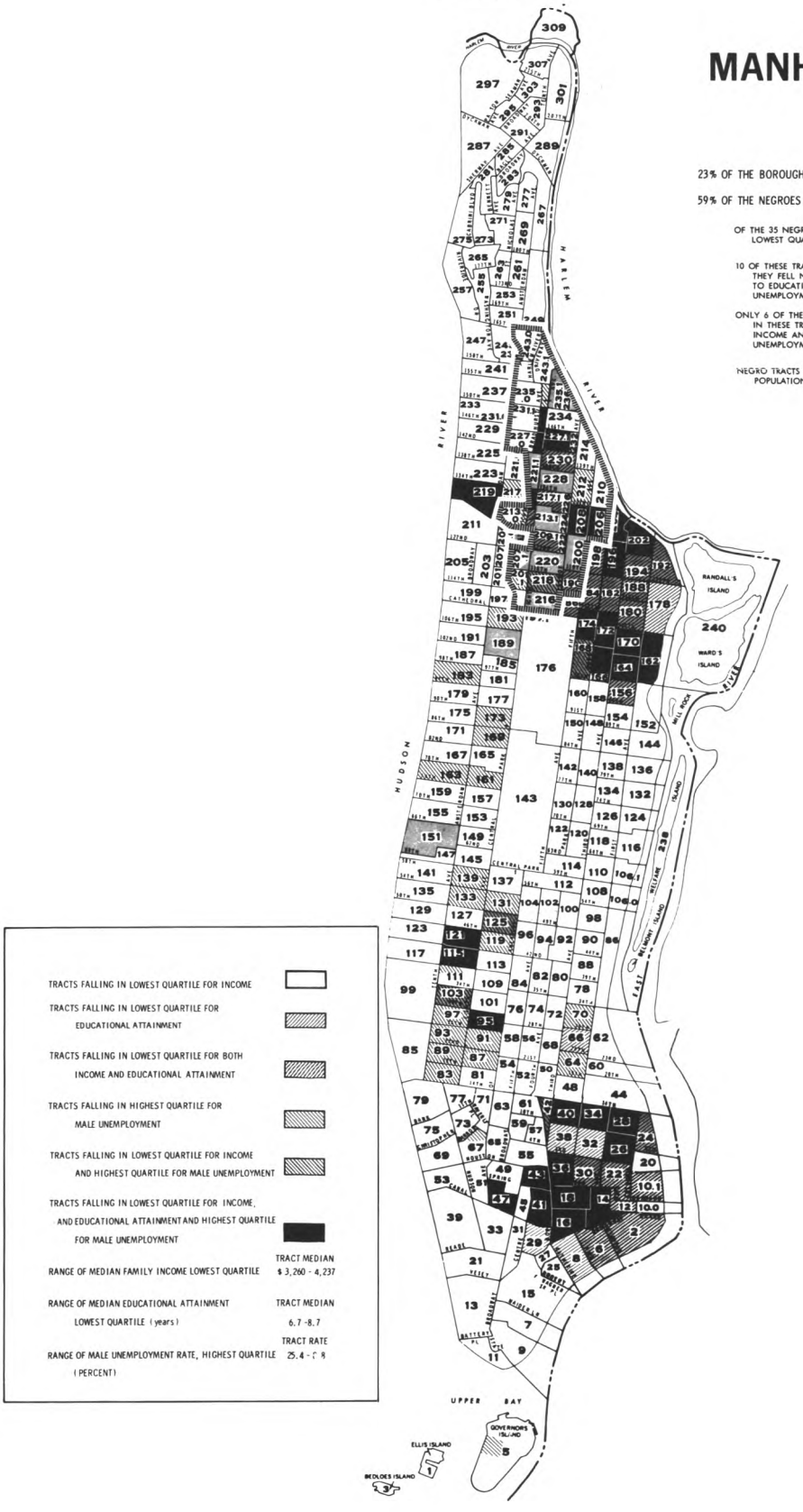
59% OF THE NEGROES LIVED IN NEGRO TRACTS.

OF THE 35 NEGRO TRACTS, 21 (60%) FELL INTO THE BOROUGH'S LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME.

10 OF THESE TRACTS (29%) SHOWED LOW INCOME ALTHOUGH THEY FELL NEITHER INTO THE LOWEST QUARTILE WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATION, NOR THE HIGHEST WITH RESPECT TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

ONLY 6 OF THE NEGRO TRACTS (WITH 17% OF THE POPULATION IN THESE TRACTS) FELL INTO THE LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND EDUCATION AND THE HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

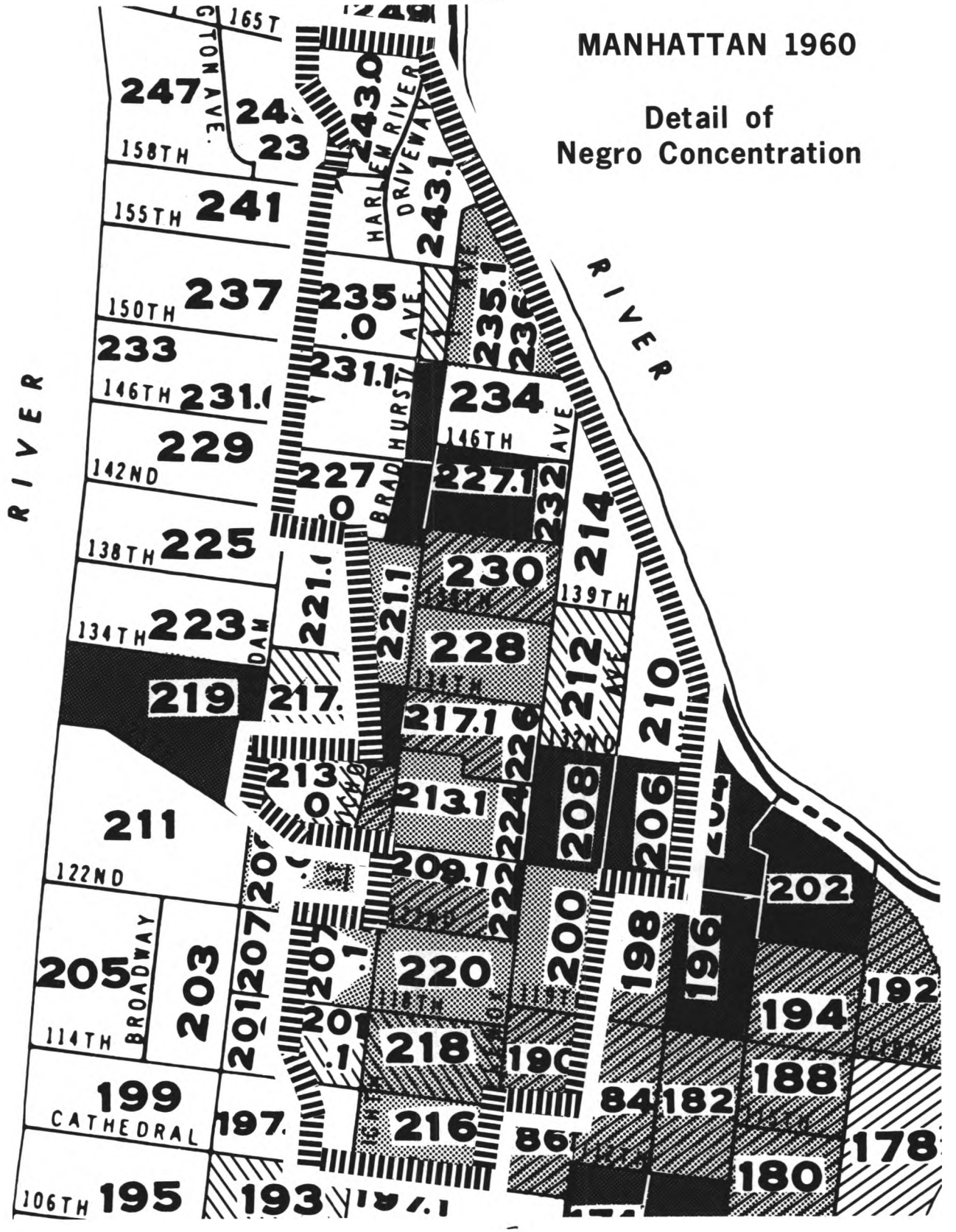
NEGRO TRACTS COMPRISED 14% OF THE BOROUGH'S TOTAL POPULATION BUT ONLY 9% OF THE BOROUGH'S TOTAL AREA.



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CHART 8B



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CHART 9A

WASHINGTON 1960

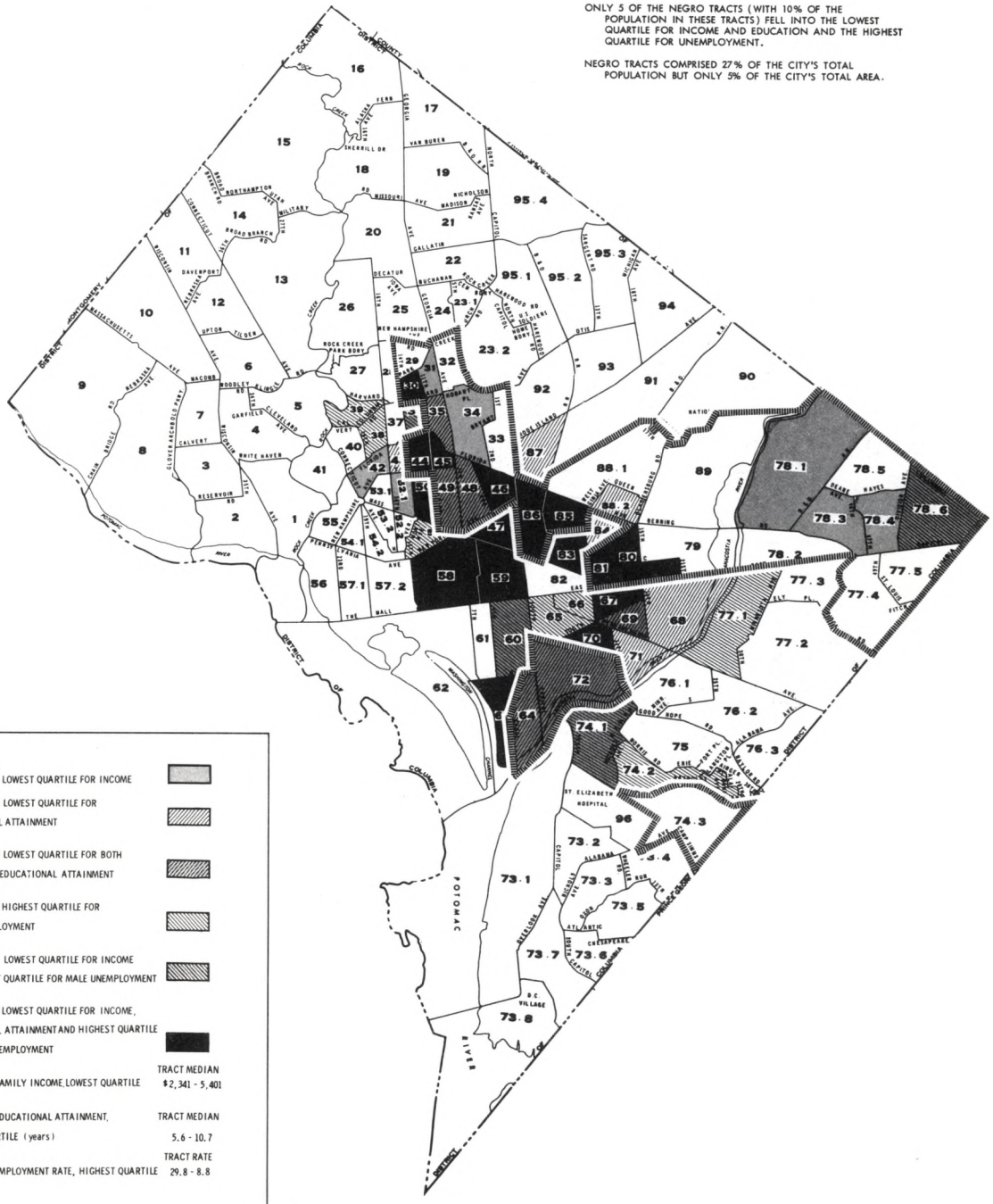
54% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL POPULATION OF 764,000 WERE NEGROES.

50% OF THESE NEGROES LIVED IN NEGRO TRACTS.

OF THE 30 NEGRO TRACTS 15 (50%) FELL INTO THE CITY'S LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME.

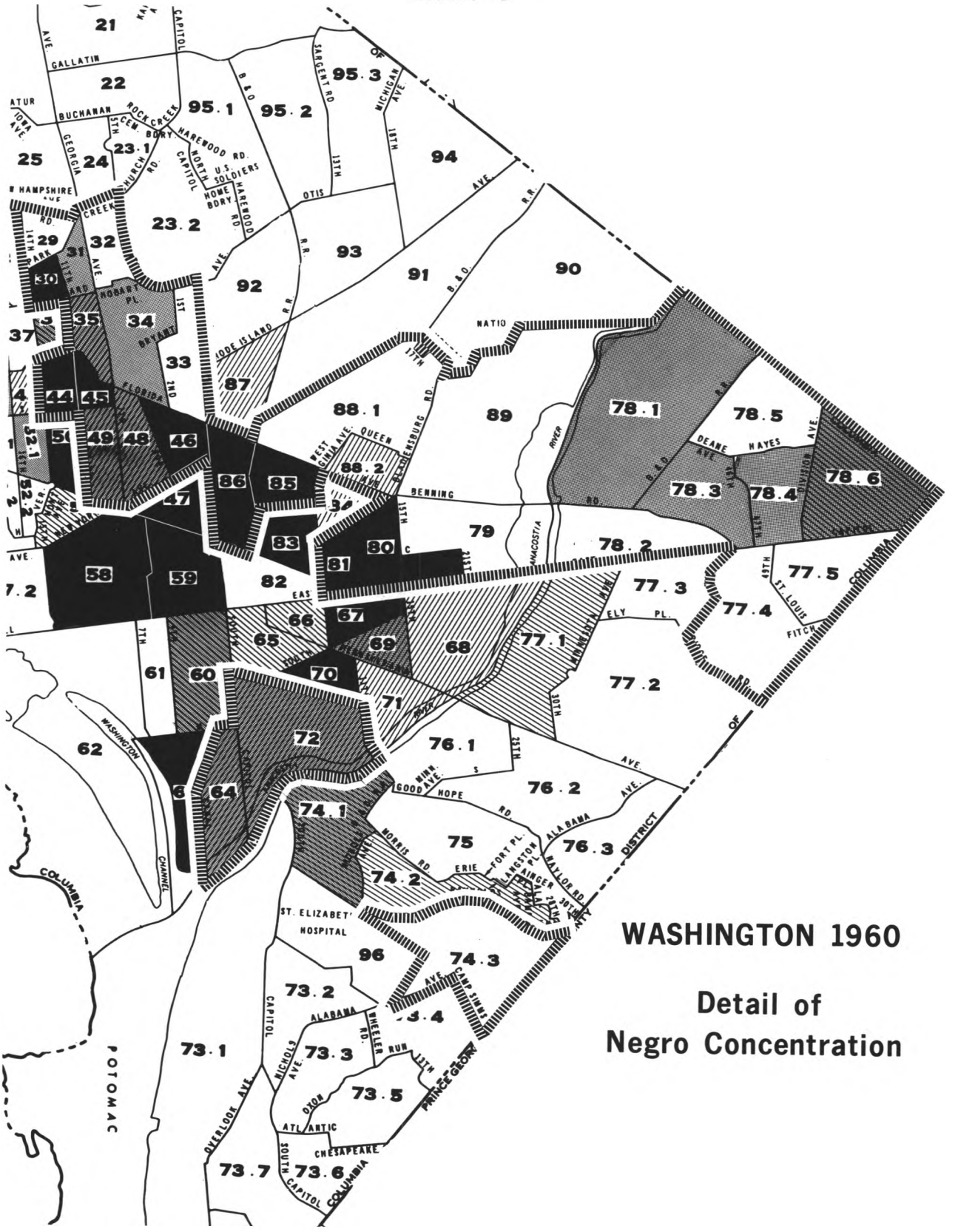
ONLY 5 OF THE NEGRO TRACTS (WITH 10% OF THE POPULATION IN THESE TRACTS) FELL INTO THE LOWEST QUARTILE FOR INCOME AND EDUCATION AND THE HIGHEST QUARTILE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

NEGRO TRACTS COMPRISED 27% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL POPULATION BUT ONLY 5% OF THE CITY'S TOTAL AREA.



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CHART 9B



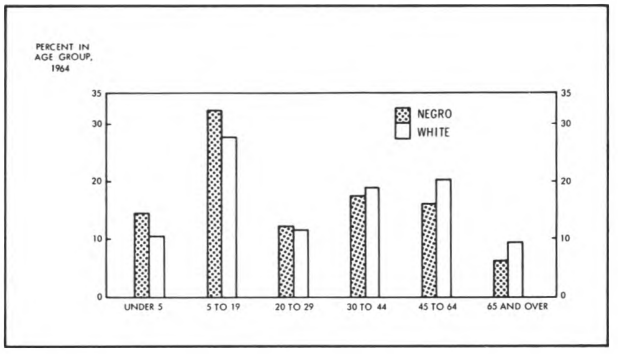
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drastically reduce real income and curtail important increments to human, business, and community resource development.

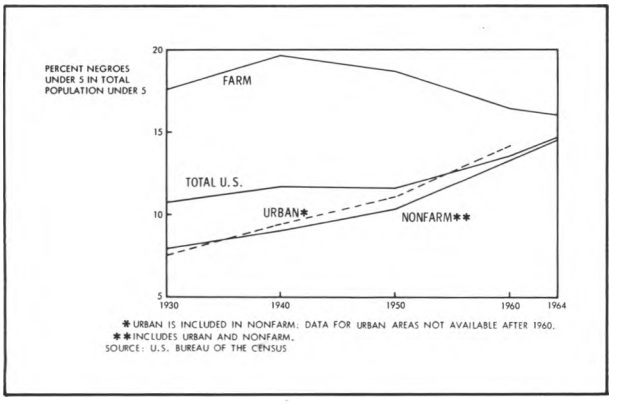
The rising proportion of children in the densely populated Negro neighborhoods in the central cities and the crowding in central city schools present serious problems. Among these are policy questions relating to expansion of neighborhoods and the housing market, economic opportunity, and access to information and resources for family planning.

CHART 10

THE NEGRO POPULATION ON THE AVERAGE IS SLIGHTLY YOUNGER THAN THE WHITE



NEGRO CHILDREN OF PRESCHOOL AGE ARE INCREASING AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL PRESCHOOL POPULATION, BUT ONLY IN NONFARM AREAS OR IN CITIES - DESTINATION OF YOUNG MIGRANTS OF CHILDBEARING AGE



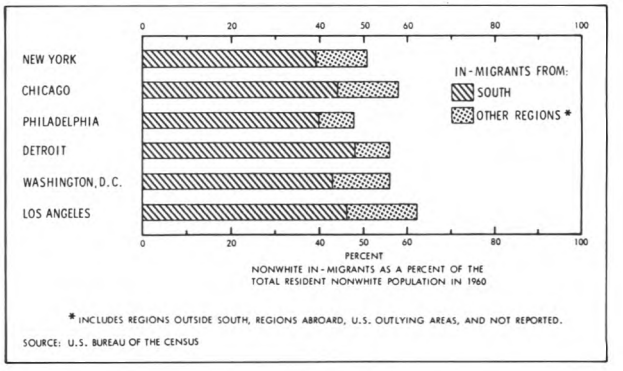
*URBAN IS INCLUDED IN NONFARM; DATA FOR URBAN AREAS NOT AVAILABLE AFTER 1960.
**INCLUDES URBAN AND NONFARM.
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

While there is a rising trend in the proportion of Negro children (under 5) in the total preschool population, chiefly in cities (chart 10), it is quite possible that Negro fertility rates, especially in places where Negroes live in large numbers, could fall below the white average, if economic expansion continues and if increased commitments to programs for education, employment, and housing opportunity are effective.

Several factors point to this conclusion. Analyses indicate that the nonwhite to white fertility ratio falls rapidly as urbanization and incomes increase. The majority of Negroes already are city dwellers and their earnings are rising. The Negro migrants to cities have more years of schooling and higher incomes than the Negro population whence they originated. About half the Negroes in the six cities of largest Negro population, were born elsewhere (chart 11). In areas of inmigration, nonwhite men get a larger proportion of relatively high status jobs in white-collar occupations and the crafts, and substantially better pay, than in the South, which contains the areas of outmigration (chart 12). Negro wives at all family income levels are more likely than white wives to hold a paid job outside of the home, an important factor in reducing fertility as well as sustaining or increasing family income. Fertility rates for nonwhite women age 25–34, with family incomes of $6,000 or more, approach the rates for white mothers of similar age and family income (chart 13).

CHART 11.

ONE OF EVERY TWO NONWHITES IN NORTHERN AND WESTERN CITIES OF GREATEST NEGRO POPULATION WERE IN-MIGRANTS, CHIEFLY FROM THE SOUTH

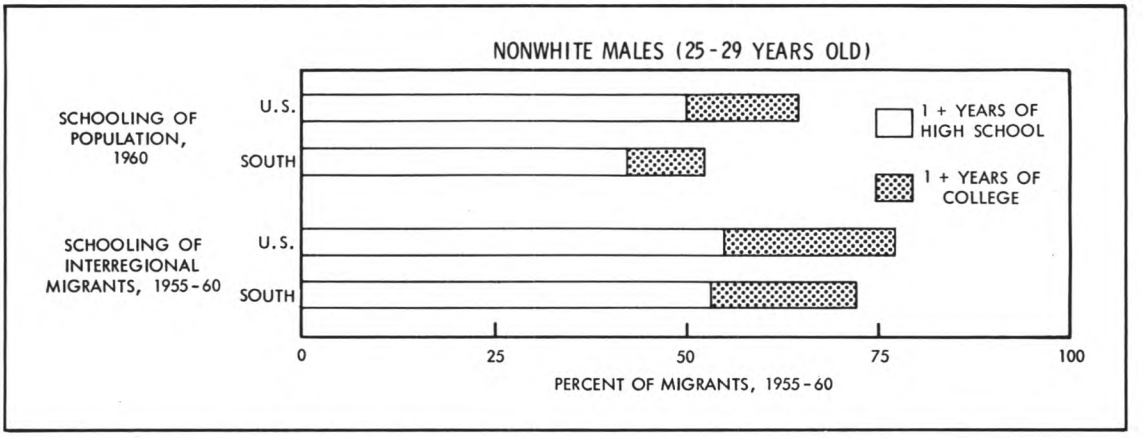


*INCLUDES REGIONS OUTSIDE SOUTH, REGIONS ABROAD, U.S. OUTLYING AREAS, AND NOT REPORTED.
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

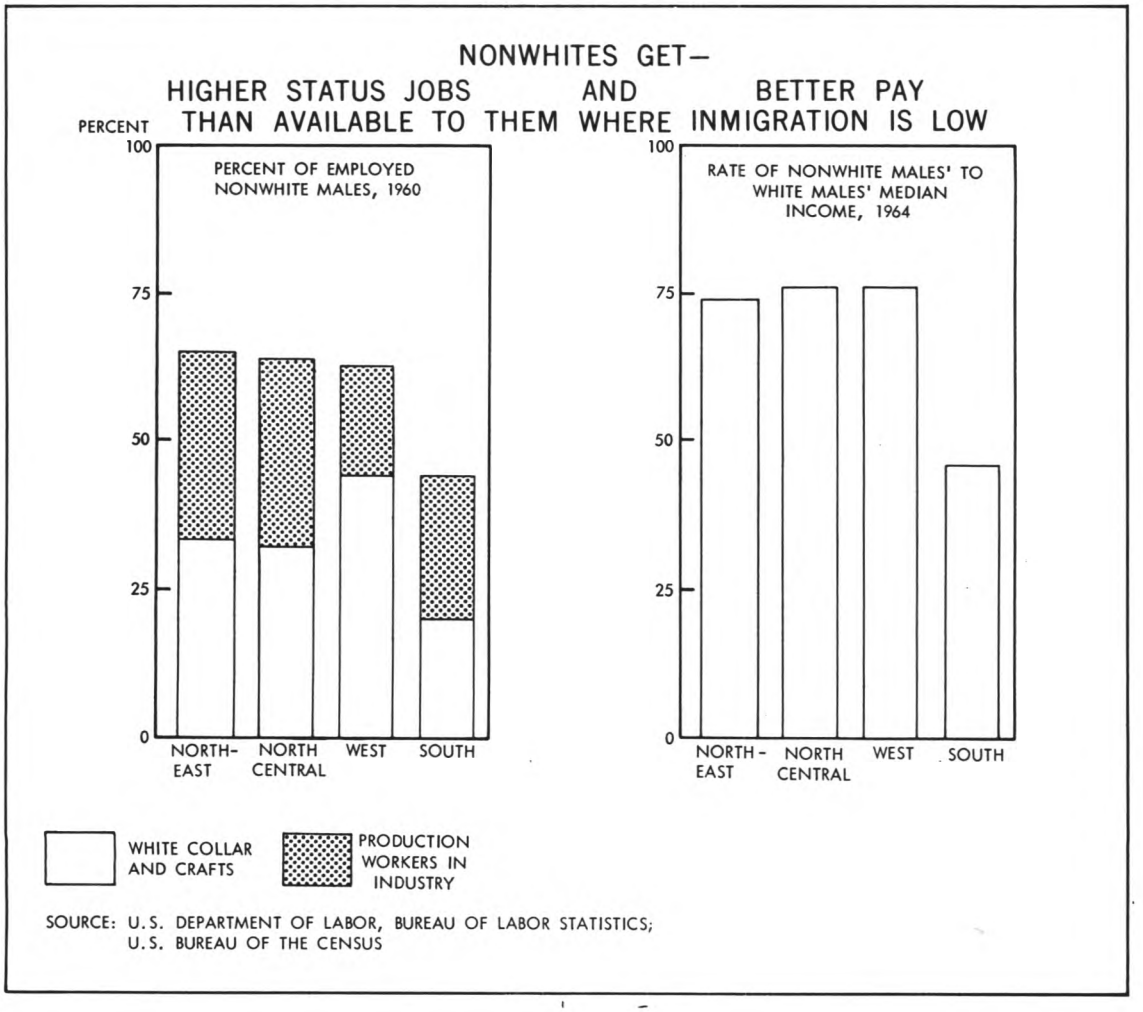
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CHART 12.

NONWHITE MIGRANTS AVERAGE MORE SCHOOLING THAN OTHER NONWHITES



IN REGIONS OF GREATEST INMIGRATION,

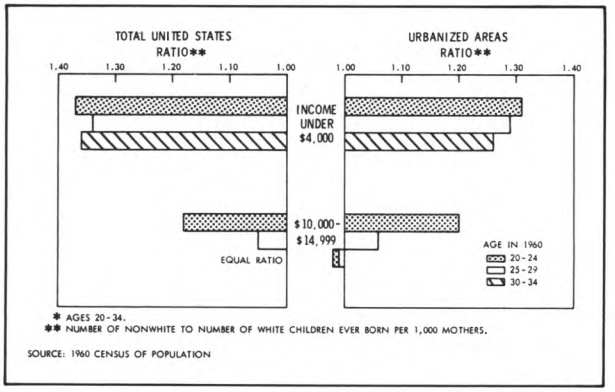


SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS; U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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CHART 13.

AT MAJOR CHILDBEARING AGES,* THE NONWHITE TO WHITE FERTILITY RATIO DECREASES WITH INCREASING INCOME, AND TENDS TO BE LOWEST IN CITIES



Although the national economy has shown healthy growth for 5 years, the large cities to which Negroes have migrated to find employment have not shared proportionately in the Nation's rate of economic growth; unemployment in these cities may generate frustration and a host of other problems.

Six cities among those having 100,000 Negroes or more in 1960 showed less employment gain than the national average of 7 percent between 1963 and 1965. These cities included such places of heavy Negro immigration as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newark, and Los Angeles. Most of the cities having an extensive Negro population gained more than the national average in the service and trade industries, which include business, household, and personal services, and both retail and wholesale trade. Negro men have begun to enter skilled occupations in manufacturing and are commanding improved earnings and seniority, and most of the cities having a large Negro population showed more increase in this area of employment than the national average. However in the two cities having the largest Negro population in their region, as well as substantial Negro immigration—Los Angeles and New York—there was no increase in manufacturing employment (see table 1). Six of the cities showing an employment gain of at least as much as the national average were in the South, where Negroes are not yet readily employed outside of service and laboring jobs (chart 14).

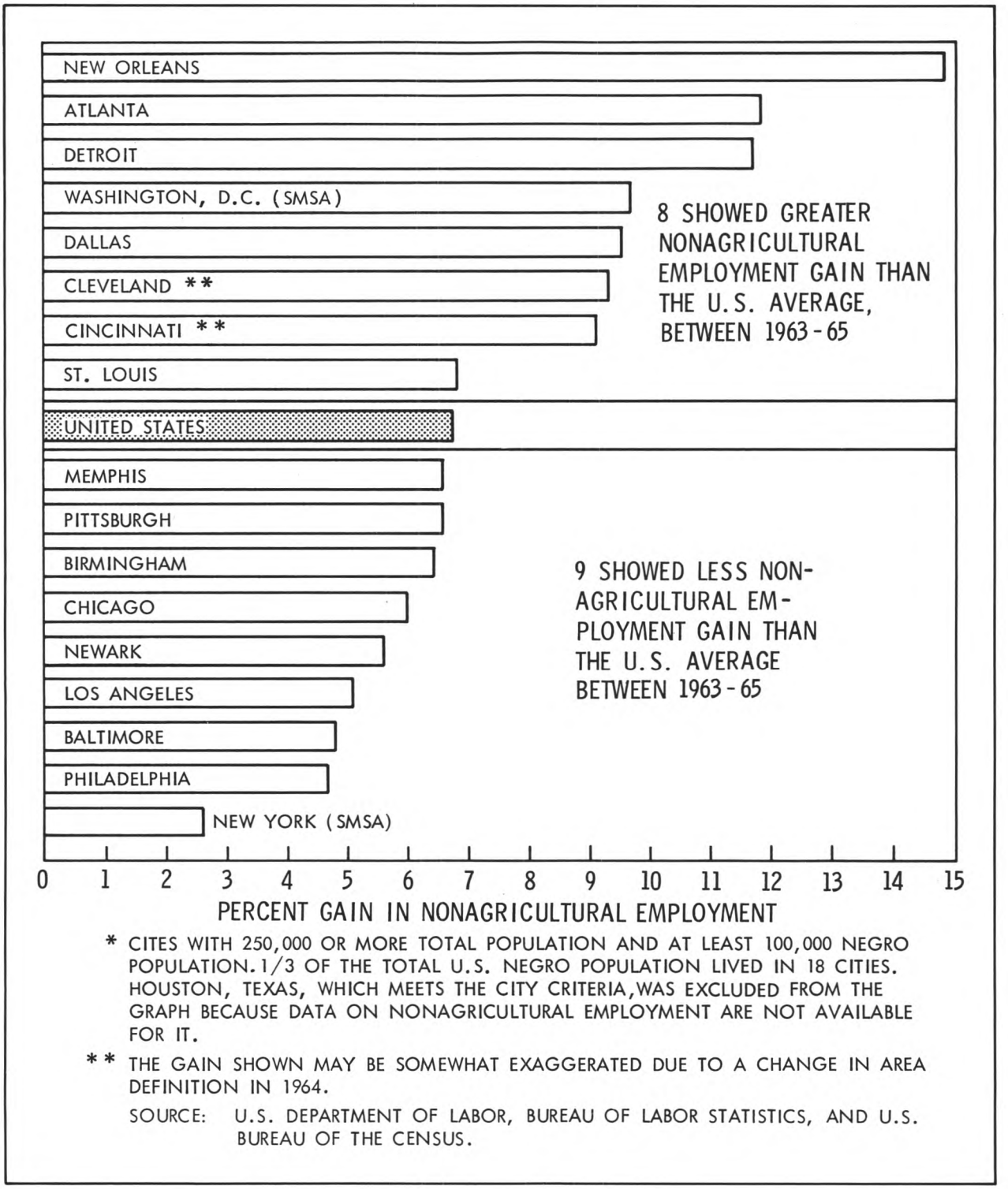
No unemployment rates for central cities, by color, are available since the 1960 census of population, except for those obtained in a recent survey in south and east Los Angeles by the Bureau of the Census.[1] This survey, and other clues about employment and unemployment, suggest that Negroes may benefit less than others when employment gains take place in SMSA's.

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, *Special Census Survey of the South and East Los Angeles Areas:* November 1965. Series P–23, No. 17, Mar. 23, 1966.

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CHART 14.

OF THE U.S. CITIES* WITH 100,000 NEGROES OR MORE IN 1960



* CITES WITH 250,000 OR MORE TOTAL POPULATION AND AT LEAST 100,000 NEGRO POPULATION. 1/3 OF THE TOTAL U.S. NEGRO POPULATION LIVED IN 18 CITIES. HOUSTON, TEXAS, WHICH MEETS THE CITY CRITERIA, WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE GRAPH BECAUSE DATA ON NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR IT.

** THE GAIN SHOWN MAY BE SOMEWHAT EXAGGERATED DUE TO A CHANGE IN AREA DEFINITION IN 1964.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, AND U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

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Chapter II. Employment, Unemployment, and the Labor Force

In March 1966, nonwhite workers constituted about 11 percent of the civilian labor force of the United States, but accounted for over 21 percent of the unemployed and 25 percent of the long-term unemployed. Throughout the period since World War II, nonwhite unemployment rates have consistently exceeded the rates for white workers, but the gap varies with the business cycle. In the most recent full year of the current upswing, when unemployment rates for white workers averaged 4.1 percent, the rate for nonwhites was twice as high—8.3 percent. Some of the reasons for the persistence of the relative disadvantage of nonwhite workers can be isolated from an examination of each segment of the labor force.

TABLE 1.—*Cities with 100,000 Negroes or More in 1960, and Percent Change in Their Nonagricultural Employment, by Industry Group, 1963–65*

Cities (in order of Negro population)	1960 population (Number in thousands)			Percent change in nonagricultural employment, 1963–65 [1]			
	Total	Negro		Total [2]	Manufacturing	Services	Trade
		Number	Percent				
New York, N.Y.	7,782	1,088	14	3	−1	7	5
Chicago, Ill.	3,550	813	23	6	7	7	6
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,003	529	26	5	2	6	7
Detroit, Mich.	1,670	482	29	12	15	8	14
Washington, D.C.	764	412	54	10	9	12	11
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,479	335	14	5	[3]	9	8
Baltimore, Md.	939	326	35	5	1	9	7
Cleveland, Ohio	876	251	29	9	8	13	11
New Orleans, La.	628	234	37	15	20	13	11
Houston, Tex.	938	215	23	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
St. Louis, Mo.	750	214	29	7	5	9	7
Atlanta, Ga.	487	186	38	12	13	14	10
Memphis, Tenn.	498	184	37	7	6	5	6
Newark, N.J.	405	138	34	6	3	8	5
Birmingham, Ala.	341	135	40	7	8	7	3
Dallas, Tex.	680	129	19	10	12	14	12
Cincinnati, Ohio	503	109	22	9	5	10	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604	101	17	7	7	6	6
Total, 18 cities	25,897	5,881	23	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
Total, United States	179,323	18,872	11	7	6	8	7
Population in the 18 cities, as a percent of total U.S. population	14	31					

[1] For the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, or its approximation.

[2] Includes industries other than manufacturing, services, and trade not shown separately, such as finance, transportation, and government.

[3] Less than 0.5 percent.

[4] Not available.

Source *Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 304; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Income, Education, and Unemployment in Neighborhoods, January 1963*, table B-4 for Negro population in individual cities; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings Statistics for States and Areas 1939–63*, Bulletin No. 1370-1, tables on page 8, 58, 134, 169, 201, 265, 282, 305, 343, 387, 424, 472, 474, 531, 536, 591, 605, and 607 for 1963 figures for individual SMSA's; *Employment and Earnings*, vol. 11, No. 11, May 1965, table B-1, p. 13 for total U.S. nonagricultural employment in 1963; and unpublished Bureau of Labor Statistics data for 1965 nonagricultural employment.

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TABLE 2.—*Extent of Negro Concentration in Negro Census Tracts [1] and Selected Characteristics of These Tracts, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles, and Manhattan, 1960*

Central city	Total population (in thousands)	Negro population		Negro population living in Negro tracts [1]		Percent of city's (borough) total population in Negro tracts [1]	City (borough) area in square miles	Total area of Negro tracts [1] (sq. mi.)	Percent of city area occupied by Negro tracts [1]	Negro tracts [1] in lowest quartile for income and education and highest quartile for unemployment	
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent					Number	Percent of population in all Negro tracts [1]
Manhattan	1,698	397	23	236	59	14	22	2	9	6	17
Los Angeles	2,479	335	14	73	22	3	455	1	(2)	13	69
Chicago	3,550	813	23	541	66	15	224	8	4	54	43
Washington, D.C.	764	412	54	204	50	27	61	3	5	5	10

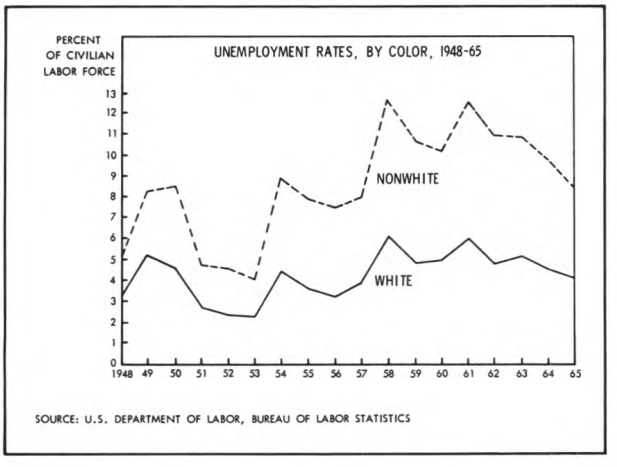
[1] Tracts in which 90 percent or more of the population was Negro in April 1960.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Income, Education, and Unemployment in Neighborhoods*, January 1963; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, U.S. Summary, Final Report* PC(1)-1A, table 30; and Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Number of Inhabitants, New York*, PC(1)-34A, table 6.

CHART 15.

THE GAP BETWEEN NONWHITE AND WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES PERSISTS IN BOOM YEARS AS WELL AS RECESSION, BUT NARROWS SUBSTANTIALLY IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY



The total nonwhite labor force

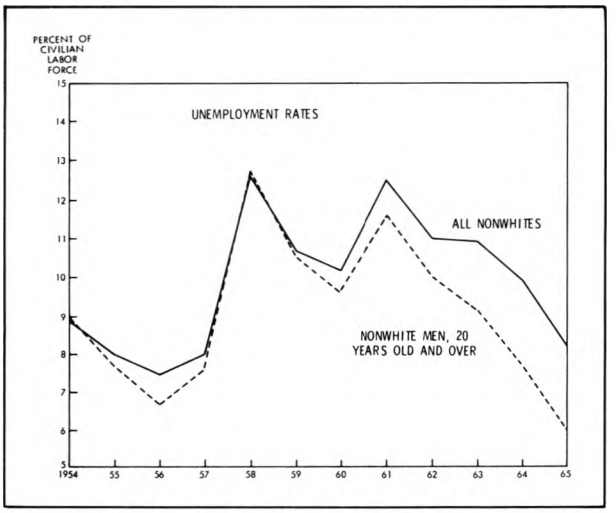
Economic expansion has created job opportunities unevenly. Although shortages have appeared in some occupations and industries, and vacancies are opening in greater numbers to nonwhite workers, the improved prospects have not yet removed the handicaps from substantial groups within the nonwhite segment of the labor force. Between 1964 and 1965, teenagers, who make up 10 percent of the nonwhite labor force, began to seek jobs in growing numbers. Women over the age of 20, already amounting to 38 percent of the nonwhite force, accounted for another major portion of the increase between 1964 and 1965. Both of these groups have been at a relative disadvantage when they enter—or reenter—the job market.

The adult nonwhite man fared best of the groups of nonwhite workers in the expanding economy (chart 16). Men over the age of 20 constituted 52 percent of the total nonwhite force. Nearly three-fourths of these 4.5 million men were married and living with their wives. The unemployment rate for this group was 4.3 percent in 1965. Although twice the rate for white married men, this was lower than for other white men.

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CHART 16

NONWHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SWING SHARPLY WITH THE BUSINESS CYCLE, AND WHEN CONDITIONS IMPROVE, RATES FOR NONWHITE ADULT MEN DROP MUCH MORE THAN FOR MOST OTHER NONWHITES



NEVERTHELESS, THE RATIO OF NONWHITE TO WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HAS REMAINED OVER 2.0 AND HAS BEEN CONSISTENTLY HIGHER FOR NONWHITE ADULT MEN THAN FOR OTHER NONWHITES



Differences between the composition of the nonwhite segment of the labor force and the white segment help to explain why overall unemployment within the two groups responds differently to changes in economic conditions. There is a higher proportion of women in the nonwhite force, and a smaller proportion of adult men, but the same proportion of teenagers. Similarly, their greater need for income keeps a higher proportion of nonwhite workers engaged in the search for work, even when conditions are not favorable for finding it. Nonwhite women are much more likely than are white women to be heads of their families. And in families with husbands at their head (the usual situation), nonwhite women tend to participate in the labor force at higher rates than white women, regardless of income.

Nonwhite teenagers in the labor force

Largely because of sharply increasing school enrollment, the great increase in the number of nonwhite youths between 14 and 19 years of age has not brought about as much growth in the labor force as had been expected. Yet the growth of job opportunities has attracted many youths into seeking jobs, whether or not they are in school. The nonwhite youths are not as likely to be seeking work as the white youths. But when they are, they are more likely to need and hold full-time jobs or to work long hours. Well over one-third of the nonwhite teenagers lived in families with less than $3,000 income in March 1965. The median income for the families of unemployed nonwhite teenagers was $3,667. For the families of the employed youths, the median rose less than $1,000. Most white teenagers, in contrast, come from families with incomes above $7,000.

Unemployment rates are especially high for all youths. When the disadvantages of inexperience and limited training are compounded by the results of discrimination and impoverishment, the barriers to employment become formidable. In the early months of 1966, for example, 25 to 30 percent of the nonwhite girls who sought work were unable to find it. This was the highest unemployment rate of any group in the labor force but it was scarcely more severe than the rate for the nonwhite boys, which ranged between 20 and 25 percent. These rates for nonwhite youngsters exceed those for white youths two- to threefold. The difference was especially pronounced in the 18- and 19-year age groups.

Despite the frustrations of the job search, few nonwhite teenagers withdraw from the job market.[2] In 1965, only 57,000 were neither in school nor in the labor force. Of this group,

[2] See *Research in Labor Force Concepts*, by Robert L. Stein and Daniel B. Levine, paper presented at the 1965 Conference of the American Statistical Association in Philadelphia, Pa., September 1965.

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many were girls who were married or working at home.

Work and school

The connection between work and school is especially important for youths from low-income families. Part-time work becomes a means to secure an education, and education in its turn provides the means to secure satisfactory full-time work. These relationships have been strengthening for nonwhite youths in recent years. Much more will be required at each stage of this process, however, if the coming generation of nonwhite youths are to attain adequate representation in the occupations of the future.

Between 1960 and 1964, school enrollments of nonwhite boys and girls between 14 and 17 increased more than the group itself did.

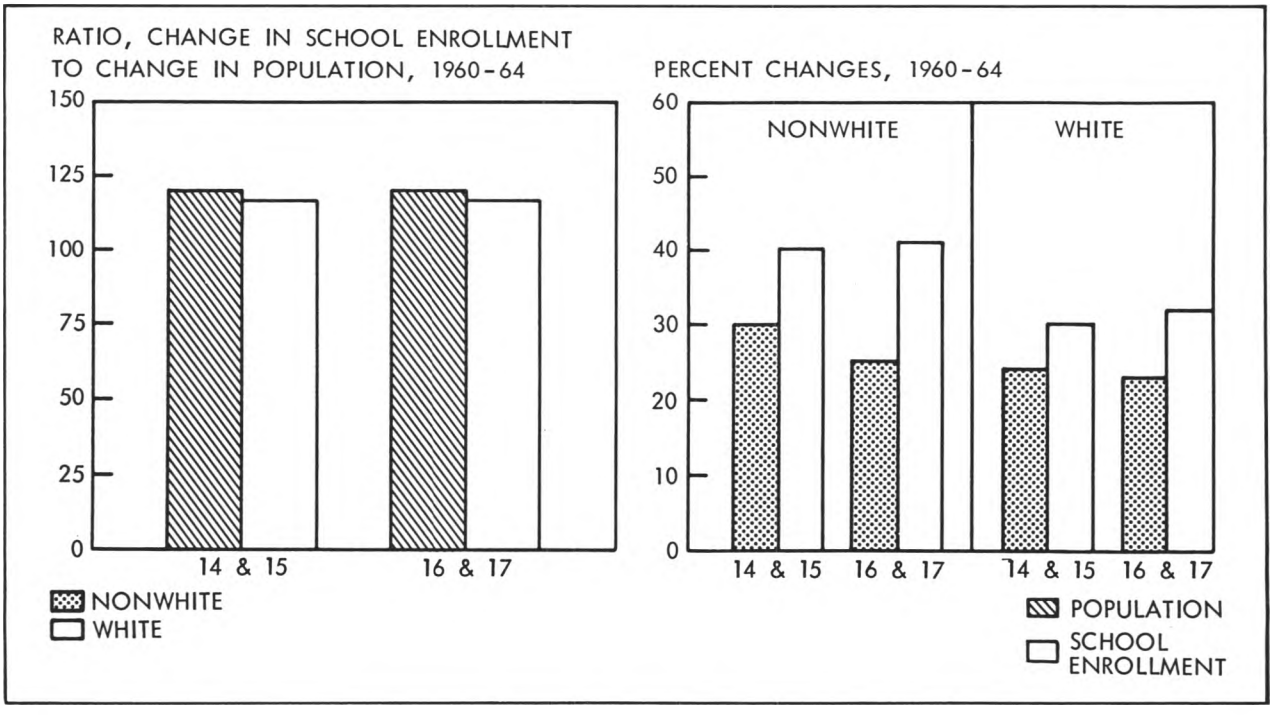
As chart 17 shows, between 1960 and 1964 the population of nonwhite youths 18–19 years old increased more than that of the white youths in the same age range. The increase in school enrollment kept pace with this growth, and both groups advanced at the same rate. The white and nonwhite age groups from 7 through 17 have about the same school enrollment rates, but rates for nonwhites in the kindergarten and college ages (under 7, and from 18 through 24) are not nearly as high as the rates for the comparable white

CHART 17A.

AMONG TEENAGERS 14-17 YEARS OLD

RISING NONWHITE AND WHITE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ABSORBED MORE THAN THEIR POPULATION INCREASE

REVEALING SHARPER ADVANCES IN ENROLLMENT THAN POPULATION



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groups, which have readier access to public schools at these ages (chart 18).

The desire and capacity to provide more schooling for nonwhite youths are reflected in the data showing that nonwhite high school graduates are much more likely than white graduates to have parents who did not finish high school, and to come from low-income homes (chart 19).

How well does it pay off?

Nonwhite graduates do less well than white graduates in getting and keeping a job. They earn less than white youths who have left school before graduation. More of them begin in the lowest status jobs.

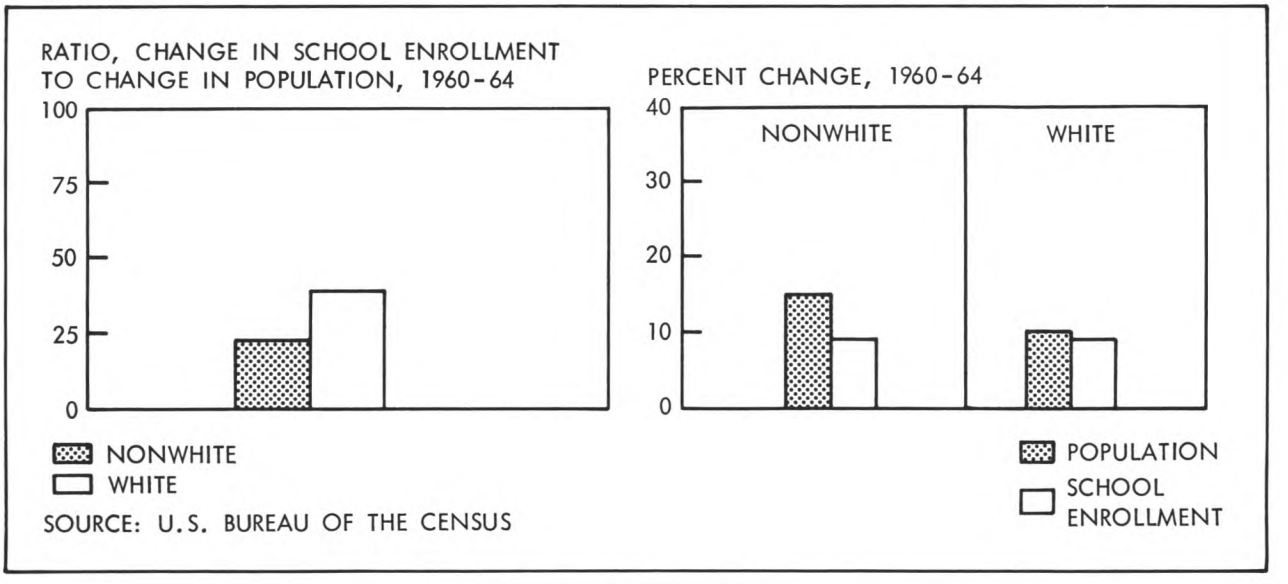
Thus, the advantages of education to nonwhite youths are barely beginning to make themselves felt in the job market. Unemployment rates for male graduates dropped sharply between October 1964 and 1965, while the rates for most dropouts rose substantially (chart 20). But nonwhite girl graduates had even higher unemployment than the year before. Clearly, nonwhite youths are preparing for today's jobs faster than existing practices are changing to absorb them (chart 21). Yet the outlook for future jobs urges that the tempo of increase in nonwhite schooling be continually increased. Imaginative government and private programs will be needed to further strengthen both the educational and the job market links to job improvement. It is necessary, of course, to continue to stress and expand training,

CHART 17B.

AMONG TEENAGERS 18-19 YEARS OLD (WORK OR COLLEGE ENTRANCE YEARS)

THE RATIO OF CHANGE IN ENROLLMENT TO POPULATION WAS SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN IN YOUNGER AGES AMONG BOTH NONWHITE AND WHITE

BUT THE NONWHITE YOUTH SHOWED PROPORTIONATELY AS LARGE AN ADVANCE IN ENROLLMENT AS THE WHITE, ALTHOUGH A GREATER POPULATION INCREASE



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CHART 18.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATES ARE ABOUT AS GREAT AMONG NONWHITE AS WHITE YOUTH 7-17, BUT ARE MUCH LESS FOR NONWHITES IN THE KINDERGARTEN AND COLLEGE YEARS

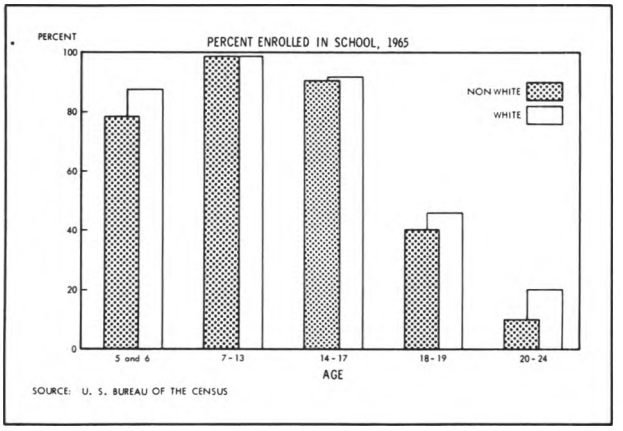


CHART 19.

NONWHITE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (AGED 16–21) ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY THAN THE WHITE TO HAVE PARENTS WHO ARE NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND TO COME FROM VERY LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

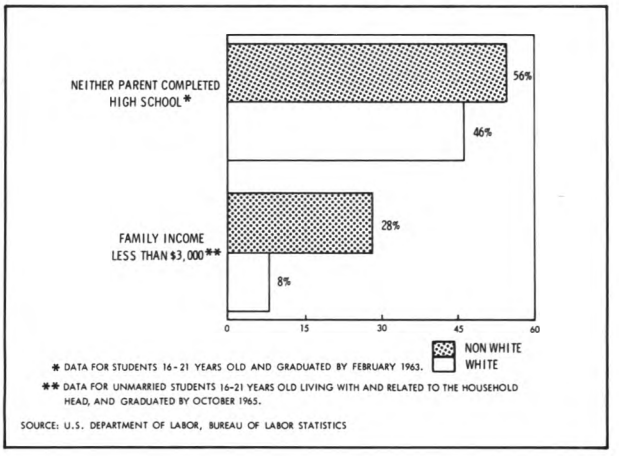
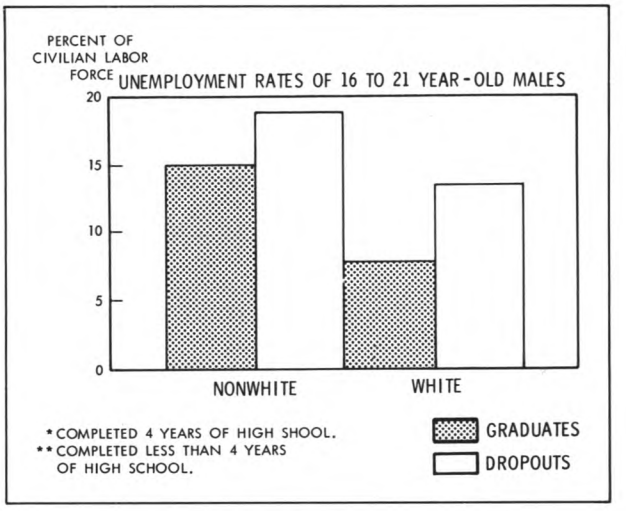
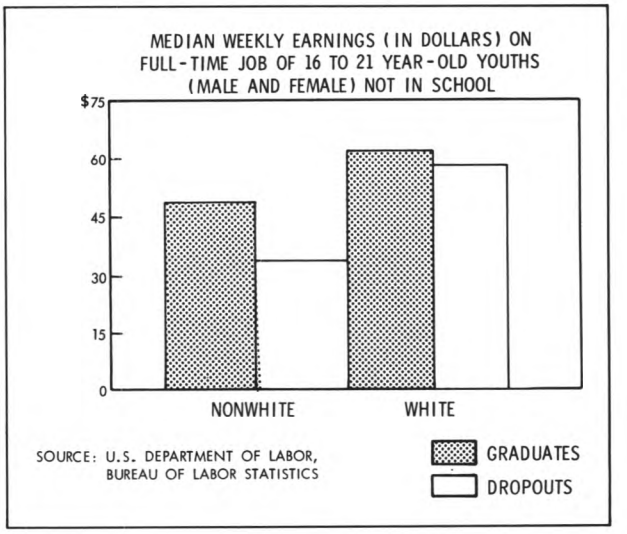


CHART 20.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES WERE HIGHER FOR NONWHITE HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES* THAN FOR WHITE DROPOUTS** OCTOBER 1965



WEEKLY EARNINGS ON FULL-TIME JOBS WERE LOWER FOR NONWHITE GRADUATES THAN FOR WHITE DROPOUTS FEBRUARY 1963

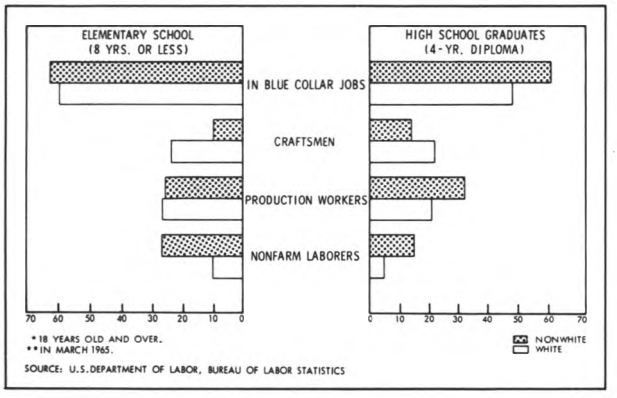


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CHART 21.

A LARGER PROPORTION OF NONWHITE THAN WHITE MALE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES* HOLD BLUE-COLLAR JOBS**

BUT A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA IMPROVES THE NONWHITE WORKER'S CHANCES OF MOVING FROM LABORER TO PRODUCTION AND CRAFTS JOBS



* 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER.
** IN MARCH 1965.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

especially on-the-job training, and to improve the quality of education in schools and neighborhoods serving residents who do not have much time or resources to devote to improving facilities or instruction. As matters stand now, many Negro youngsters have more education than they need for the jobs they get, and community recognition of the costs of wasted talent is required.

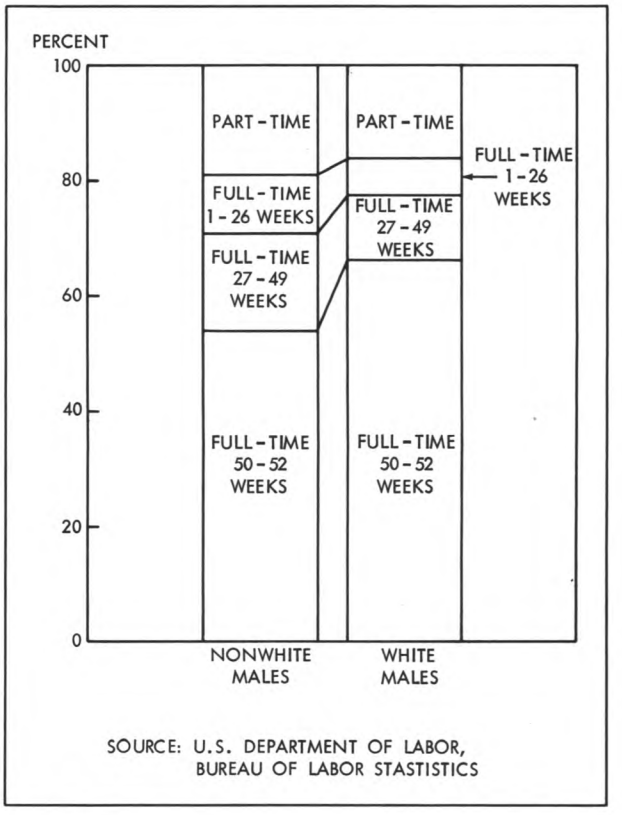
Adult workers

Beginning in the middle age groups, nonwhite men have somewhat lower rates of labor force participation than do white men in the same age groups. Rates of participation in the labor force among those past middle age are partly a function of educational level and health. Differences between the groups in educational level is most pronounced among older men In addition, of the older nonwhite men who are not working or looking for work, larger proportions are unable to work than are any other segments of the civilian noninstitutional population. About 95 percent of all nonwhite men 25 to 44 years old were in the labor force in March 1966, compared to not quite 98 percent of the white men. In the ages 45 to 64, the gap is a little wider (chart 23).

Long-term unemployment is especially prevalent among older nonwhite men.[3] They tend

CHART 22.

LITTLE MORE THAN HALF OF ALL NONWHITE MALES WHO WORKED IN 1964 HAD FULL-TIME YEAR-ROUND JOBS, COMPARED WITH TWO-THIRDS OF ALL WHITE MALES



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STASTISTICS

to have relatively little education and training and they are likely to be employed in heavy manual labor, and in occupations particularly subject to seasonality or high turnover.

Because of higher unemployment rates, more spells of unemployment, and higher disability rates, only a little more than half of the nonwhite men with work experience in 1964 worked 50 to 52 weeks, compared with two-thirds of the white men (chart 22); lower life expectancy and higher mortality rates also explain differences in labor force participation (charts 24 and 25).

Occupations of nonwhite workers

Between 1962 and 1965, the largest gains in employment of nonwhite workers occurred in

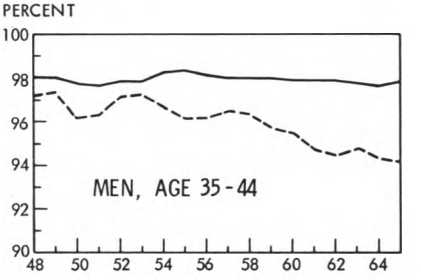
[3] See "Long-Term Unemployment in the 1960's," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1965, p. 1073.

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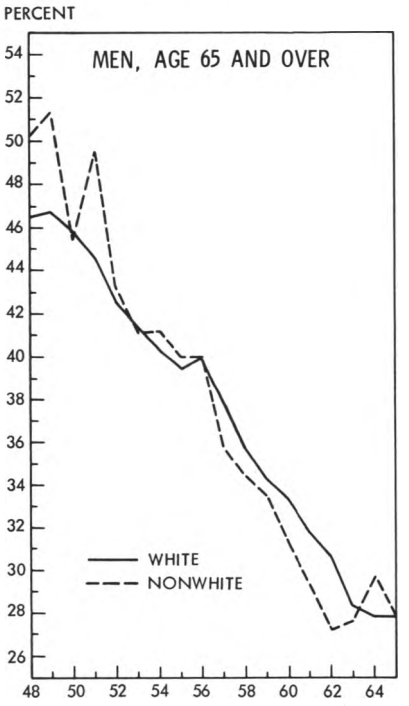
CHART 23A

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (PERCENT OF POPULATION)

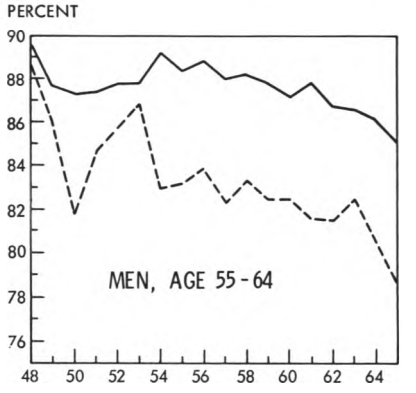
IN PRIME WORKING YEARS, THE RATE HAS REMAINED RELATIVELY STABLE FOR WHITES, BUT HAS DECLINED FOR NONWHITES SINCE THE KOREAN WAR



SHARP DECINES ALSO OCCURRED AMONG MEN 65 AND OVER



IN THE 55-64 AGE GROUP, RATES HAVE DROPPED MORE AMONG THE NONWHITE, BUT THE NONWHITE/WHITE GAP HAS REMAINED SUBSTANTIAL SINCE THE KOREAN WAR



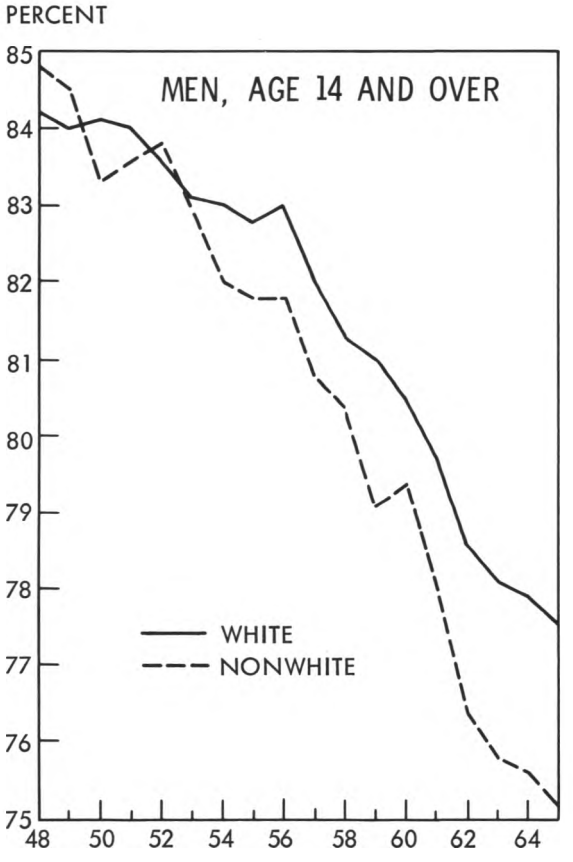
SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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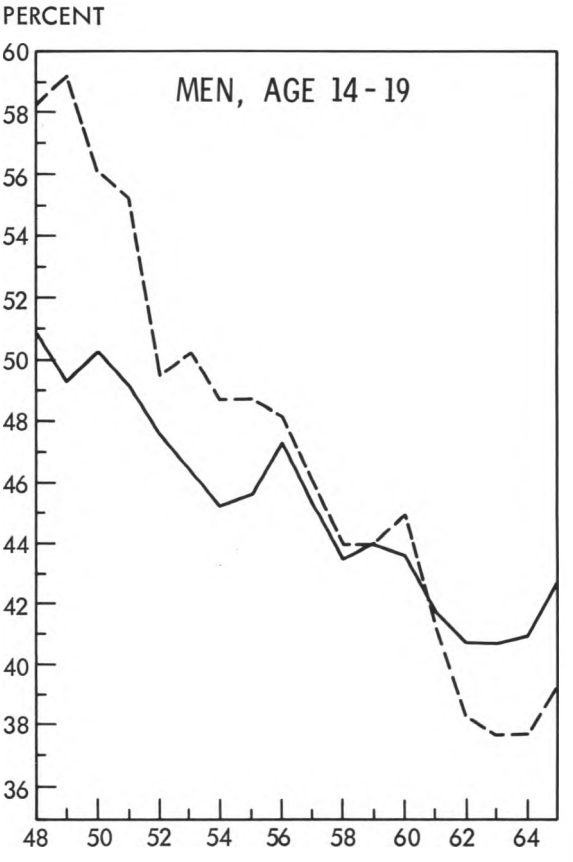
CHART 23B

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES (PERCENT OF POPULATION)

BETWEEN 1948 AND 1965, THE DECLINE IN RATES WAS GREATER FOR NONWHITE MEN THAN FOR WHITE



UNTIL RECENTLY, RATES FOR TEENAGERS HAVE DROPPED DUE TO INCREASING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND THE DROP HAS BEEN GREATER FOR NONWHITES



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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fields from which they have tended to be excluded, such as professional and technical jobs, the crafts, and sales occupations. Nonwhite increases in these occupation groups from 1962 through 1965 were much greater than in any 3-year interval since 1954. Gains were less than average, however, in managerial and proprietors' jobs, and the strong retreat from agricultural work has continued.

