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NEGRO WOMEN...

**in the Population and
in the Labor Force**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WAGE AND LABOR STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION
December 1967

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The Negro Population	1
Education	1
Negro Women and Their Families	3
Poverty	3
Negro Women Workers	3
Working Wives' Contribution to Family Income	5
Working Mothers	6
Child Care Arrangements	6
Educational Attainment and Employment Status	8
Occupations	8
Unemployment	9
Wage or Salary Income	11
Minimum Wage Coverage	11
Appendix--Chart sources	41

Charts

A. Educational Attainment of the Population, by Race and Sex, March 1966	2
B. Families Living in Poverty in 1965, by Type of Family and Color, March 1966	4
C. Wives' Contribution to Nonfarm Family Income in 1965, by Color, March 1966	7
D. Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1954-66	10
E. Median Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, 1939 and 1955-65	12
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 1965	13

Tables

	<u>Page</u>
1. Negro Population, by Age and Sex, 1966, 1960, and 1950 . . .	15
2. Population, by Race, Farm or Nonfarm Residence, and Metro- politan or Nonmetropolitan Area, 1966, 1960, and 1950 . .	16
3. Educational Attainment of the Population, by Race and Sex, March 1966	17
4. School Enrollment of the Population, by Age, Race, and Sex, October 1966	18
5. School Enrollment, by Level of School, Race, and Sex, October 1966	19
6. Marital Status of Women in the Civilian Population, by Race, March 1966	20
7. Families, by Type of Family and Race, March 1966	21
8. Families Living in Poverty in 1965, by Type of Family and Color, March 1966	22
9. Employment Status of the Civilian Population, by Sex and Race, March 1966	23
10. Employment Status of the Civilian Population, by Sex and Color, 1960 and 1950	24
11. Women in the Civilian Labor Force, by Age and Race, March 1966	25
12. Marital Status of Negro Women in the Civilian Labor Force, March 1966	26
13. Negro Husband-Wife Families, by Total Family Money Income in 1965 and Labor Force Participation of Wife, March 1966 . .	27
14. Nonwhite Husband-Wife Couples in the Population, by Income of Husband in 1965 and Labor Force Participation of Wife, March 1966	28
15. Wives' Contribution to Nonfarm Family Income in 1965, by Color, March 1966	29

	<u>Page</u>
16. Mothers in the Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status, Ages of Children, and Color, March 1966	30
17. Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers With Children Under 14 Years of Age, by Ages of Children and Color, February 1965	32
18. Labor Force Participation Rates of Women, by Educational Attainment and Race, March 1966	34
19. Median Years of School Completed, by Employment Status, Sex, and Color, Selected Years, 1952-66	35
20. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Negro Women and Men, March 1966	36
21. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Nonwhite Women and Men, 1960 and 1950	37
22. Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, Selected Years, 1954-66	38
23. Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment, Race, and Sex, March 1966	39
24. Median Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, 1939 and 1955-65	40

NEGRO WOMEN IN THE POPULATION AND IN THE LABOR FORCE

The Negro Population

The Negro population totaled 21,508,000 in 1966. (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. The median (half above, half below) age of Negro women, however, was higher than that of Negro men--22 years as compared with 20 years. In 1950 the median age was 26 years for both Negro women and men.

More than 9 out of 10 Negroes in the population were nonfarm residents in 1966, as they were in 1960. (Table 2) In contrast, only about 8 out of 10 were nonfarm residents in 1950. In recent years the concentration of Negroes in central city areas has increased--from 43 percent in 1950 to 56 percent in 1966. The proportion of the Negro population living in metropolitan areas outside the central city remained virtually unchanged during this period. In contrast, the proportion of the white population living in central city areas decreased from 34 to 27 percent, while the proportion living in metropolitan areas outside the central city increased from 26 to 37 percent.

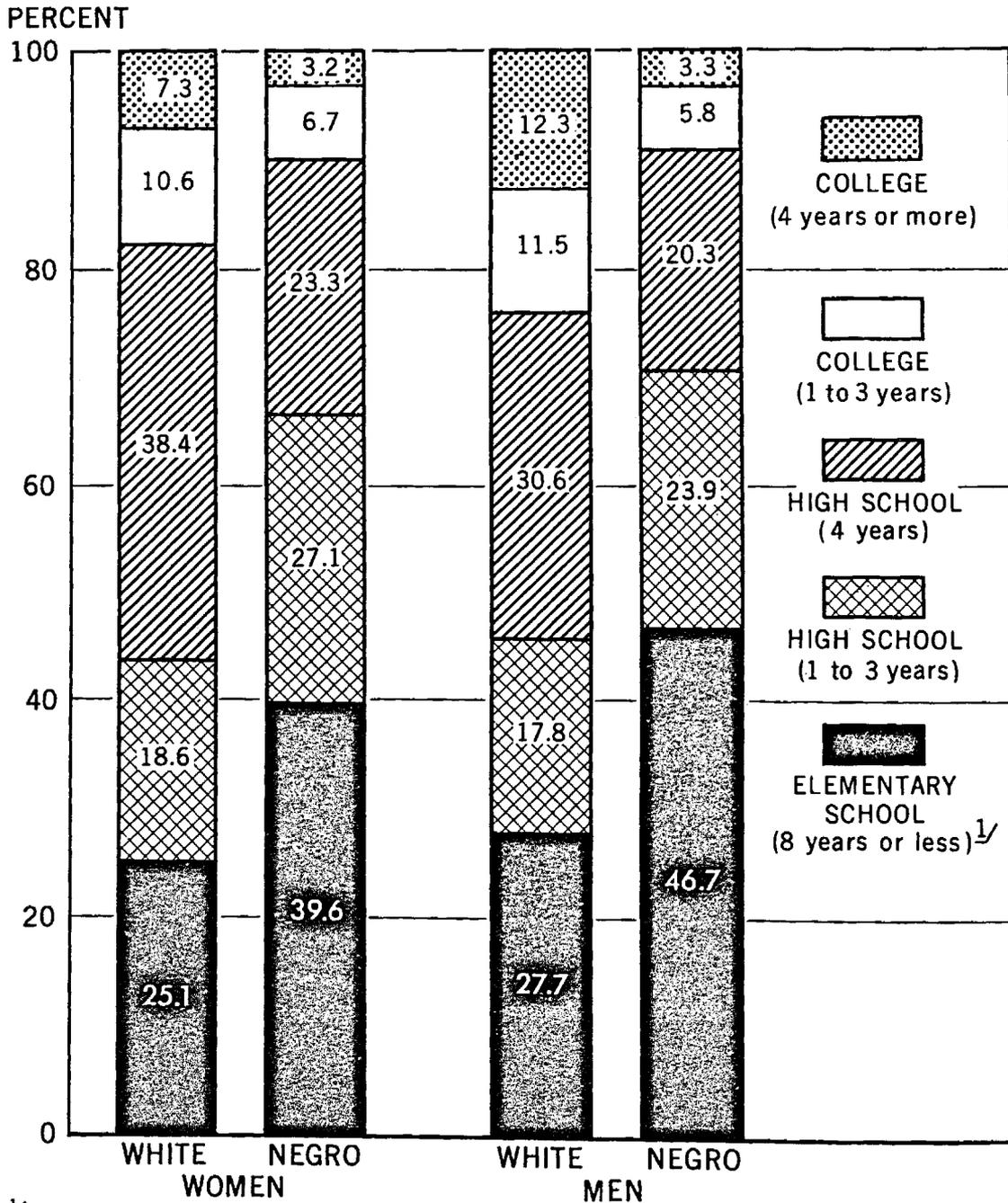
Education

Negro women have, on the average, slightly more schooling than Negro men. (Chart A and Table 3) The median years of school completed by Negro women 18 years of age and over in March 1966 was 10.1; by Negro men, 9.4. White women and men had completed, on the average, 12.2 and 12.0 years of schooling, respectively.

