

# NEGRO WOMEN IN THE POPULATION AND IN THE LABOR FORCE



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NEGRO WOMEN IN THE POPULATION  
AND THE LABOR FORCE

Negro Women in the Population

The Negro population totaled 20,944,000 in 1965. (Table 1) Slightly more than half (52 percent) were females. About two-thirds of both the females and males were under 35 years of age.

Most of the Negro population (93 percent) were nonfarm residents in 1964. (Table 2) This compares with about four-fifths (79 percent) in 1950. The movement of the Negro population away from the South as well as away from the farm over the same period is clearly indicated--only 54 percent lived there in 1964 compared with 68 percent in 1950.

More than 1 out of 3 Negro women 18 years of age and over was widowed, divorced, or separated from her husband in March 1964. (Table 3) This was true of only about 1 out of 5 white women.

There were 4,440,000 Negro families in March 1964. (Table 4) The average Negro family had 4.3 members. Nearly one-fourth of the Negro families were headed by a woman.

Information on the number of Negro families living in poverty 1/ is not available. In 1963, 2,027,000, or more than 2 out of 5, nonwhite families were living in poverty as compared with less than 1 out of 8 white families. (Table 5)

Families most apt to be living in poverty are those headed by a woman or those with a large number of children. In 1963, 71 percent of the 1.1 million nonwhite families headed by a woman were poor. (Chart A) Of the 3.8 million white families headed by a woman, 31 percent were poor. Of all families with 5 or more own children, 76 percent of the nonwhite and 31 percent of the white were living in poverty in 1963. 2/

There were 15.1 million children under 18 years of age living in poverty in 1963--9.3 million white and 5.8 million nonwhite. 3/ About 60 percent of all nonwhite children were members of poor families compared with 16 percent of all white children. About 86 percent of the children in nonwhite families headed by a woman were living in poverty.

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1/ The Social Security Administration index of poverty assumes that a 4-person farm family with annual cash income of less than \$1,860 and other 4-person families with less than \$3,100 live in poverty. This index is adjusted to take family size into account.

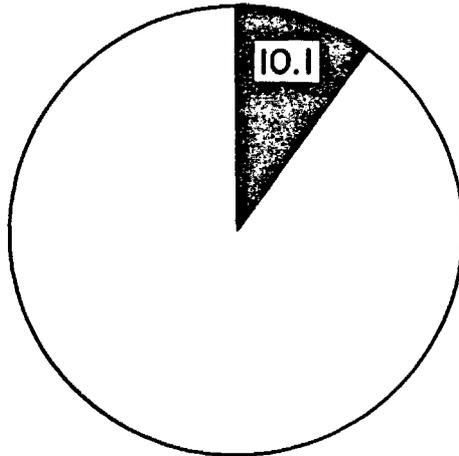
2/ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration: Social Security Bulletin, January 1965.

3/ U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration: Social Security Bulletin, July 1965.

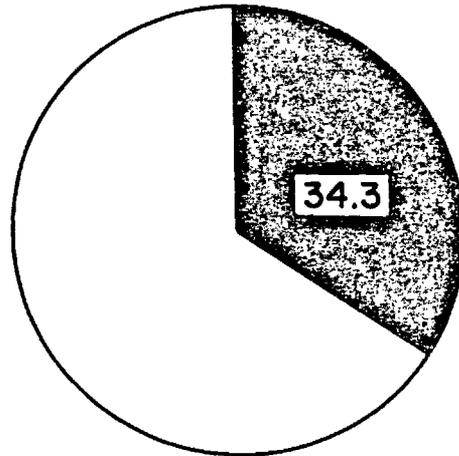
**Chart A. -- Percent of Families Living in Poverty in 1963,  
by Type of Family and Color, March 1964**

Poor  Nonpoor 

**Husband-Wife Families**

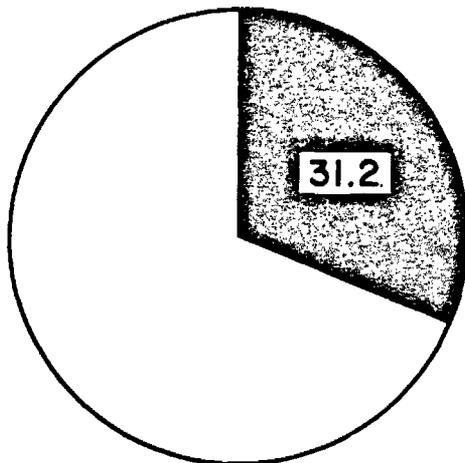


**White families  
(37,799,000)**

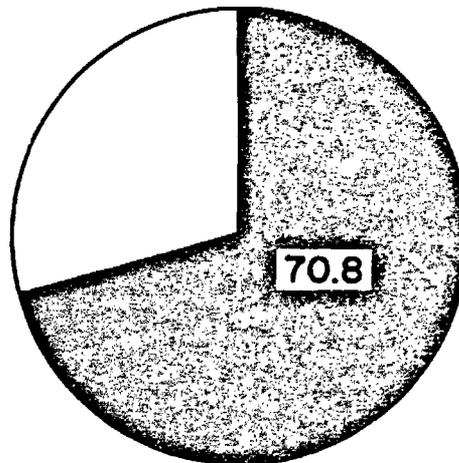


**Nonwhite families  
(3,511,000)**

**Families with Female Head**



**White families  
(3,797,000)**



**Nonwhite families  
(1,085,000)**

Source: U.S. Department Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration.

## Negro Women Workers

The percent of the Negro woman population at work or seeking work is increasing. Nearly half (49 percent) of the Negro women 18 years of age and over were in the labor force in March 1964. (Table 6) Figures for 1950 and 1960, while not strictly comparable since they refer to nonwhite women 18 years of age and over, show that the proportion of nonwhite women in the labor force was 40 percent and 45 percent, respectively. (Table 7)

White women 18 years of age and over are less likely to be in the labor force than are Negro or nonwhite women. The labor force participation of white women rose from 29 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1960 and 38 percent in 1964. (Tables 6 and 7)

More than half of all Negro women 25 to 54 years of age were working or seeking work in March 1964. (Table 8) In contrast, among all women, only in the age group 45 to 54 years were as many as half in the labor force.

