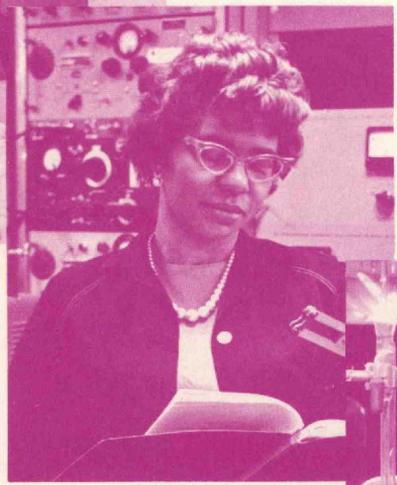


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# NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS in 1960

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Bulletin 287

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# NEGRO WOMEN WORKERS in 1960

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

W. Willard Wirtz, *Secretary*

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Esther Peterson, *Director*

Bulletin 287

The front cover illustrates, from left to right:

A social worker setting up her appointments

An electronics engineer at work

A research physician in a medical laboratory

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1964

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## Foreword

This bulletin examines the economic status of Negro women workers in 1960, and tells which industries employ Negro women, the occupations they hold, in what States they work, what their personal and family characteristics are, how much they earn, and how many have jobs or are unemployed. The 1960 data are compared with those for 1940 and 1950 wherever possible—to help determine progress during the last two decades.

Bureau of the Census decennial reports concerning general, social, and economic characteristics of the population are the basis of this study. It is one of a series of bulletins being prepared by the Women's Bureau concerning various aspects of women's employment. The first bulletin, *Women Workers in 1960—Geographical Differences*, published in 1962, compares women's employment in 1950 and 1960 with special emphasis on State and regional differences. Currently underway are studies of changes in women's occupations and industries between 1950 and 1960, and the relationship between a woman's education and her employment.

This bulletin supersedes Women's Bureau publication *Negro Women and Their Jobs*, dated 1954, which was based primarily on data collected in the 1950 census. The current publication was prepared in the Division of Research and Manpower Program Development under the direction of Jean A. Wells, Acting Chief. It was written by Helen O. Nicol, Chief, Branch of Labor Force Research, with the assistance of Merci L. Drake. Statistical tabulations were prepared by Harriet G. Magruder and Grace R. Hipp.

ESTHER PETERSON,  
*Director, Women's Bureau.*

October 1963

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For photographs included in this bulletin, the Women's Bureau wishes to thank the following organizations:

Johnson Publishing Company, Inc.,  
Chicago, Ill. (left and center of cover and pages 2, 9, 13, 20, 27, 30).

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,  
Public Health Service,  
Washington, D.C. (p. 22).

# Highlights

## *Women in the Labor Force*

A total of 2,455,000 Negro women were employed in 1960, as compared with 1,870,000 in 1950.

The number of nonwhite women workers rose from just over 2 million in 1950 to almost 3 million in 1960—a gain of 35 percent.

The percentage of nonwhite women of working age who were in the labor force increased from 37 to 42 percent between 1950 and 1960.

Both in 1950 and 1960, one out of eight women workers was nonwhite.

## *Geographical Shifts*

Nonwhite women continued their migration away from farms into industrial and metropolitan centers. Many also moved out of the South; the proportion of nonwhite women living there dropped from almost three-fourths in 1940 to just over half in 1960.

## *Ages of Nonwhite Women Workers*

The median age of nonwhite women workers in 1960 was 38 years—slightly lower than the 40-year average of white women workers.

Among those 20 years of age and over there are higher proportions of nonwhite women than white women who work outside the home. The difference is greatest for women between 25 and 45.

## *Working Wives and Mothers*

Nonwhite working wives increased almost 50 percent between 1950 and 1960 and approached a total of 1.4 million. Working wives constituted almost one-half of all nonwhite women workers in 1960.

One out of three nonwhite mothers with small children (under 6 years) was in the labor force in 1960, as compared with less than one out of five white mothers.

## ***Educational Attainment***

In 1960, half of all nonwhite women 25 years of age and over had received better than an eighth grade education—an average gain of more than 1 year since 1950 and more than 2 years since 1940. The percentage of high school graduates rose from 14 to 23 percent from 1950 to 1960.

## ***Industries of Negro Women***

Relatively more Negro women were employed in professional services and public administration in 1960 than 1950. On the other hand, there were relatively fewer employed in personal services and an actual decline in agriculture. In terms of detailed industries, marked employment increases occurred in banking, medical and other health services, State and local public administration, general merchandise stores, welfare and religious organizations, and in several expanding divisions of manufacturing.

## ***Occupations of Negro Women***

The number of Negro women employed as clerical, professional, sales, and miscellaneous service workers increased considerably between 1940 and 1960. More than one-third were in these occupations in 1960, as compared with less than one-fifth in 1940. Private-household workers declined in terms of occupational importance. Fewer Negro women were farm workers in 1960 than in 1940, as a result of the long-term decline in agricultural employment.

## ***Income and Earnings***

Negro women's median money income from all sources in 1959 was \$905. This represented a 29-percent increase over their 1949 average of \$703.

Among women workers, nonwhite women had median earnings (full-time and part-time combined) of \$1,219 in 1959—a little more than half the median earnings of all women workers.

## Prefatory Statement

Statistics for Negro women are presented wherever possible. Otherwise, the basic data cover nonwhite women who include, in addition to Negro women, mainly American Indian and Oriental women, and also Aleut and other Eskimo women. Since Negro women represented 93 percent of all nonwhite women in the United States in 1960, the data for nonwhite women also describe Negro women in most States. The major exceptions are Alaska, Hawaii, and some western and West North Central States. Throughout, however, each statistic has been identified in terms of Negro or nonwhite.

## Introduction

A pattern of steadily rising gains emerges from an analysis of the employment statistics of Negro (or nonwhite) women from 1950 to 1960, and from 1940 to 1960 where data are available. In terms of kinds of jobs, extent of education, industries of employment, levels of income, and accessibility to employment opportunities, the status of Negro women has improved—partly because of concerted efforts of their own and partly because of economic growth, better educational facilities, and various political and social developments—all of which have broadened their educational and employment opportunities.

The major occupational shifts of Negro women have been away from jobs as private-household workers, farmers, and operatives and into clerical, professional, technical, sales, and miscellaneous service jobs. At the same time, significantly higher numbers of Negro women have been employed in banking, retail trade, medical and other health services, public administration, and in some branches of manufacturing that are expanding.

These changes have been related to the continuing migration of Negroes away from farms and into industrial and metropolitan areas, and to a noticeable flow out of the South into other regions of the country. With these moves has come a wider range of employment opportunities.

Another very influential factor has been the steady rise in educational preparation—with many more nonwhite women graduating from grammar school and high school than previously.

But despite considerable achievements, many Negro women were still employed in low-skill and low-paid jobs in 1960, and their unemployment rates were high. Further gains are needed before their employment status matches that of white women workers.



Production manager in a lingerie manufacturing company discusses work with operatives

## Women in the Population

The 1960 United States Census of Population counted 6.9 million nonwhite women of working age 14 years and over. (Table A-1) This number represented a rise of 18 percent since 1950 and 36 percent since 1940. The increase was substantially greater than that for white women, whose numbers rose 13 percent during the 1950-60 decade and 27 percent from 1940 to 1960. The numerical changes follow:

	<i>Women 14 years and over</i>	
	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>White</i>
1960.....	6, 874, 000	58, 087, 000
1950.....	5, 815, 000	51, 494, 000
1940.....	5, 041, 000	45, 704, 000

These figures for nonwhite women in the population are essentially the same as those for Negro women. The latter are not shown separately because population statistics were not available by race for persons 14 years of age and over.

The greater rate of population increase among nonwhite women as compared to white women is believed to be largely the result of a drop in the Negro death rate. By 1960 this was only slightly higher than the rate for whites, and was a marked improvement over the death rates of the past two decades. Better health, sanitation, and improved living conditions have had a direct bearing on the lengthened life span of Negroes.

As the number of nonwhite women in the working-age population increased, so did their ratio to all women in the population. In 1960 this proportion was 11 percent—almost one percentage point greater than in 1950 and 1940. It also exceeded slightly the proportion that nonwhite women and men were of the total population in 1960.

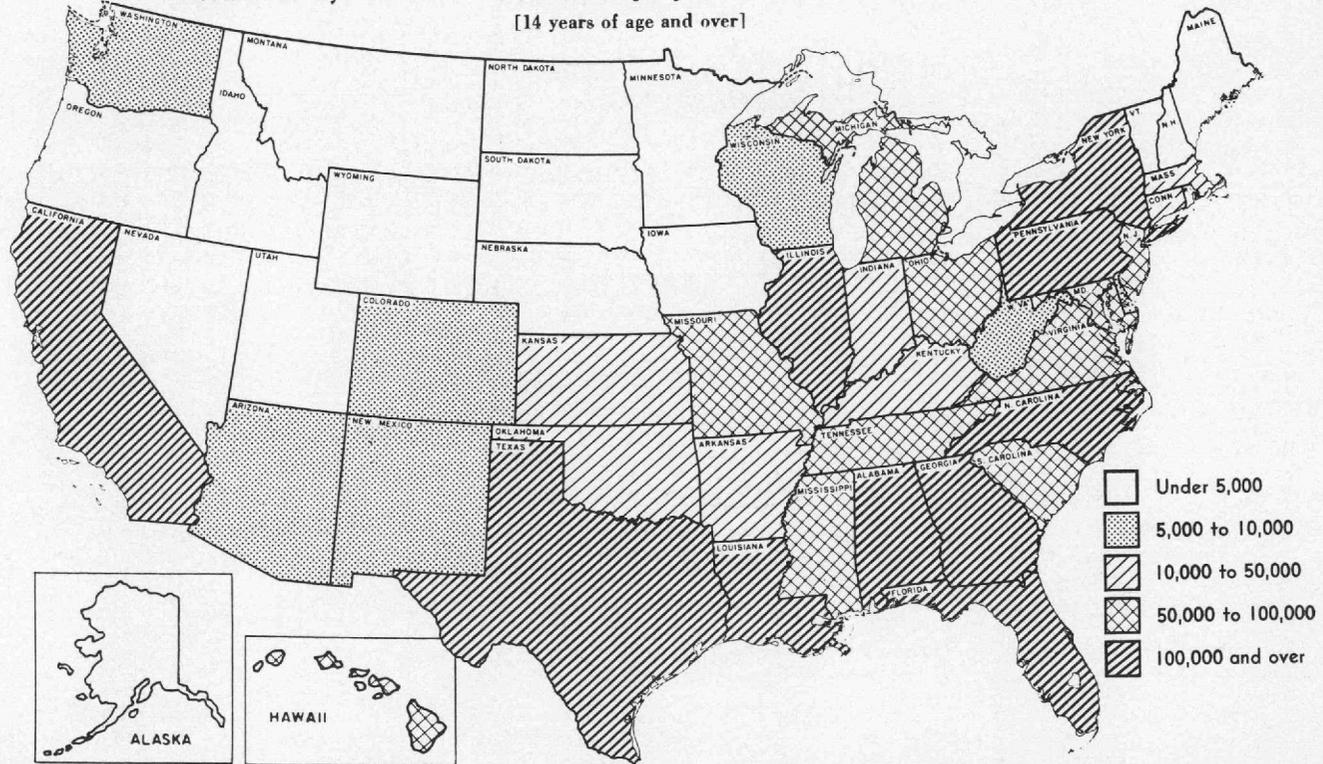
### *Major regions and States*

The geographical location of Negro women in the population influences directly the place where Negro women work. In 1960 there were Negro women, as well as other nonwhite women, living and working in all the 50 States, but their numbers ranged widely from State to State. (Charts A and B)

## CHART A

*Number of Nonwhite Women Employed in the United States, 1960*

[14 years of age and over]