Relatively fewer Negro women than men had completed 8 years or less of schooling--40 percent as compared with 47 percent. On the other hand, the percentages of women and men who had completed 4 or more years of college were almost identical--3.2 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Recent school enrollment figures present a more favorable picture for the Negro population as a whole and particularly for Negro men and boys. In October 1966 the proportion of the Negro population 5 to 34 years of age who were enrolled in school was almost identical with that of the total population of that age group. Moreover, a larger proportion of Negro males than females was enrolled in school--63 percent as compared with 57 percent. (Table 4)

**Chart A. Educational Attainment of the Population,
by Race and Sex, March 1966**
(Persons 18 years of age and over)



SOURCE: See Appendix.

The difference was particularly marked among boys and girls 18 and 19 years old--46 percent of the Negro boys but only 30 percent of the Negro girls of this age were attending school. At ages 20 to 24, Negro men were almost twice as likely as Negro women to be enrolled--11 and 6 percent, respectively.

A comparison of Negro male and female students by level of school attended shows an almost identical distribution, with more than 7 out of 10 attending elementary school or kindergarten. (Table 5) A slightly smaller proportion of Negro girls (4 percent) than boys (5 percent) was enrolled in college.

Negro Women and Their Families

There were 6,273,000 Negro women 18 years of age and over in the population in March 1966. (Table 6) More than half (52 percent) were married and living with their husbands. About a third were widowed, divorced, or separated from their husbands. This was true of only a fifth of the white women.

Negro families numbered 4,426,000 in March 1966. (Table 7) One-fourth of these families were headed by a woman, as compared with less than one-tenth of white families. The average Negro family was larger (4.4 members) than the average white family (3.6 members).

Poverty

Nearly 4 out of 10 or 1,871,000 nonwhite families were living in poverty in 1965.^{1/} (Table 8) (Comparable data for Negro families are not available.) This compares with a poverty ratio of about 1 out of 10 in white families. The likelihood of poverty is even greater among nonwhite families headed by a woman. In 1965, 62 percent of the 1,132,000 nonwhite families headed by a woman were poor. (Chart B) Of the 3,860,000 white families headed by a woman, 30 percent were poor.

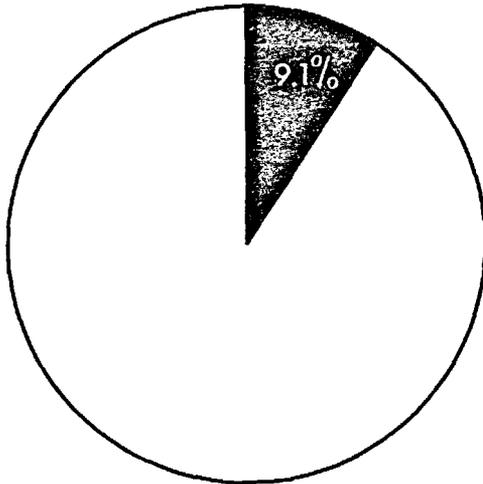
Negro Women Workers

The proportion of Negro women who are working or seeking work is increasing. Half of the Negro women 18 years of age and over were in the labor force in March 1966. (Table 9) Figures for 1950 and 1960, while not strictly comparable since they refer to nonwhite

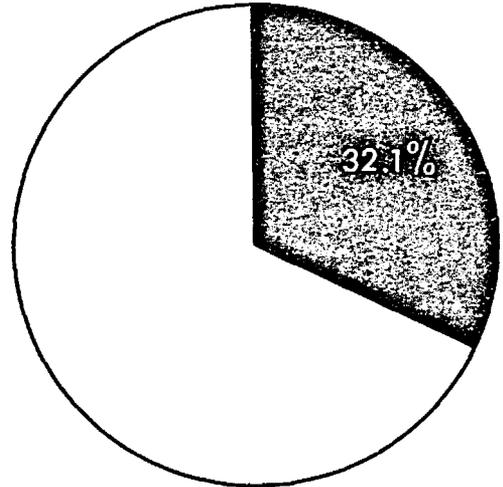
^{1/} Based on the Social Security Administration poverty-income standard which takes into account family size, composition, and place of residence. The index currently used classifies as poor those households where total money income is less than \$1,570 for an unrelated individual, \$2,030 for a couple, and \$3,200 for a family of four.

Chart B. Families Living in Poverty in 1965, by Type of Family and Color, March 1966 ^{1/}

FAMILIES WITH A MALE HEAD

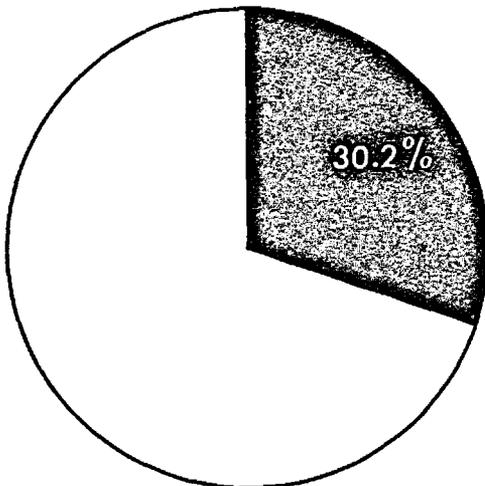


WHITE FAMILIES
(39,636,000)

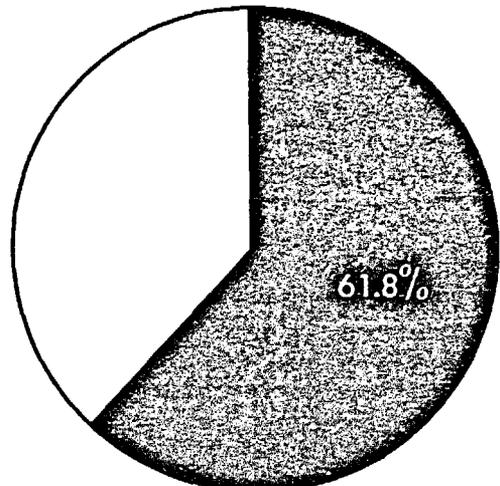


NONWHITE FAMILIES
(3,650,000)

FAMILIES WITH A FEMALE HEAD



WHITE FAMILIES
(3,860,000)



NONWHITE FAMILIES
(1,132,000)

POOR 

NONPOOR 

^{1/}Preliminary data.

SOURCE: See Appendix.

women 18 years of age and over, show that the proportions in the labor force were 40 and 45 percent, respectively. (Table 10) 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 rate of white women rose from 29 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1960 and to 39 percent in 1966.

More than half of all Negro women 25 to 54 years of age were working or seeking work in March 1966. (Table 11) Labor force participation was higher for Negro women 25 to 34 years of age (50 percent) than for those 18 to 24 years of age (47 percent). Among all women, on the other hand, labor force participation was lower for those 25 to 34 years than for those under 25 years. It was also lower among all women for those 25 to 34 years than for those 35 to 64 years of age. Highest labor force participation among Negro women was 63 percent in the 35- to 44-year age group. But among all women, the highest labor force participation was 51 percent in the 45- to 54-year age group.