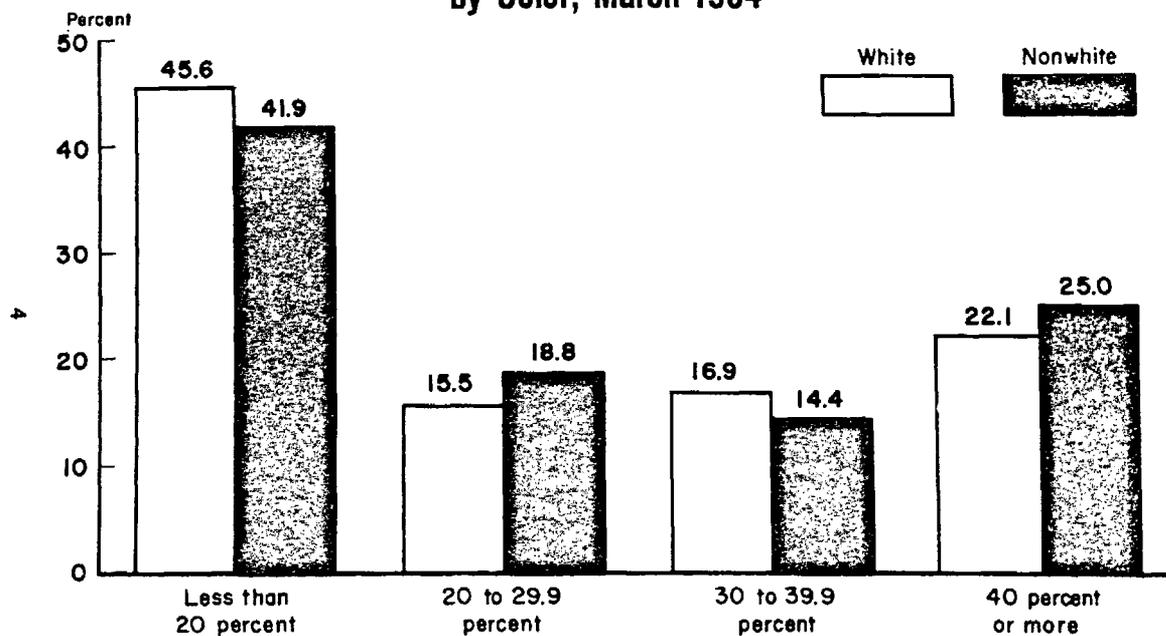
About half (51 percent) of the Negro women in the civilian labor force in March 1964 were married and living with their husbands. (Table 9) About a third (34 percent) were widowed, divorced, or separated from their husbands. Only 15 percent were single.

Many of these married women workers living with their husbands made a substantial contribution to the family income. Among nonfarm nonwhite wives, 58 percent contributed 20 percent or more of the family income, 39 percent contributed 30 percent or more, and 25 percent contributed 40 percent or more. (Chart B, Table 10) The comparable percentages for nonfarm white wives were 55 percent, 39 percent, and 22 percent, respectively.

Information is not available on the number of Negro mothers who are in the labor force. However, the tendency of Negro mothers to seek paid employment is illustrated by recent figures on nonwhite mothers. In March 1965, 1,399,000 nonwhite mothers with children under 18 years of age were in the labor force. (Table 11) They represented 46 percent of all nonwhite mothers with children of this age. Nonwhite mothers who are widowed, divorced, or separated are more likely to work than are those living with their husbands. Their labor-force participation rates were 55 percent and 43 percent, respectively, in March 1965. Many nonwhite mothers with young children (under 6 years of age) also work or seek paid employment. They numbered 683,000 in March 1965 and constituted 38 percent of all nonwhite mothers with young children.

White mothers are less likely to work than are nonwhite mothers. Among white women with children under 18 years of age, 34 percent were in the labor force; among those with children under 6, only 24 percent were working or seeking work.

**Chart B. -- Percent of Nonfarm Family Income in 1963 Contributed by Wife, by Color, March 1964**



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

## Child Care Arrangements

Working mothers (both white and nonwhite), many of whom work out of economic need, often find it difficult to secure adequate day care for their children. Of the 12.3 million children under 14 years of age in February 1965 whose mothers worked for 27 weeks or more in 1964, the largest proportion were cared for in their own home, usually by their father or another relative. (Table 12) This was true for both the 10.1 million white children (46 percent) and the 2.2 million nonwhite children (44 percent). Nonwhite children were cared for more frequently in someone else's home (22 percent) than were white (15 percent). About 10 percent of all nonwhite children and 8 percent of all white looked after themselves; among those 12 or 13 years of age, 26 percent of the nonwhite and 20 percent of the white children did so. Only 2 percent of both white and nonwhite children were provided group care such as furnished by day care centers.

## Occupations

Most Negro women are employed as service workers. In March 1964, 37 percent were private-household workers and 26 percent were service workers outside the home. (Table 13) In contrast the majority of Negro men are craftsmen and foremen, operatives, and nonfarm laborers. About 60 percent of them were employed in these occupations in March 1964.

Figures on the employment of nonwhite women and men in 1950 and 1960, although not strictly comparable (about 93 percent were Negro), indicate the movement of Negro workers into white-collar occupations. (Table 14) The proportion of women in this type of work rose from 13 to 19 percent over the 10-year period. The comparable percentages for men were 9 and 13 percent. It would appear that more nonwhite women than men hold professional or technical jobs. But most of these women are working as school teachers in rural areas in the South. Over half of the nonwhite women, but only one-fourth of the nonwhite men, in professional and technical occupations in 1960 were employed as teachers (except college).

