

# PERCENT OF NONWHITE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN 1963 IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CENSUS TRACTS AS RELATED TO NONWHITE 1960 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF CENSUS TRACT

CENSUS TRACTS WITH  
NONWHITE MALE  
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF

PERCENT OF BIRTHS ILLEGITIMATE

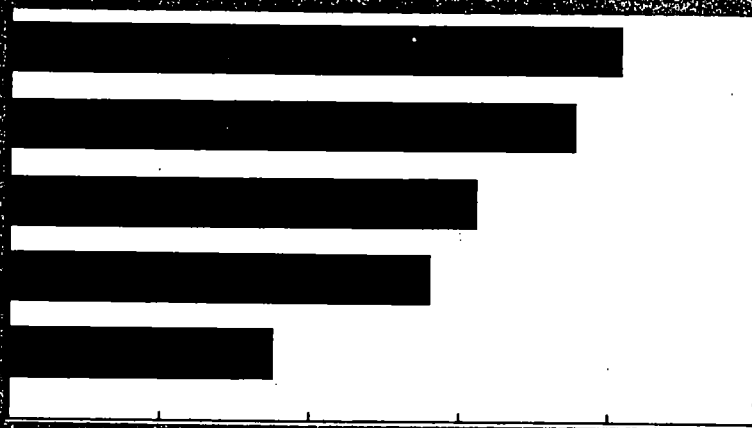
10.0 and over

20.0-11.9

30.0-19.9

40.0-30.0

50.0 and below



worker's income to provide for the extra expenses of those with families. American arrangements do not, save for income tax deductions.

The Federal minimum wage of \$1.25 per hour provides a basic income for an individual, but an income well below the poverty line for a couple, much less a family with children.

The 1965 Economic Report of the President revised the data on the number of persons living in poverty in the United States to take account of the varying needs of families of different sizes, rather than using a flat cut off at the \$3,000 income level. The resulting revision illustrates the significance of family size. Using these criteria, the number of poor families is smaller, but the number of large families who are poor increases, and the number of children in poverty rises by more than one-third—from 11 million to 15 million. This means that one-fourth of the Nation's children live in families that are poor.<sup>24</sup>

A third of these children belong to families in which the father was not only present, but was employed the year round. In overall terms, median family income is lower for large families than for small families. Families of six or more children have median incomes 24 percent below families with three. (It may be added that 47 percent of young men who fail the Selective Service education test come from families of six or more.)

During the 1950-60 decade of heavy Negro migration to the cities of the North and West, the ratio of nonwhite to white family income in cities increased from 57 to 63 percent. Corresponding declines in the ratio in the rural nonfarm and farm areas kept the national ratio virtually unchanged. But between 1960 and 1963, median nonwhite family income slipped from 55 percent to 53 percent of white income. The drop occurred in three regions, with only the South, where a larger proportion of Negro families have more than one earner, showing a slight improvement.

### Ratio of Nonwhite to White Family Median Income, United States and Regions, 1960-63

| Region            | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| United States . . | 55   | 53   | 53   | 53   |
| Northeast . . .   | 68   | 67   | 66   | 65   |
| North Central .   | 74   | 72   | 68   | 73   |
| South . . . . .   | 43   | 43   | 47   | 45   |
| West . . . . .    | 81   | 87   | 73   | 76   |

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, No. 37 (1960), No. 39 (1961), No. 41 (1962), No. 43 (1963). Data by region, table 11 in P-60, No. 41, for 1962, table 13 in P-60, No. 43, for 1963 and, for 1960 and 1961, unpublished tabulations from the Current Population Survey.

Because in general terms Negro families have the largest number of children and the lowest incomes, many Negro fathers literally cannot support their families. Because the father is either not present, is unemployed, or makes such a low wage, the Negro woman goes to work. Fifty-six percent of Negro women, age 25 to 64, are in the work force, against 42 percent of white women. This dependence on the mother's income undermines the position of the father and deprives the children of the kind of attention, particularly in school matters, which is now a standard feature of middle-class upbringing.

### The Dimensions Grow

The dimensions of the problems of Negro Americans are compounded by the present extraordinary growth in Negro population. At the founding of the nation, and into the first decade of the 19th century, 1 American in 5 was a Negro. The proportion declined steadily until it was only 1 in 10 by 1920, where it held until the 1950's, when it began to rise. Since 1950, the Negro population

has grown at a rate of 2.4 percent per year compared with 1.7 percent for the total population. If this rate continues, in seven years 1 American in 8 will be nonwhite.

These changes are the result of a declining Negro death rate, now approaching that of the nation generally, and a fertility rate that grew steadily during the postwar period. By 1959, the ratio of white to nonwhite fertility rates reached 1:1.42. Both the white and nonwhite fertility rates have declined since 1959, but the differential has not narrowed.

Family size increased among nonwhite families between 1950 and 1960—as much for those without fathers as for those with fathers. Average family size changed little among white families, with a slight increase in the size of husband-wife families balanced by a decline in the size of families without fathers.