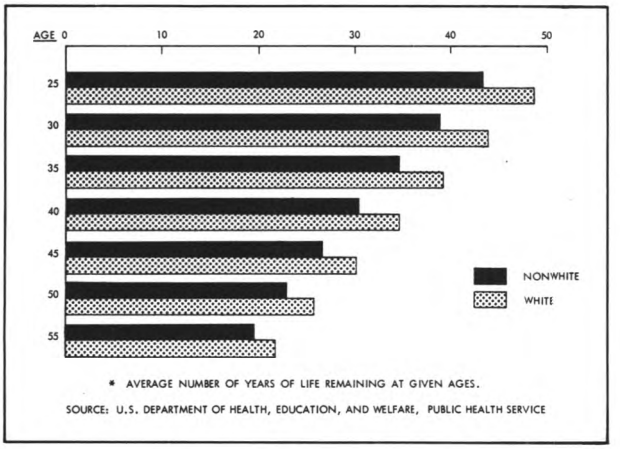
Faster entry recently into professional, sales, clerical, and crafts jobs has been accompanied by greater differentiation within these broad occupation groups. Thus, the professional and technical group of occupations traditionally followed by educated Negro men, such as clergymen, doctors, and teachers, is now expanded by other professionals in callings such as dentists, lawyers, medical and dental technicians, professional nurses, dietitians and nutritionists, and science technicians.

But the occupational distributions have not yet been greatly affected. Within each broad occupational group, nonwhite workers are more likely than the white to be employed in the least skilled categories, and at the lowest levels of the well-paid jobs. Penetration into desirable occupations has been much slower in the South than elsewhere. To be useful, evaluation of achievement must be made on a regional basis.[4] For example, in the

[4] See "Recent Trends in the Occupational Mobility of Negroes, 1930–1960: An Intracohort Analysis," by Nathan Hare, in *Social Forces*, December 1965, pp. 166–173.

CHART 24.

IN 1964, LIFE EXPECTANCY* IN PRIME WORKING YEARS WAS CONSISTENTLY LOWER FOR THE NONWHITE

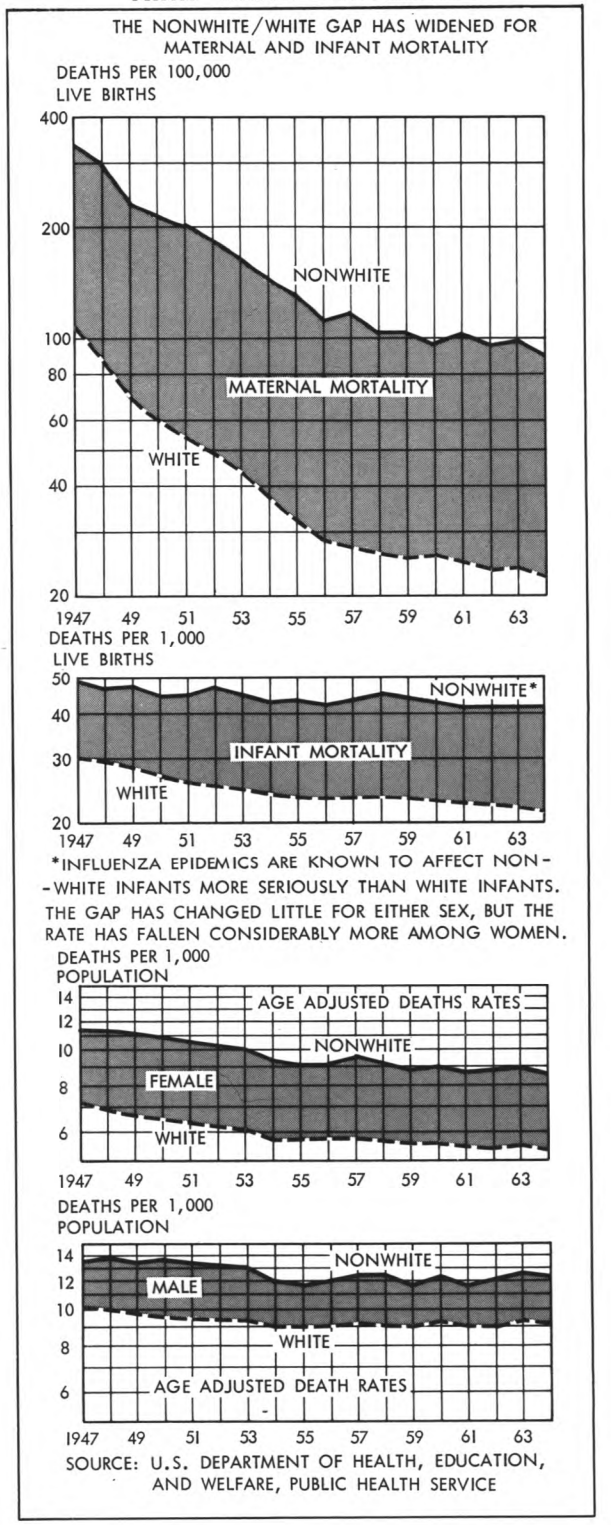


* AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS OF LIFE REMAINING AT GIVEN AGES.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHART 25

NONWHITE DEATHRATES REMAINED STRIKINGLY HIGHER IN 1964 THAN WHITE DEATHRATES

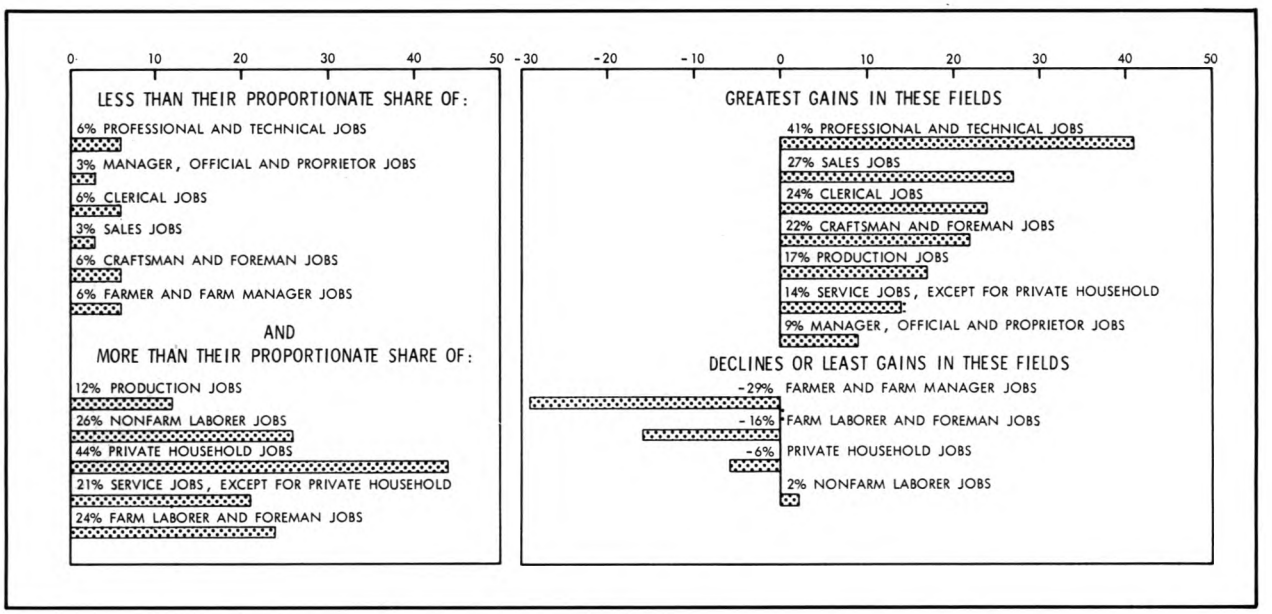


SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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CHART 26A

NONWHITE WORKERS IN 1965 (11% OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE) HAD



white-collar group, advances in nonwhite male employment from March 1960, to March 1966, ranged from 24 percent in sales to over 50 percent in the professional and technical group outside of the South. Changes in the South were substantially less, ranging downward from 24 percent in the managerial or proprietor occupations. Outside of the South, almost 4 in 10 of all nonwhite males had either white-collar or craftsman jobs in March 1966. In the South the proportion was less than 2 in 10.

As already noted, nonwhite men and women are already better prepared for more responsible jobs than they are getting. Nevertheless, the trend toward improving Negro qualifications calls for encouragement. Despite a steady increase in the rate of school and college enrollment, educational attainment right now, in prime working years (25 to 44 years of age), is lower in the nonwhite than the white population. About 12 percent of the nonwhites, compared with 24 percent of the whites, had 1 year or more of college in 1964.

The Negro entry into the fastest growing occupations has been rapid since 1961. But recent BLS studies indicate that unless these fast growing occupations are opened still wider to Negro entrants, relative unemployment rates may not improve. The fields that are growing faster than they have accommodated nonwhite workers over the past decade include the professions, the crafts, and the managerial occupations (charts 26 and 27).

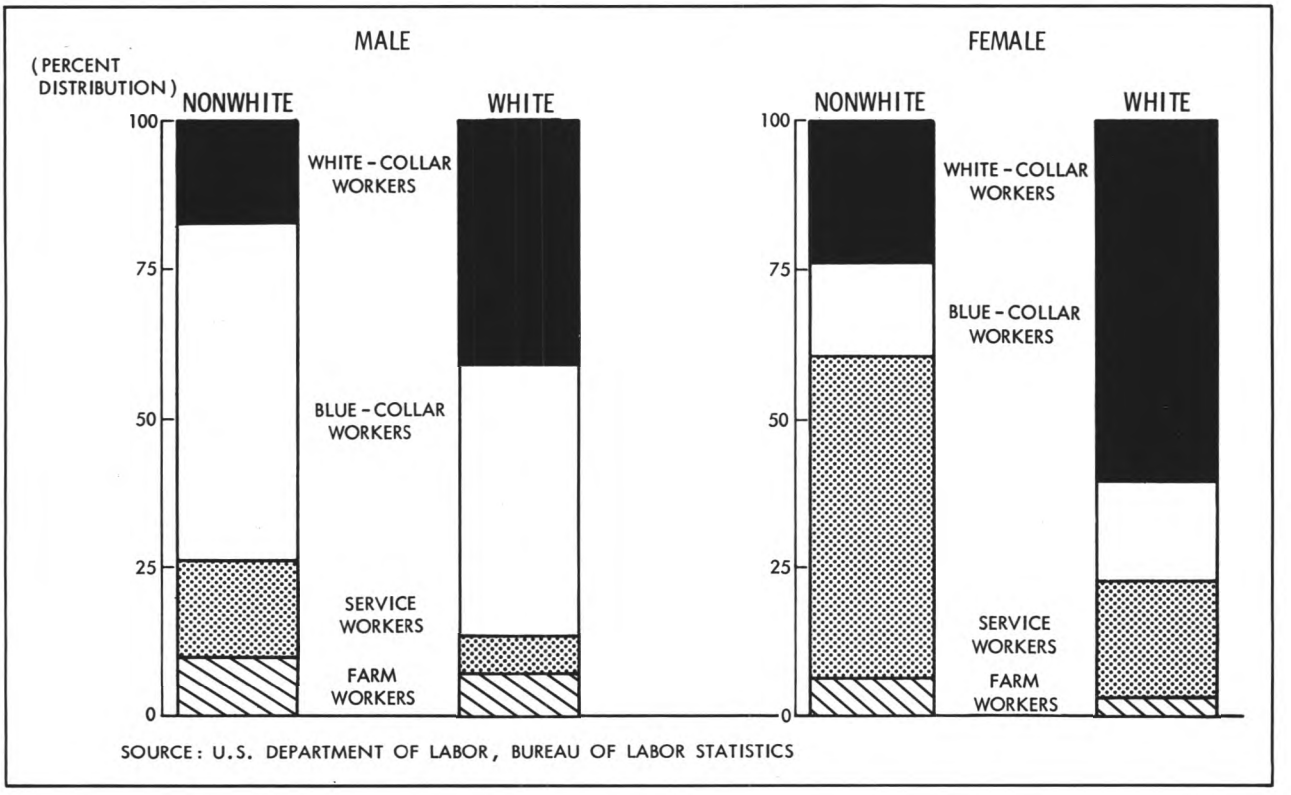
Industrial distribution

As of 1964, the only important differences in the distribution between male nonwhite and white workers was a somewhat larger percentage of nonwhites in agriculture and the services, and a greater proportion of white men in manufacturing (chart 28). Both groups shared equally in occupations in the private economy, and had almost an identical proportion represented in public administration. However, a larger percentage of nonwhites than whites worked in Federal service and a smaller percentage were in State and local government.

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CHART 26B

YET DIFFERENCES IN NONWHITE-WHITE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS REMAIN GREAT 1965



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Because nonwhite males continued to hold a greater share than whites of all jobs in agriculture, they had proportionately fewer private nonagricultural jobs.

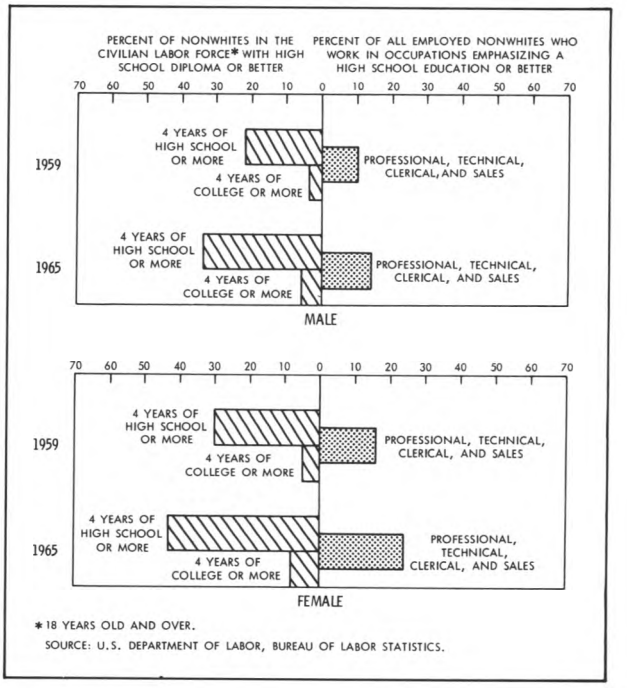
In the private nonagricultural sector, nonwhite workers were less likely than the white to be in finance, insurance, and real estate, but more likely to be in the professional services group, and in personal services. Retail trade (other than eating and drinking places) had a notably larger proportion of white than nonwhite male or female workers.

The most important increases in the proportion of nonwhite males between 1962 and 1964 occurred in the local gas, electric, and water utilities. The next most significant rise was in educational services, reflecting increasing educational attainment and the accessibility and high regard in which teaching jobs are held by nonwhite men. Important increases also occurred in Federal administration and in entertainment and recreation (chart 29).

Three of the four largest decreases in the ratio of nonwhite males to all males in each industry took place in relatively low-wage industries—apparel, lumber and wood products, and agriculture. A decrease in the Federal postal service probably reflects more choices for white-collar work among nonwhite men, for whom the postal service has long served as one of the main sources of "middle-class" jobs.

CHART 27.

OCCUPATIONS OF NONWHITE LAG FAR BEHIND EDUCATION (WHITE-COLLAR JOBS COMPARED WITH EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT)

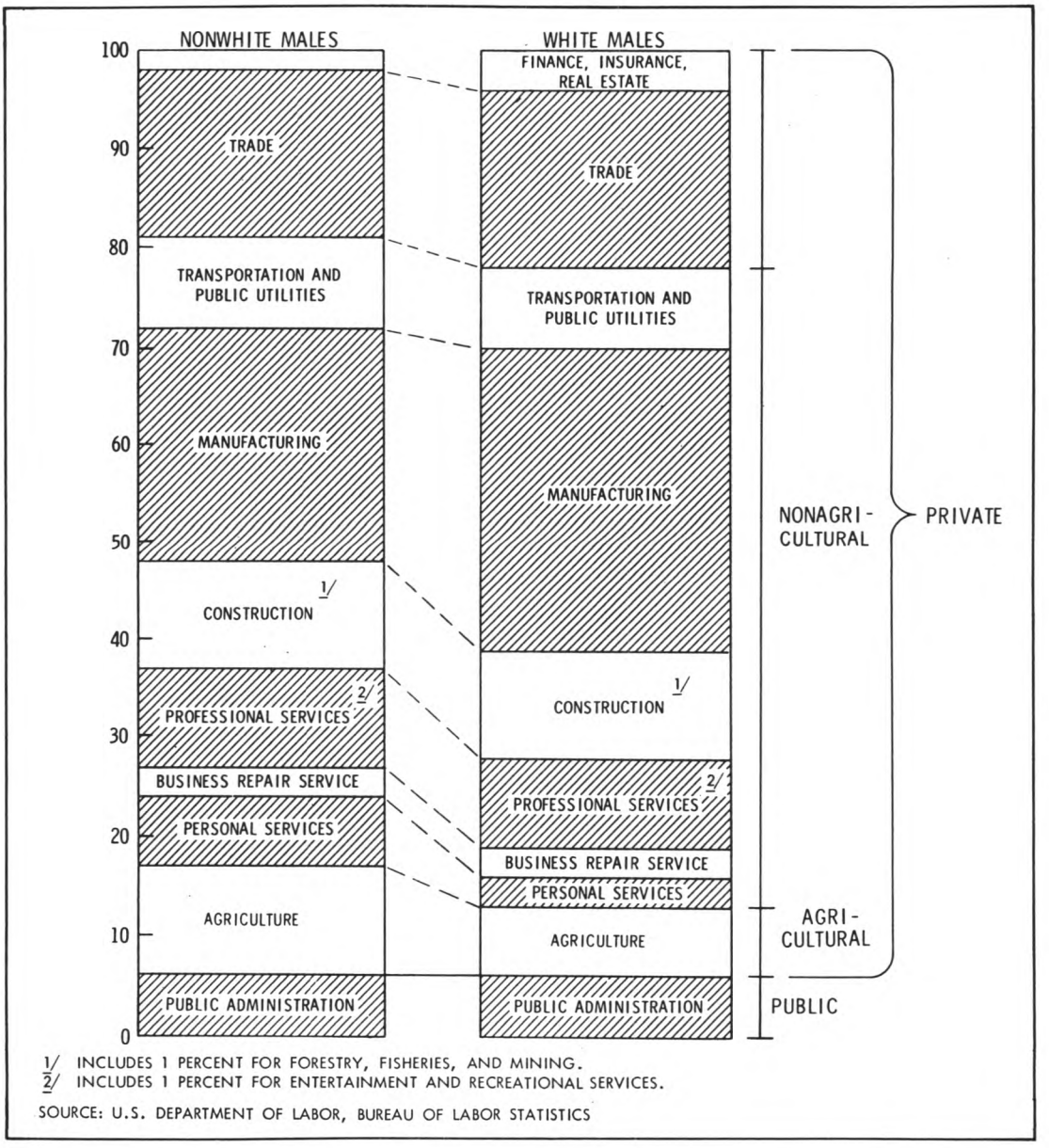


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CHART 28.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF NONWHITE AND WHITE MALES WAS SIMILAR IN 1964 BUT

NONWHITES NUMBERED RELATIVELY FEWER THAN WHITES IN MANUFACTURING AND GREATER IN AGRICULTURE AND SERVICES



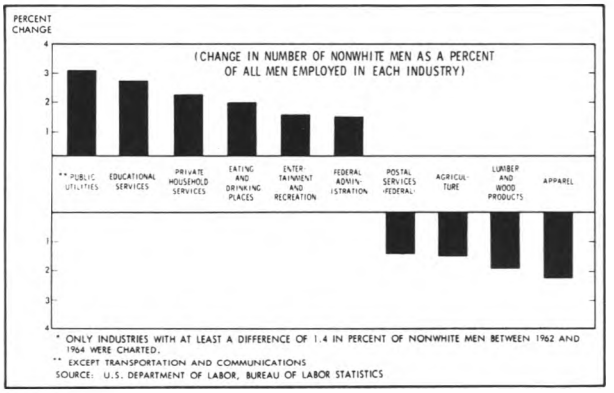
1/ INCLUDES 1 PERCENT FOR FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND MINING.
2/ INCLUDES 1 PERCENT FOR ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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CHART 29.

EMPLOYMENT RATIO OF NONWHITE MEN INCREASED MOST IN PUBLIC UTILITIES AND DECREASED MOST IN THE APPAREL INDUSTRIES BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964*



* ONLY INDUSTRIES WITH AT LEAST A DIFFERENCE OF 1.4 IN PERCENT OF NONWHITE MEN BETWEEN 1962 AND 1964 WERE CHARTED.

** EXCEPT TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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Chapter III. Income, Earnings, and the Incidence of Poverty

Global averages of family and individual income, and simple ratios of Negro to white income, reveal a wide gap between Negro and white income, and a small improvement recently. But they do not tell the whole story.

Negro family incomes were about 56 percent of white incomes in 1964, compared with 53 percent in 1961–63. The ratios have been consistently much higher in the North and the West (70 percent or more) and in metropolitan areas, and much lower in the South (less than 50 percent). In rural areas in 1960, they were below 40 percent. The ratio tends to be highest among young people (who usually have more formal schooling than their elders). Among the occupations, there is little or no gap in public employment (as for mail carriers, postal clerks, firemen, and policemen), or in jobs such as nonfarm labor and private household work where there is negligible competition with whites, or among young professional and clerical workers in the North and West.

The income gap is less between nonwhite and white workers who work full time throughout the year. Yet, even for year-round, full-time work, the median yearly earnings of nonwhite men in 1964 were only a little over $4,000 and the median for nonwhite women was less than $3,000.

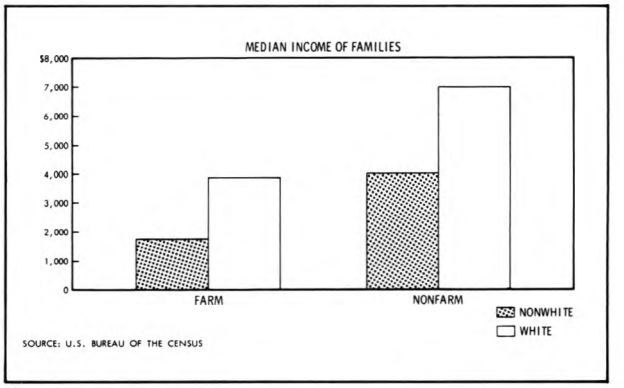
Negro earnings are so low that, regardless of whether Negroes are employed, unemployed, or out of the labor force, their incomes fall within a narrow range at a low level. On the other hand, the factor of employment causes a great widening of the range and level of white incomes.

In 1964, 37 percent of Negro families had incomes below $3,000, compared with only 15 percent of white families. In the North and the West, about one-fourth of the Negro families had incomes below $3,000 in 1964, compared with about half of such families in the South. Nonwhite farm families had less than half the income of white farm families in 1964. Nonwhite families off the farm averaged higher incomes than white farm families (chart 30).

Whatever recent year is the base, and whether farm residents are included or excluded, median incomes of Negro men exceed those of white

CHART 30.

MEDIAN INCOME OF NONWHITE FAMILIES IN 1964 WAS LESS THAN HALF THE INCOME OF WHITES ON FARMS AND ABOUT THREE-FIFTHS THE WHITE IN NONFARM PLACES



women and of Negro women. This is true also of year-round full-time workers (chart 31).

A much larger proportion of nonwhite than white families had incomes under $3,000 in 1964, even though a much larger percentage of nonwhite families had more than one earner. When the nonwhite wife works full time, the ratio of nonwhite to white median family income is substantially higher than when she does not work or works only part time. The working wife in the Negro family also usually contributes a greater proportion of family income than the white working wife although adult nonwhite women's earnings average less, and her unemployment rates are higher than those of nonwhite adult men.

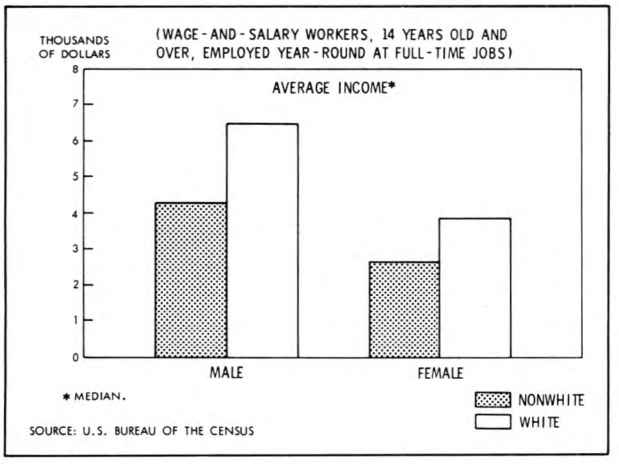
Income alone is not the only criterion of economic security. Required also are steady work, opportunity for advancement, and financial independence in old age.

The extensive effort of the Negro family to ensure its security meets not only discriminatory hiring practices, but also the situation that many of the occupations and industries in which Negroes

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CHART 31.

IN 1964, WOMEN'S INCOMES WERE ABOUT 3/5 THOSE OF MEN, AND NONWHITE MEN AVERAGED MORE THAN WHITE WOMEN.



are numerous have a large degree of seasonality and high unemployment, even in good times. A larger proportion of Negroes than white workers are not covered by collective bargaining agreements, minimum wage laws, and social security; this is especially true among the older workers. Those Negroes who are covered by union contracts are likely to be newer employees than their white coworkers and thus have less seniority and other forms of security.[5]

Poverty

About 40 percent of nonwhite families, compared to 12 percent of white families, were judged poor in 1964.[6] Although there has been more improvement among them since 1959, the incidence of nonwhite poverty remains very great, particularly in the family types especially prone to poverty—those with very young household heads, those headed by women or by the elderly, and those with many dependents.

[5] See "Intra-Plant Mobility of Negro and White Workers," by A. P. Garber and John Ballweg, in *American Journal of Sociology*, November 1965, pp. 315–319, which discusses variations in occupational mobility between white and nonwhite workers with equal seniority in a union plant.

[6] "Counting the Poor—A Five-Year Review," by Mollie Orshansky in *Social Security Bulletin*, April 1965. (Many more whites than nonwhites are poor because the white population is much greater.)

Families headed by women are particularly vulnerable to poverty because of women's low earnings and the number of children they support. In the 1960's, women have headed about 23 percent of all nonwhite families, compared to about 9 percent of the white families. About 8 in 10 of the nonwhite families headed by women included children. Regardless of marital status (widowed, divorced, single, or separated), nonwhite women who are heads of households are more prone to poverty than white women who head households—about 7 in 10 as compared to 3 in 10.

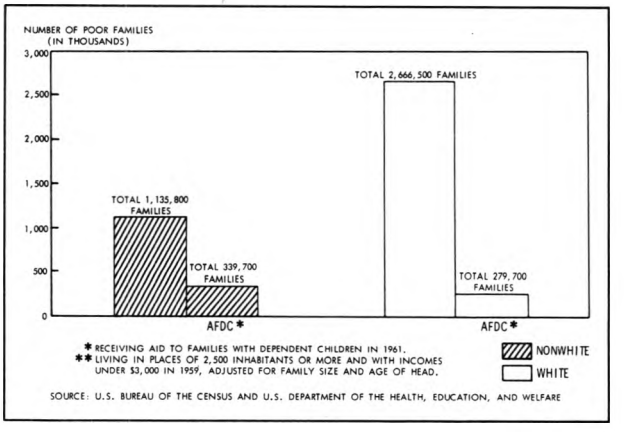
A startling ratio of 6 in 10 of all nonwhite children were in poor families in 1963. Yet relatively few poor families receive assistance from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the largest public assistance program. Only 30 percent of the nonwhite families with less than $3,000 income in 1959 received AFDC in 1961 (chart 32).

Negro children receiving AFDC aid in 1961 were more than three times as likely as white children to live in the central cities of large metropolitan areas. In these cities, three-fourths of the children aided were nonwhite, but in rural nonfarm areas, nearly three-fourths receiving aid were white. In the aggregate, however, Negro children constituted less than half of all children receiving AFDC in the country in 1961.

Median and per capita AFDC payments were larger for whites than for Negroes, and more

CHART 32.

AFDC* FAMILIES ARE A SMALL PROPORTION OF BOTH NONWHITE AND WHITE POOR FAMILIES IN CITIES**



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often their sole support. A much larger proportion of the Negro than white AFDC homemakers are employed outside the home while receiving aid. According to social welfare experts, Negroes suffer discrimination in the distribution of welfare funds, and welfare service, at the same time exhibiting the general tendency of all groups to avoid welfare grants or "the dole" as a way of life.[7]

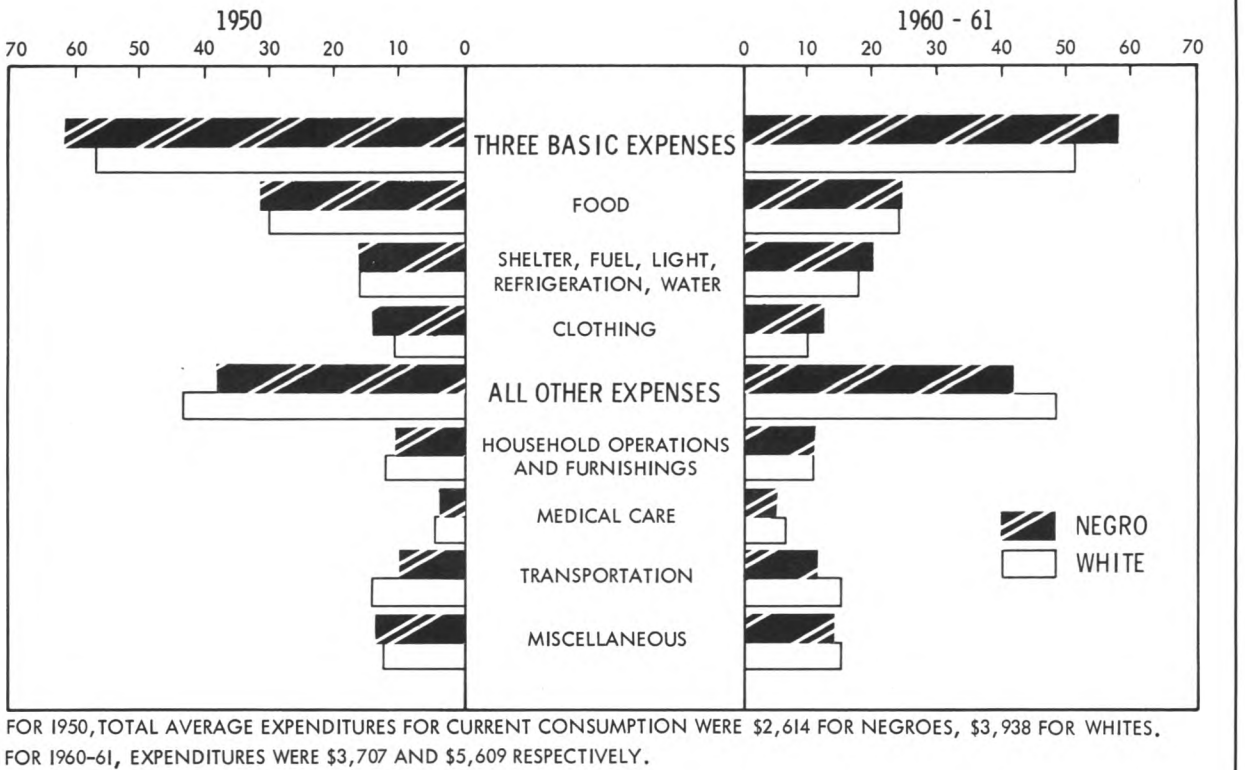
Patterns of Negro consumption

The Negro urban consumer has about the same spending pattern as the white urban consumer at the same income level. According to the 1960–61 consumer expenditures survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, most Negro and white urban consumers fell into a large middle-income group—$3,000 to $7,500. However, almost all of the remaining Negroes had less than $3,000 to spend, whereas the remainder of the whites tended to have $7,500 or more (charts 33 and 34).

[7] See M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, Durham, N.C., Seeman Printery, 1963; and *Aid to Dependent Children*, by Winifred Bell, New York, Columbia University Press, 1965.

CHART 33.

URBAN NEGRO FAMILIES SPENT SOMEWHAT MORE, PROPORTIONATELY, THAN WHITE FAMILIES ON BASIC EXPENSES, BUT SPENDING PATTERNS OF THE TWO GROUPS WERE SIMILAR IN BOTH 1950 AND 1960-61*



FOR 1950, TOTAL AVERAGE EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION WERE $2,614 FOR NEGROES, $3,938 FOR WHITES. FOR 1960–61, EXPENDITURES WERE $3,707 AND $5,609 RESPECTIVELY.

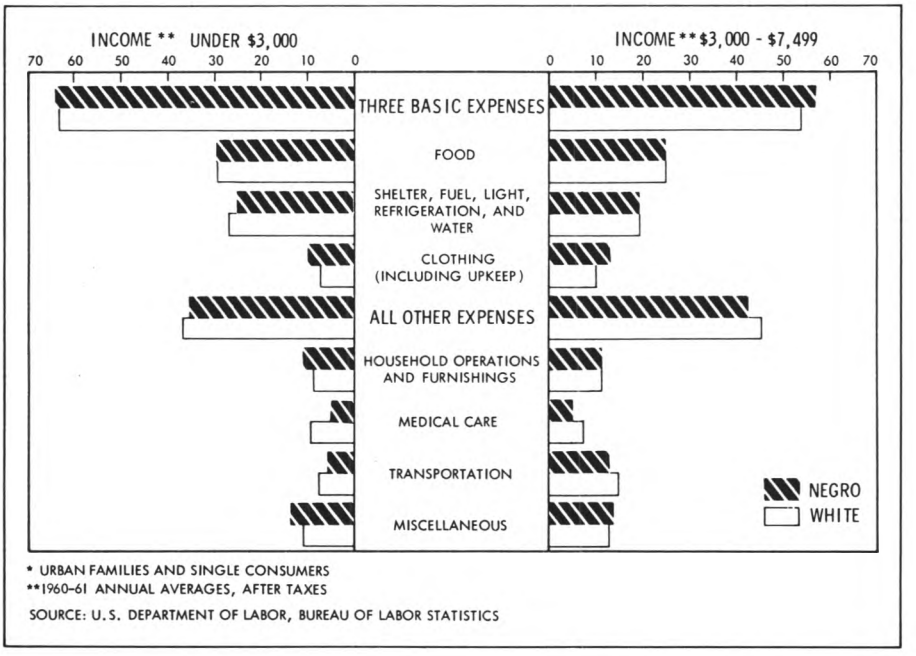
*INCLUDES FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

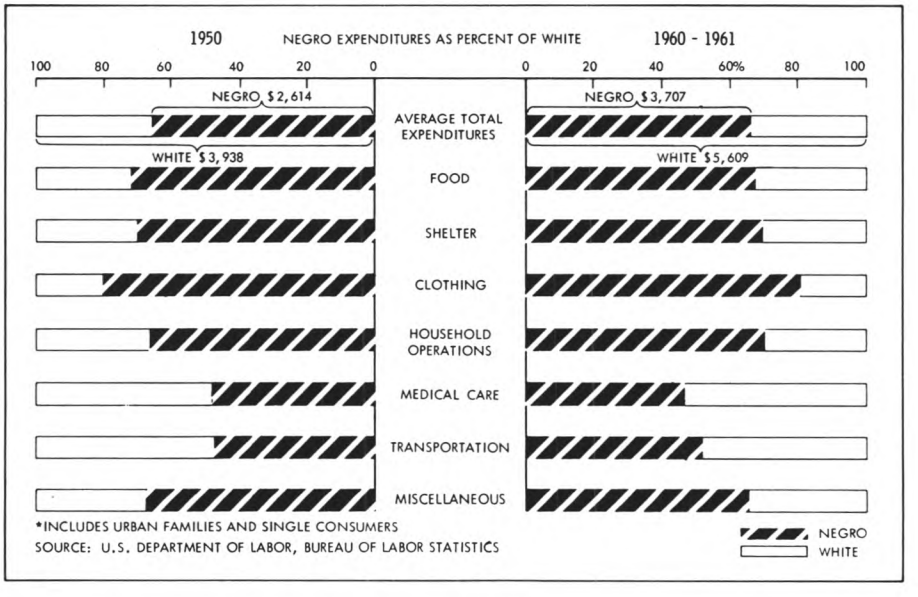
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CHART 34.

PROPORTIONATE EXPENDITURES ARE QUITE SIMILAR AMONG URBAN NEGROES AND WHITES IN LIKE INCOME GROUPS*



BUT NEGROES HAD CONSIDERABLY LESS TO SPEND FOR EACH ITEM*



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The most notable differences between Negro and white consumers were the degrees to which they went into debt, saved, and bought durable goods. Relatively low-income Negroes ($3,000 to $4,999) averaged less debt than white consumers of the same income group. Middle-income Negroes ($5,000–$7,499) averaged larger net increases in savings than middle-income whites. For the same income groups, Negro and white consumers averaged about the same amount of personal insurance, but fewer Negroes than whites, proportionately, bought automobiles or were homeowners (charts 35 and 36). These findings may possibly reflect a differential in the availability and cost of credit, regardless of collateral or other assets. They may reflect also family size and responsibility. Negro families, in general, had more persons in the family at each income level than white families. Because they more often have more than one earner, job-related expenses have to be budgeted.

Home ownership presents special problems for Negroes. They generally buy in a highly restricted market. The limitations on Negro home ownership make one of the most serious imbalances of supply and demand in the economy.

The urge toward home ownership is amply demonstrated by nonwhite families. Although about half of all nonwhite families were poor in 1960 and many were in very large cities where apartment living is usual, 38 percent were homeowners. This is far lower than the 64 percent for white families. Moreover, about half the nonwhite homeowners owned their houses free and clear, compared with a little more than 40 percent of the white homeowners.

Of the homeowners with mortgages in 1960, the nonwhites were much less likely to have received FHA or VA assistance than the whites or to have bought a new house. In addition, nonwhite homeowners in 1960 were more than twice as likely as white homeowners to be spending 30 percent or more of their income on housing and over three times as likely to be paying over 6 percent interest on a first mortgage (charts 37 a and b).

At every income level, relatively more nonwhite than white households occupied substandard housing in 1960 (chart 38). Despite the greater housing need among Negroes, almost 9 in 10 of the 16.8 million housing units added to the "standard housing" supply between 1950 and 1960 went to white occupants. In that period

CHART 35.

NEGRO URBAN FAMILIES SHOWED A SMALLER INCREASE IN DEBT AND A GREATER INCREASE IN ASSETS THAN WHITE FAMILIES IN SIMILIAR INCOME GROUPS IN 1960-1961*

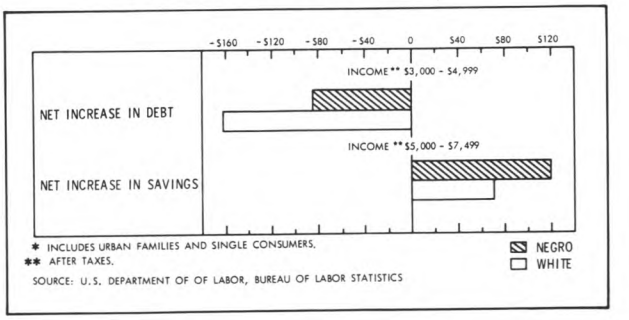
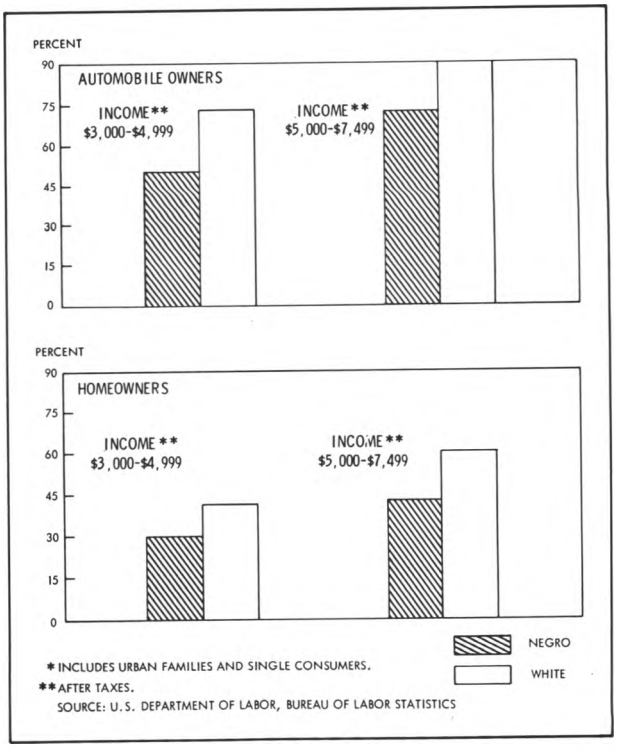


CHART 36

NEGRO URBAN FAMILIES, IN LOW AS WELL AS MIDDLE INCOME GROUPS, WERE FAR LESS LIKELY THAN WHITE FAMILIES TO OWN AUTOMOBILES OR HOMES IN 1960 - 1961*



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white-occupied substandard units dropped 50 percent, compared to less than 20 percent for nonwhite-occupied substandard units. Nonwhite households occupied a much larger proportion of all substandard housing in 1960 than they did in 1950, although their proportion of the population increased very little during the decade (chart 39). About 40 percent of all nonwhite children in 1960 lived in seriously overcrowded housing and in housing without plumbing (chart 41).

Nonwhite housing is much more likely to be substandard in rural than in urban areas and outside, rather than inside, metropolitan areas (chart 40). Nevertheless, about 40 percent of the housing of nonwhites in the central cities of SMSA's in 1960 was substandard.

CHART 37A.

NONWHITE FAMILIES WERE ABOUT HALF AS LIKELY AS THE WHITE TO BE HOMEOWNERS (1960)

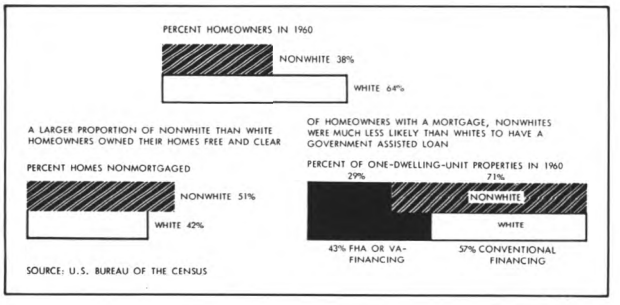


CHART 37B.

NONWHITE HOMEOWNERS WERE MORE LIKELY THAN OTHERS TO--

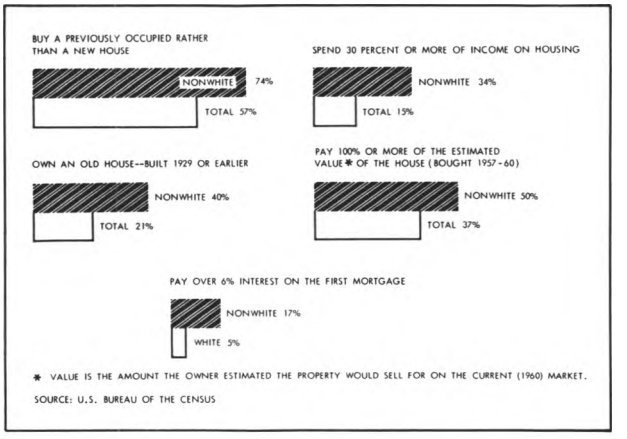
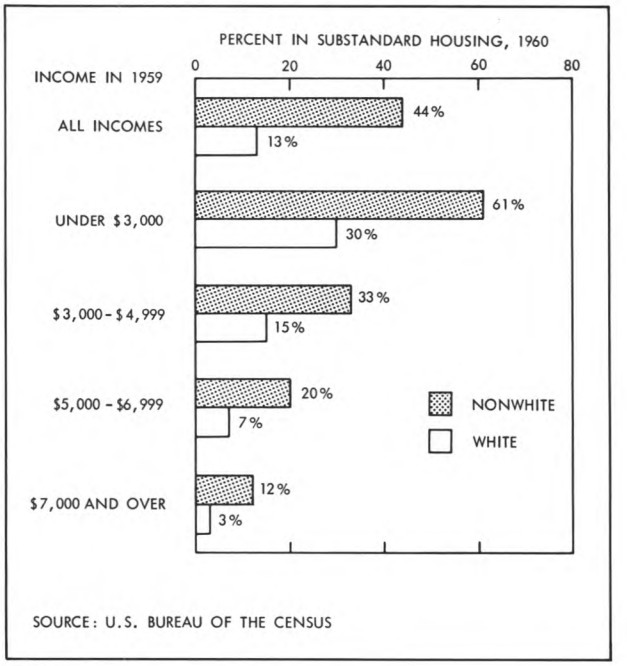


CHART 38.

AT EVERY INCOME LEVEL RELATIVELY MORE NONWHITE THAN WHITE HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPIED SUBSTANDARD HOUSING



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CHART 39

NONWHITE SUBSTANDARD HOUSING UNITS INCREASED GREATLY, IN PROPORTION TO ALL HOUSING UNITS, 1950 - 60, WHEREAS THE RELATIVE NUMBER OF NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS SCARCELY CHANGED

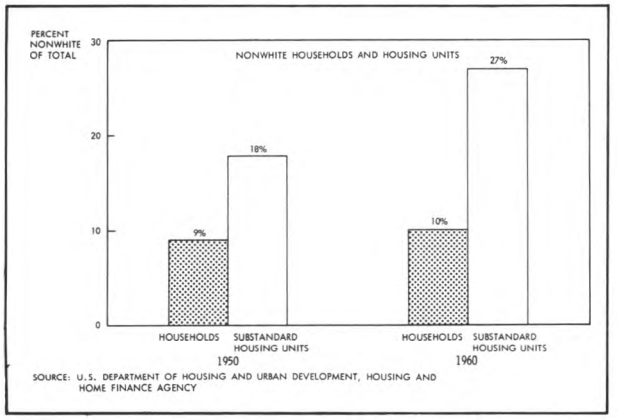


CHART 40.

NONWHITE HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS AND IN THE SOUTH ARE MOST LIKELY TO LIVE IN SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

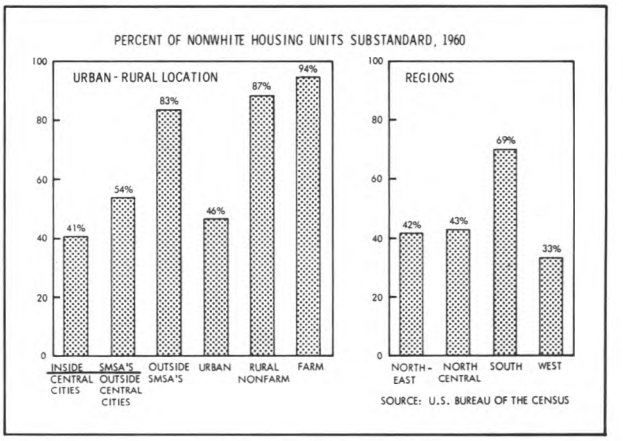
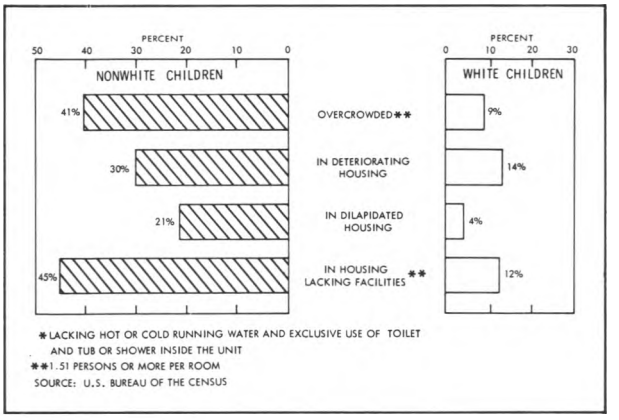


CHART 41.

40 PERCENT OF ALL NONWHITE CHILDREN IN 1960 LIVED IN OVERCROWDED HOUSING OR HOUSING LACKING SOME FACILITIES*



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Chapter IV. Estimated Effects of Selected Federal Programs on Employment and Unemployment

Antipoverty and training programs

The antipoverty programs which affect employment directly are concerned chiefly with youth, 16–21 years old. Most of the youth reached are in their teens and about one-third are Negro. Of almost 200,000 youths in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and programs that affect persons not in college, about 65,000 are teenage Negro youth being paid for training and work on productive jobs.

Perhaps fewer than 20,000 of the 100,000 college people in work-study programs during the 1965–66 school year are Negro. Of the approximately 80,000 persons in Manpower Development and Training projects, either in institutions or on the job, about 23,000 are nonwhite, and over 3,000 of these are nonwhite teenagers.

Several thousand additional nonwhite persons are trainees enrolled in Area Redevelopment projects.

It is estimated that close to 100,000 Negro youth are on jobs or in training under government initiated or supported programs in the spring of 1966—enough to have reduced the unemployment rate for all boys and girls by well over 1 percentage point and by even more for the nonwhite.

The effect of the enrollment figures for adults is more modest because of the large adult labor force. Adult enrollment in training and employment in antipoverty programs is close to 150,000, and about one-third are Negroes.

Federal employment

Negroes in Federal employment increased 9 percent between 1961 and 1965—from 12.9 percent of all Federal employees to 13.5 percent—a larger proportion than in the total labor force. In 1965, for the first time, Negroes on Classification Act payrolls exceeded those on the predominantly blue-collar Wage Board rolls. The Wage Board pay plans still had the largest proportion of Negro employment in 1965—20 percent compared to 9 percent under the Classification Act and 15 percent under other plans. The Government Printing Office and the General Services Administration had the largest proportion of Negro employment in 1965 (41 and 34 percent) but, as in the case of the whites, the Defense and Post Office Departments had the largest number.

More Negroes were employed by the Federal Government in the Washington area in 1965—63,000—than in any other place; New York and Chicago, with about 25,000 each, followed next. In all cities and regions except Washington D.C., proportionately more Negro workers were in the Postal Field Service or under Wage Board plans than under the Classification Act (chart 42).

The greatest proportionate gains in the Federal employment of Negroes occurred in the upper grades of each pay plan (chart 42). However, the numerical increase of Negro Federal workers was greatest in the lower or middle grades, except for Wage Board work, in which Negroes have been employed longer and have gained substantial seniority. Expansion for Negroes in Wage Board jobs took place almost exclusively in the $6,500 to $7,999 bracket.

Even with these notable improvements in Negroes' status in Federal employment between 1961 and 1965, Negroes nevertheless still occupy a disproportionate share of low-paid jobs and blue-collar work on Federal payrolls, just as they do in private industry. The disparities also follow regional lines, with the largest proportions on Wage Board work tending to be in the South, and the largest percentage in the Classification Act pay plans in the North and the West.

Federal contractor employment

Negro employment in Federal contractor firms in general reflect no startling breakthroughs so far, according to the operating statistics recorded in the past few years. In firms with Federal contracts in 1964, the Negro proportion of total em-

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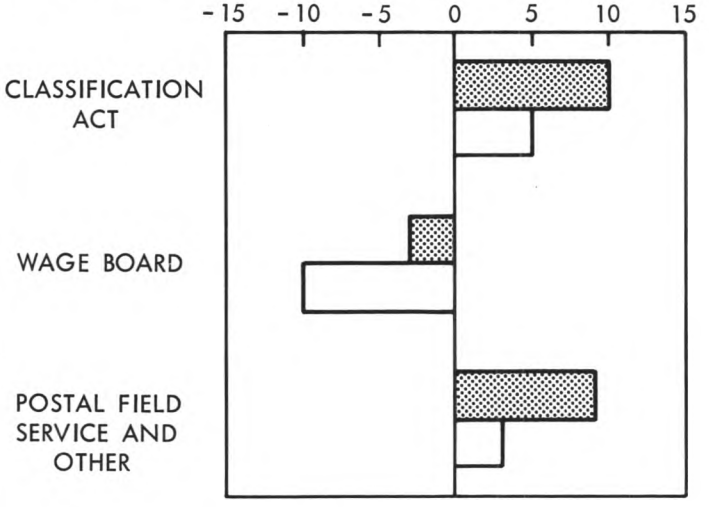
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CHART 42.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

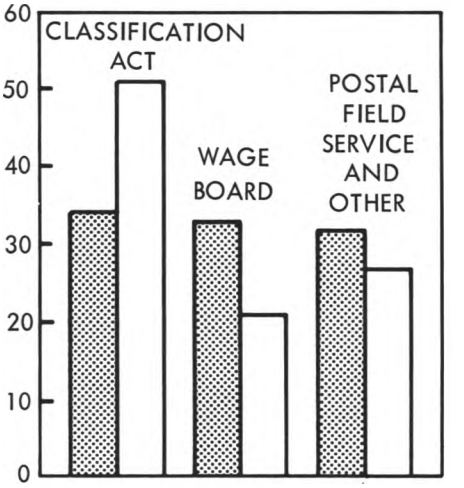
NEGROES HAVE FARED PROPORTIONATELY BETTER THAN OTHERS IN EACH FEDERAL PAY PLAN, 1962-65

PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT, 1962-65



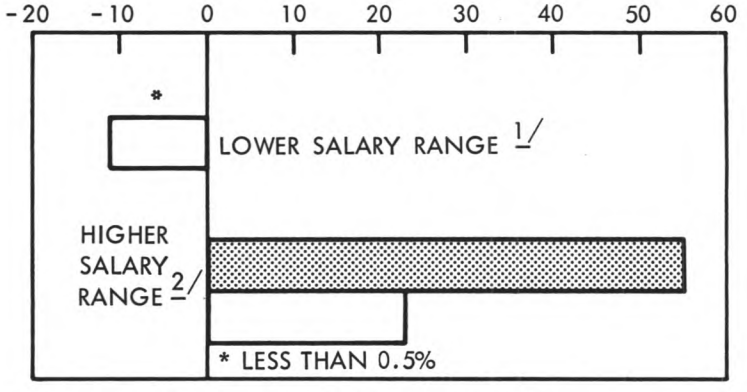
BUT RELATIVELY FEWER NEGROES ARE EMPLOYED UNDER THE CLASSIFICATION ACT, THAN UNDER OTHER PAY PLANS

PERCENT IN EACH PAY PLAN, 1965



NEGROES HAVE GAINED PROPORTIONATELY MORE THAN OTHERS IN THE HIGHER FEDERAL SALARY RANGES, 1962-65

PERCENT CHANGE, 1962-65



YET IN 1965 NEGROES STILL REMAINED A RELATIVELY SMALL PROPORTION OF THOSE IN HIGHER SALARY GROUPS

PERCENT IN EACH SALARY RANGE, 1965



1/ GS 1-8, PFS 1-8, OR LESS THAN $6,500.
2/ GS 9-18, PFS 9-20, OR $6,500 AND OVER

SOURCE: U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

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ployment was close to 7 percent, compared with 11 percent in the total labor force.

Negro workers in firms with Federal contracts were relatively most common (11 percent of the work force) in services, transportation and public utilities (9 percent), and in construction (8 percent). Negroes constituted 28 percent of the employment in personal services and 21 percent in medical and health services.

More than 9 in 10 of all Negro men employed in firms with Federal contracts in 1964 were in blue-collar work, compared with about 2 in 3 of all men in these firms. The largest proportion of both men and women Negro workers in white-collar employment, among reporting Federal contractor firms, were in finance, insurance, and real estate.

The Negro veteran

Among the returns accruing from military service and from the special benefits voted for veterans are those which have made veterans more employable, productive, and affluent than nonveterans.

Analysis of the economic differences in the veteran and nonveteran populations and white and nonwhite veterans at similar ages illustrates the effects of a public policy to benefit a particular group. It also illustrates ways in which public policy may have been circumvented to the disadvantage of the Negroes, even under legislation applying equally to all.

To some extent because of selection, but also because of military service benefits, including financial security from serving with the military, all male war veterans had higher incomes and more years of school, at every working age and occupational level, and better quality housing than did other men in 1960. The greatest gains in relation to their nonmilitary counterparts were made by nonwhite veterans.

On the other hand, a smaller proportion of nonwhite than white war veterans were receiving VA compensation, pension, or military retirement pay in late 1962 or early 1963. A lesser proportion of nonwhites had GI life insurance. These differences may, in part, reflect a lower age distribution among nonwhite veterans, in the first instance, and relatively lower family incomes, in the second.

With respect to major benefits under the GI Bill of Rights (Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944), however, the variations between nonwhite and white veterans lead to different conclusions. According to Veterans Administration data, a somewhat larger proportion of nonwhite than white war veterans took advantage of the postservice education, training, and vocational rehabilitation programs, as of late 1962 and early 1963—53 percent compared to 48 percent. The veteran could apply to an accepted school as a matter of right.

In contrast, a much smaller proportion of nonwhite than white war veterans obtained a home, farm, or business loan, although a larger proportion of the nonwhite than white war veterans tried but failed. In each instance, the ratio of those nonwhite war veterans who did not obtain the loan was a little higher in the South than in the country as a whole. For these benefits, application could be made as a matter of right, but credit institutions had substantial latitude for refusal.

These data suggest that a new opportunity was met by a high degree of aspiration, and paid large dividends. Some restrictions on fulfillment occurred because of limited means or denial of opportunity.

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Conclusion

The Negroes' struggle for equality is taking many forms, as are the programs supporting this struggle. The foregoing pages reveal in part to what extent the Negro is gaining.

The Negro household presents a picture of substantial effort to insure and sustain security, through multiple workers, multiple jobs per worker, high labor force participation, plus substantial increases in school enrollment and educational attainment.

As Negroes persevere and surmount long-standing hurdles, as the spotlight on discrimination in American society probes wider and deeper, and as civil rights and antipoverty legislation penetrate further and are widely implemented, the strides will lengthen.

In the meantime, Negroes still hold a disproportionately large number of manual and low-paying jobs, their children are more likely to attend inferior schools; they have limited choice of residence; and they suffer discrimination and prejudice.

The changes taking place in American institutions could bring about the most important condition of all—that of equality among Americans of varying color, origin, or creed. The only conclusion the facts permit is that the measures taken and the changes they have made so far are not nearly enough.

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APPENDIX

Background Statistics

The reader will find that totals and percentages for the same year or items may not always agree exactly between some tables. Rounding of figures accounts for most of the variation. Minor differences result also from variations in the sources used; the base on which particular details are available in a survey or census; or, in a few instances, because of technicalities, such as the need to use data based on less than the most recent revisions, to provide the detail necessary.

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Negroes remained 10 to 11 percent of the total population between 1910 and 1960 and were about 12 percent between 1890 and 1900.

TABLE IA–1.—*Population by Race, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1890–1960*

Race	Decennial years							
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
	Percent distribution							
Total nonwhite	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Negro	95	96	96	96	95	96	95	94
Other races	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	6
Other races	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Indians	69	68	64	57	56	57	48	44
Japanese	1	7	17	26	23	22	20	23
Chinese	30	26	17	15	13	13	17	17
All others [1]	--------	--------	1	2	9	8	15	16
	Percent of total population							
Total nonwhite	12. 5	12. 1	11. 1	10. 3	10. 2	10. 2	10. 5	11. 2
Negro	11. 9	11. 6	10. 7	9. 9	9. 7	9. 8	10. 0	10. 6
Other races	. 6	. 5	. 4	. 4	. 5	. 4	. 5	. 6
	Population (in thousands)							
Total nonwhite	7, 846	9, 185	10, 240	10, 890	12, 488	13, 454	15, 755	20, 009
Negro	7, 489	8, 834	9, 828	10, 463	11, 891	12, 866	15, 042	18, 860
Other races	358	351	413	427	597	589	713	1, 149
Indians	248	237	266	244	332	334	343	509
Japanese	2	24	72	111	139	127	142	260
Chinese	107	90	72	62	75	78	118	199
All others [1]	--------	--------	3	9	51	50	110	181
White	55, 101	66, 809	81, 732	94, 821	110, 287	118, 215	134, 942	158, 455
Total population	62, 948	75, 995	91, 972	105, 711	122, 775	131, 669	150, 697	178, 464

[1] All others include Filipinos, Hawaiians, Part-Hawaiians, Aleuts, Eskimos, etc.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1B, table 44 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Negroes were about 20 percent of the total population in the South but less than 10 percent in other regions in 1960.

TABLE IA–2.—*Percent Distribution of the Population by Race, for All Regions and the West,*[1] *by Selected Western States and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, United States, 1960*

Region, State, and SMSA	Total (in thousands)	Total	White	Nonwhite					
				Total	Negro	Other	Total	Negro	Other
		Percent distribution							
United States	179, 323	100	89	11	11	1	100	92	8
Northeast	44, 678	100	93	7	7	(2)	100	96	4
North Central	51, 619	100	93	7	7	(2)	100	95	5
South	54, 973	100	79	21	21	(2)	100	98	2
West	28, 053	100	92	8	4	4	100	49	51
Conterminous West	27, 194	100	94	6	4	3	100	62	38
West:									
California	15, 717	100	92	8	6	2	100	70	30
Washington	2, 853	100	96	4	2	2	100	48	52
Arizona and Mew Mexico	2, 253	100	91	9	3	7	100	29	71
Hawaii	633	100	32	68	1	67	100	1	99
Alaska	226	100	77	23	3	20	100	13	87
Other States	6, 371	100	97	3	1	1	100	48	52
Western SMSA's	20, 131	100	91	9	5	4	100	58	42
All California SMSA's	13, 591	100	91	9	6	2	100	72	28
Los Angeles	6, 743	100	91	9	7	2	100	78	22
San Francisco	2, 783	100	88	12	9	4	100	69	31
Others, California	4, 065	100	94	6	4	2	100	61	39
Others, West	6, 540	100	92	9	2	6	100	28	72

[1] Total West, including Alaska and Hawaii except where noted.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary,* PC(1)-1B, table 56; *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PC(3)-1D, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Between 1960 and 1964, the decline in the proportion of Negroes in the South and on farms continued, and there was a further increase in the West and North, and in cities, reflecting the patterns of migration of the 1950's. Over half of the Negroes in the United States lived in the South, however, in1964.

TABLE 1A–3.—*Percent Distribution of the Negro and White Population, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence, and Region, 1960 and 1964*

Residence and region	1960 [1]		1964 [2]	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total population (in thousands)	18, 849	158, 838	20, 739	167, 046
Residence:				
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonfarm	92. 1	92. 5	93. 1	93. 4
Farm	7. 9	7. 9	6. 9	6. 6
Regions:				
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Northeast	16. 0	26. 1	18. 1	26. 1
North Central	18. 3	30. 2	19. 4	29. 4
South	60. 0	27. 4	54. 4	27. 4
West	5. 7	16. 3	8. 1	17. 1

[1] From the 1960 Census.
[2] Based on the Current Population Survey of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Negro Population*, Series P–20, No. 142, October 11, 1965, table A.

Of the small proportion of Negroes who lived in the West in 1960 (less than 10 percent), 8 in 10 were in California, chiefly in the large cities.

TABLE IA–4.—*Percent Distribution of the Population by Region, Selected Western States, and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Race, United States, 1960*

Region, State, and SMSA	Total	Nonwhite			White
		Total	Negro	Other	
	Percent distribution				
United States	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	25	15	16	8	26
North Central	29	18	18	11	30
South	31	56	60	11	27
West	16	11	6	70	16
West, total [1]	100	100	100	100	100
California	56	57	81	33	56
Washington	10	5	5	5	11
Arizona and New Mexico	8	9	6	13	8
Hawaii	2	19	1	37	1
Alaska	1	2	1	4	1
Other States	23	8	8	8	24
	Percent of total West [1]				
In western SMSA's	72	78	92	64	71
Not in California	23	25	14	35	23
In California	48	53	78	29	48
Los Angeles	24	27	43	11	24
San Francisco	10	16	22	9	9
Others	15	10	13	8	15
Outside western SMSA's	28	22	8	36	29

[1] Total West, including Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1B, table 56; *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC(3)–1D, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Since the turn of the century, the proportion of Negroes has risen from 2 to 7 percent of the Northern population, but declined steadily from almost ⅓ to about ⅕ in the South, largely through migration. While the proportion of Negroes almost doubled in the cities and declined on farms, it remained relatively stable in rural nonfarm places.

TABLE IA–5.—*Ratio of Negro to Total Population, United States, by Region, and Urban-Rural Residence, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1900–60*

Decennial year	Conterminous United States				Percent Negro by—								
	Population (in thousands)				Region					Residence			
											Rural		
	Total	Negro	White	Other	Total	North-east	North Central	South	West	Urban	Total	Non-farm	Farm
1900	75,995	8,834	66,809	351	11.6	1.8	1.9	32.3	0.7	------	------	------	------
1910	91,972	9,828	81,732	413	10.7	1.9	1.8	29.8	.7	6.3	14.5	------	------
1920	105,711	10,463	94,821	427	9.9	2.3	2.3	26.9	.9	6.6	13.4	9.0	16.3
1930	122,775	11,891	110,287	597	9.7	3.3	3.3	24.7	1.0	7.5	12.4	8.5	15.5
1940	131,669	12,866	118,215	589	9.8	3.8	3.8	23.8	1.2	8.4	11.6	7.8	14.9
1950	150,697	15,042	134,942	713	10.0	5.1	5.1	21.7	2.9	9.7	10.5	8.0	13.8
1960	178,464	18,860	158,455	1,149	10.6	6.8	6.8	20.6	3.9	11.0	9.4	8.9	11.0

NOTES.—Dashes indicate data not available. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957*, table series 95–122; *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Pt. 1, tables 4, 5; *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1D, table 158; *Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1B, tables 44, 51, 56 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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In the North and West, Negroes have been highly urban throughout this century, and continue to be substantially more urban than the white population. In the South, however, urbanization has proceeded at about the same pace among Negroes and whites.