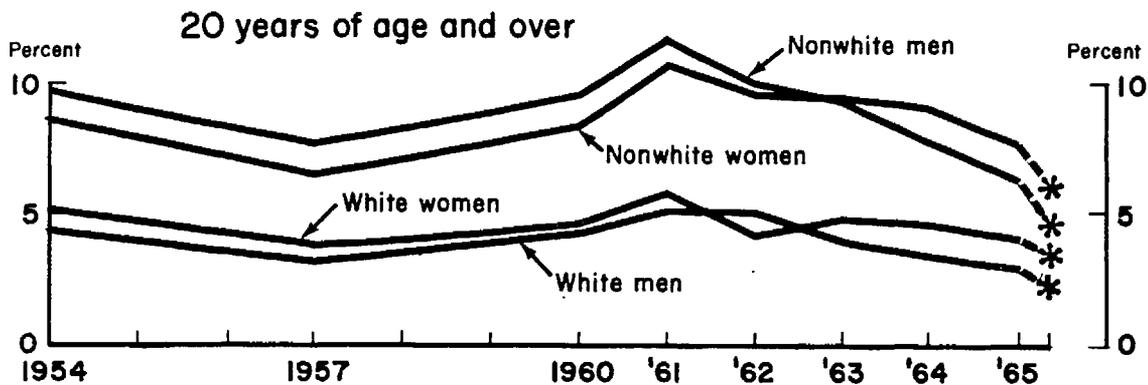
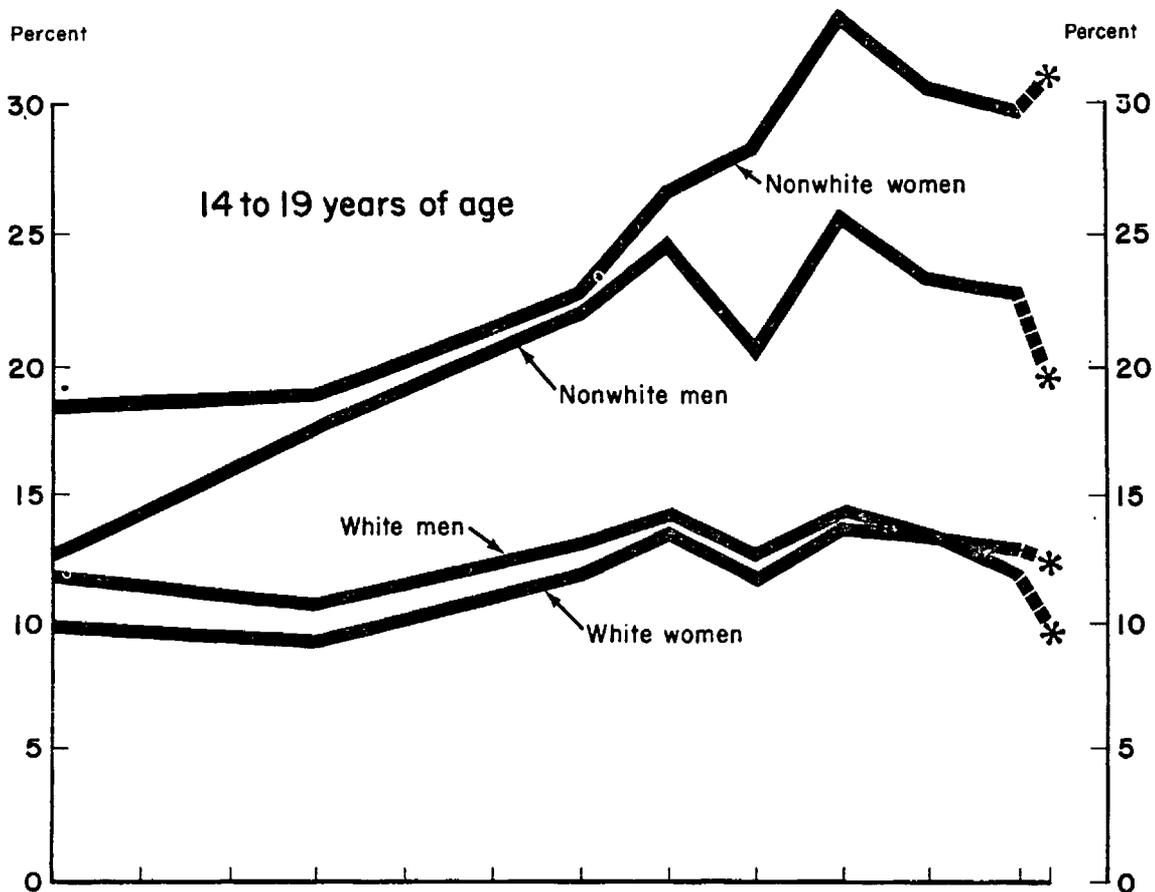
## Unemployment

Unemployment is more severe among Negro women than among Negro men. In April 1966 the unemployment rates (seasonally adjusted) were 8.1 percent for nonwhite women and 6.3 percent for nonwhite men. (Data for Negroes are not available.) In contrast, unemployment rates for white women and men were 4.4 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively.

Unemployment is more widespread among teenagers than adults, among nonwhite than white teenagers, and among girls than boys. In April 1966 nonwhite girls 14 to 19 years of age had the highest rate of unemployment (31 percent). (Chart C, Table 15) The rates for other teenagers were 19.5 percent for nonwhite boys, 12.2 percent for white girls, and 9.7 percent for white boys.

**Chart C. -- Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1954 - 65 and April 1966**

( Persons 14 years of age and over )



\*April 1966 ( seasonally adjusted )

Source : U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research.

Unemployment among all adult workers has declined steadily since 1961 but at a more rapid rate among men than among women. Unemployment among white teenagers, both boys and girls, and among nonwhite boys has also decreased fairly steadily over the same period. On the other hand, unemployment among nonwhite girls 14 to 19 years of age is higher today than it was in 1961 or even in 1954.

Unemployment is also higher among Negro women than among Negro men at each level of educational attainment. In March 1964, 8.2 percent of Negro women, but only 6.1 percent of Negro men, with some college training were unemployed. (Table 16) The unemployment rates for Negro women and men who had attended high school were 13.8 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

### Educational Attainment

A larger proportion of Negro males than of Negro females 5 to 34 years of age were enrolled in school in October 1961-62 percent compared with 57 percent. (Table 17) The distribution of these enrollees by level of school, however, was almost identical for males and females. (Table 18) On the other hand, about 6,000 more Negro males than females were enrolled in college.