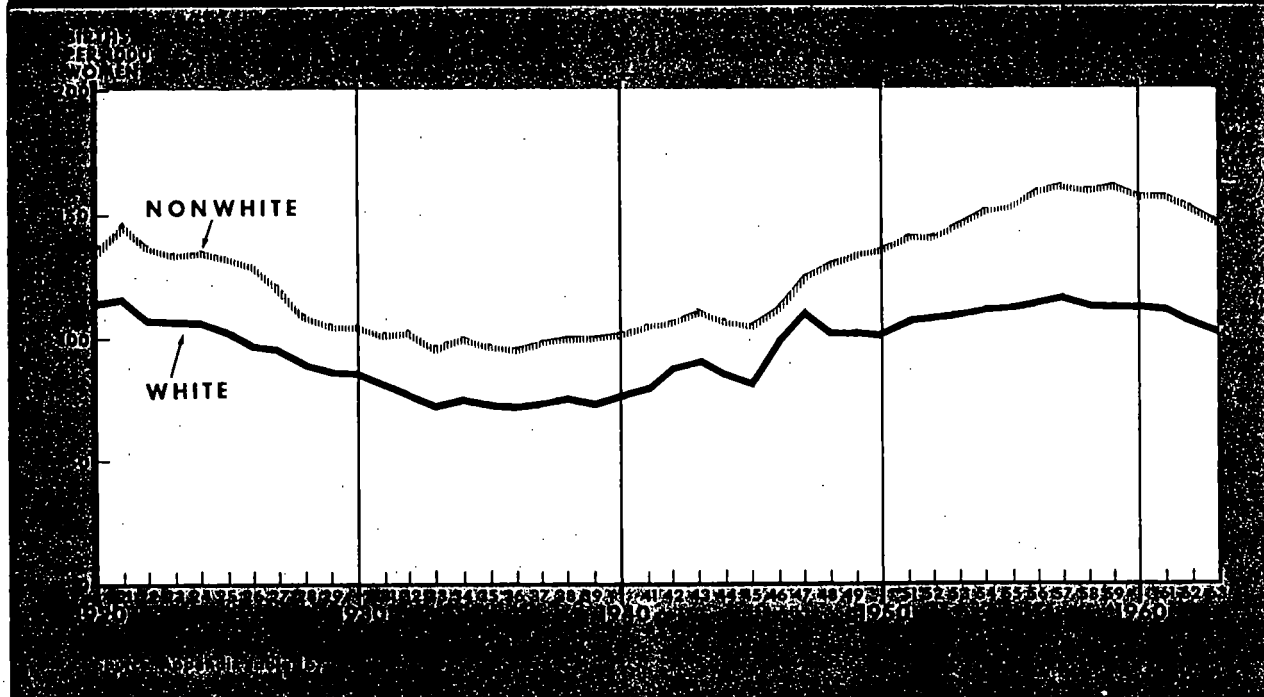
### Average Number of Family Members by Type of Family and Color, Conterminous United States, 1960 and 1950

| Type of family     | 1950  |           | 1960  |           |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                    | White | Non-white | White | Non-white |
| All families . . . | 3.54  | 4.07      | 3.58  | 4.30      |
| Husband-wife . .   | 3.61  | 4.16      | 3.66  | 4.41      |
| Other male head    | 3.05  | 3.63      | 2.82  | 3.56      |
| Female head . .    | 3.06  | 3.82      | 2.93  | 4.04      |

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, U.S. Summary (Detailed Characteristics), table 187, p. 469.

Negro women not only have more children, but have them earlier. Thus in 1960, there were 1,247 children ever born per thousand ever-married nonwhite women 15 to 19 years of age, as against only 725 among white women, a ratio of 1.7:1. The Negro fertility rate overall is now 1.4 times the white, but what might be called the generation rate is 1.7 times the white.

## FERTILITY RATES FOR NONWHITE WOMEN ARE ONE-THIRD HIGHER THAN THOSE FOR WHITE WOMEN



This population growth must inevitably lead to an unconcealable crisis in Negro unemployment. The most conspicuous failure of the American social system in the past 10 years has been its inadequacy in providing

jobs for Negro youth. Thus, in January 1965 the unemployment rate for Negro teenagers stood at 29 percent. This problem will now become steadily more serious.