TABLE IA–6.—*Proportion of Negro and White Population in Urban Areas by Region, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1910–60*

Year	Percent urban					
	United States		South		North and West	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
1910	27	49	21	23	77	57
1920	35	53	27	29	84	62
1930	44	58	32	35	88	66
1940	49	59	37	37	89	67
1950 [1]	62	64	48	49	94	70
1960 [2]	73	70	58	59	95	74

[1] Urban definition for 1940 and before not strictly comparable to 1950, 1960 definitions.

[2] Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: *Abstract of the Thirteenth Census* (1910), table 28, p. 103; 1920–40 *Sixteenth Census of the United States:* 1940 *Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Pts. 1–7, tables 4, 5, for each State; *Census of Population*, 1950, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Pt. 1, *United States Summary*, table 145; 1960—*Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, Final Report PC(1)–1D, tables 158, 233 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

About the same proportion of Negroes as whites lived in SMSA's in 1960; however, the ratio of the population in central cities to the population outside tripled among Negroes between 1900 and 1960, whereas it decreased by nearly half among whites.

TABLE 1A–7.—*Negro and White Population in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Inside and Outside of Central City Residence, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1900–60*

Decennial years	Total U.S. population (in thousands)		Total SMSA population (in thousands)		Percent of U.S. population in SMSA's		Population (in thousands)				Ratio: central city population to outside central city population	
							Central city		Outside central city			
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
1900	8, 834	66, 809	2, 352	29, 399	27	44	1, 281	18, 467	1, 071	10, 932	120	169
1910	9, 828	81, 732	2, 820	38, 985	29	48	1, 703	25, 286	1, 117	13, 699	153	185
1920	10, 463	94, 821	3, 547	48, 779	34	51	2, 382	32, 168	1, 165	16, 611	205	194
1930	11, 891	110, 287	4, 991	61, 470	42	56	3, 634	39, 298	1, 357	22, 172	268	177
1940	12, 866	118, 215	5, 840	66, 487	45	56	4, 358	40, 971	1, 482	25, 517	294	161
1950	15, 042	134, 942	8, 360	80, 249	57	60	6, 456	45, 441	1, 904	34, 808	339	131
1960	18, 860	158, 455	12, 194	99, 509	65	63	9, 704	47, 575	2, 490	51, 934	390	92

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC(3)–1D, table 1; *Census of Population: 1960, General Population Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1B, table 44 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Well over half of the increase in Negro population between 1950 and 1960 was in the central cities of SMSA's in the North—the only areas which lost white population during the decade.

TABLE IA-8.—*Distribution of Negro and White Population in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, by Region, and Inside or Outside Central City, Conterminous United States, 1950 and 1960, and Change, 1950–60*

Region and residence	Total population									
	Percent distribution				Percent change		Number (in thousands)			
	1950		1960		1950–60		1950		1960	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total U.S. population	100	100	100	100	25	17	15, 042	134, 942	18, 860	158, 455
Total SMSA's	56	60	65	63	46	24	8, 360	80, 249	12, 194	99, 509
Central city	43	34	52	30	50	5	6, 456	45, 441	9, 704	47, 575
Outside central city	13	26	13	33	31	49	1, 904	34, 808	2, 490	51, 934
Northeastern SMSA's	17	24	20	22	49	12	2, 526	31, 762	3, 757	35, 500
Central city	14	13	16	10	50	−10	2, 050	17, 640	3, 082	15, 949
Outside central city	3	11	4	12	42	38	476	14, 123	674	19, 551
North Central SMSA's	13	17	17	18	58	20	2, 001	23, 076	3, 165	27, 769
Central city	11	11	15	9	62	−3	1, 718	14, 108	2, 786	13, 695
Outside central city	2	7	2	9	34	57	282	8, 968	379	14, 074
Southern SMSA's	22	10	23	11	29	39	3, 313	12, 954	4, 276	18, 019
Central city	15	6	17	6	34	34	2, 323	7, 507	3, 113	10, 090
Outside central city	7	4	6	5	17	46	989	5, 445	1, 161	7, 930
Western SMSA's	4	9	5	12	92	46	520	12, 458	997	18, 220
Central city	2	5	4	5	99	27	364	6, 185	723	7, 841
Outside central city	1	5	2	7	75	66	157	6, 272	274	10, 379

[1] Includes Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia; and Wilmington, Del.-New Jersey whose population in other tables by region is included largely in the South, and partially in the Northeast.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCE: *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PC(3)-1D, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The concentration of Negroes in central cities of SMSA's and the whites' exodus to the outside have been greatest since 1900 in the larger SMSA's. The shift among Negroes from outside to inside the central city has been least sharp, however, in the smallest SMSA's (up to 250,000 population), where whites as well as Negroes were living chiefly in central cities in 1960.

TABLE IA–9.—*Negro and White Population in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,*[1] *by Inside and Outside of Central City Residence, and by Size of SMSA in 1960, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1900–1960*

Decennial years	Size of SMSA in 1960											
	3,000,000 and over				1,000,000 to 3,000,000				500,000 to 1,000,000			
	Negro		White		Negro		White		Negro		White	
	Central city	Outside central city	Central city	Outside central city	Central city	Outside central city	Central city	Outside central city	Central city	Outside central city	Central city	Outside central city
	Percent SMSA population inside and outside central cities, by race of residents											
1900	74	27	81	19	64	36	60	40	63	37	58	42
1910	77	23	82	18	67	33	59	41	69	31	62	38
1920	83	17	80	20	71	29	60	41	74	26	63	37
1930	85	15	75	25	72	28	56	44	79	21	64	36
1940	86	14	73	27	74	26	53	47	80	20	62	38
1950	87	13	67	34	75	25	48	52	80	20	56	44
1960	85	15	52	48	80	20	38	62	81	19	49	51
	250,000 to 500,000				100,000 to 250,000				Less than 100,000			
1900	50	50	50	50	41	59	52	48	34	67	67	33
1910	58	42	53	47	45	55	56	44	44	57	66	34
1920	63	37	58	42	52	48	60	41	42	58	71	29
1930	68	32	57	43	59	41	60	40	47	53	71	29
1940	69	31	55	45	61	39	58	42	54	46	72	28
1950	72	28	51	49	65	35	57	44	65	35	75	25
1960	73	27	47	53	69	31	55	45	74	27	77	23

[1] As defined by the 1960 census.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PC(3)-1D, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Almost all of the 1950–60 Negro increase in the five SMSA's of largest Negro population (all of which are outside the South) was in the central city. All of the SMSA's, except Los Angeles, lost white population in the central city.

TABLE IA–10.—*Negro and White Population in Five Major Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and in all SMSA's, by Inside and Outside of Central City Residence, and Change, United States, 1950–60*

Standard metropolitan statistical area	SMSA population (in thousands)									
	1950		1960		Change, 1950–60					
					Total		Inside central city		Outside central city	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
All metropolitan areas	8,360	80,249	12,194	99,509	3,834	19,260	3,248	2,134	586	17,126
New York	820	8,706	1,228	9,407	408	701	340	−475	67	1,177
Los Angeles	219	4,092	465	6,148	246	2,056	169	388	77	1,668
Chicago	536	4,623	890	5,301	354	678	321	−399	34	1,076
Philadelphia	480	3,187	671	3,662	191	475	153	−226	38	700
Detroit	358	2,654	559	3,195	201	541	181	−363	20	904

Source *Census of Population: 1960, Selected Area Reports, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PC(3)-1D, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The distribution of the population by age, 1950–60, and 1930–60, shows more of an increase in the proportion of Negroes under 5 than among whites of this age. Since 1950, the increase was entirely in urban and rural nonfarm areas. The proportion of Negroes in other age groups declined, except among the elderly whose ratio increased slightly, chiefly in rural areas. The white population has shown similar trends, but with somewhat greater increases in the percent of elderly.

TABLE IA–11.—*Percent Distribution of Negro and White Population by Age, Urban and Rural Location, and by Region, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1930–60*

Age	1930		1940		1950		1960	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total United States:								
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	10.3	9.2	9.7	7.8	12.6	10.6	14.4	10.9
5–14	22.0	19.8	20.4	16.7	19.2	16.0	23.2	19.3
15–19	10.5	9.3	10.1	9.3	8.2	7.0	7.9	7.3
20–29	19.1	16.6	18.2	17.1	16.5	15.6	12.6	12.0
30–49	25.9	27.3	27.1	28.1	27.1	27.9	24.2	26.4
50–64	8.8	12.0	9.7	13.9	10.7	14.6	11.4	14.5
65 and over	3.1	5.7	4.8	7.1	5.8	8.5	6.2	9.4
Urban:								
all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	8.2	8.1	7.4	6.7	11.5	10.1	14.4	10.7
5–14	16.9	17.7	16.7	14.5	16.0	14.0	21.8	18.5
15–19	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.7	7.0	6.4	7.1	7.0
20–29	22.3	17.9	19.3	18.0	18.0	16.5	13.2	12.3
30–49	32.4	29.9	33.0	30.4	30.8	29.2	26.0	27.0
50–64	8.8	12.3	10.3	14.6	11.3	15.4	11.7	14.8
65 and over	2.7	5.4	4.5	7.1	5.3	8.6	5.8	9.5
Rural nonfarm:								
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.3	13.6	12.1	14.6	11.8
5-14	21.2	20.8	20.1	18.1	20.9	18.1	25.6	21.2
15–19	10.2	8.8	10.0	9.1	8.8	7.4	9.6	7.8
20–29	20.0	16.0	19.1	16.9	16.2	15.4	11.8	12.2
30–49	25.0	25.3	25.7	26.6	23.2	25.8	19.9	25.1
50–64	9.0	11.6	9.4	12.5	9.9	12.5	10.6	12.9
65 and over	3.8	6.8	5.6	7.4	7.3	8.8	7.7	9.1
Rural farm:								
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	12.6	10.8	12.8	9.5	15.0	10.8	14.8	9.2
5–14	28.1	24.4	25.7	20.9	27.1	21.1	29.7	21.7
15–19	12.8	11.1	12.0	10.9	11.0	8.9	11.8	9.1
20–29	15.3	13.9	16.3	15.0	12.3	12.0	9.2	8.3
30–49	19.0	22.8	19.5	23.2	19.5	25.0	17.4	24.8
50–64	8.9	11.7	8.8	13.6	9.3	14.4	11.0	17.2
65 and over	3.4	5.5	5.0	6.9	5.9	7.8	6.3	9.8

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Population, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 158; *1940 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population*, vol. II, pt. 1, *United States Summary*, table 7 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The proportion of Negro children under 5 in the total population of that age increased most in the cities from 1930–60; the destination of Negro migrants who tend to be young and of childbearing age.

TABLE IA–12.—*Percent Distribution of the Negro Population in Each Age Group, Urban and Rural Location, Conterminous United States, Decennial Years, 1930–60*

Age	1930	1940	1950	1960
TOTAL UNITED STATES				
Under 5	10.7	11.8	11.6	13.5
5–9	10.9	12.1	11.6	12.9
10–14	10.4	11.3	12.1	11.8
15–19	10.8	10.6	11.5	11.3
20–24	11.1	10.3	10.8	11.3
25–29	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.9
30–34	9.5	9.7	9.6	10.3
35–39	9.7	10.3	10.2	9.8
40–44	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.4
45–49	9.0	8.4	9.6	9.3
50–54	8.4	7.6	8.6	8.8
55–59	6.7	6.8	7.2	8.9
60–64	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.7
65–69	5.6	7.8	8.1	7.9
70–74	5.1	6.3	6.5	7.0
75 years and over	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.7
URBAN				
Under 5	7.6	9.3	11.0	14.2
5–9	7.5	9.8	10.8	13.4
10–14	6.9	9.2	11.4	12.0
15–19	7.4	8.5	10.6	11.2
20–24	8.7	8.5	10.4	11.7
25–29	9.7	9.4	10.6	11.9
30–34	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.4
35–39	8.6	10.1	10.8	10.8
40–44	7.5	8.9	10.0	10.3
45–49	7.5	7.8	9.9	10.0
50–54	6.5	6.7	8.6	9.3
55–59	5.0	5.9	7.0	9.3
60–64	4.5	5.3	6.1	8.0
65–69	4.0	6.3	7.4	7.8
70–74	3.6	5.0	5.8	6.8
75 years and over	4.3	4.5	5.4	6.4
RURAL NONFARM				
Under 5	8.6	8.4	8.9	10.7
5–9	8.8	8.7	8.8	10.7
10–14	8.5	8.5	9.3	10.4
15–19	9.7	8.5	9.4	10.7
20–24	10.9	8.9	9.1	9.4
25–29	10.0	8.5	7.7	7.9
30–34	8.5	7.6	7.0	7.2
35–39	8.8	8.0	7.4	7.0
40–44	8.0	7.5	7.3	7.1
45–49	8.2	7.0	7.5	7.5
50–54	7.8	6.6	7.2	7.5
55–59	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.8
60–64	5.9	5.4	5.8	7.2
65–69	5.0	6.9	7.8	8.1
70–74	5.6	5.7	6.2	7.4
75 years and over	5.4	5.2	6.2	7.3
RURAL FARM				
Under 5	17.6	19.1	18.1	16.4
5–9	17.7	18.5	17.2	14.9
10–14	17.2	17.1	16.8	14.1
15–19	17.5	16.3	16.4	13.9
20–24	17.4	16.5	15.5	13.8
25–29	16.0	15.4	12.6	10.1
30–34	13.5	13.7	11.0	8.7
35–39	13.9	13.7	11.5	7.9
40–44	12.5	10.3	11.1	7.8
45–49	13.4	11.4	10.8	7.9
50–54	13.7	10.9	10.1	7.6
55–59	11.1	9.9	9.1	7.5
60–64	11.5	9.6	8.5	6.8
65–69	10.0	12.2	11.8	7.6
70–74	9.0	10.6	10.1	6.9
75 years and over	11.1	10.2	9.9	7.2
Not reported	19.2	------	------	------

Source: *1960 Census of Population, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 158, *1940 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population*, Vol. II, Pt. 1, *United States Summary*, table 7 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The number of nonwhite migrants leaving the South has accelerated in recent years, especially to the West and North Central regions. Substantial numbers are migrating to the West from Northern States.

TABLE IB–1.—*Migrants' Residence, Same or New Region, by Region and Color, Annual Averages, United States, 1959–64 (3-year moving average,[1] 1958–65)*

Color and year	Migrants												
	Total[2]	Remaining in same region	Moved to different region	Total	Remaining in same region	Moved to different region	Moved to different region						
							To Northeast: from		To North Central from		To West from		To South from North[3] and West
							South	North Central and West	South	Northeast and West	South	North[3]	
	In thousands			Percent distribution			In thousands						
Nonwhite:													
1959–60	820	621	198	100	76	24	45	8	43	6	39	4	54
1960–61	829	608	221	100	73	27	54	17	45	6	38	8	53
1961–62	868	625	243	100	72	28	58	18	47	8	31	21	59
1962–63	915	640	276	100	70	30	61	20	56	11	43	26	60
1963–64	972	681	291	100	70	30	68	11	56	12	48	26	70
White:													
1959–60	10,174	7,495	2,680	100	74	26	198	189	337	309	369	453	824
1960–61	10,343	7,582	2,761	100	73	27	180	209	350	287	399	497	841
1961–62	10,673	7,698	2,975	100	72	28	177	202	411	321	386	598	879
1962–63	10,956	7,939	3,017	100	72	28	188	214	410	308	391	618	888
1963–64	11,473	8,336	3,137	100	73	27	183	255	389	317	403	610	981

[1] Figures given are averages of annual reports for three consecutive years; average represents middle year.

[2] April to April, 1958–59 and 1961–62; other years, March to March.

[3] Includes Northeast and North Central.

NOTE:—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics,* "Mobility of the Population of the United States, April 1958 to 1959," Series P–20, No. 104, table 10; ". . . March 1959 to 1960," Series P–20, No. 113, table 13; ". . . March 1960 to March 1961," Series P–20, No. 118, table 13; ". . . April 1961 to April 1962," Series P–20, No. 127, table 9; ". . . March 1962 to March 1963," Series P–20, No. 134, table 14, ". . . March 1963 to March 1964," Series P–20, No. 141, table 14, ". . . March 1964 to March 1965," Series P–20, No. 150, table 14 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Nonwhite net outmigration from the South totaled 3 million 1940–60, and another 235,000 in 1960–63. Since 1960, nonwhite out-migrants from the North Central exceeded in-migrants, whereas migration to the Northeast and West has accelerated.

TABLE IB–2.—*Estimated Net Migration,*[1] *by Region and Color: 1940–50, 1950–60, 1960–63* [2]

[In thousands]

Region	Net migrants						Average net migrants per year					
	1940–50		1950–60		1960–63		1940–50		1950–60		1960–63	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
United States	−160	1,522	−25	2,685	138	1,162	−16	152	−3	269	46	387
Northeast	483	−173	542	−206	237	138	48	−17	54	−21	79	46
North Central	632	−948	558	−679	−23	−957	63	−95	56	−68	−8	−319
South	−1,597	−538	−1,457	52	−235	843	−160	−54	−146	5	−78	281
West	323	3,181	332	3,519	159	1,138	32	318	33	352	53	379

[1] Includes net migration from abroad.

[2] Hawaii and Alaska excluded 1940–50, but included for all other comparisons.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates* "Estimates of the Components of Population Change by Color, for States: 1950 to 1960," Series P–25, No. 247, tables 2, 3, and 4 (U.S. Bureau of the Census); and "Recent Patterns of Internal Migration," *Statistical Bulletin*, page 2, Vol. 46, April 1965 (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company).

Negroes born in the West or the Northeast and North Central regions are far more likely to remain there than those born in the South.

TABLE IB–3.—*Region of Residence in 1960 by Region of Birth for the Negro and White Native Population, United States, 1960*

Region of residence	Region of birth							
	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
United States (number in thousands)	1,607	38,172	1,806	48,430	14,056	43,240	381	15,059
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Northeast	92	88	2	2	8	2	2	1
North Central	2	4	91	82	11	7	3	3
South	5	5	3	5	77	85	4	4
West	1	4	4	11	4	7	92	92

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, State of Birth*, PC(2)–2A, tables 19, 20, 23, 24 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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About one-half of the Negro residents in the 10 cities of the North and West that led in Negro population in 1960 were not born there. Of this group, most were born in the South.

TABLE IB–4.—*Area of Birth of the Nonwhite Population in the 10 Northern [1] and Western Cities of Greatest Negro Concentration, by City of Residence, United States, 1960*

City of residence	1960 population (in thousands)		Percent distribution			
	Negro [2]	Native nonwhite [3]	Total native nonwhite [3]	Born in State or region of 1960 residence	Born in South	Born in remaining regions or other areas [4]
New York	1,085	1,047	100	49	39	12
Chicago	813	828	100	42	44	14
Philadelphia [5]	529	531	100	53	40	8
Detroit	482	483	100	45	48	8
Washington	412	413	100	[6] 44	43	13
Los Angeles	335	393	100	39	46	16
Cleveland	251	252	100	45	48	8
St. Louis	214	216	100	52	40	9
Newark	137	138	100	46	42	11
Cincinnati	109	109	100	52	41	7

[1] Washington, D.C. included.

[2] Includes small proportion of Negro immigrants from other countries. This column is shown to illustrate the close conformance in these cities between Negro and nonwhite population.

[3] Includes native born Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos.

[4] Includes regions other than present region of residence and South, U.S. outlying areas, born abroad or at sea, and not reported.

[5] County.

[6] Proportion born in Washington, D.C.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics*, PC(1) Series, for each State represented tables 96, 98 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The modal age group among white and nonwhite migrants between 1955–60 was 20–29 years in every region.

TABLE IB–5.—*Interregional Migrants 1955–60, by Age and Color, and by Region of Residence in 1955*

Age	Percent of 1955 residents who moved to another region between 1955–60							
	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total, 5 years and over	3.1	4.3	3.8	5.7	4.1	5.4	2.8	4.9
5–9 years	3.0	4.5	3.4	6.2	3.5	6.3	2.4	5.9
10–19 years	2.8	4.4	3.4	5.6	3.4	4.9	2.0	4.3
20–24 years	7.6	10.9	9.4	12.7	11.7	11.8	6.7	9.8
25–29 years	5.4	8.2	7.0	10.4	9.1	12.8	7.2	12.8
30–34 years	4.1	5.6	5.1	7.6	5.4	7.4	4.0	7.2
35–44 years	2.6	3.9	3.3	5.5	3.2	5.0	2.1	4.7
45–54 years	1.7	2.4	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.4
55–64 years	1.4	2.4	1.8	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.8
65 and over	1.6	2.8	1.7	3.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7
Median age in 1960:								
Population living in specified area in 1955	32.3	36.6	31.1	34.6	27.2	32.7	30.0	34.2
Interregional migrants leaving specified areas, 1955–60	26.6	27.8	26.3	27.0	23.7	25.8	26.3	26.9

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 238 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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About ½ of the 1955–60 nonwhite male migrants 25 to 29 years old had some high school education and ⅛ had some college training.

TABLE IB–6.—*Educational Attainment of Males, 25–29 years old, by Color, for the Total Population, and for 1955–60 Interregional Migrants, United States and South*

Educational attainment	Nonwhite				White			
	Population		Interregional migrants		Population		Interregional migrants	
	United States	South	United States	From the South	United States	South	United States	From the South
	Percent distribution							
Total, males 25–29 years	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No school	2	2	23	28	1	1	11	13
8th grade or less	35	47			17	23		
High school, 1–4 years	50	42	55	53	53	49	45	45
College, 1 year or more	14	10	22	19	29	27	44	42
	Number (in thousands)							
Total, males 25–29 years	606	297	48	30	4, 733	1, 345	536	197
No school	9	6	11	8	31	12	57	26
8th grade or less	210	138			801	314		
High school, 1–4 years	305	124	26	16	2, 519	658	241	88
College, 1 year or more	82	28	10	6	1, 382	361	238	83

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Educational Attainment*, PC(2)–5B, table 2; *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Lifetime and Recent Migration*, PC(2)–2D, table 8 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Among nonwhite as well as white, a larger proportion of the educated migrate than those with limited schooling, so that between 1955–60, the South lost ⅛ of all nonwhite men 25–29 years old who had some college training, but only 6 percent with elementary schooling.

TABLE 1B–7.—*Proportion* [1] *of 25- to 29-Year Old Male Out-Migrants, 1955–60, by Educational Attainment and Color and by Region and the Divisions of the South*

Educational attainment	North-east		North Central		South								West	
					Total		South Atlantic		East south central		West south central			
	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White
Total	6	9	8	11	10	15	10	20	17	22	13	21	9	15
Elementary, 8 years or less	4	4	6	8	6	8	5	9	12	14	6	12	5	12
High school, 1–4 years	5	7	7	8	13	14	13	19	21	21	16	20	10	15
College, 1 year or more	14	16	18	19	20	23	21	33	33	35	25	29	10	17

[1] Of 1955 population.

Source: *Census of Population, 1960, Subject Reports, Lifetime and Recent Migration,* PC(2)–2D, table 8 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

Clerical and production jobs in industry—occupations which Negroes have sought—claimed the largest proportion of nonwhite workers born outside of their region of residence in 1960.

TABLE 1B–8.—*Percent of the Native Experienced Civilian Labor Force* [1] *Born in Another Region, by Occupation Group, Color, and Sex, United States, 1960*

Occupation group	Male		Female	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	27	24	24	20
Farmers and farm managers	2	6	2	11
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	31	21	28	23
Clerical and kindred workers	36	16	32	17
Sales workers	25	18	30	17
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	33	18	41	17
Operatives and kindred workers	34	15	43	13
Private household workers	27	20	22	19
Service workers, except private household	33	17	30	19
Farm laborers and foremen	5	13	4	11
Laborers, except farm and mine	26	15	30	14

[1] 14 years old and over.

Source: *Census of Population, 1960, Occupational Characteristics, PC(2) 7A,* table 8 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Nonwhites constituted 11 percent of the labor force from 1957–65, but accounted for about 20 percent of the unemployed and about 25 percent of those unemployed 6 months or more.

TABLE IIA–1.—*Employment and Unemployment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, 1957–65 (annual averages)*

Employment status	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Civilian labor force (thousands):									
Nonwhite	7, 306	7, 455	7, 539	7, 844	7, 924	7, 976	8, 119	8, 292	8, 448
White	60, 640	61, 194	61, 855	62, 767	63, 679	63, 878	64, 855	65, 940	67, 187
Nonwhite as a percent of total	10. 8	10. 9	10. 9	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 1	11. 2	11. 2
Employed (thousands):									
Nonwhite	6, 721	6, 517	6, 730	7, 040	6, 936	7, 097	7, 234	7, 480	7, 747
White	58, 290	57, 450	58, 851	59, 640	59, 860	60, 749	61, 574	62, 877	64, 432
Index of employment (1957=100):									
Nonwhite	100. 0	97. 0	100. 1	104. 7	103. 2	105. 6	107. 6	111. 3	115. 3
White	100. 0	98. 6	101. 0	102. 3	102. 7	104. 2	105. 6	107. 9	110. 5
Unemployed (thousands):									
Nonwhite	585	938	809	804	988	879	885	812	702
White	2, 351	3, 744	3, 004	3, 127	3, 819	3, 129	3, 281	3, 064	2, 754
Nonwhite as a percent of total	19. 9	20. 0	21. 2	20. 5	20. 6	21. 9	21. 2	20. 9	20. 3
Unemployment rate:									
Nonwhite	8. 0	12. 6	10. 7	10. 2	12. 5	11. 0	10. 9	9. 8	8. 3
White	3. 9	6. 1	4. 9	5. 0	6. 0	4. 9	5. 1	4. 6	4. 1
Ratio of nonwhite to white	2. 05	2. 07	2. 18	2. 04	2. 08	2. 24	2. 14	2. 13	2. 02
Long-term unemployed—Nonwhite as a percent of total:									
Unemployed 15 weeks and over	22. 6	22. 0	24. 3	24. 9	22. 5	25. 9	26. 0	22. 9	22. 9
Unemployed 27 weeks and over	24. 1	23. 0	26. 2	26. 0	23. 6	28. 4	28. 2	25. 3	25. 4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from regular monthly Current Population Survey. Annual figures are averages of 12 monthly surveys.

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In 1965 the total nonwhite unemployment rate was the lowest since 1957, but remained about twice the white rate, as it has for over a decade. Unemployment has dropped most sharply for nonwhite men 20 years and over, among whom the rate has been lower than for nonwhite women since 1963.

TABLE IIA–2.—*Unemployment Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age Group, 1954–65 (annual averages)*

Year	Total			Males, 20 years and over			Females, 20 years and over			Both sexes, 14 to 19 years of age		
	Nonwhite	White	Ratio nonwhite to white	Nonwhite	White	Ratio nonwhite to white	Nonwhite	White	Ratio nonwhite to white	Nonwhite	White	Ratio nonwhite to white
1954	8.8	4.5	2.0	9.0	3.9	2.3	7.4	4.4	1.7	13.8	10.3	1.3
1955	8.0	3.6	2.2	7.7	3.0	2.6	6.8	3.4	2.0	14.2	9.2	1.5
1956	7.5	3.3	2.3	6.7	2.7	2.5	6.8	3.3	2.1	15.9	8.8	1.8
1957	8.0	3.9	2.1	7.6	3.2	2.4	6.4	3.8	1.7	17.8	9.9	1.8
1958	12.6	6.1	2.1	12.7	5.5	2.3	9.5	5.6	1.7	25.0	13.0	1.9
1959	10.7	4.9	2.2	10.5	4.1	2.6	8.3	4.7	1.8	23.5	11.9	2.0
1960	10.2	5.0	2.0	9.6	4.2	2.3	8.3	4.6	1.8	22.1	12.4	1.8
1961	12.5	6.0	2.1	11.7	5.1	2.3	10.6	5.7	1.9	25.4	13.8	1.8
1962	11.0	4.9	2.2	10.0	4.0	2.5	9.6	4.7	2.0	23.7	12.0	2.0
1963	10.9	5.1	2.1	9.2	3.9	2.4	9.4	4.8	2.0	28.4	14.0	2.0
1964	9.8	4.6	2.1	7.7	3.4	2.3	9.0	4.6	2.0	26.2	13.3	2.0
1965	8.3	4.1	2.0	6.0	2.9	2.1	7.4	4.0	1.9	25.3	12.2	2.1

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

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The increase in total employment from 1954–65 was evenly split between men and women, in both white and nonwhite groups. Among teenagers, the increase in employment went almost entirely to whites. White and nonwhite adult males were the only groups which decreased in the number of unemployed.

TABLE IIA-3.—*Employed and Unemployed Persons, by Color, Sex, and Age Group, 1954–65 (annual averages)*

[In thousands]

Year	Total				Males, 20 years and over			
	Employed		Unemployed		Employed		Unemployed	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1954	6, 335	54, 903	615	2, 615	3, 548	36, 279	350	1, 491
1955	6, 495	56, 698	561	2, 101	3, 657	36, 990	306	1, 154
1956	6, 706	58, 274	547	2, 003	3, 775	37, 573	269	1, 042
1957	6, 711	58, 298	585	2, 350	3, 753	37, 484	307	1, 234
1958	6, 517	57, 450	938	3, 744	3, 604	36, 808	526	2, 156
1959	6, 730	58, 851	809	3, 004	3, 734	37, 533	437	1, 585
1960	7, 040	59, 640	804	3, 127	3, 880	37, 663	413	1, 647
1961	6, 936	59, 860	988	3, 819	3, 809	37, 533	504	2, 014
1962	7, 097	60, 749	879	3, 129	3, 897	37, 918	435	1, 581
1963	7, 234	61, 574	885	3, 281	3, 979	38, 272	402	1, 569
1964	7, 480	62, 877	812	3, 064	4, 088	38, 798	339	1, 379
1965	7, 747	64, 432	702	2, 754	4, 190	39, 232	267	1, 169
	Females, 20 years and over				Both sexes, 14 to 19 years of age			
1954	2, 270	14, 855	182	691	517	3, 769	83	433
1955	2, 313	15, 787	168	559	524	3, 921	87	388
1956	2, 387	16, 481	175	554	544	4, 221	103	407
1957	2, 444	16, 607	167	654	514	4, 207	111	463
1958	2, 454	16, 589	259	983	459	4, 052	153	605
1959	2, 527	16, 998	228	836	469	4, 321	144	584
1960	2, 618	17, 487	237	843	543	4, 491	154	638
1961	2, 610	17, 687	308	1, 060	517	4, 641	176	745
1962	2, 686	18, 006	284	891	514	4, 824	180	657
1963	2, 757	18, 499	285	931	498	4, 803	198	781
1964	2, 855	19, 048	283	912	537	5, 030	191	773
1965	2, 979	19, 652	239	817	578	5, 549	196	769

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

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The greatest drop in unemployment rates (1957–65) was for nonwhite men in the prime working years (20–44), but the greatest increase was for nonwhite women in the same age group. Yet the nonwhite/white gap in unemployment rates was over 2 for mature men in 1965 and under 2 for mature women.

TABLE IIA–4.—*Unemployment Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1957 and 1965 (annual averages)*

Age and sex	Nonwhite		White		Ratio of nonwhite to white	
	1957	1965	1957	1965	1957	1965
Total, 14 years and over	8.0	8.3	3.9	4.1	2.05	2.02
14 to 19 years, both sexes	17.8	25.3	9.9	12.2	1.82	2.07
20 years and over:						
Men	7.5	6.0	3.2	2.9	2.34	2.14
Women	6.3	7.4	3.8	4.0	1.66	1.85
Men, 14 years and over	8.4	7.6	3.7	3.6	2.27	2.11
14 to 19 years	17.5	22.6	10.5	11.8	1.67	1.92
20 to 24 years	12.7	9.3	7.1	5.9	1.79	1.58
25 to 34 years	8.5	6.2	2.7	2.6	3.15	2.38
35 to 44 years	6.4	5.1	2.5	2.3	2.56	2.22
45 to 54 years	6.2	5.1	3.0	2.3	2.07	2.22
55 to 64 years	5.5	5.4	3.4	3.1	1.62	1.74
65 years and over	5.9	5.2	3.2	3.4	1.84	1.53
Women, 14 years and over	7.4	9.3	4.3	5.0	1.72	1.86
14 to 19 years	18.9	29.8	9.1	12.6	2.08	2.37
20 to 24 years	12.2	13.7	5.1	6.3	2.39	2.17
25 to 34 years	8.1	8.4	4.7	4.8	1.72	1.75
35 to 44 years	4.7	7.6	3.7	4.1	1.27	1.85
45 to 54 years	4.2	4.4	3.0	3.0	1.40	1.47
55 to 64 years	4.0	3.9	3.0	2.7	1.33	1.44
65 years and over	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.7	1.23	1.15

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Except for teenagers, unemployment rates for nonwhite men and women were lower in 1965 than at any time in the 1960's. The jobless rate among nonwhite teenagers, 16–19, however, has not been below 20 for boys, nor below 25 for girls since 1958.

TABLE IIA–5.—*Unemployment Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1948–65 (annual averages)*

Color and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
NONWHITE MALE											
1948	5.1	7.6	3.2	8.6	9.9	10.6	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.3	4.0
1949	8.8	13.9	6.1	15.1	16.6	14.9	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.2
1950	8.9	13.2	9.7	12.9	16.3	12.4	9.4	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.0
1951	4.4	7.9	6.1	7.9	9.0	6.0	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.7
1952	4.5	7.7	5.5	7.2	9.3	6.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.2	4.1
1953 [1]	4.4	7.1	5.1	7.6	7.5	7.1	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.2	2.6
1954	9.2	11.7	5.1	13.4	13.5	14.9	9.2	7.1	8.2	6.9	6.9
1955	8.2	13.2	12.7	14.1	11.8	11.2	8.0	7.4	5.8	8.3	6.6
1956 [2]	7.3	13.6	11.7	15.0	13.8	10.9	6.9	6.0	5.0	7.4	4.3
1957	8.4	17.5	14.1	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9
1958	13.7	24.3	13.0	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0
1959	11.5	22.8	12.7	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4
1960 [1]	10.7	22.0	13.3	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3
1961	12.9	24.7	14.3	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4
1962 [1]	11.0	20.7	15.2	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9
1963	10.6	25.4	16.9	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1
1964	9.1	23.3	19.1	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.1	8.3
1965	7.6	22.6	20.3	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2
NONWHITE FEMALE											
1948	5.2	10.4	5.9	10.5	12.6	8.9	6.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.6
1949	7.2	14.3	7.3	18.8	15.0	11.5	7.6	5.5	3.4	4.8	1.6
1950	7.8	14.0	13.0	16.2	13.1	12.0	8.4	6.1	5.4	4.3	4.3
1951	5.4	10.2	4.4	11.7	14.1	8.0	6.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	1.6
1952	4.8	10.4	4.3	7.9	14.9	9.2	5.4	3.3	2.8	1.9	1.5
1953 [1]	3.7	7.5	2.4	7.0	8.9	4.9	4.2	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
1954	8.2	17.1	10.6	17.6	20.8	11.7	9.6	6.3	5.0	4.0	5.1
1955	7.5	16.2	5.9	15.4	19.7	11.4	9.1	4.9	4.6	4.7	3.4
1956 [2]	8.0	19.6	13.6	20.7	21.0	13.2	7.9	5.9	4.8	4.5	2.7
1957	7.4	18.9	12.5	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3
1958	10.8	26.2	13.2	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6
1959	9.5	24.9	11.9	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3
1960 [1]	9.5	22.7	10.6	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1
1961	11.9	26.6	13.6	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5
1962 [1]	11.1	28.2	17.9	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7
1963	11.3	33.1	23.4	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6
1964	10.8	30.6	23.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2
1965	9.3	29.8	19.0	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE 11A–5.—*Unemployment Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1948–65 (annual averages)*—Continued

Color and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
WHITE MALE											
1948	3.1	8.3	5.4	9.4	8.5	5.8	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.9
1949	5.2	11.7	4.6	12.9	13.6	9.3	4.5	3.6	3.7	4.8	4.7
1950	4.5	10.5	5.5	12.8	11.0	7.3	3.7	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.4
1951	2.4	6.8	4.2	8.9	6.2	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.2
1952	2.2	7.6	5.1	10.3	6.5	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.5
1953 [1]	2.2	6.3	4.0	7.9	5.8	3.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.1
1954	4.4	11.0	4.4	13.5	11.9	9.0	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.8
1955	3.4	9.6	4.9	11.8	9.7	6.3	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.5
1956 [2]	3.1	8.9	5.8	10.5	9.2	5.6	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.9	3.1
1957	3.7	10.5	6.8	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2
1958	6.1	14.0	7.9	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0
1959	4.6	12.5	7.2	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5
1960 [1]	4.8	12.9	8.1	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0
1961	5.7	14.1	8.0	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2
1962 [1]	4.6	12.3	7.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1
1963	4.7	14.2	7.9	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1
1964	4.2	13.4	7.7	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6
1965	3.6	11.8	7.1	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4
WHITE FEMALE											
1948	3.4	6.9	7.1	8.7	5.8	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.0
1949	5.2	10.7	7.4	13.0	10.1	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.9
1950	4.9	9.8	7.5	12.9	8.7	5.6	4.7	3.7	4.1	3.9	2.9
1951	3.7	7.1	6.6	9.1	6.0	3.4	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.7
1952	2.9	6.6	6.1	8.4	5.4	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
1953 [1]	2.6	5.4	3.1	7.1	4.7	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.2
1954	4.9	9.3	6.3	11.1	9.0	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.3
1955	3.9	8.2	6.7	10.6	7.0	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.2	1.8
1956 [2]	3.8	8.6	7.1	11.0	7.5	4.5	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.9
1957	4.3	9.1	6.8	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5
1958	6.2	11.6	5.8	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5
1959	5.3	10.6	5.2	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4
1960 [1]	5.3	11.9	6.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8
1961	6.5	13.5	6.6	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7
1962 [2]	5.5	11.5	5.6	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0
1963	5.8	13.6	5.9	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0
1964	5.5	13.2	4.1	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
1965	5.0	12.6	4.4	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to introduction of data from decennial censuses and the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Data through 1956 have not been adjusted to reflect changes in the definitions of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The proportion of nonwhite workers among the long-term unemployed (nearly one in four) has changed little since 1957, after a slight decline in 1964.

TABLE IIA–6.—*Long-term Unemployed, by Color and Sex, 1957–65 (annual averages)*

Color and sex	1957	1958	1959	[1] 1960	1961	[1] 1962	1963	1964	1965
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over								
Total:									
Number (In thousands)	560	1, 452	1, 040	956	1, 532	1, 119	1, 088	973	755
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	22. 6	22. 0	24. 3	24. 9	22. 5	25. 9	26. 0	22. 9	22. 9
Male	15. 8	16. 0	17. 9	17. 1	15. 3	16. 7	16. 4	13. 3	13. 0
Female	6. 8	6. 0	6. 4	7. 8	7. 2	9. 2	9. 7	9. 7	9. 9
White	77. 4	78. 0	75. 7	75. 1	77. 5	74. 1	74. 0	77. 1	77. 0
Male	53. 0	56. 7	53. 4	52. 4	53. 9	50. 7	49. 4	49. 2	47. 9
Female	24. 4	21. 3	22. 4	22. 7	23. 6	23. 4	24. 6	27. 9	29. 2
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over								
Total:									
Number (In thousands)	239	667	571	454	804	585	553	482	351
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	24. 1	23. 0	26. 2	26. 0	23. 6	28. 4	28. 2	25. 3	25. 4
Male	16. 6	17. 3	20. 3	18. 9	17. 1	19. 3	18. 4	14. 7	15. 4
Female	7. 5	5. 7	5. 9	7. 2	6. 5	9. 1	9. 8	10. 6	10. 0
White	75. 9	77. 0	73. 8	74. 0	76. 4	71. 6	71. 8	74. 7	74. 6
Male	53. 9	56. 3	52. 6	53. 1	53. 7	50. 4	50. 8	50. 2	49. 6
Female	22. 0	20. 7	21. 2	20. 9	22. 7	21. 2	21. 0	24. 5	25. 1

[1] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to introduction of data from the 1960 decennial census and the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The percent of nonwhite men among all unemployed men declined slightly, 1957–65, reflecting a sharp drop in the unemployment rate for the age groups 20–44; nonwhite women as a percent of all unemployed women increased for virtually all age groups.

TABLE IIA–7.—*Unemployed Persons, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1957 and 1965 (annual averages)*

[In thousands]

Age and sex	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite as a percent of total	
	1957	1965	1957	1965	1957	1965
Total, 14 years and over	585	702	2, 350	2, 754	19. 9	20. 3
14 to 19 years, both sexes	112	196	462	769	19. 5	20. 3
20 years and over:						
Men	306	267	1, 236	1, 169	19. 8	18. 6
Women	165	239	657	817	20. 1	22. 6
Men, 14 years and over	374	377	1, 519	1, 603	19. 8	19. 0
14 to 19 years	67	111	284	434	19. 1	20. 4
20 to 24 years	60	57	223	254	21. 2	18. 3
25 to 34 years	92	67	257	226	26. 4	22. 9
35 to 44 years	65	56	239	228	21. 4	19. 7
45 to 54 years	52	47	250	206	17. 2	18. 6
55 to 64 years	27	31	193	190	12. 3	14. 0
65 years and over	10	9	74	67	11. 9	11. 8
Women, 14 years and over	211	324	832	1, 152	20. 2	22. 0
14 to 19 years	44	85	178	335	19. 8	20. 2
20 to 24 years	38	62	109	183	25. 9	25. 3
25 to 34 years	56	64	168	173	25. 0	27. 0
35 to 44 years	34	64	161	199	17. 4	24. 3
45 to 54 years	23	30	123	152	15. 8	16. 5
55 to 64 years	11	15	70	86	13. 6	14. 9
65 years and over	3	3	26	24	(1)	(1)

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

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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At 4.3 percent, the average unemployment rate in 1965 for adult nonwhite married men was the lowest for any group among nonwhite men or women. Although it was twice the rate for white married men, it was much lower than the rate for other groups of white males—the single or the widowed, separated, or divorced.

TABLE IIA–8.—*Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, Age, and Marital Status, 1965 (annual averages)*

Sex, age, and marital status	Unemployed persons (In thousands)		Nonwhite as a percent of total	Unemployment rates		
	Nonwhite	White		Nonwhite	White	Ratio of nonwhite to white
Men, 14 years and over	377	1,603	19.0	7.6	3.6	2.11
Single	185	724	20.4	16.5	9.2	1.79
Married, wife present	141	742	16.0	4.4	2.2	2.00
Other marital status [1]	51	137	27.1	8.7	6.7	1.30
Men, 20 years and over	267	1,168	18.6	6.0	2.9	2.07
Single	78	303	20.5	11.9	6.9	1.72
Married, wife present	138	729	15.9	4.3	2.1	2.05
Other marital status [1]	51	136	27.3	8.7	6.7	1.30
Women, 14 years and over	323	1,152	21.9	9.2	5.0	1.84
Single	113	409	21.6	16.0	7.2	2.22
Married, husband present	123	541	18.5	7.3	4.1	1.78
Other marital status [1]	87	202	30.1	7.9	4.7	1.68
Women, 20 years and over	240	815	22.7	7.5	4.0	1.88
Single	41	121	25.3	8.9	3.6	2.47
Married, husband present	113	501	18.4	6.8	3.9	1.74
Other marital status [1]	86	193	30.8	7.9	4.5	1.76

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, or separated.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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By occupation, the ratio of nonwhite to white unemployment narrowed appreciably over the 1955–65 period among all white-collar groups except sales workers, and for most other groups also, except those in domestic, laborer, and farm jobs.

TABLE IIA–9.—*Unemployment Rates, by Occupation of Last Job and Color, 1955 and 1965 (annual averages)*

Occupation	Nonwhite		White		Ratio of nonwhite to white	
	1955 [1]	1965	1955 [1]	1965	1955	1965
Total [2]	7.9	8.3	3.6	4.1	2.2	2.0
White-collar workers	5.1	4.1	1.7	2.2	3.0	1.9
Professional and technical	2.6	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.6	1.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	3.3	1.9	.9	1.1	3.7	1.7
Clerical workers	8.1	5.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.7
Sales workers	3.6	7.0	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.2
Blue-collar workers	9.7	7.9	5.5	4.9	1.8	1.6
Craftsmen and foremen	8.8	6.0	3.9	3.4	2.3	1.8
Operatives	8.2	7.4	5.5	5.2	1.5	1.4
Nonfarm laborers	12.0	9.7	9.8	7.9	1.2	1.2
Service workers	7.2	7.1	4.8	4.5	1.5	1.6
Private household workers	5.6	5.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.1
Other service workers	8.7	7.8	5.2	4.8	1.7	1.6
Farm workers	4.4	6.5	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.4
Farmers and farm managers	.6	.7	.4	.4	1.5	1.8
Farm laborers and foremen	6.3	7.5	3.0	4.0	2.1	1.9

[1] Except for total, figures are based on an average of January, April, July, and October; data have not been adjusted to 1957 definitions of employment and unemployment.

[2] Includes persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

Experienced nonwhite workers had lower unemployment rates in 1965 than in 1955 in every industry group except agriculture, whereas the trend varied by industry among white workers. The ratio of nonwhite to white unemployment declined in every industry group over this period.

TABLE IIA–10.—*Unemployment Rates, by Industry of Last Job and Color, 1955 and 1965 (annual averages)*

Industry group	Nonwhite		White		Ratio of nonwhite to white	
	1955 [1]	1965	1955 [1]	1965	1955	1965
Total [2]	7.9	8.3	3.6	4.1	2.2	2.0
Experienced unemployed	7.5	6.8	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.0
Agriculture	4.8	6.3	1.4	2.1	3.4	3.0
Nonagricultural industries	8.0	6.8	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.9
Mining, forestry, fisheries	7.7	2.5	7.7	5.3	1.0	0.5
Construction	16.0	14.6	7.4	7.3	2.2	2.0
Manufacturing	7.8	6.6	3.8	3.6	2.1	1.8
Durable goods	7.2	5.9	3.6	3.2	2.0	1.8
Nondurable goods	8.6	8.0	4.0	4.2	2.2	1.9
Transportation and public utilities	8.2	4.4	3.1	2.5	2.6	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	9.1	8.7	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.3
Service and finance	6.6	5.7	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.1
Public administration	5.5	3.8	1.4	1.6	3.9	2.4

[1] Data have not been adjusted to 1957 definitions of employment and unemployment.

[2] Includes those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The occupational and industrial pattern of unemployment was similar among white and nonwhite experienced workers in 1965. Within industries, the largest percentage of the unemployed were in the services. Among occupations, jobless production workers were the largest group.

TABLE IIA–11.—*Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons, by Industry, Occupation, and Color, 1965 (annual averages)*

Industry	Nonwhite	White
Total (in thousands)	702	2,754
Percent	100.0	100.0
Experienced wage and salary workers	78.5	79.8
Agriculture	6.0	2.7
Nonagricultural industries	72.5	77.1
Mining, forestry, fisheries	.1	1.2
Construction	10.1	11.2
Manufacturing	16.4	24.2
Durable goods	8.0	12.0
Nondurable goods	8.4	12.2
Transportation and public utilities	2.8	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	15.1	17.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.1	2.3
Service industries	25.1	14.6
Public administration	2.1	2.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.9	2.9
No previous work experience	19.7	17.2
White-collar workers	9.3	25.0
Professional and technical	2.0	4.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors	.6	2.9
Clerical workers	5.1	12.3
Sales workers	1.6	5.5
Blue-collar workers	38.5	43.5
Craftsmen and foremen	4.7	11.3
Operatives	18.7	23.3
Nonfarm laborers	15.1	8.9
Service workers	26.6	11.7
Private household workers	8.8	1.3
Other service workers	17.8	10.4
Farm workers	5.8	2.6
Farmers and farm managers	.1	.3
Farm laborers and foremen	5.7	2.3
No previous work experience	19.8	17.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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In 1954–65, employment of white men in prime working years (20–54) dropped in the 25–34-year-old group (by 727,000), whereas employment among nonwhite males in all prime age groups increased. Sharpest employment increases in the period were among white teenagers and mature women (white and nonwhite) 45 to 54 years old.

TABLE IIA–12.—*Employed Persons, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1947–65*[1] *(annual averages)*

[In thousands]

Color and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
MALE											
1947	41,677	2,795	559	999	1,237	4,262	9,881	9,266	7,659	5,499	2,316
1948	42,428	2,911	543	1,006	1,362	4,380	10,068	9,393	7,761	5,604	2,312
1949	41,660	2,687	549	916	1,222	4,222	9,918	9,343	7,691	5,465	2,335
1950	42,287	2,787	585	914	1,288	4,274	10,092	9,467	7,804	5,521	2,341
1951	42,490	2,753	584	985	1,184	3,797	10,166	9,631	8,033	5,724	2,387
1952	42,391	2,674	555	991	1,128	3,204	10,390	9,778	8,172	5,822	2,351
1953[2]	43,125	2,686	537	981	1,168	2,922	10,535	10,258	8,403	5,830	2,492
1954	42,377	2,550	547	885	1,118	2,752	10,303	10,123	8,366	5,861	2,422
1955	43,290	2,642	532	941	1,169	2,997	10,476	10,295	8,576	5,872	2,430
1956[3]	44,148	2,802	621	1,016	1,165	3,266	10,371	10,414	8,755	6,020	2,519
1957	43,990	2,750	633	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,851	6,002	2,394
1958	43,042	2,631	619	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,828	5,954	2,254
1959	44,089	2,821	623	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210
1960[2]	44,485	2,941	581	1,089	1,271	3,754	9,759	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191
1961	44,318	2,976	662	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098
1962[2]	44,892	3,077	715	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,260	2,137
1963	45,330	3,079	673	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039
1964	46,139	3,253	665	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039
1965	47,034	3,612	694	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057
FEMALE											
1947	16,349	1,921	215	587	1,119	2,606	3,628	3,594	2,673	1,490	438
1948	16,950	1,930	231	611	1,088	2,604	3,787	3,706	2,898	1,522	503
1949	17,049	1,826	225	560	1,041	2,481	3,785	3,821	2,990	1,612	536
1950	17,670	1,777	245	531	1,001	2,507	3,876	3,993	3,185	1,766	566
1951	18,515	1,863	240	601	1,022	2,557	4,117	4,159	3,426	1,856	537
1952	18,902	1,857	230	647	980	2,405	4,185	4,327	3,561	1,990	579
1953[2]	19,088	1,829	230	607	992	2,340	4,043	4,570	3,613	2,009	684
1954	18,861	1,736	234	548	954	2,266	3,970	4,494	3,667	2,079	649
1955	19,904	1,803	241	570	992	2,314	4,053	4,633	4,024	2,312	765
1956[3]	20,831	1,962	288	647	1,027	2,318	4,095	4,858	4,266	2,527	805
1957	21,021	1,970	307	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784
1958	20,924	1,881	311	571	999	2,277	3,885	4,866	4,620	2,604	791
1959	21,492	1,968	328	655	985	2,273	3,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812
1960[2]	22,196	2,091	322	680	1,089	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882
1961	22,478	2,181	388	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889
1962[2]	22,954	2,262	429	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,086	875
1963	23,479	2,223	374	678	1,171	2,697	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877
1964	24,218	2,316	387	771	1,158	2,934	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934
1965	25,145	2,515	397	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,486	948
NONWHITE MALE											
1954	3,886	338	75	110	153	336	977	916	723	421	174
1955	4,001	342	69	116	157	372	998	923	765	429	171
1956[3]	4,112	343	68	119	156	401	1,015	942	786	448	177
1957	4,080	321	67	113	140	413	996	947	784	460	160
1958	3,891	289	60	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151
1959	4,041	307	69	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIA–12.—*Employed Persons, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1947–65*[1] *(annual averages)*—Continued

[In thousands]

Color and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years			20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19					
NONWHITE MALE—Con.										
1960 [2]	4,220	340	72	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148
1961	4,133	324	66	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137
1962 [2]	4,220	323	60	106	157	472	961	993	821	510	140
1963	4,293	314	64	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151
1964	4,429	341	70	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167
1965	4,568	378	72	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165
NONWHITE FEMALE										
1954	2,448	179	42	56	81	288	616	641	452	217	56
1955	2,495	181	32	55	94	272	642	640	477	224	58
1956 [3]	2,588	201	38	65	98	258	660	651	494	254	70
1957	2,641	189	35	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67
1958	2,624	170	33	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67
1959	2,689	162	37	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67
1960 [2]	2,821	202	42	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70
1961	2,803	194	38	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	72
1962 [2]	2,878	191	34	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78
1963	2,941	183	30	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81
1964	3,052	196	28	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90
1965	3,179	200	32	57	111	392	698	779	649	369	93
WHITE MALE										
1954	38,491	2,211	473	774	964	2,417	9,325	9,207	7,643	5,441	2,248
1955	39,289	2,299	463	824	1,012	2,625	9,478	9,372	7,812	5,443	2,260
1956 [3]	40,036	2,459	552	898	1,009	2,865	9,355	9,472	7,970	5,572	2,342
1957	39,909	2,430	566	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,542	2,234
1958	39,150	2,342	558	852	932	2,896	8,861	9,386	8,061	5,501	2,103
1959	40,047	2,515	554	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060
1960 [2]	40,265	2,602	510	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043
1961	40,185	2,652	597	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961
1962 [2]	40,672	2,754	656	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998
1963	41,037	2,765	609	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,887
1964	41,710	2,911	596	1,128	1,188	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872
1965	42,466	3,234	622	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,998	1,892
WHITE FEMALE										
1954	16,412	1,558	192	492	874	1,977	3,354	3,853	3,215	1,862	593
1955	17,409	1,622	209	515	898	2,042	3,411	3,992	3,547	2,089	707
1956 [3]	18,243	1,760	250	582	928	2,060	3,435	4,208	3,772	2,272	734
1957	18,381	1,781	272	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717
1958	18,300	1,711	278	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,185	4,052	2,348	725
1959	18,804	1,806	292	605	909	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745
1960 [2]	19,376	1,890	281	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812
1961	19,675	1,988	351	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817
1962 [2]	20,077	2,071	395	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797
1963	20,538	2,038	344	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796
1964	21,167	2,119	359	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845
1965	21,966	2,315	365	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954.

[2] Not strictly comparable with prior years, due to the introduction of data from decennial censuses and the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

[3] Data through 1956 have not been adjusted to reflect changes in the definitions of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Nonwhite employment increased relatively more than white employment between 1957 and 1965, reflecting mainly employment growth among nonwhite adults. Employment among white teenagers increased relatively much more than nonwhite teenage employment in that period.

TABLE IIA-13.—*Employed Persons, by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, and Percent Change, 1957 and 1965 (annual averages)*

[In thousands]

Age and sex	Nonwhite			White		
	1957	1965	Percent change	1957	1965	Percent change
Total, 14 years and over	6,721	7,747	15.3	58,290	64,432	10.5
14 to 19 years, both sexes	509	578	13.6	4,211	5,549	31.8
20 years and over:						
Men	3,760	4,190	11.4	37,479	39,232	4.8
Women	2,452	2,979	21.5	16,600	19,652	18.4
Men, 14 years and over	4,080	4,568	12.0	39,909	42,466	6.4
14 to 19 years	321	378	17.8	2,430	3,234	33.1
20 to 24 years	413	558	35.1	2,930	4,025	37.4
25 to 34 years	996	1,013	1.7	9,226	8,598	−6.8
35 to 44 years	947	1,043	10.1	9,480	9,795	3.3
45 to 54 years	784	869	10.8	8,067	8,924	10.6
55 to 64 years	460	543	18.0	5,542	5,998	8.2
65 years and over	160	165	3.1	2,234	1,892	−15.3
Women, 14 years and over	2,641	3,179	20.4	18,381	21,966	19.5
14 to 19 years	189	200	5.8	1,781	2,315	30.0
20 to 24 years	273	392	43.6	2,022	2,727	34.9
25 to 34 years	638	698	9.4	3,393	3,394	0.0
35 to 44 years	685	779	13.7	4,236	4,678	10.4
45 to 54 years	527	649	23.1	3,942	4,880	23.8
55 to 64 years	263	369	40.3	2,287	3,118	36.3
65 years and over	67	93	38.8	717	856	19.4

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The nonwhite are much more likely to be working part time involuntarily than white workers, and the proportion of nonwhites on involuntary part-time work increased as a proportion of all workers so employed between 1957 and 1965. However, the likelihood of being employed part time for economic reasons declined more for nonwhite than white workers.

TABLE IIA–14.—*Persons Employed in Nonagricultural Industries, by Color and Full- or Part-Time Status, 1957 and 1965 (annual averages)*

Full- or part-time status	Percent distribution				Nonwhite as a percent of total in each group	
	Nonwhite		White			
	1957	1965	1957	1965	1957	1965
Total employed:						
Number (in thousands)	5,755	6,735	53,034	57,492	----------	----------
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.8	10.5
Full-time schedules	79.4	80.9	87.7	85.7	8.9	10.0
Voluntary part time	10.9	11.4	9.1	11.9	11.5	10.1
Part time for economic reasons [1]	9.7	7.7	3.2	2.5	24.5	27.0
Usually work full time	3.7	2.4	1.9	1.3	17.3	18.3
Usually work part time	6.0	5.3	1.3	1.2	33.1	34.5

[1] Mainly slack work, job turnover, and inability to find full-time work.

NOTE.—Employed persons with a job but not at work during the survey week have been distributed proportionately.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Voluntary part-time employment rose relatively more than full-time employment between 1957 and 1965, but the color-sex distribution in both series changed little during the period.

TABLE IIA–15.—*Persons Employed in Nonagricultural Industries on Full-Time Schedules or Voluntary Part Time, by Color and Sex, 1957–65 (annual averages)*

[Percent distribution]

Color and sex	1957	1958	1959	1960 [2]	1961	1962 [3]	1963	1964	1965
On full-time schedules [1]									
Total:									
Number (in thousands)	48, 617	47, 077	48, 865	49, 542	49, 427	50, 619	51, 439	52, 872	54, 692
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	9. 0	8. 8	8. 8	9. 2	9. 1	9. 2	9. 4	9. 7	9. 9
Male	5. 9	5. 6	5. 7	5. 9	5. 8	5. 9	6. 0	6. 2	6. 3
Female	3. 1	3. 2	3. 1	3. 3	3. 3	3. 3	3. 4	3. 5	3. 6
White	91. 0	91. 2	91. 2	90. 8	90. 9	90. 8	90. 6	90. 3	90. 1
Male	64. 4	64. 2	64. 3	63. 8	63. 8	63. 7	63. 6	63. 2	62. 6
Female	26. 7	27. 0	26. 8	27. 0	27. 1	27. 1	27. 0	27. 2	27. 4
On voluntary part-time schedules [4]									
Total:									
Number (in thousands)	5, 181	5, 215	5, 569	5, 815	6, 148	6, 597	6, 808	7, 263	7, 607
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	11. 5	10. 7	10. 5	10. 5	9. 4	9. 9	10. 5	10. 5	10. 1
Male	2. 7	2. 6	2. 7	2. 7	2. 2	2. 3	2. 8	2. 9	2. 9
Female	8. 8	8. 1	7. 9	7. 7	7. 2	7. 6	7. 7	7. 6	7. 2
White	88. 5	89. 3	89. 5	89. 5	90. 6	90. 1	89. 5	89. 5	89. 9
Male	31. 8	32. 1	32. 3	31. 2	31. 2	31. 8	31. 5	31. 8	32. 1
Female	56. 7	57. 2	57. 2	58. 3	59. 3	58. 3	58. 0	57. 6	57. 8

[1] Includes those who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[2] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

[3] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to the introduction of data from the 1960 decennial census.

[4] Those who wanted part-time work only.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The distribution of nonwhite and white nonfarm workers employed for economic reasons on part-time work changed little between 1957 and 1965. In 1965, nonwhite part-time workers were almost one-fifth of those (white and nonwhite) who usually hold full-time jobs, and they were about one-third of all part-time workers who wanted full-time work.

TABLE IIA–16.—*Persons Employed in Nonagricultural Industries on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status, and by Color and Sex, 1957–65 (annual averages)*

[Percent distribution]

Color and sex	1957	1958	1959	1960 [2]	1961	1962 [3]	1963	1964	1965
	Usually work full time [1]								
Total:									
Number (in thousands)	1, 183	1, 638	1, 032	1, 243	1, 297	1, 049	1, 069	986	897
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	17. 3	15. 6	17. 7	16. 8	15. 2	15. 9	16. 4	17. 8	18. 3
Male	11. 2	10. 6	11. 6	11. 7	10. 2	10. 7	11. 0	11. 2	11. 5
Female	6. 1	5. 0	6. 0	5. 2	5. 0	5. 2	5. 3	6. 6	6. 8
White	82. 7	84. 4	82. 3	83. 2	84. 8	84. 1	83. 6	82. 2	81. 7
Male	53. 9	58. 1	54. 1	56. 3	56. 0	54. 1	52. 0	49. 8	48. 7
Female	28. 8	26. 3	28. 2	26. 9	28. 8	30. 0	31. 7	32. 4	33. 0
	Usually work part time [4]								
Total:									
Number (in thousands)	986	1, 315	1, 304	1, 317	1, 516	1, 287	1, 219	1, 151	1, 031
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	33. 2	31. 6	33. 6	32. 5	31. 7	34. 8	33. 8	34. 7	34. 4
Male	13. 1	13. 0	13. 7	12. 5	13. 3	14. 5	14. 0	15. 0	12. 8
Female	20. 1	18. 6	19. 9	20. 0	18. 5	20. 3	19. 9	19. 7	21. 6
White	66. 8	68. 4	66. 4	67. 5	68. 3	65. 2	66. 2	65. 3	65. 6
Male	37. 0	37. 7	35. 4	35. 4	37. 4	34. 3	34. 4	33. 0	32. 3
Female	29. 8	30. 7	31. 0	32. 1	30. 9	30. 9	31. 8	32. 3	33. 3

[1] Includes those who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[2] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

[3] Not strictly comparable with prior years due to the introduction of data from the 1960 decennial census.

[4] Those who wanted part-time work only.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The largest gains in both the white and nonwhite labor force between 1947 and 1965 occurred among women aged 35–64.