The median years of school completed by Negro women 18 years of age and over in March 1964 was 9.9 years; by Negro men, 9.0 years. (Table 19) Both white women and men had completed 12.1 years of schooling on the average.

Although more Negro men than women had 8 years or less of schooling (49.7 percent compared with 42.8 percent), a slightly higher proportion of Negro men (9.5 percent) than of Negro women (9.1 percent) had completed 1 year or more of college. (Chart D)

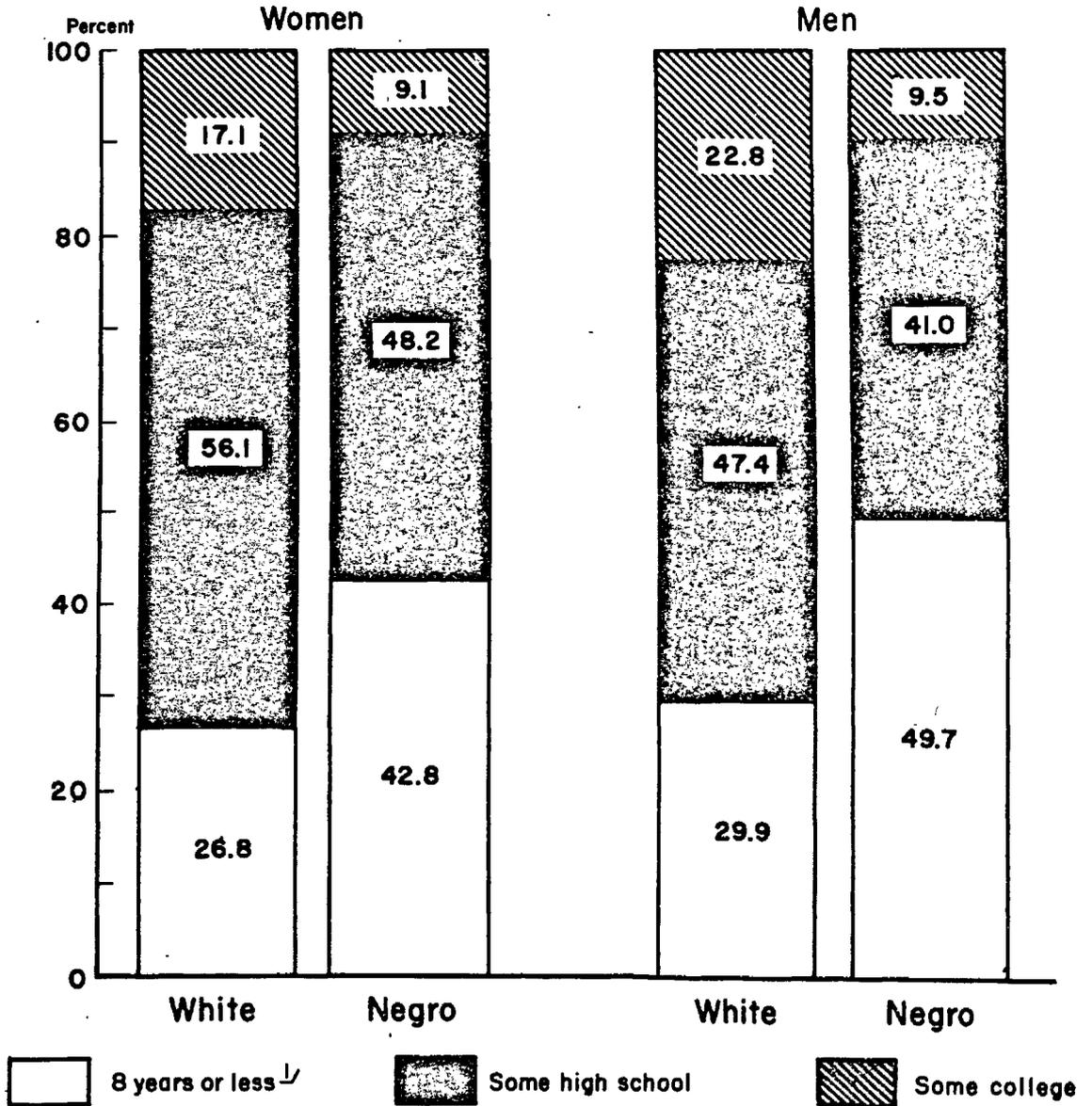
Nonwhite men and women have made significant gains in educational attainment since 1952. (Table 20) This is particularly true of nonwhite men and women in the labor force. (Comparable data for Negro men and women are not available for earlier years.) The median years of school completed by nonwhite women 18 years of age and over in the civilian labor force rose from 8.1 years in 1952 to 11.1 years in 1965. The comparable figures for nonwhite men workers were 7.2 years in 1952 and 10.0 years in 1965. The gap in the educational attainment of white and nonwhite workers has narrowed considerably over the 13-year period.

### Wage or Salary Income

Among year-round full-time workers, the wage or salary income of nonwhite women has been consistently lower than that of all other workers throughout the period from 1939 to 1964. (Chart E, Table 21) However, the gap has narrowed. Between 1939 and 1964, the earnings of nonwhite

## Chart D. -- Educational Attainment of the Population, by Race and Sex, March 1964

( Persons 18 years of age and over )