Half of all Negro women workers 18 years of age and over were married and living with their husbands in March 1966. (Table 12) About a third (34 percent) were widowed, divorced, or separated from their husbands. Only 15 percent were single. The labor force participation rate for married women (48 percent) was almost the same as for those who were widowed, divorced, or separated (49 percent).

Working Wives' Contribution to Family Income

The contribution made by Negro working wives to family income is substantial. Nearly half of all wives in Negro husband-wife families were in the paid labor force in March 1966. (Table 13) The distribution of these families by family income shows that if the wife worked, the family was half as likely to have income below poverty levels ^{2/} as when she did not--19 percent as compared with 37 percent. Moreover, the wife's earnings in many instances bring the family income above the level of modest adequacy (estimated at an annual income of \$7,000 or more). In 1965 more than twice as high a proportion of Negro husband-wife families had incomes of \$7,000 or more when the wife worked (37 percent) than when she did not (16 percent).

Another measure of the contribution of working wives is the number and distribution of husband-wife couples according to the income of the husband alone. About 1,500,000 or 42 percent of all nonwhite husband-wife couples would have been living in poverty in 1965 if they had depended solely on the husband's income which was less than

^{2/} In this discussion, families with incomes of less than \$3,000 a year were considered to be living in poverty.

\$3,000 a year. (Table 14) (Data are not available for Negro couples.) But when the wife in Negro husband-wife families was an earner, only 19 percent or less than 300,000 families had incomes below poverty levels in 1965. (Table 13)

In nonfarm families the earnings of nonwhite wives accounted for a slightly larger share of family income in 1965 than did the earnings of white wives--25.1 percent as compared with 23.6 percent. (Chart C and Table 15) Among nonwhite wives, 58 percent contributed 20 percent or more of the family income, 43 percent contributed 30 percent or more, and 27 percent contributed 40 percent or more. The comparable percentages for nonfarm white wives were 56 percent, 40 percent, and 24 percent, respectively.

Working Mothers

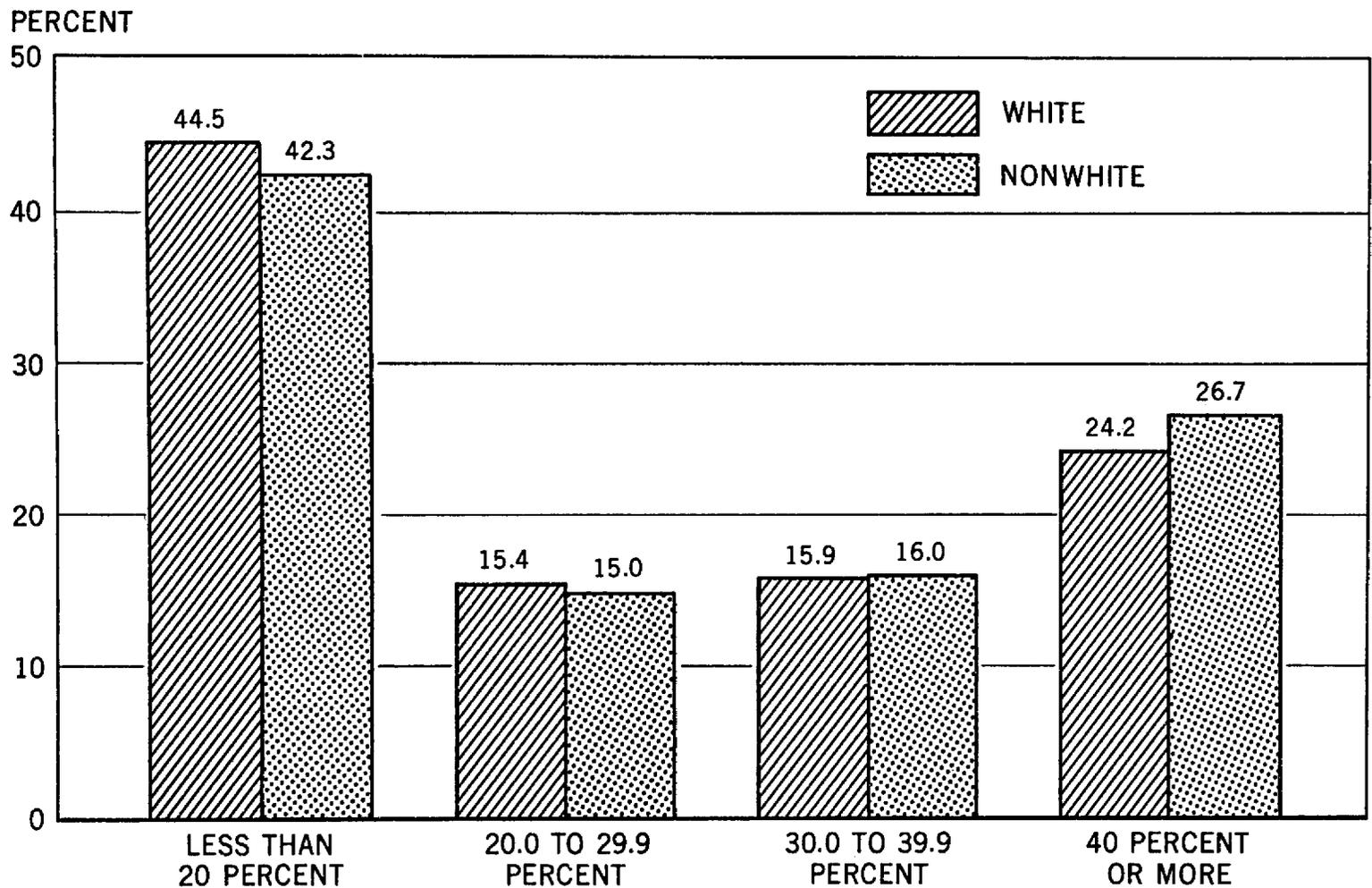
Information is not available on the number of Negro mothers who are in the labor force. However, the tendency of Negro mothers to seek paid employment is illustrated by recent figures on nonwhite mothers. In March 1966, 1,460,000 nonwhite mothers with children under 18 years of age were in the labor force. (Table 16) They represented 48 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 54 and 45 percent, respectively, in March 1966. Many nonwhite mothers with young children (under 6 years of age) are in the labor force. Such mothers numbered 723,000 in March 1966 and constituted 40 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 in March 1966; among those with children under 6, 24 percent were working or seeking work.

Child Care Arrangements

Working mothers (both white and nonwhite), most of whom work because 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 17) 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 and 8 percent of all white children looked after themselves; among those 12 or

**Chart C. Wives' Contribution to Nonfarm Family Income in 1965,
by Color, March 1966**



SOURCE: See Appendix.

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.

Educational Attainment and Employment Status

There is a direct relationship between the amount of education a woman has attained and the likelihood that she will be in the labor force. This is strikingly true of Negro women. Labor force participation rates of Negro women in March 1966 were generally higher with each additional level of educational achievement, from 15 percent among women with no schooling to 59 percent among those with a high school education and to 87 percent among those with 5 years or more of college. (Table 18) Labor force participation rates of white women in March 1966 varied somewhat less according to educational attainment, ranging from 9 percent for those with no schooling to 45 percent among high school graduates and to 67 percent among those with 5 years or more of college.