### Population and Labor Force Projections, by Color

|                                        | Percent increase  |                       |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|                                        | Actual<br>1954-64 | Projected*<br>1964-70 |
| Civilian population age 14<br>and over |                   |                       |
| White                                  | 15.6              | 9.7                   |
| Nonwhite                               | 23.9              | 19.9                  |
| Civilian labor force                   |                   |                       |
| White                                  | 14.6              | 10.8                  |
| Nonwhite                               | 19.3              | 20.0                  |

\*Population and labor force projections by color were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They have not been revised since the total population and labor force were re-estimated, but are considered accurate measures of the relative magnitudes of increase.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

During the rest of the 1960's the nonwhite civilian population 14 years of age and over will increase by 20 percent—more than double the white rate. The nonwhite labor force will correspondingly increase 20 percent in the next 6 years, double the rate of increase in the nonwhite labor force of the past decade.

| Family income in 1959 | Number of Children per<br>Nonwhite Mother Age<br>35-39, 1960 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Under \$2,000         | 5.3                                                          |
| \$2,000 to \$3,999    | 4.3                                                          |
| \$4,000 to \$4,999    | 4.0                                                          |
| \$5,000 to \$5,999    | 3.8                                                          |
| \$6,000 to \$6,999    | 3.5                                                          |
| \$7,000 to \$9,999    | 3.2                                                          |
| \$10,000 to \$14,999  | 2.9                                                          |
| \$15,000 and over     | 2.9                                                          |

Source: 1960 Census, *Women by Number of Children Ever Born*, PC (2) 3A, table 38, p. 188.

As with the population as a whole, there is much evidence that children are being born most rapidly in those Negro families with the least financial resources. This is an ancient pattern, but because the needs of children are greater today it is very possible that the education and opportunity gap between the offspring of these families and those of stable middle-class unions is not closing, but is growing wider.

A cycle is at work; too many children too early make it most difficult for the parents to finish school. (In February, 1963, 4.8 percent of the white girls who dropped out of school did so because of marriage or pregnancy, as against 37.8 percent of non-white girls.)<sup>25</sup> An Urban League study in New York reported that 44 percent of girl dropouts left school because of pregnancy.<sup>26</sup>

Low education levels in turn produce low income levels, which deprive children of many opportunities, and so the cycle repeats itself.

### The Tangle of Pathology

That the Negro American has survived at all is extraordinary—a lesser people might simply have died out, as indeed others have. That the Negro community has not only survived, but in this political generation has entered national affairs as a moderate, humane, and constructive national force is the highest testament to the healing powers of the democratic ideal and the creative vitality of the Negro people.

But it may not be supposed that the Negro American community has not paid a fearful price for the incredible mistreatment to which it has been subjected over the past three centuries.

In essence, the Negro community has been forced into a matriarchal structure which, because it is so out of line with the rest of the American society, seriously retards the progress of the group as a whole, and imposes a crushing burden on the Negro male and, in consequence, on a great many Negro women as well.

There is, presumably, no special reason why a society in which males are dominant in family relationships is to be preferred to a matriarchal arrangement. However, it is clearly a disadvantage for a minority group to be operating on one principle, while the great majority of the population, and the one with the most advantages to begin with, is operating on another. This is the present situation of the Negro. Ours is a society which presumes male leadership in private and public affairs. The arrangements of society facilitate such leadership and reward it. A subculture, such as that of the Negro American, in which this is not the pattern, is placed at a distinct disadvantage.

Here an earlier word of caution should be repeated. There is much evidence that a considerable number of Negro families have managed to break out of the tangle of pathology and to establish themselves as stable, effective units, living according to patterns of American society in general. E. Franklin Frazier has suggested that the middle-class Negro American family is, if anything, more patriarchal and protective of its children than the general run of such families.<sup>27</sup> Given equal opportunities, the children of these families will perform as well or better than their white peers. They need no help from anyone, and ask none.

While this phenomenon is not easily measured, one index is that middle-class Negroes have even fewer children than middle-class whites, indicating a desire to conserve the advances they have made and to insure that their children do as well or better. Negro women who marry early to uneducated laborers have more children than white women in the same situation; Negro women who marry at the common age for the middle class to educated men doing technical or professional work have only four-fifths as many children as their white counterparts.

It might be estimated that as much as half of the Negro community falls into the middle class. However, the remaining half is in desperate and deteriorating circumstances. Moreover, because of housing segregation it is immensely difficult for the stable half to escape from the cultural influences of the unstable one. The children of middle-class Negroes often as not must grow up in, or next to the slums, an experience almost unknown to white middle-class children. They are therefore constantly exposed to the pathology of the disturbed group and constantly

Children Born per Woman Age 35 to 44: Wives of Uneducated Laborers  
who Married Young, Compared with Wives of Educated Professional  
Workers who Married After Age 21, White and Nonwhite, 1960<sup>1</sup>

|                                                                                                                                             | Children per Woman |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                                                             | White              | Nonwhite |
| Wives married at age 14 to 21<br>to husbands who are laborers<br>and did not go to high school                                              | 3.8                | 4.7      |
| Wives married at age 22 or over<br>to husbands who are professional or<br>technical workers and have completed<br>1 year or more of college | 2.4                | 1.9      |

<sup>1</sup>Wives married only once, with husbands present.

Source: 1960 Census, *Women by Number of Children ever Born*, PC (2) 3A, table 39 and 40, pp. 199-238.

in danger of being drawn into it. It is for this reason that the propositions put forth in this study may be thought of as having a more or less general application.