TABLE IIA–17.—*Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age Detail, 1947–65* [1] *(annual averages)*

[In thousands]

Sex and color	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
MALE											
1947	43, 272	3, 074	586	1, 106	1, 382	4, 629	10, 207	9, 492	7, 847	5, 647	2, 376
1948	43, 858	3, 173	573	1, 109	1, 491	4, 674	10, 327	9, 596	7, 942	5, 764	2, 384
1949	44, 075	3, 054	577	1, 056	1, 421	4, 681	10, 410	9, 722	8, 008	5, 748	2, 454
1950	44, 442	3, 127	623	1, 047	1, 457	4, 632	10, 527	9, 793	8, 117	5, 794	2, 454
1951	43, 612	2, 957	611	1, 080	1, 266	3, 935	10, 375	9, 798	8, 204	5, 874	2, 469
1952	43, 454	2, 896	585	1, 101	1, 210	3, 338	10, 585	9, 945	8, 326	5, 950	2, 415
1953 [2]	44, 194	2, 880	561	1, 070	1, 249	3, 054	10, 737	10, 436	8, 570	5, 974	2, 544
1954	44, 537	2, 868	572	1, 024	1, 273	3, 052	10, 772	10, 513	8, 703	6, 105	2, 525
1955	45, 041	2, 935	566	1, 070	1, 299	3, 221	10, 805	10, 595	8, 839	6, 122	2, 526
1956	45, 756	3, 098	665	1, 142	1, 292	3, 485	10, 685	10, 663	9, 002	6, 220	2, 603
1957	45, 882	3, 102	685	1, 127	1, 290	3, 626	10, 571	10, 731	9, 153	6, 222	2, 478
1958	46, 197	3, 104	676	1, 133	1, 295	3, 771	10, 475	10, 843	9, 320	6, 304	2, 379
1959	46, 561	3, 273	676	1, 207	1, 391	3, 940	10, 346	10, 899	9, 437	6, 345	2, 322
1960 [2]	47, 025	3, 423	637	1, 290	1, 496	4, 123	10, 252	10, 967	9, 574	6, 400	2, 287
1961	47, 378	3, 518	725	1, 210	1, 583	4, 255	10, 176	11, 012	9, 667	5, 530	2, 220
1962 [2]	47, 380	3, 549	780	1, 177	1, 592	4, 279	9, 921	11, 115	9, 715	6, 560	2, 241
1963	47, 867	3, 645	738	1, 321	1, 586	4, 514	9, 875	11, 187	9, 836	6, 674	2, 135
1964	48, 410	3, 806	731	1, 498	1, 576	4, 754	9, 875	11, 155	9, 956	6, 740	2, 123
1965	49, 014	4, 157	759	1, 531	1, 866	4, 894	9, 902	11, 121	10, 045	6, 763	2, 131
FEMALE											
1947	16, 896	2, 067	232	643	1, 192	2, 716	3, 740	3, 676	2, 731	1, 522	445
1948	17, 583	2, 083	248	671	1, 164	2, 719	3, 932	3, 800	2, 972	1, 565	514
1949	18, 030	2, 053	242	648	1, 163	2, 659	3, 997	3, 989	3, 099	1, 678	556
1950	18, 657	1, 980	268	611	1, 101	2, 675	4, 092	4, 161	3, 327	1, 839	584
1951	19, 272	2, 013	256	662	1, 095	2, 659	4, 292	4, 301	3, 534	1, 923	551
1952	19, 513	1, 996	244	706	1, 046	2, 502	4, 320	4, 438	3, 636	2, 032	590
1953 [2]	19, 621	1, 945	239	656	1, 050	2, 428	4, 162	4, 662	3, 680	2, 048	693
1954	19, 931	1, 933	253	620	1, 062	2, 424	4, 212	4, 709	3, 822	2, 164	666
1955	20, 806	1, 982	258	641	1, 083	2, 445	4, 251	4, 805	4, 154	2, 391	780
1956	21, 774	2, 176	313	736	1, 127	2, 455	4, 276	5, 031	4, 405	2, 610	821
1957	22, 064	2, 192	332	716	1, 144	2, 442	4, 255	5, 116	4, 615	2, 631	813
1958	22, 451	2, 165	333	685	1, 147	2, 500	4, 193	5, 185	4, 859	2, 727	822
1959	22, 833	2, 244	349	765	1, 131	2, 473	4, 089	5, 227	5, 081	2, 883	836
1960 [2]	23, 587	2, 402	347	805	1, 250	2, 580	4, 131	5, 303	5, 278	2, 986	907
1961	24, 225	2, 560	419	774	1, 368	2, 697	4, 143	5, 389	5, 403	3, 105	926
1962 [2]	24, 474	2, 607	460	742	1, 405	2, 802	4, 103	5, 474	5, 381	3, 198	911
1963	25, 109	2, 636	405	850	1, 381	2, 959	4, 174	5, 600	5, 503	3, 332	905
1964	25, 823	2, 725	411	950	1, 364	3, 210	4, 180	5, 614	5, 680	3, 447	966
1965	26, 621	2, 934	421	954	1, 559	3, 364	4, 329	5, 720	5, 712	3, 587	976
NONWHITE MALE											
1954	4, 282	384	79	127	178	396	1, 075	997	790	451	187
1955	4, 358	392	79	135	178	419	1, 085	998	813	468	183
1956	4, 436	398	77	140	181	450	1, 090	1, 002	827	484	185
1957	4, 454	388	78	135	175	473	1, 088	1, 012	836	487	170
1958	4, 511	382	69	133	180	493	1, 089	1, 021	855	505	166
1959	4, 569	397	79	130	188	532	1, 085	1, 023	849	512	163

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIA–17.—*Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age Detail, 1947–65*[1] *(annual averages)*—Continued

Sex and color	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years			20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19					
NONWHITE MALE										
1960 [2]	4,728	436	83	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	158
1961	4,743	429	77	142	210	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151
1962 [2]	4,739	408	71	136	201	553	1,074	1,087	895	564	159
1963	4,802	421	77	138	206	558	1,070	1,109	891	584	168
1964	4,871	445	86	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	580	181
1965	4,945	489	90	172	226	614	1,079	1,098	916	575	173
NONWHITE FEMALE										
1954	2,668	216	47	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59
1955	2,697	216	34	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60
1956	2,812	250	44	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72
1957	2,852	233	40	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70
1958	2,943	229	38	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72
1959	2,970	215	42	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69
1960 [2]	3,116	260	47	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73
1961	3,180	264	44	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77
1962 [2]	3,237	266	42	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82
1963	3,318	274	39	82	153	377	749	821	656	354	84
1964	3,421	283	37	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92
1965	3,503	285	39	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96
WHITE MALE										
1954	40,255	2,484	495	895	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338
1955	40,683	2,542	487	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342
1956	41,320	2,700	586	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417
1957	41,428	2,714	607	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308
1958	41,686	2,723	606	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213
1959	41,993	2,875	596	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158
1960 [2]	42,297	2,988	555	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129
1961	42,635	3,088	649	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068
1962 [2]	42,641	3,142	710	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082
1963	43,065	3,224	661	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967
1964	43,539	3,361	646	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943
1965	44,069	3,668	669	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958
WHITE FEMALE										
1954	17,262	1,717	205	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607
1955	18,110	1,766	224	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720
1956	18,962	1,926	269	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,886	2,344	748
1957	19,212	1,959	292	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743
1958	19,508	1,937	295	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751
1959	19,863	2,028	307	698	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767
1960 [2]	20,471	2,143	300	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835
1961	21,044	2,298	376	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849
1962 [2]	21,237	2,340	418	668	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830
1963	21,791	2,360	365	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823
1964	22,402	2,442	374	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,989	3,077	874
1965	23,118	2,649	382	862	1,405	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879

[1] Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954.

[2] Not strictly comparable with prior years, due to the introduction of data from decennial censuses and the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii.

Source U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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In both 1950 and 1960, Negroes comprised nearly all nonwhite workers (over 90 percent); all nonwhite workers accounted for about 10.5 percent of the total civilian labor force.

TABLE IIA–18.—*Percent Distribution of the Civilian Labor Force, by Race and Sex, 1950 and 1960*

Race	1950			1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, all races:						
Number (in thousands)	58, 646	42, 126	16, 520	68, 144	45, 763	22, 381
Percent distribution	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Nonwhite	10. 4	9. 5	12. 8	10. 7	9. 6	12. 8
Negro	10. 0	9. 0	12. 4	9. 8	8. 7	12. 0
Other nonwhite	. 4	. 5	. 3	. 8	. 9	. 8
White	89. 6	90. 5	87. 2	89. 3	90. 4	87. 2

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: 1950 Census of Population, *United States Summary, Detailed Characteristics*, P–C1 table 118, and *Nonwhite Population by Race*, P–E No. 3B, table 9; 1960 Census of Population, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC(2)–1C, table 32 and *United States Summary, Detailed Characteristics*, PC(1)–1D, table 194.

In 1960, Japanese and Chinese labor force participation rates were significantly higher and their unemployment rates lower than for both whites and Negroes.

TABLE IIA–19.—*Labor Force Participation Rates and Unemployment Rates, by Race, 1960*

	Participation rate	Unemployment rate
	Total labor force as percent of population	Unemployed as percent of civilian labor force
Negro	57. 6	8. 8
Japanese	61. 3	2. 8
Chinese	65. 8	3. 9
White	56. 0	4. 7

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC(2)–1C, tables 32, 34, 35; *U.S. Summary, Detailed Characteristics*, PC(1)–1D, tables 182, 194. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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Labor force participation rates between 1947 and 1965 fell for teenagers, especially nonwhite teenagers whose school enrollment rates have risen sharply in this period; they dropped also for all older workers except white women 65 and over. The decline among mature men appears at earlier ages for the nonwhite than the white.

TABLE IIA–20.—*Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates,*[1] *by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1948–65 (annual averages)*

Color and sex	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
NONWHITE, MALE											
1948	84. 8	58. 3	39. 3	59. 8	77. 8	85. 6	95. 3	97. 2	94. 7	88. 6	50. 3
1949	84. 5	59. 2	36. 6	60. 4	80. 8	89. 7	94. 1	97. 3	95. 6	86. 0	51. 4
1950	83. 3	56. 1	37. 7	57. 4	78. 2	91. 4	92. 6	96. 2	95. 1	81. 9	45. 5
1951	83. 6	55. 3	34. 6	54. 7	80. 8	88. 7	95. 7	96. 4	95. 1	84. 6	49. 5
1952	83. 8	49. 5	30. 5	52. 3	79. 1	92. 8	96. 2	97. 2	95. 0	85. 7	43. 3
1953	83. 0	50. 3	27. 8	53. 0	76. 7	92. 3	96. 7	97. 3	93. 9	86. 7	41. 1
1954	82. 0	48. 7	27. 2	46. 7	78. 4	91. 1	96. 2	96. 6	93. 2	83. 0	41. 2
1955	81. 8	48. 8	27. 1	48. 2	75. 7	89. 7	95. 8	96. 2	94. 2	83. 1	40. 0
1956	81. 8	48. 3	25. 5	49. 6	76. 4	88. 9	96. 2	96. 2	94. 4	83. 9	39. 8
1957	80. 8	46. 0	24. 7	47. 5	72. 0	89. 6	96. 1	96. 5	93. 5	82. 4	35. 9
1958	80. 4	44. 0	21. 3	45. 1	71. 7	88. 7	96. 3	96. 4	93. 9	83. 3	34. 5
1959	79. 1	44. 0	23. 9	41. 7	72. 0	90. 8	96. 3	95. 8	92. 8	82. 5	33. 5
1960	79. 4	45. 0	23. 3	45. 6	71. 2	90. 4	96. 2	95. 5	92. 3	82. 5	31. 2
1961	78. 0	41. 5	19. 2	42. 5	70. 5	89. 7	95. 9	94. 8	92. 3	81. 6	29. 4
1962	76. 4	38. 4	16. 5	40. 2	68. 8	89. 3	95. 3	94. 5	92. 2	81. 5	27. 2
1963	75. 8	37. 8	17. 2	37. 2	69. 1	88. 6	94. 9	94. 9	91. 1	82. 5	27. 6
1964	75. 6	37. 7	18. 7	37. 3	67. 2	89. 4	95. 9	94. 4	91. 6	80. 6	29. 6
1965	75. 2	39. 1	18. 9	39. 3	66. 7	89. 8	95. 7	94. 2	92. 0	78. 8	27. 9
NONWHITE, FEMALE											
1948	44. 4	30. 5	21. 0	29. 1	41. 2	47. 1	50. 6	53. 3	51. 1	37. 6	17. 5
1949	45. 8	32. 8	23. 5	30. 1	44. 8	49. 8	50. 9	56. 1	52. 7	39. 6	15. 6
1950	45. 7	31. 0	22. 0	30. 2	40. 6	46. 9	51. 6	55. 7	54. 3	40. 9	16. 5
1951	44. 9	28. 9	17. 3	30. 4	40. 2	45. 4	51. 1	55. 8	55. 5	39. 8	14. 0
1952	44. 2	28. 3	18. 5	27. 4	44. 7	43. 9	50. 1	54. 0	52. 7	42. 3	14. 3
1953	42. 3	25. 4	14. 9	24. 2	37. 8	45. 1	48. 1	54. 9	51. 0	35. 9	11. 4
1954	44. 7	25. 7	16. 2	24. 5	37. 7	49. 6	49. 7	57. 5	53. 4	41. 2	12. 2
1955	44. 4	25. 3	11. 4	22. 7	43. 2	46. 7	51. 3	56. 0	54. 8	40. 7	12. 1
1956	45. 6	28. 6	14. 4	28. 3	44. 6	44. 9	52. 1	57. 0	55. 3	44. 5	14. 5
1957	45. 5	25. 9	12. 6	24. 1	42. 8	46. 6	50. 4	58. 7	56. 8	44. 3	13. 6
1958	46. 2	24. 8	11. 6	23. 2	41. 2	48. 3	50. 8	60. 8	59. 8	42. 8	13. 3
1959	45. 8	22. 7	12. 6	20. 7	36. 1	48. 8	50. 0	60. 0	60. 0	46. 4	12. 6
1960	46. 3	25. 8	13. 2	22. 1	44. 3	48. 8	49. 7	59. 8	60. 5	47. 3	12. 8
1961	46. 2	24. 6	11. 0	21. 6	44. 6	47. 7	51. 2	60. 5	61. 1	45. 2	13. 1
1962	45. 6	24. 0	9. 7	21. 0	45. 5	48. 6	52. 0	59. 7	60. 5	46. 1	12. 2
1963	45. 6	23. 4	8. 7	21. 5	44. 9	49. 2	53. 3	59. 4	60. 6	47. 3	11. 8
1964	46. 0	22. 8	8. 0	19. 5	46. 5	53. 6	52. 8	58. 4	62. 3	48. 4	12. 7
1965	46. 0	21. 7	8. 1	20. 5	40. 0	55. 2	54. 0	59. 9	60. 2	48. 9	12. 9

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIA–20.—*Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates,*[1] *by Color, Sex, and Age Detail, 1948–65 (annual averages)*—Con.

Sex and color	Total, 14 years and over	14 to 19 years				20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	18 and 19						
WHITE, MALE											
1948	84.2	50.7	26.1	51.2	76.2	84.4	96.0	98.0	95.9	89.6	46.5
1949	84.0	49.4	26.3	50.1	74.8	86.5	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.6	46.6
1950	84.1	50.3	27.6	50.5	75.6	87.5	96.4	97.7	95.9	87.3	45.8
1951	84.0	49.2	26.9	52.7	74.2	88.4	97.0	97.6	96.0	87.4	44.5
1952	83.6	47.6	25.3	51.9	72.7	87.6	97.6	97.9	96.3	87.7	42.5
1953	83.1	46.4	23.6	49.8	72.8	87.4	97.5	97.9	96.4	87.7	41.3
1954	83.0	45.4	24.5	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4
1955	82.8	45.6	23.5	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5
1956	83.0	47.4	26.7	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0
1957	82.0	45.4	25.1	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7
1958	81.3	43.5	24.1	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7
1959	81.0	44.0	24.2	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3
1960	80.5	43.6	22.2	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3
1961	79.7	41.7	22.2	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9
1962	78.6	40.8	22.3	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6
1963	78.1	40.7	21.4	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4
1964	77.9	41.0	21.2	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9
1965	77.6	42.6	21.7	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9
WHITE, FEMALE											
1948	30.6	32.8	11.1	31.7	53.5	45.1	31.3	35.1	33.3	23.3	8.6
1949	31.0	32.4	10.3	31.4	54.0	44.4	31.7	36.1	34.3	24.2	9.1
1950	31.8	31.6	11.5	30.1	52.6	45.9	32.1	37.2	36.3	26.0	9.2
1951	32.6	32.5	11.2	32.4	54.1	46.7	33.6	38.0	38.0	26.5	8.5
1952	32.7	31.7	10.2	34.1	52.0	44.8	33.8	38.9	38.8	27.6	8.7
1953	32.0	30.5	9.9	31.2	51.9	44.1	31.7	38.8	38.7	28.5	9.4
1954	32.5	30.3	10.5	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1
1955	33.7	30.5	11.2	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5
1956	34.8	32.3	12.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6
1957	34.7	31.2	12.5	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	10.2
1958	34.8	29.7	12.2	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1
1959	35.0	30.2	13.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2
1960	35.5	30.7	12.5	30.0	51.3	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6
1961	35.8	30.6	13.5	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5
1962	35.6	29.7	13.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	9.8
1963	35.9	29.0	12.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4
1964	36.4	29.0	12.7	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9
1965	36.9	30.3	12.9	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7

[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The ratio of nonwhite to white labor force participation rates declined slightly from 1957 to 1964, with the reduction chiefly among teenagers and women 35 to 64. The ratios increased among elderly men, and among women 20 to 24 years old.

TABLE IIA–21.—*Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates,*[1] *by Sex, Color, and Age Detail, and Ratio Nonwhite to White, 1957 and 1965 (annual averages)*

Age and sex	Nonwhite		White		Ratio of nonwhite to white	
	1957	1965	1957	1965	1957	1965
Men, 14 years and over	80. 8	75. 2	82. 0	77. 6	. 99	. 97
14 to 19 years	46. 0	39. 1	45. 4	42. 6	1. 01	. 92
14 and 15 years	24. 7	18. 9	25. 1	21. 7	. 98	. 87
16 and 17 years	47. 5	39. 3	49. 6	44. 6	. 96	. 88
18 and 19 years	72. 0	66. 7	71. 6	65. 8	1. 01	1. 01
20 to 24 years	89. 6	89. 8	86. 7	85. 3	1. 03	1. 05
25 to 34 years	96. 1	95. 7	97. 2	97. 4	. 99	. 98
35 to 44 years	96. 5	94. 2	98. 0	97. 7	. 98	. 96
45 to 54 years	93. 5	92. 0	96. 6	95. 9	. 97	. 96
55 to 64 years	82. 4	78. 8	88. 0	85. 2	. 94	. 92
65 years and over	35. 9	27. 9	37. 7	27. 9	. 95	1. 00
Women, 14 years and over	45. 5	46. 0	34. 7	36. 9	1. 31	1. 25
14 to 19 years	25. 9	21. 7	31. 2	30. 3	. 83	. 72
14 and 15 years	12. 6	8. 1	12. 5	12. 9	1. 01	. 63
16 and 17 years	24. 1	20. 5	32. 1	28. 7	. 75	. 71
18 and 19 years	42. 8	40. 0	52. 6	50. 6	. 81	. 79
20 to 24 years	46. 6	55. 2	45. 8	49. 2	1. 02	1. 12
25 to 34 years	50. 4	54. 0	33. 6	36. 3	1. 50	1. 49
35 to 44 years	58. 7	59. 9	41. 5	44. 3	1. 41	1. 35
45 to 54 years	56. 8	60. 2	45. 4	49. 9	1. 25	1. 21
55 to 64 years	44. 3	48. 9	33. 7	40. 3	1. 31	1. 21
65 years and over	13. 6	12. 9	10. 2	9. 7	1. 33	1. 33

[1] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Lower rates of labor force participation among nonwhite than white men in 1965 were partly the result of a higher incidence of illness and disability.

TABLE IIA–22.—*Men 25–64 Years Old Not in the Labor Force, by Color, 1965 (annual averages)*

Color and age	Thousands of persons			Percent of civilian noninstitutional population		
	Total	Unable to work	All other	Total	Unable to work	All other
Nonwhite men:						
Total, 25 to 64 years	350	104	246	8.7	2.6	6.1
25 to 34 years	47	9	38	4.2	.8	3.4
35 to 44 years	68	19	49	5.8	1.6	4.2
45 to 54 years	80	26	54	8.0	2.6	5.4
55 to 64 years	155	50	105	21.2	6.8	14.4
55 to 59 years	64	22	42	16.2	5.6	10.7
60 to 64 years	91	28	63	27.1	8.3	18.8
White men:						
Total, 25 to 64 years	1,934	501	1,433	5.4	1.4	4.0
25 to 34 years	234	39	195	2.6	.4	2.2
35 to 44 years	240	86	154	2.3	.8	1.5
45 to 54 years	387	124	263	4.1	1.3	2.8
55 to 64 years	1,073	252	821	14.8	3.5	11.3
55 to 59 years	364	116	248	9.2	2.9	6.3
60 to 64 years	709	136	573	21.5	4.1	17.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

The percentage of youth 18–24 out of school and not in the labor force was about the same in 1965 for nonwhite and white teenage girls but higher among the other nonwhite young women and men.

TABLE IIA–23.—*Persons 14–24 Years Old Not in the Labor Force and Not in School, by Color, 1965 (school year averages* [1])

Sex and age	Thousands of persons		Percent of civilian noninstitutional population	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Male:[2]				
Total, 14 to 24 years	61	281	3.2	2.1
14 to 19 years	37	193	3.0	2.2
14 to 17 years	21	120	2.3	2.0
18 and 19 years	17	73	5.0	2.9
20 to 24 years	24	88	3.5	1.8
Female:[3]				
Total, 14 to 24 years	33	192	1.5	1.3
14 to 19 years	20	144	1.5	1.6
14 to 17 years	14	90	1.5	1.5
18 and 19 years	8	54	2.1	1.9
20 to 24 years	13	48	1.6	.8

[1] Excludes June, July, and August.
[2] Excludes unable to work.
[3] Excludes unable to work and keeping house.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The proportion of both white and nonwhite men with some work experience during the year declined between 1950–64. However, the proportion of nonwhite men and women with work experience employed the entire year at a full-time job increased sharply, especially since 1957, in contrast with little change among white workers.

TABLE IIA–24.—*Extent of Employment of Persons with Work Experience During the Year, by Color and Sex, 1950, 1957, and 1964*

	1950		1957		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
MALE						
Percent of population with work experience	87. 3	86. 8	85. 2	86. 1	79. 9	82. 8
Percent distribution of those with work experience, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Worked at full-time jobs	86. 0	90. 4	81. 7	88. 8	83. 1	87. 7
50–52 weeks	50. 2	66. 8	52. 7	67. 3	55. 0	67. 5
27–49 weeks	24. 8	16. 0	19. 9	14. 6	17. 9	12. 4
1–26 weeks	11. 0	7. 6	9. 1	6. 9	10. 2	7. 8
Worked at parttime jobs	14. 1	9. 4	18. 3	11. 3	17. 0	12. 4
FEMALE						
Percent of population with work experience	58. 4	39. 4	59. 9	45. 1	56. 5	46. 4
Percent distribution of those with work experience, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Worked at full-time jobs	68. 9	74. 1	61. 1	70. 3	65. 1	68. 3
50–52 weeks	25. 2	38. 6	27. 6	38. 5	32. 2	38. 2
27–49 weeks	19. 7	17. 5	17. 4	15. 8	16. 1	14. 8
1–26 weeks	24. 0	18. 0	16. 1	16. 0	16. 8	15. 3
Worked at part-time jobs	31. 2	25. 9	38. 8	29. 8	35. 0	31. 7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the February supplement to the Current Population Survey. They pertain to persons' employment and unemployment experience during the entire calendar year.

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In every age-sex group (except teenage boys) a larger proportion of white than nonwhite workers had full-time yearround jobs in 1964, but this gap in the extent of full-time employment experience tended to narrow from 1959 to 1964, especially among men and women 25–64.

TABLE IIA–25.—*Extent of Employment of Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Age, Color, and Sex, 1959 and 1964*

Age and color	Population		Percent distribution of those with work experience				
	Number (thousands)	Percent with work experience	Total	Worked at full-time jobs			Worked at part-time jobs
				50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	
MALE, 1959							
Total, 14 years and over	58, 222	84. 1	100. 0	64. 3	16. 0	7. 5	12. 2
Nonwhite	5, 913	82. 5	100. 0	51. 1	20. 3	11. 3	17. 3
White	52, 309	84. 3	100. 0	65. 8	15. 5	7. 1	11. 6
14 to 19 years	7, 667	58. 0	100. 0	8. 9	6. 9	22. 7	61. 4
Nonwhite	950	58. 3	100. 0	12. 8	8. 7	27. 8	50. 7
White	6, 716	58. 0	100. 0	8. 4	6. 7	22. 0	62. 9
20 to 24 years	4, 628	92. 0	100. 0	48. 8	20. 6	18. 4	12. 2
Nonwhite	616	91. 7	100. 0	47. 9	19. 5	18. 8	13. 8
White	4, 012	92. 0	100. 0	49. 0	20. 8	18. 3	11. 9
25 to 64 years	39, 056	95. 6	100. 0	74. 4	16. 9	4. 1	4. 6
Nonwhite	3, 843	92. 4	100. 0	58. 7	22. 9	7. 6	10. 9
White	35, 213	96. 0	100. 0	76. 0	16. 3	3. 8	3. 9
65 years and over	6, 871	42. 4	100. 0	42. 5	11. 7	11. 2	34. 6
Nonwhite	504	41. 6	100. 0	33. 2	9. 6	11. 1	46. 2
White	6, 367	42. 5	100. 0	43. 2	11. 8	11. 2	33. 7
FEMALE, 1959							
Total, 14 years and over	63, 973	45. 6	100. 0	36. 1	16. 0	16. 4	31. 5
Nonwhite	6, 678	56. 6	100. 0	26. 9	16. 3	18. 6	38. 2
White	57, 296	44. 3	100. 0	37. 4	16. 0	16. 1	30. 5
14 to 19 years	7, 840	45. 6	100. 0	8. 2	7. 9	29. 0	54. 9
Nonwhite	990	43. 4	100. 0	4. 4	7. 2	37. 6	50. 7
White	6, 851	45. 9	100. 0	8. 7	8. 0	27. 8	55. 4
20 to 24 years	5, 560	61. 3	100. 0	35. 8	20. 3	26. 9	17. 0
Nonwhite	716	55. 4	100. 0	25. 2	20. 7	29. 2	24. 9
White	4, 844	62. 2	100. 0	37. 3	20. 3	26. 6	15. 9
25 to 64 years	42, 218	49. 8	100. 0	41. 4	17. 0	13. 0	28. 6
Nonwhite	4, 407	64. 6	100. 0	31. 2	17. 3	14. 5	37. 0
White	37, 812	48. 1	100. 0	43. 0	17. 0	12. 7	27. 2
65 years and over	8, 353	13. 9	100. 0	25. 2	10. 8	9. 6	54. 4
Nonwhite	565	18. 8	100. 0	8. 6	9. 5	11. 4	70. 5
White	7, 789	13. 5	100. 0	26. 8	10. 9	9. 4	52. 8

See source at end of table.

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TABLE IIA–25.—*Extent of Employment of Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Age, Color, and Sex, 1959 and 1964*—Continued

Age and color	Population		Percent distribution of those with work experience				
	Number (thousands)	Percent with work experience	Total	Worked at full-time jobs			Worked at part-time jobs
				50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	
MALE, 1964							
Total, 14 years and over	62,991	82.5	100.0	66.2	12.9	8.0	12.8
Nonwhite	6,522	79.9	100.0	55.0	17.9	10.2	17.0
White	56,469	82.8	100.0	67.5	12.4	7.8	12.4
14 to 19 years	9,632	57.4	100.0	6.6	5.6	25.1	62.7
Nonwhite	1,220	50.4	100.0	8.8	7.5	28.3	55.4
White	8,412	58.4	100.0	6.3	5.4	24.7	63.6
20 to 24 years	5,696	92.5	100.0	47.8	20.3	19.8	12.2
Nonwhite	679	90.3	100.0	46.3	25.9	13.5	14.2
White	5,017	92.8	100.0	47.9	19.6	20.6	11.9
25 to 64 years	40,044	95.7	100.0	79.2	13.3	3.8	3.7
Nonwhite	4,006	93.2	100.0	65.7	18.9	6.9	8.5
White	36,038	96.0	100.0	80.7	12.6	3.5	3.2
65 years and over	7,619	37.3	100.0	41.1	9.2	9.2	40.4
Nonwhite	617	39.4	100.0	28.4	8.2	6.2	57.2
White	7,002	37.1	100.0	42.3	9.3	9.5	38.8
FEMALE, 1964							
Total, 14 years and over	69,773	47.5	100.0	37.5	15.0	15.5	32.1
Nonwhite	7,546	56.5	100.0	32.2	16.1	16.8	35.0
White	62,227	46.4	100.0	38.2	14.8	15.3	31.7
14 to 19 years	9,896	42.9	100.0	5.7	6.8	24.7	62.8
Nonwhite	1,287	36.5	100.0	3.0	7.4	33.6	56.0
White	8,609	43.9	100.0	6.1	6.7	23.6	63.7
20 to 24 years	6,653	65.6	100.0	34.9	20.5	26.1	18.5
Nonwhite	809	65.8	100.0	21.4	17.7	33.6	27.3
White	5,844	65.6	100.0	36.8	20.9	25.0	17.4
25 to 64 years	43,514	53.2	100.0	44.5	15.8	12.0	27.7
Nonwhite	4,716	66.0	100.0	39.5	17.3	11.7	31.5
White	38,798	51.6	100.0	45.3	15.6	12.1	27.1
65 years and over	9,710	14.4	100.0	25.6	9.3	11.2	53.9
Nonwhite	734	20.4	100.0	10.7	11.3	8.7	69.3
White	8,776	13.9	100.0	27.3	9.2	11.4	52.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the February Supplement to the Current Population Survey. They pertain to persons' employment and unemployment experience during the entire calendar year.

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Both men and women nonwhite workers are much more likely than white workers to have three or more spells of joblessness during the year. The ratios were little changed from 1959 to 1964.

TABLE IIA–26.—*Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Color and Sex, 1959 and 1964*

Year, color, and sex	Total working or looking for work (in thousands)	Unemployed as percent of total working or looking for work	Percent of unemployed who worked during the year having unemployment of—		
			15 weeks or more	2 spells	3 spells or more
1959					
Both sexes:					
Nonwhite	8, 958	24. 0	(1)	14. 5	31. 3
White	70, 535	14. 2	(1)	17. 1	20. 4
Male:					
Nonwhite	5, 001	27. 8	(1)	14. 0	33. 4
White	44, 524	15. 2	(1)	17. 6	23. 0
Female:					
Nonwhite	3, 957	19. 2	(1)	14. 8	27. 0
White	26, 011	12. 5	(1)	16. 0	14. 1
1964					
Both sexes:					
Nonwhite	9, 865	25. 5	40. 8	18. 8	27. 9
White	76, 972	15. 0	31. 6	19. 0	17. 8
Male:					
Nonwhite	5, 354	27. 7	40. 7	18. 1	31. 4
White	47, 291	15. 0	32. 3	20. 3	20. 1
Female:					
Nonwhite	4, 511	23. 0	40. 9	20. 1	22. 1
White	29, 681	15. 0	30. 1	16. 6	13. 7

[1] Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the February supplement to the Current Population Survey. They pertain to persons' employment and unemployment experience during the entire calendar year.

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Over the past decade, a notable shift in the occupational pattern of nonwhite workers has taken place toward white-collar jobs, especially among women.

TABLE IIB–1.—*Employed Persons, by Occupation Group, Color, and Sex, 1955, 1961, and 1965 (annual averages)*

Occupation group	Percent distribution						Nonwhite as a percent of total		
	Nonwhite			White					
	1955 [1]	1961	1965	1955 [1]	1961	1965	1955 [1]	1961	1965
Total employed:									
Number (thousands)	6,438	6,936	7,747	56,561	59,860	64,432			
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.2	10.4	10.7
White-collar workers	12.0	16.4	19.5	42.1	46.7	47.5	3.1	3.9	4.7
Professional and technical	3.5	4.6	6.8	9.8	12.3	13.0	3.9	4.1	5.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2.3	2.5	2.6	11.1	11.6	11.1	2.3	2.4	2.8
Clerical workers	4.9	7.7	8.2	14.2	15.6	16.3	3.8	5.4	5.7
Sales workers	1.3	1.6	1.9	6.9	7.2	7.1	2.0	2.5	3.1
Blue-collar workers	41.8	39.1	40.7	39.0	35.3	36.2	10.9	11.4	11.9
Craftsmen and foremen	5.2	6.1	6.7	14.1	13.7	13.5	4.0	4.9	5.6
Operatives	20.9	20.1	21.3	20.2	17.3	18.2	10.6	11.9	12.3
Nonfarm laborers	15.8	12.9	12.7	4.7	4.3	4.5	27.6	25.7	25.6
Service workers	31.6	32.8	31.7	9.0	10.6	10.7	28.6	26.3	26.3
Private household workers	14.8	14.5	12.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	48.8	43.4	43.6
Other service workers	16.8	18.3	19.0	7.2	8.4	8.7	21.0	20.1	20.8
Farm workers	14.5	11.7	8.1	9.9	7.3	5.6	14.3	15.7	14.7
Farmers and managers	5.0	2.9	1.8	6.0	4.2	3.3	8.6	7.4	6.1
Farm laborers and foremen	9.5	8.8	6.3	3.9	3.1	2.4	21.8	24.8	24.3
Male employed:									
Total (thousands)	3,978	4,133	4,568	39,196	40,185	42,466			
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.2	9.3	9.7
White-collar workers	10.8	15.0	16.5	35.4	40.2	40.5	3.0	3.7	4.2
Professional and technical	2.5	4.0	5.6	8.9	11.9	12.6	2.7	3.3	4.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2.7	3.1	3.4	13.6	14.6	14.3	2.0	2.1	2.5
Clerical workers	4.4	6.3	5.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.3	8.3	7.9
Sales workers	1.2	1.6	1.8	6.1	6.6	6.5	1.9	2.4	2.9
Blue-collar workers	57.7	55.0	58.0	47.5	44.7	46.3	11.0	11.2	11.9
Craftsmen and foremen	8.0	9.9	10.9	19.9	19.9	19.9	3.9	4.9	5.6
Operatives	24.8	24.0	26.1	21.0	18.5	19.8	10.7	11.7	12.4
Nonfarm laborers	24.9	21.1	21.1	6.6	6.3	6.6	27.8	25.7	25.7
Service workers	14.9	15.7	15.5	5.3	5.8	6.1	22.3	21.7	21.6
Private household workers	.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.1	47.6	29.0	29.8
Other service workers	14.4	15.3	15.2	5.2	5.7	6.0	21.9	21.6	21.5
Farm workers	16.6	14.3	9.9	11.9	9.2	7.1	12.4	13.8	13.1
Farmers and farm managers	7.6	4.4	2.7	8.4	6.0	4.7	8.4	7.1	5.8
Farm laborers and foremen	9.0	9.9	7.2	3.5	3.2	2.4	20.9	24.2	24.4

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIB–1.—*Employed Persons, by Occupation Group, Color, and Sex, 1955, 1961, and 1965 (annual averages)*—Con.

Occupation group	Percent distribution						Nonwhite as a percent of total		
	Nonwhite			White					
	1955 [1]	1961	1965	1955 [1]	1961	1965	1955 [1]	1961	1965
Female employed:									
Total (thousands)	2,460	2,803	3,179	17,366	19,675	21,967			
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.4	12.5	12.6
White-collar workers	14.1	18.2	23.7	57.2	59.9	60.9	3.4	4.2	5.3
Professional and technical	5.2	5.4	8.4	11.8	13.2	13.7	5.9	5.6	8.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1.6	1.6	1.5	5.5	5.4	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.4
Clerical workers	5.8	9.7	11.8	31.2	32.9	34.1	2.6	4.0	4.8
Sales workers	1.4	1.5	2.0	8.6	8.4	8.2	2.2	2.5	3.4
Blue-collar workers	16.2	15.8	15.9	19.9	16.1	16.6	10.3	12.2	12.2
Craftsmen and foremen	.6	.6	.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	7.0	7.9	8.5
Operatives	14.6	14.5	14.5	18.2	14.8	15.1	10.2	12.2	12.2
Nonfarm laborers	.9	.7	.7	.5	.3	.4	21.7	23.8	20.7
Service workers	58.7	58.1	54.8	17.4	20.4	19.6	32.4	28.8	28.8
Private household workers	37.9	35.4	30.3	5.6	6.4	5.6	48.8	43.9	43.9
Other service workers	20.8	22.7	24.5	11.7	14.0	14.0	20.0	18.7	20.2
Farm workers	11.1	7.9	5.5	5.5	3.5	2.8	22.2	24.7	22.0
Farmers and farm managers	.9	.7	.5	.7	.6	.5	14.2	15.4	11.4
Farm laborers and foremen	10.3	7.2	5.1	4.8	2.9	2.3	23.2	26.2	24.0

[1] Based on an average of January, April, July, and October; data have not been adjusted to 1957 definitions of employment and unemployment.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Principal gains since 1954 in the occupational distribution of nonwhite employment were made in the 1960's and have come in relatively well-paying occupations, such as professional and technical, clerical, and the skilled blue-collar jobs.

TABLE IIB–2.—*Employment of Nonwhite Workers, by Occupation Group, 1954–65*

Occupation group	Number of nonwhite workers (in thousands)						
	1954	1955 [1]	1956 [1]	1957 [1]	1958	1959	
Total, all occupations	6,312	6,438	6,692	6,751	6,723	6,730	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	217	228	224	246	272	303	
Managers, officials and proprietors (excluding farm)	130	147	141	139	159	162	
Clerical and kindred workers	308	318	334	400	404	404	
Sales workers	89	81	76	79	89	94	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	316	332	366	381	391	390	
Operatives and kindred workers	1,313	1,346	1,441	1,411	1,345	1,326	
Private household workers	897	952	990	1,007	1,044	996	
Service workers, excluding private household	1,057	1,084	1,166	1,152	1,183	1,151	
Farmers and farm managers	389	322	311	276	246	236	
Farm laborers and foremen	589	612	663	652	603	632	
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	1,009	1,016	982	1,008	986	1,036	

Occupation group	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Percent change, 1954–65
Total, all occupations	7,041	6,936	7,097	7,234	7,480	7,747	22.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	331	319	373	435	499	525	141.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors (excluding farm)	176	173	188	192	192	204	56.9
Clerical and kindred workers	507	534	512	523	572	633	105.5
Sales workers	113	111	115	132	136	146	64.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	415	423	427	468	525	520	64.6
Operatives and kindred workers	1,415	1,394	1,412	1,475	1,520	1,651	25.7
Private household workers	1,007	1,006	1,040	1,035	1,013	981	9.4
Service workers, excluding private household	1,232	1,269	1,286	1,340	1,398	1,472	39.3
Farmers and farm managers	218	201	195	168	145	138	64.5
Farm laborers and foremen	655	610	587	536	506	491	16.6
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	972	895	962	932	974	985	2.4

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIB–2.—*Employment of Nonwhite Workers, by Occupation Group, 1954–65*—Continued

	Percent of all workers					
	1954	1955 [1]	1956 [1]	1957 [1]	1958	1959
Total, all occupations	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors (excluding farm)	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Clerical and kindred workers	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.3
Sales workers	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6
Operatives and kindred workers	10.7	10.6	11.2	11.3	11.8	11.2
Private household workers	51.4	48.8	46.3	48.0	47.4	45.3
Service workers, excluding private household	21.2	21.0	21.2	20.8	21.1	19.7
Farmers and farm managers	10.0	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8
Farm laborers and foremen	23.6	21.8	22.8	23.9	24.0	24.7
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	27.6	27.6	26.7	27.4	27.4	27.7
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total, all occupations	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.8	5.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors (excluding farm)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Clerical and kindred workers	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.7
Sales workers	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.6
Operatives and kindred workers	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.3
Private household workers	45.4	43.4	44.4	44.9	43.6	43.6
Service workers, excluding private household	20.1	20.1	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.8
Farmers and farm managers	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.0	6.3	6.1
Farm laborers and foremen	25.0	24.8	25.8	24.2	23.8	24.3
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	26.5	25.7	27.0	26.2	26.9	25.6

[1] Averages based on data for January, April, July, and October.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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In the South, nonwhite employment is concentrated much more heavily in low-paid, unskilled occupations than in other regions, whereas white employment is distributed about the same in the South as elsewhere.

TABLE IIB–3.—*Employed Men and Women, by Occupation Group, Region, and Color, 1965 (annual averages)*

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	United States		South		All other regions	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Men, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	16. 5	40. 5	10. 7	40. 2	22. 6	40. 6
Professional and technical	5. 6	12. 6	3. 9	11. 1	7. 5	13. 1
Managers, officials, and proprietors	3. 4	14. 3	2. 2	15. 5	4. 6	13. 9
Clerical workers	5. 7	7. 1	3. 6	6. 9	7. 8	7. 2
Sales workers	1. 8	6. 5	1. 0	6. 7	2. 6	6. 4
Blue-collar workers	58. 0	46. 3	57. 8	46. 4	58. 2	46. 3
Craftsmen and foremen	10. 9	19. 9	9. 3	20. 9	12. 6	19. 7
Operatives	26. 1	19. 8	23. 5	19. 5	28. 7	20. 0
Nonfarm laborers	21. 1	6. 6	25. 0	6. 4	17. 0	6. 6
Service workers	15. 5	6. 1	14. 4	5. 0	16. 7	6. 5
Private household	. 4	. 1	. 5	. 1	. 2	. 1
Other service workers	15. 2	6. 0	13. 9	5. 0	16. 4	6. 3
Farm workers	9. 9	7. 1	17. 1	8. 4	2. 5	6. 6
Farmers and farm managers	2. 7	4. 7	4. 6	5. 6	. 8	4. 3
Farm laborers and foremen	7. 2	2. 4	12. 5	2. 8	1, 8	2. 3
Women, total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0,	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	23. 7	60. 9	16. 1	61. 2	31. 8	60. 8
Professional and technical	8. 4	13. 7	8. 3	13. 3	8. 5	13. 8
Managers, officials, and proprietors	1. 5	4. 8	1. 6	5. 6	1. 5	4. 5
Clerical workers	11. 8	34. 1	5. 0	33. 3	18. 9	34. 5
Sales workers	2. 0	8. 2	1. 2	8. 9	2. 8	8. 0
Blue-collar workers	15. 9	16. 6	9. 9	18. 7	22. 4	15. 8
Craftsmen and foremen	. 7	1. 1	. 4	1. 1	1. 2	1. 1
Operatives	14. 5	15. 1	9. 0	17. 3	20. 2	14. 3
Nonfarm laborers	. 7	. 4	. 5	. 4	1. 0	. 4
Service workers	54. 8	19. 6	63. 9	16. 9	45. 5	20. 6
Private household	30. 3	5. 6	40. 5	4. 2	19. 7	6. 1
Other service workers	24. 5	14. 0	23. 4	12. 7	25. 8	14. 5
Farm workers	5. 5	2. 8	10. 2	3. 2	. 6	2. 7
Farmers and farm managers	. 5	. 5	. 7	. 9	. 2	. 4
Farm laborers and foremen	5. 1	2. 3	9. 5	2. 3	. 4	2. 3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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Negro participation in professional, clerical, skilled, and semi-skilled jobs increased in all regions of the country between 1950 and 1960, but all regions except the South shared in the declining proportion of Negroes working as nonfarm laborers.

TABLE IIB–4.—*Percent Distribution of Negro and White Male*

Occupation group	United States				Northeast			
	1950		1960		1950		1960	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total, experienced civilian labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical and kindred workers	2.2	7.8	3.1	11.0	2.8	9.0	3.6	12.0
Farmers and farm managers	13.3	10.0	4.3	5.6	.2	2.6	.2	1.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, excluding farm	1.9	11.6	1.7	11.5	3.5	12.5	2.7	11.3
Clerical and kindred workers	3.1	6.8	4.9	7.1	7.2	8.1	8.9	8.5
Sales workers	1.1	6.9	1.3	7.4	2.0	7.3	1.9	7.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7.7	19.7	9.8	20.5	10.5	21.1	11.4	20.9
Operatives and kindred workers	21.1	20.0	24.4	19.5	26.4	22.8	27.2	20.4
Private household workers	1.0	.1	.7	.1	1.5	.1	.8	.1
Service workers	13.3	5.1	13.9	5.2	20.1	6.7	15.6	6.5
Farm laborers	10.3	4.2	7.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	.8	.9
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	23.7	6.6	20.4	5.6	22.7	7.1	15.2	5.6
Occupations not reported	1.5	1.1	8.4	4.2	1.7	1.0	11.4	4.7

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not total 100.0.

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 257. *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, *United States Summary*, table 159.

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Employment, by Occupation Group and Region, 1950 and 1960

North Central				South				West			
1950		1960		1950		1960		1950		1960	
Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.4	7.1	3.1	9.9	2.0	6.9	2.8	10.0	2.3	9.1	4.3	12.9
.9	13.3	.3	8.9	19.3	15.5	7.1	7.2	.1	7.0	.5	3.6
2.4	10.3	1.8	10.2	1.4	11.4	1.4	12.6	3.1	13.0	2.4	12.5
5.1	6.6	6.8	6.7	1.6	5.8	2.9	6.6	5.5	6.1	7.2	6.5
1.5	6.4	1.6	6.9	.8	6.9	.9	7.7	1.6	7.6	1.4	7.4
10.5	19.4	11.1	20.1	6.3	18.3	8.6	20.5	10.9	20.4	12.9	20.5
29.0	20.3	29.1	20.6	18.4	18.4	22.3	19.2	18.8	16.4	21.1	16.5
.9	.1	.6	.1	.9	.1	.8	.1	1.6	.1	.5	.1
18.6	4.7	15.0	4.8	10.2	3.6	12.7	4.0	23.4	5.8	17.7	5.7
1.1	4.5	.7	2.4	14.5	6.1	11.4	3.0	4.7	5.4	2.4	3.5
25.4	6.3	17.7	5.5	23.2	5.7	23.1	5.2	27.3	8.1	18.2	6.5
2.0	1.1	12.7	3.9	1.3	1.3	5.9	4.0	1.6	1.0	11.0	4.2

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Within each major occupation group, and both for men and women, jobs of least skill and lowest wages tended to be more important sources of employment for nonwhites than for whites both in 1962 and 1965. However, significant gains occurred during this period in the proportion of nonwhite workers in white-collar jobs and in the crafts.

TABLE IIB–5.—*Percent Distribution and Percent Change of Employed Persons, by Detailed Occupation,[1] Sex, and Color, 1962 and 1965*

Sex and occupation [1]	Percent				Percent change, 1962–65	
	1962		1965			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
MALES						
Total employed	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	8. 2	4. 5
White-collar workers	14. 6	40. 8	16. 7	40. 6	23. 1	4. 0
Professional and technical	4. 4	12. 2	5. 5	12. 5	35. 3	7. 1
Engineers	. 3	2. 4	. 6	2. 4	115. 4	3. 6
Teachers, elementary and secondary	. 8	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1	33. 3	5. 4
Social and welfare workers (except group), religious workers, and clergymen	. 5	. 6	. 7	. 6	68. 4	−7. 7
Managers, officials and proprietors	3. 3	15. 1	3. 5	14. 4	15. 7	−. 2
Clerical workers	5. 4	7. 1	5. 8	7. 1	16. 4	4. 2
Postal clerks	. 9	. 4	. 7	. 4	−18. 4	−2. 9
Shipping and receiving clerks	. 7	. 7	. 8	. 6	22. 6	−6. 9
Stock clerks and storekeepers	. 8	. 7	1. 1	. 7	48. 5	11. 0
Sales workers	1. 5	6. 4	1. 8	6. 5	27. 7	7. 4
Blue-collar workers	56. 2	44. 8	57. 8	46. 2	11. 3	7. 7
Craftsmen and foremen	10. 1	19. 8	10. 9	19. 9	17. 6	5. 2
Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters	. 6	. 4	. 6	. 4	16. 7	7. 9
Excavating, grading and road machinery operators	. 4	. 6	. 3	. 6	----------	10. 3
Carpenters	1. 0	1. 9	1. 0	1. 9	2. 3	4. 1
Foremen, n.e.c	. 6	2. 7	. 7	2. 7	32. 0	4. 1
Automobile mechanics	1. 4	1. 5	1. 3	1. 7	−1. 6	18. 9
Other mechanics	1. 8	3. 4	1. 9	3. 4	14. 7	3. 4
Painters, construction, and maintenance	. 8	. 9	. 8	1. 0	12. 5	15. 6
Operatives	24. 3	18. 9	26. 1	19. 7	16. 5	9. 5
Assemblers	. 5	. 7	. 8	. 8	63. 6	17. 1
Attendants, auto service and parking	1. 1	. 8	1. 0	. 8	----------	−. 9
Deliverymen and routemen	1. 2	1. 1	1. 2	1. 2	8. 2	18. 2
Filers, grinders, and polishers, metal	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 4	26. 7	12. 2
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	1. 2	. 1	. 8	. 1	−24. 0	----------
Packers and wrappers, n.e.c	. 8	. 4	1. 0	. 5	40. 6	18. 2
Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs	. 8	. 3	. 7	. 3	----------	−3. 3
Truck and tractor drivers	4. 9	3. 3	4. 9	3. 2	8. 7	1. 4
Welders and flame-cutters	. 7	. 8	. 7	1. 0	3. 4	31. 6

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIB–5.—*Percent Distribution and Percent Change of Employed Persons, by Detailed Occupation,[1] Sex, and Color, 1962 and 1965*—Continued

Sex and occupation [1]	Percent				Percent change, 1962–65	
	1962		1965			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
MALES—continued						
Nonfarm laborers	21.9	6.2	20.8	6.6	2.6	10.8
Carpenters' helpers, except logging and mining	.5	.1	.5	.2	19.0	12.1
Garage laborers, and car washers and greasers	1.2	.2	1.1	.2	−2.0	10.4
Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers	1.3	.7	1.4	.8	16.1	18.5
Longshoremen and stevedores	.7	.1	.6	.1	−3.3	3.2
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	.5	.2	.7	.2	30.4	5.3
Warehousemen, n.e.c	.5	.2	.4	.2	−4.8	7.1
Service workers	15.9	5.9	15.6	6.1	5.9	7.7
Private household workers	.6	.1	.4	.1	25.0	4.9
Other service workers	15.4	5.8	15.2	6.0	7.1	7.8
Attendants	1.2	.5	1.2	.4	10.2	−8.1
Barbers	.5	.4	.5	.4	9.1	−1.1
Cleaners	.5	.1	.5	.2	----------	20.4
Cooks, except private household	1.4	.4	1.4	.4	3.3	18.2
Janitors and sextons	4.3	1.0	4.6	1.2	15.9	16.9
Kitchen workers, n.e.c., except private household	1.3	.3	1.3	.3	5.4	11.3
Porters	2.7	.1	2.2	.1	−10.5	5.4
Protective service workers	.8	1.8	.8	1.9	9.1	8.6
Waiters	.8	.2	.9	.2	21.2	−7.3
Farm workers	13.2	8.5	9.9	7.1	−19.0	−12.3
Farmers and farm managers	4.2	5.6	2.6	4.7	−31.3	−12.2
Farmers	4.1	5.5	2.6	4.6	−30.1	−12.1
Farm laborers, and foremen	9.0	2.9	7.2	2.4	−13.4	−12.4
Farm laborers, wage workers	7.6	2.0	6.5	1.7	−7.2	−14.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	1.4	.8	.7	.7	−48.3	−10.7
FEMALES						
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.5	9.7
White-collar workers	19.7	60.1	23.3	60.8	31.1	11.0
Professional and technical	6.7	13.4	8.2	13.7	35.4	12.6
Nurses, student and professional	1.1	2.9	1.1	2.8	12.9	6.4
Teachers, elementary and secondary	3.6	5.0	4.2	5.0	28.8	9.3
Technicians	.3	.6	.6	.8	111.1	39.1
Managers, officials and proprietors	1.5	5.4	1.6	4.9	18.2	−1.6
Clerical workers	9.7	33.0	11.5	33.9	30.4	12.8
Bookkeepers	.5	4.6	.6	4.5	35.7	6.8
Cashiers	.5	2.2	1.1	2.4	126.7	20.6
Office machine operators	.7	1.4	.9	1.3	52.6	9.6
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3.1	11.6	3.3	12.3	15.4	16.3
Telephone operators	.4	1.5	.7	1.4	61.5	4.0
Sales workers	1.7	8.3	2.0	8.2	30.0	9.4

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIB–5.—*Percent Distribution and Percent Change of Employed Persons, by Detailed Occupation,*[1] *Sex, and Color, 1962 and 1965*—Continued

Sex and occupation [1]	Percent				Percent change, 1962–65	
	1962		1965			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
FEMALES—continued						
Blue-collar workers	15.4	16.2	15.8	16.6	13.1	11.9
Craftsmen and foremen	.6	1.1	.7	1.1	22.2	17.3
Operatives	14.0	14.8	14.4	15.0	14.0	11.2
Assemblers	.7	1.3	.9	1.4	45.0	16.3
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	.4	.7	.5	.6	15.4	----
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives	4.4	.9	4.1	.9	3.9	14.9
Packers and wrappers, n.e.c	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	10.8	3.5
Sewers and stitchers, manufacturing	1.6	3.1	1.9	3.2	32.6	14.8
Nonfarm laborers	.9	.3	.7	.4	−8.0	24.6
Service workers	57.5	20.4	55.2	19.9	5.9	6.6
Private household workers	35.7	6.4	30.9	5.8	−4.2	−0.2
Babysitters	2.2	3.5	2.2	3.5	10.9	10.8
Housekeepers	1.8	.7	1.4	.5	−11.5	−14.5
Laundresses	1.2	.3	.8	.3	−25.0	−8.8
Other private household workers, n.e.c	30.4	1.9	26.5	1.5	−3.8	−13.9
Other service workers	21.8	14.0	24.2	14.0	22.5	9.6
Attendants	4.0	1.7	4.6	1.8	28.4	20.5
Boarding and lodging housekeepers	.7	1.0	.8	.9	28.6	−3.5
Chambermaids and maids, except private household	3.3	.4	3.8	.4	26.0	8.3
Charwomen and cleaners	1.0	.5	1.3	.6	40.0	18.3
Cooks, except private household	2.9	1.4	3.5	1.4	34.9	10.0
Counter and fountain workers	.4	.5	.6	.6	38.5	28.9
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	−8.2	21.9
Housekeepers, except private household	.5	.7	.7	.6	53.3	3.8
Janitors and sextons	.6	.3	.7	.3	35.3	16.9
Kitchen workers, n.e.c. except private household	2.2	.8	1.8	.8	−7.8	1.2
Practical nurses	1.7	1.0	2.4	.9	55.1	3.1
Waitresses	1.8	3.7	1.7	3.5	7.8	2.9
Farmworkers	7.4	3.2	5.7	2.8	−15.3	−4.3
Farmers and farm managers	.6	.6	.5	.5	−11.8	−1.7
Farmers	.6	.6	.5	.5	−11.8	−2.6
Farm laborers and foremen	6.8	2.7	5.2	2.3	−15.7	−4.9
Farm laborers, wage workers	4.3	.5	3.8	.4	−2.4	−9.3
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	−37.8	−4.2

[1] Not all detailed occupations are shown. Those not shown separately represent less than 0.5 percent of nonwhite male or nonwhite female employment in that occupation in 1965.

NOTE.—Dashes (---) indicate no change.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are from a special detailed analysis by occupation of each year's statistics from the Current Population Survey.

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Among detailed male occupations, significant increases among nonwhites occurred in the 1950–60 decade in law, dentistry, and teaching. Sharp increases also took place among mail carriers, painters and welders in industry. Major declines were in farming, managerial occupations, and the ministry, as well as in private household work.

TABLE IIB–6.—*Negro and White Male Employment in Selected Occupations, 1950 and 1960*

Occupation	1950			1960			Negroes as percent of employment		Percent change 1950–60	
	Total	Negro	White	Total	Negro	White	1950	1960	Negro	White
	(In thousands)									
Employed males, 14 and over	40, 510	3, 500	36, 830	43, 467	3, 644	39, 462	9	8	4	7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2, 970	75	2, 887	4, 479	113	4, 324	3	3	49	50
Clergymen	161	18	142	196	14	181	11	7	−23	28
Dentists	73	1	71	81	2	78	2	3	31	10
Lawyers and judges	174	1	173	205	2	202	1	1	47	17
Musicians and music teachers	76	6	70	82	6	76	7	7	3	9
Physicians and surgeons	180	4	176	213	4	205	2	2	12	17
Teachers	286	19	266	475	31	442	7	6	65	66
Farmers and farm managers	4, 190	464	3, 699	2, 388	154	2, 212	11	6	−67	−40
Managers, officials, and proprietors	4, 341	67	4, 258	4, 630	63	4, 539	2	1	−6	7
Clerical and salesworkers	5, 199	145	5, 042	5, 993	226	5, 732	3	4	55	14
Mail carriers	162	12	149	192	20	172	8	10	64	15
Real estate agents and brokers	120	2	118	147	2	144	2	2	16	22
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7, 537	269	7, 256	8, 489	357	8, 082	4	4	32	11
Bakers	106	6	99	91	7	83	6	8	16	−16
Cabinetmakers and pattern-makers	107	2	104	103	2	101	2	2	−16	−4
Carpenters	908	35	872	816	36	773	4	4	4	−11
Compositors and type-setters	164	2	162	164	4	160	1	2	63	−1
Electricians	307	3	303	335	5	327	1	1	54	8
Masons, tile setters	173	18	155	191	22	168	10	11	21	9
Painters	410	22	387	386	26	357	5	7	20	−8
Plasterers and cement finishers	89	17	72	87	19	67	19	22	9	−6
Plumbers and pipefitters	276	8	267	303	10	292	3	3	22	9
Operatives and kindred workers	8, 127	738	7, 368	8, 642	887	7, 702	9	10	20	5
Painters, excluding construction and maintenance	103	7	96	125	13	111	7	10	74	16
Welders and flame cutters	251	9	241	344	19	322	4	6	109	34
Service, excluding private household	2, 373	464	1, 883	2, 599	508	2, 050	20	20	9	9
Private household workers	73	36	34	61	27	32	49	45	−24	−8
Farm laborers and foremen	1, 950	360	1, 556	1, 202	257	916	19	21	−29	−41
Laborers, excluding farm and mine	3, 290	828	2, 442	2, 998	745	2, 221	25	25	−10	−9
Occupation not reported	458	51	405	1, 987	307	1, 652	11	16	506	308

NOTE.—Totals include occupations not shown separately.

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1D, table 205, *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, *Characteristics of the Population*, Part 1, *United States Summary*, table 159.

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The most significant recent advances (1962–64) in nonwhite male employment were in construction, retail and wholesale trade, and in educational services; for nonwhite women, however, advances were greatest in retail trade, entertainment and recreation, education services, and in the health field (medical and hospital services).

TABLE IIB–7.—*Employed Persons, by Industry*

Industry	Males			
	1962		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total employed (in thousands)	4, 220	40, 672	4, 429	41, 710
Percent distribution	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Agriculture	14. 4	9. 0	11. 2	8. 1
Nonagricultural industries	85. 6	91. 0	88. 8	91. 9
Forestry, fisheries, and mining	. 6	1. 5	. 7	1. 4
Construction	9. 5	9. 1	10. 3	9. 1
Manufacturing	24. 5	29. 8	24. 3	30. 5
Durable goods	15. 0	18. 3	15. 5	19. 0
Lumber and wood products	2. 8	1. 1	2. 5	1. 2
Furniture and fixtures	. 5	. 8	. 6	. 8
Stone-clay-glass products	1. 1	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0
Primary metal industries	2. 9	2. 1	3. 3	2. 4
Fabricated metal products	1. 6	2. 7	1. 9	2. 6
Machinery, except electrical	. 9	3. 4	1. 2	3. 6
Electrical machinery	1. 1	2. 4	1. 1	2. 3
Transportation equipment	3. 5	3. 4	3. 4	3. 8
Automobiles	2. 1	1. 6	2. 2	1. 8
All other	1. 4	1. 8	1. 2	2. 0
Instruments	. 2	. 7	. 1	. 6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	. 4	. 7	. 4	. 1
Nondurable goods	9. 5	11. 5	8. 8	11. 5
Food and kindred products	3. 5	2. 9	3. 4	3. 1
Textile mill products	. 8	1. 2	. 8	1. 2
Apparel	. 8	. 7	. 6	. 7
Printing and publishing industry	1. 1	2. 1	. 9	2. 0
Chemicals and allied products	1. 2	1. 8	1. 2	1. 7
Other nondurable goods	2. 1	2. 8	1. 9	2. 8
Transportation and public utilities	8. 3	8. 4	8. 7	8. 3
Railroads and railway express	1. 7	1. 9	1. 6	1. 7
Other transportation	4. 2	3. 5	4. 1	3. 6
Communications	. 2	1. 0	. 3	1. 1
Other public utilities	2. 2	2. 0	2. 7	1. 9
Trade	16. 1	18. 2	17. 3	18. 3
Wholesale trade	3. 8	4. 5	4. 1	4. 4
Retail trade	12. 3	13. 7	13. 2	13. 9
Eating and drinking places	3. 2	1. 8	3. 6	1. 8
Other retail trade	9. 1	11. 9	9. 6	12. 1

See footnotes at end of table.

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Detail, Color, and Sex, 1962 and 1964 (annual averages)

Nonwhite as a percent of total males		Females				Nonwhite as a percent of total females	
		1962		1964			
1962	1964	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	1962	1964
9. 4	9. 6	2, 878	20, 077	3, 052	21, 167	12. 5	12. 6
		100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0		
14. 3	12. 8	7. 7	3. 5	6. 2	3. 2	23. 9	21. 7
8. 9	9. 3	92. 3	96. 5	93. 8	96. 8	12. 1	12. 3
4. 4	4. 9	(1)	. 2	(1)	. 2	(2)	(2)
9. 8	10. 7	. 2	. 9	. 1	. 9	3. 1	1. 5
7. 8	7. 8	9. 6	20. 5	10. 0	20. 7	6. 2	6. 5
7. 8	8. 0	3. 3	8. 3	2. 9	8. 4	5. 3	4. 8
20. 7	18. 8	. 1	. 2	. 1	. 1	(2)	(2)
6. 9	7. 5	. 2	. 3	. 1	. 3	7. 5	5. 5
9. 9	9. 6	. 1	. 4	. 1	. 3	3. 2	4. 1
12. 4	12. 8	. 1	. 3	. 1	. 4	3. 1	4. 5
5. 9	7. 1	. 3	1. 1	. 3	1. 2	3. 8	3. 8
2. 8	3. 3	. 2	1. 1	. 2	1. 2	2. 2	2. 0
4. 5	4. 8	1. 1	2. 5	. 9	2. 5	6. 1	4. 9
9. 3	8. 8	. 3	1. 0	. 3	1. 0	4. 6	4. 6
11. 5	11. 9	. 1	. 4	. 2	. 4	5. 4	7. 6
7. 2	5. 9	. 2	. 6	. 1	. 6	4. 1	2. 4
2. 9	2. 2	. 1	. 6	. 1	. 5	2. 4	1. 7
5. 4	6. 2	. 8	. 8	. 7	. 9	11. 6	10. 4
7. 9	7. 5	6. 3	12. 2	7. 1	12. 3	6. 9	7. 7
11. 0	10. 6	1. 6	1. 7	1. 3	1. 8	11. 6	9. 6
6. 4	6. 8	. 3	1. 9	. 5	1. 9	2. 5	3. 8
10. 5	8. 3	2. 7	4. 0	3. 0	4. 1	8. 8	9. 4
5. 4	4. 7	. 6	1. 5	. 7	1. 4	5. 4	6. 4
6. 6	7. 1	. 2	. 8	. 3	. 8	3. 0	5. 3
7. 2	6. 5	. 9	2. 3	1. 3	2. 3	5. 3	7. 8
9. 2	10. 1	1. 1	4. 0	1. 4	3. 5	3. 8	5. 1
8. 3	9. 2	. 1	. 2	. 1	. 2	(2)	4. 7
11. 0	10. 8	. 3	1. 0	. 3	. 9	4. 4	4. 3
2. 4	3. 2	. 6	2. 1	. 9	1. 9	4. 0	6. 1
10. 0	13. 1	. 1	. 7	. 1	. 5	1. 5	3. 5
8. 4	9. 1	10. 5	22. 9	11. 0	22. 4	6. 2	6. 6
8. 1	9. 1	. 9	2. 4	. 6	2. 1	5. 2	4. 1
8. 5	9. 1	9. 6	20. 5	10. 4	20. 3	6. 3	6. 9
15. 4	17. 4	4. 5	5. 3	4. 6	5. 1	10. 9	11. 5
7. 4	7. 7	5. 1	15. 2	5. 8	15. 2	4. 6	5. 2

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TABLE IIB–7.—*Employed Persons, by Industry*

Industry	Males			
	1962		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Nonagricultural industries—Continued				
Service and finance	20. 4	18. 3	21. 2	18. 5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2. 3	3. 8	2. 3	4. 0
Service industries	18. 1	14. 5	18. 9	14. 5
Business and repair services	3. 4	3. 3	3. 1	3. 2
Business services	. 9	1. 3	1. 0	1. 3
Repair services	2. 5	2. 0	2. 1	1. 9
Personal services	6. 3	2. 7	5. 9	2. 6
Private household	2. 2	. 6	2. 3	. 6
Other personal services	4. 1	2. 1	3. 6	2. 0
Entertainment and recreation	1. 2	. 9	1. 3	. 9
Professional services	7. 2	7. 6	8. 6	7. 8
Medical services	. 5	. 9	. 6	. 9
Hospital	2. 7	1. 0	2. 7	1. 0
Welfare and religion	. 8	. 8	. 8	. 8
Educational services	2. 5	3. 2	3. 7	3. 3
Other professional services	. 7	1. 7	. 8	1. 8
Public administration	6. 2	5. 6	6. 2	5. 8
Postal service	2. 1	1. 1	1. 7	1. 1
Federal administration	2. 4	2. 0	2. 6	1. 9
State administration	. 5	. 7	. 5	. 8
Local administration	1. 2	1. 8	1. 4	2. 0

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Detail, Color, and Sex, 1962 and 1964 (annual averages)—Continued

Nonwhite as a percent of total males		Females				Nonwhite as a percent of total females	
		1962		1964			
1962	1964	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	1962	1964
10. 3	10. 8	66. 9	44. 0	67. 2	44. 5	17. 9	17. 9
6. 0	5. 8	1. 8	6. 6	1. 8	6. 8	3. 7	3. 7
11. 4	12. 1	65. 1	37. 4	65. 4	37. 7	20. 0	20. 0
9. 7	9. 4	. 6	1. 9	. 7	2. 0	3. 9	4. 6
6. 5	7. 8	. 5	1. 5	. 6	1. 7	4. 1	4. 5
11. 6	10. 5	. 1	. 4	. 1	. 3	2. 7	5. 5
19. 1	19. 3	45. 3	12. 4	42. 5	11. 9	34. 5	34. 1
26. 5	28. 8	35. 7	6. 6	33. 1	6. 3	43. 7	43. 2
16. 7	15. 9	9. 6	5. 8	9. 4	5. 6	19. 3	19. 5
11. 4	13. 0	. 6	. 9	. 6	. 8	8. 9	10. 2
9. 0	10. 4	18. 6	22. 2	21. 6	23. 0	10. 7	11. 9
6. 1	6. 6	1. 8	2. 8	2. 4	3. 1	8. 4	10. 2
22. 3	22. 9	8. 2	5. 9	8. 9	6. 1	16. 6	17. 3
8. 6	9. 9	. 9	1. 3	. 9	1. 2	9. 3	9. 5
7. 7	10. 4	7. 1	10. 3	8. 7	10. 6	9. 0	10. 6
4. 1	4. 1	. 6	1. 9	. 7	2. 0	4. 1	4. 6
10. 3	10. 3	4. 2	4. 1	4. 1	4. 4	12. 8	11. 8
16. 3	14. 9	. 2	. 3	. 4	. 3	10. 4	14. 9
11. 0	12. 5	2. 2	1. 7	2. 1	1. 7	15. 2	15. 4
6. 8	6. 2	. 6	. 8	. 7	1. 0	9. 7	9. 0
6. 7	7. 1	1. 2	1. 3	. 9	1. 4	12. 0	8. 3

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Over the decade 1950–60, most of the relative decline in labor or service jobs among Negroes and whites reflected gains in the skilled and semiskilled occupations, but among the Chinese and Japanese, most of the shift was toward white-collar jobs.