Nonwhite men and women have made significant gains in educational attainment since 1952. (Table 19) 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 11.2 years in 1966. The comparable figures for nonwhite men workers were 7.2 years in 1952 and 10.0 years in 1966.

The gap in the educational attainment of white and nonwhite women workers has narrowed significantly since 1952. Nonwhite women workers in that year averaged 4.0 years less schooling than white women workers. In 1966 the gap was only 1.2 years. This reflects not only the gains in educational achievement among nonwhite women but the increasing tendency of the better educated woman to be in the labor force.

Occupations

Most employed Negro women are service workers. In March 1966, 59 percent were private household workers or service workers outside the home. (Table 20) In contrast, the majority of Negro men are operatives, craftsmen and foremen, or nonfarm laborers. Forty-one percent of Negro men employed in March 1966 were operatives or craftsmen and foremen; 22 percent were nonfarm laborers.

Despite the large percentage of Negro women in service work, an increasing proportion of them are finding employment in white-collar occupations. In 1966, 13 percent were clerical or sales workers, and

10 percent had other kinds of white-collar jobs.^{3/} Figures for 1950 and 1960--although not strictly comparable since they relate to nonwhite workers, of whom 93 percent are Negro--show a growth in the proportion of women in white-collar jobs from 13 to 19 percent over the 10-year period. (Table 21) The proportion in clerical or sales work increased from 6 to 10 percent.

More nonwhite women than men hold professional or technical jobs. Most of these women are working as school teachers. More than half of the nonwhite women, but only one-fourth of the nonwhite men, in professional and technical occupations in 1960 were employed as teachers (excluding college teachers).

Unemployment

Unemployment is more severe among Negro women than among Negro men. In 1966 the unemployment rates for nonwhite women and men 14 years of age and over were 8.8 and 6.6 percent, respectively. (Comparable data for Negroes are not available.) Unemployment among white workers was considerably less--4.3 percent among white women and 2.9 percent among white men.

Unemployment is more widespread among teenagers than adults, among nonwhite than white teenagers, and among girls than boys. In 1966 nonwhite girls 14 to 19 years of age had the highest rate of unemployment (31.1 percent). (Chart D and Table 22) The unemployment rates for other teenagers were 21.2 percent for nonwhite boys, 11.0 percent for white girls, and 9.9 percent for white boys.

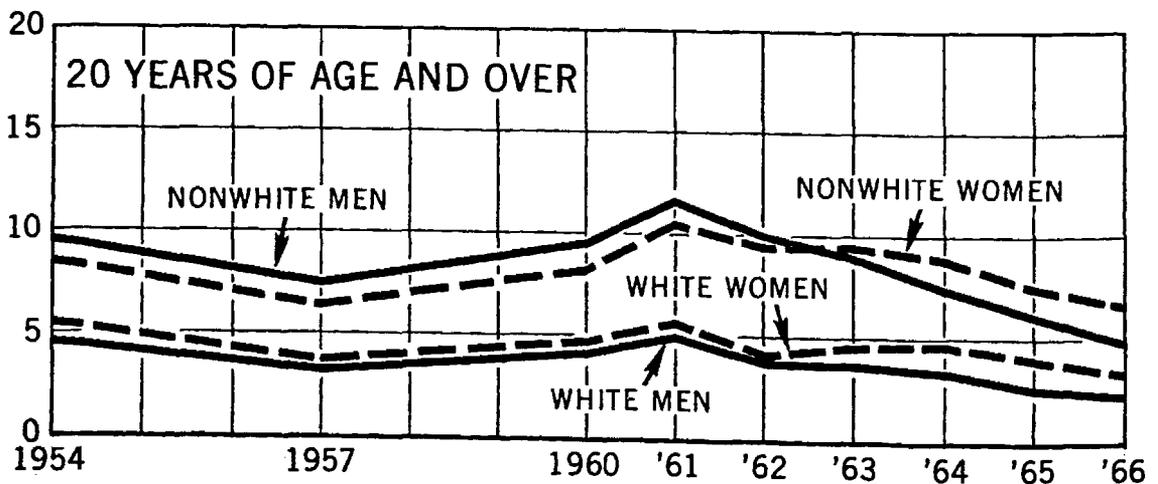
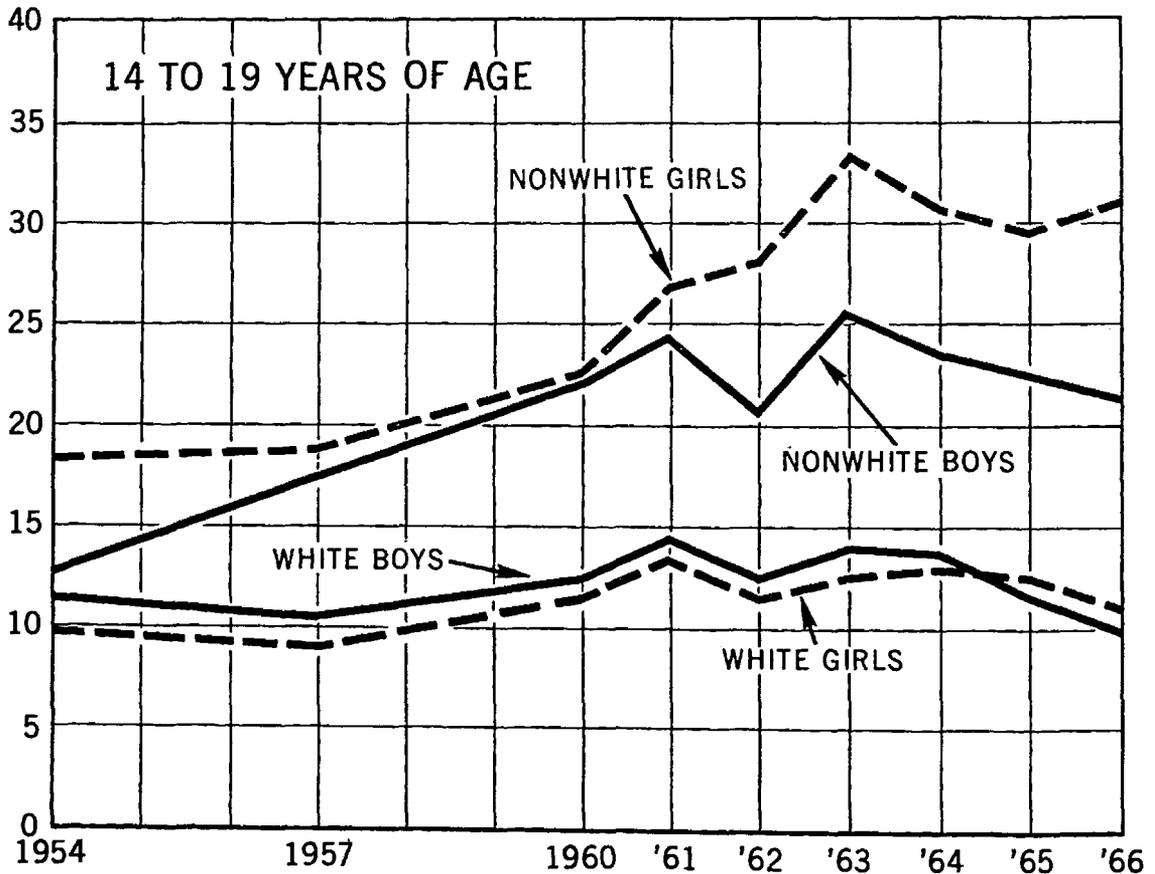
Unemployment among all adult workers has declined since 1961 but at a more rapid rate among men than among women. Teenage unemployment reached a peak in 1963. Since that time unemployment among white teenagers, both boys and girls, and among nonwhite boys has declined steadily. On the other hand, unemployment among nonwhite girls 14 to 19 years of age increased from 1965 to 1966 and was almost as high in the latter year as it had been in 1963.