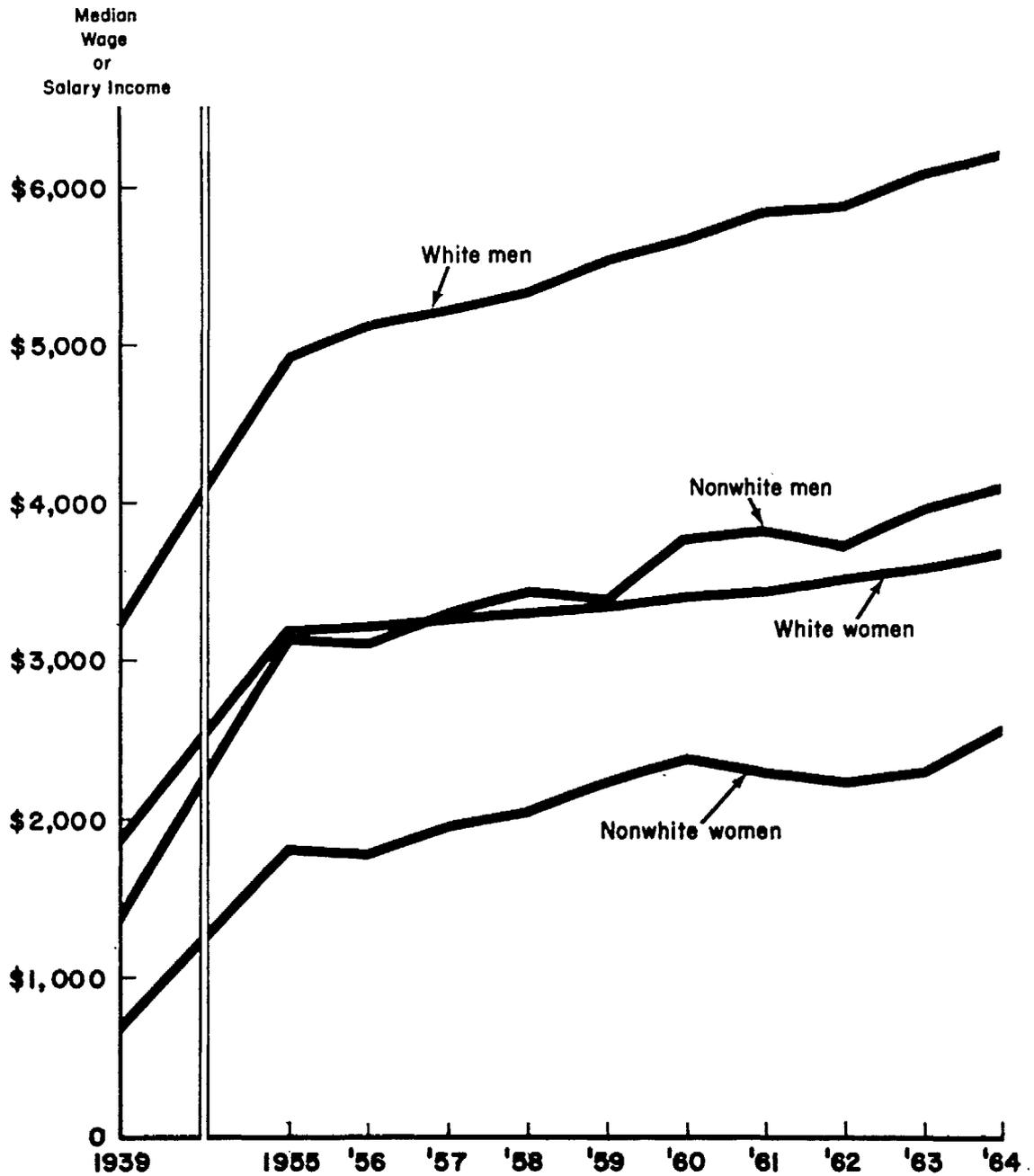


<sup>↓</sup> Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

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

# Chart E. -- Median Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, 1939 and 1955 - 64

(Median wage or salary income in 1960 constant dollars)



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

women who worked year round full time increased by 266 percent. (Chart F) This compares with an increase of 200 percent for nonwhite men, 105 percent for white men, and 100 percent for white women. However, nonwhite women's earnings in 1964 were still only 62 percent of those of nonwhite men and 69 percent of those of white women.

#### Coverage by Minimum Wage

There were 5,611,000 Negroes employed in nonsupervisory jobs in 1964--3,114,000 men and 2,497,000 women. <sup>4/</sup> Of these, 67 percent of the men, but only 25 percent of the women, were covered by the minimum wage provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Some of the remaining 1,040,000 Negro men and 1,877,000 Negro women were covered by State protective labor legislation. However, many Negroes, and especially women, work in low-paying service occupations such as hospital attendant, kitchen worker, cook, and waitress, which are rarely covered by State minimum wage laws or in private-household work where coverage is practically nonexistent.

#### NOTE

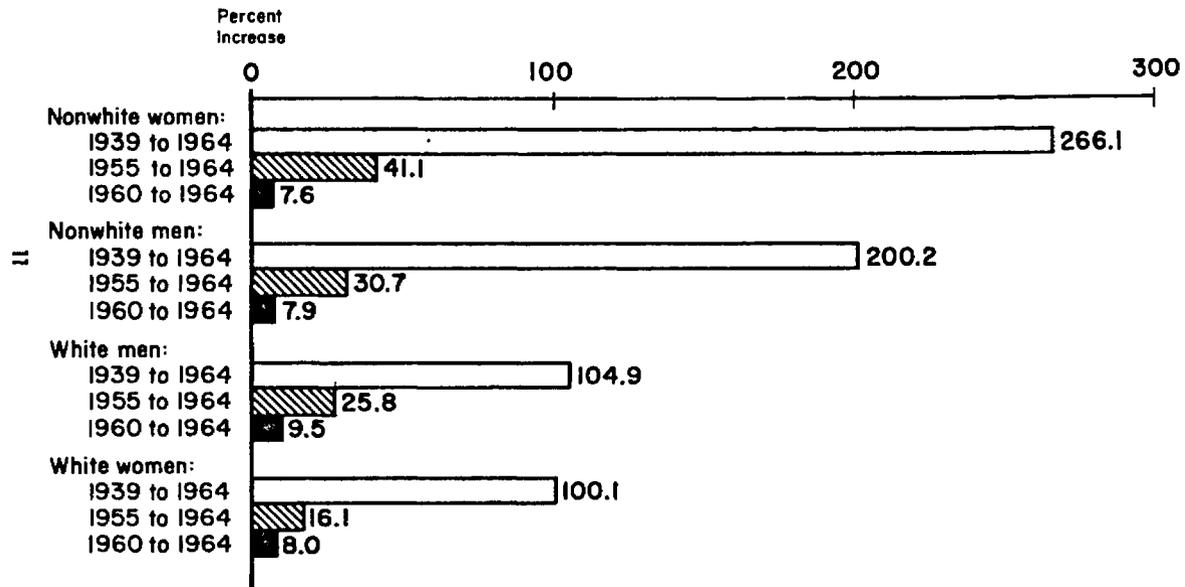
Because of rounding, numbers and percentages in statistical tables do not necessarily add to totals.