TABLE IIB–8.—*Percent Distribution of Employed Males, by Race and Broad Occupation Group, Conterminous United States, 1950 and 1960*

Occupation group	Negroes	Chinese	Japanese	White
	1950			
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, managerial, clerical, sales [1]	21.6	41.1	39.4	43.1
Farmers and farm managers	13.3	1.4	15.3	10.0
Craftsmen and operatives [2]	28.8	19.8	17.4	39.7
Laborers and service [3]	48.5	37.8	42.1	16.0
Occupation unknown	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
	1960			
All occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, managerial, clerical, sales [1]	15.3	47.3	56.7	42.6
Farmers and farm managers	4.3	.7	17.1	5.6
Craftsmen and operatives [2]	34.2	17.6	20.1	40.0
Laborers and service [3]	42.1	28.0	18.5	13.2
Occupation unknown	8.4	7.1	4.8	4.2

[1] Covers professional, technical, and kindred workers; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical and kindred workers; and sales workers.

[2] Covers craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, and operatives and kindred workers.

[3] Covers all laborers (farm, nonfarm, and mine), private household workers, and service workers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not total 100.0.

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, Final Report PC(1)-1D, table 205; *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. II, Part 1, *United States Summary*, table 159; *1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC(2)-1C, tables 39 and 40; and *1950 Census of Population*, Vol. IV, *Special Reports*, Part 3, Chapter B, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, tables 11 and 12.

The proportion of nonwhite children enrolled in school has increased since 1953, so that almost equal proportions of nonwhite and white 5–17 year olds were in school in 1964, but a much smaller proportion of nonwhites were of college age.

TABLE IIC–1.—*Percent of Persons 5–24 Years Old Enrolled in School, by Age and Color, October of Selected Years, 1953–65*

Age	1953		1958		1960		1965		Percentage points by which white exceed nonwhite			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	1953	1958	1960	1965
5 and 6	63	81	74	81	73	82	79	85	18	7	9	6
7–13	97	100	99	100	99	100	99	99	3	1	1	(1)
14–17	82	86	83	90	87	91	92	93	4	7	4	1
18–19	28	32	34	38	35	39	40	47	4	4	4	7
20–24	5	12	9	14	8	14	10	20	7	5	6	10

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, "School Enrollment, October 1963," Series P–20, No. 129, p. 3, table D for 1953, 1958, and 1963; unpublished data from Current Population Survey for 1965 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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School enrollment among 14–17 and 18–19 year olds has risen more sharply for nonwhites than whites, during 1948–63. The white/nonwhite gap has been virtually eliminated among 14–17 year olds and has been substantially reduced for the others.

TABLE IIC–2.—*Percent of Males 14–19 Years Old Enrolled in School, by Color and Age Group, 1948–64 (3-year moving averages, centered, annually)*

Year	Nonwhite [1]		White		Year	Nonwhite [1]		White	
	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years		14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years	14 to 17 years	18 and 19 years
1948	68.4	23.6	82.7	33.5	1957	84.5	39.6	91.0	46.2
1949	70.7	23.3	84.5	35.1	1958	86.2	39.1	91.7	46.4
1950	74.3	23.2	85.2	34.4	1959	87.5	38.6	91.6	48.2
1951	75.6	[2]	86.2	36.5	1960	87.8	38.0	92.1	48.7
1952	75.5	[2]	87.2	36.7	1961	88.8	39.6	92.9	50.6
1953	78.1	[2]	88.2	39.9	1962	90.2	42.8	93.8	51.3
1954	82.4	29.7	88.9	41.8	1963	91.4	42.5	94.4	52.2
1955	83.1	30.4	89.6	44.5	1964	92.1	45.0	94.3	53.8
1956	83.7	36.1	90.4	44.8					

[1] The percentage figures for nonwhite males, and especially for those aged 18 and 19 years, have an especially large standard error because they are computed from a small base.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Enrollment as of October in each year. Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960.

Source: *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, Nos. 19, 24, 30, 34, 40, 45, 52, 54, 66, 74, 80, 93, 101, 110, 117, 126, 129, 148, and unpublished data from the current Population Survey (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

At ages 14–17, Negro boys and girls were enrolled in school in equal proportions in 1960. At ages 18–29, a larger proportion of Negro young men then young women were enrolled. Among the white and other races, however, the ratio of male to female enrollment was higher at all ages 14–29.

TABLE IIC–3.—*Percent of Persons 14–29 Years Old Enrolled in School, by Age, Race, and Sex, Conterminous United States, 1960*

Age	Percent enrolled in school						Enrolled males per 100 females		
	Negro		Other nonwhite [1]		White		Negro	Other nonwhite	White
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
14 and 15 years	90	90	91	92	95	94	100	106	105
16 and 17 years	73	73	78	77	82	82	100	108	105
18 and 19 years	39	36	54	45	48	38	99	121	123
20 and 24 years	11	9	33	19	21	10	109	189	197
25 and 29 years	6	4	23	7	10	3	127	285	312

[1] Includes Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Koreans, Hawaiians, Aleuts, etc.

Source: *1960, Census of Population: Subject Reports, Employment Status and Work Experience*, PC(2)–6A, table 10 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Labor force participation rates among teenagers (14 to 19 years old) have tended to decline (1954–65) as more remained in school, but the decline has been least in the 16–17 year old group. Also, because the 16–17-year-olds compete for jobs with those 18 and 19—who have more education and experience—and because they are more often looking for part-time and intermittent work, they tend to show the highest unemployment rates among all teenagers.

TABLE IIC–4.—*Employment Status of Teenagers, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1954, 1961, and 1965 (annual averages)*

Year	Employed persons (in thousands)				Unemployment rates			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	18- AND 19-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	153	964	81	874	13.5	11.9	20.8	9.0
1961	160	1,164	105	1,056	23.9	15.1	28.2	13.6
1965	181	1,453	111	1,217	20.2	11.4	27.8	13.4
Percent change:								
1954–65	18.3	50.7	37.0	39.2	49.6	−4.2	33.7	48.9
1961–65	13.1	24.8	5.7	15.2	−15.5	−24.5	−1.4	−1.5
	16- AND 17-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	110	774	56	492	13.4	13.5	17.6	11.1
1961	98	891	51	581	31.0	16.5	31.1	17.0
1965	126	1,159	57	733	27.1	14.7	37.8	15.0
Percent change:								
1954–65	14.5	49.7	1.8	49.0	102.2	8.9	114.8	35.1
1961–65	28.6	30.1	11.8	26.2	−12.6	−10.9	21.5	−11.8
	14- AND 15-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	75	473	42	192	5.1	4.4	10.5	6.3
1961	66	597	38	351	14.3	8.0	13.6	6.6
1965	72	622	32	365	20.3	7.1	19.0	4.4
Percent change:								
1954–65	−4.0	31.5	−23.8	90.1	298.0	61.4	79.2	−30.2
1961–65	9.1	4.2	−15.8	4.0	42.0	−11.3	39.7	−33.3

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TABLE IIC-4.—*Employment Status of Teenages, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1954, 1961, and 1965 (annual averages)*—Continued

Year	Labor force participation rates				Nonwhite to white ratios			
	Male		Female		Unemployment rate		Labor force participation rate	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Male	Female	Male	Female
	18- AND 19-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	78.4	70.4	37.7	52.1	1.13	2.31	1.11	0.72
1961	70.5	66.2	44.6	51.9	1.58	2.07	1.06	.86
1965	66.7	65.8	40.0	50.6	1.77	2.07	1.01	.79
Percent change:								
1954–65	−14.9	−6.5	6.1	−2.9				
1961–65	−5.4	−0.6	−10.3	−2.5				
	16- AND 17-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	46.7	47.1	24.5	29.3	0.99	1.59	0.99	0.84
1961	42.5	44.3	21.6	29.4	1.88	1.83	.96	.73
1965	39.3	44.6	20.5	28.7	1.84	2.52	.88	.71
Percent change:								
1954–65	−15.8	−5.3	−16.3	−2.0				
1961–65	−7.5	0.7	−5.1	−2.4				
	14- AND 15-YEAR-OLDS							
1954	27.2	24.5	16.2	10.5	1.16	1.68	1.11	1.54
1961	19.2	22.2	11.0	13.5	1.79	2.06	.86	.81
1965	18.9	21.7	8.1	12.9	2.86	4.32	.87	.63
Percent change:								
1954–65	−30.5	−11.4	−50.0	22.9				
1961–65	−1.6	−2.3	−26.4	−4.4				

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are annual averages from the regular monthly Current Population Survey.

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The ratio of nonwhite to white unemployment rates has become greatest in recent years for teenage girls; unemployment rates for the nonwhite girls are usually the highest in the labor force.

TABLE IIC–5.—*Unemployment Rates for All Workers and for Teenagers,*[1] *by Color and Sex, 1954–65*

	Total civilian labor force						Male					
	All ages			Teenage			All ages			Teenage		
	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White
1954	5.6	8.9	4.6	11.4	13.8	10.3	4.9	9.2	4.4	11.2	11.7	11.0
1955	4.4	8.0	3.6	10.2	14.2	9.0	3.9	8.2	3.4	9.9	13.2	9.6
1956	4.2	7.5	3.3	10.4	15.9	8.8	3.5	7.3	3.1	9.6	13.6	8.9
1957	4.3	8.0	3.9	10.8	18.0	9.9	4.1	8.4	3.7	11.3	17.5	10.5
1958	6.8	12.6	6.1	14.4	25.0	13.0	6.8	13.7	6.1	15.2	24.3	14.0
1959	5.5	10.7	4.9	13.2	23.5	11.9	5.3	11.5	4.6	13.8	22.8	12.5
1960	5.6	10.2	5.0	13.6	22.1	12.4	5.4	10.7	4.8	14.0	22.0	12.9
1961	6.7	12.5	6.0	15.2	25.4	13.8	6.5	12.9	5.7	15.4	24.7	14.1
1962	5.6	11.0	4.9	13.3	23.7	12.0	5.3	11.0	4.6	13.3	20.7	12.3
1963	5.7	10.9	5.1	15.6	28.4	14.0	5.3	10.6	4.7	15.5	25.4	14.2
1964	5.2	9.8	4.6	14.7	26.2	13.3	4.7	9.1	4.2	14.5	23.3	13.4
1965	4.6	8.3	4.1	13.6	25.3	12.2	4.0	7.6	3.6	13.1	22.6	11.8

	Female						Ratio, nonwhite to white					
	All ages			Teenage			Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White	All ages	Teen-age	All ages	Teen-age	All ages	Teen-age
1954	5.4	8.2	4.9	10.0	17.1	9.3	1.93	1.34	2.09	1.06	1.67	1.84
1955	4.3	7.5	3.9	9.0	16.2	8.2	2.22	1.58	2.41	1.38	1.92	1.98
1956	4.3	8.0	3.8	9.9	19.6	8.6	2.27	1.81	2.35	1.53	2.11	2.28
1957	4.7	7.4	4.3	10.1	18.9	9.1	2.05	1.82	2.27	1.67	1.72	2.08
1958	6.8	10.8	6.2	13.1	26.2	11.6	2.07	1.92	2.25	1.74	1.74	2.26
1959	5.9	9.5	5.3	12.3	24.9	10.6	2.18	1.97	2.50	1.82	1.79	2.35
1960	5.9	9.5	5.3	12.9	22.7	11.9	2.04	1.78	2.23	1.71	1.79	1.91
1961	7.2	11.9	6.5	14.8	26.6	13.5	2.08	1.84	2.26	1.75	1.83	1.97
1962	6.2	11.1	5.5	13.2	28.2	11.5	2.24	1.98	2.39	1.68	2.02	2.45
1963	6.5	11.3	5.8	15.7	33.1	13.6	2.14	2.03	2.26	1.79	1.95	2.43
1964	6.2	10.8	5.5	15.0	30.6	13.2	2.13	1.97	2.17	1.74	1.96	2.32
1965	5.5	9.3	5.0	14.3	29.8	12.6	2.02	2.07	2.11	1.92	1.86	2.37

[1] Civilian labor force, 14–19 years old.

Source: *Manpower Report of the President,* March 1965, appendix, tables A–4, A–11, A–12, A–13, and *Employment and Earnings,* Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, February 1965, page x.

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The unemployment rate was lower for nonwhite and white male high school graduates and dropouts 16–24 years old in October 1965 than in October 1959. The rate for young women rose among both graduates and dropouts.

TABLE IIC–6.—*Unemployment Rates Among High School Graduates Not Enrolled in School and High School Dropouts, Persons 16–24 Years Old, by Color and Sex, October 1959 and October 1965*

School status and color	October 1959		October 1965		Unemployment rate ratios, nonwhite.to white	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	October 1959	October 1965
High school graduates: [1]						
Male	10. 4	6. 0	9. 8	6. 1	1. 7	1. 6
Female	14. 6	6. 6	19. 4	8. 9	2. 2	2. 2
High school dropouts: [1]						
Male	18. 1	12. 2	16. 0	11. 8	1. 5	1. 4
Female	16. 6	16. 1	24. 8	18. 2	1. 0	1. 4

[1] Graduates have completed 4 years of high school or more; dropouts completed less than 4 years of high school.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from "Employment of High School Graduates and Dropouts in 1964," Special Labor Force Report No. 54, tables A and B, and "Employment of June 1959 High School Graduates, October 1959," Special Labor Force Report No. 5, table B. Unpublished data for high school graduates in 1959 are from the October supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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A larger proportion of nonwhite than white high school graduates in October 1965 were in jobs requiring little or no skill. Since 1959, however, a substantial decrease took place in the proportion of nonwhite male graduates and dropouts employed as nonfarm laborers, and a significant increase in production work.

TABLE IIC–7.—*Percent Distribution of Employed Persons 16–24 Years Old, by Occupation Group for High School Graduates Not Enrolled in School and High School Dropouts, by Color and Sex, October 1959 and October 1965*

Occupation group and education status	Male				Female			
	1959		1965		1959		1965	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Graduates: [1]								
All occupation groups:								
Number (in thousands)	180	2,116	365	2,877	173	2,097	336	3,071
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.2	11.6	6.8	10.4	11.6	13.0	6.0	12.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	----	5.4	2.7	6.4	1.2	.9	----	.8
Clerical and kindred workers	10.0	14.9	8.2	11.5	26.5	65.9	29.2	57.8
Salesworkers	2.2	7.7	1.4	7.1	3.5	4.4	5.1	4.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	11.1	15.9	9.3	14.4	1.2	.5	----	.5
Operatives and kindred workers	25.0	25.4	37.8	31.2	11.6	6.6	17.6	9.4
Private household workers	1.1	----	----	.1	15.6	1.6	15.2	1.8
Service workers, except private household	17.8	3.1	15.6	4.8	19.6	5.8	24.7	11.0
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	4.4	6.1	3.0	4.3	8.1	.9	1.2	.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	26.1	9.8	15.1	9.8	1.2	.5	1.2	.3
Dropouts: [1]								
All occupation groups:								
Number (in thousands)	406	1,523	370	1,561	203	630	187	636
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	0.2	1.0	----	1.3	2.5	2.1	----	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	----	1.4	1.9	2.8	----	1.1	----	.5
Clerical and kindred workers	3.0	3.2	2.2	3.4	1.5	14.8	4.8	13.1
Salesworkers	.5	3.1	----	2.7	3.0	7.5	1.6	8.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	5.7	14.2	6.2	13.7	.5	2.5	1.1	.9
Operatives and kindred workers	19.0	37.9	33.2	42.5	12.8	34.0	17.6	37.9
Private household workers	----	.1	----	----	31.0	9.8	29.9	11.0
Service workers, except private household	11.8	6.4	11.9	4.5	26.1	21.4	25.7	21.7
Farmers, farm managers, laborers and foremen	23.9	13.5	15.1	9.1	22.7	6.7	18.2	5.0
Laborers, except farm and mine	36.0	19.3	29.5	20.1	----	.2	1.1	1.3

[1] Graduates completed 4 years of high school or more; dropouts completed less than 4 years of high school.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are unpublished from the October 1959 and 1965 supplements to the Current Population Survey.

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The median wage or salary of nonwhite high school graduates 16 to 21 years old in February 1963 was about 15 percent below wages of white dropouts in the same age group.

TABLE IIC–8.—*Weekly Earnings* [1] *on Full-Time Jobs of 16–21 Year-Old Youths Not in School, by Years of School Completed and Color, February 1963*

Years of school completed and color	Total	Under $40	$40 to $49	$50 to $59	$60 to $69	$70 and over	Median income
High school graduates: [2]							
Nonwhite	100. 0	28. 8	23. 8	16. 9	17. 5	13. 1	$49
White	100. 0	7. 4	14. 5	22. 1	35. 7	20. 3	62
School dropouts: [2]							
Nonwhite	100. 0	63. 2	18. 4	2. 5	9. 2	6. 7	34
White	100. 0	15. 9	19. 1	19. 3	29. 1	16. 5	58

[1] From wages or salary.

[2] Graduates completed 4 years of high school or more; dropouts completed less than 4 years of high school.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from the February 1963 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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At every age group among young men 16–22 years old, a larger proportion of nonwhite than white students worked 35 hours or more a week in 1960, but a larger proportion of white than nonwhite students were employed.

TABLE IIC–9.—*Employment Status and Hours Worked Among Youths (aged 16–22) Enrolled in School, by Sex, Age, and Color, United States, 1960*

Sex and employment status	Age and color											
	16 years		17 years		18 years		19 years		20 years		21 and 22 years	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percentage distribution											
MALE												
Enrolled in school	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
In the labor force	16. 7	27. 9	22. 7	37. 7	31. 1	43. 2	38. 3	46. 7	45. 2	50. 5	54. 7	56. 8
Civilian labor force	16. 7	27. 8	22. 4	37. 3	30. 2	41. 9	36. 9	43. 8	42. 8	46. 7	50. 5	53. 1
Employed	14. 3	25. 2	19. 4	34. 3	26. 5	38. 4	32. 4	40. 5	37. 7	43. 8	45. 6	50. 0
With a job, not at work	. 7	. 6	. 9	. 8	1. 1	1. 0	1. 1	1. 2	1. 0	1. 4	1. 3	1. 4
At work	13. 6	24. 5	18. 5	33. 5	25. 4	37. 4	31. 4	39. 3	36. 7	42. 4	44. 3	48. 6
1–14 hours	7. 1	13. 8	8. 4	16. 0	9. 3	14. 5	9. 6	13. 8	9. 5	13. 8	8. 9	12. 7
15–34 hours	4. 3	8. 9	6. 1	14. 2	7. 7	14. 4	8. 7	12. 7	10. 2	12. 7	10. 6	13. 6
35 hours or more	2. 3	1. 8	4. 0	3. 3	8. 4	8. 4	13. 0	12. 8	17. 0	15. 9	24. 9	22. 3
Unemployed	2. 4	2. 7	3. 0	3. 0	3. 7	3. 5	4. 4	3. 3	5. 1	2. 9	4. 9	3. 1
Not in the labor force	83. 3	72. 1	77. 3	62. 3	68. 9	56. 8	61. 7	53. 3	54. 8	49. 5	45. 3	43. 2
FEMALE												
Enrolled in school	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
In the labor force	7. 6	14. 8	11. 6	24. 1	18. 8	30. 9	26. 0	37. 2	32. 2	41. 1	36. 3	44. 8
Civilian labor force	7. 6	14. 8	11. 6	24. 1	18. 8	30. 8	26. 0	37. 1	32. 1	41. 0	36. 2	44. 7
Employed	6. 3	13. 4	9. 7	22. 0	15. 9	28. 5	22. 6	35. 1	28. 7	39. 4	32. 4	42. 8
With a job, not at work	. 6	. 5	. 7	. 7	. 7	. 9	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	1. 1	1. 1	1. 3
At work	5. 7	12. 9	9. 0	21. 3	15. 2	27. 7	21. 6	34. 0	27. 7	38. 3	31. 4	41. 5
1–14 hours	3. 4	8. 5	5. 0	12. 3	6. 4	12. 8	7. 5	14. 5	9. 3	15. 5	8. 1	13. 5
15–34 hours	1. 4	3. 6	2. 5	7. 3	4. 0	8. 1	5. 1	8. 2	6. 5	8. 7	6. 7	9. 1
35 hours or more	. 8	. 7	1. 5	1. 7	4. 8	6. 8	9. 0	11. 4	11. 9	14. 1	16. 6	18. 9
Unemployed	1. 3	1. 4	1. 9	2. 0	2. 8	2. 3	3. 4	2. 1	3. 4	1. 5	3. 8	1. 9
Not in the labor force	92. 4	85. 2	88. 4	75. 9	81. 2	69. 1	74. 0	62. 8	67. 8	58. 9	63. 7	55. 2

Source: *1960 Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics* PC(1)–1D, table 197 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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In the 4 years 1961–65, there was a gain of 92,000 Federal employees of whom 26,000 were Negro, representing a 9-percent increase in the Federal employment of Negroes and a 3-percent increase for all others. In 1965, 13.5 percent of all Federal employees were Negroes, compared to 12.9 percent in 1961.

TABLE IID–1.—*Federal Employment, by Race, 1961–65*

[In thousands]

Year	Total		Negro		White and other [1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1961	2, 197	100. 0	283	12. 9	1, 915	87. 1
1962	2, 252	100. 0	293	13. 0	1, 959	87. 0
1963	2, 300	100. 0	302	13. 1	1, 998	86. 9
1964	2, 270	100. 0	299	13. 2	1, 971	86. 8
1965	2, 289	100. 0	309	13. 5	1, 980	86. 5
Change, 1961–65	92	+4	26	+9	65	+3

[1] White workers, and nonwhite workers other than Negroes.

Source: Civil Service Commission, *Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, 1964*, table series 1; and *Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, 1965*, table 1–1.

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The greatest proportionate gain in Negro Federal employment from 1962 to 1965 took place in the upper grades of the Classification Act, Wage Board, and Postal Field Service pay plans. However, the numerical increase of Negro workers was greatest in the lower or middle grades of all pay plans except the Wage Board, where expansion took place almost exclusively in the $6,500 to $7,999 bracket. Yet, in 1965, almost half of the lowest grade ($4,499 or less) Federal employees under the Wage Board plan were Negroes, compared to slightly under 20 percent under the Classification Act (GS 1–4) and Postal Field Service (PFS 1–4).

TABLE IID–2.—*Federal Employment, by Grade and Salary Group,*

Pay category	1965					
	Total		Negro		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all pay plans	2,288,615	100	308,675	13	1,979,940	87
Classification Act [1]	1,124,281	100	106,456	9	1,017,825	91
GS 1–4	335,642	100	64,651	19	270,991	81
GS 5–11	575,380	100	38,987	7	536,393	93
GS 5–8	310,681	100	29,897	10	280,784	90
GS 9–11	264,699	100	9,090	3	255,609	97
GS 12–18	213,259	100	2,818	1	210,441	99
Wage Board	520,819	100	102,794	20	418,025	80
$4,499 or less	63,172	100	29,736	47	33,436	53
$4,500–$7,999	411,403	100	72,035	18	339,368	82
$4,500–$6,499	239,675	100	58,138	24	181,537	76
$6,500–$7,999	171,728	100	13,897	8	157,831	92
$8,000 and over	46,244	100	1,023	2	45,221	98
Postal Field Service [2]	585,935	100	92,022	16	493,913	84
PFS 1–4	495,772	100	84,944	17	410,828	83
PFS 5–11	86,270	100	7,023	8	79,247	92
PFS 5–8	72,572	100	6,765	9	65,807	91
PFS 9–11	13,698	100	258	2	13,440	98
PFS 12–20	3,893	100	55	1	3,838	99
All other pay plans	57,580	100	7,403	13	50,177	87
$4,499 or less	19,162	100	6,140	32	13,022	68
$4,500–$7,999	15,589	100	869	6	14,720	94
$4,500–$6,499	10,136	100	715	7	9,421	93
$6,500–$7,999	5,453	100	154	3	5,299	97
$8,000 and over	22,829	100	394	2	22,435	98

[1] Or similar pay plan. Per annum salary ranges for GS ratings are as follows: GS–1: $3,507–$4,578; GS–2: $3,814–$4,975; GS–3: $4,149–$5,409; GS–4: $4,641–$6,045; GS–5: $5,181–$6,720; GS–6: $5,702–$7,430; GS–7: $6,269–$8,132; GS–8: $6,869–$8,921; GS–9: $7,479–$9,765; GS–10: $8,184–$10,704; GS–11: $8,961–$11,715; GS–12: $10,619–$13,931; GS–13: $12,510–$16,425; GS–14: $14,680–$19,252; GS–15: $17,055–$22,365; GS–16: $19,619–$25,043; GS–17: $22,217–$25,325; GS–18: $25,382.

[2] PFS–1–4 includes 4th class postmasters and rural carriers. Per annum salary ranges for PFS ratings are as follows: PFS–1: $4,086–$5,571; PFS–2: $4,424–$6,019; PFS–3: $4,780–$6,551; PFS–4: $5,181–$7,062; PFS–5: $5,536–

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and Race, 1965; and Percent Change From 1964 and 1962 to 1965

Change from 1964						Change from 1962					
Total		Negro		Other		Total		Negro		Other	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
18, 420	1	9, 511	3	8, 909	—	36, 281	2	15, 590	5	20, 691	1
14, 634	1	3, 759	4	10, 875	1	60, 633	6	9, 919	10	50, 714	5
−1, 280	—	740	1	−2, 020	−1	−27, 984	−8	−1, 289	−2	−26, 695	−9
6, 641	1	2, 538	7	4, 103	1	43, 694	8	9, 797	34	33, 897	7
1, 058	—	1, 593	6	−535	—	6, 418	2	6, 577	28	−159	—
5, 583	2	945	12	4, 638	2	37, 276	16	3, 220	55	34, 056	15
9, 273	5	481	21	8, 792	4	44, 923	27	1, 411	100	43, 512	26
−11, 152	−2	−124	—	−11, 028	−3	−47, 794	−8	−2, 860	−3	−44, 934	−10
−7, 821	−11	−3, 750	−11	−4, 071	−11	−40, 745	−39	−14, 937	−33	−25, 808	−44
−9, 134	−2	3, 227	5	−12, 361	−4	−29, 706	−7	11, 204	18	−40, 910	−11
−21, 638	−8	297	1	−21, 935	−11	−93, 687	−28	1, 832	3	−95, 519	−34
12, 504	8	2, 930	27	9, 574	6	63, 981	59	9, 372	207	54, 609	53
5, 803	14	399	64	5, 404	14	22, 657	96	873	582	21, 784	93
4, 437	1	2, 307	3	2, 130	—	15, 367	3	5, 142	6	10, 225	2
−1, 090	—	1, 627	2	−2, 717	−1	3, 855	1	3, 057	4	798	—
5, 262	6	665	10	4, 597	6	11, 254	15	2, 046	41	9, 208	13
4, 645	7	629	10	4, 016	6	9, 997	16	1, 933	40	8, 064	14
617	5	36	16	581	5	1, 257	10	113	78	1, 144	9
265	7	15	38	250	7	258	7	39	244	219	6
10, 501	22	3, 569	93	6, 932	16	8, 075	16	3, 389	84	4, 686	10
9, 488	98	3, 408	125	6, 080	88	6, 532	52	3, 450	128	3, 087	31
−233	−1	119	16	−352	−2	−5, 228	−25	−233	−21	−4, 995	−25
−243	−2	91	15	−334	−3	−3, 973	−28	−162	−18	−3, 811	−29
10	—	28	22	−18	—	−1, 255	−19	−71	−32	−1, 184	−18
1, 246	6	42	12	1, 204	6	6, 766	42	172	77	6, 594	42

$7,582; PFS-6: $5,941-$8,108; PFS-7: $6,361-$8,481; PFS-8: $6,888-$8,940: PFS-9: $7,449-$9,681; PFS-10: $8,110-$10,585; PFS-11: $8,961-$11,715; PFS-12: $9,914-$12,947; PFS-13: $10,956-$14,358; PFS-14: $12,077-$15,857; PFS-15: $13,349-$17,498; PFS-16: $14,751-$19,368; PFS-17: $16,320-$21,450; PFS-18: $18,078-$23,766; PFS-19: $20,042-$24,935; PFS-20: $22,217-$25,325.

NOTE.—Dashes (—) equal zero or round to zero.

Source: Civil Service Commission, *Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, 1965*, tables 1-1 and 1-3.

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Of the various Federal pay plans, the Wage Board plan showed the highest proportion of Negroes in 1965—20 percent, compared with 9 percent under the Classification Act and 15 percent under other plans. The Government Printing Office and the General Services Administration had the largest proportion of Negro employees in 1965—41 percent and 34 percent respectively. However, the Defense Department and the Post Office Department together employed almost two-thirds of all Negroes in the Federal service.

TABLE IID–3.—*Total and Negro Federal Employment, by Pay Plan and Agency, June 1965* [1]

[Agencies with 5,000 or more employees in June 1965 are listed separately] [2]

Selected agencies	All pay plans			Classification Act (or similar pay plans)		
	All employees	Negro		All employees	Negro	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
All agencies [3]	2,288,615	308,675	13	1,124,281	106,456	9
Department of Defense	922,937	106,788	12	513,169	38,260	7
Office of the Secretary	38,298	7,351	19	29,131	4,048	14
Army	315,004	37,021	12	201,121	16,834	8
Navy	299,775	41,267	14	130,184	9,966	8
Air Force	269,860	21,149	8	152,733	7,412	5
Post Office Department	587,780	92,265	16	1,795	222	12
Veterans Administration	149,090	36,811	25	111,201	22,211	20
Department of Agriculture	95,769	4,321	5	83,152	3,090	4
Department of the Treasury	88,561	12,194	14	80,552	8,760	11
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	84,171	16,711	20	70,979	12,659	18
Department of the Interior	62,032	2,529	4	47,956	1,395	3
Federal Aviation Agency	41,641	1,506	4	38,320	1,005	3
General Services Administration	35,049	11,910	34	17,434	3,115	18
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	33,859	1,092	3	26,644	648	2
Department of Justice	32,492	1,682	5	30,196	1,489	5
Department of Commerce	28,483	3,803	13	25,191	2,995	12
Department of State [4]	22,207	2,407	11	7,759	1,797	23
Tennessee Valley Authority	16,315	1,144	7			
Housing and Home Finance Agency	13,336	1,728	13	13,092	1,580	12
Department of Labor	9,198	1,910	21	8,962	1,772	20
Atomic Energy Commission	7,198	308	4	6,957	261	4
Government Printing Office	6,993	2,864	41	1,271	486	38
Selective Service System	5,585	320	6	955	50	5

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IID–3.—*Total and Negro Federal Employment, by Pay Plan and Agency, June 1965* [1]—Continued

[Agencies with 5,000 or more employees in June 1965 are listed separately] [2]

Selected agencies	All pay plans			Classification Act (or similar pay plans)		
	All employees	Negro		All employees	Negro	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Wage Board			Other pay plans (including Postal Field Service) [5]		
All agencies [3]	520,819	102,794	20	643,515	99,425	15
Department of Defense	399,122	65,221	16	10,646	3,307	31
Office of the Secretary	7,273	2,241	31	1,894	1,062	56
Army	110,948	19,343	17	2,935	844	29
Navy	168,305	31,274	19	1,286	27	2
Air Force	112,596	12,363	11	4,531	1,374	30
Post Office Department	40	21	53	585,945	92,022	16
Veterans Administration	33,755	13,392	40	4,134	1,208	29
Department of Agriculture	10,165	1,008	10	2,452	223	9
Department of the Treasury	7,678	3,427	45	331	7	2
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	6,488	3,390	52	6,704	662	10
Department of the Interior	13,515	1,103	8	561	31	6
Federal Aviation Agency	3,142	413	13	179	88	49
General Services Administration	17,610	8,795	50	5	----------	--------
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	6,451	346	5	764	98	13
Department of Justice	1,404	93	7	892	100	11
Department of Commerce	1,763	579	33	1,529	229	15
Department of State [4]	469	242	52	13,979	368	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	9,727	767	8	6,588	377	6
Housing and Home Finance Agency	238	147	62	6	1	17
Department of Labor	105	91	87	131	47	36
Atomic Energy Commission	76	22	29	165	25	15
Government Printing Office	5,440	2,371	44	282	7	2
Selective Service System	16	13	81	4,614	257	6

[1] Includes full-time employees in all executive departments and agencies, except the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency. The Government Printing Office was also included.

[2] Agencies not listed separately employed 29,826, or 1.3 percent of all employees.

[3] Includes agencies not listed separately.

[4] Includes Agency for International Development, Peace Corps, and the the International Boundary and Water Commission.

[5] The Post Office is the only agency using the postal field service pay plan.

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission, *Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, 1965*, tables 1–1 and 1–4 through 1–26.

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More Negroes—over 63,000—were employed by the Federal Government in the Washington, D.C., area in 1965 than in any other place, followed by New York and Chicago with about 25,000 each. Chicago has the largest proportion of Negro Federal workers (36 percent), followed by Detroit and Cleveland. In all cities and regions except Washington, D.C., however, proportionately more Negro workers were under the postal field service or the wage board plan than under the Classification Act.

TABLE IID–4.—*Total and Negro Federal Employment,[1] by Selected Pay Plans in the Civil Service Regions[2] and Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,[3] June 1965*

Civil Service region and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas	All pay plans[4]			Classification Act (or similar pay plans)		
	All employees	Negro		All employees	Negro	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Summary, worldwide	2,288,615	308,675	13	1,124,281	106,456	9
All regions[5]	2,250,143	307,887	14	1,105,594	106,087	10
Atlanta region	277,110	31,805	11	126,157	5,133	4
Atlanta	21,383	3,245	15	12,838	567	4
Charleston, S.C	12,188	1,990	16	4,360	84	2
Huntsville	18,014	459	3	14,158	161	1
Macon	16,783	1,902	11	7,553	123	2
Mobile	14,659	2,165	15	6,761	289	4
Boston region	108,071	3,830	4	40,095	1,181	3
Boston	39,830	1,847	5	16,177	621	4
Chicago region	313,501	61,095	19	136,439	20,141	15
Chicago	68,247	24,721	36	29,621	6,431	22
Cincinnati	11,865	2,417	20	5,129	663	13
Cleveland	19,906	5,785	29	9,024	1,766	20
Detroit	25,475	8,220	32	11,813	3,060	26
Indianapolis	15,392	4,024	26	8,757	1,976	23
Dallas region	202,180	17,359	9	98,852	3,754	4
Dallas	9,778	1,124	11	5,754	246	4
Houston	13,318	2,777	21	7,478	614	8
New Orleans	10,934	2,542	23	6,351	488	8
San Antonio	32,526	2,045	6	15,946	474	3
Denver region	117,247	3,836	3	67,297	1,742	3
Denver	20,038	1,796	9	13,413	838	6
New York region	227,932	34,452	15	86,448	10,213	12
New York	123,952	25,367	20	43,058	6,876	16
Philadelphia region	258,451	46,595	18	123,713	14,856	12
Baltimore	30,278	7,938	26	18,449	3,242	18
Philadelphia	67,081	15,910	24	35,593	7,016	20
Pittsburgh	16,702	2,761	17	5,746	689	12
Newport News	13,659	2,688	20	7,781	640	8
Norfolk-Portsmouth	29,360	7,551	26	9,060	652	7
St. Louis region	140,517	11,248	8	66,343	4,387	7
Kansas City	18,063	2,939	16	10,412	970	9
St. Louis	30,708	5,882	19	17,794	2,425	14
San Francisco region	255,684	32,176	13	112,914	8,260	7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	55,372	11,446	21	23,871	3,287	14
San Francisco-Oakland	72,092	14,074	20	28,410	3,360	12
Seattle region	90,263	2,236	2	46,046	620	1
Washington, D.C	259,187	63,255	24	201,290	35,800	18

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IID-4.—*Total and Negro Federal Employment,[1] by Selected Pay Plans in the Civil Service Regions[2] and Selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,[3] June 1965*—Continued

Civil Service region and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas	All pay plans[4]			Classification Act (or similar pay plans)		
	All employees	Negro		All employees	Negro	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Wage board			Postal field service		
Summary, worldwide	520, 819	102, 794	20	585, 935	92, 022	16
All regions[5]	515, 303	102, 709	20	585, 935	92, 022	16
Atlanta region	82, 280	19, 433	24	58, 487	5, 970	10
Atlanta	3, 152	1, 192	38	5, 003	1, 434	29
Charleston, S.C.	7, 301	1, 787	24	485	99	20
Huntsville	3, 231	220	7	373	14	4
Macon	8, 812	1, 684	19	376	92	24
Mobile	7, 013	1, 633	23	715	215	30
Boston region	25, 236	1, 025	4	41, 523	1, 549	4
Boston	7, 852	450	6	15, 272	737	5
Chicago region	48, 505	10, 198	21	123, 878	29, 870	24
Chicago	6, 518	2, 645	41	31, 344	15, 393	49
Cincinnati	609	256	42	5, 844	1, 475	25
Cleveland	2, 424	584	24	8, 214	3, 362	41
Detroit	1, 982	926	47	11, 275	4, 139	37
Indianapolis	2, 540	577	23	3, 988	1, 443	36
Dallas region	54, 789	7, 544	14	45, 343	5, 330	12
Dallas	637	266	42	3, 217	577	18
Houston	1, 116	466	42	4, 513	1, 641	36
New Orleans	1, 543	575	37	2, 683	1, 387	52
San Antonio	14, 749	1, 404	10	1, 772	164	9
Denver region	32, 965	1, 293	4	15, 315	657	4
Denver	2, 482	431	17	3, 916	505	13
New York region	38, 912	6, 810	17	100, 001	16, 955	17
New York	17, 825	4, 181	23	61, 674	14, 002	23
Philadelphia region	72, 375	19, 629	27	57, 783	10, 505	18
Baltimore	5, 561	2, 704	49	5, 629	1, 899	34
Philadelphia	15, 860	4, 118	26	15, 178	4, 622	30
Pittsburgh	1, 519	416	27	9, 276	1, 624	18
Newport News	5, 164	1, 667	32	519	297	57
Norfolk-Portsmouth	18, 373	6, 250	34	1, 660	638	38
St. Louis region	15, 349	2, 054	13	57, 074	4, 590	8
Kansas City	1, 151	402	35	6, 297	1, 518	24
St. Louis	3, 913	1, 120	29	8, 685	2, 251	26
San Francisco region	82, 754	13, 215	16	56, 855	10, 189	18
Los Angeles-Long Beach	8, 271	2, 245	27	22, 550	5, 803	26
San Francisco-Oakland	30, 299	7, 016	23	12, 719	3, 576	28
Seattle region	24, 532	923	4	18, 029	606	3
Washington, D.C.	37, 606	20, 585	55	11, 647	5, 801	50

[1] Includes full-time employees in all executive departments and agencies, except the National Security Council and Central Intelligence Agency. The Government Printing Office was also included.

[2] Civil Service regions are defined as follows: Atlanta: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virgin Islands; Boston: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Chicago: Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Dallas: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Denver: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; New York: New Jersey and New York; Philadelphia: Delaware, Maryland, except Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Pennsylvania, Virginia, except Alexandria and Falls Church cities, and Arlington and Fairfax counties, and West Virginia; St. Louis: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; San Francisco: California and Nevada; Seattle: Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

[3] Standard metropolitan statistical areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1961.

[4] Includes 57,580 employees (of whom 7,403 or 13 percent were Negroes) under other pay plans.

[5] Includes Washington, D.C., SMSA.

NOTE.—Data exclude employment in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: U.S. Civil Service Commission, Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, 1965, tables 1-1; 2-1 through 2-10; 4-1, 2, 4-8; 10-12, 15-17, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30, 32-36, 38-41.

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The median income of nonwhite families was less than three-fifths that of white families throughout the 1947–64 period. It was highest during the Korean war, and in 1964, the most recent full year for which data are available.

TABLE IIIA–1.—*Median Family Income, by Color of Family Head, 1947–64*

Year	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite as percent of white
1947	$1,614	$3,157	51.1
1948	1,768	3,310	53.4
1949	1,650	3,232	51.1
1950	1,869	3,445	54.3
1951	2,032	3,859	52.7
1952	2,338	4,114	56.8
1953	2,461	4,392	56.0
1954	2,410	4,339	55.5
1955	2,549	4,605	55.4
1956	2,628	4,993	52.6
1957	2,764	5,166	53.5
1958	2,711	5,300	51.2
1959	2,917	5,643	51.7
1960	3,233	5,835	55.4
1961	3,191	5,981	53.4
1962	3,330	6,237	53.4
1963	3,465	6,548	52.9
1964	3,839	6,858	56.0

Source: *Current Population Reports, Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, Series P–60, No. 43, and unpublished Current Population Reports tabulations (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

The ratio of nonwhite to white median income is usually less for men than for women, and has risen or declined appreciably with the economic cycle. The ratio for men and women in 1964 was most similar for year-round, full-time workers—66 percent for men and 69 percent for women.

TABLE IIIA–2.—*Ratio of Nonwhite to White Median Income of Persons,*[1] *by Sex, 1948–64*

[Percent]

Year	All persons		Year-round, full-time workers[2]	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1948	54.3	43.4	----	----
1949	48.4	46.3	----	----
1950	54.3	44.7	----	----
1951	55.1	42.4	----	----
1952	54.8	38.6	----	----
1953	55.1	58.4	----	----
1954	50.0	54.3	----	----
1955	52.7	52.3	60.8	51.3
1956	52.3	57.4	59.1	55.4
1957	53.1	57.8	61.2	58.4
1958	49.8	58.6	62.9	58.8
1959	47.0	61.6	58.4	64.4
1960	52.5	62.0	66.1	67.8
1961	51.7	67.0	63.5	66.0
1962	49.2	67.1	59.7	61.0
1963	52.1	66.8	64.4	61.8
1964	58.5	58.1	66.0	69.3

[1] 14 years old and over. Includes income from all sources, including wages and salaries.

[2] Year-round, full-time data not available for years 1948–54.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, Series P–60, Nos. 6–43, and 47. (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Among all workers and year-round, full-time workers, the lower ratio of nonwhite to white median earnings among men as compared to women, in addition to larger increases in the ratio for women (1957–63), obscures the fact that nonwhite men average more income than either white or nonwhite women.

TABLE IIIA–3.—*Median Wage or Salary income of Persons* [1] *and of Year-Round, Full-Time Workers, by Color and Sex, 1957 and 1963*

Sex	Median wage or salary income					
	1957			1963		
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite as percent of white	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite as percent of white
All workers:						
Male	$2,436	$4,396	55.4	$3,217	$5,663	56.8
Female	1,019	2,240	45.5	1,448	2,723	53.2
Year-round, full-time workers:						
Male	3,137	4,950	63.4	4,104	6,277	65.4
Female	1,866	3,107	60.1	2,368	3,723	63.6

[1] 14 years old and over.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals in the United States,* Series P–60, No. 35, table 37, and No. 43, table 33. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

The ratio of nonwhite to white family income in 1964 varied from 49 percent in the South to over 70 percent in the North Central and West, so that the average ratio of 56 percent (which has changed little in the 1960's) masks wide variations among regions.

TABLE IIIA–4.—*Median Family Income, by Color and Region, 1960–64*

Year and color	Region				
	United States	Northeast	North Central	South	West
1960:					
Nonwhite	$3,233	(1)	(1)	$2,117	(1)
White	$5,835	(1)	(1)	$4,905	(1)
Ratio	55	68	74	43	81
1961:					
Nonwhite	$3,191	(1)	(1)	$2,112	(1)
White	$5,981	(1)	(1)	$4,945	(1)
Ratio	53	67	72	43	87
1962:					
Nonwhite	$3,330	$4,424	$4,339	$2,455	$4,973
White	$6,237	$6,740	$6,384	$5,213	$6,858
Ratio	53	66	68	47	73
1963:					
Nonwhite	$3,465	$4,615	$4,926	$2,520	$5,417
White	$6,548	$7,082	$6,712	$5,565	$7,153
Ratio	53	65	73	45	76
1964:					
Nonwhite	$3,839	$4,943	$5,063	$2,898	$5,774
White	$6,858	$7,418	$7,000	$5,889	$7,408
Ratio	56	67	72	49	78

[1] Ratio obtained from source, but median income not available by region.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income, Income of Families and Persons in the United States,* Series P–60; No. 37, table 16; No. 39, table 18; No. 41, table 11; No. 43 table 13. Additional data for 1960, 1961, and 1964 are from unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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One in five nonwhite families had incomes under $3,000 in 1964 in the Northeast and West, but one in four in the North Central region, and one in two in the South.

TABLE IIIA–5.—*Percent Distribution of Families by Income, Color, and Region, 1964*

Family income	Region							
	Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	21. 5	11. 3	26. 9	14. 8	51. 6	20. 7	19. 7	13. 5
$3,000 to $4,999	29. 2	13. 6	22. 3	15. 2	26. 8	19. 9	23. 2	14. 5
$5,000 to $6,999	23. 4	20. 7	25. 5	20. 0	9. 8	20. 9	19. 0	18. 1
$7,000 to $9,999	14. 8	26. 2	15. 0	26. 1	8. 0	20. 5	19. 3	25. 3
$10,000 and over	11. 4	28. 2	10. 0	23. 9	3. 8	18. 0	18. 9	28. 7
Median income	$4, 943	$7, 418	$5, 063	$7, 000	$2, 898	$5, 889	$5, 774	$7, 408
Head year-round full-time worker:								
Percent of total, excluding Armed Forces	55. 3	68. 3	51. 8	68. 2	51. 0	65. 9	61. 5	63. 8
Median income	$5, 960	$8, 395	$6, 203	$7, 814	$3, 791	$6, 979	$7, 447	$8, 805

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Data are from unpublished Current Population Reports tabulations (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The ratio of nonwhite to white family income in 1964 was considerably less for farm than nonfarm families—45 percent compared to 57 percent—partly explaining low median earnings and lower nonwhite to white ratios in the South where much more of the nonwhite population is rural than in the other regions.

TABLE IIIA–6.—*Percent Distribution of Families by Income, Color, and Farm and Nonfarm Residence, 1959 and 1964*

Total money income	United States		Nonfarm		Farm	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	1959					
Number (in thousands)	4,234	40,828	3,776	37,486	458	3,342
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	51.5	19.9	46.1	17.0	89.7	47.5
$3,000 to $4,999	25.8	21.4	28.4	21.0	6.9	26.2
$5,000 to $6,999	12.3	25.4	13.6	26.6	3.0	13.1
$7,000 to $9,999	8.1	20.1	9.1	21.3	.6	7.5
$10,000 and over	2.4	13.3	2.7	13.9	(1)	6.0
Median income	$2,917	$5,643	$3,225	$5,825	$1,136	$3,151
Ratio, nonwhite to white income	51.7		55.4		36.1	
Head year-round full-time worker:						
Percent of total, including Armed Forces	46.6	64.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Median income	$4,064	$6,518	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	1964					
Number (in thousands)	4,754	43,081	4,471	40,266	283	2,815
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $3,000	37.3	15.4	34.8	13.6	80.1	39.0
$3,000 to $4,999	25.9	15.9	26.7	15.5	14.2	21.7
$5,000 to $6,999	16.4	20.1	17.2	20.4	1.9	16.9
$7,000 to $9,999	12.1	24.4	12.6	25.3	2.8	12.6
$10,000 and over	8.3	24.1	8.7	25.2	.9	9.7
Median income	$3,839	$6,858	$4,021	$7,045	$1,750	$3,868
Ratio, nonwhite to white income	56.0		57.1		45.2	
Head year-round full-time worker:						
Percent of total, excluding Armed Forces	53.3	66.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Median income	$5,184	$7,913	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Entry rounds to zero.
[2] Not available.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Data for 1959, from *Current Population Reports, Income of Families and Persons in the United States, 1959*, Series P–60, No. 35, table 1; and for 1964, from unpublished Current Population Reports tabulations (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Little improvement occurred between 1959 and 1964 in the ratio of nonwhite to white farm income, and the difference continued substantially larger for the nonfarm families.

TABLE IIIA–7.—*Percent Distribution of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Income, Color, Sex, and Farm and Nonfarm Residence, 1959 and 1964*

Total money income	United States		Nonfarm		Farm	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	1959					
MALE						
Total persons with income:						
Number in thousands	5,294	48,991	4,597	44,567	697	4,424
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	32.3	14.4	25.3	12.8	73.3	30.1
$1,000 to $2,999	32.7	20.9	34.4	19.3	22.6	36.3
$3,000 to $4,999	24.5	25.3	28.1	25.7	3.3	20.0
$5,000 to $6,999	8.8	22.5	10.2	24.0	.8	8.0
$7,000 to $9,999	1.2	11.0	1.4	11.9	----------	2.4
$10,000 and over	.6	6.0	.7	6.3	----------	3.1
Median income	$1,977	$4,208	$2,347	$4,425	$664	$2,003
Ratio, nonwhite to white	47.0		53.0		33.2	
Year-round full-time workers:						
Percent of all income recipients	46.1	59.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Median income	$3,150	$5,391	(1)	(1)	( )	(1)
FEMALE						
Total persons with income:						
Number in thousands	4,243	30,137	3,752	28,409	491	1,728
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	58.0	43.3	53.2	42.2	91.9	62.1
$1,000 to $2,999	32.7	33.2	36.3	33.5	6.7	26.0
$3,000 to $4,999	8.3	18.2	19.1	18.6	1.3	9.4
$5,000 to $6,999	.7	4.1	.9	4.3	----------	1.9
$7,000 to $9,999	.2	.8	.4	.8	----------	.4
$10,000 and over	.2	.5	.2	.5	----------	.4
Median income	$809	$1,313	$928	$1,361	$311	$665
Ratio, nonwhite to white	61.6		68.2		46.8	
Year-round full-time workers:						
Percent of all income recipients	22.0	28.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Median income	$2,125	$3,300	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIIA–7.—*Percent Distribution of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, by Income, Color, Sex, and Farm and Nonfarm Residence, 1959 and 1964*—Continued

Total money income	United States		Nonfarm		Farm	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	1964					
MALE						
Total persons with income:						
Number in thousands	5,784	52,749	5,320	48,992	464	3,757
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	22.5	13.4	19.6	12.3	55.5	27.0
$1,000 to $2,999	29.9	18.6	29.4	17.6	37.4	31.4
$3,000 to $4,999	25.4	18.6	27.0	18.6	6.6	19.0
$5,000 to $6,999	14.1	21.1	15.4	21.8	.6	12.5
$7,000 to $9,999	6.1	17.1	6.5	18.0	----------	6.1
$10,000 and over	2.1	11.2	2.2	11.8	----------	3.9
Median income	$2,797	$4,936	$3,052	$5,135	$883	$2,379
Ratio, nonwhite to white	56.7		59.4		37.1	
Year-round full-time workers:						
Percent of all income recipients	50.3	60.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Median income	$4,234	$6,457	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FEMALE						
Total persons with income:						
Number in thousands	5,090	36,614	4,769	34,832	321	1,782
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	48.3	38.9	45.6	37.9	90.1	56.7
$1,000 to $2,999	34.4	31.7	36.2	32.0	8.3	26.0
$3,000 to $4,999	12.3	19.1	13.1	19.5	.8	11.2
$5,000 to $6,999	3.5	7.4	3.8	7.6	.8	4.1
$7,000 to $9,999	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.2	----------	1.6
$10,000 and over	.2	.8	.2	.8	----------	.2
Median income	$1,066	$1,513	$1,162	$1,572	$379	$816
Ratio, nonwhite to white	70.5		73.9		46.4	
Year-round full-time workers:						
Percent of all income recipients	26.1	28.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Median income	$2,663	$3,835	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Data for 1959 are from Current Population Reports, Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals in the United States, 1959, No. 35, table 21, and for 1964, from unpublished Current Population Reports tabulations (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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In 1963, nonwhite working wives contributed relatively more to the family income than white working wives, although they earned less.

TABLE IIIA–8.—*Percent Distribution of Nonfarm Husband-Wife Families,[1] by Income, Work Experience of Wives, and Color, 1963*

Work experience of wife	Family income										Ratio of nonwhite to white median family income (percent)
	Under $3,000		$3,000 to $4,999		$5,000 to $6,999		$7,000 and over		Median family income		
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	$4,443	$7,024	63.3
Worked during the year	47.0	23.9	46.9	34.7	56.2	40.4	74.8	50.5	5,058	7,939	63.7
50 to 52 weeks, full time [2]	10.1	4.1	14.5	7.6	17.9	11.0	37.5	23.0	6,227	9,229	67.5
27 to 49 weeks, full time [2]	4.6	2.8	8.3	5.7	13.0	7.1	16.1	8.5	5,906	7,942	74.4
1 to 26 weeks, full time,[2] or 1 to 52 weeks, part time [3]	32.3	17.1	24.1	21.4	25.3	22.4	21.2	19.0	4,020	6,836	58.8
Did not work during the year	53.0	76.1	53.1	65.3	43.8	59.6	25.2	49.5	3,911	6,445	60.8

[1] Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over. The proportion of wives with work experience is slightly understated by the exclusion of a relatively small number of wives with work experience whose earnings and/or family income were not reported.

[2] Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

[3] Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers in March 1964," Special Labor Force Report No. 50, table P.

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Labor force participation rates of nonfarm married women with husbands present are greater for the nonwhite than the white regardless of husband's income and presence or ages of children.

TABLE IIIA-9.—*Labor Force Participation Rates*[1] *of Nonfarm Married Women With Husband Present, by Income of Husband, Age of Children, and Color, March 1959 and March 1964*

Income of husband	Total		Color and age of children					
			No children under 18 years		Children 6 to 17 years only		Children under 6 years	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	MARCH 1959							
INCOME IN 1958								
Total	43.9	30.2	54.4	35.6	52.0	39.7	29.3	17.4
Under $3,000	47.1	33.0	55.0	31.2	51.7	52.1	35.2	25.8
$3,000 to $4,999	42.6	34.8	55.3	42.4	53.0	46.0	26.7	20.2
$5,000 to $6,999	34.3	29.1	(2)	39.2	(2)	38.5	(2)	15.0
$7,000 and over	(2)	20.5	(2)	27.2	(2)	26.6	(2)	9.1
Median income	$2,794	$4,360	$2,648	$4,016	$3,126	$4,826	$2,756	$4,363
	MARCH 1964							
INCOME IN 1963								
Total	46.1	33.4	50.5	37.4	56.7	41.3	36.1	21.2
Under $3,000	46.2	30.7	46.7	28.4	63.3	46.3	38.4	28.3
$3,000 to $4,999	44.8	38.6	51.2	41.6	56.7	49.6	35.5	27.5
$5,000 to $6,999	48.1	37.5	58.8	44.9	53.6	48.1	35.3	22.3
$7,000 and over	46.4	28.2	(2)	39.1	(2)	32.2	(2)	14.3
Median income	$3,385	$5,566	$2,969	$5,123	$4,012	$6,079	$3,385	$5,438

[1] Labor force as percent of population in March 1959 and March 1964.

[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are from "Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers in March 1964," Special Labor Force Report No. 50, table M, and "Family Characteristics of Workers, 1959," Special Labor Force Report No. 7, table Q.

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Nonwhite families with heads 65 years or over and having an annual income under $2,000 dropped from two-thirds of all nonwhite families in 1960 to one-half in 1963; among white families, the proportion is much lower and declined less (from 29 to 24 percent).

TABLE IIIA–10.—*Percent Distribution of Families With Head 65 Years Old and Over, by Income and Color, United States, 1960 and 1963*

Family income	Percent distribution of families			
	1960		1963	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Number of families:				
In thousands	430	5, 770	545	6, 214
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $3,000	81. 2	49. 5	71. 1	42. 7
Under $2,000	66. 2	28. 6	50. 0	24. 0
$2,000 to $2,999	15. 0	20. 9	21. 0	18. 7
$3,000 to $4,999	13. 7	21. 0	15. 7	22. 1
$5,000 to $6,999	3. 9	11. 9	7. 8	13. 8
$7,000 to $9,999	. 7	9. 1	2. 3	10. 4
$10,000 and over	. 6	8. 5	3. 1	10. 9
Median income	$1, 457	$3, 041	$2, 000	$3, 512

Source: *Current Population Reports, Income of the Elderly in 1963*, Series P–60, No. 46, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

The nonwhite to white earnings ratio by occupation is usually narrowest in the youngest age groups in which education and experience levels are more nearly similar.

TABLE IIIA–11.—*Ratio of Nonwhite to White Median Earnings of Males, 18–64 Years Old, in the Experienced Labor Force, by Occupation Group, Age, and Region, 1960*

Occupation group	Male experienced civilian labor force by age group									
	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55–64	
	North and West	South	North and West	South	North and West	South	North and West	South	North and West	South
Total	82	55	74	51	73	48	72	49	71	47
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	86	69	82	64	77	59	70	59	66	48
Farmers and farm managers	------	50	112	33	143	35	129	40	123	45
Managers, officials, and proprietors (except farm)	------	------	75	51	66	49	57	41	55	47
Clerical and kindred workers	93	86	84	76	86	80	88	78	87	74
Salesworkers	79	54	69	53	70	49	70	50	68	51
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	78	61	78	56	79	54	78	56	79	53
Operatives and kindred workers	------	------	82	62	83	63	85	66	88	71
Service workers (including private household)	115	80	71	60	73	63	79	68	86	75
Farm laborers and foremen	81	81	75	62	88	59	99	63	110	68
Laborers except farm and mine	93	88	85	79	87	83	87	86	94	87

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Occupation by Earnings and Education*, PC(2)–7B, tables 1 and 4 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The nonwhite to white ratio of earnings among men of all ages was greatest in 1959 in government (Federal or local) employment, in which an equal pay for equal work policy generally prevails.

TABLE IIIA–12.—*Median Earnings of Males in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force, by Age and Color, in Selected Occupations, 1959*

Occupation and age	Median earnings		Ratio, nonwhite to white	Occupation and age	Median earnings		Ratio, nonwhite to white
	Nonwhite	White			Nonwhite	White	
Automobile mechanics and repairmen:				Painters, construction and maintenance—Continued			
18–24	$2,114	$2,772	76.3	35–44	$2,833	$4,438	63.8
25–34	3,267	4,495	72.7	45–54	2,599	4,073	62.8
35–44	3,494	4,962	70.4	55–64	1,886	3,584	52.6
45–54	3,246	4,648	69.8	Postal clerks:			
55–64	3,060	4,405	69.5	18–24	3,761	3,494	107.6
Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tilesetters:				25–34	4,962	5,270	94.2
				35–44	5,248	5,470	94.9
18–24	1,813	3,529	51.4	45–54	5,316	5,555	95.7
25–34	3,032	5,525	59.8	55–64	5,338	5,604	95.2
35–44	3,510	5,462	64.3	Protective service workers:			
45–54	2,982	5,137	58.0	18–24	--------	3,605	--------
55–64	2,249	4,868	46.2	25–34	4,732	5,162	91.7
Carpenters:				35–44	4,936	5,475	90.2
18–24	1,733	3,008	57.6	45–54	3,970	5,112	77.7
25–34	2,671	4,790	55.8	55–64	3,762	4,284	87.8
35–44	2,765	4,918	56.2	Shipping and receiving clerks:			
45–54	2,365	4,231	55.9				
55–64	1,829	3,754	48.7	18–24	2,697	2,823	95.5
Mail carriers:				25–34	3,395	4,390	77.3
18–24	--------	3,701	--------	35–44	3,686	4,803	76.7
25–34	4,783	5,192	92.1	45–54	3,810	4,787	79.0
35–44	5,269	5,389	97.8	55–64	3,678	4,520	81.4
45–54	5,346	5,430	98.5	Teachers:			
55–64	5,278	5,459	96.7	18–24	2,403	3,065	78.4
Mechanics, and repairmen:				25–34	3,988	5,121	77.9
18–24	2,174	3,008	72.3	35–44	4,776	6,406	74.6
25–34	3,506	4,960	70.7	45–54	5,340	6,738	79.2
35–44	3,849	5,337	72.1	55–64	--------	6,551	--------
45–54	3,643	5,011	72.7	Truck-tractor drivers:			
55–64	3,447	4,678	73.7	18–24	1,721	2,866	60.0
Painters, construction and maintenance:				25–34	2,701	4,621	58.5
				35–44	2,903	5,042	57.6
18–24	1,712	2,374	72.1	45–54	2,877	4,621	62.3
25–34	2,712	4,262	63.6	55–64	2,750	4,267	64.4

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Occupation by Earnings and Education* PC(2)–7B, tables 1 and 4 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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About half of Negro as well as white urban families had incomes in the middle range of $3,000 to $7,500 in 1960–61, but among the remaining city families Negroes were concentrated below $3,000 and whites above $7,500. Food took about one-quarter of expenditures in both groups, but Negroes spent more of their smaller incomes than white consumers on the other "basic expenses"—shelter and clothing.

TABLE IIIB–1.—*Summary of Income and Spending of Families,*[1] *by Region and Race, Urban United States, 1960–61 (annual average)*

Item	United States		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Percent distribution of families:										
Negro	100	-------	23	-------	22	-------	48	-------	7	------
White	-------	100	-------	30	-------	29	-------	23	-------	18
Money income after taxes (average)	$3, 840	$6, 169	$4, 440	$6, 479	$4, 391	$6, 095	$3, 200	$5, 653	$4, 431	$6, 439
Percent of families having incomes of:										
Under $3,000	42	18	30	16	33	18	55	23	33	16
$3,000 to $7,499	50	55	60	54	55	55	42	55	56	54
$7,500 and over	8	27	10	30	12	27	3	22	11	30
Total expenditures for current consumption (annual average)	$3, 707	$5, 609	$4, 329	$5, 981	$4, 218	$5, 378	$3, 110	$5, 186	$4, 103	$5, 907
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	58	52	59	55	56	53	58	50	55	52
Food	25	24	26	26	23	24	26	23	23	24
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	20	18	20	19	21	19	19	17	20	18
Clothing, including upkeep	13	10	13	10	12	10	13	10	12	10
All other	42	48	41	45	44	47	42	50	45	48
Household operations and furnishings	11	11	12	11	12	11	12	12	12	11
Medical care	5	7	4	6	5	7	5	7	5	7
Transportation	12	15	10	13	13	14	12	17	14	16
Miscellaneous	14	15	15	15	14	15	13	14	14	14

[1] Including single consumers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal total.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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Urban Negro consumers spent about two-thirds as much as urban whites in both 1960–61 and 1950. Both groups increased their outlays for shelter and medical care proportionately more than for other goods and services, and least of all, for food.

TABLE IIIB–2.—*Average Expenditures of Families,*[1] *by Race, Urban United States, 1950*[2] *and 1960–61*

[Current and constant dollars]

Type of expenditures	1950 expenditures (current dollars)			1960–61 expenditures (current dollars)			1950 expenditures (in 1960 dollars)[3]		Percent change, 1950 to 1960–61 (current dollars)	
	Negro	White	Percent, Negro of white	Negro	White	Percent, Negro of white	Negro	White	Negro	White
Expenditures for current consumption, total	$2,614	$3,938	66	$3,707	$5,609	66	$3,201	$4,864	42	42
"Three basic expenses"	1,618	2,222	73	2,125	2,956	72	1,958	2,695	31	33
Food	834	1,162	72	929	1,357	68	989	1,378	11	17
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	428	614	70	732	1,028	71	567	813	71	67
Clothing, including upkeep	356	446	80	464	571	81	402	504	30	28
All other	995	1,717	58	1,582	2,654	60	1,243	2,169	59	55
Household operations and furnishings	295	455	65	431	619	70	341	532	46	36
Medical care	96	208	46	178	378	47	139	301	85	82
Transportation	253	538	47	435	839	52	329	700	72	56
Miscellaneous	351	516	68	538	818	66	434	636	53	59

[1] Including single consumers.

[2] Alaska and Hawaii not included in 1950.

[3] After adjustment for the change in the Consumer Price Index.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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

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In 1960–61 and in 1950, and at each income level, Negro urban consumers spent a somewhat larger share of living expenses for clothing but smaller shares for medical care and transportation than the white, in part because Negro families tended to be younger and larger. At each income level, smaller proportions of Negro than white families owned homes or automobiles. Among both groups, the lower the income the more was spent, relatively, on the 3 basic expenses—food, shelter, and clothing.