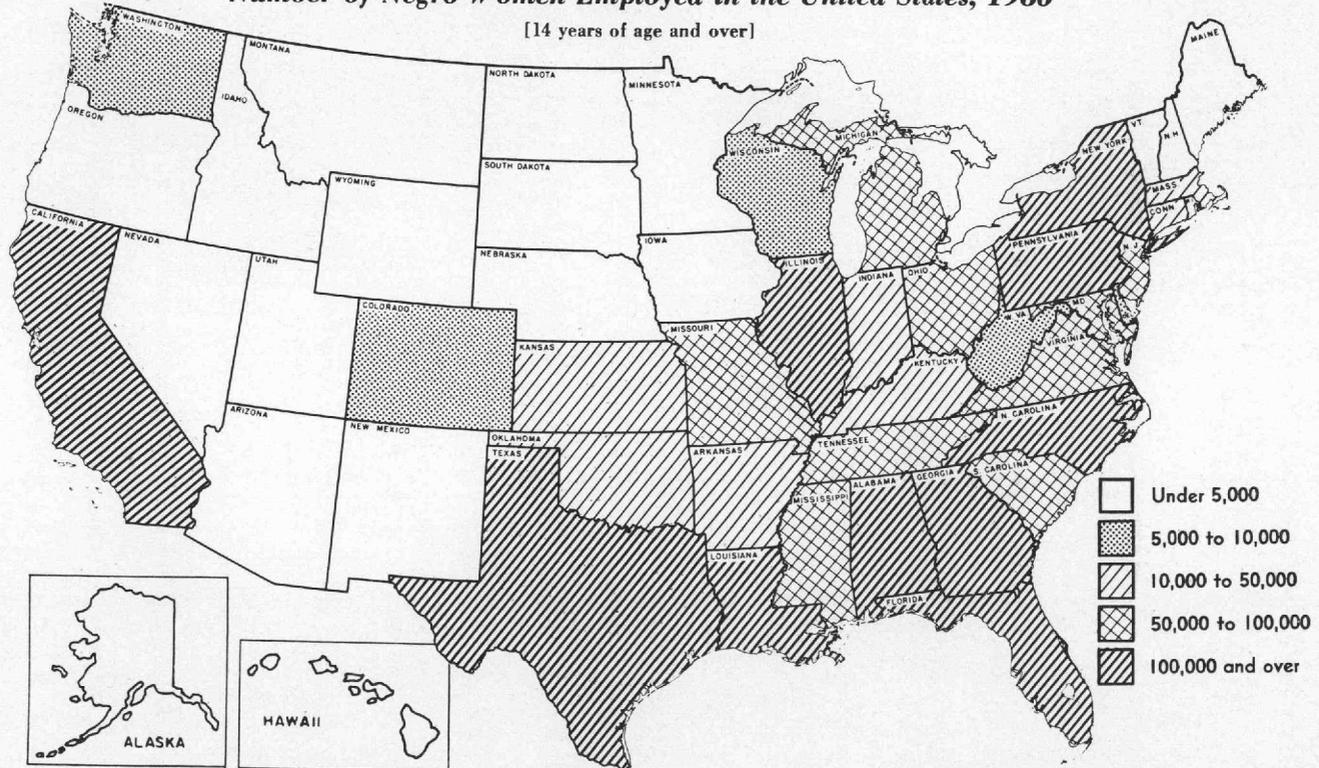


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

## CHART B

### *Number of Negro Women Employed in the United States, 1960*

[14 years of age and over]



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

Historically, Negroes living in the United States have been concentrated in southern rural areas. However, since World War II the search for better jobs, better education, and higher living standards has caused many to leave the farm for industrial areas. In many instances they moved to cities and towns in the South; in fact in 1960 the majority of Negroes were still living in the South. Others moved out of the southern States into other regions. This large-scale migration of Negroes away from the farm has contributed to significant changes in the economic status of Negro women in the last two decades. Of all nonwhite women of working age 14 years and over, three-fourths lived in cities in 1960.

By region, over half were in the South, whereas about three-fourths were there in 1940. Conversely, the representation of nonwhite women was greater in all the other major regions. The following illustrates their movement away from the South:

	<i>Percent distribution of nonwhite women</i>		
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1940</i>
United States.....	100	100	100
Northeast.....	17	14	11
North Central.....	18	15	12
South.....	55	63	72
West.....	10	8	5

Information available for Negro women shows that the southern States in which the largest numbers were living in 1960 were Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama. Outside the South, the numerically most important States were New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania.

### *Population proportions*

Negro women were 92.7 percent of all nonwhite women in 1960, as compared with 96.2 percent in 1950 and 96.4 percent in 1940. The proportion that Negro women were of all nonwhite women within individual States depended primarily on the number of Oriental or Indian women residing in a State.

In 1960, Negro women constituted virtually all of the nonwhite women in the southern States—with one exception, Oklahoma—and in Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. They represented between two-thirds and three-quarters of the nonwhite women in California, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and Vermont, and about half of them in Maine, Minnesota, Oregon, and Washington. Their proportion approximated one-fifth to one-third of all nonwhite women in Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and New Mexico, and one-tenth or

less in Alaska, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In Hawaii, they were less than one percent.

The proportion that Negro women were of all Negroes in the population varied very little among the major regions. They were 52 percent of the total in the South and the North Central States, 54 percent in the Northeast, and 50 percent in the West. As these percentages were about the same in 1950 and 1940, they indicate that Negro women were migrating generally from one region to another to about the same extent as Negro men, and thus they also were broadening their range of employment opportunities.

## Women in the Labor Force

Almost 3 million nonwhite women 14 years of age and over were in the labor force in 1960. (Table A-2) They exceeded by almost three-quarters of a million their number in 1950. Their 35-percent gain was the same as the increase reported for white women workers. Compared with 1940, however, the growth in the number of women workers was much less pronounced among nonwhite women, 53 percent, than among white women, 77 percent.

	<i>Women workers 14 years and over</i>	
	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>White</i>
1960.....	2,872,000	19,538,000
1950.....	2,131,000	14,462,000
1940.....	1,874,000	11,034,000

As there are only small differences between the number of nonwhite women workers and Negro women workers, these figures may be considered representative of Negro women workers. The latter group—which covers both employed and unemployed persons—cannot be reported separately, however, because data were not available for unemployed workers by race.

One out of eight women workers in 1960, or about 13 percent, was nonwhite. This proportion was just about the same as in 1950 and slightly lower than in 1940.

Employment statistics reported for Negro women in 1960 cover only those who were actually employed. This group, numbering 2,455,000, has expanded 31 percent since 1950, an increase somewhat smaller than the 34-percent gain of all employed women. It indicates greater unemployment and limitations in job opportunities among Negro women.

Negro women constituted over 90 percent of all employed nonwhite women in a majority of the States in 1960. (Table A-3) In only eight States there were fewer employed Negro women than other nonwhite women who were employed.

Negro women account for a relatively high proportion of all employed Negroes. In 1960 they represented 40 percent of the group, whereas white women were only 32 percent of all white employed persons.

### *Regional changes*

In the past two decades, relatively more nonwhite women workers moved from one region to another than appeared to be true for women workers as a whole. As indicated by previous population changes, significant numbers of Negro women of working age migrated out of the South. Mainly as a result of this, the number of nonwhite women workers in that region declined from 1940 to 1950, but rose again slightly between 1950 and 1960. The 15-percent increase in the number of nonwhite women workers in the South during the 20-year period compared with a nationwide increase of 53 percent. Six States, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and West Virginia, had fewer nonwhite women workers in 1950 and 1960 than in 1940.

Increases recorded during the 20-year period have been greatest in the West on a percentage basis, and in the Northeast on a numerical basis. New York, with over 282,000 nonwhite women workers, surpassed every other State, including those in the South.

### *Percentages who work*

Traditionally, a larger proportion of nonwhite women than of white women work outside the home. In 1960, 42 percent of all nonwhite women 14 years of age and over, and 34 percent of all white women were in the labor force. The difference has narrowed in the past two decades with the growing interest of white women in paid employment. Nonwhite women showed no change between 1940 and 1950 in the proportion who worked outside the home, and only a 5 percentage-point increase from 1950 to 1960. In contrast, there was a full 10 percentage-point gain for white women over the 20-year period, as the following figures show:

	<i>Percent of women who work</i>		
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1940</i>
Nonwhite women.....	42	37	37
White women.....	34	28	24

The percentages of nonwhite women who were in the 1960 labor force were highest in the District of Columbia, 53 percent; Florida, 52 percent; and New York, 50 percent; followed by Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, each with 48 percent; and by Nevada, 47 percent. These were all States with relatively high proportions of workers among all women. Similarly, the States with the lowest proportions of nonwhite working women—North



A harpist in a municipal symphony orchestra

Dakota, 19 percent; South Dakota, 21 percent; and Idaho and Montana, 23 percent—had below-average percentages of all women who work outside the home. The latter group of States had relatively limited employment opportunities for all women, and included only small numbers of Negro women in their population.

### *Unemployment*

Consistently higher unemployment among nonwhite women than among white women also prevailed at the time of the 1960 census. A total of almost 250,000 nonwhite women were reported to be unemployed and seeking work in 1960. They represented 8.5 percent of all nonwhite women in the labor force. By comparison, only 4.9 percent of white women were unemployed at that time.

By occupational group, nonwhite women workers with the highest rate of unemployment during the 1960 census reference week were farm laborers, 17.4 percent. There was much less unemployment among white women, 6.1 percent, in the same group. Similarly, in the other important occupational group with markedly high unemployment—factory operatives—the jobless rate for nonwhite women, 12.3 percent, was greater than that for white women, 9.6 percent. Nonwhite women had consistently higher unemployment than white women in each of the remaining major occupational groups in the experienced labor force, with the difference ranging between 1 and 6 percentage points.

	<i>Unemployment rate, 1960</i>	
	<i>Nonwhite women</i>	<i>White women</i>
Farm laborers.....	17.4	6.1
Laborers.....	16.6	10.9
Operatives.....	12.3	9.6
Craftswomen.....	9.2	5.6
Sales workers.....	8.0	4.8
Service workers (other).....	7.9	5.3
Private-household workers.....	6.0	4.6
Clerical workers.....	5.8	3.1
Farmers.....	5.2	.8
Managers.....	2.5	1.8
Professional workers.....	2.2	1.4

Similarly, in every age group higher proportions of nonwhite women than white women were seeking work. Among girls 14 to 19 years of age, where the highest unemployment prevailed, 19 percent of the nonwhite and 9 percent of the white girls were unemployed in 1960. Reasons contributing to the especially high rate of jobless nonwhite girls were their lack of marketable skills and their concentration in southern rural areas where job opportunities often are limited.

In older age groups of women, unemployment rates declined. Thirteen percent of the nonwhite women in the 20- to 24-year age group were unemployed in 1960 and 10 percent in the 25- to 29-year age group. Nonwhite women with the lowest rate of unemployment—about 6 percent—were those 45 years and over. By comparison, unemployment rates of white women in these age groups ranged from 6 to 4 percent.

## Ages of Women Workers

Nonwhite women workers tend to be slightly younger than white women workers. In 1960, the median age was about 38 years for nonwhite women workers and about 40 years for white. (Table A-4) The lower figure for nonwhite women workers reflects partly

the relatively younger age of nonwhite women in the population, and partly the much higher proportion of nonwhite women than of white women who work and who are between 25 and 45 years of age.

Although the age distribution of nonwhite women workers is basically similar to that of white women workers, two major differences existed both in 1960 and 1950. In comparison to white women, there were relatively more nonwhite women workers who were 25 to 35 years of age and relatively fewer who were 55 years and over. The larger number in the 25- to 35-year age group resulted from their greater rate of labor-force participation, whereas the smaller number of those 55 years and over was related to their smaller population.

Typically, more nonwhite women than white women work outside the home in all age groups, except those aged 14 to 19. The labor-force participation rate of nonwhite women was particularly low in 1960 among girls 14 to 19 years—a group that includes relatively large numbers who live in rural areas of the South.

In higher age groups, the proportion of nonwhite women who are in the labor force is also higher. From 45 percent of the 20- to 24-year group of nonwhite women, the proportion who worked in 1960 increased to 56 percent of those 35 to 44 years and 55 percent of those 45 to 54 years.

This pattern of steadily increased employment among nonwhite women up to age 45, and continuing at a high rate through 55, differs considerably from the work pattern of white women. Following relatively high labor-force participation of white women in their early twenties, there is a noticeable drop for those 25 to 35 years of age—the time when their family responsibilities are greatest.

After age 55, there are fewer workers among both nonwhite and white women. Nevertheless, the proportion of nonwhite women who work is still above that of white women. The following compares 1960 labor-force participation rates of nonwhite and white women by age group:

	<i>Percent of women who work</i>	
	<i>Nonwhite</i>	<i>White</i>
14-19 years.....	17	25
20-24 years.....	45	45
25-29 years.....	47	33
30-34 years.....	50	34
35-44 years.....	56	41
45-54 years.....	55	46
55-64 years.....	40	34
65 years and over.....	13	10

## Marital and Family Status

About three out of five nonwhite women workers in 1960, as well as white women workers, were married. (Table A-5) However, in comparison with white women, there were proportionately fewer nonwhite women workers who were single, or married with husband present.

	Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950 <sup>1</sup> to 1960	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Women workers 14 years and over	100	100	36	35
Single	19	24	27	2
Married	63	60	43	60
Husband present	47	56	48	62
Husband absent	16	4	29	35
Widowed or divorced	18	15	25	34

<sup>1</sup> 1950 excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

The marked rise in the number of working wives during the 1950's accounted for much of the employment increase of nonwhite women workers, although it was lower than that of white women. Nonwhite working wives (married women with husband present) increased in number from about 900,000 in 1950 to almost 1.4 million in 1960—a gain of almost 50 percent. More moderate gains were recorded in the numbers of nonwhite women workers in other marital groups.

Within each marital group except one, relatively more nonwhite women than white women were in the labor force in 1960. The exceptional group was that of nonwhite single women—a high proportion of whom were living in southern rural areas, where fewer employment opportunities were available. The labor-force participation rates of nonwhite and white women, by marital status, follow:

	Women workers as percent of all women	
	Nonwhite	White
Total, 14 years and over	42	34
Single	36	44
Married	44	30
Husband present	41	30
Husband absent	56	45
Widow or divorced	42	35

In 1960, among mothers with small children, nonwhite women engaged in work outside the home to a greater extent than white women.