In a word, most Negro youth are in *danger* of being caught up in the tangle of pathology that affects their world, and probably a majority are so entrapped. Many of those who escape do so for one generation only: as things now are, their children may have to run the gauntlet all over again. That is not the least vicious aspect of the world that white America has made for the Negro.

Obviously, not every instance of social pathology afflicting the Negro community can be traced to the weakness of family structure. If, for example, organized crime in the Negro community were not largely controlled by whites, there would be more capital accumulation among Negroes, and therefore probably more Negro business enterprises. If it were not for the hostility and fear many whites exhibit towards Negroes, they in turn would be less afflicted by hostility and fear and so on. There is no one Negro community. There is no one Negro problem. There is no one solution. Nonetheless, at the center of the

tangle of pathology is the weakness of the family structure. Once or twice removed, it will be found to be the principal source of most of the aberrant, inadequate, or anti-social behavior that did not establish, but now serves to perpetuate the cycle of poverty and deprivation.

It was by destroying the Negro family under slavery that white America broke the will of the Negro people. Although that will has re-asserted itself in our time, it is a resurgence doomed to frustration unless the viability of the Negro family is restored.

### Matriarchy

A fundamental fact of Negro American family life is the often reversed roles of husband and wife.

Robert O. Blood, Jr. and Donald M. Wolfe, in a study of Detroit families, note that "Negro husbands have unusually low power,"<sup>28</sup> and while this is characteristic of all low income families, the pattern pervades the Negro social structure: "the cumulative result of discrimination in jobs..., the segregated housing, and the poor schooling of Negro men."<sup>29</sup> In 44 percent of the Negro families

studied, the wife was dominant, as against 20 percent of white wives. "Whereas the majority of white families are equalitarian, the largest percentage of Negro families are dominated by the wife."<sup>30</sup>

The matriarchal pattern of so many Negro families reinforces itself over the generations. This process begins with education. Although the gap appears to be closing at the moment, for a long while, Negro females were better educated than Negro males, and this remains true today for the Negro population as a whole.

**Educational Attainment of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 18 Years of Age and Over, March 1964**

| Color and sex    | Median school years completed |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| White:           |                               |
| Male . . . . .   | 12.1                          |
| Female . . . . . | 12.1                          |
| Nonwhite:        |                               |
| Male . . . . .   | 9.2                           |
| Female . . . . . | 10.0                          |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

The difference in educational attainment between nonwhite men and women in the labor force is even greater; men lag 1.1 years behind women.

The disparity in educational attainment of male and female youth age 16 to 21 who were out of school in February 1963, is striking. Among the nonwhite males, 66.3 percent were not high school graduates, compared with 55.0 percent of the females. A similar difference existed at the college level, with 4.5 percent of the males having completed 1 to 3 years of college compared with 7.3 percent of the females.

The poorer performance of the male in school exists from the very beginning, and the magnitude of the difference was documented by the 1960 Census in statistics on the number of children who have fallen one

or more grades below the typical grade for children of the same age. The boys have more frequently fallen behind at every age level. (White boys also lag behind white girls, but at a differential of 1 to 6 percentage points.)

**Percent of Nonwhite Youth Enrolled in School Who are 1 or More Grades Below Mode for Age, by Sex, 1960**

| Age                 | Male | Female |
|---------------------|------|--------|
| 7 to 9 years old    | 7.8  | 5.8    |
| 10 to 13 years old  | 25.0 | 17.1   |
| 14 and 15 years old | 35.5 | 24.8   |
| 16 and 17 years old | 39.4 | 27.2   |
| 18 and 19 years old | 57.3 | 46.0   |

Source: 1960 Census, *School Enrollment*, PC(2) 5A, table 3, p. 24.

In 1960, 39 percent of all white persons 25 years of age and over who had completed 4 or more years of college were women. Fifty-three percent of the nonwhites who had attained this level were women.

However, the gap is closing. By October 1963, there were slightly more Negro men in college than women. Among whites there were almost twice as many men as women enrolled.

There is much evidence that Negro females are better students than their male counterparts.

Daniel Thompson of Dillard University, in a private communication on January 9, 1965, writes:

As low as is the aspirational level among lower class Negro girls, it is considerably higher than among the boys. For example, I have examined the honor rolls in Negro high schools for about 10 years. As a rule, from 75 to 90 percent of all Negro honor students are girls.

# Fall Enrollment of Civilian Noninstitutional Population in College, by Color and Sex - October 1963

(in thousands)

| Color and Sex    | Population, age<br>14-34, Oct. 1, 1963 | Number<br>enrolled | Percent of<br>youth, age 14-34 |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Nonwhite         |                                        |                    |                                |
| Male . . . . .   | 2,884                                  | 149                | 5.2                            |
| Female . . . . . | 3,372                                  | 137                | 4.1                            |
| White            |                                        |                    |                                |
| Male . . . . .   | 21,700                                 | 2,599              | 12.0                           |
| Female . . . . . | 20,613                                 | 1,451              | 7.0                            |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 129  
July 24, 1964, tables 1, 5.