TABLE IIIB–3.—*Percent Distribution of Family [1] Expenditures, by Income and Race, Urban United States, 1950 and 1960–61 (annual average)*

Item	Money income after taxes			
	1950 [2]		1960–61	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
	All incomes			
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	$2,614	$3,938	$3,707	$5,609
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	62	57	58	52
Food	32	30	25	24
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	16	16	20	18
Clothing, including upkeep	14	11	13	10
All other	38	43	42	48
Household operations and furnishings	11	12	11	11
Medical care	4	5	5	7
Transportation	10	14	12	15
Miscellaneous	13	12	14	15
Family characteristics:				
Size (number of persons)	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1
Age of family head (years)	45	47	46	48
Percent homeowners	32	50	31	56
Percent automobile owners	25	62	43	76
	Under $2,000		Under $3,000	
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	$1,373	$1,656	$1,978	$2,192
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	70	65	64	63
Food	37	34	29	29
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	21	23	25	27
Clothing, including upkeep	12	8	10	7
All other	30	35	36	37
Household operations and furnishings	11	9	11	9
Medical care	4	6	5	9
Transportation	4	8	6	8
Miscellaneous	11	12	14	11
Family characteristics:				
Size (number of persons)	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.8
Age of family head (years)	49	59	50	61
Percent homeowners	28	41	24	41
Percent automobile owners	8	26	17	31

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIIB–3.—*Percent Distribution of Family* [1] *Expenditures, by Income and Race, Urban United States, 1950 and 1960–61 (annual average)*—Continued

Item	Money income after taxes			
	1950 [2]		1960–61	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
	$2,000 to $5,999		$3,000 to $7,499	
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	$3, 244	$3, 838	$4, 537	$5, 100
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	60	57	57	54
Food	31	30	25	25
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	15	16	19	19
Clothing, including upkeep	14	11	13	10
All other	40	43	43	46
Household operations and furnishings	11	11	11	11
Medical care	4	5	5	7
Transportation	11	14	13	15
Miscellaneous	14	13	14	13
Family characteristics:				
Size (number of persons)	3. 5	3. 2	3. 8	3. 1
Age of family head (years)	43	43	42	44
Percent homeowners	34	49	33	52
Percent automobile owners	35	68	59	82
	$6,000 and over		$7,500 and over	
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	$6, 536	$7, 285	$7, 983	$8, 942
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	59	53	53	50
Food	26	26	21	23
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	13	14	16	16
Clothing, including upkeep	20	13	16	11
All other	41	47	47	50
Household operations and furnishings	13	13	13	12
Medical care	3	5	4	6
Transportation	10	15	14	16
Miscellaneous	15	14	16	16
Family characteristics:				
Size (number of persons)	4. 8	3. 8	4. 1	3. 9
Age of family head (years)	44	48	44	46
Percent homeowners	48	72	54	75
Percent automobile owners	58	86	88	95

[1] Including single consumers.

[2] Alaska and Hawaii not included in 1950. The 1950 income classes were selected to represent approximately equivalent purchasing power of 1960–61 income classes.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal total.

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

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Negro and white urban consumers spent about the same proportion on the "three basic expenses" of food, shelter, and clothing in the South as in the North Central in 1960–61 at each income level except the lowest (under $3,000), in which both Negro and white consumers tended to spend a larger share for necessities in the North Central than in the South.

TABLE IIIB–4.—*Percent Distribution of Family Expenditures,[1] by Income and Race, Urban Places in Southern and North-Central Regions, 1960–61 (annual average)*

Item	All income classes		Money income after taxes					
			Under $3,000		$3,000 to $7,499		$7,500 and over	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
			Southern Region					
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	$3, 110	$5, 186	$1, 889	$2, 164	$4, 326	$4, 984	$7, 410	$8, 887
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	58	50	63	58	56	51	52	48
Food	26	23	30	28	25	24	21	21
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	19	17	22	23	17	17	17	15
Clothing, including upkeep	13	10	11	7	14	10	14	12
All other	42	50	37	42	44	49	48	52
Household operations and furnishings	12	12	12	11	11	12	13	13
Medical care	5	7	6	10	5	7	5	6
Transportation	12	17	6	10	14	17	14	17
Miscellaneous	13	14	13	11	14	13	16	16
Family characteristics:								
Size (number of persons)	3. 2	3. 0	2. 5	2. 0	4. 1	3. 2	4. 2	3. 7
Age of family head (years)	49	47	53	59	44	43	45	44
Percent homeowners	37	59	30	48	43	55	64	78
Percent automobile owners	39	81	18	44	64	90	84	98

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIIB-4.—*Percent Distribution of Family Expenditures,*[1] *by Income and Race, Urban Places in Southern and North-Central Regions, 1960–61 (annual average)*—Continued

Item	All income classes		Money income after taxes					
			Under $3,000		$3,000 to $7,499		$7,500 and over	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
			North-Central Region					
Total expenditures for current consumption (average)	4,218	5,378	2,193	2,159	4,588	4,901	8,345	8,461
Percent distribution of total expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
"Three basic expenses"	56	53	66	62	56	54	51	50
Food	23	24	28	28	24	25	18	22
Shelter, fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	21	19	29	28	21	20	16	16
Clothing, including upkeep	12	10	9	6	11	9	17	12
All other	44	47	34	38	44	46	49	50
Household operations and furnishings	12	11	9	9	11	11	14	11
Medical care	5	7	4	9	5	7	4	6
Transportation	13	14	8	7	14	15	16	17
Miscellaneous	14	15	13	13	14	13	15	16
Family characteristics:								
Size (number of persons)	3.4	3.1	2.5	1.7	3.8	3.2	3.8	3.9
Age of family head (years)	42	47	45	61	41	44	42	45
Percent homeowners	31	61	16	48	34	56	55	78
Percent automobile owners	50	79	22	31	57	85	97	96

[1] Including single consumers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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

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White families with incomes of $3,000–$4,999 showed a larger net increase in debt than nonwhite families in 1960–61, and those in the $5,000–$7,499 income group showed less savings. In both income groups, nonwhite families were larger than white families; also, white families were more likely to own homes and automobiles.

TABLE IIIB–5.—*Savings, Insurance, and Selected Characteristics of Families*[1] *in Selected Income Classes, by Region and Race, Urban United States, 1960–61 (Annual Average)*

Item	United States		Northeast		North-central		South		West	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
	Money income after taxes, $3,000 to $4,999									
Savings—net change in assets and debts	−$85	−$163	−$115	−$317	−$39	−$15	−$79	−$125	−$180	−$198
Net change in assets	$74	$129	−$3	−$122	−$212	$304	$261	$313	$94	−$9
Net change in debts	$159	$292	$113	$195	−$173	$320	$340	$438	$275	$188
Personal insurance (including social security)	204	199	194	213	199	205	221	199	148	163
Family characteristics:										
Size (number of persons)	3. 6	2. 7	3. 2	2. 6	3. 5	2. 8	4. 0	2. 9	3. 4	2. 5
Age of family head (years)	43	47	40	48	43	47	44	45	42	45
Percent homeowners	29	41	13	36	30	46	38	45	22	36
Percent automobile owners	51	73	34	60	47	76	59	83	72	76
	Money income after taxes, $5,000 to $7,499									
Savings—net change in assets and debts	$120	$73	$53	−$14	−$42	$227	$293	$95	$207	−$59
Net change in assets	$504	$568	$177	$454	$550	$562	$564	$631	$1, 099	$685
Net change in debts	$384	$495	$124	$468	$591	$334	$271	$536	$892	$744
Personal insurance (including social security)	341	352	288	357	373	355	383	343	305	330
Family characteristics:										
Size (number of persons)	4. 0	3. 5	3. 4	3. 4	4. 3	3. 5	4. 4	3. 5	3. 8	3. 4
Age of family head (years)	42	43	43	45	38	42	45	42	38	41
Percent homeowners	42	60	35	52	40	64	57	66	24	59
Percent automobile owners	71	90	59	81	74	91	75	96	89	95

[1] Including single consumers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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The number of poor persons is estimated to have declined slightly in both the nonwhite and white populations between 1963 and 1964. Preschool children remained over 20 percent of all the poor among the nonwhite, compared to about 15 percent in the white population. In contrast, the elderly (65 years old and over) continued to comprise about 20 percent of the white poor, but were less than 10 percent of the nonwhite poor.

TABLE IIIC–1.—*Total Number of the Poor, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *by Color, Family Status and Age, 1963–64*

[In millions]

Family status and age	Nonwhite		White	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Total persons	10. 9	10. 6	24. 4	23. 7
Family status:				
Unrelated individuals	. 8	. 9	4. 1	4. 4
Members of families	10. 1	9. 7	19. 3	19. 3
Age groups:				
Under 6	2. 3	2. 3	3. 6	3. 5
6–64	7. 8	7. 5	15. 7	15. 6
65 and over	. 7	. 8	4. 7	4. 6

[1] Based on 1963 and 1964 incomes of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over) to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The 1964 income level was the same as that in 1963 because the food plan that is the core of the index did not go up in price.

NOTE.—The figures for 1964 are based on a 70-percent farm-nonfarm equivalence ratio, based on the assumption that farm families need 70 percent as much cash income as a nonfarm family of the same size and composition. The figures for 1963 have been adjusted from a 60- to the 70-percent approximation.

SOURCE: Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1965, p. 4, table A, p. 27; *Dimensions of Poverty in 1964*, Office of Economic Opportunity, October 1965, table 2, p. 4.

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Within each population group—white and nonwhite, farm and nonfarm,—there tended to be more poor persons in the prime years of 22–54 than at any other age.

TABLE IIIC–2.—*Poor Persons,*[1] *by Age, Location, and Color, March, 1965*

Age	United States			Nonfarm			Farm		
	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White	Total	Nonwhite	White
	Numbers (in millions)								
All ages	34. 3	10. 6	23. 7	29. 9	9. 3	20. 6	4. 4	1. 3	3. 1
Under 6	5. 8	2. 3	3. 5	5. 1	2. 0	3. 1	. 7	. 3	. 4
6–15	8. 1	3. 1	5. 0	6. 8	2. 7	4. 1	1. 3	. 4	. 9
16–21	3. 0	. 9	2. 1	2. 6	. 7	1. 9	. 4	. 2	. 2
22–54	9. 3	2. 9	6. 4	8. 0	2. 6	5. 4	1. 3	. 3	1. 0
55–64	2. 7	. 6	2. 1	2. 4	. 6	1. 8	. 3	----------	. 3
65 and over	5. 4	. 8	4. 6	5. 0	. 7	4. 3	. 4	. 1	. 3
	Percent of each age group								
All ages	100	31	69	100	31	69	100	30	70
Under 6	100	40	60	100	39	61	100	43	57
6–15	100	38	62	100	40	60	100	31	69
16–21	100	30	70	100	27	73	100	50	50
22–54	100	31	69	100	33	67	100	23	77
55–64	100	22	78	100	25	75	100	----------	100
65 and over	100	15	85	100	14	86	100	25	75
	Percent distribution by location and color								
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 6	17	22	15	17	22	15	16	23	13
6–15	24	29	21	23	29	20	30	31	29
16–21	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	15	6
22–54	27	27	27	27	28	26	30	23	32
55–64	8	6	9	8	6	9	7	----------	10
65 and over	16	8	19	17	8	21	9	8	10

[1] Based on 1964 annual family cash income, and according to criteria established initially by the Social Security Administration (see table IIIC–1).

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Dimensions of Poverty in 1964*, Office of Economic Opportunity, October 1965, table 2, p. 4.

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Nonwhite family heads who were poor were more likely than white family heads to be employed and working full time in 1964, especially in the age group 22–54.

TABLE IIIC–3.—*Work Experience of Poor Family Heads,*[1] *by Age and Color, 1964*

Age	Percent distribution													
	Total family heads		Worked in 1964										Did not work	
			Total		40–52 weeks				1–39 weeks					
					Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time			
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
All ages	100	100	65	74	38	43	6	7	14	15	7	9	35	26
Under 22	3	3	2	2	1	------	------	------	1	1	------	------	1	------
22–54	61	72	48	58	31	36	3	4	11	11	4	7	13	14
55–64	14	12	9	9	5	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	3
65 and over	22	14	5	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	17	9

[1] Data are preliminary and relate only to heads of families of 2 or more.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Dimensions of Poverty in 1964*, Office of Economic Opportunity, October 1965, table 4a, p. 13.

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Nearly half of the nonwhite population and 60 percent of nonwhite children (under 18) lived in poverty in 1963, according to Social Security Administration criteria.

TABLE IIIC–4.—*Total Number of the Poor in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *and Percent Distribution by Color, Family Status, and Age Detail, as of March 1964*

Age, sex, and family status	Nonwhite		White	
	Number poor	Percent of total population [2] in category	Number poor	Percent of total population [2] in category
	Millions		*Millions*	
Total persons	10.7	49	23.9	14
Unrelated individuals	.8	58	4.1	42
Members of family units	9.9	49	19.8	13
Children under 18 [3]	5.8	60	9.3	16
Under 6	2.3	60	3.6	17
6–13	2.6	62	4.1	16
14–17	.9	53	1.5	13
Persons 18–45	2.9	40	6.2	11
Unrelated individuals [4]	.2	43	.7	30
Members of family units	2.6	39	5.4	10
Persons 45–64	1.4	39	3.9	11
Unrelated individuals	.4	61	1.0	31
Members of family units	1.0	35	2.8	9
Persons 65 and over	.7	55	4.6	29
Unrelated individuals	.3	74	2.3	58
Members of family units	.4	48	2.3	19

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over) to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was put at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70 percent measure (using income data for 1964 and characteristics as of 1965) is not yet available.

[2] Noninstitutional. As of March 4 there were 2 million persons in institutions, including 270,000 children under age 18; 1,100,000 persons aged 18–64; and 700,000 persons aged 65 or older. These persons, as well as the 200,000 children under age 14 who live with a family to no member of which they are related, are not represented in the poverty index because income data are not collected for inmates of institutions or unrelated individuals under age 14.

[3] Includes never-married own children of the family head and all other never-married relations under 18; excludes an additional 300,000 children under age 14 (200,000 in households of nonrelatives and 100,000 in institutions).

[4] Also includes all unrelated individuals aged 14–17.

NOTE.—Numbers in this report based on actual counts of individual persons in the households sampled, weighed and aggregated by family weights with units, then adjusted by Bureau of the Census procedures to conform to known population characteristics, such as age, sex, and race. Group totals may therefore differ slightly from corresponding totals in other Census reports based on person rather than family weights. The counts of persons in families may also differ slightly from those in "Counting the Poor," which were derived from distributions of family units with an estimated average number assumed for units including 7 or more persons, or 6 or more related children under age 18.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1965, table A, page 27.

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The incidence of poverty among whites, as well as nonwhites, is greatest in the South. Within each region, it is greatest among unrelated individuals first, and then among families with female heads. However, in all instances, the nonwhite incidence is greater than the white.

TABLE IIIC–5.—*Incidence of Poverty in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *by Color and Sex of Household Head and by Region, as of March 1964*

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and race of head	Total, United States		Northeast		South		North central		West	
	Total	Percent of poor	Total	Percent of poor	Total	Percent of poor	Total	Percent of poor	Total	Percent of poor
	Families of 2 or more									
Male head	42,550	12.3	10,700	7.5	12,720	21.0	12,150	9.1	6,980	9.0
Nonwhite	3,690	34.1	680	19.9	1,820	51.0	700	17.0	490	14.5
White	38,870	10.2	10,020	6.6	10,900	16.0	11,450	8.7	6,490	8.5
Female head	4,880	40.1	1,210	30.4	1,670	51.9	1,200	35.7	800	36.4
Nonwhite	1,090	70.8	210	49.4	570	81.2	190	71.6	120	51.2
White	3,800	31.2	1,000	26.4	1,100	36.3	1,020	28.6	680	33.7
	Unrelated individuals									
Male	4,280	33.7	1,130	28.0	1,030	44.6	1,090	36.1	1,030	26.6
Nonwhite	680	46.2	130	40.6	300	58.4	120	47.1	130	21.6
White	3,590	31.3	1,000	26.3	730	38.5	970	34.8	900	27.4
Female	6,910	50.3	1,990	50.2	1,800	57.3	1,890	51.0	1,220	39.0
Nonwhite	780	67.8	210	46.4	360	84.6	140	68.9	70	(2)
White	6,130	48.1	1,790	50.5	1,440	50.7	1,750	49.6	1,150	38.9

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over), to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was put at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70 percent measure (using income data for 1964 and characteristics as of 1965) is not yet available.

[2] Not shown for base less than 100,000.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1965, table G, p. 32.

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The incidence of poverty is 3½ times as great among nonwhite as white families. Among the nonwhite, poverty is concentrated in families in which there are 2 or more children, and the heads are in the prime of life, in contrast to white families, among whom poverty is most prevalent among the aged and in households with 1 or no children.

TABLE IIIC-6.—*Proportion of Families Poor in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,[1] and Distribution of the Poor, by Color and by Selected Family Characteristics in March 1964*

Family characteristics	Percent poor in each category		Percent distribution of poor families in each category	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
All families	43	12	100	100
RESIDENCE				
All families	43	12	100	100
Nonfarm	41	12	91	90
Farm	62	19	9	10
AGE OF HEAD				
All families	43	12	100	100
14–24	60	21	10	10
25–34	43	11	22	18
35–44	40	11	24	21
45–54	35	7	17	12
55–64	38	11	12	14
65 and over	53	21	14	25
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILY				
All families	43	12	100	100
2	33	14	22	39
3	29	9	13	15
4	42	8	16	13
5	45	11	12	13
6	54	14	11	8
7 or more	68	25	26	12
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18				
All families	43	12	100	100
None	27	12	20	40
1	33	10	15	15
2	43	8	16	13

TABLE IIIC-6.—*Proportion of Families Poor in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,[1] and Distribution of the Poor, by Color and by Selected Family Characteristics in March 1964*—Continued

Family characteristics	Percent poor in each category		Percent distribution of poor families in each category	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18—CON.				
All families				
3	48	14	12	14
4	61	17	12	8
5	74	27	10	6
6 or more	77	35	15	6
REGION				
All families	43	12	100	100
Northeast	27	8	12	18
North Central	30	10	13	25
South	58	18	69	42
West	21	11	6	15
TYPE OF FAMILY				
All families	43	12	100	100
Male head	34	10	62	77
Married, wife present	34	10	59	75
Wife in paid labor force	26	4	19	10
Wife not in paid labor force	41	13	40	64
Other marital status	[2] 31	15	27	3
Female head	71	31	38	23
NUMBER OF EARNERS				
All families	43	12	100	100
None	84	49	19	31
1	49	13	44	46
2	29	6	26	19
3 or more	35	4	11	4

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over), to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was put at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70 percent measure (using income data for 1964 and characteristics as of 1965) is not yet available.

[2] Base between 100,000 and 200,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at The Poverty Profile," *Social Security Bulletin*, January 1965, table 8, p. 19.

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Nonwhite families with children and a female head have almost twice the incidence of poverty as similar white families, or 78 percent compared to 45 percent. In contrast, families of 2 or more with a male head are much more numerous and more are poor, but the percent of poor is less—34 percent of the nonwhite and 10 percent of the white.

TABLE IIIC–7.—*Households With 1963 Income Below Poverty Level, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *by Color and Family Status, as of March 1964*

Family status	Total number of households in population	Households below poverty level	
		Number	Percent of total
	Millions	*Millions*	
Unrelated individuals	11.2	4.9	44
Male	4.3	1.4	34
Nonwhite	.7	.3	46
White	3.6	1.1	31
Female	6.9	3.5	50
Nonwhite	.8	.5	68
White	6.1	2.9	48
Families of two or more	47.4	7.2	15
Male head	42.6	5.2	12
Nonwhite	3.7	1.3	34
White	38.9	3.9	10
Female head	5.9	2.0	40
Nonwhite	1.1	.8	71
White	3.8	1.2	31
With children, total	28.3	4.8	17
Male head	25.5	3.2	12
Nonwhite	2.4	.9	37
White	23.1	2.2	10
Female head	2.8	1.6	55
Nonwhite	.9	.7	78
White	2.0	.9	45

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over), to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was put at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70 percent measure (using income data for 1964 and characteristics as of 1965) is not yet available.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," *Social Security Bulletin*, July 1965, table 2.

The incidence of children's poverty in 1963 was almost 4 times as great among the nonwhite as the white in families with male heads. In families with female heads the nonwhite-white difference in the incidence of children's poverty was not quite as large, and was least when the children were under 6 years old.

TABLE IIIC–8.—*Incidence of Poverty Among Children in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *by Color, Age, and Sex of Family Head, March 1964*

	Nonwhite		White	
	All children	Percent of poor	All children	Percent of poor
	Millions		*Millions*	
All children under 18	9.7	60	59.2	16
MALE HEAD				
Children under 18	7.1	50	55.1	13
Under 6	3.0	50	19.9	14
6–13	2.9	52	24.5	12
14–17	1.2	41	10.6	11
FEMALE HEAD				
Children under 18	2.6	86	4.1	55
Under 6	.9	88	1.1	72
6–13	1.2	87	1.9	57
14–17	.5	80	1.1	34

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over), to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was put at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70 percent measure (income data for 1964 and characteristics as of 1965) is not yet available.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Who's Who Among the Poor: A Demographic View of Poverty," *Soical Security Bulletin*, July 1965, table 5, p. 17.

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Of all the nonwhite heads of poor families, 72 percent worked in 1963 and about half worked at full-time jobs. In comparison, 62 percent of white family heads who were poor were employed, with half working at full-time jobs.

TABLE IIIC–9.—*Proportion of Families Poor in 1963, According to Social Security Administration Criteria,*[1] *and Distribution of Poor Families by Selected Characteristics of Family Heads, as of March 1964*

Employment status, occupation, and work experience of family head	Percent of poor in each category		Percentage distribution of poor families in each category			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
All families	43	12	100	100	----------	----------
Not in labor force [2]	65	30	35	45	----------	----------
Unemployed	53	24	6	6	----------	----------
Employed	35	8	59	50	100	100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	11	2	1	2	2	4
Managers, officials, and proprietors	[3] 22	5	1	6	2	12
Farmers and farm managers	[3] 77	27	4	9	7	18
Clerical and sales workers	17	4	2	3	3	7
Craftsmen and foremen	21	5	4	6	7	12
Operatives	30	9	13	11	22	23
Service workers, including private household	40	12	16	5	27	10
Laborers	50	21	18	7	30	14
All families	43	12	100	100	----------	----------
Worked in 1963 [4]	37	9	72	62	(100)	(100)
Worked at full-time jobs	32	7	53	49	(74)100	(79)100
50–52 weeks	26	5	32	27	59	56
40–49 weeks	39	11	8	7	14	14
39 weeks or less	53	25	14	15	27	31
Worked at part-time jobs	68	29	19	13	(26)	(21)
Did not work in 1963	70	34	28	39	100	100
Ill or disabled	68	41	10	12	37	30
Keeping house	83	43	11	11	40	29
Could not find work	----------	[3] 42	----------	1	----------	3
Going to school	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other	[3] 53	25	5	14	16	37

[1] Based on 1963 income of $1,580 a year for a nonfarm single person under 65 ($1,470 aged 65 and over), to $5,090 for a nonfarm family of 7 or more persons. The poverty line for single persons and families living on a farm was placed at 60 percent of the above. This percentage was recently revised to 70 percent, but information incorporating the 70-percent measure is not yet available.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces.

[3] Base between 100,000 and 200,000.

[4] Work-experience data, including data for year-round full-time workers, limited to civilian workers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: Mollie Orshansky, "Counting The Poor: Another Look At the Poverty Profile," *Social Security Bulletin*, January 1965, table 8, p. 19.

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The proportion of nonwhite families with incomes under $3,000 (in constant dollars) has declined substantially since 1950, and even since 1960, from 45 to 38 percent. Among white families the ratio has declined also, but has not even been as high as 20 percent since 1956 and was about 16 percent in both 1963 and 1964.

TABLE IIIC–10.—*Families With Incomes Under $3,000 (in 1963 dollars) by Color, for Selected Years, 1950–64*

[Numbers in thousands. Families as of the following year]

Families	Year									
	1950		1956		1960		1963		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
All families	3,300	36,522	3,994	39,451	4,331	41,104	4,773	42,663	4,754	43,081
With incomes under $3,000	2,000	10,357	2,021	7,646	1,945	7,499	2,057	6,776	1,805	6,762
Percent of all families	60.6	28.4	50.6	19.4	44.9	18.2	43.1	15.9	38.0	15.7

Source: Data are from *Current Population Reports, Low Income Families and Unrelated Individuals in the United States: 1963*, Series P–60, No. 45, table 2 for 1950–1963 and No. 47, table 1 for 1964. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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A large proportion of both employed and unemployed nonwhite persons were in families with less than $3,000 income in 1964 (26 and 36 percent, respectively). In fact, median family income was similar among nonwhite families regardless of employment status, but varied appreciably among white families according to whether individual family members were employed or not.

TABLE IIIC–11.—*Persons*[1] *in Families, Total and Nonwhite, by March 1965 Employment Status, Age, and Family Income in 1964 (below $3,000 and median)*

Item	Total			Nonwhite		
	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income
Total persons in families	121,861	15.4	$6,960	12,504	33.7	$4,238
Employed	64,626	9.6	7,731	6,473	25.9	4,885
Unemployed	3,361	20.2	5,806	660	36.4	4,003
Not in labor force	53,874	22.1	6,148	5,372	42.7	3,535
Keeping house, going to school, unable to work	47,552	19.3	6,437	4,765	41.6	3,614
All other	6,322	42.6	3,681	608	51.3	2,934
65 years of age and over	4,356	45.8	3,405	304	54.9	2,801
Teenagers	19,400	14.7	7,258	2,490	36.6	3,948
Employed	4,767	11.7	8,000	394	29.2	4,617
Unemployed	773	18.9	6,019	147	40.1	3,667
Not in labor force	13,861	15.5	7,038	1,949	37.8	3,847
Keeping house, going to school, unable to work	13,593	15.3	7,102	1,876	38.1	3,854
All other	268	25.0	4,860	72	31.9	3,749

[1] 14 years of age and over.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

Nearly one-fourth of the nonwhite families headed by a full-time year-round worker had incomes under $3,000 compared to only 8 percent of all families headed by a full-time worker in 1964.

TABLE IIIC–12.—*Family Heads, Total and Nonwhite, by Weeks Worked, and Family Income, 1964 (below $3,000 and median)*

Weeks worked in 1964	Total			Nonwhite		
	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income
Total family heads	47,729	17.5	$6,569	4,749	37.4	$3,970
Worked 50–52 weeks	30,515	7.9	7,745	2,553	23.5	4,956
Usually worked full time	29,553	6.8	7,864	2,380	20.7	5,201
Usually worked part time	962	44.0	3,457	173	62.4	2,390
Worked 27–49 weeks	5,582	17.8	5,960	746	40.9	3,684
Worked 14–26 weeks	1,565	36.7	4,017	269	59.9	2,503
Worked 1–13 weeks	1,071	55.5	2,737	177	72.9	1,887
Did not work in 1964	6,375	51.7	2,923	732	66.3	2,259
Not available	2,621	18.7	5,526	272	35.7	3,854

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data from March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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The percent of families with under $3,000 income in 1964 was nearly identical for nonwhite families with *employed* heads and all families with *unemployed* heads. The lowest incidence among nonwhite families of those with incomes under $3,000 in 1964 was for husband-wife families with the wife in the labor force and children present. Families of this type, in general, had the highest median family income in 1964—$5,763 among nonwhite families and $8,086 in all such families.

TABLE IIIC–13.—*Employment Status of Family Heads in March 1965, Type of Family, and Number of Own Children Under 18, by Family Income in 1964, Total and Nonwhite (Under $3,000 and Median)*

Item	Total			Nonwhite		
	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income	Persons (in thousands)	Percent with family income under $3,000	Median family income
Employment status:						
Total family heads	47,729	17.5	$6,569	4,749	37.4	$3,970
No children under 18	20,637	23.6	5,965	1,865	38.3	3,933
One child under 18	8,431	14.3	6,857	787	35.2	4,381
Two children under 18	8,053	9.7	7,254	656	30.6	4,349
Three children under 18	5,272	12.1	7,098	503	37.0	4,065
Four or more children under 18	5,337	16.3	6,363	939	42.4	3,495
Head employed	38,671	10.4	7,265	3,589	28.4	4,572
No children under 18	13,938	12.7	7,292	1,261	27.4	4,738
One or more children under 18	24,733	9.1	7,253	2,329	29.0	4,489
Head unemployed	1,208	27.8	4,949	233	51.9	2,912
No children under 18	518	24.3	5,177	82	42.7	[1]
One or more children under 18	690	30.3	4,771	151	56.3	2,683
Head not in the labor force	7,850	51.0	2,953	927	68.7	2,136
No children under 18	6,181	48.1	3,169	522	64.2	2,347
One or more children under 18	1,670	61.6	2,390	405	74.6	[2]
Type of family:						
Male head, married, spouse present, wife in labor force	14,534	7.8	8,081	1,635	19.6	5,554
No children under 18	6,673	10.3	8,071	711	26.0	5,219
One or more children under 18	7,860	5.8	8,086	923	14.7	5,763
Male head, married, spouse present, wife not in labor force	27,126	17.7	6,361	1,846	37.3	3,855
No children under 18	10,552	29.4	5,033	632	42.4	3,475
One or more children under 18	16,573	10.2	6,945	1,214	34.5	4,081
All other family heads	6,069	40.1	3,870	1,268	60.6	2,475
No children under 18	3,412	31.6	4,724	520	50.4	2,988
One or more children under 18	2,655	51.0	2,944	748	67.4	2,219

[1] Median income not computed where base was less than 100,000.
[2] Under $2,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data from March 1965 supplement to Current Population Survey.

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Of all persons in the experienced civilian labor force in 1960, those in selected very low-wage occupations (which include a number of jobs in which women predominate) were much less likely to be heads of families than workers in higher wage occupations. Among family heads, however, about two-thirds of both the white and nonwhite workers in the low-wage jobs had children under 18.

TABLE IIIC–14.—*Family Responsibilities of Persons in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force and in Selected Nonagricultural Low-Wage Occupations,*[1] *by Color, United States, 1960*

Occupation	Nonwhite				White				Family heads—percent with children under 18	
	Total experienced civilian labor force (in thousands)	Heads of families as a percent of total civilian labor force			Total experienced civilian labor force (in thousands)	Heads of families as a percent of total civilian labor force				
		Total	With children under 18	Family size 5 or more		Total	With children under 18	Family size 5 or more	Nonwhite	White
Total experienced civilian labor force	7,217	46	32	18	60,790	56	37	15	69	65
Total, those in selected low-wage occupations	3,026	34	23	12	14,329	33	20	8	68	61
Professional, technical, and kindred workers: Musicians and music teachers	10	33	19	7	186	32	20	6	58	62
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:										
Salaried, retail trade (n.e.c.)	12	60	41	21	606	77	54	21	70	70
Salaried, personal services	4	44	23	13	74	60	34	12	(2)	57
Clerical and kindred workers:										
Attendants, physician's and dentist's office	3	14	10	4	71	9	6	1	(2)	69
Bookkeepers	14	23	14	6	926	19	11	3	64	56
Cashiers	20	23	16	7	475	16	9	3	68	58
File clerks	11	20	15	6	130	12	6	2	(2)	53
Messengers and office boys	9	51	28	15	55	25	8	3	55	33
Receptionists	5	15	11	1	136	8	5	1	(2)	58
Stock clerks and store keepers	39	52	36	18	311	56	34	12	70	61
Wholesale and retail trade (n.e.c.)	20	31	21	12	406	27	16	5	68	58
Sales workers—retail trade:										
Food and dairy products stores	27	34	22	10	493	34	20	7	66	60
General merchandise, retailing	13	17	11	6	582	19	11	3	(2)	56
Limited price variety stores	4	10	7	2	181	7	4	1	(2)	59
Apparel and accessories	8	21	13	4	333	24	12	4	(2)	51
Other retail trade	22	37	24	11	829	48	29	11	64	61
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:										
Shoemakers and repairers, except factory	5	61	40	20	32	79	36	14	65	45
Operatives and kindred workers:										
Attendants, auto service and parking	38	58	40	23	342	49	33	13	69	67
Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing	21	46	32	14	497	50	33	13	69	66
Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	12	22	14	6	113	13	5	1	64	39
Laundry and drycleaning operatives	156	31	22	10	254	28	17	6	71	59
Packers and wrappers (n.e.c.)	61	41	29	15	436	27	18	7	70	66
Sawyers	17	67	50	35	75	79	54	27	74	68
Sewers and stitchers, manufacturing	38	20	14	5	578	13	7	2	71	55
Spinners, textile	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	54	26	16	7	(2)	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIIC–14.—*Family Responsibilities of Persons in the Experienced Civilian Labor Force and in Selected Nonagricultural Low-Wage Occupations,*[1] *by Color, United States, 1960*—Continued

Occupation	Nonwhite				White				Family heads—percent with children under 18	
	Total experienced civilian labor force (in thousands)	Heads of families as a percent of total civilian labor force			Total experienced civilian labor force (in thousands)	Heads of families as a percent of total civilian labor force				
		Total	With children under 18	Family size 5 or more		Total	With children under 18	Family size 5 or more	Nonwhite	White
Operatives and kindred workers—Con.										
Food and kindred products	79	51	37	22	389	57	39	18	72	69
Knitting mills	4	36	26	13	57	23	14	5	(2)	64
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills	9	64	48	31	244	47	32	13	75	68
Apparel and accessories	45	25	17	6	352	27	15	4	66	57
Paper and allied products	16	65	50	30	212	66	49	21	76	74
Footwear, except rubber	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	145	39	23	8	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	41	52	37	21	175	54	35	15	71	66
Private household workers: Private household workers, except babysitters	941	20	14	6	521	11	3	1	73	22
Service workers, except private household:										
Attendants, hospital and other institutions	104	31	23	10	303	23	13	5	76	60
Attendants, professional and personal service (n.e.c.)	21	25	17	8	54	24	13	5	69	56
Chambermaids and maids, except private household	112	20	15	6	70	13	8	2	73	59
Charwomen and cleaners	52	32	22	11	142	27	15	6	69	55
Cooks, except private households	150	38	26	13	449	31	18	7	69	59
Counter and fountain workers	20	21	15	5	147	17	10	3	71	60
Elevator operators	24	41	22	11	54	55	22	10	53	40
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	37	16	11	3	274	15	10	2	65	63
Housekeepers and stewards, except private household	19	30	18	8	134	21	10	4	59	50
Janitors and sextons	180	65	39	23	444	64	29	13	60	45
Kitchen workers (n.e.c.) except private household	96	24	17	8	236	19	10	4	70	54
Porters	117	62	36	19	39	55	26	13	57	48
Practical nurses	37	20	14	5	182	13	7	2	72	54
Waiters and waitresses	88	31	21	9	807	14	10	2	67	73
Laborers, except farm and mine:										
Garage laborers, car washers, and greasers	41	50	35	21	51	39	26	11	70	66
Wardens and groundskeepers	47	57	32	20	167	55	27	13	56	49
Lumberman, raftsmen, and woodchoppers	42	57	43	32	94	70	52	29	77	75
Sawmills, planning mills—millwork (n.e.c.)	30	66	52	36	68	69	48	25	(2)	69
Wholesale and retail trade (n.e.c.)	71	50	36	21	298	30	19	9	(2)	64
Personal services (n.e.c.)	34	47	24	14	44	30	13	6	(2)	44

[1] Occupations in which a third of the workers earned less than $3,000 in 1959.

[2] Number less than 500. Base less than 2,500.

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Occupational Characteristics, PC(2)–7A, tables 3 and 33 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Among women employed in selected nonagricultural low-wage occupations, a larger proportion of nonwhite (54 percent) than white women (44 percent) were self-supporting or supported families they headed in 1960. Nonwhite women in low-wage jobs were twice as likely to be supporting children as were white women in low-wage jobs.

TABLE IIIC-15.—*Family Responsibilities of All Employed Women and Women Employed in Selected Nonagricultural Low-wage Occupations,*[1] *by Color, 1960*

Occupation	Nonwhite					White				
	Total number (in thousands)	Percent				Total number (in thousands)	Percent			
		Total single, and ever married, spouse absent	Single	Ever married spouse absent			Total single, and ever married, spouse absent	Single	Ever married spouse absent	
				With children [2]	No children				With children [2]	No children
Total, employed women	2,618	52	18	11	23	18,538	44	24	5	14
Total, employed in 14 low-wage occupations	1,321	54	16	11	27	4,846	44	21	5	17
Professional, technical, and kindred workers: Musicians and music teachers	4	52	26	6	20	105	41	26	2	12
Clerical and kindred workers:										
Bookkeepers	10	51	31	9	11	754	38	23	5	10
Cashiers	14	48	24	10	14	356	40	23	6	11
Sales workers: Retail trade	37	46	23	7	16	1,357	37	19	4	14
Operatives and kindred workers:										
Checkers, inspectors, and examiners, manufacturing	9	42	11	11	20	207	32	13	6	14
Dressmakers and seamstresses, excluding factory	10	52	8	9	35	106	49	12	3	33
Laundry and drycleaning operatives	104	50	15	11	24	171	40	14	7	20
Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.): Food and kindred products	22	41	15	11	15	94	32	12	7	13
Private household workers	889	56	15	11	30	767	70	36	4	31
Service workers, excluding private household:										
Attendants, hospital and other institutions	67	51	20	14	17	222	44	19	6	19
Cooks	84	47	10	14	22	278	33	6	7	21
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	35	43	13	10	21	237	35	17	6	12
Housekeepers and stewards	12	47	11	7	29	106	61	21	4	36
Laborers, except farm and mine	26	60	25	10	26	85	43	25	6	12

[1] 14 nonagricultural occupations in which a third of the workers earned less than $3,000 in 1959, and for which data relating to family responsibilities were available.

[2] Own children under 18 years in household.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Occupational Characteristics, PC(2)-7A, table 34 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Nonwhite farm wage workers with wages from nonfarm plus farm work earned approximately half the annual average wages of similar white farm workers in 1964, although they averaged only 15 percent fewer days of work.

TABLE IIIC–16.—*Farm Wage Workers, by Average Number of Days Worked, Wages Earned at Farm and Nonfarm Work, and by Color, Sex, Region, and Migratory Status, 1964*

Selected characteristics	Number of workers (thousands)	Farm and nonfarm			Farm			Nonfarm		
		Days worked	Wages earned		Days worked	Wages earned		Days worked	Wages earned	
			Per year	Per day [1]		Per year	Per day [1]		Per year	Per day [1]
All workers, 1964	3,370	118	$956	$8.05	80	$578	$7.15	38	$378	$10.10
Color and sex:										
Nonwhite	1,048	105	586	5.55	79	401	5.05	26	185	7.10
White	2,322	124	1,123	9.05	81	657	8.05	43	466	10.90
Male	2,398	139	1,202	8.60	95	719	7.50	44	483	11.00
Nonwhite	603	125	790	6.30	96	529	5.50	29	261	9.00
White	1,795	144	1,340	9.25	95	782	8.20	49	558	11.40
Female	972	66	349	5.25	44	229	5.15	22	120	5.55
Nonwhite	445	79	311	3.95	56	228	4.00	23	83	3.70
White	527	55	381	6.90	34	230	6.71	21	151	7.15
REGION AND COLOR										
Northeast	292	162	1,388	8.55	102	763	7.45	60	625	10.40
Nonwhite [2]	22									
White	270	163	1,388	8.50	108	806	7.50	55	582	10.55
North Central	632	124	1,063	8.50	75	538	7.10	49	525	10.75
Nonwhite [2]	28									
White	603	126	1,086	8.65	76	546	7.20	50	540	10.85
South	1,797	108	690	6.40	79	454	5.70	29	236	8.20
Nonwhite	958	104	528	5.10	80	379	4.75	24	149	6.35
White	839	112	875	7.75	78	540	6.95	34	335	9.75
West	649	121	1,395	11.50	80	874	10.90	41	521	12.75
Nonwhite [2]	40									
White	609	120	1,383	11.50	79	861	10.85	41	522	12.80

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IIIC–16.—*Farm Wage Workers, by Average Number of Days Worked, Wages Earned at Farm and Nonfarm Work, and by Color, Sex, Region, and Migratory Status, 1964*—Continued

Selected characteristics	Number of workers (thousands)	Farm and nonfarm			Farm			Nonfarm		
		Days worked	Wages earned		Days worked	Wages earned		Days worked	Wages earned	
			Per year	Per day [1]		Per year	Per day [1]		Per year	Per day [1]
REGION, MIGRATORY STATUS, AND COLOR										
All workers:										
Migratory:										
Nonwhite	89	151	1,104	7.30	109	740	6.75	42	364	[3] 8.60
White	297	125	1,281	10.25	81	795	9.80	44	486	11.05
Nonmigratory:										
Nonwhite	959	101	538	5.30	76	370	4.80	25	168	6.85
White	2,025	124	1,100	8.85	81	637	7.80	43	463	10.90
South:										
Migratory	178	133	1,091	8.15	100	776	7.75	33	315	9.55
Nonwhite	55	148	930	6.30	129	802	6.20	19	128	[3] 6.90
White	123	127	1,163	9.15	87	764	8.75	40	399	[3] 10.05
Nonmigratory	1,619	105	645	6.15	77	419	5.45	28	226	8.10
Nonwhite	903	101	503	4.95	77	353	4.55	24	150	6.30
White	716	110	825	7.50	76	502	6.55	34	323	9.65
West:										
Migratory	102	120	1,520	12.70	87	1,029	11.80	33	491	[3] 15.35
Nonwhite [2]	13	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
White	89	117	1,541	13.15	87	1,043	11.90	30	498	[3] 16.85
Nonmigratory	547	121	1,372	11.35	78	846	10.75	43	526	12.45
Nonwhite [2]	27	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
White	520	121	1,356	11.15	78	830	10.55	43	526	12.20

[1] Rounded to the nearest 5 cents.
[2] Averages not shown where base is less than 50,000 persons.
[3] Number of workers who did nonfarm wage work is less than 50,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *The Hired Farm Working Force of 1964*, August 1965, table 7.

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Negro children constituted somewhat less than half of all children receiving AFDC in the country in 1961, but slightly more than half in the South and North Central regions.

TABLE IIIC–17.—*Percent Distribution of AFDC Children by Region of Residence and Race, November–December 1961*

Region	Total	Negro	White	American Indian	Other
United States [1]	100	46	49	2	3
Northeast [1]	100	43	45	(2)	[3] 12
North central	100	52	46	2	(2)
South	100	53	46	1	(2)
West [1]	100	26	66	5	3

[1] Does not include Massachusetts (Northeast) and Oregon (West).

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Most families reported under "Other" in Northeast are of Puerto Rican descent.

Source: *Characteristics of Families Receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children, November–December 1961*, table 3 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1963).

Of children receiving AFDC in 1961, Negroes were nore than 3 times as likely as whites to live in large central cities. In these cities, ¾ of the children aided were nonwhite whereas in rural nonfarm areas, nearly ¾ were white.

TABLE IIIC–18.—*Percent Distribution of Children Receiving Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC), by Urban-Rural and Large Central City Residence, November–December 1961*

Location	Distribution of each race by location			Color distribution within each location		
	Negro	White	American Indian	Total	Nonwhite	White
Total	100	100	100	100	50	50
Central cities of 250,000 or more population	50	16	7	100	75	25
Other urban	34	47	21	100	42	58
Rural nonfarm	11	32	63	100	28	72
Rural farm	6	6	9	100	47	53

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, unpublished data.

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In 1961 the median monthly income from all sources for Negro families receiving ADC was $125, compared to $137 for white families.

TABLE IIIC–19.—*Income*[1] *of ADC*[2] *Families by Race, early 1961*

Total monthly income	Families	
	Negro	White
All incomes	100	100
Less than $40	6	6
$40 to $80	16	12
$80 to $120	24	21
$120 to $160	26	26
$160 to $200	16	17
$200 to $240	7	10
$240 and above	5	8
Median income	$125. 12	$136. 77

[1] Includes ADC payments.

[2] Aid to Dependent Children. Program designation before Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (PL 87-31) and the Social Security Amendments of 1961 established Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) including unemployed fathers.

Source: M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, table 4.5, page 66 (Durham, N.C., Seeman Printery, 1963).

Among Negroes as well as whites the largest proportion of ADC recipients were married, or widowed in 1961; a much larger proportion of Negro than white recipients were single, leaving about the same proportion of Negro and white ADC homemakers in families broken by marital discord (divorced, legally separated, or deserted).

TABLE IIIC–20.—*Marital Status of ADC*[1] *Homemakers, by Race, 1961*

Marital status	Negro	White
Total	100	100
Single	18	6
Married	37	54
Widowed	11	8
Divorced	5	14
Legally separated	2	2
Deserted	28	16

[1] Aid to Dependent Children. Program designation before Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (PL 87-31) and the Social Security Amendments of 1962 established Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) including unemployed fathers.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, table 2.4, page 19 (Durham, N.C., Seeman Printery, 1963).

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Most Negro as well as white children receiving ADC in 1961 were legitimate. For both Negro and white, illegitimacy among ADC recipients was substantially higher in urban than in rural areas. In a study of cases closed early in 1961, one-third of the Negro and one-fourth of the white illegitimate children in ADC families were born after the first ADC payment.

TABLE IIIC–21.—*Birth Status of ADC [1] Children by Residence, Race, and Status of Case, 1961*

[Percent distribution]

Birth status	Cases closed in early 1962 [2]						Active case, late 1961 [3]	
	Negro			White			Non-white	White [4]
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Born in wedlock	66	64	74	89	87	93	62	86
Illegitimate	34	36	26	11	13	7	37	13
Born before first ADC payment	23	23	20	8	9	5	----	----
Born since first ADC payment	11	12	6	3	4	1	----	----
Unknown	(5)	(5)	(5)	1	(5)	1	(5)	1

[1] Aid to Dependent Children. Program designation before Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (PL 87–31) and the Social Security Amendments of 1962 established Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) including unemployed fathers.

[2] Every third case closed during the month of January, February, or March 1961. Study made by Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina for the American Public Welfare Association.

[3] A minimum sample of 500 cases or 1 percent of the active caseload of each State for either November or December 1961.

[4] Includes children for whom the color was unknown.

[5] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals. Dashes indicate data not available.

Source: M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, table 6.2, page 95 (Durham, North Carolina: Seeman Printery, 1963); and *Characteristics of Families Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children, November–December 1961*, table 34 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Bureau of Family Services, Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, April 1963).

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Median and per capita ADC payments were larger for whites than for Negroes in 1961, and were the sole income for a larger proportion of white than Negro recipients.

TABLE IIIC–22.—*Selected Characteristics of ADC Homemakers and*

Selected characteristics	Metropolitan counties			
	Cities 500,000 and over		Cities 50,000 to 499,999	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
	Median			
Median years of school of ADC homemakers	9.4	8.6	8.7	9.4
Median number of months ADC payments received	20.8	11.5	22.9	12.3
Median size assistance group	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
Median ADC payment per assistance group	$107.20	$118.20	$80.40	$103.20
Median ADC payment per person	$33.50	$33.80	$24.40	$30.40
Median number persons per room	1.04	.94	.99	.87
	Percent of ADC families			
No income except ADC	54	57	44	56
Mother not in labor force	35	43	21	35
Homemaker not employed during ADC	77	84	54	74

[1] Aid to Dependent Children. Program designation before Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (PL 87-31) and the Social Security Amendments of 1962 established Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) including unemployed fathers.

[2] Based on less than 50 cases.

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ADC [1] Families by Size of Community and Race, Early 1961

Metropolitan counties—Continued				Nonmetropolitan counties					
Cities 2,500 to 49,999		Rural nonfarm		Cities 2,500 to 49,999		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Median—Continued									
8.6	10.0	7.7	8.5	7.7	8.5	6.9	7.7	5.3	6.9
19.0	10.2	[2] 17.6	14.5	20.0	16.8	24.1	19.3	32.2	19.2
3.6	3.4	3.1	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.3
$78.20	$99.20	$70.00	$101.40	$72.40	$86.20	$63.40	$82.20	$40.80	$72.40
$21.70	$29.20	$22.60	$27.40	$18.10	$26.10	$16.30	$23.50	$11.70	$21.90
1.16	.84	[2] 1.18	.90	1.16	.85	1.30	.90	1.39	1.00
Percent of ADC families—Continued									
44	53	48	58	37	45	48	54	39	58
32	36	30	50	16	39	30	55	16	57
56	74	44	74	42	67	44	73	27	79

Source: M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, tables III, XXI, XXII, 3.6, 4.9, pp. 50, 74, 246, 264 (Durham N.C., Seeman Printery, 1963).

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The proportion of Negro ADC recipients with household conveniences, cars or trucks, or appliances, including especially washing machines, telephones, and television sets, was smaller than among white ADC recipients, according to a 1961 national sample survey.

TABLE IIIC–23.—*Percent of ADC[1] Families by Tenure and Household Conveniences, by Race and Urban-Rural Residence, Early 1961*

Housing characteristics	Negro		White	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Tenure:				
Owner occupied	13	34	20	41
Renter occupied	85	36	78	46
Rent free	2	30	2	12
Facilities:				
Electricity	99	90	100	97
No running water in house	5	73	3	35
Pump in house or porch	1	8	1	7
Cold running water	17	12	9	16
Hot and cold running water	76	7	87	42
Bathroom facilities:				
None	9	90	7	55
None but share one with others	9	1	5	1
Partial	10	1	7	6
1 complete	69	7	78	36
1½	1	------	2	1
2 or more	1	1	1	(2)
Beds: 3 or more persons than beds	26	47	16	25
Appliances:				
Car or truck	9	24	29	53
Washing machine	36	41	63	79
Refrigerator	89	73	93	88
Ice box	4	11	2	2
Telephone	32	10	40	30
Radio	68	61	73	70
Television	66	38	73	64
Sewing machine	13	27	31	47
None of the above	(2)	3	(2)	1

[1] Aid to Dependent Children. Program designation before Aid to Dependent Children of the Unemployed (Public Law 87-31) and the Social Security Amendments of 1962 established Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) including unemployed fathers.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: M. Elaine Burgess and Daniel O. Price, *An American Dependency Challenge*, tables 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.8, 5.9, XXIII, pp. 85, 86, 87, 89, 90, 265 (Durham, N.C., Seeman Printery, 1963).

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Old-age assistance rates, which reflect the inability to earn adequate social security credits during the work life, were over 3 times as high in the nonwhite as the white population aged 65 and over in 1960 (on the basis of the number of recipients per 1,000 population of this age). They tended to be highest in nonindustrial States.

TABLE IIIC–24.—*Proportion of Population Receiving Old-Age Assistance (Recipient Rates) by Color, Selected States, July-September 1960*

State	Number of recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over			State	Number of recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over		
	Total	Non-white	White		Total	Non-white	White
Total [1]	140	378	119	Missouri	228	437	215
Alabama	380	542	315	Montana	103	425	97
Alaska	266	638	114	Nebraska	90	[3]	88
Arizona	155	498	130	Nevada	143	475	127
Arkansas	287	438	249	New Hampshire	73	[3]	73
California	185	329	179	New Jersey	34	157	28
Colorado [2]	298	[3]	296	New Mexico	214	550	195
Connecticut	58	245	54	New York	46	143	42
Delaware	36	145	23	North Carolina	155	269	126
District of Columbia	44	108	18	North Dakota	119	648	114
Florida	125	510	90	Ohio	97	259	89
Georgia	332	559	253	Oklahoma	355	579	335
Hawaii	49	58	23	Oregon	90	[3]	89
Idaho	123	[3]	122	Pennsylvania	44	179	38
Illinois	73	264	61	Rhode Island	75	256	73
Indiana	59	192	54	South Carolina	212	367	140
Iowa	102	[3]	102	South Dakota	122	366	117
Kansas	116	214	112	Tennessee	176	338	147
Kentucky	191	311	182	Texas	297	556	263
Louisiana	519	786	394	Utah	129	[3]	128
Maine	109	[3]	108	Vermont	127	[3]	127
Maryland	43	151	28	Virginia	50	111	36
Massachusetts	134	247	132	Washington	173	290	171
Michigan	95	323	83	West Virginia	111	116	111
Minnesota	127	[3]	126	Wisconsin	83	337	81
Mississippi	421	596	310	Wyoming	125	[3]	123

[1] Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

[2] Rates based on data excluding 3,689 white recipients aged 60–64; male 1,263, female 2,426.

[3] Not computed; number of recipients in sample too small.

Source: Social Security Administration, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, 1960*, pt. II, State data, Public assistance Report No. 48, June 1962, table 7.

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During July–September 1960, about 8 in 10 of the old-age assistance recipients were white and the remainder virtually all Negroes. There was wide variation among States, but Negroes were the majority of recipients only in the District of Columbia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

TABLE IIIC–25.—*Old-Age Assistance Recipients, by Race, 50 States, July–September 1960*

State	Total recipients	Percent of recipients of specified race			
		Nonwhite			White
		Total	Negro	Other	
Total [1]	2, 336, 595	20. 7	19. 9	0. 8	79. 3
Alabama	99, 139	40. 8	40. 8	----------	59. 2
Alaska	1, 432	69. 6	. 6	69. 0	30. 4
Arizona	13, 977	22. 0	7. 6	14. 3	78. 0
Arkansas	55, 781	30. 6	30. 5	. 1	69. 4
California	254, 401	7. 3	5. 8	1. 5	92. 7
Colorado	50, 809	2. 4	2. 1	. 3	97. 6
Connecticut	14, 065	7. 9	7. 5	. 3	92. 1
Delaware	1, 270	42. 9	42. 6	. 4	57. 1
District of Columbia	3, 072	71. 7	71. 0	. 7	28. 3
Florida	69, 050	34. 2	34. 1	. 1	65. 8
Georgia	96, 523	43. 6	43. 6	----------	56. 4
Hawaii	1, 434	88. 1	----------	88. 1	11. 9
Idaho	7, 169	2. 3	. 2	2. 1	97. 7
Illinois	70, 970	20. 4	20. 2	. 2	79. 6
Indiana	26, 497	11. 9	11. 9	----------	88. 1
Iowa	33, 460	1. 2	1. 1	. 2	98. 8
Kansas	27, 882	6. 6	6. 2	. 5	93. 4
Kentucky	55, 951	12. 3	12. 3	----------	87. 7
Louisiana	125, 362	48. 3	48. 0	. 2	51. 7
Maine	11, 655	1. 2	. 4	. 8	98. 8
Maryland	9, 662	42. 8	42. 8	----------	57. 2
Massachusetts	76, 583	2. 6	2. 2	. 4	97. 4
Michigan	60, 510	17. 2	16. 5	. 7	82. 8
Minnesota	44, 933	1. 3	. 6	. 7	98. 7
Mississippi	80, 081	55. 2	55. 2	----------	44. 8
Missouri	115, 015	11. 9	11. 9	----------	88. 1
Montana	6, 745	7. 7	. 5	7. 1	92. 3
Nebraska	14, 730	3. 1	2. 3	. 8	96. 9
Nevada	2, 600	14. 9	4. 8	10. 1	85. 1
New Hampshire	4, 931	. 1	. 1	----------	99. 9
New Jersey	18, 950	22. 3	22. 2	. 2	77. 7
New Mexico	10, 963	13. 9	1. 0	12. 9	86. 1
New York	78, 468	12. 7	12. 0	. 6	87. 3
North Carolina	48, 266	35. 2	34. 1	1. 1	64. 8
North Dakota	6, 982	4. 8	----------	4. 8	95. 2
Ohio	87, 419	13. 2	13. 2	----------	86. 8
Oklahoma	88, 289	13. 0	11. 1	1. 9	87. 0
Oregon	16, 571	2. 3	1. 2	1. 0	97. 7
Pennsylvania	50, 101	18. 7	18. 4	. 2	81. 3
Rhode Island	6, 755	4. 8	4. 7	. 1	95. 2
South Carolina	31, 945	55. 0	55. 0	----------	45. 0
South Dakota	8, 729	6. 1	. 1	6. 0	93. 9
Tennessee	54, 442	29. 2	29. 2	----------	70. 8
Texas	221, 727	22. 0	22. 0	----------	78. 0

See footnote at end of table.

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TABLE IIIC–25.—*Old-Age Assistance Recipients, by Race, 50 States, July–September 1960*—Continued

State	Total recipients	Percent of recipients of specified race			
		Nonwhite			White
		Total	Negro	Other	
Utah	7,759	2.6	.5	2.0	97.4
Vermont	5,554	.2	.1	.1	99.8
Virginia	14,552	41.8	41.5	.2	58.2
Washington	48,283	2.9	.6	2.3	97.1
West Virginia	19,185	5.5	5.2	.3	94.5
Wisconsin	33,373	3.1	1.6	1.5	96.9
Wyoming	3,227	2.2	.7	1.5	97.8

[1] Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Source: Social Security Administration, *Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of Recipients of Old-Age Assistance, 1960*, pt. II, State Data, Public Assistance Rpt. No. 48, June 1962, table 2.

From 1960 to 1964, the ratio of husband-wife families to all families continued to be 3 in 4 among nonwhites, and 9 in 10 for whites.

TABLE IVA–1.—*Families by Type and Color, United States, March of 1960–64 (3-year moving averages, March of 1959–65)*[1]

Type of family	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		Change 1960–64	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percent distribution											
All families	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	11	5
Husband-wife	73	89	73	89	73	89	73	89	73	89	11	5
Other male head	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	−8	(2)
Female head	22	9	22	9	23	9	23	9	23	9	15	6
	Number (in thousands)											
All families	4,186	40,714	4,339	41,273	4,431	41,765	4,558	42,253	4,645	42,625	459	1,911
Husband-wife	3,073	36,109	3,187	36,601	3,231	37,058	3,322	37,511	3,401	37,827	328	1,718
Other male head	172	1,068	179	1,063	179	1,085	175	1,089	158	1,064	−14	−4
Female head	941	3,537	973	3,609	1,021	3,623	1,061	3,653	1,086	3,734	145	197

[1] Figures given are averages of annual reports for 3 consecutive years; average represents middle year.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

SOURCE: *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, "Household and Family Characteristics, March 1960," series P–20, No. 106, table 4; "* * * April 1960," series P–20, No. 100, table 4; "* * * March 1961," series P–20, No. 116, table 4; "* * * March 1962," series P–20, No. 125, table 4; "Households and Families by Type: 1963," series P–20, No. 124, table 1; "* * * 1964," series P–20, No. 130, table 1; "* * * 1965," series P–20, No. 140, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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In 1950 and 1960, nonwhite and white families with a female head were more likely to live in urban areas than any other type of family. However, during this decade, the urban portion of nonwhite families with a female head increased much more than similar white families.

TABLE IVA–2.—*Families by Type and Color, by Region and*

Type of family	Region and residence (percent by type of family)								Region and residence (percent distribution by region and residence)			
	United States	North-east	North-central	South	West [1]	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm	United States	North-east	North-central	South
TYPE OF FAMILY AND COLOR, 1950												
All families												
Nonwhite	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14	16	64
White	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	28	32	27
Husband-wife												
Nonwhite	78	73	79	78	82	76	77	86	100	13	16	64
White	88	86	89	89	89	87	90	91	100	27	32	27
Other male head												
Nonwhite	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100	15	15	63
White	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	100	34	32	23
Female head												
Nonwhite	18	22	17	18	13	20	18	9	100	17	15	64
White	9	10	8	8	8	10	7	4	100	32	29	26
TYPE OF FAMILY AND COLOR, 1960												
All families												
Nonwhite	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	16	18	55
White	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	26	30	27
Husband-wife												
Nonwhite	75	72	76	74	81	74	77	84	100	16	19	54
White	89	88	90	89	90	88	91	92	100	26	31	27
Other male head												
Nonwhite	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	100	17	17	55
White	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	4	100	33	30	23
Female head												
Nonwhite	21	23	20	22	15	22	19	11	100	18	18	56
White	8	9	7	8	8	9	7	4	100	30	27	28

[1] Includes Alaska and Hawaii in 1960.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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Urban-Rural Residence, United States, 1950 and 1960

Region and residence (percent distribution by region and residence)—Continued				Region and residence (number in thousands)							
West [1]	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm	United States	North-east	North-central	South	West [1]	Urban	Rural non-farm	Rural farm
6	66	16	18	3, 432	471	545	2, 205	211	2, 271	534	627
14	66	20	14	35, 021	9, 691	11, 102	9, 348	4, 880	23, 088	7, 095	4, 838
7	64	15	20	2, 665	344	430	1, 717	174	1, 717	411	537
14	65	21	14	30, 821	8, 316	9, 866	8, 291	4, 348	20, 068	6, 363	4, 390
7	64	16	20	162	25	25	102	11	104	26	32
11	63	18	19	1, 234	420	389	285	141	774	220	240
4	74	16	10	605	102	90	386	26	450	97	58
13	76	17	7	2, 966	955	848	772	392	2, 246	512	208
11	76	18	7	4, 256	694	780	2, 323	459	3, 229	747	279
16	70	22	8	40, 873	10, 780	12, 339	11, 189	6, 565	28, 711	9, 109	3, 053
12	75	18	7	3, 186	501	591	1, 723	370	2, 378	573	235
16	70	23	8	36, 455	9, 430	11, 128	10, 006	5, 891	25, 346	8, 303	2, 806
11	74	18	8	181	31	31	99	20	134	33	14
14	70	19	11	1, 113	369	332	259	153	781	215	117
8	81	16	3	889	162	158	500	69	718	141	30
16	78	18	4	3, 305	981	878	924	521	2, 584	591	129

Source: *1950 Census of Population, General Characteristics of Families*, Special Reports, vol. IV, pt. 2, ch. A, tables 4 and 5; *1960 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary*, PC(1)-1D, tables 188 and 247 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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All other regions gained proportionately much more than the South in nonwhite families headed by women between 1950 and 1960. In numbers, however, the increases were much larger in the South than elsewhere, and occurred chiefly in urban areas.

TABLE IVA–3.—*Families by Type and Color, by Region and Urban-Rural Residence, United States, 1950–60 Change*

Region and residence	Type of family, color							
	All families		Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percent change							
United States	24	17	20	18	11	−10	47	11
Northeast	47	11	46	13	23	−12	59	3
North-central	43	11	37	13	24	−15	75	4
South	5	20	(1)	21	−3	−9	30	20
West [2]	118	35	113	36	90	9	161	33
Urban	42	24	39	26	29	1	59	15
Rural nonfarm	40	28	39	31	27	−3	46	15
Rural farm	−55	−37	−56	−34	−56	−51	−47	−38
	Number (in thousands)							
United States	824	5,852	521	5,634	19	−121	284	339
Northeast	223	1,087	157	1,114	6	−51	60	26
North-central	235	1,237	161	1,262	6	−57	68	30
South	118	1,841	6	1,715	−3	−26	114	152
West [2]	248	1,685	196	1,543	9	12	43	129
Urban	959	5,623	661	5,278	30	7	268	338
Rural nonfarm	213	2,014	162	1,940	7	−5	44	79
Rural farm	−348	−1,785	−302	−1,584	−18	−123	−28	−79

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

[2] Includes Alaska and Hawaii in 1960.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1950, General Characteristics of Families*, Special Reports, vol. IV, pt. 2, ch. A, tables 4, 5; and *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary*, PC(1)-1D, tables 188, 247 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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In 1960, female family heads were proportionately younger among nonwhites than among whites. The difference in age distribution was least in the South and greatest in the North-Central region. In general, female heads tended to be younger in both the white and nonwhite groups in 1960, as compared with 1950.

TABLE IVA–4.—*Female Family Heads by Age, Color, and Region, United States, 1950 and 1960*

[Cumulative distribution]

Region and age of family head	1950		1960	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percent			
United States:				
Under 35 years	26	12	29	15
Under 45 years	49	29	53	34
Under 65 years	85	73	86	75
Northeast:				
Under 35 years	36	10	33	11
Under 45 years	59	26	60	29
Under 65 years	92	72	92	73
North-Central:				
Under 35 years	35	11	38	13
Under 45 years	59	27	64	31
Under 65 years	90	71	91	72
South:				
Under 35 years	20	13	23	16
Under 45 years	43	31	46	36
Under 65 years	82	73	82	75
West:				
Under 35 years	36	17	38	22
Under 45 years	62	37	64	46
Under 65 years	89	77	91	81
	Number (in thousands)			
United States	605	2,966	889	3,305
Northeast	102	955	162	981
North-Central	90	848	158	878
South	386	772	500	924
West	24	392	69	521

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1950, General Characteristics of Families, Special Reports*, vol. IV, pt. 2, ch. A, tables 5 and 6; *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 247 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Among whites as well as nonwhites, the proportion of husband-wife families rose and the proportion of families headed by women decreased with each higher income group, in 1960.

TABLE IVA–5.—*Type of Family by Income Group in 1959, by Color, Selected Regions, and Areas, United States, 1960*[1]

Type of family, residence, and region	Family income in 1959							
	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–$7,999		$8,000 and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
United States:								
All families (in thousands)	4, 262	40, 887	2, 034	7, 616	1, 840	21, 683	388	11, 587
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	75	89	64	78	85	91	87	94
Other male head	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	2
Female family head	21	8	32	19	11	7	8	4
Head under 35	6	1	10	4	2	1	1	(2)
Head 35–64	12	5	17	10	8	4	6	2
Head 65 and over	3	2	5	5	1	2	1	1
Central cities of urbanized areas, United States:								
All families (in thousands)	2, 293	12, 461	806	1, 783	1, 206	6, 676	281	4, 002
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	73	86	54	69	84	87	86	92
Other male head	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3
Female head	22	11	42	27	12	9	9	5
Head under 35	8	2	17	7	3	1	1	(2)
Head 35–64	13	6	21	14	8	6	7	3
Head 65 and over	2	3	4	6	1	2	1	2
North:[3]								
All families (in thousands)	1, 475	23, 131	454	3, 623	823	12, 505	198	7, 003
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	74	89	52	76	84	90	86	93
Other male head	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	3
Female head	22	8	44	20	12	7	9	4
Head under 35	8	1	19	4	3	1	1	(2)
Head 35–64	12	5	21	10	8	4	7	3
Head 65 and over	2	2	3	5	1	2	2	1
South:								
All families (in thousands)	2, 325	11, 187	1, 460	3, 014	773	5, 791	93	2, 383
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	74	89	68	80	85	92	86	95
Other male head	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2
Female head	22	8	28	16	11	6	10	3
Head under 35	5	1	7	3	1	1	1	(2)
Head 35–64	13	5	16	9	8	4	8	2
Head 65 and over	4	2	5	4	2	1	2	1

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVA–5.—*Type of Family by Income Group in 1959, by Color, Selected Regions, and Areas, United States. 1960* [1]—Continued

Type of family, residence, and region	Family income in 1959							
	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000–$7,999		$8,000 and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
West:								
All families (in thousands)	462	6, 569	120	980	245	3, 388	97	2, 201
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Husband-wife	81	90	61	74	87	91	91	95
Other male head	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2
Female head	15	8	35	23	9	7	4	3
Head under 35	6	2	16	8	2	1	(2)	(2)
Head 35–64	8	5	17	11	6	5	3	2
Head 65 and over	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1

[1] These data are from a 5-percent sample, so that totals do not exactly agree with those in other tables derived from the full census.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Includes Northeast and North Central.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Families*, PC(2)–4A, table 14 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Virtually no change has occurred from 1950–65 in the marital status of nonwhite males or females. Almost 9 in 10 were either single, married with spouse present, or widowed or divorced. Those separated from their spouse remained an almost constant percentage of the total during this period.