According to the March 1966 survey of the Negro population, Negro women were less likely than Negro men to have suffered long periods of unemployment--26 percent of unemployed Negro women had been seeking work for 15 weeks or more as compared with 33 percent of unemployed Negro men. (Table 9) But in comparison with white women, Negro women had suffered longer periods of unemployment--only 17 percent of unemployed white women had been out of work for 15 weeks or more in March 1966.

^{3/} White-collar workers include professional and technical workers; nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors; clerical workers; and sales workers.

Chart D. Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1954-66
 (Persons 14 years of age and over)

PERCENT



SOURCE: See Appendix.

In March 1966 unemployment was higher among Negro workers than among white workers at each level of educational achievement except among Negro women with 8 years or less of school completed. (Table 23) Furthermore, among workers with at least 1 year of high school, unemployment rates of Negro women exceeded those of Negro men. However, Negro women who had completed 8 years or less of school were less likely to be unemployed than either Negro men, white women, or white men with this much education.

Wage or Salary Income

Among year-round full-time workers, the median wage or salary income of nonwhite women was consistently lower than that of all other workers from 1939 to 1965. (Chart E and Table 24) However, the gap has narrowed. The 1939 median earnings of nonwhite women who worked year round full time were only 38 percent of those of white women and 51 percent of those of nonwhite men. But between 1939 and 1965 the median earnings of nonwhite women (in 1960 constant dollars) almost quadrupled, while those of nonwhite men almost tripled and those of white men and women somewhat more than doubled. (Chart F) In 1965 median earnings of nonwhite women were 71 percent of those of white women and 66 percent of those of nonwhite men.

Minimum Wage Coverage

There were 5,960,000 Negroes employed in nonsupervisory jobs in February 1967--2,604,000 women and 3,356,000 men.^{4/} Of these, 40 percent of the women and 82 percent of the men were subject to the minimum wage provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in 1966. The 1966 amendments substantially increased the proportion of Negro workers subject to Federal minimum wage provisions. Newly covered employees included 372,000 Negro women and 457,000 Negro men.

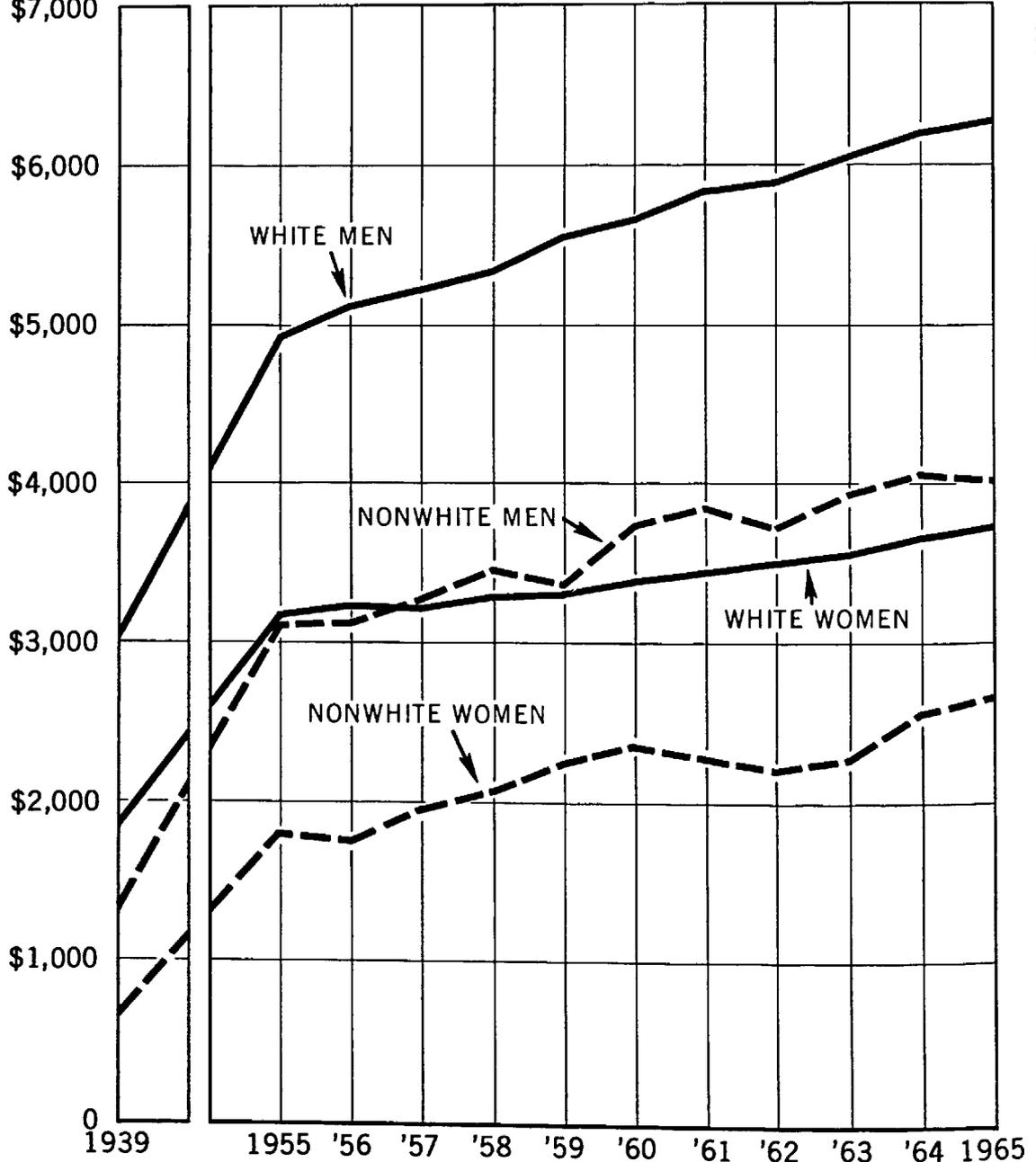
Some of the remaining 1,556,000 Negro women and 594,000 Negro men not subject to Federal legislation were covered by State minimum wage legislation. However, many Negroes, and especially women, work in low-paying occupations in States which lack minimum wage laws, or in others in which very low rates are in effect, or in still others in which many occupations are exempted. Minimum wage coverage of private household work is practically nonexistent.

^{4/} 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 1967.