Dr. Thompson reports that 70 percent of all applications for the National Achievement Scholarship Program financed by the Ford Foundation for outstanding Negro high school graduates are girls, despite special efforts by high school principals to submit the names of boys.

The finalists for this new program for outstanding Negro students were recently announced. Based on an inspection of the names, only about 43 percent of all the 639 finalists were male. (However, in the regular National Merit Scholarship program, males received 67 percent of the 1964 scholarship awards.)

Inevitably, these disparities have carried over to the area of employment and income.

In 1 out of 4 Negro families where the husband is present, is an earner, and someone else in the family works, the husband is not the principal earner. The comparable figure for whites is 18 percent.

More important, it is clear that Negro females have established a strong position for

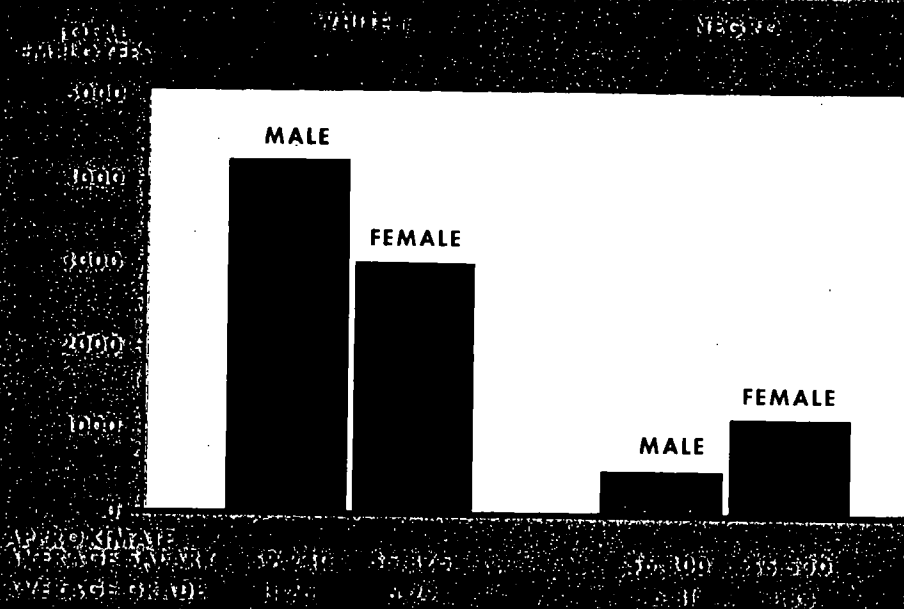
themselves in white collar and professional employment, precisely the areas of the economy which are growing most rapidly, and to which the highest prestige is accorded.

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, making a preliminary report on employment in 1964 of over 16,000 companies with nearly 5 million employees, revealed this pattern with dramatic emphasis.

In this work force, Negro males outnumber Negro females by a ratio of 4 to 1. Yet Negro males represent only 1.2 percent of all males in white collar occupations, while Negro females represent 3.1 percent of the total female white collar work force. Negro males represent 1.1 percent of all male professionals, whereas Negro females represent roughly 6 percent of all female professionals. Again, in technician occupations, Negro males represent 2.1 percent of all male technicians while Negro females represent roughly 10 percent of all female technicians. It would appear therefore that there are proportionately 4 times as many Negro females in significant white collar jobs than Negro males.

Although it is evident that office and clerical jobs account for approximately 50 percent of all Negro female white collar

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964



workers, it is significant that 6 out of every 100 Negro females are in professional jobs. This is substantially similar to the rate of all females in such jobs. Approximately 7 out of every 100 Negro females are in technician jobs. This exceeds the proportion of all females in technician jobs—approximately 5 out of every 100.

Negro females in skilled jobs are almost the same as that of all females in such jobs. Nine out of every 100 Negro males are in skilled occupations while 21 out of 100 of all males are in such jobs.<sup>31</sup>

This pattern is to be seen in the Federal government, where special efforts have been made recently to insure equal employment opportunity for Negroes. These efforts have been notably successful in Departments such as Labor, where some 19 percent of employees are now Negro. (A not disproportionate per-

centage, given the composition of the work force in the areas where the main Department offices are located.) However, it may well be that these efforts have redounded mostly to the benefit of Negro women, and may even have accentuated the comparative disadvantage of Negro men. Seventy percent of the Negro employees of the Department of Labor are women, as contrasted with only 42 percent of the white employees.

Among nonprofessional Labor Department employees—where the most employment opportunities exist for all groups—Negro women outnumber Negro men 4 to 1, and average almost one grade higher in classification.

The testimony to the effects of these patterns in Negro family structure is widespread, and hardly to be doubted.