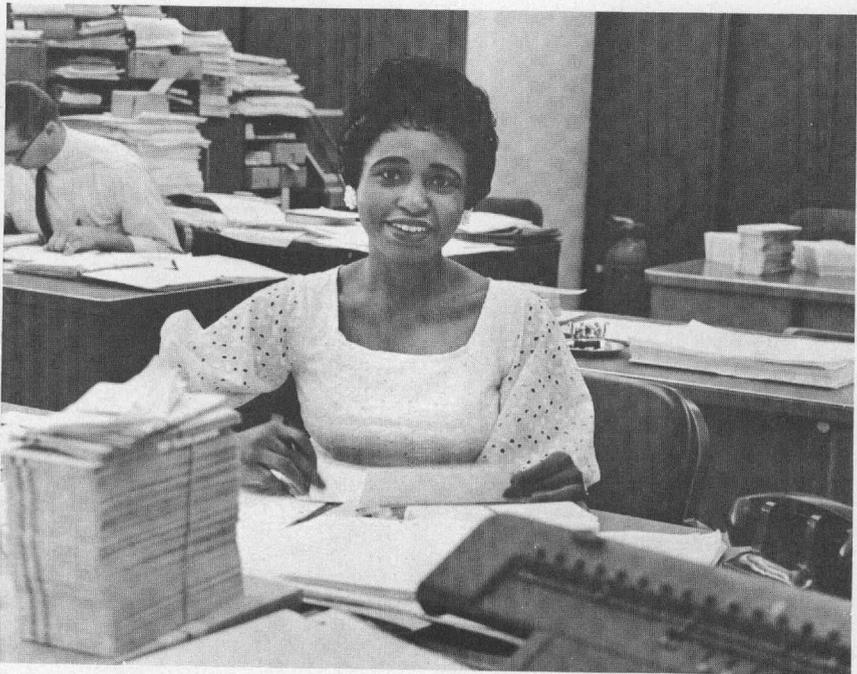
	Percent in labor force
Married women (husband present) with children under 6 years:	
Nonwhite	31
White	18

## Educational Progress

The education attained by Negro women has a direct bearing on their economic advancement. Some indication of the educational gains made by Negro women is reflected in the statistics available for nonwhite women. These show that the median educational level of nonwhite women, 25 years of age and over, rose from 6.1 years in 1940 to 7.2 years in 1950 and 8.5 years in 1960. At the same time, there was also increased employment of nonwhite women in professional, technical, and clerical occupations—most of which require above-average educational preparation.

A total of 2.6 million nonwhite girls and women under 25 years of age were attending school in 1960. Since education through secondary school is available to almost everyone in the Nation, the proportion of nonwhite girls and women under 25 enrolled in school, 68 percent, was almost as high as that of white girls and women, 70 percent. For both groups there was improvement over 1950, when the proportions were 58 and 61 percent, respectively.

The relatively favorable comparisons of nonwhite and white women—with respect to the percentages of the population under 25 attending school—generally prevailed for each age group, including



A mathematical analyst at work in an aircraft manufacturing company

those 21 to 24 years of age. The only significant difference was in the 14- to 17-year group, among whom were proportionately fewer nonwhite women students.

Comparisons of nonwhite women and nonwhite men show that the proportions in school were the same through age 17. In the age groups 18 to 24, however, smaller percentages of women than men were students, as the following summary shows:

Age group	Percent in school in 1960			
	Women		Men	
	Non-white	White	Non-white	White
Total.....	68	70	70	74
5-13 years.....	87	90	87	90
14-17 years.....	82	88	82	89
18-20 years.....	30	32	34	42
21-24 years.....	8	7	11	18

In 1960, half of all nonwhite women 25 years of age and over had received more than an eighth grade education. This amounted to an average gain of more than 1 year since 1950, and more than 2 years since 1940. On the average, nonwhite women over 25 years continued to have much less formal education than white women. They were still slightly ahead of nonwhite men, although the differences among the various groups in the population were narrowing.

	Median school years completed		
	1960	1950	1940 <sup>1</sup>
Women:			
Nonwhite.....	8.5	7.2	6.1
White.....	11.0	10.0	8.8
Men:			
Nonwhite.....	7.9	6.5	5.4
White.....	10.6	9.3	8.7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Within the major regions of the country, there were considerable differences in the extent of education attained by both nonwhite and white women. The highest level of attainment was recorded in western States. Nonwhite women in southern States, virtually all of whom are Negroes, had received the least education.

	Median school years completed by nonwhite women		
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1940 <sup>1</sup>
United States.....	8.5	7.2	6.1
Northeast.....	9.5	8.5	8.0
North Central.....	9.4	8.6	8.1
South.....	7.6	6.3	5.5
West.....	10.3	8.9	8.2

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

By State, in 1960, nonwhite women attained the highest education in New Hampshire, median 12.1 years, and the lowest in South Carolina, median 6.4 years. (Table A-6) The greatest differences in the median number of school years completed by women prevailed in the following States: Alaska, nonwhite women, 6.5 years; white women, 12.4 years; Arizona, 7.2 years, 12.0 years; New Mexico, 7.2 years, 11.8 years; Mississippi, 6.7 years, 11.3 years; and South Carolina, 6.4 years, 10.7 years. In all of these five States, higher proportions of nonwhite women than of white women were living in rural areas. In Alaska, Arizona, and New Mexico, less than half the nonwhite women were Negro.

In the population 25 years of age and over, relatively fewer nonwhite women than white women had finished grammar school in 1960. Also a much smaller percentage of nonwhite women, 23 percent, than of white women, 44 percent, had obtained at least a high school education. Four percent of the nonwhite women were college graduates, as compared with 6 percent of the white women. In fact the percentages of nonwhite women 25 years of age and over, in the higher educational levels, showed noteworthy gains between 1950 and 1960.

<i>Years of school completed</i>	<i>Percent by school year completed</i>			
	<i>Nonwhite women</i>		<i>White women</i>	
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950</i>
Total.....	100	<sup>1</sup> 100	100	<sup>1</sup> 100
College:				
4 years or more.....	4	2	6	5
Less than 4 years.....	4	3	9	8
High school:				
4 years.....	15	9	29	24
Less than 4 years.....	20	14	20	18
Elementary school:				
8 years.....	13	12	18	21
5 to 7 years.....	24	28	12	14
Less than 5 years.....	20	28	6	8

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who did not report school years.

Of the nonwhite women 25 years of age and over who had 4 years or more of college and were employed in 1960, over three-quarters had professional or related kinds of jobs. This proportion was slightly higher than that for white college women. However, the available statistics did not reveal how many of the nonwhite professional women were teachers and how many were employed in other kinds of professional work.

## Industries of Employment

### Major industry groups

Economic growth during the 1950's accounted for much of the employment increase recorded by Negro women. There were sig-

nificant differences, however, among the principal industry groups. The major changes were substantial increases in the numbers of Negro women employed in professional services and public administration, only a small increase in personal services, and a noticeable decrease in agriculture. (Chart C) The following summary shows shifts in the percentage distribution of Negro women employed in major industry groups:

	<i>Percent of employed Negro women</i>	
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950<sup>1</sup></i>
Total .....	100	100
Personal services .....	45	53
Professional services .....	18	11
Wholesale and retail trade .....	10	10
Manufacturing .....	9	9
Public administration .....	4	2
Agriculture .....	4	9
Other .....	10	6

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Of 2.5 million Negro women employed at the time of the 1960 census, more than one million were in various categories of the personal service industries, including private households; over 400,000 in professional and related services; nearly 250,000 in wholesale and retail trade; over 200,000 in manufacturing; and 88,000 each in agriculture and public administration. (Table A-7) Despite this concentration in 1960, a comparison with 1950 indicates that slightly greater proportions of Negro women were employed in the remaining industry array. Thus, the proportion of Negro women employed in these six major industry groups declined from about 94 to 90 percent between 1950 and 1960.

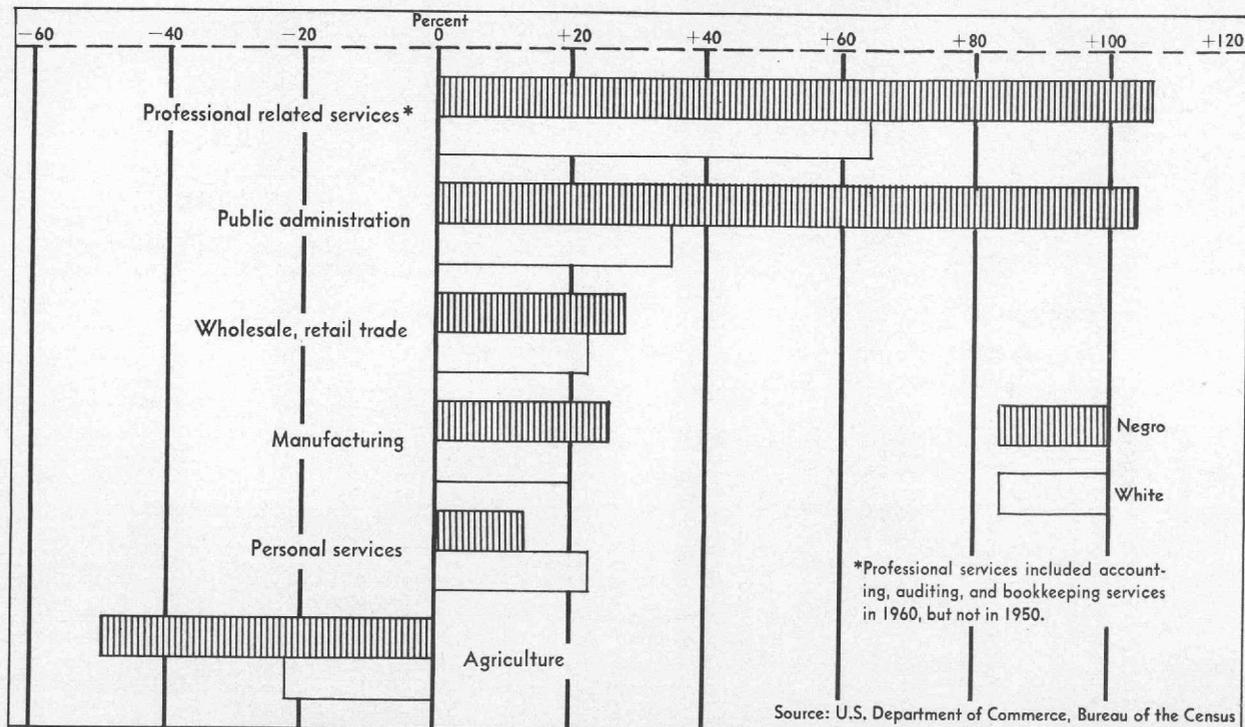
### *Changes in detailed industries, 1950-60*

Among detailed industries, shifts in the employment of Negro women from 1950 to 1960 reflected largely the long-term growth of service-producing industries and the relatively declining importance of goods-producing industries. The size of the changes, percentage-wise, frequently were more pronounced for Negro women, however. For example, the number of Negro women more than doubled between 1950 and 1960 in banking, postal service, medical and other health services, State and local public administration, general merchandise and limited price variety stores, and welfare and religious organizations. The increases in the number of white women workers in the same industries ranged from 22 to 89 percent.

Negro women also made important gains—considerably above the percentage gains for white women—in four growing divisions of

## CHART C

*Percent Changes in Numbers of Negro and White Women  
Employed in Selected Industries, 1950-60*



manufacturing: aircraft, electrical machinery, knitting mills, and rubber and plastic plants.

Industry	Percent increase 1950-60		Negro women as percent of all women	
	Negro	White	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>
Aircraft manufacturing-----	382	213	2.0	1.3
Banking-----	172	89	1.4	1.0
Postal service-----	162	22	11.0	5.4
Medical, other health services----	154	65	11.9	8.1
State, local public administration_	134	49	7.3	4.8
Electrical machinery-----	134	83	3.6	3.0
Knitting mills-----	109	10	3.6	1.9
General merchandise, limited price variety stores-----	108	39	4.0	2.7
Rubber, plastic products-----	104	72	4.0	3.4
Welfare, religious organizations---	104	63	7.4	6.0

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Compared with the overall 31-percent increase in employment of all Negro women, small increases were recorded in such industries as private households, eating and drinking places, apparel manufacturing plants, hotels and lodging places, and insurance and real estate companies. Generally, these were industries in which employment growth was also below average for white women, although usually not as far below as for Negro women.

In several manufacturing industries, as well as in agriculture, railroads, and laundries and drycleaning firms, fewer Negro women were employed in 1960 than in 1950. The decreases in employment in these industries were mainly the result of technological changes, and generally affected Negro women more adversely than white women. These percent changes are noted in the following data for employed women:

Industry	Percent decrease 1950-60		Negro women as percent of all women	
	Negro	White	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>
Agriculture-----	49	22	21.3	29.4
Railroads-----	45	27	6.0	7.9
Primary iron and steel-----	35	4	3.2	4.6
Yarn, thread, fabric mills-----	25	32	1.6	1.4
Sawmills-----	12	<sup>2</sup> 1	12.3	14.0
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing--	( <sup>3</sup> )	4	28.9	28.4

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> A percent increase.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent decrease.