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<sup>4/</sup> U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Minimum Wage and Maximum Hours Standards Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, January 1966.

## Chart F. -- Percent Increase in the Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, for Selected Periods from 1939 to 1964

(Median wage or salary income in 1960 constant dollars)



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

Table 1.--Percent Distribution of the Negro Population, by Age and Sex,  
1965, 1964, 1960, 1950 <sup>1/</sup>

	Male				Female			
	1965	1964	1960	1950 <sup>1/</sup>	1965	1964	1960	1950 <sup>1/</sup>
Number (in thousands)	10,046	9,970	9,098	7,269	10,898	10,769	9,751	7,758
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 5 years	14.9	15.2	15.0	13.0	13.6	13.8	13.9	12.2
5 to 13 years	23.3	23.2	22.2	18.0	21.6	21.5	20.7	17.0
14 to 19 years	11.3	11.1	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.7	9.4	9.8
20 to 24 years	6.7	6.4	6.3	7.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	8.6
25 to 29 years	5.3	5.5	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	8.6
30 to 34 years	5.3	5.6	6.2	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.6
35 to 44 years	11.1	11.3	11.8	13.7	11.8	12.0	12.6	14.3
45 to 54 years	9.3	9.4	9.7	10.6	9.7	9.6	10.0	10.3
55 to 64 years	6.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.7	7.0	5.7
65 years and over	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.9
Median age	20.4	20.4	22.3	25.8	22.7	22.9	24.5	26.4

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, Nos. 145 and 142.

Table 2.--Percent Distribution of the Population, by Race, Farm or Nonfarm Residence, and Region, 1964, 1960, and 1950

Residence and region	1964		1960		1950 (census)	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Number (in thousands)	167,046	20,739	158,838	18,849	134,942	15,042
	<u>Residence</u>					
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Nonfarm	93.4	93.1	92.5	92.1	85.4	79.0
Farm	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.9	<u>1/14.6</u>	<u>1/21.0</u>
	<u>Region</u>					
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Northeast	26.1	18.1	26.1	16.0	27.7	13.4
North Central	29.4	19.4	30.2	18.3	31.2	14.8
South	27.4	54.4	27.4	60.0	27.3	68.0
West	17.1	8.1	16.3	5.7	13.8	3.8

1/ These figures exclude urban farm residents. (Among whites this amounted to 0.2 percent.)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142, and 1950 U.S. Census of Population.

Table 3.--Marital Status of Women in the Population,  
by Race, March 1964

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Marital status	White		Negro	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	<u>56,052,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,152,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Single	6,686,000	11.9	727,000	11.8
Married (husband present)	38,284,000	68.3	3,290,000	53.5
Other <u>1/</u>	11,085,000	19.8	2,134,000	34.7

1/ Refers to women who are widowed, divorced, or separated, or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, Nos. 135 and 142.

Table 4.--Families, by Type of Family and Race,  
March 1964

Type of family	White	Negro
Number	42,663,000	4,440,000
Percent	100.0	100.0
Husband-wife	88.6	72.6
Other male head	2.5	3.6
Female head	8.9	23.8
Median number of members per family	3.6	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of  
the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142.

Table 5.--Families Living in Poverty in 1963, by Type of Family and Color, March 1964

Type of family	All families	Poor families	
		Number	As percent of all families
		<u>White</u>	
Total	<u>42,663,000</u>	<u>5,158,000</u>	12.1
Husband-wife	37,799,000	3,818,000	10.1
Male head (without wife)	1,067,000	155,000	14.5
Female head	3,797,000	1,185,000	31.2
		<u>Nonwhite</u>	
Total	<u>4,773,000</u>	<u>2,027,000</u>	42.5
Husband-wife	3,511,000	1,204,000	34.3
Male head (without wife)	177,000	55,000	31.2
Female head	1,085,000	768,000	70.8

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration: Social Security Bulletin, January 1965.

Table 6.--Employment Status of the Population, by Sex and Race,  
March 1964

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Employment status	White		Negro	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
	<u>Women</u>			
Population <u>1/</u>	<u>55,369,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,081,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Civilian labor force	<u>21,182,000</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>2,958,000</u>	<u>48.6</u>
Employed	20,034,000	36.2	2,619,000	43.1
Unemployed	1,148,000	2.1	339,000	5.6
Less than 15 weeks	837,000	1.5	248,000	4.1
15 weeks or more	311,000	.6	91,000	1.5
Not in the labor force	34,187,000	61.7	3,123,000	51.4
	<u>Men</u>			
Population <u>1/</u>	<u>49,576,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,039,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Civilian labor force	<u>41,030,000</u>	<u>82.8</u>	<u>4,171,000</u>	<u>82.8</u>
Employed	39,086,000	78.8	3,757,000	74.6
Unemployed	1,944,000	3.9	414,000	8.2
Less than 15 weeks	1,284,000	2.6	261,000	5.2
15 weeks or more	660,000	1.3	153,000	3.0
Not in the labor force	8,546,000	17.2	868,000	17.2

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 53.

Table 7.--Employment Status of the Population, by Sex  
and Color, 1960 and 1950

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Employment status	1960				1950			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Number <sup>1/</sup>	53,182,610	6,177,090	48,509,453	5,446,559	47,731,440	5,159,190	44,665,470	4,716,000
Percent	<u>100.0</u>							
Civilian labor force	35.3	45.3	82.6	78.1	29.3	39.6	83.4	81.2
Employed	33.7	41.5	78.9	71.4	28.2	36.5	79.7	74.9
Unemployed	1.7	3.8	3.7	6.7	1.1	3.1	3.8	6.3
Not in the labor force	64.7	54.7	17.4	21.9	70.7	60.4	16.6	18.8

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

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1960 Census of Population, Special Report PC(2)--6A; and 1950 Census of Population, Special Report PE No. 1A.