**Whitney Young:**

Historically, in the matriarchal Negro society, mothers made sure that if one of their children had a chance for higher education the daughter was the one to pursue it.<sup>32</sup>

The effect on family functioning and role performance of this historical experience [economic deprivation] is what you might predict. Both as a husband and as a father the Negro male is made to feel inadequate, not because he is unlovable or unaffectionate, lacks intelligence or even a gray flannel suit. But in a society that measures a man by the size of his pay check, he doesn't stand very tall in a comparison with his white counterpart. To this situation he may react with withdrawal, bitterness toward society, aggression both within the family and racial group, self-hatred, or crime. Or he may escape through a number of avenues that help him to lose himself in fantasy or to compensate for his low status through a variety of exploits.<sup>33</sup>

**Thomas Pettigrew:**

The Negro wife in this situation can easily become disgusted with her financially dependent husband, and her rejection of him further alienates the male from family life. Embittered by their experiences with men, many Negro mothers often act to perpetuate the mother-centered pattern by taking a greater interest in their daughters than their sons.<sup>34</sup>

**Deton Brooks:**

In a matriarchal structure, the women are transmitting the culture.<sup>35</sup>

**Dorothy Height:**

If the Negro woman has a major underlying concern, it is the status of the Negro man and his position in the community and his need for feeling himself an important person, free and able to make his contribution in the whole society in order that he may strengthen his home.<sup>36</sup>

**Duncan M. MacIntyre:**

The Negro illegitimacy rate always has been high—about eight times the white rate in 1940 and somewhat higher today even though the white illegitimacy rate also is climbing. The Negro statistics are symptomatic of some old socioeconomic problems, not the least of which are underemployment among Negro men and compensating higher labor force propensity among Negro women. Both operate to enlarge the mother's role, undercutting the status of the male and making many Negro families essentially matriarchal. The Negro man's uncertain employment prospects, matriarchy, and the high cost of divorces combine to encourage desertion (the poor man's divorce), increases the number of couples not married, and thereby also increases the Negro illegitimacy rate. In the meantime, higher Negro birth rates are increasing the nonwhite population, while migration into cities like Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. is making the public assistance rolls in such cities heavily, even predominantly, Negro.<sup>37</sup>

**Robin M. Williams, Jr. in a study of Elmira, New York:**

Only 57 percent of Negro adults reported themselves as married—spouse present, as compared with 78 percent of native white American gentiles, 91 percent of Italian-American, and 96 percent of Jewish informants. Of the 93 unmarried Negro youths interviewed, 22 percent did not have their mother living in the home with them, and 42 percent reported that their father was not living in their home. One-third of the youths did not know their father's present occupation, and two-thirds of a sample of 150 Negro adults did not know what the occupation of their father's father had been. Forty percent of the youths said that they had brothers and sisters living in other communities; another 40 percent reported relatives living in their home who were not parents, siblings, or grandparent.<sup>38</sup>

**The Failure of Youth**

Williams' account of Negro youth growing up with little knowledge of their fathers, less of their fathers' occupations, still less of family occupational traditions, is in sharp contrast to the experience of the white child.

The white family, despite many variants, remains a powerful agency not only for transmitting property from one generation to the next, but also for transmitting no less valuable contracts with the world of education and work. In an earlier age, the Carpenters, Wainwrights, Weavers, Mercers, Farmers, Smiths acquired their names as well as their trades from their fathers and grandfathers. Children today still learn the patterns of work from their fathers even though they may no longer go into the same jobs.

White children without fathers at least perceive all about them the pattern of men working.

Negro children without fathers flounder—and fail.

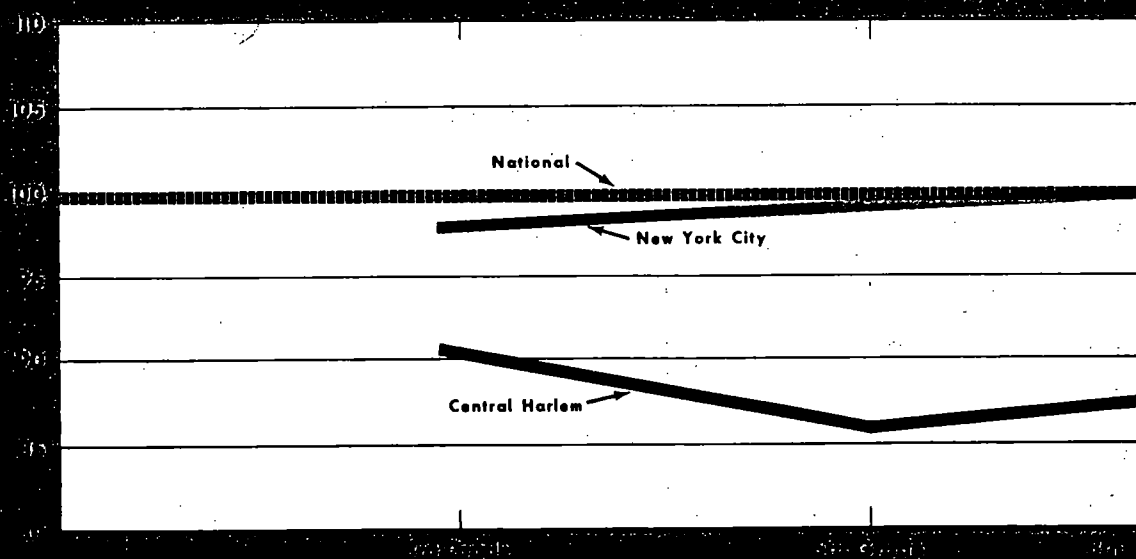
Not always, to be sure. The Negro community produces its share, very possibly more than its share, of young people who have the something extra that carries them