In industries where Negro women's employment had at least doubled between 1950 and 1960, their proportions of all employed women rose perceptibly. There were generally only small changes in

their representation in industries where they had minor increases or decreases in employment.

### *Industry variation by region*

The major industries in which Negro women were employed in 1960 were somewhat different in the South from those in other regions of the country. The variations in industrial employment patterns resulted from several factors: the geographical location of specific industries and of the Negro woman population, hiring practices, and the educational qualifications of Negro women for certain types of work.

In the South, a high proportion of Negro women were employed in six industries: private households, retail trade, education, agriculture, medical and health services, and manufacturing. In the Northeast, North Central, and Western regions, the proportions employed in private households, education, and agriculture were much smaller than in the South, and those in manufacturing and medical and health services were much larger. Compared with other regions, the West had a greater proportion of Negro women employed in public administration, and the Northeast had more in apparel and other textile manufacturing firms. In general, there was more dispersion in the industrial distribution of Negro women employed outside the South.

## Occupational Changes

Increased employment opportunities in white-collar and service jobs have contributed to the most important occupational development for Negro women workers in the past two decades—the trend toward greater diversity. World War II stimulated their entry into many new kinds of jobs—particularly clerical, sales, professional, and service. (Table A-8) The proportion of Negro women employed in these fields, excluding private households, rose from less than one-fifth in 1940 to more than one-third in 1960. The following summary shows the distribution of Negro women employed in the major occupational groups, as reported in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses:

Total employed Negro women	Percent distribution		
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1940 <sup>1</sup>
-----	100	100	100
Increases:			
Service workers (other)-----	21	19	10
Clerical and sales workers---	9	5	1
Professional workers-----	7	6	4
Craftswomen-----	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

	<i>Percent distribution</i>		
	<i>1960</i>	<i>1950<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>1940<sup>1</sup></i>
No change:			
Managers-----	1	1	1
Decreases, 1950-60:			
Private-household workers---	36	41	60
Operatives-----	13	15	6
Farm laborers-----	3	7	13
Farmers-----	1	2	3
Laborers-----	1	2	1
Not reported-----	8	2	1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.



Braille worker proofreads publications for the blind

## Occupational gains, 1950-60

The employment fields in which Negro women made their greatest progress were generally those which were expanding and which traditionally hired significant numbers of women. Nevertheless, the percentage gains made by Negro women frequently were higher than those of white women. For example, between 1950 and 1960 the percentage gains in the number of those employed as clerical, professional, and sales workers were much greater for Negro women than white women. On the other hand, the percentage increase for service workers outside of private households was the same for both Negro and white women.

	<i>Percent change 1950<sup>1</sup> to 1960</i>	
	<i>Negro</i>	<i>White</i>
Total employed women.....	+31	+34
Professional workers.....	+67	+40
Managerial workers.....	+1	+15
Clerical workers.....	+145	+44
Sales workers.....	+42	+24
Craftswomen.....	+37	+5
Operatives.....	+13	+7
Laborers.....	-17	-14
Private-household workers.....	+15	+38
Service (other) workers.....	+48	+48
Farmers.....	-53	+20
Farm laborers.....	-50	-45

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Individual occupations which Negro women have recently entered in large numbers include many clerical jobs, especially those of secretary, stenographer, typist, cashier, telephone operator, and bookkeeper. (Table A-9) These require more education, skill, and responsibility than many jobs held by Negro women prior to World War II.

In many professional fields, where demand for workers increased considerably between 1950 and 1960, Negro women have made impressive gains. Their number more than doubled among the professional nurses, medical and dental technicians, dietitians, librarians, accountants, and lawyers. In addition, Negro women made significant percentage gains as social and welfare workers, therapists, natural scientists, and physicians. Numerically, their greatest increase was in the teaching profession.

Among service workers—except those in private households—large percentage increases were recorded in the number of hospital attendants, practical nurses, and institutional housekeepers. There were



A practical nurse administers an injection under the supervision of a professional nurse

only minor employment increases for the numerically large groups of cooks, waitresses, and beauty operators.

The number of Negro women employed as saleswomen and as craftswomen increased at a somewhat greater rate between 1950 and 1960 than the employment of all Negro women. Nevertheless, each group constituted only about one percent of all Negro women employed in both periods.

### *Declines in occupational importance*

The major occupations from which Negro women shifted between 1950 and 1960 were private-household workers, farmers, and operatives. These were fields in which there were also either decreases or only limited increases in the number of white women.

The number of Negro women employed as private-household workers rose from about 774,000 in 1950 to 888,000 in 1960. However, as this 15-percent increase in number was less than the 31-percent gain in the total employment of Negro women, there was a decline in the occupational significance of this group. In the previous decade there was a numerical decrease in employment as well. The small percent increase recorded by Negro women in private-household work between 1950 and 1960 was exceeded by white women. The difference probably reflects the greater rise in the number of paid babysitters among white women and girls.

The proportion of Negro women employed as operatives also declined from 1950 to 1960, although the overall number rose from 274,000 to 310,000. Some of the principal operative groups had smaller numbers of Negro women employees in 1960 than 1950. They included dressmakers, and spinners and weavers, as well as operatives in apparel firms, textile mills, and food plants. Generally, these were occupations of decreasing importance to other workers as well as to Negro women.

Similarly, the long-term decline in the demand for agricultural workers affected both Negro and white women. However, mechanization in this field has had a markedly greater effect on the employment of Negro women than on white women.

### *Occupational patterns, 1960*

The occupational pattern of Negro women in 1960 was quite different from that of white women, and also from that of Negro men. As indicated, however, there was somewhat more similarity in the jobs held by Negro and white women in 1960 than there was in 1950.

The main distinction in the occupational distribution of the two groups of women in 1960 was that the majority of Negro women were service workers and the majority of white women were white-collar workers. The percentages of blue-collar workers and of farm workers were relatively low in both groups, as shown by the following distribution of workers employed in 1960:

	Percent distribution		
	Negro women	White women	Negro men
Total employed persons . . . . .	100	100	100
White-collar workers:			
Professional . . . . .	7	14	3
Managerial . . . . .	1	4	2
Clerical . . . . .	7	33	5
Sales . . . . .	1	9	1
Blue-collar workers:			
Operatives . . . . .	13	16	24
Craftsmen . . . . .	1	1	10
Laborers . . . . .	1	(1)	20
Service workers:			
Private-household . . . . .	36	4	1
Other service . . . . .	21	12	14
Farm laborers and farmers . . . . .	3	1	11
Occupation not reported . . . . .	8	5	8

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 percent.

Negro women, like white women, work largely in jobs that differ from those held by men. In contrast to the predominance of service

jobs in the occupational pattern of Negro women, the largest group of Negro men were blue-collar workers in 1960. Two other comparisons are significant: relatively more Negro women than men had professional or technical jobs, and only a slightly higher percentage of Negro women than men were doing clerical work. The greater number of Negro women in professional jobs is explained primarily by their extensive employment as teachers and nurses.

Of all Negro workers in 1960, Negro women constituted nearly all the private-household workers. (Chart D) They were also more than half the number of Negroes employed as professional workers and as other service workers. Except for the clerical group, in which the numbers were about equal, the remaining occupational groups had fewer Negro women than men.

### *Geographical variations*

Occupational variations of Negro women workers by region and State were influenced somewhat by the geographical location of the industries which employed them. (Table A-10) The South, where three out of five Negro women workers lived, had relatively fewer operatives and clerical workers and relatively more private-household workers and farm workers. In most instances, these differences prevailed for white women as well as Negro women.

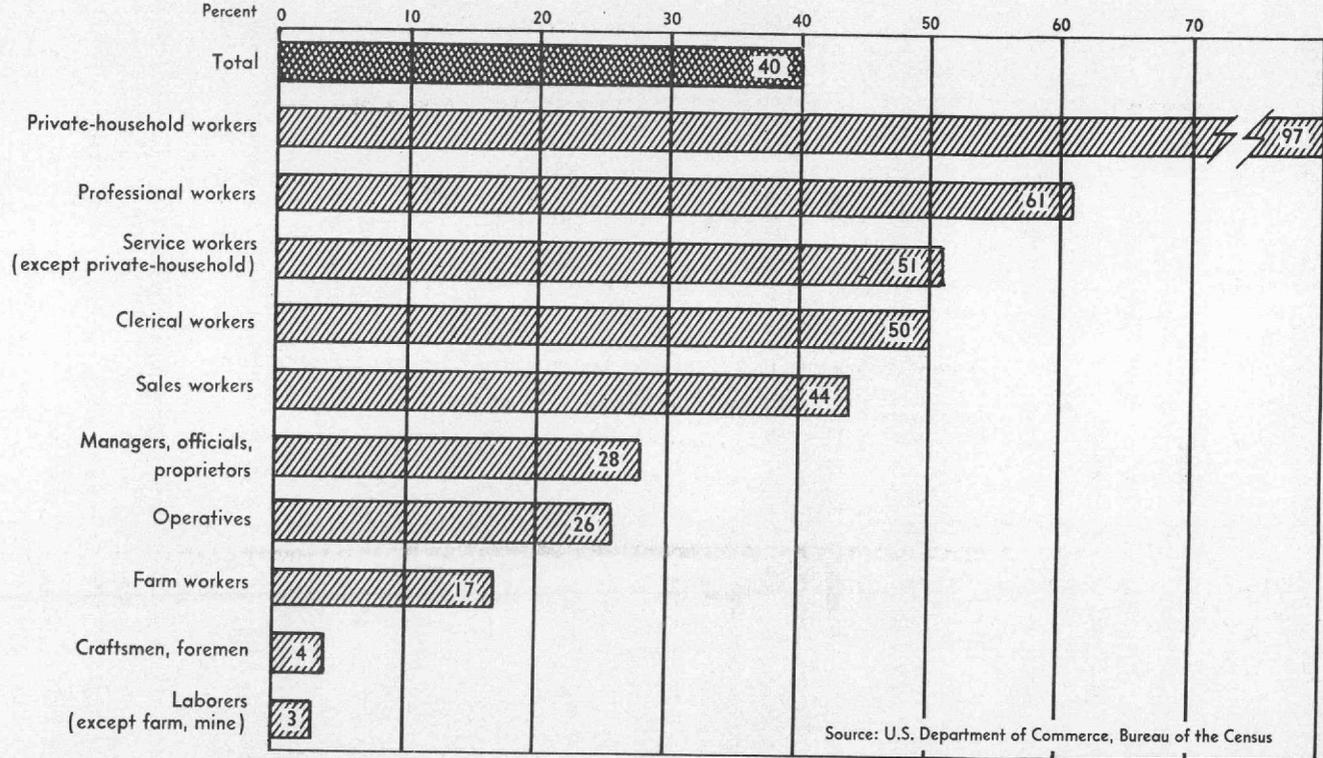
There was considerable similarity in the occupational patterns of Negro women employed in the Northeast, North Central, and Western regions. This also was noted previously in their industrial patterns. Principal exceptions to this similarity in occupational distribution outside the South were the particularly high proportion of operatives among Negro women employed in the Northeast and of miscellaneous service workers in the North Central States. The following shows these differences:

<i>Major occupational group</i>	<i>Percent distribution</i>				
	<i>United States</i>	<i>North-east</i>	<i>North Central</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>West</i>
Total employed Negro women--	100	100	100	100	100
Professional workers-----	8	7	8	8	8
Clerical workers-----	8	14	14	4	15
Sales workers-----	2	2	2	1	2
Managers-----	1	1	1	1	1
Private-household workers-----	39	28	25	48	31
Other service workers-----	23	20	29	22	25
Operatives-----	14	25	17	9	15
Craftswomen-----	1	1	1	( <sup>1</sup> )	1
Laborers-----	1	1	2	1	1
Farmers-----	4	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	6	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

### CHART D

*Proportion of Women Among All Negro Workers, by Occupational Group, 1960*



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

Since a majority of all employed Negro women are located in the South, it might be expected this also would be true for Negro women in each of the major occupational groups. On the contrary, in four groups—clerical, craft, operative, and sales—only from one-fourth to two-fifths of the Negro women were in the South. Moreover, the South included almost all the Negro women who were farmers, about three-fourths of the private-household workers, and three-fifths of all Negro professional women. The regional variations in the proportions of Negro women employed in the major occupational groups are:

Major occupational group	Percent distribution				
	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
Total employed Negro women	100	20	17	58	6
Professional workers	100	18	16	60	6
Clerical workers	100	34	29	28	10
Sales workers	100	29	25	40	6
Managers	100	18	19	56	7
Private-household workers	100	14	10	72	4
Other service workers	100	17	20	57	6
Operatives	100	35	20	39	6
Craftswomen	100	30	24	38	8
Laborers	100	16	24	54	6
Farmers	100	1	1	97	1

## Income and Earnings

Women's income and earnings, measures of their economic status, are directly influenced by the extent of women's employment, the type of jobs they have, and the part of the country they live in. The concentration of Negro women in unskilled jobs and in part-time or part-year work, therefore, is reflected strongly in the income and earnings statistics recorded in the 1960 census for the year 1959.