TABLE IVA–6.—*Marital Status, by Sex and Color, 1950 and 1960–65* [1]

Marital status	1950		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Female														
Total population (14 years old and over)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	21	20	22	19	21	19	22	19	23	20	22	20	23	20
Married, spouse present	51	64	49	64	49	63	47	63	46	63	49	62	47	62
Widowed or divorced	17	14	17	15	18	15	18	15	18	15	17	15	17	15
Married, spouse absent	11	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	13	3	12	3	13	3
Separated [2]	9	1	8	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	9	2
Other [3] (including in Armed Forces)	3	1	4	2	3	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	4	1
Male														
Total population (14 years old and over)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	29	26	30	24	32	25	32	25	32	25	33	26	33	26
Married, spouse present	55	65	53	68	54	68	52	68	52	68	54	67	53	66
Widowed or divorced	7	6	7	5	6	5	8	5	7	5	6	5	7	5
Married, spouse absent	10	3	10	3	8	2	8	2	9	2	7	2	8	2
Separated [2]	6	1	5	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1
Other [3] (including in Armed Forces)	4	2	4	2	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	1

[1] Data for 1950 and 1960 are from the decennial census, and for the remaining years, from the Current Population Survey. Comparable Census and CPS data were matched for 1960 and found to be similar; such comparable data are not available for 1950.

[2] Separated persons include those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily estranged from their spouse because of marital discord.

[3] Includes those with spouse in Armed Forces, those with spouse employed and living for several months at a considerable distance from their home, immigrants whose spouse remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, and all other (except those reported as separated) whose place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Census of Population: 1950, Vol. II, Part I, United States Summary*, table 104, *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1), table 176 (U.S. Bureau of the Census); *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics*, "Marital Status and Family Status," Series P–20, tables 1 and 3, No. 114 (March 1961); tables 1 and 3, No. 122 (March 1962); tables 1 and 4, No. 135 (March 1964 and 1963); tables 1 and 3, No. 144 (March 1965). (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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At every age level and with each type of family composition nonwhite families averaged more members than white families in 1960.

TABLE IVA–7.—*Average Number of Persons in Family, Members of Family 18 Years Old and Over, and Families With Own Children Under 6 Years Old, by Type of Family and Color, United States, 1960*

Type of family and age	Average number of persons in family		Percent of family members 18 years old and over		Percent of families with one or more own children under 6 years	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Husband-wife	4.4	3.7	27	19	38	33
Head:						
Under 25 years	3.7	3.1	11	4	73	64
25–34 years	4.8	4.2	13	6	70	75
35–44 years	5.1	4.5	25	16	46	43
45–54 years	4.5	3.7	38	33	21	11
55–64 years	3.8	2.8	38	29	8	2
65–74 years	3.3	2.5	34	23	3	1
75 and over	3.0	2.4	31	21	2	(1)
Other male head	3.6	2.8	81	87	11	6
Female head	4.0	2.9	57	68	29	13
Head:						
Under 35 years	4.2	3.3	22	21	66	60
35–44 years	4.4	3.4	52	41	32	19
45–64 years	3.9	2.8	77	80	5	2
65 and over	3.4	2.6	87	97	1	1

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 187 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Fertility rates for white and nonwhite women dropped sharply between 1961 and 1964, but the nonwhite drop lagged slightly behind the white, so that the nonwhite/white fertility ratio increased to 1.42—the highest recorded in recent years.

TABLE IVA–8.—*Fertility Rates, by Color, United States, 1940–64 (per 1,000 women age 15–44)*

Year	Nonwhite	White	Ratio, nonwhite to white	Year	Nonwhite	White	Ratio, nonwhite to white
	Births adjusted for under-registration				Births adjusted for under-registration—Continued		
1940	102. 4	77. 1	1. 33	1956	160. 9	116. 0	1. 39
1941	105. 4	80. 7	1. 31	1957	163. 0	117. 7	1. 38
1942	107. 6	89. 5	1. 20	1958	160. 5	114. 9	1. 40
1943	111. 0	92. 3	1. 20	1959	162. 2	114. 6	1. 42
1944	108. 5	86. 3	1. 26				
1945	106. 0	83. 4	1. 27				
1946	113. 9	100. 4	1. 13		Registered births		
1947	125. 9	111. 8	1. 13				
1948	131. 6	104. 3	1. 26				
1949	135. 1	103. 6	1. 30	1959	156. 0	113. 9	1. 37
1950	137. 3	102. 3	1. 34	1960	153. 6	113. 2	1. 36
1951 [1]	142. 1	107. 7	1. 32	1961	153. 5	112. 2	1. 37
1952	143. 3	110. 1	1. 30	1962 [2]	148. 7	107. 5	1. 38
1953	147. 3	111. 0	1. 33	1963 [2]	144. 8	103. 7	1. 40
1954	153. 2	113. 6	1. 35	1964	141. 5	99. 8	1. 42
1955	155. 3	113. 8	1. 36				

[1] Based on a 50-percent sample of births, since 1951. Before 1951, based on total count.

[2] Excludes data for New Jersey.

NOTE.—Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Rates for 1940, 1950, and 1960 are based on population enumerated as of April 1; for all other years, estimated as of July 1.

Source: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963*, Vol. I, *Natality*, table 1–2 for 1940–63; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 14, No. 8, table 1 for 1964. (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.)

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Nonwhite mothers average more children than white mothers, but the difference is greatest at fifth and later births, for which the birth-rate decline in recent years has been greater among nonwhite than white mothers.

TABLE IVA–9.—*Birth Rates, by Order of Birth and Color, United States, 1940–64*

[Per 1,000 women, age 15–44]

Year	Live-birth order									
	1st		2d		3d		4th		5th and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Births adjusted for under registration									
1940	28.6	29.4	19.6	20.0	14.1	10.5	10.5	5.9	29.5	11.2
1941	29.8	32.5	20.6	20.7	14.5	10.7	10.6	5.9	29.9	10.7
1942	31.0	38.3	21.1	23.1	14.9	11.5	10.8	6.1	29.7	10.5
1943	31.0	35.2	22.2	25.9	15.5	13.2	11.4	6.9	31.0	11.0
1944	28.7	30.4	21.1	24.2	15.6	13.6	11.7	7.1	31.5	11.2
1945	27.9	29.0	20.1	23.3	14.7	13.2	11.3	7.0	31.9	10.9
1946	31.1	39.5	23.4	28.5	16.0	14.4	11.8	7.3	31.7	10.7
1947	38.4	47.8	26.2	30.8	17.3	15.3	12.1	7.4	31.8	10.5
1948	37.3	39.9	29.5	31.1	19.4	15.7	12.9	7.4	32.5	10.2
1949	35.4	36.3	30.8	32.2	21.2	16.6	14.0	7.9	33.8	10.5
1950	33.8	33.3	30.3	32.3	22.9	17.9	15.3	8.4	35.0	10.3
1951 [1]	34.1	35.0	29.9	32.9	23.9	19.5	16.9	9.4	36.9	10.9
1952	33.1	34.1	29.2	33.1	24.0	21.0	18.1	10.4	39.0	11.5
1953	34.1	33.3	29.5	32.9	23.8	21.6	18.4	11.1	41.5	12.2
1954	35.6	33.3	29.7	32.8	24.4	22.6	19.1	12.0	44.2	13.0
1955	35.0	32.6	30.7	32.0	24.4	22.9	19.1	12.6	46.1	13.6
1956	35.9	33.2	31.7	31.9	25.2	23.4	19.7	13.1	48.7	14.4
1957	36.1	33.4	31.6	31.7	25.7	23.7	19.8	13.7	49.9	15.3
1958	34.7	31.9	31.0	30.6	25.4	23.1	19.5	13.8	49.9	15.6
1959	34.9	31.3	30.9	30.0	25.3	23.0	19.8	14.1	51.1	16.2
	Registered births									
1959	33.9	31.2	29.8	29.9	24.4	22.9	19.1	13.9	48.8	16.0
1960	33.6	30.8	29.3	29.2	24.0	22.7	18.6	14.1	48.1	16.4
1961	33.6	30.7	28.8	28.3	23.7	22.2	18.8	14.0	48.5	17.0
1962 [2]	33.0	29.7	28.0	26.9	22.8	20.9	17.8	13.3	47.0	16.6
1963 [2]	33.8	29.4	27.6	25.9	21.8	19.6	16.9	12.6	44.8	16.1
1964	34.8	29.7	27.4	24.8	21.1	18.4	16.0	11.7	42.3	15.0

[1] Based on a 50 percent sample of births since 1951. Before 1951 based on total count.

[2] Figures exclude data for residents of New Jersey.

NOTE.—Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Rates are enumerated as of April 1 for 1940, 1950, and 1960 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Live-birth order refers to number of children born alive to 1 mother. Figures for order of births not stated are distributed.

Source: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963*, vol. I *Natality*, table 1-9 for 1940–63; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 14, No. 8, table 5 for 1964 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

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The nonwhite-white gap in birth rates is greatest in the youngest and oldest age groups, although, at all ages, nonwhites have a higher birth rate than whites.

TABLE IVA–10.—*Birth Rates, by Age of Mother and Color, United States, 1940–64*

[Live births per 1,000 women]

Year	Age of mother							
	10–14 years		15–19 years		20–24 years		25–29 years	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Births Adjusted For Under Registration							
1940	3.7	0.2	121.7	45.3	168.5	131.4	116.3	123.6
1941	4.0	.2	128.3	47.6	175.0	141.6	118.1	130.1
1942	3.9	.3	131.8	51.8	182.3	162.9	119.6	145.6
1943	4.0	.3	133.4	52.1	187.2	161.1	125.1	150.7
1944	3.9	.3	121.5	45.3	182.4	147.9	126.8	137.7
1945	3.9	.3	117.5	42.1	172.1	134.7	125.4	133.1
1946	3.7	.3	121.9	50.6	197.3	179.8	139.2	164.0
1947	4.6	.4	146.6	69.8	223.7	207.9	150.6	179.1
1948	4.9	.4	157.3	71.1	237.0	195.5	159.6	163.9
1949	5.1	.4	162.8	72.1	241.3	194.6	167.0	165.2
1950	5.1	.4	163.5	70.0	242.6	190.4	173.8	165.1
1951 [2]	5.4	.4	166.7	75.9	252.5	206.0	184.2	174.2
1952	5.2	.4	162.9	75.0	254.0	212.5	194.2	180.5
1953	5.1	.4	165.4	77.2	261.4	219.6	206.4	181.5
1954	4.9	.4	170.3	79.0	274.7	230.7	215.7	185.0
1955	4.8	.3	168.3	79.2	283.4	236.0	219.6	186.8
1956	4.7	.3	172.5	83.2	299.1	247.1	225.9	190.6
1957	5.6	.5	172.8	85.2	307.0	253.8	228.1	195.8
1958	4.3	.5	167.3	81.0	305.2	251.4	224.2	194.8
1959	4.0	.4	167.1	79.8	308.9	253.3	227.3	196.7
	Registered Births							
1959	4.2	.4	160.5	79.2	297.9	251.7	220.2	195.5
1960	4.0	.4	158.2	79.4	294.2	252.8	214.6	194.9
1961	4.0	.4	152.8	78.8	292.9	247.9	221.6	194.3
1962 [3]	3.9	.4	144.6	73.2	285.7	238.0	216.8	187.4
1963 [3]	4.0	.4	139.9	68.2	278.1	224.9	211.2	181.2
1964	4.0	.3	138.7	63.4	269.3	212.9	200.8	175.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVA–10.—*Birth Rates, by Age of Mother and Color, United States, 1940–64*—Continued

[Live births per 1,000 women]

Year	Age of mother							
	30–34 years		35–39 years		40–44 years		45–49 years [1]	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Births Adjusted For Under Registration							
1940	83.5	83.4	53.7	45.3	21.5	15.0	5.2	1.6
1941	86.2	85.2	54.1	45.1	21.5	14.3	4.1	1.4
1942	88.1	92.3	54.0	47.2	20.8	14.1	4.0	1.3
1943	93.9	100.2	56.9	52.2	21.5	15.0	3.7	1.3
1944	97.3	98.2	58.4	54.1	21.5	15.5	3.2	1.2
1945	97.1	100.5	61.3	56.3	22.3	16.0	3.7	1.4
1946	99.3	110.0	61.0	58.4	21.8	15.9	3.5	1.3
1947	102.4	113.0	62.7	58.4	21.4	16.1	3.1	1.2
1948	104.1	103.6	62.5	53.5	20.4	15.2	2.8	1.1
1949	107.3	101.5	63.9	52.2	21.1	14.6	2.5	1.1
1950	112.6	102.6	64.3	51.4	21.2	14.5	2.6	1.0
1951 [2]	117.9	106.5	66.5	52.6	22.6	14.6	2.2	1.0
1952	122.0	111.4	66.6	54.4	21.9	14.8	2.2	.9
1953	125.7	111.9	70.0	55.1	23.0	15.0	2.2	.9
1954	131.3	115.1	72.9	56.2	22.5	15.4	2.1	.9
1955	133.5	114.1	75.4	56.7	22.1	15.4	2.1	.9
1956	139.4	114.4	78.8	57.0	23.6	15.4	2.0	.8
1957	143.5	115.9	78.7	57.4	23.5	15.4	2.0	.8
1958	142.3	113.0	78.4	55.8	21.8	14.8	1.9	.8
1959	143.3	112.0	78.5	55.7	23.3	14.8	1.8	.8
	Registered Births							
1959	138.1	111.3	75.0	55.1	21.2	14.7	1.8	.9
1960	135.6	109.6	74.2	54.0	22.0	14.7	1.7	.8
1961	136.0	110.1	74.9	53.1	22.3	14.8	1.5	.9
1962 [3]	132.2	105.0	72.0	50.2	21.7	14.1	1.5	.8
1963 [3]	128.9	102.3	68.9	48.8	21.0	13.4	1.5	.8
1964	126.8	100.1	67.5	47.6	20.8	12.9	1.5	.7

[1] Rates computed by relating births to mother aged 45 years and over to female population aged 45–49 years.

[2] Based on a 50-percent sample of births since 1951. Before 1951, based on total count.

[3] Figures exclude data for residents of New Jersey.

NOTE.—Refers only to births occurring within the United States. Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960. Birth rates are enumerated as of April 1, for 1940, 1950, and 1960 and estimated as of July 1 for all other years. Figures for age of mother not stated are distributed.

Source: *Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1963, vol. I, *Natality*, table 1–6 for 1940–63; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 14, No. 8, table 4 for 1964 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

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Fertility and the ratio of nonwhite/white fertility fall with rising income, and are usually least in urban areas. In 1960, for the income group $10,000–14,999 in urbanized areas, the fertility of nonwhite mothers approximated that of white mothers.

TABLE IVA–11.—*Children Ever Born Per 1,000 Mothers 20–39 Years Old, by Age Group, Color, and Selected Family Income Group, Selected Areas, United States, 1960*

Color and income class	Age groups											
	20–24 years			25–29 years			30–34 years			35–39 years		
	Total	Urbanized areas	South	Total	Urbanized areas	South	Total	Urbanized areas	South	Total	Urbanized areas	South
Total United States: [1]												
Nonwhite	2,498	2,337	2,696	3,325	3,075	3,653	3,868	3,431	4,356	4,059	4,112	4,676
White	1,844	1,776	1,841	2,497	2,388	2,469	2,861	2,736	2,834	2,953	2,778	2,999
Ratio—Nonwhite to white	1.35	1.32	1.46	1.33	1.29	1.48	1.35	1.25	1.54	1.37	1.48	1.56
Under $4,000 income:												
Nonwhite	2,609	2,417	2,752	3,688	3,383	3,865	4,448	3,834	4,728	4,690	3,794	5,044
White	1,911	1,842	1,926	2,755	2,620	2,783	3,271	3,050	3,368	3,462	3,076	3,633
Ratio	1.37	1.31	1.43	1.34	1.29	1.39	1.36	1.26	1.40	1.35	1.23	1.39
$4,000–5,999:												
Nonwhite	2,366	2,327	2,506	3,151	3,128	3,259	3,621	3,479	3,820	3,879	3,692	4,225
White	1,860	1,807	1,825	2,525	2,438	2,444	2,913	2,794	2,817	3,009	2,831	3,003
Ratio	1.27	1.29	1.37	1.25	1.28	1.33	1.24	1.25	1.36	1.29	1.30	1.41
$6,000–9,999:												
Nonwhite	2,112	2,071	2,255	2,565	2,519	2,612	3,036	2,972	3,048	3,284	3,114	3,697
White	1,750	1,707	1,697	2,377	2,325	2,256	2,734	2,686	2,577	2,829	2,751	2,722
Ratio	1.21	1.21	1.33	1.08	1.08	1.16	1.11	1.11	1.18	1.16	1.13	1.36
$10,000–14,999:												
Nonwhite	2,059	2,024	-------	2,410	2,360	2,579	2,628	2,532	2,905	2,884	2,777	3,235
White	1,752	1,684	1,742	2,289	2,227	2,205	2,628	2,587	2,492	2,724	2,651	2,636
Ratio	1.18	1.20	-------	1.05	1.06	1.17	1.00	0.98	1.17	1.06	1.05	1.23

[1] Includes data for all income classes.

NOTE.—Rate and ratio not shown where base is less than 1,000.

Source: *1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Women by Number of Children Ever Born*, PC(2)-3A, table 38 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Fertility rates tend to decline with increasing educational attainment. White and nonwhite married women 35–59 years old in 1960 with 4 years or less of school averaged about 4 children, while those who completed high school averaged about 2.5 children. College educated nonwhite women had fewer children than similarly educated white women.

TABLE IVA–12.—*Number of Births per Ever Married Woman 35–59 Years Old, by Level of Educational Attainment as of 1960*

Years of school completed	Births	
	Nonwhite	White
Elementary school:		
None	4.2	4.2
1–4 years	4.0	3.8
5–8 years	3.6	3.0
8 years	3.3	2.9
High school:		
1–3 years	3.1	2.7
4 years	2.5	2.5
College:		
1–3 years	2.2	2.5
4 years	1.9	2.5
4 years or more	1.7	2.4

Source: *1960 Census of Population. Subject Report. Women by Number of Children Ever Born.* PC(2)–3A, table 25. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

Nonwhite women at all but the lowest level of schooling reported wanting fewer children than white women of the same education, according to a 1960 study.

TABLE IVA–13.—*Average Total Number of Births Expected and Children Wanted, White and Nonwhite Wives, by Education, 1960*

Wife's education	Average total number of—			
	Births expected		Children wanted	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.3
College	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.3
High school:				
4 years	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.2
1–3 yeras	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.3
Elementary school (8 years)	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.5

Source: John E. Patterson and Arthur A. Campbell, "Educational Attainment and Fertility in the United States, 1960," paper read at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, Chicago, April 22–25, 1965. Data from the 1960 Growth of American Families Study, by the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems.

In 1964, illegitimacy rates were estimated to be 7 times as high for nonwhites as whites. However, this gap has narrowed somewhat since 1954, reflecting a relatively greater increase in illegitimacy rates among the whites.

TABLE IVA–14.—*Estimated* [1] *Illegitimacy Rate, by Color, 1947–64*

Year	Nonwhite	White
1947	168.0	18.5
1948	164.7	17.8
1949	167.5	17.3
1950	179.6	17.5
1951	182.8	16.3
1952	183.4	16.3
1953	191.1	16.9
1954	198.5	18.2
1955	202.4	18.6
1956	204.0	19.0
1957	206.7	19.6
1958	212.3	20.9
1959	218.0	22.1
1960	215.8	22.9
1961	223.4	25.3
1962 [2]	229.9	27.5
1963 [2]	235.9	30.7
1964	245.0	33.9

[1] 34 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 9 geographic divisions. Nevada and Wyoming did not begin reporting until some time between 1947 and 1950. 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 2 States reported before 1957. Alaska has reported legitimacy status since 1959, and Hawaii since 1960. Since 1951, estimates have been based on a 50-percent sample of births; prior to that year, the data are based on a total count.

[2] Excludes New Jersey which in 1962–63 only did not require reporting by color.

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 the nonwhite * * *."

Source: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963*, vol. I, *Natality*, table 1–26, and unpublished data for 1964 (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

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According to a census tract analysis for Washington, D.C., illegitimacy rates tend to fall with rising income and education.

TABLE IVA–15.—*Illegitimacy Rates as Related to Income and Education, by Color, in Integrated Census Tracts (30 to 70 percent nonwhite), in Washington, D.C.*[1]

[Tracts grouped and arrayed in ascending order of median family income]

Median family income[2]	Nonwhite		White	
	Illegitimacy rate (per 1,000 births)	Median years of school completed	Illegitimacy rate (per 1,000 births)	Median years of school completed
$3,000–$3,999	336	8.7	(3)	(3)
$4,000–$4,999	280	9.3	(3)	(3)
$5,000–$5,999	(3)	(3)	203	12.1
$6,000–$7,499	190	11.7	91	12.2
$7,500 or more	138	12.5	42	12.2

[1] Birth data relate to 1963; other data to 1959–60.
[2] Relates to the group for which illegitimacy rates are given.
[3] No census tracts in this income class, for the group shown.

Source: Birth data from Washington, D.C., Department of Public Health; other data from *1960 Censuses of Population and Housing*, Final Report PHC(1)–166, Census Tracts, Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, tables P–1 and P–4 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

There has been a steady and sharp rise in the past century in nonwhite literacy, which reached almost 93 percent by 1959.

TABLE IVB–1.—*Percent Illiterate*[1] *in the Population, by Color, 1870–1959*

[Data for 1870–1940 are for the population 10 years old and over; data for 1947, 1952, and 1959 are for the population 14 years old and over]

Year	Total	Nonwhite	White
1870	20.0	79.9	11.5
1880	17.0	70.0	9.4
1890	13.3	56.8	7.7
1900	10.7	44.5	6.2
1910	7.7	30.5	5.0
1920	6.0	23.0	4.0
1930	4.3	16.4	3.0
1940[2]	2.9	11.5	2.0
1947	2.7	11.0	1.8
1952	2.5	10.2	1.8
1959	2.2	7.5	1.6

[1] Persons who could not both read and write a simple message either in English or any other language were classified as illiterate.
[2] Estimated.

Source: *Current Population Reports*, Series P–20, No. 99, table A. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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Increases in educational attainment of both the white and nonwhite population 25 years and over were substantial even in the relatively short period 1959–64. The rise was especially sharp among the younger nonwhite adults, 25 to 44 years old, for whom those with 4 years of high school or more rose from almost 3 in 10 to almost 4 in 10.

TABLE IVB–2.—*Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Age and Color, March 1959 and March 1964*

Years of school completed	Total				25 to 44 years			
	1959		1964		1959		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	6.1	1.8	4.4	1.5	2.6	.6	1.4	.4
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	55.4	33.7	47.0	30.6	43.9	18.4	31.4	15.4
High school:								
1 to 3 years	17.8	18.4	21.1	17.6	24.9	20.1	28.0	18.7
4 years	13.6	28.8	17.9	31.3	19.5	39.9	26.7	41.5
College:								
1 to 3 years	3.7	8.7	4.9	9.3	5.1	10.3	6.4	11.3
4 years	2.1	5.5	3.0	6.0	2.6	6.9	3.8	8.0
5 years or more	1.2	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.4	3.8	2.3	4.6
8 years or less of school	61.5	35.5	51.4	32.1	46.4	19.0	32.8	15.8
4 years or more of high school	20.6	46.0	27.5	50.2	28.6	60.9	39.2	65.4
1 year or more of college	7.0	17.2	9.6	18.9	9.1	21.0	12.5	23.9
	45 to 64 years				65 years and over			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	7.1	1.7	4.1	.9	19.8	5.6	17.0	5.3
Elementary, 1 to 8 years	69.4	41.9	62.5	35.5	66.9	61.0	66.2	58.3
High school:								
1 to 3 years	11.0	18.7	15.9	18.7	5.2	12.3	7.8	12.8
4 years	7.2	22.2	10.2	27.9	5.4	11.1	4.7	13.1
College:								
1 to 3 years	2.6	.1	3.7	8.7	.6	5.4	2.4	5.5
4 years	1.6	4.8	2.3	5.0	1.5	3.1	1.4	3.3
5 years or more	1.1	2.7	1.2	3.3	.6	1.5	.4	1.7
8 years or less of school	76.5	43.6	66.6	36.4	86.7	66.6	83.2	62.6
4 years or more of high school	12.5	37.8	17.4	44.9	8.1	21.1	8.9	23.6
1 year or more of college	5.3	15.6	7.2	17.0	2.7	10.0	4.2	10.5

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, Literacy and Educational Attainment: March 1959*, Series P–20, No. 99, tables 1 and 2; and *Educational Attainment: March 1964*, Series P–20, No. 138, table 1. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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Between 1950 and 1960, Negroes showed the greatest relative increase in those attaining a high school education or more. However, in 1960, Negroes had the lowest median years of schooling of all races except Indians.

TABLE IVB-3.—*Educational Attainment of the Population 14 Years and Over, by Race, United States, 1950 and 1960*

Years of school completed	Negro		Indian		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		White	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8 years or less	69	55	71	59	27	26	52	40	59	49	42	35
High school:												
1 to 3 years	18	24	17	23	15	18	14	14	18	19	21	23
4 years	9	14	9	12	40	36	17	19	14	17	23	26
College:												
1 to 3 years	3	4	2	4	11	11	9	12	7	8	8	9
4 years or more	2	3	1	1	7	9	9	15	3	7	6	7
Median years of school	7.3	8.6	7.4	8.4	12.2	12.2	8.8	11.1	8.3	9.2	10.1	11.0
Percent with less than 4 years of high school	86	79	88	82	42	44	66	54	76	68	64	58
Percent with 1 year or more of college	5	7	3	5	18	20	17	27	10	15	14	16

NOTE.—Does not include persons with school years not reported in 1950. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 173; *1950 Census of Population: Special Reports*, Vol. IV, Part 5, Chapter B, Education, table 5; *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC(2)-1C, tables 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; *1950 Census of Population: Special Reports*, Vol. IV, Part 3, Chapter B, *Nonwhite Population by Race*, tables 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Comparison of the educational levels of men 20–64 years old in 1962 with that of their fathers reveals substantial upward movement between the generations. The uptrend was slightly sharper among nonwhite men, of whom 1 in 4, as compared to 1 in 10 of their fathers, had at least 4 years of high school.

TABLE IVB–4.—*Percent Distribution by Educational Level of Men 20–64 Years Old and of Their Fathers, by Color, March 1962*

[Excludes cases with no report on education of the father]

Years of school completed and color	Men	Fathers	Difference	Ratio of men to fathers
Nonwhite	100. 0	100. 0	----------	1. 0
Less than 8 years	36. 8	63. 4	−26. 6	. 6
Elementary 8 to high school 3 years	34. 6	25. 2	+9. 4	1. 4
High school 4 years or more	28. 5	11. 4	+17. 1	2. 5
High school 4 years	18. 1	7. 0	+11. 1	2. 6
College 1 year or more	10. 4	4. 4	+6. 0	2. 4
White	100. 0	100. 0	----------	1. 0
Less than 8 years	12. 6	36. 5	−23. 9	. 3
Elementary 8 to high school 3 years	32. 2	38. 8	−6. 6	. 8
High school 4 years or more	55. 2	24. 7	+30. 5	2. 2
High school 4 years	29. 6	14. 4	+15. 2	2. 1
College 1 year or more	25. 6	10. 3	+15. 3	2. 5

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Current Population Reports, Educational Change in a Generation: March 1962*, Series P–20, No. 132, table E. (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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Among both whites and nonwhites, median years of school completed was greater among persons in the labor force than outside. Although nonwhite males in the civilian labor force averaged less schooling than white males in March 1965—10 versus 12 years—the difference had decreased since 1959. The nonwhite/white education difference was greater in farm than in nonfarm areas, and in the South than in other regions of the country.

TABLE IVB–5.—*Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years Old and Over, by Labor Force Status, Color, Sex, Residence and Region, March 1959 and March 1965*

Years of school completed, residence, region, and year	Male				Female			
	In labor force		Not in labor force		In labor force		Not in labor force	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percent distribution, by years of school completed							
1959								
Total:								
Number (in thousands)	4,330	39,956	721	6,945	2,786	18,770	3,015	33,113
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed	4.4	.8	14.8	5.5	2.3	.4	5.2	2.0
Elementary:								
1 to 4 years	17.1	3.5	28.5	12.2	9.9	1.8	14.9	4.6
5 to 7 years	22.9	9.6	19.0	18.0	21.1	6.5	22.7	11.6
8 years	11.7	16.1	7.4	20.3	12.8	12.7	12.6	16.9
High school:								
1 to 3 years	19.4	19.9	15.9	12.4	22.5	18.3	23.0	19.1
4 years	13.3	28.2	6.6	12.7	19.7	40.2	15.3	31.2
College:								
1 to 3 years	4.1	9.5	3.3	11.0	5.0	10.3	3.6	8.9
4 years	2.0	6.4	1.1	2.9	3.3	6.1	.9	3.7
5 years or more	1.5	4.6	.4	2.1	1.3	2.4	.1	.8
School years not reported	3.6	1.4	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.3
	Median school years completed, by residence and region							
Total	8.3	11.9	5.8	8.6	9.4	12.2	8.5	11.2
Nonfarm	8.7	12.1	5.9	8.7	8.7	12.3	8.8	11.6
United States, excluding South	9.7	12.1	7.7	8.7	10.8	12.3	9.7	11.6
South	7.4	11.7	4.3	8.9	8.5	12.2	7.7	11.5
Farm	5.9	8.9	5.4	8.2	8.1	11.7	6.9	9.0

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVB–5.—*Educational Attainment of the Population 18 Years Old and Over, by Labor Force Status, Color, Sex, Residence and Region, March 1959 and March 1965*—Continued

Years of school completed, residence, region, and year	Male				Female			
	In labor force		Not in labor force		In labor force		Not in labor force	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
	Percent distribution, by years of school completed							
1965								
Total:								
Number (in thousands)	4,603	41,651	1,030	8,763	3,262	21,607	3,383	34,727
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school years completed	2.1	.5	12.6	4.8	.9	.3	5.0	1.8
Elementary:								
1 to 4 years	13.3	2.7	24.8	10.2	5.9	1.4	13.4	3.8
5 to 7 years	16.0	7.7	18.1	16.9	13.6	5.0	19.7	9.9
8 years	10.4	13.1	9.5	21.1	11.3	10.3	12.0	15.3
High school:								
1 to 3 years	24.4	18.8	16.1	14.4	25.7	17.7	25.8	19.3
4 years	21.4	33.2	11.2	14.7	28.6	43.9	18.0	34.8
College:								
1 to 3 years	6.0	11.0	5.6	12.8	6.3	11.0	4.4	10.2
4 years	3.7	7.7	1.1	2.9	5.6	7.1	1.4	4.1
5 years or more	2.7	5.4	1.0	2.2	2.2	3.3	.4	.9
	Median school years completed, by residence and region							
Total	10.0	12.2	7.1	8.9	11.1	12.3	9.0	12.0
Nonfarm	10.3	12.3	7.0	8.9	11.2	12.4	9.2	12.0
United States, excluding South	11.1	12.3	8.3	8.9	12.0	12.4	10.2	12.2
South	9.1	12.1	5.6	8.8	10.1	12.3	8.2	11.4
Farm	6.1	9.4	(1)	8.5	8.5	12.1	6.9	10.2

[1] Median not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1959 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, 1959," Special Labor Force Report No. 1, table F. Data for 1965 are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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Among persons 18 years old and over in the civilian labor force, the proportion of nonwhite workers completing at least 4 years of high school doubled from 1952 to 1965, rising to 38 percent, while the proportion of white workers has risen by nearly one-third to 60 percent.

TABLE IVB–6.—*Percent of the Civilian Labor Force 18 Years Old and Over, by Selected Levels of Educational Attainment and by Color and Sex, Selected Years, 1952–65*

Years of school completed and period	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Elementary—8 years or less:[1]						
October 1952	66. 5	34. 9	69. 5	38. 7	62. 3	26. 5
March 1957	57. 6	30. 5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
March 1959	53. 8	27. 7	58. 1	30. 4	47. 1	21. 7
March 1962	45. 2	24. 7	50. 5	27. 2	37. 6	19. 5
March 1964	40. 8	22. 6	44. 7	24. 8	35. 1	18. 1
March 1965	37. 6	21. 6	41. 8	23. 9	31. 6	17. 1
High school—4 years or more:						
October 1952	17. 4	46. 1	15. 1	42. 1	20. 4	55. 1
March 1957	22. 7	50. 1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
March 1959	25. 0	52. 6	21. 7	49. 4	29. 9	59. 8
March 1962	31. 5	56. 6	27. 3	53. 5	37. 6	62. 7
March 1964	34. 6	58. 9	30. 8	56. 2	39. 7	64. 2
March 1965	37. 5	60. 0	33. 8	57. 3	42. 7	65. 2
College—4 years or more:						
October 1952	2. 6	8. 6	1. 9	8. 6	3. 6	8. 3
March 1957	3. 5	9. 8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
March 1959	4. 0	10. 3	3. 6	11. 2	4. 7	8. 6
March 1962	4. 8	11. 8	3. 6	12. 6	6. 7	10. 0
March 1964	5. 8	11. 8	6. 0	12. 7	5. 2	10. 1
March 1965	7. 0	12. 2	6. 4	13. 1	7. 8	10. 3

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1952–64 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1964," Special Labor Force Report No. 53, table 2. Data for 1965 are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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The labor force participation rate for nonwhite men 18 years old and over was almost the same as for white men in March 1965, and for both groups the rates increased with education. At each educational level, nonwhite women were more likely to be in the labor force than white women.

TABLE IVB–7.—*Labor Force Participation Rates* [1] *of Persons 18 Years Old and Over, by Age Group, Color, Sex, and Years of School Completed, March 1965*

Years of school completed and sex	Total 18 years and over		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
MALE												
Total	81. 8	82. 6	78. 0	75. 3	96. 4	97. 2	92. 6	97. 7	92. 4	95. 8	55. 4	57. 5
Elementary:												
Less than 8 years	71. 7	61. 7	78. 1	83. 3	91. 7	91. 4	87. 0	91. 4	91. 2	90. 6	49. 9	40. 7
Less than 5 years	64. 9	50. 2	(2)	(2)	(2)	85. 6	81. 9	86. 5	88. 1	84. 6	49. 0	32. 3
5 to 7 years	79. 9	68. 2	(2)	96. 5	95. 9	94. 4	91. 0	93. 4	94. 1	93. 2	51. 7	46. 3
8 years	83. 0	74. 7	(2)	93. 4	(2)	98. 0	92. 4	95. 9	92. 9	95. 0	63. 2	54. 9
High school:												
1 to 3 years	87. 1	86. 1	77. 9	75. 2	98. 0	98. 3	95. 0	97. 5	90. 9	95. 3	68. 7	67. 4
4 years	89. 7	91. 5	83. 2	84. 9	97. 2	98. 7	96. 3	98. 9	(2)	97. 3	(2)	69. 5
College:												
1 year or more	87. 8	86. 5	61. 3	58. 5	97. 3	95. 9	95. 2	99. 1	(2)	98. 4	(2)	74. 1
1 to 3 years	82. 8	80. 3	61. 2	53. 9	96. 0	96. 0	(2)	98. 8	(2)	98. 1	(2)	70. 8
4 years or more	93. 1	92. 4	(2)	77. 9	98. 4	95. 8	(2)	99. 2	(2)	98. 6	(2)	76. 6
FEMALE												
Total	49. 1	38. 4	47. 0	47. 5	54. 3	36. 6	57. 3	44. 2	60. 6	49. 2	29. 5	24. 5
Elementary:												
Less than 8 years	33. 8	21. 4	(2)	19. 9	38. 2	26. 8	43. 8	38. 5	52. 9	36. 2	22. 1	14. 0
Less than 5 years	25. 9	16. 3	(2)	(2)	(2)	26. 8	35. 5	30. 1	50. 4	32. 2	18. 2	10. 6
5 to 7 years	39. 9	24. 0	(2)	16. 3	44. 3	26. 8	47. 7	41. 6	54. 1	37. 5	27. 0	16. 1
8 years	47. 7	29. 6	(2)	30. 5	45. 6	33. 0	58. 0	45. 2	59. 4	46. 1	34. 8	19. 6
High school:												
1 to 3 years	49. 1	36. 3	40. 3	33. 2	50. 6	34. 4	55. 2	44. 0	60. 6	46. 7	38. 8	26. 2
4 years	60. 4	43. 9	57. 9	53. 3	55. 2	36. 6	66. 6	44. 8	69. 1	51. 8	(2)	32. 1
College:												
1 year or more	68. 9	46. 7	52. 4	53. 4	79. 4	41. 9	73. 7	44. 6	(2)	57. 4	(2)	39. 6
1 to 3 years	58. 0	40. 1	40. 7	45. 7	74. 8	35. 7	(2)	37. 7	(2)	50. 8	(2)	31. 8
4 years or more	81. 2	56. 6	(2)	80. 8	84. 0	49. 4	(2)	54. 0	(2)	66. 0	(2)	49. 5

[1] Civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population.
[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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Labor force participation rates for men aged 25 and over with 8 years or less of schooling declined substantially between 1950 and 1960 for both whites and nonwhites, since these were mostly older persons. However, participation rates for men with some college education increased, especially for nonwhites. Participation rates for women, both white and nonwhite, increased considerably at all levels of educational attainment.

TABLE IVB–8.—*Labor Force Participation Rates*[1] *of Persons 25 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Color, and Educational Attainment, United States, 1950 and 1960*

Educational attainment	Male				Female			
	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960	1950	1960
Total	82	79	85	84	40	46	27	34
Elementary, 8 years or less	83	74	80	71	37	40	20	24
High school:								
1–3 years	87	87	92	89	44	50	28	36
4 years	88	90	93	93	49	54	32	38
College:								
1–3 years	81	88	88	91	54	58	35	40
4 years	87	91	91	94	70	76	46	51

[1] Civilian labor force as percent of civilian noninstitutional population.

Source: *1950: Census of Population*, vol. IV, Special Reports, part 5, chapter 3, Education, table 9; *1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Educational Attainment*, PC(2)-5B, tables 4 and 5 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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A sharp increase in educational level of nonwhite workers in blue-collar occupations occurred from 1959 to 1965. In white-collar jobs, the proportion of white and nonwhite men with at least 4 years of high school rose at almost the same rate in that period. In 1965, a somewhat larger proportion of nonwhite than white women in white-collar occupations had 4 years or more of high school.

TABLE IVB–9.—*Percent Distribution of Employed Persons 18 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, Occupation Group, Color, and Sex, March 1959 and March 1965*

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total employed		White-collar occupations [1]		Blue-collar occupations [2]		Service occupations [3]		Farm occupations [4]	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1959 [5]										
Male:										
Total: Number (in thousands)	3,597	37,230	453	14,793	2,150	16,941	495	2,034	499	3,462
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 8 years or less [6]	58.3	29.7	19.9	13.0	64.3	37.4	45.6	40.3	79.7	57.5
High school:										
1 to 3 years	19.7	19.9	12.8	12.4	22.0	26.9	23.8	23.2	11.8	15.8
4 years or more	22.1	50.4	67.3	74.7	13.8	35.7	30.7	36.4	8.4	26.8
Female:										
Total: Number (in thousands)	2,426	17,539	431	10,764	358	3,004	1,553	3,212	84	559
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(7)	100.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	47.3	21.2	13.2	7.9	44.7	41.5	55.2	41.3	-------	52.6
High school:										
1 to 3 years	22.1	17.9	9.5	12.2	29.6	30.3	24.5	25.6	-------	15.9
4 years or more	30.6	60.9	77.2	79.8	25.7	28.2	20.3	33.0	-------	31.6
1965										
Male:										
Total: Number (in thousands)	4,236	39,983	736	16,891	2,513	18,147	638	2,325	349	2,620
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 8 years or less [6]	41.8	23.5	12.6	9.3	45.0	31.3	40.3	30.4	83.1	55.3
High school:										
1 to 3 years	23.3	18.4	13.3	10.4	26.8	25.9	28.7	23.3	9.2	14.2
4 years or more	34.9	58.0	74.0	80.3	28.2	42.8	31.0	46.3	7.7	30.4
Female:										
Total: Number (in thousands)	2,969	20,581	771	12,976	487	3,607	1,660	3,560	51	438
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(7)	100.0
Elementary: 8 years or less	32.5	16.9	3.8	5.8	35.1	38.5	43.6	31.8	-------	47.5
High school:										
1 to 3 years	23.9	17.3	11.0	11.6	28.1	29.2	29.0	26.0	-------	16.7
4 years or more	43.7	65.8	85.2	82.7	36.8	32.3	27.5	42.2	-------	35.8

[1] Includes professional, technical, managerial, clerical, and sales workers.
[2] Includes craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and laborers, except farm and mine.
[3] Includes private household workers.
[4] Includes farmers and farm managers, foremen, and laborers.
[5] Excludes persons not reporting years of school completed.
[6] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[7] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1959 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1964," Special Labor Force Rpt. No. 53, table 7. Data for 1965 are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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A much larger proportion of white than nonwhite men with high school or college training were likely to be in white-collar jobs in 1965, and the proportions had not changed appreciably since 1959. The proportion of nonwhite women with at least a high school diploma holding white-collar jobs increased significantly, however, with most of the gain in clerical positions.

TABLE IVB–10.—*Percent Distribution of Employed Persons, by Occupation Group, Years of School Completed, Color and Sex, March 1959 and March 1965*

Year, sex, and occupation group	Total		Years of school completed and color							
			Elementary		High school				College	
			8 years or less		1 to 3 years		4 years		1 year or more	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1959										
MALE										
All occupation groups:										
Number (thousands)	3, 597	37, 230	2, 130	11, 055	688	7, 401	480	10, 768	299	8, 006
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	12. 5	39. 8	4. 2	17. 4	8. 3	24. 8	22. 6	42. 3	64. 7	81. 3
Professional and technical	4. 2	11. 4	. 5	1. 2	1. 0	2. 2	2. 3	6. 5	40. 7	40. 6
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2. 2	15. 0	2. 0	10. 4	1. 2	12. 4	3. 3	16. 4	4. 7	22. 1
Clerical workers	5. 1	7. 0	1. 4	3. 0	4. 9	5. 8	15. 4	11. 0	15. 7	8. 3
Sales workers	. 9	6. 3	. 3	2. 8	1. 2	4. 3	1. 7	8. 4	3. 7	10. 3
Blue-collar workers	59. 6	45. 4	64. 7	57. 1	68. 3	61. 4	48. 5	46. 0	20. 7	13. 6
Craftsmen and foremen	9. 3	20. 5	7. 5	22. 2	13. 5	27. 1	10. 6	23. 7	10. 3	7. 7
Operatives	23. 6	19. 1	23. 6	25. 1	32. 0	27. 2	22. 6	18. 2	5. 3	4. 8
Nonfarm laborers	26. 7	5. 8	33. 6	9. 8	22. 8	7. 1	15. 4	4. 1	5. 0	1. 2
Service workers	13. 8	5. 5	10. 6	7. 5	17. 1	6. 4	23. 0	5. 1	14. 0	2. 5
Farm workers	14. 2	9. 3	20. 5	18. 0	6. 4	7. 4	5. 8	6. 6	. 7	2. 6
Farmers and farm managers	5. 7	7. 1	8. 4	13. 2	1. 7	5. 8	3. 1	5. 5	-------	2. 2
Farm laborers and foremen	8. 4	2. 2	12. 0	4. 8	4. 6	1. 6	2. 7	1. 2	. 7	. 5
1965										
MALE										
All occupation groups:										
Number (thousands)	4, 236	39, 983	1, 771	9, 411	987	7, 370	917	13, 376	561	9, 826
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	17. 4	42. 2	5. 3	16. 7	9. 9	23. 9	20. 2	41. 0	-------	------
Professional and technical	6. 7	13. 4	. 5	1. 2	1. 1	2. 0	4. 5	7. 2	39. 6	41. 9
Managers, officials, and proprietors	3. 8	15. 5	3. 3	9. 9	2. 6	11. 4	3. 6	16. 6	7. 5	22. 6
Clerical workers	5. 5	7. 4	. 9	3. 2	4. 8	6. 1	9. 4	10. 4	15. 2	8. 3
Sales workers	1. 4	5. 9	. 6	2. 3	1. 4	4. 4	2. 7	6. 7	2. 0	9. 5
Blue-collar workers	59. 3	45. 4	63. 9	60. 4	68. 3	63. 7	61. 2	48. 3	26. 2	13. 3
Craftsmen and foremen	10. 8	19. 7	10. 0	23. 2	11. 6	25. 8	13. 2	22. 7	7. 7	7. 6
Operatives	27. 6	20. 0	26. 6	27. 0	33. 7	30. 2	32. 0	21. 0	12. 8	4. 4
Nonfarm laborers	21. 0	5. 7	27. 2	10. 2	23. 0	7. 7	16. 0	4. 6	5. 7	1. 3
Service workers	15. 1	5. 8	14. 5	7. 5	18. 5	7. 4	16. 1	6. 0	8. 9	2. 7
Farm workers	8. 2	6. 6	16. 4	15. 4	3. 2	5. 1	2. 5	4. 7	. 7	1. 8
Farmers and farm managers	2. 5	5. 0	5. 0	11. 3	1. 1	3. 5	. 5	3. 9	. 4	1. 4
Farm laborers and foremen	5. 7	1. 6	11. 3	4. 1	2. 1	1. 5	2. 0	. 8	. 4	. 3

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TABLE IVB–10.—*Percent Distribution of Employed Persons, by Occupation Group, Years of School Completed, Color and Sex, March 1959 and March 1965—Continued*

Year, sex, and occupation group	Total		Years of school completed and color							
			Elementary		High school				College	
			8 years or less		1 to 3 years		4 years		1 year or more	
	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White
1959										
FEMALE										
All occupation groups:										
Number (thousands)	2, 426	17, 539	1, 147	3, 733	537	3, 142	489	7, 229	253	3, 435
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	17. 7	61. 3	5. 0	22. 9	7. 6	42. 0	29. 2	75. 1	74. 3	91. 8
Professional and technical	6. 8	14. 2	. 2	1. 0	1. 5	2. 3	4. 5	7. 9	52. 2	52. 8
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2. 3	6. 0	3. 1	6. 0	1. 3	5. 9	1. 4	6. 1	2. 4	5. 9
Clerical workers	7. 4	33. 0	. 9	8. 2	4. 1	23. 4	21. 5	52. 3	17. 0	28. 0
Sales workers	1. 2	8. 1	. 8	7. 7	. 7	10. 3	1. 8	8. 7	2. 8	5. 2
Blue-collar workers	14. 6	17. 1	13. 8	33. 5	19. 4	29. 0	15. 7	10. 7	5. 5	2. 2
Craftsmen and foremen	. 5	1. 0	. 2	1. 7	. 6	1. 2	1. 2	1. 0	-------	. 3
Operatives	13. 4	15. 7	13. 0	30. 9	18. 2	27. 4	13. 1	9. 4	5. 5	1. 8
Nonfarm laborers	. 7	. 4	. 6	. 8	. 6	. 4	1. 4	. 3	-------	-------
Service workers	64. 2	18. 4	75. 1	35. 7	70. 9	26. 2	54. 2	12. 3	20. 2	5. 0
Private household workers	38. 8	4. 8	53. 6	13. 6	36. 9	5. 0	21. 3	2. 2	10. 3	. 7
Other service workers	25. 4	13. 5	21. 6	22. 1	34. 1	21. 3	32. 9	10. 1	9. 9	4. 4
Farm workers	3. 5	3. 2	6. 1	7. 9	2. 0	2. 8	. 8	2. 0	-------	1. 0
Farmers and farm managers	. 2	. 6	. 5	1. 9	-------	. 5	-------	. 2	-------	. 2
Farm laborers and foremen	3. 3	2. 6	5. 6	6. 1	2. 0	2. 3	. 8	1. 7	-------	. 8
1965										
FEMALE										
All occupation groups:										
Number (thousands)	2, 969	20, 581	964	3, 479	709	3, 551	844	9, 060	452	4, 491
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	26. 0	63. 0	3. 0	21. 5	12. 0	42. 2	34. 7	73. 1	80. 5	91. 4
Professional and technical	9. 7	15. 3	. 8	1. 1	2. 5	3. 2	3. 1	7. 5	52. 4	51. 3
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2. 0	5. 2	1. 1	4. 3	2. 3	4. 7	1. 3	5. 5	4. 4	5. 5
Clerical workers	12. 6	34. 6	. 5	8. 7	5. 6	22. 3	27. 7	51. 5	21. 2	30. 2
Sales workers	1. 6	8. 1	. 5	7. 4	1. 6	11. 9	2. 6	8. 6	2. 4	4. 3
Blue-collar workers	16. 4	17. 5	17. 7	39. 9	19. 3	29. 7	18. 7	11. 7	4. 6	2. 4
Craftsmen and foremen	. 6	1. 3	. 3	1. 8	. 4	2. 1	1. 2	1. 0	. 4	. 6
Operatives	14. 9	15. 9	15. 9	37. 1	18. 1	27. 0	17. 3	10. 4	3. 3	1. 7
Nonfarm laborers	. 9	. 4	1. 6	1. 0	. 8	. 6	. 2	. 2	. 9	. 1
Service workers	55. 9	17. 3	75. 0	32. 6	67. 8	26. 1	46. 2	13. 9	14. 6	5. 4
Private household	31. 2	3. 4	50. 1	10. 7	35. 4	4. 1	21. 0	1. 7	3. 3	. 7
Other service workers	24. 7	13. 9	24. 9	21. 9	32. 4	22. 0	25. 2	12. 2	11. 3	4. 7
Farm workers	1. 7	2. 1	4. 3	6. 0	. 8	2. 1	. 4	1. 3	. 2	. 8
Farmers and farm managers	. 2	. 5	. 7	1. 5	-------	. 7	-------	. 2	-------	. 4
Farm laborers and foremen	1. 5	1. 6	3. 5	4. 5	. 8	1. 4	. 4	1. 1	. 2	. 4

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of the individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1959 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1964," Special Labor Force Rpt. No. 53, table 7, and unpublished data from the 1959 supplement to the Current Population Survey. Data for 1965 are unpublished from theMarch 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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In 1965, unemployment rates for white and nonwhite persons tended to decline with increasing age (up to 45 years) and were generally lower for high school graduates than for workers with less education.

TABLE IVB–11.—*Unemployment Rates of Persons 18 years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed, and by Age, Sex, and Color, March 1962 and March 1965*

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total, 18 years and over		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 years and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1962										
Total, male	12.7	5.2	18.3	11.2	11.2	4.9	12.5	3.9	11.6	4.5
Elementary: 8 years or less [1]	12.8	7.5	19.2	18.6	7.5	9.8	13.4	6.9	13.0	6.4
High school:										
1 to 3 years	16.6	6.7	23.4	15.3	19.2	6.5	14.1	5.7	8.6	4.4
4 years or more	9.5	3.5	12.7	8.5	8.0	3.3	9.9	2.1	8.0	2.6
Total, female	11.2	5.2	24.0	9.2	12.0	5.6	8.9	4.7	6.0	3.6
Elementary: 8 years or less [1]	9.6	6.2	(2)	17.4	13.6	8.4	10.0	6.7	5.1	5.0
High school:										
1 to 3 years	13.6	8.3	26.7	17.3	15.4	9.2	10.2	7.5	5.1	5.1
4 years or more	11.1	4.0	19.2	7.0	9.2	4.3	6.8	3.5	9.3	2.2
1965										
Total, male	8.1	4.0	13.2	8.6	7.9	3.1	6.5	3.1	6.7	3.5
Elementary: 8 years or less [1]	7.8	5.5	5.9	11.8	8.3	7.0	8.4	5.3	7.9	4.8
High school:										
1 to 3 years	12.1	6.0	25.3	12.2	10.9	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.9	4.4
4 years or more	5.4	2.7	6.1	7.0	6.2	1.9	5.8	1.8	2.5	2.0
Total, female	9.0	4.8	18.4	8.9	10.4	5.5	6.7	4.0	5.1	3.0
Elementary: 8 years or less [1]	6.6	5.6	(2)	13.3	15.8	7.1	6.1	8.4	4.9	4.3
High school:										
1 to 3 years	15.3	7.1	31.0	19.9	12.7	6.6	9.5	4.2	10.3	4.4
4 years or more	7.0	3.9	13.1	6.8	7.5	5.1	5.2	3.0	1.9	1.9

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Rate not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1962 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1962", Special Labor Force Rpt. No. 30, table K. Data for 1965 are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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Among nonwhite workers, the drop in unemployment between 1962 and 1965 was relatively greater at the ends of the educational scale—among those with only grade school training (usually older workers with experience) and those who attended college—than among those who attended high school. Among whites, the decline was greatest among those with least schooling.

TABLE IVB–12. *Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons 18 Years Old and Over, by Years of School Completed and by Age and Color, March 1962 and March 1965*

Years of school	Total, 18 years and over		18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1962												
Total: Number (thousands)	911	3,138	249	843	205	622	206	608	143	574	108	491
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary:												
Less than 5 years [1]	16.0	5.0	2.0	.8	4.9	2.7	19.4	3.0	25.2	7.5	51.9	14.9
5 to 7 years	13.4	12.5	11.2	6.5	9.2	10.0	14.6	11.5	16.1	20.2	20.4	17.5
8 years	14.4	16.4	14.0	7.5	9.7	12.8	16.5	17.8	16.1	24.4	17.6	25.3
High school:												
1 to 3 years	29.4	26.1	38.0	31.3	45.6	25.7	24.8	30.1	16.8	22.0	4.6	17.7
4 years	21.5	29.5	28.4	43.1	24.3	33.7	19.9	26.2	23.1	18.1	.9	17.9
College: 1 year or more	5.3	10.5	6.4	10.8	6.3	15.1	4.9	11.5	2.8	7.8	4.6	6.7
1965												
Total: Number (thousands)	666	2,700	206	834	167	475	124	508	100	442	69	441
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2)	100.0
Elementary:												
Less than 5 years [1]	10.8	4.6	------	1.4	3.6	2.7	8.9	3.9	26.3	6.3	------	11.8
5 to 7 years	14.0	9.5	1.9	2.4	13.3	6.8	19.4	15.1	25.3	14.7	------	14.5
8 years	8.1	13.9	2.9	5.4	8.4	11.8	10.5	12.9	12.1	19.7	------	27.4
High school:												
1 to 3 years	39.6	27.5	63.3	32.4	36.1	24.7	29.0	27.1	24.2	27.7	------	21.5
4 years	23.7	32.1	27.5	43.2	33.1	36.3	26.6	28.0	12.1	26.1	------	17.0
College: 1 year or more	3.8	12.4	4.3	15.2	5.4	17.7	5.6	12.9	------	5.4	------	7.7

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for 1962 are from "Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1962," Special Labor Force Report No. 30, table L. Data for 1965 are unpublished from the March 1965 supplement to the Current Population Survey.

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The median income of nonwhite men lagged behind that of white men at every educational level in both 1958 and 1963, but incomes in both groups increased substantially during that period. In both years, nonwhite men's income more closely approximated the income of the least educated white men than that of men with some college education.

TABLE IVB–13.—*Median Yearly Income of Males 14 Years Old and Over With Income, by Color and Years of School Completed, 1958 and 1963*

Years of school completed	Total		Nonwhite		White		Percent change 1958 to 1963			Nonwhite as a percent of white	
	1958	1963	1958	1963	1958	1963	Total	Nonwhite	White	1958	1963
Elementary:											
Less than 8 years	$1,905	$2,194	$1,447	$1,731	$2,076	$2,408	15	20	16	70	72
8 years	3,214	3,610	2,328	2,740	3,276	3,749	12	18	14	71	73
High school:											
1 to 3 years	3,594	3,902	2,224	2,459	3,774	4,150	9	11	10	59	59
4 years	4,548	5,482	2,994	3,821	4,654	5,600	21	28	20	64	68
College: 1 year or more	5,702	6,674	3,679	4,070	5,810	6,829	17	11	18	63	60

NOTE.—All income data are expressed in current dollars.

Source: Data are from *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, "Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1958," series P–60, No. 33, table 26, and *Current Population Reports, Consumer Income*, "Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1963," series P–60, No. 43, table 21 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

At every income level a substantially larger proportion of housing occupied by nonwhite than white households was substandard (according to Census definition). At the lowest income level (under $3,000), only 30 percent of white housing was substandard, compared to 61 percent of nonwhite housing.

TABLE IVC–1.—*Condition of Housing by Income Class of Household in 1959 and by Color, United States, 1960*

Income class	Total number (in thousands)		Percent in			
			Standard [1] housing		Substandard housing	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	5,144	47,880	56	87	44	13
Less than $3,000	2,755	12,047	39	70	61	30
$3,000 to $4,999	1,186	9,536	67	85	33	15
$5,000 to $6,999	645	10,512	81	93	20	7
$7,000 and over	558	15,786	89	97	12	3

[1] Standard housing, as defined by the Census, had slight or no defects, hot and cold running water and exclusive use of a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) within the unit.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing*, vol. II, *Metropolitan Housing*, pt. I, *United States and Divisions*, tables A–4, A–13 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Among white and nonwhite households in all regions, the extent of substandard housing and overcrowding was greatest outside of SMSA's, and tended to be least in central cities of SMSA's.

TABLE IVC–2.—*Selected Characteristics of Housing Units by Color of Household Head, by Region, Inside and Outside SMSA's Urban and Rural, 1960*

Location	Percent of units [1]			
	Substandard [2]		With 1.01 or more persons per room	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
United States	56.0	23.1	28.3	9.7
Inside SMSA	43.2	15.6	24.7	8.8
In central cities	40.8	16.9	23.5	8.4
Not in central cities	53.7	14.1	29.8	9.0
Outside SMSA	82.8	35.5	36.0	11.5
Urban	46.4	15.6	24.7	8.5
Rural	88.6	40.1	40.8	12.9
Nonfarm	86.8	38.8	38.4	13.5
Farm	93.9	45.0	47.6	11.4
REGIONS				
Northeast	42.1	18.0	20.3	7.3
Inside SMSA	41.4	15.3	20.2	7.2
In central cities	41.3	17.5	20.3	8.2
Not in central cities	42.2	13.0	19.9	6.3
Outside SMSA	55.1	26.7	22.3	7.2
Urban	41.4	14.9	20.2	7.0
Rural	61.3	28.9	24.6	8.1
Nonfarm	60.4	28.4	24.3	8.4
Farm	76.0	34.8	29.5	5.9
North Central	43.0	24.5	23.7	9.2
Inside SMSA	40.4	16.4	23.3	9.1
In central cities	39.1	18.3	23.0	8.2
Not in central cities	51.1	14.2	25.7	10.2
Outside SMSA	69.1	34.9	28.1	9.2
Urban	41.5	16.6	23.2	8.6
Rural	76.3	39.8	34.9	10.2
Nonfarm	74.8	39.4	34.9	11.4
Farm	84.6	40.9	35.0	8.6
South	69.4	30.3	33.1	12.5
Inside SMSA	51.8	17.3	29.5	10.4
In central cities	46.5	17.2	27.3	10.1
Not in central cities	70.4	17.5	37.1	11.1
Outside SMSA	85.9	42.5	36.5	14.5
Urban	56.6	17.6	28.6	8.3
Rural	91.9	48.9	41.0	16.5
Nonfarm	90.5	46.9	38.3	16.9
Farm	95.8	56.3	48.2	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVC–2.—*Selected Characteristics of Housing Units by Color of Household Head, by Region, Inside and Outside SMSA's Urban and Rural, 1960*—Continued

Location	Percent of units [1]			
	Substandard [2]		With 1.01 or more persons per room	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
REGIONS—continued				
West	33. 4	17. 1	25. 2	10. 3
Inside SMSA	26. 5	19. 0	21. 5	8. 9
In central cities	26. 0	13. 2	19. 7	7. 1
Not in central cities	28. 0	12. 4	26. 3	10. 5
Outside SMSA	63. 5	28. 2	41. 5	14. 0
Urban	26. 7	12. 7	21. 2	8. 9
Rural	67. 1	32. 4	45. 5	15. 9
Nonfarm	67. 2	33. 1	45. 5	16. 4
Farm	66. 3	28. 6	45. 4	14. 3

[1] Occupied units in all instances except in the case of data on condition. The data for whites include vacant units.

[2] Standard housing as defined by the Census had slight or no defects, hot and cold running water and exclusive use of a flus toilet and bathtub (or shower) within the unit.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing*, HC(1) No. 1, tables 2, 22, and 23 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Of the 16,836,000 housing units added to the "standard housing" supply between 1950 and 1960, almost 9 in 10 went to white occupants. In that period the number of white-occupied substandard units dropped by 50 percent compared to less than a 20-percent decline in the nonwhite-occupied substandard units.

TABLE IVC–3.—*Shifts in Housing Characteristics, by Color of Occupants, 1950–60*

Occupied housing units and characteristic	Nonwhite		White		Difference, 1950–60	
	1950	1960	1950	1960	Nonwhite	White
					(number change)	
Number (thousands of units)	3, 868	5, 144	39, 101	47, 880	1, 276	8, 779
Standard [1]	1, 068	2, 881	26, 646	41, 669	1, 813	15, 023
Substandard	2, 800	2, 263	12, 455	6, 211	−537	−6, 244
					(percent change)	
Percent	100	100	100	100	33	22
Standard [1]	28	56	68	85	170	56
Substandard	72	44	32	15	−19	−50
					(percentage points change)	
Owner-occupied (percent)	35	38	57	64	3	7
Northeast	22	27	50	58	5	8
North Central	34	36	62	69	2	7
South	37	42	58	66	5	8
West	40	45	58	63	5	5
Tenant-occupied (percent)	65	62	43	36	−3	−7
Northeast	78	73	50	42	−5	−8
North Central	66	64	38	31	−2	−7
South	63	58	42	34	−5	−8
West	60	55	52	37	−5	−5
					(number change)	
Seriously overcrowded, [2] total number of nonfarm housing units (in thousands)	548	633	1, 450	1, 071	85	−379
Owner-occupied	106	156	480	439	50	−41
Tenant-occupied	442	477	970	632	35	−338
Overcrowded as a percent of all occupied	18	13	4	2	----------	----------
					(percent change)	
Median rent of tenant-occupied	$27	$58	$44	$75	115	70
Median value of owner-occupied	$3, 000	$6, 700	$7, 700	$12, 230	123	59

[1] Standard housing, as defined by the Census, had slight or no defects, hot and cold running water, and exclusive use of a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) within the unit.

[2] With 1.51 persons per room.

Source: *Our Nonwhite Population and Its Housing; The Change Between 1950 and 1960*, May 1963, pp. 12, 13, 16, and 19 (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

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The sharpest decline in the proportion of substandard units among nonwhite households from 1950 to 1960 occurred in urban areas. There was little change in rural farm areas.

TABLE IVC–4.—*Housing Conditions Among Households With Nonwhite Heads, by Urban-Rural Location, United States, 1950 and 1960*

Location	1950 [1]				1960			
	Number (in thousands)	Percent			Number (in thousands)	Percent		
		Total	Standard [2]	Substandard		Total	Standard [2]	Substandard
United States	3,868	100	28	72	5,144	100	56	44
Urban	2,544	100	40	61	3,978	100	68	32
Rural nonfarm	644	100	6	93	866	100	17	83
Rural farm	679	100	3	97	299	100	8	92

[1] 1950 figures adjusted to include Alaska and Hawaii.

[2] Standard housing as defined by the Census had slight or no defects, hot and cold running water, and exclusive use of a flush toilet and bathtub (or shower) within the unit.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 United States Census of Housing*, Vol. 1, *States and Small Areas, United States Summary*, HC(1)–1, table 27; *1950 Census of Housing*, Vol. 1, *General Characteristics, U.S. Summary*, Pt. 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census); *Our Nonwhite Population and Its Housing, The Changes Between 1950 and 1960*, table 24 (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

A much larger proportion of the housing for nonwhites than for whites in 1960 was seriously overcrowded (1.51 persons or more per room) regardless of location or tenure. Overcrowding was high in renter-occupied housing and highest of all among nonwhite household tenants in rural areas and outside of SMSA's.

TABLE IVC–5.—*Percent of Housing Seriously Overcrowded,*[1] *Inside and Outside SMSA's, Urban and Rural, by Tenure and Color of Occupants, 1960*

Location	Renter-occupied		Owner-occupied	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
United States total	17	4	9	2
Inside SMSA's	13	3	6	1
Outside SMSA's	27	6	14	2
Urban	14	3	6	1
Rural	31	7	17	3

[1] 1.51 persons per room or more.

Source: *Our Nonwhite Population and Its Housing; The Changes Between 1950 and 1960*, May 1963, table 35 (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

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Most of the owner-occupied nonwhite housing in 1960 was valued at less than $7,500 whereas most of the housing owned by whites was valued at $10,000 or more. Likewise, in renter-occupied housing, nonwhite families tended to live in low-rent houses or apartments. Home values and rents were highest in SMSA's and lowest in rural areas for whites and nonwhites.