over the worst obstacles. But such persons are always a minority. The common run of young people in a group facing serious obstacles to success do not succeed.

A prime index of the disadvantage of Negro youth in the United States is their consistently poor performance on the mental tests that are a standard means of measuring ability and performance in the present generation.

There is absolutely no question of any genetic differential: Intelligence potential is distributed among Negro infants in the same proportion and pattern as among Icelanders or Chinese or any other group. American society, however, impairs the Negro potential. The statement of the HARYOU report that "there is no basic disagreement over the fact that central Harlem students are performing poorly in school"<sup>39</sup> may be taken as true of Negro slum children throughout the United States.

# BY THE 8th GRADE, CENTRAL HARLEM PUPILS' AVERAGE IQ WAS 87.7 COMPARED TO THE NATIONAL NORM OF 100



Eighth grade children in central Harlem have a median IQ of 87.7, which means that perhaps a third of the children are scoring at levels perilously near to those of retardation. IQ declines in the first decade of life, rising only slightly thereafter.

The effect of broken families on the performance of Negro youth has not been extensively measured, but studies that have been made show an unmistakable influence.

Martin Deutch and Bert Brown, investigating intelligence test differences between Negro and white 1st. and 5th graders of different social classes, found that there is a direct relationship between social class and IQ. As the one rises so does the other: but more for whites than Negroes. This is surely a result of housing segregation, referred to earlier, which makes it difficult for middle-class Negro families to escape the slums.

The authors explain that "it is much more difficult for the Negro to attain identical middle- or upper-middle-class status with whites, and the social class gradations are less marked for Negroes because Negro life in a caste society is considerably more homogeneous than is life for the majority group."<sup>40</sup>

Therefore, the authors look for background variables other than social class which might explain the difference: "One of the most striking differences between the Negro and white groups is the consistently higher frequency of broken homes and resulting family disorganization in the Negro group."<sup>41</sup>

#### Father Absent From the Home

| Lowest social class level |                  | Middle social class level |                  | Highest social class level |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Percent of White          | Percent of Negro | Percent of White          | Percent of Negro | Percent of White           | Percent of Negro |
| 15.4                      | 43.9             | 10.3                      | 27.9             | 0.0                        | 13.7             |

(Adapted from authors' table)

Further, they found that children from homes where fathers are present have significantly higher scores than children in homes without fathers.

#### Mean Intelligence Scores

|                |       |
|----------------|-------|
| Father Present | 97.83 |
| Father Absent  | 90.79 |

The influence of the father's presence was then tested *within* the social classes and school grades for Negroes alone. They found that "a consistent trend within both

#### Mean Intelligence Scores of Negro Children by School, Grade, Social Class, and by Presence of Father

| Social Class and School Grade | Father present | Father absent |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Lowest social class level:    |                |               |
| Grade 1 .....                 | 95.2           | 87.8          |
| Grade 5 .....                 | 92.7           | 85.7          |
| Middle social class level:    |                |               |
| Grade 1 .....                 | 98.7           | 92.8          |
| Grade 5 .....                 | 92.9           | 92.0          |

(Adapted from authors' table)

**Percent of Nonwhite Males Enrolled in School, by Age and  
Presence of Parents, 1960**

| Age                       | Both parents<br>present | One parent<br>present | Neither parent<br>present |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 5 years . . . . .         | 41.7                    | 44.2                  | 34.3                      |
| 6 years . . . . .         | 79.3                    | 78.7                  | 73.8                      |
| 7 to 9 years . . . . .    | 96.1                    | 95.3                  | 93.9                      |
| 10 to 13 years . . . . .  | 96.2                    | 95.5                  | 93.0                      |
| 14 and 15 years . . . . . | 91.8                    | 89.9                  | 85.0                      |
| 16 and 17 years . . . . . | 78.0                    | 72.7                  | 63.2                      |
| 18 and 19 years . . . . . | 46.5                    | 40.0                  | 32.3                      |

Source: 1960 Census, *School Enrollment*, PC (2) 5A, table 3, p. 24.

grades at the lower SES [social class] level appears, and in no case is there a reversal of this trend: for males, females, and the combined group, the IQ's of children with fathers in the home are always higher than those who have no father in the home."<sup>42</sup>

The authors say that broken homes "may also account for some of the differences between Negro and white intelligence scores."<sup>43</sup>

The scores of fifth graders with fathers absent were lower than the scores of first graders with fathers absent, and while the authors point out that it is cross sectional data and does not reveal the duration of the fathers' absence, "What we might be tapping is the cumulative effect of fatherless years."<sup>44</sup>

This difference in ability to perform has its counterpart in statistics on actual school performance. Nonwhite boys from families with both parents present are more likely to be going to school than boys with only one parent present, and enrollment rates are even lower when neither parent is present.