### Income

Three out of five Negro women 14 years of age and over reported some money income in 1959. Their median income was \$905, which is 29 percent more than the \$703 average reported in 1949. (Table A-11) By comparison, the income of white women increased 33 percent over the decade. However, the figures are not necessarily comparable, since they include women with varying amounts of part-time and part-year employment.

According to available statistics, however, the gap between the income of Negro women and the income of white women increased slightly from 1950 to 1960. Negro women's median income amounted



This showroom manager holds one of many jobs in retail trade

to 62 percent of that of white women in 1949, but only 60 percent in 1959.

Negro women continued to receive substantially less income than Negro men. In 1949 they averaged better than half as much as men, but in 1959, only about two-fifths as much. Despite a high rate of

increase in their income, Negro men also were in a slightly less favorable income position in 1959 than in 1949 in relation to white men.

	Median income		Percent increase
	1959	1949 <sup>1</sup>	
Women:			
Negro.....	\$905	\$703	29
White.....	1, 510	1, 139	33
Men:			
Negro.....	2, 254	1, 356	66
White.....	4, 337	2, 582	68

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

More than half of all Negro women with income received less than \$1,000 in 1959. About two-fifths of the white women with income also had this small amount. Only one in 10 Negro women and one in 4 white women received \$3,000 or more in 1959.

	Women	
	Negro	White
Total.....	100	100
Under \$1,000.....	55	41
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	22	18
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	12	15
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	6	12
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	7
\$5,000 and over.....	2	7

Among the States, the highest median income was received by Negro women living in New York, \$1,962. This amount was higher than the median reported for white women, \$1,944, because of the greater concentration of Negro women in metropolitan and industrial centers of that State. Negro women had relatively high income also in the District of Columbia, \$1,894; followed closely by Nevada, \$1,879; Alaska, \$1,743; Illinois, \$1,678; Massachusetts, \$1,653; Connecticut, \$1,628; New Jersey, \$1,621; and California, \$1,596. The lowest median income was reported by Negro women living in South Carolina, \$614; Arkansas, \$604; and Mississippi, \$588.

### Earnings

Median earnings of \$1,219 were reported by nonwhite women who worked in 1959. Since earnings data were not reported by race, this figure represents the best information available concerning Negro women. The amount was little more than half the \$2,257 averaged by all women workers. (Table A-11) The average earnings of nonwhite men, \$2,703, were considerably higher than those of nonwhite women, but not quite two-thirds as much as those of all men workers, \$4,621.

The relatively low median earnings of nonwhite women workers result mainly from the large numbers employed in low-wage industries and in occupations where part-time and intermittent work is widespread. Only 46 percent of all nonwhite women workers were employed at least 50 weeks in 1959, as compared with 51 percent of all women workers and 56 percent of nonwhite men workers. In addition, within the year-round group, a higher proportion of women than men generally are employed in part-time jobs.

As might be expected, professional workers received the highest median earnings, \$3,571, of all nonwhite women workers in 1959. They averaged just slightly less than the median earnings of all women professional workers, \$3,625. As a result, they had one of the highest proportions of earnings reached by nonwhite women when compared with all women in the same occupational group. However, nonwhite women employed as sales workers and private-household workers had higher median earnings in 1959 than all women in these groups. In both instances, relatively more nonwhite women were employed at least 50 weeks in 1959.

Earnings comparisons for nonwhite men and women in the same occupational groups reveal that professional and clerical women averaged about three-fourths as much as their male counterparts. In 1959 the greatest differences in the median earnings of nonwhite men and women existed in the managerial group.

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Median earnings of nonwhite</i>		<i>Percent nonwhite women's earnings of nonwhite men's</i>
	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	
Professional workers.....	\$3, 571	\$4, 563	78
Clerical workers.....	2, 993	4, 072	74
Managerial workers.....	1, 927	3, 869	50
Operatives.....	1, 829	3, 040	60
Sales workers.....	1, 562	2, 809	56
Service workers.....	1, 365	2, 529	54
Private-household workers---	704	1, 216	58

## Recent Developments

The preceding statistics show the progress Negro women workers have made in the professions, in clerical work, and in other aspects of business and industry between 1940 and 1960. More Negro women than ever before have become nurses, technicians, secretaries, and saleswomen. As they moved into more responsible and rewarding occupations, they also improved their earning power. Yet, as the figures show, there still remains a significant gap between the employment and earnings status of Negro and white women workers.

There is hope that the gap will be bridged in the near future. Since the 1960 census, there have been numerous developments in economic, political, and social spheres that tended to have favorable employment effects on Negro women. More employers are re-examining and revising their hiring policies and practices, and more unions and companies are adopting nondiscrimination clauses in their collective bargaining contracts.

With the growing concern about unemployment, expanded training programs have been made possible by a number of Federal acts designed to meet changing manpower requirements and to upgrade skills of unemployed workers. Negro women are participating in these training programs and thus sharing in the opportunity for broadening their occupational qualifications. In addition, under the public welfare amendments of 1962, families receiving such financial benefits as Aid to Dependent Children also may seek training, counseling, guidance, and special job application services. Furthermore, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities is helping to open up many occupational fields which previously were closed to Negro women and men.

Certain recent legislative actions also have been particularly helpful to women workers. Extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1961 gave minimum wage protection to several million additional workers, a significant proportion of whom were women. Raising



A city planner studies the progress of an urban redevelopment project

the minimum wage rate of those already covered by the act also was advantageous for many Negro and white women, since large numbers of women are in the low-wage brackets.

Women will benefit also from the new Federal legislation which provides funds for the expansion of day care centers. A major group to be aided are working mothers, many of whom are Negro women. In addition, the enactment in 1963 of a provision extending the amount of child-care expenses allowable as income tax deductions to deserted wives will increase the real income of a large number of women with dependents. And further improvements in Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Acts will enable courts to collect support payments for deserted wives and children.

Of special importance to women is the Equal Pay Act of 1963, which will become effective June 11, 1964. This provides for employees of firms covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act to receive the same pay for the same work, regardless of sex. Also beneficial to Negro women, as to all women in the Nation, are activities stimulated by establishment in 1961 of the President's Commission on the Status of Women. The Commission was charged with developing recommendations to overcome discrimination against women and to enable women to make fuller use of their abilities. Although the recommendations may require time for fulfillment, their scope is long-range and promising.

While these changes cannot be assessed statistically, they do indicate the activities underway which should enable Negro women to participate more fully in the economic life of our country.

It is important for the talents of all men and women to be developed and used so that each may work toward attaining personal goals and contribute to the ever-growing needs of society.

## Appendix

TABLE A-1.—*Nonwhite Women in the Population, by State, 1960, 1950, and 1940*  
(14 years of age and over)

Region and State	Number of nonwhite women in population			Nonwhite women workers <sup>1</sup> as percent of nonwhite women		
	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
UNITED STATES.....	6, 874, 484	5, 814, 865	5, 041, 472	42	37	37
Northeast.....	1, 157, 036	829, 307	571, 330	47	43	44
Connecticut.....	37, 660	20, 511	13, 086	48	46	46
Maine.....	1, 697	850	823	27	22	26
Massachusetts.....	42, 992	29, 499	22, 626	48	40	38
New Hampshire.....	730	282	170	40	34	31
New Jersey.....	186, 924	124, 295	89, 909	48	47	45
New York.....	570, 018	400, 657	256, 690	50	47	50
Pennsylvania.....	310, 543	247, 957	183, 659	43	36	38
Rhode Island.....	6, 202	5, 042	4, 236	38	37	39
Vermont.....	270	214	131	33	32	28
North Central.....	1, 217, 411	886, 532	587, 132	40	35	33
Illinois.....	366, 024	261, 049	161, 056	41	39	35
Indiana.....	91, 651	66, 277	48, 386	40	35	32
Iowa.....	10, 000	7, 574	6, 613	41	37	29
Kansas.....	33, 160	28, 589	26, 032	39	32	29
Michigan.....	243, 218	166, 234	81, 593	36	29	29
Minnesota.....	12, 859	9, 217	7, 540	38	29	23
Missouri.....	139, 017	117, 909	98, 757	41	37	37
Nebraska.....	11, 599	8, 681	6, 818	39	34	28
North Dakota.....	3, 410	3, 085	2, 977	19	14	13
Ohio.....	270, 889	196, 919	131, 917	41	36	33
South Dakota.....	7, 965	7, 219	7, 176	21	12	9
Wisconsin.....	27, 619	13, 779	8, 267	39	31	22
South.....	3, 803, 144	3, 643, 121	3, 618, 223	41	36	37
Alabama.....	329, 366	344, 326	352, 800	37	34	36
Arkansas.....	127, 692	148, 816	173, 481	31	26	25
Delaware.....	20, 292	15, 991	13, 304	48	43	45
District of Columbia.....	150, 914	115, 715	79, 284	53	51	52
Florida.....	290, 182	224, 094	196, 832	52	47	49
Georgia.....	379, 280	378, 349	397, 900	43	39	40
Kentucky.....	76, 930	77, 782	83, 801	40	36	37
Louisiana.....	343, 173	310, 580	309, 917	36	30	33
Maryland.....	174, 137	139, 223	111, 233	45	42	43
Mississippi.....	292, 110	329, 162	374, 043	34	29	33
North Carolina.....	370, 574	361, 231	345, 578	40	35	36

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-1.—*Nonwhite Women in the Population, by State, 1960, 1950, and 1940*  
—Continued

Region and State	Number of nonwhite women in population			Nonwhite women workers <sup>1</sup> as percent of nonwhite women		
	1960	1950	1940	1960	1950	1940
South—Continued						
Oklahoma.....	73, 716	71, 122	82, 454	32	28	28
South Carolina.....	262, 347	268, 540	276, 682	39	36	40
Tennessee.....	202, 254	199, 684	197, 939	41	36	39
Texas.....	408, 036	361, 499	347, 376	44	38	40
Virginia.....	270, 799	256, 467	234, 166	39	34	35
West Virginia.....	31, 342	40, 540	41, 433	28	23	23
West.....	696, 893	455, 905	264, 787	41	36	33
Alaska.....	13, 395	9, 784	9, 392	26	25	19
Arizona.....	37, 678	28, 511	21, 239	27	28	30
California.....	408, 338	233, 043	99, 347	44	41	37
Colorado.....	17, 343	10, 277	6, 502	43	38	34
Hawaii.....	134, 979	116, 779	88, 038	44	34	32
Idaho.....	2, 803	2, 192	1, 760	23	16	10
Montana.....	6, 671	5, 289	5, 439	23	12	12
Nevada.....	6, 581	3, 243	1, 968	47	35	20
New Mexico.....	21, 618	15, 190	11, 678	27	24	40
Oregon.....	11, 266	7, 814	4, 385	37	33	25
Utah.....	4, 688	3, 574	2, 180	33	34	25
Washington.....	29, 641	18, 516	11, 670	37	31	28
Wyoming.....	1, 892	1, 693	1, 189	28	22	18

<sup>1</sup> Includes members of the Armed Forces.

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

TABLE A-2.—*Nonwhite Women Workers, by State, 1960, 1950, and 1940*  
(14 years of age and over)

Region and State	Number of nonwhite women workers <sup>1</sup>			Percent increase	
	1960	1950	1940	1950-60	1940-60
UNITED STATES-----	2, 871, 510	2, 131, 442	1, 873, 742	35	53
Northeast-----	549, 280	357, 178	253, 801	54	116
Connecticut-----	18, 134	9, 430	5, 993	92	203
Maine-----	452	190	217	138	108
Massachusetts-----	20, 453	11, 685	8, 643	75	137
New Hampshire-----	294	96	53	206	455
New Jersey-----	90, 592	57, 854	40, 223	57	125
New York-----	282, 307	187, 616	127, 099	50	122
Pennsylvania-----	134, 616	88, 391	69, 898	52	93
Rhode Island-----	2, 343	1, 848	1, 638	27	43
Vermont-----	89	68	37	31	141
North Central-----	485, 864	311, 255	190, 942	56	154
Illinois-----	151, 789	101, 135	55, 860	50	172
Indiana-----	36, 662	23, 379	15, 632	57	135
Iowa-----	4, 075	2, 794	1, 918	46	112
Kansas-----	12, 998	9, 241	7, 622	41	71
Michigan-----	88, 464	48, 776	23, 587	81	275
Minnesota-----	4, 875	2, 695	1, 764	81	176
Missouri-----	57, 272	43, 976	36, 494	30	57
Nebraska-----	4, 561	2, 954	1, 915	54	138
North Dakota-----	639	434	386	47	66
Ohio-----	111, 982	70, 767	43, 242	58	159
South Dakota-----	1, 678	865	662	94	153
Wisconsin-----	10, 869	4, 239	1, 860	156	484
South-----	1, 547, 748	1, 296, 721	1, 342, 512	19	15
Alabama-----	123, 628	115, 838	125, 324	7	<sup>2</sup> 1
Arkansas-----	39, 324	38, 053	43, 040	3	<sup>2</sup> 9
Delaware-----	9, 745	6, 871	5, 946	42	64
District of Columbia-----	79, 556	58, 822	40, 912	35	94
Florida-----	151, 848	104, 812	95, 713	45	59
Georgia-----	162, 694	147, 567	161, 033	10	1
Kentucky-----	30, 901	27, 841	31, 101	11	<sup>2</sup> 1
Louisiana-----	122, 711	94, 044	103, 704	30	18
Maryland-----	78, 420	58, 331	48, 241	34	63
Mississippi-----	100, 595	94, 208	122, 777	7	<sup>2</sup> 18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2.—*Nonwhite Women Workers, by State, 1960, 1950, and 1940*  
—Continued