Chart E. Median Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, 1939 and 1955-65

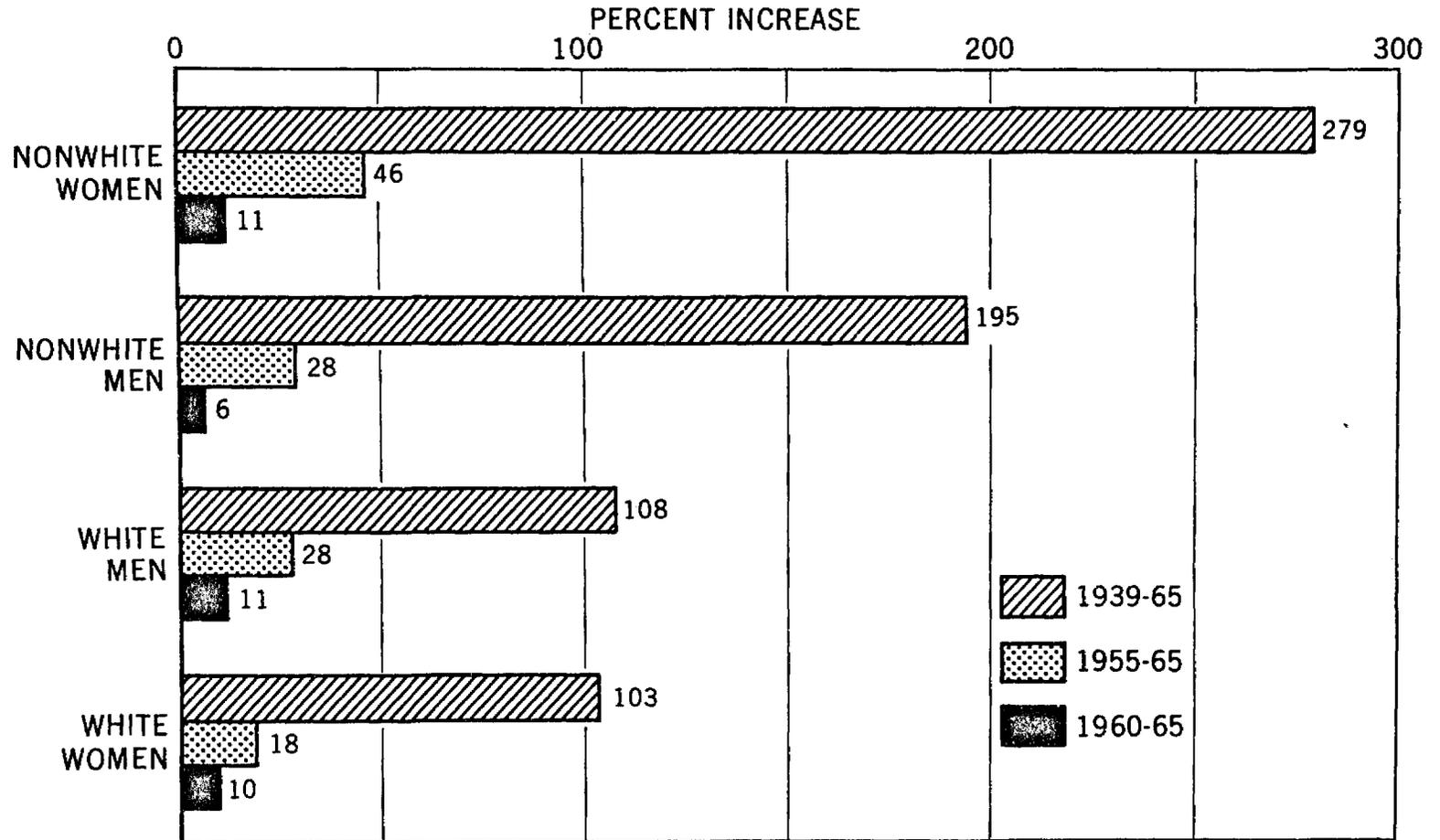
(Median wage or salary income in 1960 constant dollars)

MEDIAN WAGE OR
SALARY INCOME
\$7,000



SOURCE: See Appendix.

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 1965
 (Median wage or salary income in 1960 constant dollars)



SOURCE: See Appendix.

NOTE

Data relate to persons 14 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population unless otherwise noted. Because of rounding, numbers and percentages in statistical tables do not necessarily add to totals.

Table 1.--Negro Population, by Age and Sex, 1966, 1960, and 1950

(Percent distribution)

Age	Women			Men		
	1966	1960	1950 <u>1/</u>	1966	1960	1950 <u>1/</u>
Number (in thousands)	11,153	9,751	7,758	10,355	9,098	7,269
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>
Under 5 years	13.3	13.9	12.2	14.9	15.0	13.0
5 to 13 years	21.9	20.7	17.0	23.7	22.2	18.0
14 to 19 years	11.5	9.4	9.8	12.0	9.9	9.9
20 to 24 years	7.0	6.6	8.6	6.5	6.3	7.8
25 to 29 years	5.9	6.5	8.6	5.4	6.0	8.0
30 to 34 years	5.7	6.8	7.6	5.3	6.2	7.0
35 to 44 years	11.6	12.6	14.3	10.7	11.8	13.7
45 to 54 years	9.6	10.0	10.3	9.1	9.7	10.6
55 to 64 years	6.9	7.0	5.7	6.7	6.9	6.3
65 years and over	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7
Median age	22.4	24.5	26.4	19.7	22.3	25.8

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 168, and 1950 U.S. Census of Population.

Table 2.--Population, by Race, Farm or Nonfarm Residence, and Metropolitan or Nonmetropolitan Area, 1966, 1960, and 1950

(Percent distribution)

Type of residence	1966		1960		1/1950	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Number (in thousands)	170,774	21,508	158,838	18,849	134,942	15,042
	<u>Farm or Nonfarm</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	93.9	93.4	92.5	92.1	85.4	79.0
Farm	6.1	6.6	7.5	7.9	<u>2/14.6</u>	<u>2/21.0</u>
	<u>Metropolitan or Nonmetropolitan Area</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>
Metropolitan area	63.8	68.8	62.6	64.7	59.5	55.6
In central city	27.2	56.2	30.0	51.5	33.7	42.9
Outside central city	36.6	12.6	32.7	13.2	25.8	12.7
Nonmetropolitan area	36.2	31.2	37.4	35.3	40.5	44.4

1/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ 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. 157, and 1950 and 1960 U.S. Census of Population.

Table 3.--Educational Attainment of the Population, 1/ by
Race and Sex, March 1966

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	White		Negro	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number	57,973,000	52,608,000	6,335,000	5,471,000
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Elementary school:				
None	1.3	1.3	2.3	3.8
Less than 8 years	10.7	12.5	26.6	30.7
8 years	13.1	13.9	10.7	12.2
High school:				
1 to 3 years	18.6	17.8	27.1	23.9
4 years	38.4	30.6	23.3	20.3
College:				
1 to 3 years	10.6	11.5	6.7	5.8
4 years	5.4	7.3	2.3	2.2
5 years or more	1.9	5.0	.9	1.1
Median years of school completed	12.2	12.0	10.1	9.4

1/ Includes members of the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 158.

Table 4.--School Enrollment of the Population,
by Age, Race, and Sex, October 1966 ^{1/}

(Students 5 to 34 years of age)

Age	<u>Girls and women</u>		<u>Boys and men</u>	
	Number	As percent of population	Number	As percent of population
<u>Total school enrollment</u>				
Total	<u>26,337,000</u>	56.1	<u>28,733,000</u>	64.1
5 years	1,539,000	74.1	1,548,000	71.5
6 years	1,998,000	97.6	2,071,000	97.7
7 to 13 years	13,756,000	99.5	14,139,000	99.2
14 to 17 years	6,523,000	92.9	6,770,000	94.4
18 and 19 years	1,335,000	37.7	1,841,000	57.8
20 to 24 years	880,000	12.4	1,667,000	29.2
25 to 29 years	214,000	3.6	506,000	9.6
30 to 34 years	92,000	1.7	191,000	3.8
<u>Negro school enrollment</u>				
Total	<u>3,325,000</u>	57.2	<u>3,354,000</u>	63.2
5 years	198,000	65.1	191,000	63.9
6 years	294,000	98.3	278,000	96.9
7 to 13 years	1,826,000	99.3	1,794,000	99.1
14 to 17 years	810,000	90.0	828,000	92.9
18 and 19 years	124,000	30.3	162,000	46.3
20 to 24 years	48,000	6.0	74,000	11.3
25 to 29 years	13,000	2.0	14,000	2.6
30 to 34 years	12,000	2.0	13,000	2.7

^{1/} 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. 167.