TABLE IVC–6.—*Percent Distribution of Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Value or Gross Monthly Rent, Inside and Outside SMSA's, Urban and Rural, by Color of Occupants, 1960*

	Total		Inside SMSA's		Outside SMSA's		Urban		Rural	
	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White
GROSS RENT	Renter occupied									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than $30	12	4	6	2	28	9	9	2	25	12
$30–$49	21	15	22	11	20	21	23	13	10	21
$50–$59	12	12	15	11	5	13	14	12	3	11
$60–$69	12	14	15	14	3	13	14	14	2	11
$70–$79	10	13	13	13	2	11	12	13	1	9
$80–$99	12	19	16	21	2	14	15	21	2	12
$100–$119	5	10	7	11	1	5	6	10	(2)	5
$120 or more	3	9	4	11	(2)	3	4	10	(2)	4
No cash rent	14	6	4	4	38	10	3	4	56	15
Median	$58	$75	$64	$79	$33	$65	$61	$76	$27	$66
	Owner occupied									
VALUE [1]										
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than $5,000	36	11	19	5	68	22	27	6	72	25
$5,000–$7,400	20	12	21	8	17	18	21	10	15	18
$7,500–$9,900	15	13	19	12	7	16	17	13	5	14
$10,000–$12,400	11	16	15	16	4	15	13	17	3	13
$12,500–$14,900	7	14	10	16	2	10	9	16	1	9
$15,000–$17,400	5	11	6	13	1	7	6	13	1	7
$17,500–$19,900	2	8	3	9	1	4	3	9	1	4
$20,000–$24,900	2	8	3	9	1	4	3	9	1	5
$25,000 or more	2	8	3	10	(2)	3	2	9	(2)	5
Median	$6,700	$12,230	$8,800	$13,810	$5,000	$9,002	$7,800	$13,088	$5,000	$8,695

[1] Single housing unit properties without business.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *Our Nonwhite Population and Its Housing; The Changes Between 1950 and 1960*, May 1963, tables 38 and 40 (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

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The greatest concentration of substandard housing in 1960 was in the South—over three-fifths of the units occupied by nonwhite households and one-fifth of those occupied by whites. The incidence of substandard housing rises with declining income in each region in each location (inside or outside SMSA's).

TABLE IVC–7.—*Substandard Housing Units* [1] *by Income Class of Household in 1959, by Color, Region, and Residence Inside and Outside SMSA's, 1960*

Location	Total		Under $3,000		$3,000 to 4,999		$5,000 to 6,999		$7,000 and over	
	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White	Non-white	White
	Percent substandard									
United States	44	13	61	30	33	15	20	7	11	3
Inside SMSA's	28	7	42	19	25	10	15	5	9	2
Outside SMSA's	77	23	85	41	61	22	47	12	34	6
Northeast	22	8	32	20	21	11	15	5	9	2
Inside SMSA's	22	7	31	17	21	9	14	5	9	2
Outside SMSA's	38	14	50	28	35	16	26	8	17	4
North Central	27	14	40	31	25	17	16	9	9	3
Inside SMSA's	24	8	35	22	23	13	15	6	8	2
Outside SMSA's	56	22	70	38	44	22	32	13	22	7
South	62	20	73	41	45	19	31	9	21	3
Inside SMSA's	40	9	52	22	32	10	21	5	13	2
Outside SMSA's	82	31	87	51	67	27	55	14	44	7
West	21	7	38	18	20	9	11	4	7	1
Inside SMSA's	14	5	26	14	14	7	8	3	4	1
Outside SMSA's	53	12	72	25	45	13	32	6	23	3
	Number (in thousands)									
United States	2, 263	6, 210	1, 686	3, 615	388	1, 431	126	734	64	430
Inside SMSA's	982	2, 230	629	1, 143	227	549	83	332	43	206
Outside SMSA's	1, 281	3, 981	1, 057	2, 472	160	883	43	402	21	224
Northeast	196	1, 054	107	515	54	276	23	160	13	103
Inside SMSA's	180	686	97	330	50	176	21	108	12	73
Outside SMSA's	16	368	9	185	4	100	2	52	1	30
North Central	251	2, 033	150	1, 106	60	478	28	279	14	169
Inside SMSA's	203	693	116	324	51	170	24	122	12	76
Outside SMSA's	48	1, 340	34	783	9	308	3	156	2	93
South	1, 697	2, 556	1, 357	1, 668	247	549	64	225	29	115
Inside SMSA's	535	549	379	314	111	136	30	63	14	35
Outside SMSA's	1, 162	2, 007	978	1, 354	136	413	33	161	15	79
West	120	568	72	326	27	128	12	70	8	43
Inside SMSA's	64	302	36	176	15	66	7	38	5	22
Outside SMSA's	56	266	36	150	12	62	5	32	3	21

[1] Substandard housing includes units lacking some or all plumbing facilities, and all delapidated units.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sum of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960, Census of Housing:* vol. II, *Metropolitan Housing*, pt. 1, *United States and Divisions*, tables A–4, B–4, C–4, A–13, B–13, C–13 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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A smaller proportion of nonwhite than white one-family homeowner properties were mortgaged in 1960. FHA or VA financing was less prevalent for nonwhite than white owners who had mortgages.

TABLE IVC–8.—*Mortgage and Government Insurance Status of 1-Unit Homeowner Properties, by Color of Household Head, 1960*

Mortgage and Government insurance status	Total 1-dwelling unit properties	Nonwhite	White
	Percent distribution		
Total properties	100	100	100
Nonmortgaged properties	42	51	42
Mortgaged properties	58	49	58
FHA	11	5	11
VA	14	9	14
Conventional	34	35	34
Mortgaged properties	100	100	100
FHA	19	10	19
VA	23	19	24
Conventional	58	71	58
	Number (in thousands)		
Total properties	24, 954	1, 321	23, 633
Nonmortgaged properties	10, 501	673	9, 828
Mortgaged properties	14, 454	648	13, 805
FHA	2, 667	68	2, 600
VA	3, 381	124	3, 257
Conventional	8, 406	457	7, 949

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal total.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing, Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties*, vol. V, pt. 1, tables 1, 2; *Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties, Nonwhite families*, vol. V, pt. 1, supplement, tables 1, 2 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Most of the homes purchased or acquired by nonwhite occupants had been previously occupied (74 percent), according to the 1960 Census of Housing. Housing costs were over one-fourth of family income among nonwhite homeowners with conventionally financed mortgages, but only one-fifth among those with FHA or VA financing.

TABLE IVC-9.—*Percent Distribution of Homes by Age of Owner and Financial Obligation Incurred, Total and Nonwhite, 1960* [1]

Owner characteristics	All properties		Properties with					
			FHA first mortgage		VA first mortgage		Conventional first mortgage	
	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total
Age of household head:								
Under 35 years	19	29	41	31	24	36	14	25
35 to 44 years	35	34	34	35	52	46	30	30
45 to 64 years	39	32	25	31	22	16	46	39
65 years and over	8	5	--	3	2	2	11	7
Median years	44	41	38	40	40	38	48	44
Previous tenure:								
New	26	43	37	47	33	48	23	40
Previously occupied	74	57	63	53	67	52	77	60
Manner of acquisition:								
By purchase or construction	99	99	100	100	100	100	98	99
Made new mortgage	77	82	83	81	86	76	74	85
Assumed mortgage from former owner	11	13	12	16	6	20	12	9
Assumed mortgage from former owner, made new second mortgage	2	2	3	3	6	3	1	1
Borrowed, other than mortgage	4	2	3	(2)	22	(2)	5	2
All cash	4	1	--	(2)	--	--	5	2
By gift, inheritance, or other nonpurchase transaction	1	1	--	--	--	(2)	2	1
Total housing costs as a percent of income:								
Acquired before 1959 (number in thousands)	545	12, 333	50	2, 149	111	3, 042	383	7, 141
Less than 10 percent	4	6	7	6	--	4	5	6
10–14 percent	14	21	22	25	22	24	10	19
15–19 percent	20	27	29	29	25	31	17	25
20–29 percent	29	31	27	29	38	32	27	31
30–39 percent	14	8	5	6	6	6	17	9
40 percent or more	20	7	10	4	8	3	25	10
Median percent	24	19	19	18	21	19	27	20
Purchase price-annual income ratio:								
Acquired by purchase 1957 to 1960 (part) (number in thousands)	210	5, 274	35	1, 157	34	995	141	3, 122
Less than 1.0	5	7	--	2	--	3	7	10
1.0 to 1.4	22	17	26	17	14	19	23	17
1.5 to 1.9	19	27	22	35	22	31	18	23
2.0 to 2.4	20	24	29	26	23	25	16	22
2.5 to 2.9	15	12	14	13	16	14	15	12
3.0 to 3.9	8	8	3	5	10	7	9	9
4.0 or more	12	6	5	3	15	3	12	7
Median ratio	2. 1	2. 0	--	2. 0	--	2. 0	2. 1	2. 0

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVC–9.—*Percent Distribution of Homes by Age of Owner and Financial Obligation Incurred, Total and Nonwhite, 1960* [1]—Continued

Owner characteristics	All properties		Properties with					
			FHA first mortgage		VA first mortgage		Conventional first mortgage	
	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total	Non-white	Total
Interest and principal payments on first mortgage as percent of income:								
Regular payments of interest and/or principal (number in thousands)	646	14, 402	68	2, 667	124	3, 381	455	8, 354
Less than 5 percent	5	6	5	7	1	3	6	7
5 to 9 percent	25	36	42	41	37	44	19	32
10 to 14 percent	28	35	37	37	40	39	23	33
15 to 19 percent	16	12	8	9	12	9	18	14
20 to 29 percent	14	6	6	3	5	3	18	9
30 to 39 percent	6	2	3	1	3	1	7	2
40 percent or more	7	3	--	2	3	1	9	3
Median percent	14	11	11	10	11	10	15	12
Real estate tax as percent of income:								
Acquired before 1959 (number in thousands)	545	12, 333	50	2, 149	111	3, 042	383	7, 141
Less than 1.0 percent	24	13	7	12	11	8	30	16
1.1 to 1.9 percent	20	22	34	21	17	22	18	22
2.0 to 2.9 percent	21	21	21	25	31	22	19	20
3.0 to 3.9 percent	10	16	23	17	10	20	9	14
4.0 to 4.9 percent	8	10	4	9	18	12	5	10
5.0 to 9.9 percent	13	14	11	13	11	14	13	14
10 percent or more	5	4	--	3	2	2	6	5
Median percent	2. 3	2. 7	2. 4	2. 7	2. 7	2. 9	2. 1	2. 6

[1] Financial and income statistics relate to annual data.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing, Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties*, vol. V, pt. 1, table 2; *Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties, Nonwhite Families*, vol. V, pt. 1, supplement, table 2 (U.S. Bureau of Census).

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The median price paid for mortgaged houses bought by nonwhite homeowners from 1957 to 1960 was more than the estimated value in 1960. Two-fifths of nonwhite-owned mortgaged homes had been built in 1929, or earlier, but relatively few were dilapidated.

TABLE IVC–10.—*Percent Distribution of Mortgaged Homes for Selected Property Characteristics, Total and Nonwhite, 1960*

Property characteristics	All mortgaged properties		Properties with—					
			FHA first mortgage		VA first mortgage		Conventional first mortgage	
	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total
Year built:								
1958–59	7	10	12	14	4	6	8	10
1955–57	9	19	16	18	14	26	6	17
1950–54	17	25	39	32	29	35	11	19
1940–49	14	18	10	22	11	17	16	18
1930–39	13	7	9	4	11	4	14	9
1929 or earlier	40	21	14	10	32	12	46	29
Condition:								
Not dilapidated	93	99	97	99	99	98	91	98
Dilapidated	7	1	3	1	1	2	9	2
Rooms:								
Less than 4 rooms	4	2	----	1	2	(1)	6	3
4 rooms	17	14	19	15	13	15	17	14
5 rooms	31	36	36	45	35	43	29	31
6 rooms	29	28	26	27	32	29	28	29
7 rooms or more	20	19	19	12	18	13	20	23
Median	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.6
Purchase price as percent of value:								
Purchased 1957 to 1960 (part) (number in thousands)	210	5,274	35	1,157	34	995	141	3,122
Less than 80 percent	10	11	----	5	8	6	13	14
80 to 89 percent	15	20	16	16	17	20	14	21
90 to 99 percent	26	33	42	45	17	38	24	26
100 percent or more	50	37	42	35	58	36	50	38
Median	100+	96	----	97	----	96	100+	95
Purchased 1950 to 1956 (number in thousands)	293	7,028	31	1,221	75	2,133	186	3,674
Less than 60 percent	5	6	6	3	----	3	7	10
60 to 79 percent	25	27	46	26	16	26	25	27
80 to 89 percent	23	29	17	33	21	33	25	26
90 to 99 percent	19	20	12	20	33	23	14	18
100 percent or more	28	18	20	19	30	14	28	19
Median	88	86	----	87	94	86	87	85
Real estate tax per $1,000 value:								
Acquired before 1959	545	12,333	50	2,149	111	3,042	383	7,141
Less than $5	21	11	18	8	10	7	24	14
$5 to $9	24	19	9	21	18	14	27	21
$10 to $14	21	28	38	27	15	31	20	26
$15 to $19	18	22	9	22	33	26	15	20
$20 to $29	12	16	19	19	21	19	9	15
$30 or more	5	4	7	3	4	3	5	5
Median	11	14	13	14	16	15	10	13

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing, Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties*, vol. v, pt. 1, table 2; *Residential Finance, Homeowner Properties, Nonwhite Families*, vol. v, pt. 1, supplement, table 1 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Although mortgage loans as a percent of purchase price for nonwhite homeowners tended to be higher and the interest on their loans was higher than for white homeowners, outstanding debt as a percent of the value of their homes was about the same, according to the 1960 Census of Housing.

TABLE IVC-11.—*Percent Distribution of Homeowner Properties, by Mortgage Characteristics, and Owner (Total and Nonwhite), 1960*

Mortgage characteristics	All properties		Properties with					
			FHA first mortgage		VA first mortgage		Conventional first mortgage	
	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total
Number of mortgages:								
1 mortgage	87	93	84	90	95	95	85	92
2 mortgages or more	13	7	[1] 16	[1] 10	5	5	15	8
First mortgage loan:								
Less than $2,000	12	3	----	----	----	[2]	17	5
$2,000–$3,999	19	11	3	3	----	1	26	17
$4,000–$5,999	21	15	16	13	16	7	22	18
$6,000–$7,999	17	16	23	18	34	17	11	15
$8,000–$9,999	18	17	19	23	33	22	14	13
$10,000–$11,999	7	15	15	18	10	23	5	11
$12,000–$13,999	4	12	16	14	4	19	2	8
$14,000 or more	3	12	9	12	3	11	2	13
Median amount	$5, 900	$8, 700	$8, 800	$9, 500	$8, 000	$10, 200	$4, 600	$7, 300
Term of first mortgage:								
Indefinite	3	1	----	----	----	----	5	2
On demand	1	1	----	----	----	----	2	2
Less than 8 years	17	8	----	[2]	----	----	25	13
8 to 12 years	25	16	3	[2]	----	1	36	27
13 to 17 years	18	15	5	3	18	6	20	22
18 to 22 years	17	28	32	34	30	26	12	27
23 to 27 years	10	20	29	43	31	39	2	6
28 to 32 years	6	11	22	19	21	28	----	1
33 years or more	1	[2]	10	1	----	----	----	[2]
Median	14 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	24 yrs.	23 yrs.	25 yrs.	11 yrs.	15 yrs.
Selected interest rates of first mortgage:								
4.0 percent	7	11	----	4	38	34	----	4
4.5 percent	16	24	50	43	49	56	2	5
5.0 percent	5	15	----	5	1	[1]	7	24
5.1 to 5.4 percent	5	7	43	28	3	3	----	1
5.5 percent	6	8	----	[1]	----	----	9	13
6.0 percent	39	22	----	----	----	----	55	39
6.1 to 7.9 percent	11	4	----	----	----	----	15	7
8.0 percent or more	6	1	----	----	----	----	9	2
All other rates	4	8	7	19	8	7	3	5
Median amount	6. 0	5. 1	4. 6	4. 6	4. 5	4. 5	6. 1	5. 6
Year first mortgage made or assumed:								
1959 and 1960 (part)	23	19	25	20	10	10	26	23
1957 and 1958	25	27	26	24	17	19	27	30
1955 and 1956	23	23	22	20	28	30	22	22
1950 to 1954	25	25	24	25	34	33	23	21
1949 or earlier	5	6	3	10	10	7	3	4

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVC–11.—*Percent Distribution of Homeowner Properties, by Mortgage Characteristics, and Owner (Total and Nonwhite), 1960*—Continued

Mortgage characteristics	All properties		Properties with					
			FHA first mortgage		VA first mortgage		Conventional first mortgage	
	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total
Holder of first mortgage:								
Commercial bank or trust company	11	17	14	25	11	15	10	15
Mutual savings bank	7	12	14	16	20	22	3	6
Savings and loan associations	35	34	16	15	35	24	37	44
Life insurance company	7	17	34	33	7	25	3	9
Federal or State agency	7	5	15	6	24	12	1	2
Individual or individual's estate	26	11	----	----	----	[1]	37	20
Other	8	4	7	4	4	2	10	4
Total outstanding debt as a percent of value:								
Less than 20 percent	19	12	3	5	6	3	24	17
20–39 percent	17	21	3	13	18	14	19	27
40–59 percent	22	26	25	27	13	21	24	28
60–79 percent	22	26	21	29	32	37	19	20
80–99 percent	17	14	41	26	26	23	11	7
100 percent or more	4	1	8	1	6	2	3	1
Median	54	53	78	64	69	67	46	44
All mortgage loans as a percent of purchase price:[3]								
Less than 50 percent	4	8	----	2	3	2	6	14
50–69 percent	15	23	6	16	7	8	20	35
70–79 percent	13	16	10	17	14	10	14	19
80–89 percent	23	21	26	32	11	25	26	14
90–99 percent	24	21	36	28	39	34	16	10
100 percent or more	21	11	22	5	27	21	19	8
Median	88	81	93	85	94	91	85	70

[1] Second mortgages are not permitted at the time FHA insures a first trust. FHA cannot exercise control, however, over second mortgages assumed at a later date.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Acquired by purchase with first mortgage made or assumed at time of purchase.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal total.

Source: *1960 Census of Housing*, Vol. V, pt. 1, *Residential Finance, Homeworker Properties*, table 2 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Death rates in 1964 were higher for nonwhites than for whites in all age groups except 75 or over. Although death rates for the nonwhite have improved more on the average than for the white population since 1900, they were more than double the white rates for the prime ages 25 to 44 in 1964.

TABLE IVD–1.—*Death Rates, by Age and Color, 1900 and 1964*

[Rates per 1,000 population in each age group]

Age	1900 [1]		1964		Percent decrease 1900–1964		Nonwhite to white ratio of rates per 1,000 population	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	1900	1964
All ages	25.0	17.0	9.7	9.4	61.2	44.7	1.47	1.03
Under 1	333.9	159.4	40.9	21.5	87.8	86.5	2.09	1.90
1–4	43.5	19.4	1.6	.8	96.3	95.9	2.24	2.00
5–14	9.0	3.8	.6	.4	93.3	89.5	2.37	1.50
15–24	11.5	5.7	1.6	1.0	86.1	82.5	2.02	1.60
25–34	12.1	8.1	3.3	1.3	72.7	84.0	1.49	2.54
35–44	14.8	10.1	6.6	2.6	55.4	74.3	1.47	2.54
45–54	24.3	14.8	13.2	6.8	45.7	54.1	1.64	1.94
55–64	42.1	27.0	27.1	15.9	35.6	41.1	1.56	1.70
65–74	68.9	56.2	50.6	36.7	26.6	34.7	1.23	1.38
75–84	120.9	123.3	69.9	82.8	42.2	32.8	.98	.84
85 and over	215.2	262.0	126.5	206.5	41.2	21.2	.82	.61

[1] Death Registration States included 10 States and the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *White and Nonwhite Mortality Differentials in the United States*, June 1965, table 2, and unpublished data for 1964 from the same agency.

Age-adjusted death rates have decreased steadily from 1947 to 1964, but the nonwhite/white gap has remained substantial for both men and women.

TABLE IVD–2.—*Age-adjusted* [1] *Death Rates, by Color and Sex, 1947–64*

[Rates per 1,000 population in specified group]

Year	Nonwhite		White		Year	Nonwhite		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
1947	13.6	11.4	10.1	7.1	1956	11.9	9.1	9.0	5.7
1948	13.8	11.2	10.0	6.8	1957	12.3	9.4	9.2	5.7
1949	13.5	11.1	9.7	6.6	1958	12.1	9.2	9.1	5.6
1950	13.6	10.9	9.6	6.5	1959	11.8	8.8	9.0	5.5
1951	13.3	10.6	9.6	6.3	1960	12.1	8.9	9.2	5.6
1952	13.2	10.3	9.4	6.2	1961	11.6	8.6	8.9	5.4
1953	13.0	10.0	9.4	6.1	1962 [2]	12.0	8.7	9.0	5.4
1954	12.0	9.3	9.0	5.7	1963 [2]	12.5	8.9	9.2	5.5
1955	11.8	9.1	9.0	5.7	1964	12.2	8.6	9.0	5.3

[1] Population groups differ in age composition among groups as well as from year to year. Since death rates tend to be higher in some age groups than in others (see table IVD–1) differences in age composition are important in analyzing overall death rates for a population group. The age adjustment eliminates the difference in age composition as a factor in analyzing overall death rates.

[2] Excludes New Jersey, which did not require reporting of color in 1962–63.

NOTE.—Alaska included beginning 1959, and Hawaii, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1963*, vol. II, pt. A, table 1–2, and unpublished data for 1964 from the same agency.

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The maternal death rate for nonwhites was still 4 times that of white women in 1964. Infant mortality was also much higher in the nonwhite than the white population.

TABLE IVD–3.—*Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates, by Color, Selected Periods, 1915–64*

Period	Mortality					
	Maternal [1]		Infant			
			Neonatal [2]		Postneonatal [3]	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1915–19	1,253.5	700.3	[4] 58.1	[4] 42.3	[4] 89.5	[4] 49.6
1920–24	1,134.3	649.2	51.1	38.7	64.2	34.5
1925–29	1,163.7	615.0	47.9	36.0	57.6	29.1
1930–34	1,080.7	575.4	48.2	32.5	47.5	22.9
1935–39	875.5	439.9	41.4	29.5	39.9	19.7
1940–44	596.4	238.0	35.6	24.9	31.3	14.1
1945–49	328.4	110.8	30.3	21.8	19.1	9.2
1950–54	182.7	48.9	27.4	18.6	17.3	6.8
1955–59	112.4	28.2	27.7	17.6	15.9	5.8
1960	97.9	26.0	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1961	101.3	24.9	26.2	16.9	14.5	5.5
1962 [5]	95.9	23.8	26.1	16.9	15.3	5.5
1963 [5]	96.9	24.0	26.1	16.7	15.4	5.5
1964	89.9	22.3	26.5	16.2	14.6	5.4

[1] Deaths per 100,000 live births.

[2] Deaths under 1 month (or 28 days) per 1,000 live births.

[3] Deaths from 1 month (or 28 days) through 11 months of age per 1,000 live births.

[4] Average for 1916–19. 1915 data not available by age.

[5] Excludes New Jersey since no provision was made for white-nonwhite distinction on birth and death certificates.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *White and Nonwhite Mortality Differentials in the United States*, Washington, D.C., June 1965, table 3; Advance Report, Final Mortality Statistics, 1964, 1964 from *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vol. 14, No. 10, Supplement, Jan. 14, 1966, table 1 and p. 12.

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Nonwhites showed a considerably higher death rate for selected communicable diseases than whites in 1964, particularly for tuberculosis, syphilis, and influenza and pneumonia.

TABLE IVD–4.—*Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Communicable Diseases, by Color, Selected Years, 1930–64*

[Rates per 100,000, adjusted for age distribution to 1940 population]

Cause of death	1930		1940		1950		1960		1963 [1]		1964	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Tuberculosis, all forms	199.4	60.6	132.9	36.1	67.5	16.6	15.1	4.4	12.8	3.4	11.5	3.0
Syphilis and its sequelae	60.2	12.5	61.6	9.7	18.3	[2] 3.3	[2] 5.2	1.0	4.3	.9	3.8	.9
Typhoid fever	14.0	3.6	3.0	.8	[2].3	[2].0	[2].0	[2].0	[2].0	[2].0	.0	.0
Dysentery, all forms	7.6	2.4	4.2	1.6	[2] 1.2	.4	[2].5	[2].1	[2].5	[2].1	.4	.1
Diphtheria	[2] 3.8	4.4	[2] 1.5	1.0	[2].4	[2].2	[2].1	.0	[2].1	[2].0	.0	.0
Whooping cough	[2] 8.6	[2] 3.6	[2] 4.9	[2] 1.8	[2] 1.6	[2].4	[2].2	[2].0	.2	.0	.2	.0
Meningococcal infections	6.2	3.0	[2].6	.5	[2].7	.5	[2].5	[2].3	[2].5	[2].3	.6	.3
Acute poliomyelitis	[2] 1.0	1.1	[2].5	.8	[2].5	1.4	[2].1	[2].1	[2].0	[2].0	.0	.0
Measles	[2] 2.6	2.9	[2].7	[2].5	[2].4	[2].2	.3	.1	[2].2	[2].1	.2	.2
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn	194.3	99.1	138.1	63.0	56.9	22.9	55.2	24.6	55.4	24.4	40.8	20.3

[1] Excludes New Jersey which did not require reporting of color in 1963.

[2] More than half of the age-specific rates are based on frequencies of less than 20 deaths.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *White and Nonwhite Mortality Differentials in the United States*, June 1965, table 4, and, for 1964, from unpublished data provided by the same agency.

Life expectancy in 1964 was lower for nonwhites than whites at all ages in prime working years (ages 25–55). Nonwhite-white differences were greater among women than men at each age level.

TABLE IVD–5.—*Life Expectancy in Prime Working Years, by Color and Sex, 1964*

[Average number of years of life remaining at given ages, 1964]

Age	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	Nonwhite	White	Difference nonwhite to white (in years)	Nonwhite	White	Difference nonwhite to white (in years)	Nonwhite	White	Difference nonwhite to white (in years)
25	43.4	48.6	−5.2	40.9	45.6	−4.7	45.9	51.8	−5.9
30	38.9	43.9	−5.0	36.6	41.0	−4.4	41.4	47.0	−5.6
35	34.6	39.2	−4.6	32.4	36.3	−3.9	36.9	42.2	−5.3
40	30.5	34.6	−4.1	28.5	31.8	−3.3	32.7	37.5	−4.8
45	26.6	30.1	−3.5	24.7	27.4	−2.7	28.7	32.9	−4.2
50	22.9	25.8	−2.9	21.2	23.2	−2.0	24.8	28.5	−3.7
55	19.6	21.8	−2.2	18.0	19.4	−1.4	21.4	24.2	−2.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Life Tables, Vital Statistics of the United States*, 1964, vol. II, sec. 5, table 5–4.

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The disadvantage of the nonwhite compared to the white population with respect to life expectancy is greatest in the South Atlantic and West North Central States, both for males and females.

TABLE IVD–6.—*Life Expectancy* [1] *in Prime Working Years, by Age, Color, and Sex, United States and Geographical Divisions, 1959–61*

Divisions	Males					
	30–31			40–41		
	Nonwhite	White	Difference nonwhite to white (in years)	Nonwhite	White	Difference nonwhite to white (in years)
United States	37.05	40.98	−3.93	28.72	31.73	−3.01
New England	37.71	40.77	−3.06	29.12	31.42	−2.30
Middle Atlantic	36.42	40.43	−4.01	28.14	31.09	−2.95
East North Central	37.37	41.01	−3.64	28.85	31.71	−2.86
West North Central	36.69	42.08	−5.39	28.37	32.81	−3.44
South Atlantic	35.35	40.67	−5.32	27.21	31.52	−4.31
East South Central	36.89	41.07	−4.18	28.71	32.02	−3.31
West South Central	38.14	41.40	−3.26	29.87	32.25	−2.38
Mountain	39.07	41.25	−2.18	31.10	32.16	−1.06
Pacific	41.35	41.18	+.17	32.54	31.94	+.60
	Females					
United States	40.83	46.63	−5.80	32.16	37.13	−4.97
New England	42.10	46.20	−4.10	33.32	36.68	−3.36
Middle Atlantic	40.97	45.53	−4.56	32.31	36.02	−3.71
East North Central	40.88	46.34	−5.46	32.06	36.83	−4.77
West North Central	40.48	47.63	−7.15	31.80	38.11	−6.31
South Atlantic	39.76	47.09	−7.33	31.28	37.61	−6.33
East South Central	40.15	47.14	−6.99	31.69	37.67	−5.98
West South Central	41.62	47.85	−6.23	32.95	38.36	−5.41
Mountain	43.14	47.16	−4.02	34.66	37.74	−3.14
Pacific	45.04	47.11	−2.07	35.95	37.64	−1.69

[1] Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval.

Source U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *United States Life, tables: 1950–61*, vol. 1, No. 1, December 1964, tables 5, 6, 8, 9, and U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Public Health Service, *Life Tables for the Geographic Divisions of the United States: 1959–61*, vol. 1, No. 3, May 1965, tables 1–36.

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White suicide rates are far higher than nonwhite but in recent years the difference has decreased slightly. Suicide rates are consistently lowest among nonwhite women.

TABLE IVD–7.—*Suicide Rates, by Sex and Color, 1947–63*

[Rate per 100,000 population in specified group excluding deaths among Armed Forces overseas]

Year	Nonwhite		White		Year	Nonwhite		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
1947	6.5	1.6	18.9	6.0	1956	6.1	1.6	16.9	4.8
1948	6.9	1.5	18.4	5.7	1957	6.8	1.4	16.5	4.6
1949	7.1	1.5	19.1	5.5	1958	7.0	1.8	18.0	5.1
1950	7.0	1.7	19.0	5.5	1959	7.4	1.9	17.8	5.0
1951	6.6	1.7	17.3	5.0	1960	7.2	2.0	17.6	5.3
1952	6.1	1.3	16.9	4.7	1961	7.6	1.9	17.1	5.3
1953	6.4	1.3	17.2	4.6	1962 [1]	7.2	2.2	17.8	5.9
1954	6.8	1.5	17.5	4.5	1963 [1]	8.3	2.0	17.3	5.9
1955	6.1	1.5	17.2	4.9	1964	7.2	2.2	17.2	6.1

[1] Excludes New Jersey, which did not require reporting of color in 1962 and 1963.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, *Vital Statistics—Special Reports*, vol. 43, No. 30; *Vital Statistics of the United States* (annual reports, 1950–62); *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports*, vol. 12, No. 13, Annual Summary for the United States, 1963; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Advance Reports, vol. 14, No. 10, Supplement, 1964.

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Among the nonwhite as well as white population the proportion with hospital or surgical insurance increases with income. Relatively fewer nonwhites had insurance at each income level, according to a 1962–63 national survey, but the gap lessens with rising income.

TABLE IVD–8.—*Distribution of Population, by Hospital and Surgical Insurance Coverage, Family Income, and Color, July 1962–June 1963* [1]

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian, noninstitutional population]

Family income and race	Total population (in thousands)	Percent with hospital insurance	Percent with surgical insurance
All incomes:			
Total	183, 146	70	65
Nonwhite	21, 402	45	40
White	161, 744	74	69
Under $2,000:			
Total	22, 590	34	29
Nonwhite	6, 249	25	19
White	16, 341	38	33
$2,000–3,999:			
Total	32, 485	52	47
Nonwhite	6, 352	39	34
White	26, 133	55	50
$4,000–6,999:			
Total	61, 675	79	74
Nonwhite	5, 281	66	60
White	56, 394	80	75
$7,000–9,999:			
Total	32, 652	87	83
Nonwhite	1, 481	74	71
White	31, 171	88	84
$10,000+:			
Total	24, 430	88	83
Nonwhite	854	81	77
White	23, 576	88	83
Income unknown:			
Total	9, 314	59	51
Nonwhite	1, 186	37	31
White	8, 128	62	54

[1] Includes persons of unknown insurance status.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Health Insurance Coverage, United States, July 1962–June 1963*, August, 1964, table 2.

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A larger proportion of the white than nonwhite population reported chronic health conditions in a 1957–61 survey, but of those with chronic conditions, relatively more nonwhites had activity limitations.

TABLE IVD–9.—*Numbers and Percent of Persons in the Population With One or More Chronic Conditions and Activity Limitations, by Color and Age, July 1957-June 1961* [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, condition, activity limitations	Population: Both sexes				Males			
	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All persons aged 17 and over	11,300		101,491		5,267		48,207	
With 1+ chronic conditions	5,218	46.2	55,740	54.9	2,186	41.5	25,415	52.7
With activity limitations [2]	1,745	33.4	15,312	27.5	792	36.2	7,404	29.1
17 to 44	7,009		55,404		3,217		26,354	
With 1+ chronic conditions	2,491	35.5	25,324	45.7	962	29.9	11,411	43.3
With activity limitations [2]	515	20.7	3,835	15.1	216	22.5	1,795	15.7
45 to 64	3,248		32,128		1,558		15,552	
With 1+ chronic conditions	1,917	59.0	19,521	60.8	854	54.8	9,161	58.9
With activity limitations [2]	685	35.7	5,467	28.0	310	36.3	2,690	29.4
65 and over	1,043		13,959		492		6,301	
With 1+ chronic conditions	809	77.5	10,895	78.0	370	75.2	4,842	76.8
With activity limitations [2]	545	67.4	6,010	55.2	267	72.2	2,919	60.3

[1] Average number of persons with one or more chronic conditions during 4-year period July 1957 through June 1963.

The qualitative measure of health behavior is the prevalence of one or more chronic conditions or permanent impairments, ranging in severity from disabilities which would have little or no effect on employment (depending on job requirements) to disabilities which would result in total incapacity. Subjects with one or more chronic conditions reported whether or not these conditions resulted in activity limitations.

[2] Percentage cells for activity limitations show percent of all persons with one or more chronic conditions reporting activity limitations.

NOTE.—Health Interview Survey data represent health behavior, rather than the state of health in an "objective" clinical sense. The survey represents a series of self-appraisals of physical capabilities in functional terms: what the subject himself believes he can or cannot do.

The Health Interview Survey is based on household interviews conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The present data are based on the cumulative sample for 8 quarters of interviewing during the period July 1961 through June 1963, covering approximately 80,000 households containing about 259,000 persons.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

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A higher proportion of chronic conditions was reported for white men in the labor force than for nonwhite men in 1962–63, among both the employed and unemployed. However, in all age groups, activity limitations, resulting in absence from work, were more prevalent among the employed nonwhite than white men.

TABLE IVD–10.—*Number and Percent of Males in the Labor Force With One or More Chronic Conditions, and Activity Limitations, by Color, Age, and Employment Status, July 1961–June 1963* [1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age, condition, activity limitations	Labor force				Currently employed				Currently unemployed			
	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All males aged 17 and over	4,699	------	42,008	------	4,268	------	40,366	------	431	------	1,642	------
With 1+ chronic conditions	1,980	42.1	22,267	53.0	1,801	42.2	21,430	53.1	179	41.5	837	51.0
With activity limitations [2]	510	25.8	4,989	22.4	456	25.3	4,690	21.9	54	30.2	299	35.7
17 to 24	853	------	5,908	------	692	------	5,421	------	161	------	487	------
With 1+chronic conditions	214	25.1	2,111	35.7	170	24.6	1,944	35.9	44	27.3	167	24.3
With activity limitations [2]	38	17.8	277	13.1	31	18.2	251	12.9	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
25 to 44	2,186	------	18,998	------	2,035	------	18,416	------	151	------	582	------
With 1+ chronic conditions	843	38.6	9,495	49.9	778	38.2	9,203	50.0	65	43.0	282	48.5
With activity limitations [2]	166	19.7	1,580	16.7	149	19.2	1,491	16.2	[3]	[3]	89	31.6
45 to 64	1,482	------	14,905	------	1,372	------	14,423	------	110	------	482	------
With 1+ chronic conditions	793	53.5	9,059	60.8	729	53.1	8,743	60.6	64	58.2	316	65.5
With activity limitations [2]	240	30.3	2,383	26.3	213	29.2	2,240	25.6	[3]	[3]	143	45.3
65 and over	178	------	2,197	------	168	------	2,106	------	[3]	------	91	------
With 1+ chronic conditions	131	73.6	1,611	73.3	124	73.8	1,539	73.1	------	------	72	79.1
With activity limitations [2]	67	51.1	749	46.5	64	51.6	709	46.1	------	------	40	55.6

[1] Average number of persons with one or more chronic conditions during 2-year period July 1961 through June 1963.

The qualitative measure of health behavior is the prevalence of one or more chronic conditions or permanent impairments, ranging in severity from disabilities which would have little or no effect on employment (depending on job requirements) to disabilities which would result in total incapacity.

Subjects with one or more chronic conditions reported on whether or not these conditions resulted in activity limitations.

[2] Percentage cells for activity limitations show percent of all persons with one or more chronic conditions reporting activity limitations.

[3] Not shown where number of persons is less than 30,000.

NOTE.—Health Interview Survey data represent health behavior, rather than the state of health in an "objective" clinical sense. The survey represents a series of self-appraisals of physical capabilities in functional terms: what the subject himself believes he can or cannot do.

The Health Interview Survey is based on household interviews conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The present data are based on the cumulative sample for 8 quarters of interviewing during the period July 1961 through June 1963, covering approximately 80,000 households containing about 259,000 persons. The Health Interview Survey data are not intended as official labor force estimates, and procedural differences, in the collection of data concerning employment status result in a lower estimated rate of unemployment in the Health Interview Survey than in the Current Population Survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

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After age 25, nonwhite persons reported a higher rate of restricted activity, bed disability, and a greater number of days lost from work than white persons in 1961–63.

TABLE IVD–11 —*Number of Disability Days* [1] *and Rates Per Person Per Year by Sex, Age, and Color, July 1961–June 1963*

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex, age, and color	Restricted activity		Bed disability		Work loss	
	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate
ALL PERSONS						
All ages	2,968,965	16.2	1,212,843	6.6	415,414	6.1
Under 17	706,649	10.9	317,553	4.9	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	196,644	10.4	89,015	4.7	42,833	4.1
25 to 44	630,318	13.9	247,116	5.4	157,775	5.3
45 to 64	809,329	21.9	291,458	7.9	184,841	7.6
65 and over	626,026	37.1	267,700	15.9	29,966	9.3
Nonwhite: All ages	389,876	18.2	172,683	8.1	63,912	8.7
Under 17	82,156	8.9	41,622	4.5	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	21,944	9.4	11,410	4.9	4,079	3.5
25 to 44	95,858	18.9	40,153	7.9	27,277	7.6
45 to 64	117,989	33.7	46,967	13.4	29,400	12.4
65 and over	71,929	54.9	32,531	24.9	3,156	11.0
White: All ages	2,579,089	15.9	1,040,159	6.4	351,502	5.8
Under 17	624,492	11.2	275,932	4.9	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	174,700	10.5	77,605	4.7	38,754	4.1
25 to 44	534,460	13.3	206,963	5.1	130,498	5.0
45 to 64	691,340	20.6	244,490	7.3	155,441	7.1
65 and over	554,097	35.6	235,168	15.1	26,809	9.1

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE IVD–11 —*Number of Disability Days*[1] *and Rates Per Person Per Year by Sex, Age, and Color, July 1961–June 1963*—Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex, age, and color	Restricted activity		Bed disability		Work loss	
	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate
ALL MALE						
All ages	1,291,455	14.5	507,304	5.7	261,824	5.9
Under 17	375,115	11.4	165,780	5.0	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	65,749	7.5	25,063	2.9	23,029	3.7
25 to 44	217,164	10.0	84,326	3.9	93,553	4.6
45 to 64	368,086	20.6	124,820	7.0	120,903	7.6
65 and over	265,341	35.3	107,314	14.3	24,339	10.9
Nonwhite: All ages	163,303	15.9	67,308	6.6	38,370	9.0
Under 17	40,005	8.7	21,616	4.7	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	6,448	6.0	2,628	2.4	2,662	4.0
25 to 44	32,870	14.4	11,471	5.0	15,979	7.8
45 to 64	53,743	32.0	19,608	11.7	17,029	12.5
65 and over	30,237	49.8	11,986	19.7	2,701	14.1
White: All ages	1,128,152	14.4	439,996	5.6	223,454	5.5
Under 17	335,111	11.8	144,164	5.1	(2)	(2)
17 to 24	59,301	7.7	22,435	2.9	20,367	3.7
25 to 44	184,294	9.5	72,856	3.8	77,574	4.2
45 to 64	314,342	19.4	105,212	6.5	103,875	7.2
65 and over	235,104	34.1	95,328	13.8	21,638	10.6

[1] Disability days are estimated annual average for 2 years, July 1961 through June 1963. Disability days are the quantitative measure of health which include days of restricted activity, bed disability days, and work loss days. Disability days reflect short-term illnesses as well as chronic impairments. The rates based on disability days represent approximate attributes of an entire population (or a subIcass thereof), since they are computed as the total number of disability days accumulated by a group as a whole, rather than as the sums of individual rates.

[2] Not shown where number of days is less than 500,000.

NOTE.—Health Inverview Survey data represent health behavior, rather than the state of health in an "objective" clinical sense. The survey represents a series of self-appraisals of physical capabilities in functional terms: what the subject himself believes he can or cannot do.

The Health Interview Survey is based on household interviews conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The present data are based on the cumulative sample for 8 quarters of interviewing during the period July 1961 through June 1963, covering approximately 80,000 households, containing about 259,000 persons. H.I.S. data are not intended as official labor force estimates, and procedural differences in the collection of data concerning employment status result in a lower estimated rate of unemployment in the H.I.S. than in the Current Population Survey.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

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For all persons in the labor force and for the employed, days of restricted activity, bed disability, and work loss were proportionately higher for nonwhites than whites after age 25. Among the unemployed, however, days of restricted activity as well as bed disability were generally lower among nonwhites than whites.

TABLE IVD–12.—*Number of Disability Days* [1] *and Rates Per Person Per Year for Nonwhite and White Males in the Labor Force, by Age Group and Employment Status, July 1961–June 1963*

[Days in millons, rate per person per year]

Age group	For persons in the labor force						For currently employed persons						For currently unemployed persons			
	Restricted activity		Bed disability		Work loss		Restricted activity		Bed disability		Work loss		Restricted activity		Bed disability	
	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate	Days	Rate
All nonwhite males aged 17 and over	64	13.7	21	4.5	33	7.1	56	13.2	19	4.5	33	7.6	8	18.4	2	4.9
17 to 24	5	5.5	2	2.1	2	2.6	3	4.8	2	2.2	2	3.2	1	8.6	(2)	(2)
25 to 44	26	12.1	9	4.2	14	6.4	24	11.7	8	4.1	14	6.8	3	17.8	1	4.8
45 to 64	29	19.5	9	6.0	15	10.4	25	18.3	8	5.8	15	10.6	4	33.6	1	9.7
65 years and over	4	24.7	1	7.7	2	10.5	4	25.1	1	8.1	2	11.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
All white males aged 17 and over	472	11.2	160	3.8	230	5.5	440	10.9	150	3.7	224	5.6	33	19.8	10	6.2
17 to 24	40	6.8	16	2.6	19	3.2	37	6.8	14	2.7	19	3.4	4	7.4	1	2.2
25 to 44	169	8.9	64	3.4	81	4.3	158	8.6	60	3.2	79	4.3	10	17.9	4	7.0
45 to 64	217	14.5	65	4.4	109	7.3	201	13.9	61	4.2	106	7.4	16	32.8	4	8.4
65 years and over	47	21.2	15	7.0	21	9.7	44	20.9	14	6.8	21	9.8	3	29.8	1	12.2
	Differences in rates between nonwhite and white males (excess of nonwhite, +)															
All males aged 17 and over	+2.5		+0.7		+1.6		+2.3		+0.8		+2.0		−1.4		−1.3	
17 to 24	−1.3		−.5		−.6		−2.0		−.5		−.2		+1.2		(2)	
25 to 44	+3.2		+.8		+2.1		+3.1		+.9		+2.5		−.1		−2.2	
45 to 64	+5.0		+1.6		+3.1		+4.4		+1.6		+3.2		+.8		+1.3	
65 years and over	+3.5		+.7		+.8		+4.2		+1.3		+1.3		(2)		(2)	

[1] Disability days are estimated annual average for 2 years, July 1961 through June 1963. Disability days are the quantitative measure of health which include days of restricted activity, bed-disability days, and work-loss days. Disability days reflect short-term illnesses as well as chronic impairments. The rates based on disability days represent approximate attributes of an entire population (or a subclass thereof), since they are computed as the total number of disability days accumulated by a group as a whole, rather than as the sums of individual rates.

[2] Not shown where number of days is less than 500,000.

NOTE.—Health Interview Survey (HIS) data represent health behavior, rather than the state of health in an "objective" clinical sense. The survey represents a series of self-appraisals of physical capabilities in functional terms: what the subject himself believes he can or cannot do.

The Health Interview Survey is based on household interviews conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The present data are based on the cumulative sample for 8 quarters of interviewing during the period July 1961 through June 1963, covering approximately 80,000 households, containing about 259,000 persons. HIS data are not intended as official labor force estimates, and procedural differences in the collection of data concerning employment status result in a lower estimated rate of unemployment in the HIS than in the Current Population Survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Health Interview Statistics.

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Family income influenced the relative number of persons who visited a doctor in 1963–64, among both nonwhites and whites, regardless of color.

TABLE IVD–13.—*Number and Percent of Persons With Last Physician Visit Within a Year, by Sex, Family Income, Color, and Age, July 1963–June 1964*

[Data are based on household interviews of the civilian noninstitutional population]

Family income, color, and age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	All persons	With visit within a year		All males	With visit within a year		All females	With visit within a year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Under $4,000:									
All ages	51, 599	31, 375	60. 8	23, 366	13, 152	56. 3	28, 233	18, 233	64. 5
Under 15 years	14, 217	7, 875	55. 4	7, 167	4, 015	56. 0	7, 051	3, 860	54. 7
15–44 years	16, 896	10, 360	61. 3	7, 569	3, 996	52. 8	9, 327	6, 364	68. 2
45–64 years	10, 145	6, 103	60. 2	4, 088	2, 234	54. 6	6, 057	3, 869	63. 9
65+ years	10, 341	7, 038	68. 1	4, 542	2, 907	64. 0	5, 799	4, 131	71. 2
Nonwhite:									
All ages	12, 438	6, 657	53. 5	5, 688	2, 791	49. 1	6, 750	3, 866	57. 3
Under 15 years	5, 038	2, 354	46. 7	2, 474	1, 192	48. 2	2, 563	1, 162	45. 3
15–44 years	4, 382	2, 524	57. 6	1, 873	857	45. 8	2, 508	1, 668	66. 5
45–64 years	2, 021	1, 122	55. 5	877	443	50. 5	1, 144	679	59. 4
65+ years	998	656	65. 7	463	299	64. 6	535	357	66. 7
White:									
All ages	39, 161	24, 718	63. 1	17, 678	10, 361	58. 6	21, 483	14, 357	66. 8
Under 15 years	9, 180	5, 520	60. 1	4, 692	2, 823	60. 2	4, 488	2, 698	60. 1
15–44 years	12, 514	7, 836	62. 6	5, 696	3, 139	55. 1	6, 819	4, 696	68. 9
45–64 years	8, 124	4, 980	61. 3	3, 211	1, 790	55. 7	4, 913	3, 190	64. 9
65+ years	9, 343	6, 382	68. 3	4, 079	2, 608	63. 9	5, 264	3, 774	71. 7
$4,000+:									
All ages	124, 257	85, 493	68. 8	62, 032	40, 787	65. 8	62, 225	44, 707	71. 8
Under 15 years	42, 238	30, 621	72. 5	21, 494	15, 748	73. 3	20, 744	14, 873	71. 7
15–44 years	51, 898	34, 793	67. 0	25, 231	15, 459	61. 3	26, 667	19, 333	72. 5
45–64 years	24, 726	16, 216	65. 6	12, 773	7, 869	61. 6	11, 953	8, 347	69. 8
65+ years	5, 395	3, 863	71. 6	2, 534	1, 710	67. 5	2, 861	2, 153	75. 3
Nonwhite:									
All ages	7, 994	4, 859	60. 8	4, 048	2, 328	57. 5	3, 946	2, 531	64. 1
Under 15 years	3, 064	1, 889	61. 7	1, 549	988	63. 8	1, 514	901	59. 5
15–44 years	3, 453	2, 099	60. 8	1, 698	905	53. 3	1, 755	1, 195	68. 1
45–64 years	1, 246	729	58. 5	693	373	53. 8	533	356	64. 4
65+ years	231	142	61. 5	---	---	---	---	---	---
White:									
All ages	116, 263	80, 634	69. 4	57, 984	38, 459	66. 3	58, 279	42, 175	72. 4
Under 15 years	39, 174	28, 732	73. 3	19, 944	14, 760	74. 0	19, 230	13, 972	72. 7
15–44 years	48, 445	32, 693	67. 5	23, 534	14, 555	61. 8	24, 912	18, 139	72. 8
45–64 years	23, 480	15, 487	66. 0	12, 079	7, 496	62. 1	11, 400	7, 991	70. 1
65+ years	5, 164	3, 721	72. 1	2, 427	1, 648	67. 9	2, 737	2, 073	75. 7

NOTE.—For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in *Current Population Reports:* Series P–20, P–25, and P–60. Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Physician Visits, Interval of Visits and Children's Routine Checkup, United States, July 1963–June 1964*, June 1965, table 17.

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Nonwhite as well as white persons saw physicians most frequently at the office in 1963–64, and this number rose with income. Regardless of income, however, a much larger proportion of nonwhite than white patients sought medical attention at hospital clinics.

TABLE IVD–14.—*Percent Distribution of Physician Visits, by Place of Visit, Family Income, and Color, July 1963–June 1964*

Family income and color	Place of visit						
	All places	Office	Home	Hospital clinic	Company or industry health units	Telephone	Other and unknown
Under $2,000:							
Total	100. 0	65. 2	8. 3	19. 3	0. 2	5. 4	1. 5
Nonwhite	100. 0	54. 3	4. 8	36. 2	. 2	3. 5	1. 0
White	100. 0	67. 9	9. 2	15. 1	. 1	5. 9	1. 7
$2,000–$3,999:							
Total	100. 0	66. 4	6. 0	19. 7	. 3	6. 5	1. 1
Nonwhite	100. 0	56. 3	5. 0	34. 7	. 4	2. 5	1. 2
White	100. 0	68. 3	6. 2	16. 8	. 3	7. 3	1. 1
$4,000–$6,999:							
Total	100. 0	69. 8	4. 6	11. 2	. 6	11. 8	2. 1
Nonwhite	100. 0	57. 0	2. 8	29. 9	1. 0	5. 3	4. 0
White	100. 0	70. 8	4. 7	9. 7	. 5	12. 3	2. 0
$7,000–$9,999:							
Total	100. 0	72. 3	4. 1	7. 5	1. 1	13. 6	1. 4
Nonwhite	100. 0	66. 0	4. 9	15. 9	2. 9	7. 8	2. 4
White	100. 0	72. 5	4. 0	7. 3	1. 1	13. 8	1. 4
$10,000 plus:							
Total	100. 0	73. 5	5. 1	6. 7	. 7	12. 6	1. 4
Nonwhite	100. 0	68. 9	1. 1	22. 4	2. 2	5. 4	----------
White	100. 0	73. 6	5. 2	6. 2	. 7	12. 8	1. 5
Unknown:							
Total	100. 0	68. 5	9. 0	11. 6	. 5	8. 5	1. 9
Nonwhite	100. 0	47. 0	9. 3	37. 8	1. 0	3. 6	1. 3
White	100. 0	71. 0	8. 9	8. 6	. 4	9. 1	2. 0

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Volume of Physician Visits by Place of Visit and Type of Service, United States, July 1963–June 1964*, June 1965, table B.

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Reaction to syphilis tests was considerably higher among Negroes (particularly Negro men) than whites in 1960–62.

TABLE IVD–15.—*Prevalence of Reaction to Tests for Syphilis in Adults, by Race, Sex, and Test Used, 1960–62*

Race and sex	KRP [1]		VDRL [2]		Race and sex	KRP [1]		VDRL [2]	
	Reactive	Weakly reactive	Reactive	Weakly reactive		Reactive	Weakly reactive	Reactive	Weakly reactive
	Number of positive reactions per 100 adults in specified group					Number of positive reactions per 100 adults in specified group			
Negro males	20. 2	3. 0	6. 3	11. 3	White males	2. 0	. 3	. 9	2. 5
Negro females	16. 1	. 3	5. 4	5. 5	White females	1. 6	. 5	. 5	3. 3

[1] Kolmer Reiter Protein, a method of determining serologic evidence of syphilis.

[2] Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, a method of determining serologic evidence of syphilis.

NOTE.—Sample too small to permit adequate representation of other races.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, *Findings on the Serologic Test for Syphilis in Adults, United States, 1960–62*, June 1965, table A.

Nonwhite male war veterans in all age groups were about 20 percent less likely than white veterans to have had year-round full-time work in 1964, and were much more likely to have been part-year or part-time workers, or without work.

TABLE IVE–1.—*Work Experience of Male War Veterans (Noninstitutional) by Age Group and Color, 1964*

Work experience in 1964	Age in March 1965								
	All ages			Under 30 years			30–39 years		
	Nonwhite	White	Ratio, nonwhite to white	Nonwhite	White	Ratio, nonwhite to white	Nonwhite	White	Ratio, nonwhite to white
Total (in thousnads)	1, 608	19, 260	-------	48	415	-------	538	6, 162	-------
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	-------	100. 0	100. 0	-------	100. 0	100. 0	-------
Year-round, full-time workers	61. 9	75. 0	. 83	62. 5	79. 3	. 79	69. 1	84. 2	. 82
Part-time, full-time workers	20. 1	13. 4	1. 50	29. 2	16. 6	1. 76	21. 6	13. 4	1. 61
Part-time workers	7. 3	3. 2	2. 28	8. 3	2. 9	2. 86	4. 5	1. 3	3. 46
Did not work	10. 7	8. 4	1. 27	(1)	1. 2	-------	4. 8	1. 1	4. 36
	40–49 years			50–59 years			60 years and over		
Total (in thousands)	623	7, 840	-------	226	2, 526	-------	173	2, 317	-------
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	-------	100. 0	100. 0	-------	100. 0	100. 0	-------
Year-round, full-time workers	65. 8	82. 3	. 80	67. 7	76. 8	. 88	17. 9	23. 4	. 76
Part-year, full-time workers	21. 8	14. 4	1. 51	20. 8	14. 1	1. 48	5. 8	8. 5	. 68
Part-time workers	7. 7	1. 5	5. 13	5. 3	3. 2	1. 66	16. 8	14. 4	1. 17
Did not work	4. 7	1. 8	2. 61	6. 2	5. 9	1. 05	59. 5	53. 7	1. 11

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, Office of Controller.

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A larger proportion of nonwhite than white war veterans had availed themselves of GI bill training by early 1961, but proportionately fewer had received other benefits, such as VA compensation, pension, or military retirement pay; GI life insurance; or VA home, farm, or business loans.

TABLE IVE–2.—*Male War Veterans* [1] *Participation in Life Insurance and Benefit Programs, by Program and Color United States, Late 1962–Early 1963*

Life insurance and benefit programs	All war veterans	Nonwhite	White	Percent nonwhite of all war veterans participating
All war veterans participating (percent)	100	100	100	7
VA compensation, pension, or military retirement pay:				
Receiving	11	8	11	5
Not receiving	89	92	89	7
GI life insurance:				
Insured	29	19	30	5
Not insured	71	81	70	8
GI bill training and vocational rehabilitation programs: [2]				
Trained	46	53	45	8
Did not train	54	47	55	6
VA home, farm, or business loan:				
Obtained loan	33	14	35	3
Did not obtain loan	67	86	65	9

[1] World War II and Korean war (noninstitutional).
[2] Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.
Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller.

Nonwhite war veterans were less than half as likely as white war veterans to have obtained a GI home loan by 1962–63, and less than ⅓ as likely in the South. Of those who did not get a GI home loan, relatively more nonwhite than white veterans tried but failed.

TABLE IVE–3.—*Male War Veterans'* [1] *Use of GI Loan Entitlement, by Color, United States, and South, Late 1962–Early 1963*

GI loan program and use of entitlement	United States		South		Percent of nonwhite war veterans in group	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	United States	South
All war veterans [1] (percent)	100	100	100	100	----------	----------
Obtained GI home loan [2]	14	34	10	34	3	3
Never obtained GI home loan	86	66	91	66	9	14
Tried but failed	12	7	10	7	12	15
Bought home otherwise (including some who tried but failed)	26	37	26	40	5	7
Have not bought home since service [3]	53	25	56	23	14	23

[1] World War II and Korean war (noninstitutional).
[2] Farm and business loans not included.
[3] Includes small proportion who already owned homes before service.
NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
Source: U.S. Veterans' Administration, Office of the Controller.

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Proportionately twice as many nonwhite as white war veterans received VA or Armed Forces hospitalization between 1947 and 1963, but the proportions receiving VA outpatient care were similar.

TABLE IVE–4.—*Male War Veterans* [1] *Receipt of VA Medical Benefits Since 1947, by Color, Late 1962–Early 1963*

Color	Received VA (or Armed Forces) hospitalization [2]		Received VA outpatient care	
	Since 1947	Since November 1961	Since 1947	Within 2 months prior to survey
All war veterans [1] (percent)	10	2	16	1
Nonwhite	18	6	18	1
White	9	2	16	1

[1] World War II and Korean conflict. (Noninstitutional.)
[2] Relatively few veterans were patients in Armed Forces hospitals.
Source: U.S. Veterans Administration, Office of the Controller.

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The income advantage of families headed by male war veterans, compared to all other families with a male head, was much greater among nonwhites than whites at all age levels, according to the 1960 Census.

TABLE IVE–5.—*Income in 1959 of All Families With Male Head and Families With Male War Veteran Head, by Age and Color, 1960*

Income in 1959	Head, all ages		Under 35 years		35–44 years		45–64 years		65 and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
All families, male head	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	41	17	39	13	31	8	41	14	70	47
$3,000 to $6,999	44	44	49	57	50	44	43	40	23	33
$7,000 to $14,999	14	34	12	28	18	42	15	39	6	16
$15,000 and over	1	5	(1)	2	1	6	1	8	1	4
Median income	$3,610	$6,007	$3,621	$5,672	$4,275	$6,854	$3,672	$6,664	$1,857	$3,249
Ratio: Nonwhite to white median income	60.1		63.8		62.4		55.1		57.2	
War veteran head	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	28	9	25	7	24	6	32	11	60	33
$3,000 to $6,999	51	46	56	56	53	43	49	39	31	39
$7,000 to $14,999	19	39	19	35	22	45	18	40	8	21
$15,000 and over	1	6	1	2	1	6	1	10	1	6
Median income	$4,557	$6,593	$4,636	$6,210	$4,935	$7,003	$4,352	$6,943	$2,420	$4,441
Ratio: Nonwhite to white median income	69.1		74.7		70.5		62.7		54.5	
Percent difference between median income of families with war veteran head and of all families with male head	26.2	9.8	28.0	9.5	15.4	2.2	18.5	4.2	30.3	36.7

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Veterans*, PC(2)-8C, tables 21, 22; *1960 Census of Population: Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)-1D, table 224 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Educational attainment for both white and nonwhite male war veterans was higher in 1960 than among all males (white and nonwhite) in every occupational category. Level of schooling and median earnings, however, tended to be lower for nonwhite than white males in each occupation group, regardless of veteran status.

TABLE IVE–6.—*Earnings, Educational Attainment, and Age of All Males and Male War Veterans, by Occupation Group and Color, 1960*

Major occupation group and war veteran status	Median						Ratio: Nonwhite to white medians for—		
	Earnings		Years of school		Age		Earnings	Years of school	Age
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White			
Total, males [1]	$2,566	$4,735	8.6	11.4	39	41	.54	.75	.95
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	4,220	6,634	12.6	14.0	40	42	.64	.90	.95
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,400	5,281	8.9	10.6	40	42	.64	.84	.95
Operatives and kindred workers	2,958	4,392	8.5	9.8	38	38	.67	.87	1.00
Clerical and sales workers	3,738	4,846	12.1	12.3	35	39	.77	.98	.90
Service workers	2,365	3,443	8.8	9.9	41	44	.69	.89	.93
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	706	1,689	5.4	8.0	42	48	.42	.68	.88
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,285	3,076	7.4	8.7	39	36	.74	.85	1.08
War veterans [1]	3,372	5,479	10.0	12.2	39	39	.62	.82	1.00
Professional, managerial and kindred workers	4,757	7,002	15.4	14.6	38	39	.68	1.05	.97
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,852	5,603	10.3	11.5	39	39	.69	.90	1.00
Operatives and kindred workers	3,485	4,949	9.6	10.4	38	38	.70	.92	1.00
Clerical and sales workers	4,381	5,507	12.4	12.6	37	39	.80	.98	.95
Service workers	2,926	4,416	10.0	11.2	40	41	.66	.89	.98
Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers	883	2,304	6.2	10.0	42	41	.38	.62	1.02
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,914	4,075	8.1	9.3	39	39	.72	.87	1.00

[1] Includes data for persons with occupation not reported, for whom data are not shown separately.

Source: *Census of Population: 1960, Subject Reports, Veterans*, PC(2)–8C, tables 16, 17; *Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary*, PC(1)–1D, tables 205, 208; and *Subject Reports, Occupational Characteristics*, PC(2)–7A, tables 9, 10; unpublished tables 14 and 15; and *Subject Reports, Educational Attainment*, PC(2)–5B, table 8 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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The nonwhite lag in median years of schooling in 1960 tended to be less among male war veterans than among all males. In the group 25–29 years old, median years of schooling for nonwhite war veterans were virtually the same as for white war veterans, in contrast with a 2-year gap among all males in that age group.

TABLE IVE–7.—*Educational Attainment of All Men and of War Veterans, by Age and Color, 1960*

Years of school completed	25–29 years		30–34 years		35–44 years		45–54 years		55 and over	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 4 years high school	64	37	70	44	76	47	86	62	92	78
High school, 4 years	23	33	18	29	15	30	8	21	4	10
College, 1–3 years	8	14	6	11	5	10	3	9	2	6
College, 4 years or more	5	16	6	16	4	12	3	9	2	6
Median years	10.5	12.6	9.7	12.8	8.2	12.1	6.2	10.7	5.3	7.6
War veterans	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 4 years high school	50	33	61	39	69	43	79	53	89	69
High school, 4 years	32	37	23	30	20	32	12	23	5	13
College, 1–3 years	13	17	9	13	7	11	5	11	3	9
College, 4 years or more	6	13	7	18	5	14	4	13	3	10
Median years	12.0	12.5	11.0	12.7	11.2	12.8	7.5	9.5	5.6	8.4

NOTES.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Educational Attainment*, PC(2)–5B, table 2; *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Veterans*, PC(2)–8C, table 7 (U.S. Bureau of the Census).

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Veterans' housing was generally superior to that of nonveterans in 1960, but the improvement was more pronounced among nonwhites.

TABLE IVE–8.—*Characteristics of Housing Among All Families With Male Head and Families Headed by War Veterans, by Tenure and Color, 1960*

Housing characteristics	Households—families with male head							
	Total				War veteran head			
	In owner-occupied units		In renter-occupied units		In owner-occupied units		In renter-occupied units	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cooking equipment for exclusive use and direct access in:								
Sound and deteriorating housing units	89	98	80	95	92	99	82	93
With all plumbing	65	91	54	84	76	94	63	84
Lacking some or all plumbing	24	7	26	11	16	5	19	9
Dilapidated housing units	11	2	19	5	7	1	14	4
Without cooking equipment for exclusive use and direct access	(1)	(1)	2	(1)	1	(1)	4	3
Lacks flush toilet for exclusive use	26	7	30	11	16	5	22	11
Lacks hot running water	31	7	37	11	20	4	25	8

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: U.S. Veterans' Administration; *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Families*, PC(2)–4A, table 34 (U.S. Bureau of the Census.)

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In all age groups the median value of homes owned by nonwhite war veterans was much lower than those owned by white non-veterans in 1960.

TABLE IVE–9.—*Value of Nonfarm Owner-Occupied Housing Units of War Veterans and Others, by Age and Color, 1960*

Value of unit	Head, all ages				Under 35 years				35–44 years			
	Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White		Nonwhite		White	
	War veteran	Other [1]	War veteran	Other [1]	War veteran	Other [1]	War veteran	Other [1]	War veteran	Other [1]	War veteran	Other [1]
All units	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than $7,500	41	57	15	25	34	57	14	25	37	51	13	21
$7,500 to $14,900	44	32	44	43	49	33	49	48	46	34	43	41
$15,000 to $24,900	13	9	32	25	14	8	32	23	15	11	34	29
$25,000 to $34,900	2	1	6	5	1	1	4	3	2	2	7	6
$35,000 or more	1	1	3	3	[2]	[2]	1	1	1	1	3	3
Median value	$8,774	$6,550	$13,629	$11,960	$9,412	$6,557	$13,265	$11,505	$9,313	$7,323	$14,101	$12,946
	45–54 years				55–64 years				65 years and over			
All units	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than $7,500	43	54	16	21	51	58	19	24	65	69	25	33
$7,500 to $14,900	42	33	41	42	37	31	42	43	27	24	43	44
$15,000 to $24,900	13	10	31	27	11	9	27	24	8	6	23	18
$25,000 to $34,900	1	1	7	6	[2]	2	7	5	[2]	1	5	3
$35,000 or more	[2]	1	5	4	[2]	1	6	4	[2]	1	5	2
Median value	$8,511	$7,006	$13,896	$12,855	$7,303	$6,510	$13,210	$12,035	$5,914	$5,449	$11,891	$10,282

[1] Head not a war veteran.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: *1960 Census of Population: Subject Reports, Veterans*, PC(2)-8C, tables 23, 24 (U.S. Bureau of Census).

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