Region and State	Number of nonwhite women workers <sup>1</sup>			Percent increase	
	1960	1950	1940	1950-60	1940-60
South—Continued					
North Carolina.....	148,321	126,180	124,216	18	19
Oklahoma.....	23,293	19,656	22,958	19	1
South Carolina.....	101,780	96,625	109,405	5	<sup>2</sup> 7
Tennessee.....	82,491	72,184	77,172	14	7
Texas.....	178,002	139,127	138,654	28	28
Virginia.....	105,749	87,149	82,687	21	28
West Virginia.....	8,690	9,413	9,629	<sup>2</sup> 8	<sup>2</sup> 10
West.....	288,618	166,288	86,487	74	234
Alaska.....	3,505	2,471	1,795	42	95
Arizona.....	10,359	8,091	6,367	28	63
California.....	180,171	95,930	36,604	88	392
Colorado.....	7,467	3,904	2,198	91	240
Hawaii.....	58,801	40,144	28,511	46	106
Idaho.....	652	358	183	82	256
Montana.....	1,522	635	626	140	143
Nevada.....	3,068	1,125	389	173	689
New Mexico.....	5,755	3,633	4,680	58	23
Oregon.....	4,163	2,575	1,098	62	279
Utah.....	1,546	1,232	538	25	187
Washington.....	11,083	5,816	3,288	91	237
Wyoming.....	526	374	210	41	150

<sup>1</sup> Includes members of the Armed Forces.

<sup>2</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

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

TABLE A-3.—Employed Women, by Race and Color, and by State, 1960  
(14 years of age and over)

Region and State	Number of employed women			Negro women as percent of employed non-white women	Negro women as percent of all employed women	Negro women as percent of all employed Negroes
	Nonwhite		White			
	Negro	Other non-white				
UNITED STATES.....	2, 455, 140	168, 584	18, 548, 577	94	12	40
Northeast.....	486, 506	16, 080	5, 295, 416	97	8	43
Connecticut.....	15, 946	527	328, 788	97	5	40
Maine.....	190	179	110, 106	51	(1)	46
Massachusetts.....	17, 292	1, 659	703, 946	91	2	44
New Hampshire.....	166	87	84, 763	66	(1)	47
New Jersey.....	79, 177	1, 872	681, 795	98	10	42
New York.....	252, 498	9, 787	2, 006, 961	96	11	45
Pennsylvania.....	119, 351	1, 676	1, 221, 015	99	9	41
Rhode Island.....	1, 830	272	111, 742	87	2	39
Vermont.....	56	21	46, 300	73	(1)	31
North Central.....	414, 098	15, 588	5, 518, 449	96	7	38
Illinois.....	128, 424	4, 824	1, 148, 952	96	10	38
Indiana.....	32, 484	584	501, 528	98	6	36
Iowa.....	3, 237	560	304, 521	85	1	40
Kansas.....	11, 131	883	232, 369	93	5	40
Michigan.....	73, 352	1, 546	753, 932	98	9	35
Minnesota.....	3, 080	1, 389	388, 718	69	1	40
Missouri.....	51, 613	734	465, 887	99	10	41
Nebraska.....	3, 735	464	158, 416	89	2	39
North Dakota.....	54	512	59, 572	10	(1)	45
Ohio.....	98, 433	1, 553	989, 088	98	9	38
South Dakota.....	93	1, 337	67, 823	7	(1)	40
Wisconsin.....	8, 462	1, 202	447, 643	88	2	36
South.....	1, 414, 932	14, 656	4, 759, 167	99	23	40
Alabama.....	113, 807	266	236, 077	100	33	40
Arkansas.....	35, 155	193	135, 304	99	21	35
Delaware.....	8, 801	164	45, 195	98	16	41
District of Columbia.....	74, 009	943	81, 034	99	47	44
Florida.....	140, 102	979	459, 829	99	23	42
Georgia.....	150, 795	414	344, 435	100	30	42
Kentucky.....	28, 515	249	246, 452	99	10	41
Louisiana.....	112, 088	428	204, 369	100	35	39

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-3.—*Employed Women, by Race and Color, and by State, 1960*  
—Continued

Region and State	Number of employed women			Negro women as percent of employed non-white women	Negro women as percent of all employed women	Negro women as percent of all employed Negroes
	Nonwhite		White			
	Negro	Other non-white				
South—Continued						
Maryland.....	69, 871	898	306, 652	99	19	40
Mississippi.....	91, 746	409	137, 158	100	40	37
North Carolina...	131, 026	3, 051	428, 890	98	23	39
Oklahoma.....	17, 664	3, 873	224, 404	82	7	42
South Carolina...	95, 195	196	199, 186	100	32	40
Tennessee.....	76, 974	281	325, 963	100	19	41
Texas.....	164, 176	1, 530	885, 698	99	16	41
Virginia.....	97, 044	690	353, 516	99	22	37
West Virginia....	7, 964	92	145, 005	99	5	37
West.....	139, 604	122, 260	2, 975, 545	53	4	40
Alaska.....	754	2, 017	18, 520	27	4	54
Arizona.....	4, 937	4, 291	123, 502	54	4	38
California.....	115, 694	46, 435	1, 740, 489	71	6	40
Colorado.....	5, 632	1, 297	196, 542	81	3	42
Hawaii.....	170	55, 449	16, 930	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	36
Idaho.....	156	434	66, 214	26	( <sup>1</sup> )	36
Montana.....	110	1, 115	66, 838	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	33
Nevada.....	1, 888	849	34, 435	69	5	40
New Mexico.....	2, 259	2, 965	80, 766	43	3	46
Oregon.....	2, 160	1, 736	199, 445	55	1	38
Utah.....	447	1, 026	88, 222	30	( <sup>1</sup> )	36
Washington.....	5, 146	4, 414	309, 075	54	2	40
Wyoming.....	251	232	34, 567	52	1	38

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

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

TABLE A-4.—Age of Nonwhite and White Women Workers, 1960 and 1950  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Age	Number of women workers		Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950-60
	1960	1950	1960	1950	
NONWHITE					
Total, 14 years and over-----	2,872,000	2,154,000	100	100	33
14 to 19 years-----	172,000	149,000	6	7	15
20 to 24 years-----	317,000	288,000	11	13	10
25 to 34 years-----	694,000	597,000	24	28	16
35 to 44 years-----	742,000	561,000	26	26	32
45 to 54 years-----	566,000	361,000	20	17	57
55 to 64 years-----	295,000	147,000	10	7	101
65 years and over-----	85,000	51,000	3	2	67
Median years of age---	38.4	35.8			
WHITE					
Total, 14 years and over-----	19,538,000	14,461,000	100	100	35
14 to 19 years-----	1,720,000	1,296,000	9	9	33
20 to 24 years-----	2,158,000	2,262,000	11	16	15
25 to 34 years-----	3,423,000	3,288,000	18	23	4
35 to 44 years-----	4,524,000	3,245,000	23	22	39
45 to 54 years-----	4,328,000	2,504,000	22	17	73
55 to 64 years-----	2,553,000	1,409,000	13	10	81
65 years and over-----	834,000	457,000	4	3	82
Median years of age---	40.5	36.2			

<sup>1</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

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

TABLE A-5.—*Marital Status of Nonwhite and White Women Workers, 1960 and 1950 (Women 14 years of age and over)*

Marital status	Number of women workers		Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950-60
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	
NONWHITE					
Total, 14 years and over-----	2, 872, 000	2, 110, 000	100	100	36
Single-----	541, 000	425, 000	19	20	27
Married-----	1, 822, 000	1, 278, 000	63	61	43
Husband present-----	1, 361, 000	921, 000	47	44	48
Husband absent-----	461, 000	357, 000	16	17	29
Widowed or divorced-----	509, 000	407, 000	18	19	25
WHITE					
Total, 14 years and over-----	19, 538, 000	14, 443, 000	100	100	35
Single-----	4, 742, 000	4, 849, 000	24	34	<sup>2</sup> 2
Married-----	11, 787, 000	7, 356, 000	60	51	60
Husband present-----	11, 004, 000	6, 776, 000	56	47	62 <sup>o</sup>
Husband absent-----	783, 000	580, 000	4	4	35
Widowed or divorced-----	3, 009, 000	2, 238, 000	15	15	34

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1950 exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

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

TABLE A-6.—*Educational Attainment of Nonwhite and White Women, by State, 1960*  
(Women 25 years of age and over)

Region and State	Number of women in the population		Median years of school completed	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite women	White women
UNITED STATES.....	5, 185, 142	46, 322, 377	8. 5	11. 0
Northeast.....	902, 132	12, 968, 021	9. 5	(1)
Connecticut.....	28, 078	742, 278	9. 5	11. 4
Maine.....	1, 175	275, 189	10. 6	11. 5
Massachusetts.....	33, 162	1, 570, 932	10. 5	11. 8
New Hampshire.....	535	180, 074	12. 1	11. 3
New Jersey.....	144, 212	1, 732, 878	9. 1	10. 8
New York.....	447, 856	4, 881, 136	9. 6	10. 9
Pennsylvania.....	242, 375	3, 215, 041	9. 3	10. 5
Rhode Island.....	4, 538	259, 386	9. 6	10. 1
Vermont.....	201	111, 119	9. 4	11. 6
North Central.....	941, 064	13, 818, 536	9. 4	(1)
Illinois.....	282, 313	2, 718, 144	9. 3	10. 8
Indiana.....	70, 898	1, 245, 886	9. 4	11. 1
Iowa.....	7, 638	788, 091	9. 9	12. 0
Kansas.....	25, 559	599, 819	10. 1	12. 0
Michigan.....	188, 980	1, 955, 435	9. 6	11. 3
Minnesota.....	9, 488	928, 463	10. 2	11. 6
Missouri.....	108, 739	1, 199, 820	8. 9	10. 1
Nebraska.....	8, 943	396, 356	10. 0	12. 1
North Dakota.....	2, 307	155, 824	8. 6	10. 8
Ohio.....	210, 775	2, 570, 087	9. 5	11. 3
South Dakota.....	5, 328	173, 690	8. 7	11. 7
Wisconsin.....	20, 096	1, 086, 932	9. 4	11. 0
South.....	2, 818, 451	12, 284, 570	7. 6	(1)
Alabama.....	241, 448	638, 973	7. 0	10. 4
Arkansas.....	96, 359	405, 758	7. 1	9. 8
Delaware.....	15, 761	110, 108	8. 7	11. 8
District of Columbia.....	117, 791	133, 448	10. 2	12. 4
Florida.....	216, 205	1, 260, 760	7. 6	11. 8
Georgia.....	278, 932	785, 981	6. 7	10. 6
Kentucky.....	61, 352	770, 755	8. 5	8. 8
Louisiana.....	251, 632	606, 148	6. 5	10. 7
Maryland.....	131, 447	740, 719	8. 5	11. 1
Mississippi.....	209, 119	352, 826	6. 7	11. 3
North Carolina.....	265, 776	940, 776	7. 5	10. 3

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-6.—*Educational Attainment of Nonwhite and White Women, by State, 1960—Continued*

Region and State	Number of women in the population		Median years of school completed	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite women	White women
South—Continued				
Oklahoma.....	55, 943	621, 565	8. 8	11. 0
South Carolina.....	183, 869	416, 915	6. 4	10. 7
Tennessee.....	154, 791	850, 982	8. 0	9. 4
Texas.....	310, 826	2, 285, 184	8. 5	11. 0
Virginia.....	203, 042	870, 337	7. 6	11. 4
West Virginia.....	24, 169	493, 349	8. 8	9. 0
West.....	523, 495	7, 251, 250	10. 3	(1)
Alaska.....	8, 851	35, 805	6. 5	12. 4
Arizona.....	25, 592	307, 142	7. 2	12. 0
California.....	314, 872	4, 221, 628	10. 8	12. 1
Colorado.....	13, 516	469, 510	11. 4	12. 1
Hawaii.....	99, 533	44, 496	10. 4	12. 4
Idaho.....	2, 059	166, 339	9. 5	12. 1
Montana.....	4, 580	169, 626	8. 7	12. 1
Nevada.....	4, 549	71, 810	9. 2	12. 2
New Mexico.....	14, 196	207, 891	7. 2	11. 8
Oregon.....	8, 451	496, 251	10. 3	12. 1
Utah.....	3, 382	208, 033	10. 1	12. 2
Washington.....	22, 548	769, 964	10. 9	12. 1
Wyoming.....	1, 366	82, 759	9. 2	12. 2

<sup>1</sup> Median years of school completed were not reported by region for white women.