Table 8.--Women in the Civilian Labor Force, by Age and Race,  
March 1964

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Age	All women			Negro women		
	Number	Percent distribution	As percent of woman population	Number	Percent distribution	As percent of woman population
Total	<u>24,326,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	39.3	<u>2,958,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	48.6
18 to 24 years	4,429,000	18.2	48.4	499,000	16.9	46.9
25 to 29 years	2,103,000	8.6	37.8	337,000	11.4	52.4
30 to 34 years	2,096,000	8.6	37.1	337,000	11.4	51.6
35 to 44 years	5,585,000	23.0	44.7	724,000	24.5	56.3
45 to 54 years	5,659,000	23.3	51.4	642,000	21.7	62.6
55 years and over	4,454,000	18.3	24.7	419,000	14.2	29.8

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, April 1964.

Table 9.--Marital Status of Negro Women in the Civilian Labor Force,  
March 1964

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Marital status	Number	Percent distribution	As percent of woman population
Total	<u>2,958,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	48.6
Single	439,000	14.8	60.6
Married (husband present)	1,510,000	51.0	46.0
Other <u>1/</u>	1,012,000	34.2	48.9

1/ Refers to women who are widowed, divorced, or separated, or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census:  
Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142.

Table 10.--Percent of Nonfarm Family Income in 1963 Contributed  
by Wife, by Color, March 1964

Wife's contribution to nonfarm family income	Percent distribution	
	White	Nonwhite
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Less than 5.0 percent	22.8	18.4
5.0 to 9.9 percent	8.1	7.2
10.0 to 19.9 percent	14.7	16.3
20.0 to 29.9 percent	15.5	18.8
30.0 to 39.9 percent	16.9	14.4
40.0 to 49.9 percent	11.9	11.6
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8.1	11.2
75.0 percent and over	2.1	2.2
Median percent	22.9	24.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics:  
Special Labor Force Report No. 50.

Table 11.--Mothers in the Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status, Ages of Children, and Color, March 1965

(Mothers 14 years of age and over)

Marital status and ages of children	Number (in thousands)		Percent distribution		Percent in labor force
	Population	Labor force	Population	Labor force	
		<u>White</u>			
Mothers with children under 18 years	<u>24,664</u>	<u>8,283</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	33.6
Married, husband present	22,546	7,021	91.4	84.8	31.1
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	2,118	1,262	8.6	15.2	59.6
Mothers with children 6 to 17 (none under 6)	<u>11,881</u>	<u>5,284</u>	<u>48.2</u>	<u>63.8</u>	44.5
Married, husband present	10,545	4,392	42.8	53.0	41.7
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	1,336	892	5.4	10.8	66.8
Mothers with children under 6 <u>2/</u>	<u>12,783</u>	<u>2,999</u>	<u>51.8</u>	<u>36.2</u>	23.5
Married, husband present	12,001	2,629	48.7	31.7	21.9
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	782	370	3.2	4.5	47.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.--Mothers in the Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status,  
Ages of Children, and Color, March 1965--Continued

(Mothers 14 years of age and over)

Marital status and ages of children	Number (in thousands)		Percent distribution		Percent in labor force
	Population	Labor force	Population	Labor force	
	<u>Nonwhite</u>				
Mothers with children under 18 years	<u>3,021</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	46.3
Married, husband present	2,171	932	71.9	66.6	42.9
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	850	467	28.1	33.4	54.9
Mothers with children 6 to 17 (none under 6)	<u>1,238</u>	<u>716</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>51.2</u>	57.8
Married; husband present	788	444	26.1	31.7	56.3
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	450	272	14.9	19.4	60.4
Mothers with children under 6 <u>2/</u>	<u>1,783</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>59.0</u>	<u>48.8</u>	38.3
Married, husband present	1,383	488	45.8	34.9	35.3
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	400	195	13.2	13.9	48.8

1/ Refers to women who are widowed, divorced or separated, or whose husbands are absent for other reasons.

2/ May also have older children in addition to one or more under 6.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 64.

Table 12.--Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers With Children Under 14 Years of Age, by Ages of Children and Color, February 1965

Type of arrangement	Age of children							
	Total		Under 6 years		6 to 11 years		12 and 13 years	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Number of children (in thousands)	10,056	2,231	3,066	730	4,953	1,137	2,037	365
Percent	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Care in child's own home by--</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>32</u>
Father	16	10	16	9	16	11	15	9
Other relative	19	28	15	28	22	31	21	22
Under 16 years	4	7	1	5	6	9	5	3
16 to 64 years	11	19	11	20	12	20	12	17
65 years and over	4	2	3	3	4	3	3	2
Nonrelative who only looked after child	5	4	9	6	4	4	1	1
Nonrelative who also did household chores	6	1	8	1	5	1	2	--
<u>Care in someone else's home by--</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Relative	7	12	13	24	5	7	3	4
Nonrelative	8	10	15	18	5	8	1	4

Table 12.--Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers With Children Under 14 Years of Age, by Ages of Children and Color, February 1965--Continued

Type of arrangement	Age of children							
	Total		Under 6 years		6 to 11 years		12 and 13 years	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
<u>Other arrangements</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>60</u>
Group care (day care center, etc.)	2	2	6	6	1	(1/)	(1/)	1
Child looked after self	8	10	1	--	7	12	20	26
Mother looked after child while working	14	8	16	9	14	7	11	9
Mother worked only during child's school hours	15	13	1	1	21	18	24	23
Other arrangements	(1/)	1	(1/)	--	(1/)	1	1	2

1/ Less than 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau, and U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau.

Table 13.--Major Occupational Groups of Employed Negro Men and Women, March 1964

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Major occupational group		Number (In thousands)	Percent distribution
<b>Total</b>	<u>Men</u>	<u>1/3,758,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional, technical workers		178,000	4.7
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)		107,000	2.8
Clerical, sales workers		274,000	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen		404,000	10.8
Operatives		1,005,000	26.7
Nonfarm laborers		831,000	22.1
Service workers (including private-household)		638,000	17.0
Farm workers		321,000	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<u>Women</u>	<u>1/2,619,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional, technical workers		186,000	7.1
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)		48,000	1.8
Clerical, sales workers		287,000	11.0
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives		381,000	14.5
Nonfarm laborers		17,000	0.6
Service workers (except private- household)		678,000	25.9
Private-household workers		979,000	37.4
Farm workers		43,000	1.6

1/ Excludes inmates of institutions and all members of the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142.