Table 5.--School Enrollment, by Level of School,
Race, and Sex, October 1966 ^{1/}

(Students 5 to 34 years of age)

Level of school	<u>Girls and women</u>		<u>Boys and men</u>	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
<u>Total school enrollment</u>				
Total	<u>26,337,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>28,733,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Elementary school or kindergarten	17,425,000	66.2	18,197,000	63.3
High school	6,574,000	25.0	6,791,000	23.6
College	2,337,000	8.9	3,749,000	13.0
<u>Negro school enrollment</u>				
Total	<u>3,325,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,354,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Elementary school or kindergarten	2,390,000	71.9	2,408,000	71.8
High school	806,000	24.2	794,000	23.7
College	128,000	3.8	154,000	4.6

^{1/} 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. 167.

**Table 6.--Marital Status of Women in the Civilian Population,
by Race, March 1966**

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Marital status	White		Negro	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total	<u>57,258,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,273,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Single	6,968,000	12.2	857,000	13.7
Married (husband present)	39,092,000	68.3	3,252,000	51.8
Other <u>1/</u>	11,196,000	19.6	2,164,000	34.5

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, unpublished data.

Table 7.--Families, by Type of Family and Race,
March 1966

Type of family	White	Negro
Number	43,495,000	4,426,000
Percent	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Husband-wife	88.8	71.5
Other male head	2.3	3.6
Female head	8.9	24.9
Average (mean) number of members per family	3.6	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of
the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, Nos. 157
and 168.

Table 8.--Families Living in Poverty in 1965,
by Type of Family and Color, March 1966 1/

Type of family	All families	Poor families.	
		Number	As percent of all families
<u>White</u>			
Total	43,496,000	4,766,000	11.0
Male head	39,636,000	3,599,000	9.1
Female head	3,860,000	1,167,000	30.2
<u>Nonwhite</u>			
Total	4,782,000	1,871,000	39.1
Male head	3,650,000	1,171,000	32.1
Female head	1,132,000	700,000	61.8

1/ Preliminary data.

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

Table 9.--Employment Status of the Civilian Population, by Sex and Race,
March 1966

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Employment	White		Negro	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
	<u>Women</u>			
Population	<u>57,258,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,273,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Civilian labor force	<u>22,255,000</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>3,105,000</u>	<u>49.5</u>
Employed	21,425,000	37.4	2,896,000	46.2
Unemployed	830,000	1.4	209,000	3.3
Less than 15 weeks	683,000	1.2	155,000	2.5
15 weeks or more	145,000	.3	54,000	.9
Not in the labor force	35,003,000	61.1	3,168,000	50.5
	<u>Men</u>			
Population	<u>50,960,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,216,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Civilian labor force	<u>41,709,000</u>	<u>81.8</u>	<u>4,229,000</u>	<u>81.1</u>
Employed	40,451,000	79.4	3,924,000	75.2
Unemployed	1,258,000	2.5	305,000	5.8
Less than 15 weeks	896,000	1.8	203,000	3.9
15 weeks or more	363,000	.7	102,000	2.0
Not in the labor force	9,251,000	18.2	987,000	18.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 168, and unpublished data.

Table 10.--Employment Status of the Civilian 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 (in thousands)	53,183	6,177	48,509	5,447	47,731	5,159	44,665	4,716
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

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 P-E, No. 1-A.

Table 11.--Women in the Civilian Labor Force, by Age and Race,
March 1966

(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>25,603,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	40.0	<u>3,105,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	49.5
18 to 24 years	5,018,000	19.6	48.6	546,000	17.6	46.9
25 to 34 years	4,400,000	17.2	39.0	647,000	20.8	50.3
35 to 44 years	5,715,000	22.3	46.4	805,000	25.9	62.5
45 to 54 years	5,786,000	22.6	51.1	626,000	20.2	59.3
55 to 64 years	3,654,000	14.3	41.3	369,000	11.9	48.6
65 years and over	1,030,000	4.0	10.4	112,000	3.6	15.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, unpublished data; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, April 1966.

Table 12.--Marital Status of Negro Women in the Civilian Labor Force,
March 1966

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Marital status	Number	Percent distribution	As percent of woman population
Total	<u>3,105,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>	49.5
Single	478,000	15.4	55.8
Married (husband present)	1,558,000	50.2	47.9
Other <u>1/</u>	1,069,000	34.4	49.4

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, unpublished data.

Table 13.--Negro Husband-Wife Families, by Total Family Money Income in 1965 and Labor Force Participation of Wife, March 1966

Family income	Number (in thousands) 1/			Percent distribution			Labor force participation rate of wives
	Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force	Total	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force	
Total	<u>3,164</u>	<u>1,499</u>	<u>1,665</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	47.4
Under \$2,000	478	124	353	15.1	8.3	21.2	25.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999	421	153	266	13.3	10.2	16.0	36.3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	832	340	491	26.3	22.7	29.5	40.9
\$5,000 to \$6,999	614	319	295	19.4	21.3	17.7	52.0
\$7,000 to \$8,999	396	229	168	12.5	15.3	10.1	57.8
\$9,000 to \$9,999	120	94	27	3.8	6.3	1.6	78.3
\$10,000 and over	304	237	67	9.6	15.8	4.0	78.0
Median income	\$4,616	\$5,709	\$3,785				

1/ The numbers were derived from the percent distribution.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 168.

Table 14.--Nonwhite Husband-Wife Couples in the Population, by
Income of Husband in 1965 and Labor Force Participation of
Wife, March 1966

Income of husband	Number <u>1/</u> (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Labor force participation rate of wives
Total	<u>2/3,604</u>	<u>100.0</u>	47.6
Under \$3,000	1,503	41.7	43.5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1,009	28.0	48.8
\$5,000 to \$6,999	663	18.4	56.5
\$7,000 and over	425	11.8	49.4

1/ The numbers were derived from the percent distribution.

2/ Includes 3,476,000 husband-wife families and 128,000 married couples where the husband was not head of the household.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 164; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 80 and unpublished data.

Table 15.--Wives' Contribution to Nonfarm Family Income
in 1965, by Color, March 1966

(Percent distribution)

Contribution to family income	White	Nonwhite
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Less than 5.0 percent	22.1	17.4
5.0 to 9.9 percent	7.9	8.8
10.0 to 19.9 percent	14.5	16.1
20.0 to 29.9 percent	15.4	15.0
30.0 to 39.9 percent	15.9	16.0
40.0 to 49.9 percent	12.6	11.8
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8.7	10.7
75.0 percent and over	2.9	4.2
Median percent	23.6	25.1

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor
Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 80.