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

NOTE: The numbers of women in the individual States do not necessarily total to the figures shown for the regions or for the United States because different tabulations were used by the Bureau of the Census in expanding the sample figures.

TABLE A-7.—Industries of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950-60	Negro women as percent of all employed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>		
Total employed Negro women.....	2, 455, 140	1, 869, 956	100. 0	100. 0	31	12
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries <sup>3</sup> .....	88, 195	172, 112	3. 6	9. 2	<sup>4</sup> 49	21
Agriculture.....	87, 573	171, 461	3. 6	9. 2	<sup>4</sup> 49	21
Construction.....	5, 268	4, 534	. 2	. 2	16	3
Manufacturing <sup>3</sup> .....	219, 352	174, 070	8. 9	9. 3	26	5
Durable goods.....	67, 479	47, 191	2. 7	2. 5	43	4
Sawmills, planing mills, millwork and misc. wood products.....	4, 552	5, 182	. 2	. 3	<sup>4</sup> 12	12
Furniture, fixtures.....	4, 279	3, 368	. 2	. 2	27	7
Stone, clay, glass products.....	2, 660	2, 049	. 1	. 1	30	3
Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal).....	8, 142	5, 284	. 3	. 3	54	4
Machinery, except electrical.....	3, 141	2, 160	. 1	. 1	45	1
Electrical machinery, equipment, supplies.....	18, 173	7, 782	. 7	. 4	134	4
Motor vehicle, motor vehicle equipment.....	4, 526	4, 250	. 2	. 2	6	5
Aircraft and parts.....	2, 113	438	. 1	( <sup>5</sup> )	382	2
Nondurable goods.....	149, 207	123, 262	6. 1	6. 6	21	6
Meat products.....	9, 915	6, 289	. 4	. 3	58	13
Bakery products.....	5, 061	3, 589	. 2	. 2	41	5
Other food industries.....	20, 603	13, 919	. 8	. 7	48	8
Knitting mills.....	4, 802	2, 295	. 2	. 1	109	4
Yarn, thread, fabric mills.....	3, 790	5, 050	. 2	. 3	<sup>4</sup> 25	2
Apparel, other fabricated textile products.....	65, 130	57, 101	2. 7	3. 1	14	8
Paper, allied products.....	4, 898	4, 207	. 2	. 2	16	4
Printing, publishing, allied industries.....	11, 389	7, 033	. 5	. 4	62	4
Chemicals, allied products.....	4, 812	3, 902	. 2	. 2	23	3
Rubber, miscellaneous plastic products.....	4, 199	2, 054	. 2	. 1	104	4
Footwear, except rubber.....	2, 095	1, 911	. 1	. 1	10	2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7.—Industries of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950—Continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Per- cent in- crease, 1950-60	Negro women as per- cent of all em- ployed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>		
Transportation, communica- tions, other public utili- ties <sup>3</sup> -----	6 24, 653	17, 066	6 1.0	0.9	-----	3
Railroads and railway ex- press service-----	3, 122	5, 728	.1	.3	<sup>4</sup> 45	6
Street railways, bus lines....	2, 660	1, 777	.1	.1	50	8
Wholesale and retail trade <sup>3</sup> ---	245, 973	192, 581	10.0	10.3	28	6
Wholesale trade-----	17, 147	13, 027	.7	.7	32	4
Retail trade-----	228, 826	179, 554	9.3	9.6	27	6
Food, dairy products stores, milk retailing--	21, 044	19, 134	.9	1.0	10	4
General merchandise, limited price variety stores-----	43, 526	20, 890	1.8	1.1	108	4
Apparel, accessories stores-----	20, 318	13, 446	.8	.7	51	5
Furniture, home furnish- ing, equipment stores--	4, 905	3, 207	.2	.2	53	4
Drug stores-----	8, 821	5, 378	.4	.3	64	5
Eating, drinking places--	116, 028	105, 911	4.7	5.7	10	11
Finance, insurance, real es- tate-----	34, 321	24, 544	1.4	1.3	40	3
Banking and other finance--	7, 526	2, 769	.3	.1	172	1
Insurance and real estate--	26, 795	21, 775	1.1	1.2	23	4
Business and repair services <sup>3</sup> ---	14, 403	7 4, 300	.6	7.2	-----	4
Automobile repair services, garages-----	2, 086	1, 239	.1	.1	68	7
Personal services <sup>3</sup> -----	1, 113, 062	985, 858	45.3	52.7	13	40
Private households-----	900, 119	787, 677	36.7	42.1	14	52
Hotels and lodging places--	63, 774	57, 216	2.6	3.1	11	20
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing services-----	102, 354	102, 787	4.2	5.5	( <sup>8</sup> )	29
Professional and related serv- ices <sup>3</sup> -----	7 431, 719	209, 661	7 17.6	11.2	-----	9
Medical and other health services-----	214, 191	84, 295	8.7	4.5	154	12
Educational services, gov- ernment-----	151, 716	91, 224	6.2	4.9	66	9
Educational services, pri- vate-----	33, 491	18, 270	1.4	1.0	83	6
Welfare, religious, mem- bership organizations----	28, 811	14, 107	1.2	.8	104	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-7.—Industries of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950—Continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Per- cent in- crease, 1950-60	Negro women as per- cent of all em- ployed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>2</sup>		
Public administration.....	87, 892	43, 009	3. 6	2. 3	104	10
Postal service.....	7, 499	2, 857	. 3	. 2	162	11
Federal public administra- tion.....	51, 308	27, 728	2. 1	1. 5	85	11
State and local public ad- ministration.....	29, 085	12, 424	1. 2	. 7	134	7
Industry not reported.....	179, 075	33, 035	7. 3	1. 8	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Industries listed are those employing 2,000 or more Negro women in 1960.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii since detailed industry data were not reported for the territories in 1950.

<sup>3</sup> Includes industries not shown separately in this category.

<sup>4</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Women employed in radio broadcasting and television were included in entertainment and recreation services in 1950 and in communications in 1960.

<sup>7</sup> Women employed in accounting and auditing services were included in business services in 1950 and in legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services in 1960.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 1 percent decrease.

TABLE A-8.—Major Occupational Groups of Negro Women Employed in 1960, by Region  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Major occupational group	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
NUMBER					
Total employed Negro women.....	2, 455, 140	486, 506	414, 098	1, 414, 932	139, 604
White-collar workers:					
Professional, technical workers.....	175, 308	31, 192	28, 147	105, 458	10, 511
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm).....	24, 757	4, 377	4, 623	13, 967	1, 790
Clerical workers.....	181, 678	61, 222	51, 797	50, 110	18, 549
Sales workers.....	36, 083	10, 526	8, 900	14, 344	2, 313

TABLE A-8.—Major Occupational Groups of Negro Women Employed in 1960, by Region—Continued

Major occupational group	United States	North-east	North Central	South	West
NUMBER—continued					
Blue-collar workers:					
Operatives.....	310, 233	108, 146	62, 460	120, 943	18, 684
Craftsmen.....	15, 877	4, 684	3, 795	6, 082	1, 316
Laborers (except farm and mine).....	23, 627	3, 670	5, 658	12, 865	1, 434
Service workers:					
Private-household workers...	888, 206	120, 524	91, 370	637, 273	39, 039
Service workers (except private household).....	519, 823	87, 323	106, 078	295, 094	31, 328
Farm workers.....	84, 031	803	771	81, 848	609
Occupation not reported.....	195, 517	54, 039	50, 499	76, 948	14, 031
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
Total employed Negro women.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers:					
Professional, technical workers.....	7. 1	6. 4	6. 8	7. 5	7. 5
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm).....	1. 0	. 9	1. 1	1. 0	1. 3
Clerical workers.....	7. 4	12. 6	12. 5	3. 5	13. 3
Sales workers.....	1. 5	2. 2	2. 1	1. 0	1. 7
Blue-collar workers:					
Operatives.....	12. 6	22. 2	15. 1	8. 5	13. 4
Craftsmen.....	. 6	1. 0	. 9	. 4	. 9
Laborers (except farm and mine).....	1. 0	. 8	1. 4	. 9	1. 0
Service workers:					
Private-household workers...	36. 2	24. 8	22. 1	45. 0	28. 0
Service workers (except private household).....	21. 2	17. 9	25. 6	20. 9	22. 4
Farm workers.....	3. 4	. 2	. 2	5. 8	. 4
Occupation not reported.....	8. 0	11. 1	12. 2	5. 4	10. 1

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

TABLE A-9.—Occupations of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Occupation	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950-60	Negro women as percent of all employed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>		
Total employed						
Negro women	2, 455, 140	1, 869, 956	100. 0	100. 0	31	12
White-collar workers:						
Professional, technical workers <sup>2</sup>	175, 308	104, 728	7. 1	5. 6	67	6
Accountants, auditors	1, 342	372	. 1	( <sup>3</sup> )	261	2
Actresses, dancers, entertainers (n.e.c.)	556	733	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 24	3
Artists, art teachers	729	394	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	85	2
College presidents, professors, instructors (n.e.c.)	1, 897	1, 517	. 1	. 1	25	5
Designers, draftsmen	465	319	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	46	2
Dietitians, nutritionists	3, 507	1, 733	. 1	. 1	102	14
Lawyers, judges	176	83	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	112	2
Librarians	3, 144	1, 469	. 1	. 1	114	4
Musicians, music teachers	3, 566	2, 947	. 1	. 2	21	3
Natural scientists	552	300	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	84	4
Nurses (professional)	32, 034	12, 550	1. 3	. 7	155	6
Nurses (student professional)	1, 718	2, 321	. 1	. 1	<sup>4</sup> 26	3
Physicians, surgeons	490	257	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	91	3
Social scientists	392	303	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	29	3
Social welfare, recreation workers	8, 683	4, 454	. 4	. 2	95	11
Teachers (elementary school)	75, 695	67, 857	3. 1	3. 6	47	9
Teachers (secondary school)	18, 194					
Teachers (n.e.c.)	5, 890					
Technicians (medical, dental)	5, 613	1, 317	. 2	. 1	326	7
Therapists, healers (n.e.c.)	870	481	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	81	4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9—Occupations of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950—Con.

Occupation	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Percent increase-1950-60	Negro women as percent of all employed women, 1960	
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>			
White-collar workers—Con.							
Managers, officials, proprietors <sup>2</sup> -----	24, 757	24, 557	1. 0	1. 3	1	3	
Specified managers, officials-----	3, 352	2, 549	. 1	. 1	32	2	
Managers, officials, proprietors (salaried)-----	8, 348	5, 644	. 3	. 3	48	3	
Wholesale, retail trade-----	2, 831	2, 891	. 1	. 2	<sup>4</sup> 2	3	
Managers, officials, proprietors (self-employed)-----	13, 057	16, 364	. 5	. 9	<sup>4</sup> 20	5	
Eating, drinking places-----	5, 499	6, 823	. 2	. 4	<sup>4</sup> 19	8	
Wholesale, retail trade (except eating, drinking places)-----	4, 524	6, 716	. 2	. 4	<sup>4</sup> 33	4	
Clerical workers <sup>2</sup> -----	<sup>5</sup> 181, 678	74, 255	<sup>5</sup> 7. 4	4. 0	<sup>5</sup> 145	3	
Bookkeepers-----	6, 887	2, 993	. 3	. 2	130	1	
Cashiers-----	10, 265	3, 897	. 4	. 2	163	3	
Secretaries-----	20, 650	21, 593	. 8	1. 2	143	2	
Stenographers-----	4, 630						. 2
Typists-----	27, 142						
Telephone operators-----	8, 052	2, 481	. 3	. 1	225	2	
Sales workers <sup>2</sup> -----	36, 083	<sup>5</sup> 25, 492	1. 5	<sup>5</sup> 1. 4	<sup>5</sup> 42	2	
Sales workers (retail trade)-----	28, 691	19, 750	1. 2	1. 1	45	2	
Sales workers (except retail trade)-----	2, 421	1, 828	. 1	. 1	32	2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9.—Occupations of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950—Con.

Occupation	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Percent increase, 1950-60	Negro women as percent of all employed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>		
Blue-collar workers:						
Operatives <sup>2</sup> .....	310, 233	274, 000	12. 6	14. 7	13	10
Dressmakers, seamstresses (except factory).....	8, 528	10, 248	. 3	. 5	<sup>4</sup> 17	7
Laundry, drycleaning operatives.....	99, 494	98, 998	4. 1	5. 3	61	36
Spinners, weavers (textile).....	264	413	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 36	( <sup>3</sup> )
Machinery (including electrical mfg.).....	8, 017	7, 613	. 3	. 4	5	5
Food, kindred products (mfg.)....	18, 575	18, 710	. 8	1. 0	<sup>4</sup> 1	16
Textile mill products (mfg.).....	5, 004	6, 063	. 2	. 3	<sup>4</sup> 17	3
Apparel, other fabricated textile products (mfg.)....	34, 550	52, 910	1. 4	2. 8	<sup>4</sup> 35	12
Craftsmen, foremen.....	15, 877	11, 629	. 6	. 6	37	6
Laborers (except farm and mine).....	23, 627	28, 414	1. 0	1. 5	<sup>4</sup> 17	22
Service workers:						
Private-household workers.....	888, 206	773, 590	36. 2	41. 4	15	53
Living in.....	39, 863	43, 201	1. 6	2. 3	<sup>4</sup> 8	25
Living out.....	848, 343	730, 389	34. 6	39. 1	16	56
Service workers (except private-household) <sup>2</sup> ....	519, 823	351, 856	21. 2	18. 8	48	18
Attendants (hospitals, other institutions).....	66, 997	19, 324	2. 7	1. 0	247	23
Charwomen, janitors, porters.....	50, 655	35, 456	2. 1	1. 9	43	25
Cooks (except private-household)....	80, 980	60, 385	3. 3	3. 2	34	22
Hairdressers, cosmetologists.....	31, 918	26, 584	1. 3	1. 4	20	12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-9.—Occupation of Negro Women Employed in 1960 and 1950—Con.