Table 14 .--Major Occupational Groups of Employed Nonwhite Women and Men,  
1960 and 1950

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Major occupational group	Women		Men	
	1960	1950	1960	1950
Number	2,565,000	1,882,000	3,887,000	3,528,000
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional, technical workers	7.6	5.6	4.0	2.3
Teachers (except college)	4.2	3.6	.9	.5
Managers, officials, proprie- tors (except farm)	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.4
Clerical, kindred workers	8.7	4.5	5.2	3.2
Sales workers	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2
Craftsmen, foremen	.7	.6	10.4	8.0
Operatives	13.0	14.9	23.8	21.1
Nonfarm laborers	1.0	1.5	19.3	23.1
Service workers (except private- household)	21.0	18.9	13.7	13.5
Private-household workers	33.9	40.9	.7	1.1
Farmers, farm managers	.6	1.8	4.5	13.9
Farm laborers, foremen	2.7	6.9	6.4	8.8
Occupation not reported	7.9	1.5	8.2	1.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: 1960 U.S. Census of Population, Special Report PC(2)--7A; 1950 US. Census of Population, Special Report P-E, No. 1-B.

Table 15.--Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, Selected Years  
1954-65 and April 1966

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and age	April 1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1957	1954
<u>Women</u>									
<b>White</b>									
14-19 years	12.2	12.6	13.2	13.6	11.5	13.5	11.9	9.1	9.9
20 years and over	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.1	5.7	4.6	3.8	5.1
<b>Nonwhite</b>									
14-19 years	31.0	29.8	30.6	33.1	28.2	26.6	22.7	18.9	18.4
20 years and over	5.8	7.4	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.6	8.3	6.3	8.5
<u>Men</u>									
<b>White</b>									
14-19 years	9.7	11.8	13.4	14.2	12.3	14.1	12.9	10.5	11.7
20 years and over	2.1	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.4
<b>Nonwhite</b>									
14-19 years	19.5	22.6	23.3	25.4	20.7	24.7	22.0	17.5	12.5
20 years and over	4.7	6.0	7.7	9.2	10.0	11.7	9.6	7.5	9.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Report of the President; A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training, March 1966 and Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, May 1966.

Table 16.--Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Years of School Completed,  
and Race, March 1964

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	White	Negro
<u>Men</u>		
Less than 8 years <sup>1/</sup>	8.1	9.6
High school, 1 to <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> years	4.6	10.9
College, 1 year or more	2.4	6.1
<u>Women</u>		
Less than 8 years <sup>1/</sup>	8.8	10.0
High school, 1 to <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> years	5.7	13.8
College, 1 year or more	3.2	8.2

<sup>1/</sup> Includes no school years completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census:  
Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 142.

Table 17.--School Enrollment of the Population 5 to 34 Years of Age,  
by Race and Sex, October 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Age	Girls and women		Boys and men	
	Number	As percent of population	Number	As percent of population
<u>Total school enrollment</u>				
Total	24,809,000	55.3	26,851,000	62.3
5 years	1,379,000	68.1	1,435,000	68.8
6 years	1,985,000	98.4	2,043,000	98.1
7 to 13 years	13,177,000	99.2	13,548,000	98.8
14 to 17 years	6,356,000	91.8	6,658,000	94.4
18 and 19 years	958,000	33.7	1,238,000	50.9
20 to 24 years	716,000	10.9	1,332,000	23.8
25 to 29 years	148,000	2.6	411,000	8.1
30 to 34 years	90,000	1.9	186,000	3.6
<u>Negro school enrollment</u>				
Total	3,093,000	56.9	3,098,000	62.3
5 years	172,000	61.2	175,000	64.3
6 years	270,000	99.3	261,000	97.4
7 to 13 years	1,745,000	99.5	1,706,000	98.5
14 to 17 years	716,000	88.0	752,000	91.9
18 and 19 years	102,000	31.7	116,000	39.9
20 to 24 years	57,000	8.1	51,000	8.3
25 to 29 years	18,000	2.8	17,000	3.5
30 to 34 years	13,000	2.0	20,000	4.0

<sup>1/</sup> Includes schools in regular school system, that is public, parochial, and private schools offering a diploma or a degree.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 148.

Table 18.--Levels of School Attended by Students 5 to 34 Years of Age,  
by Race and Sex, October 1964 <sup>1/</sup>

Level of school	Girls and women		Boys and men	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
	<u>Total school enrollment</u>			
Total	24,809,000	100.0	26,851,000	100.0
Elementary school or kindergarten	16,698,000	67.3	17,505,000	65.2
High school	6,353,000	25.6	6,459,000	24.1
College	1,755,000	7.1	2,887,000	10.8
	<u>Negro school enrollment</u>			
Total	3,093,000	100.0	3,098,000	100.0
Elementary school or kindergarten	2,272,000	73.6	2,273,000	73.3
High school	702,000	22.7	706,000	22.8
College	114,000	3.7	120,000	3.9

<sup>1/</sup> Includes schools in regular school system; that is public, parochial, and private schools, offering a diploma or a degree.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *U.S. Population Reports*, P-20, No. 148.

Table 19.--Educational Attainment of the Population, by  
Race and Sex, March 1964

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	White		Negro	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number	55,369,000	49,576,000	6,081,000	5,039,000
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>Elementary school:</b>				
None	1.2	1.3	2.2	4.5
Less than 8 years	11.6	13.6	28.8	33.7
8 years	14.0	15.0	11.8	11.5
<b>High school:</b>				
1 to 3 years	18.6	18.0	25.3	24.4
4 years	37.5	29.4	22.9	16.6
<b>College:</b>				
1 year or more	17.1	22.8	9.1	9.5
 Median years of school completed	 12.1	 12.1	 9.9	 9.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No.142, and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 53.