Table 16.--Mothers in the Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status,
Ages of Children, and Color, March 1966

(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>24,443</u>	<u>8,390</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	34.3
Married, husband present	22,298	7,136	91.2	85.1	32.0
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	2,145	1,254	8.8	14.9	58.5
Mothers with children 6 to 17 (none under 6)	<u>11,728</u>	<u>5,306</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>63.2</u>	45.2
Married, husband present	10,475	4,471	42.9	53.3	42.7
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	1,253	835	5.1	10.0	66.6
Mothers with children under 6 <u>2/</u>	<u>12,715</u>	<u>3,084</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>36.8</u>	24.3
Married, husband present	11,823	2,665	48.4	31.8	22.5
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	892	419	3.6	5.0	47.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.--Mothers in the Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status,
Ages of Children, and Color, March 1966--Continued

(Mothers 14 years of age and over)

Marital status and ages of children	<u>Number (in thousands)</u>		<u>Percent distribution</u>		Percent in labor force
	Population	Labor force	Population	Labor force	
<u>Nonwhite</u>					
Mothers with children under 18 years	<u>3,064</u>	<u>1,460</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	47.7
Married, husband present	2,209	999	72.1	68.4	45.2
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	855	461	27.9	31.6	53.9
Mothers with children 6 to 17 (none under 6)	<u>1,259</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>50.5</u>	58.5
Married, husband present	852	478	27.8	32.7	56.1
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	407	259	13.3	17.7	63.6
Mothers with children under 6 <u>2/</u>	<u>1,805</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>58.9</u>	<u>49.5</u>	40.1
Married, husband present	1,357	521	44.3	35.7	38.4
Other women ever married <u>1/</u>	448	202	14.6	13.8	45.1

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

2/ May also have older children.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 80.

Table 17.--Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers^{1/} With Children Under 14 Years of Age, by Ages of Children and Color, February 1965

Type of arrangement	Total		Ages of children					
			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>
Care in child's own home by	<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	--
Care in someone else's home by	<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

See footnote at end of table.

Table 17.--Child Care Arrangements of Working Mothers^{1/} With Children Under 14 Years of Age, by Ages of Children and Color, February 1965--Continued

Type of arrangement	Total		Ages of children					
	White	Nonwhite	Under 6 years		6 to 11 years		12 and 13 years	
			White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
Other arrangements	<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	(2/)	(2/)	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	(2/)	1	(2/)	--	(2/)	1	1	2

^{1/} Worked 27 weeks or more in 1964.

^{2/} 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 18.--Labor Force Participation Rates of
Women, by Educational Attainment and
Race, March 1966**

(Women 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	White	Negro
Total	38.9	49.5
Elementary school:		
None	9.0	15.4
Less than 8 Years	22.0	40.1
8 years	28.4	49.6
High school:		
1 to 3 years	36.4	45.6
4 years	45.3	59.3
College:		
1 to 3 years	41.8	59.5
4 years	49.8	89.2
5 years or more	67.1	86.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, unpublished data.

Table 19.--Median Years of School Completed, by Employment Status, Sex, and Color,
Selected Years, 1952-66

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Month and year	In labor force				Not in the labor force			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
March 1966	12.4	11.2	12.3	10.0	12.0	9.5	9.0	7.7
March 1965	12.3	11.1	12.2	10.0	12.0	9.0	8.9	7.1
March 1964	12.3	10.8	12.2	9.7	11.8	9.2	8.8	6.8
March 1962	12.3	10.5	12.1	9.0	11.6	8.7	8.7	6.4
March 1959	12.2	9.4	11.9	8.3	11.2	8.5	8.6	5.8
March 1957	12.2	8.9	11.5	8.0	11.0	8.2	8.6	4.6
October 1952	12.1	8.1	10.8	7.2	10.6	7.7	8.6	5.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report Nos. 83, 65, 53, 30, and 1; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-50, Nos. 49 and 78.

Table 20.--Major Occupational Groups of Employed Negro Women and Men, March 1966

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Major occupational group	Number	Percent distribution
<u>Women</u>		
Total	<u>1/2,896,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional, technical workers Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)	246,000	8.5
Clerical, sales workers	41,000	1.4
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives	385,000	13.3
Nonfarm laborers	459,000	15.8
Service workers (including private household)	28,000	1.0
Farm workers	1,694,000	58.5
	43,000	1.5
<u>Men</u>		
Total	<u>1/3,924,000</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional, technical workers Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)	171,000	4.4
Clerical, sales workers	102,000	2.6
Craftsmen, foremen	309,000	7.9
Operatives	405,000	10.3
Nonfarm laborers	1,217,000	31.0
Service workers (including private household)	878,000	22.4
Farm workers	588,000	15.0
	254,000	6.5

1/ Civilian noninstitutional population.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census:
Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 168.

Table 21.--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, proprietors (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 U.S. Census of Population, Special Report P-E, No. 1-B.

Table 22.--Unemployment Rates, by Sex, Color, and Age, Selected Years, 1954-66

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and age	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1957	1954
<u>Women</u>									
White									
14-19 years	11.0	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
Nonwhite									
14-19 years	31.1	29.8	30.6	33.1	28.2	26.6	22.7	18.9	18.4
20 years and over	6.6	7.4	9.0	9.4	9.6	10.6	8.3	6.3	8.5
<u>Men</u>									
White									
14-19 years	9.9	11.8	13.4	14.2	12.3	14.1	12.9	10.5	11.7
20 years and over	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.0	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.4
Nonwhite									
14-19 years	21.2	22.6	23.3	25.4	20.7	24.7	22.0	17.5	12.5
20 years and over	4.9	6.0	7.7	9.2	10.0	11.7	9.6	7.5	9.9

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

Table 23.--Unemployment Rates, by Educational Attainment,
Race, and Sex, March 1966

(Persons 18 years of age and over)

Years of school completed	White	Negro
<u>Women</u>		
8 years or less <u>1/</u>	4.9	4.4
High school, 1 to 4 years	4.0	8.6
College, 1 year or more	2.1	4.8
<u>Men</u>		
8 years or less <u>1/</u>	4.6	7.1
High school, 1 to 4 years	2.9	8.4
College, 1 year or more	1.7	2.1

1/ Includes no school years completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, unpublished data.

Table 24.--Median Wage or Salary Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Sex and Color, 1939 and 1955-65

(Median wage or salary income in 1960 constant dollars)

Year	Consumer Price Index ^{1/} (1960=100)	Median wage or salary income			
		Men		Women	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
1965	106.6	\$6,289	\$4,012	\$3,744	\$2,642
1964	104.8	6,199	4,089	3,682	2,552
1963	103.5	6,065	3,965	3,597	2,288
1962	102.2	5,895	3,717	3,523	2,229
1961	101.1	5,816	3,841	3,442	2,300
1960	100.0	5,662	3,789	3,410	2,372
1959	98.4	5,545	3,393	3,360	2,232
1958	97.7	5,308	3,447	3,301	2,035
1957	95.1	5,205	3,299	3,267	1,962
1956	91.9	5,125	3,169	3,219	1,781
1955	90.5	4,926	3,128	,171	1,809
1939	46.9	3,026	1,362	1,840	697

^{1/} Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (1957-59=100) converted to 1960 base.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 51, 47, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 27, and 23.

Appendix--Chart sources

- Chart A. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-20, No. 158.
- Chart B. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration. (Preliminary unpublished data)
- Chart C. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 80.
- Chart D. Manpower Report of the President and A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training by the U.S. Department of Labor, March 1966; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.
- Chart E. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 51, 47, 43, 41, 39, 37, 35, 33, 27, and 23.
- Chart F. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-60, Nos. 51, 37, and 23.