Occupation	Number of employed Negro women		Percent distribution		Percent increase 1950-60	Negro women as percent of all employed women, 1960
	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1950 <sup>1</sup>		
Service workers—Continued						
Service workers (except private household)—Con.						
Housekeepers (except private-household)-----	10, 811	6, 220	. 4	. 3	74	9
Practical nurses, midwives-----	32, 192	16, 141	1. 3	. 9	99	16
Waitresses, bartenders, counter workers-----	54, 123	42, 139	2. 2	2. 3	28	6
Farm workers:						
Farmers, farm managers--	14, 536	30, 949	. 6	1. 7	<sup>4</sup> 53	12
Farm laborers, foremen--	69, 495	139, 657	2. 8	7. 5	<sup>4</sup> 50	29
Occupation not reported-----	195, 517	30, 829	8. 0	1. 6	-----	-----

<sup>1</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii, since detailed occupational data were not reported for the territories in 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Includes occupations not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> A decrease instead of an increase.

<sup>5</sup> Women employed as insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators were included among sales workers in 1950 and among clerical workers in 1960.

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

TABLE A-10.—Major Occupations of Employed Negro Women, by State, 1960  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Region and State	Number of employed Negro women <sup>1</sup>	Major occupational group									
		Profes- sional	Clerical	Sales	Mana- gers	Private house- hold	Service (other)	Opera- tives	Crafts- men	Laborers	Farmers
UNITED STATES.....	2, 455, 140	175, 308	181, 678	36, 083	24, 757	888, 206	519, 823	310, 233	15, 877	23, 627	84, 031
Northeast.....	486, 506	31, 192	61, 222	10, 526	4, 377	120, 524	87, 323	108, 146	4, 684	3, 670	803
Connecticut.....	15, 946	756	1, 448	244	65	5, 160	2, 663	3, 455	168	131	72
Maine.....	190	11	34	4	4	54	41	31	3		
Massachusetts.....	17, 292	1, 255	2, 233	306	107	2, 749	2, 738	5, 090	170	104	22
New Hampshire.....	166	14	25	8		52	5	48			5
New Jersey.....	79, 177	4, 656	6, 957	1, 460	536	20, 506	12, 789	21, 494	673	644	416
New York.....	252, 498	17, 183	36, 635	5, 788	2, 511	60, 030	44, 086	52, 504	2, 512	1, 718	199
Pennsylvania.....	119, 351	7, 200	13, 705	2, 679	1, 146	31, 466	24, 681	25, 147	1, 121	1, 047	89
Rhode Island.....	1, 830	114	185	37	8	477	312	367	37	26	
Vermont.....	56	3				30	8	10			
North Central.....	414, 098	28, 147	51, 797	8, 900	4, 623	91, 370	106, 078	62, 460	3, 795	5, 658	771
Illinois.....	128, 424	8, 502	20, 921	2, 925	1, 596	18, 314	24, 299	27, 347	1, 615	2, 022	83
Indiana.....	32, 484	1, 930	3, 935	705	345	8, 506	8, 691	3, 999	271	517	22
Iowa.....	3, 237	199	417	43	28	809	1, 236	250	23	33	
Kansas.....	11, 131	959	824	118	116	3, 473	3, 459	1, 119	94	138	16
Michigan.....	73, 352	5, 184	9, 283	1, 869	845	17, 788	19, 780	9, 530	582	873	185

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-10.—Major Occupations of Employed Negro Women, by State, 1960—Continued

Region and State	Number of employed Negro women <sup>1</sup>	Major occupational group									
		Professional	Clerical	Sales	Managers	Private household	Service (other)	Operatives	Craftsmen	Laborers	Farmers
North Central—Con.											
Minnesota.....	3,080	285	517	65	36	411	962	475	19	36	4
Missouri.....	51,613	4,148	3,976	851	589	14,083	13,369	6,017	282	683	330
Nebraska.....	3,735	184	377	38	69	817	1,412	445	28	74	8
North Dakota.....	54	25	16		4		4	5			
Ohio.....	98,433	6,238	10,884	2,191	945	25,653	30,068	11,383	802	1,135	95
South Dakota.....	93	28	9	5		15	24	12			
Wisconsin.....	8,462	465	638	90	50	1,501	2,774	1,878	79	147	28
South.....	1,414,932	105,458	50,110	14,344	13,967	637,273	295,094	120,943	6,082	12,865	81,848
Alabama.....	113,807	9,624	2,362	1,289	912	59,649	22,091	8,331	412	821	5,381
Arkansas.....	35,155	2,703	521	412	540	18,072	7,334	2,484	73	278	1,650
Delaware.....	8,801	501	291	118	73	2,964	1,457	1,625	42	247	103
District of Columbia.....	74,009	6,262	17,609	1,055	748	15,291	17,931	5,158	713	703	22
Florida.....	140,102	7,926	2,435	1,291	1,512	60,417	29,606	11,682	624	1,498	14,374
Georgia.....	150,795	9,954	2,749	1,050	1,183	78,090	28,449	14,568	607	1,411	7,636
Kentucky.....	28,515	1,709	867	268	271	13,972	6,687	2,071	91	318	105
Louisiana.....	112,088	8,725	2,410	1,291	1,313	54,333	26,007	8,706	365	782	2,598
Maryland.....	69,871	5,258	6,124	1,264	653	22,277	16,054	10,325	413	956	509
Mississippi.....	91,746	6,583	963	777	1,026	43,695	15,592	5,435	184	656	14,433

North Carolina.....	131, 026	11, 030	2, 248	1, 102	959	59, 316	22, 101	13, 444	473	1, 461	12, 854
Oklahoma.....	17, 664	1, 440	742	224	304	7, 614	4, 349	698	108	107	137
South Carolina.....	95, 195	7, 265	899	538	693	45, 742	14, 187	7, 149	265	548	14, 085
Tennessee.....	76, 974	5, 386	2, 074	608	746	36, 686	17, 498	6, 571	458	641	2, 140
Texas.....	164, 176	11, 909	3, 778	1, 622	2, 035	77, 470	41, 164	10, 570	693	1, 294	2, 705
Virginia.....	97, 044	8, 321	3, 736	1, 337	909	38, 085	22, 417	11, 932	518	1, 100	3, 106
West Virginia.....	7, 964	862	302	98	90	3, 600	2, 170	194	43	44	10
West.....	139, 604	10, 511	18, 549	2, 313	1, 790	39, 039	31, 328	18, 684	1, 316	1, 434	609
Alaska.....	754	86	78	5	5	158	205	149			
Arizona.....	4, 937	393	166	52	50	2, 345	1, 037	290	34	25	106
California.....	115, 694	8, 762	16, 370	2, 014	1, 517	31, 503	23, 938	16, 865	1, 146	1, 247	473
Colorado.....	5, 632	506	894	56	52	1, 488	1, 721	273	32	54	3
Hawaii.....	170	17	21	18		40	49	21			
Idaho.....	156	8	16			61	55		4	4	
Montana.....	110	22	6		5	22	52				
Nevada.....	1, 888	55	69	20	18	391	908	209	4	19	
New Mexico.....	2, 259	120	113	40	29	1, 141	631	81	12	6	13
Oregon.....	2, 160	132	142	12	12	559	875	168	10	38	9
Utah.....	447	53	71	17	9	105	146	14	3	9	
Washington.....	5, 146	350	590	75	93	1, 121	1, 609	611	71	28	5
Wyoming.....	251	7	13	4		105	102	3		4	

<sup>1</sup> Includes women whose occupations were not reported.

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

TABLE A-11.—Median Income and Earnings of Women, by State and by Race or Color, 1959

(Women 14 years of age and over)

Region and State	Median income			Median earnings	
	Total women	Negro women	White women	Total women <sup>1</sup>	Nonwhite women
UNITED STATES.....	\$1, 415	\$905	\$1, 510	\$2, 257	\$1, 219
Northeast.....	1, 746	1, 724	1, 748	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Connecticut.....	1, 908	1, 628	1, 926	2, 733	1, 962
Maine.....	1, 096	1, 058	1, 099	1, 927	( <sup>3</sup> )
Massachusetts.....	1, 713	1, 653	1, 715	2, 450	2, 092
New Hampshire.....	1, 497	1, 106	1, 499	2, 240	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Jersey.....	1, 847	1, 621	1, 880	2, 677	1, 934
New York.....	1, 947	1, 962	1, 944	2, 739	2, 300
Pennsylvania.....	1, 495	1, 421	1, 504	2, 286	1, 776
Rhode Island.....	1, 591	1, 163	1, 602	2, 258	( <sup>3</sup> )
Vermont.....	1, 060	-----	1, 062	1, 846	( <sup>3</sup> )
North Central.....	1, 389	1, 355	1, 393	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Illinois.....	1, 724	1, 678	1, 730	2, 685	2, 295
Indiana.....	1, 371	1, 191	1, 386	2, 273	1, 575
Iowa.....	1, 093	1, 126	1, 092	1, 778	1, 374
Kansas.....	1, 161	969	1, 175	1, 860	1, 276
Michigan.....	1, 438	1, 353	1, 450	2, 438	1, 805
Minnesota.....	1, 238	1, 578	1, 236	2, 031	2, 016
Missouri.....	1, 263	1, 021	1, 301	2, 191	1, 436
Nebraska.....	1, 176	1, 183	1, 178	1, 782	1, 386
North Dakota.....	946	-----	947	1, 469	( <sup>3</sup> )
Ohio.....	1, 428	1, 262	1, 450	2, 390	1, 670
South Dakota.....	940	-----	949	1, 469	1, 378
Wisconsin.....	1, 267	1, 435	1, 266	2, 124	1, 737
South.....	1, 028	732	1, 317	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Alabama.....	883	645	1, 184	1, 498	706
Arkansas.....	813	604	914	1, 339	677
Delaware.....	1, 493	1, 062	1, 615	2, 231	1, 322
District of Columbia.....	2, 576	1, 894	3, 352	3, 288	2, 380
Florida.....	1, 192	843	1, 359	1, 740	936
Georgia.....	980	685	1, 465	1, 653	748
Kentucky.....	984	772	1, 034	1, 884	869
Louisiana.....	945	729	1, 292	1, 489	798
Maryland.....	1, 645	1, 134	1, 821	2, 413	1, 392
Mississippi.....	784	588	1, 126	1, 016	627
North Carolina.....	1, 036	681	1, 465	1, 820	754

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-11.—Median Income and Earnings of Women, by State and by Race or Color, 1959—Continued

Region and State	Median income			Median earnings	
	Total women	Negro women	White women	Total women <sup>1</sup>	Nonwhite women
South—Continued					
Oklahoma.....	\$1, 023	\$844	\$1, 071	\$1, 826	\$968
South Carolina.....	937	614	1, 547	1, 583	650
Tennessee.....	995	732	1, 196	1, 743	826
Texas.....	1, 046	770	1, 197	1, 783	892
Virginia.....	1, 267	792	1, 547	2, 004	908
West Virginia.....	968	772	981	1, 883	941
West.....	1, 607	1, 543	1, 612	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Alaska.....	1, 770	1, 743	2, 149	2, 952	1, 150
Arizona.....	1, 336	924	1, 407	2, 124	1, 057
California.....	1, 798	1, 596	1, 812	2, 812	2, 082
Colorado.....	1, 492	1, 478	1, 493	2, 263	1, 858
Hawaii.....	1, 796	1, 026	1, 734	2, 487	2, 455
Idaho.....	957	760	959	1, 588	( <sup>3</sup> )
Montana.....	1, 085	1, 017	1, 112	1, 785	( <sup>3</sup> )
Nevada.....	1, 885	1, 879	1, 915	2, 646	( <sup>3</sup> )
New Mexico.....	1, 257	982	1, 292	1, 955	1, 203
Oregon.....	1, 175	1, 332	1, 174	2, 135	1, 811
Utah.....	1, 107	1, 161	1, 107	1, 883	( <sup>3</sup> )
Washington.....	1, 383	1, 526	1, 385	2, 351	1, 999
Wyoming.....	1, 144	1, 043	1, 175	1, 756	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Earnings data were not reported separately for white women.

<sup>2</sup> Earnings data were not reported separately by region.

<sup>3</sup> Earnings data for nonwhite women were not shown separately where their number was less than 25,000.

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

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