When the boys from broken homes are in school, they do not do as well as the boys from whole families. Grade retardation is

higher when only one parent is present, and highest when neither parent is present.

The loneliness of the Negro youth in making fundamental decisions about education is shown in a 1959 study of Negro and white dropouts in Connecticut high schools.

Only 29 percent of the Negro male dropouts discussed their decision to drop out of school with their fathers, compared with 65 percent of the white males (38 percent of the Negro males were from broken homes). In fact, 26 percent of the Negro males did not discuss this major decision in their lives with anyone at all, compared with only 8 percent of white males.

A study of Negro apprenticeship by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination in 1960 concluded:

Negro youth are seldom exposed to influences which can lead to apprenticeship. Negroes are not apt to have relatives, friends, or neighbors in skilled occupations. Nor are they likely to be in secondary schools where they receive encouragement and direction from alternate role models. Within the minority community, skilled Negro 'models' after whom the Negro youth might pattern himself are rare, while substitute sources which could provide the direction, encouragement, resources, and information needed to achieve skilled craft standing are nonexistent.<sup>45</sup>

**Percent of Nonwhite Males Enrolled in School Who are 1 or More Grades  
Below Mode for Age, by Age Group and Presence of Parents, 1960**

| Age group             | Both parents present | One parent present | Neither parent present |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 7-9 years . . . . .   | 7.5                  | 7.7                | 9.6                    |
| 10-13 years . . . . . | 23.8                 | 25.8               | 30.6                   |
| 14-15 years . . . . . | 34.0                 | 36.3               | 40.9                   |
| 16-17 years . . . . . | 37.6                 | 40.9               | 44.1                   |
| 18-19 years . . . . . | 60.6                 | 65.9               | 46.1                   |

Source: 1960 Census, *School Enrollment*, PC(2) 5A, table 3, p. 24.

**Delinquency and Crime**

The combined impact of poverty, failure, and isolation among Negro youth has had the predictable outcome in a disastrous delinquency and crime rate.

In a typical pattern of discrimination, Negro children in all public and private orphanages are a smaller proportion of all children than their proportion of the population although their needs are clearly greater.

On the other hand Negroes represent a third of all youth in training schools for juvenile delinquents.

**Children in Homes for Dependent  
and Neglected Children, 1960**

|                       | Number | Percent |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|
| White . . . . .       | 64,807 | 88.4    |
| Negro . . . . .       | 6,140  | 8.4     |
| Other races . . . . . | 2,359  | 3.2     |
| All races . . . . .   | 73,306 | 100.0   |

Source: 1960 Census, *Inmates of Institutions*, PC (2) 3A, table 31, p. 44.

It is probable that at present, a majority of the crimes against the person, such as rape, murder, and aggravated assault are committed by Negroes. There is, of course, no

absolute evidence; inference can only be made from arrest and prison population statistics. The data that follow unquestionably are biased against Negroes, who are arraigned much more casually than are whites, but it may be doubted that the bias is great enough to affect the general proportions.

Number of arrests in 1963

|                                                   | White  | Negro  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Offences charged total . .                        | 31,988 | 38,549 |
| Murder and nonnegligent<br>manslaughter . . . . . | 2,288  | 2,948  |
| Forcible rape . . . . .                           | 4,402  | 3,935  |
| Aggravated assault . . . . .                      | 25,298 | 31,666 |

Source: *Crime in the United States* (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1963) table 25, p. 111.

Again on the urban frontier the ratio is worse: 3 out of every 5 arrests for these crimes were of Negroes.

In Chicago in 1963, three-quarters of the persons arrested for such crimes were Negro; in Detroit, the same proportions held.

In 1960, 37 percent of all persons in Federal and State prisons were Negro. In that year, 56 percent of the homicide and 57 percent of the assault offenders committed to State institutions were Negro.

|                                                   | Number of city arrests<br>in 1963 <sup>1</sup> |        |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                                                   | White                                          | Negro  |
| Offenses charged total . .                        | 24,805                                         | 35,520 |
| Murder and nonnegligent<br>manslaughter . . . . . | 1,662                                          | 2,593  |
| Forcible rape . . . . .                           | 3,199                                          | 3,570  |
| Aggravated assault . . . .                        | 19,944                                         | 29,357 |

<sup>1</sup>In 2,892 cities with population over 2,500

Source: *Crime in the United States* (Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1963) table 31, p. 117.

The overwhelming number of offenses committed by Negroes are directed toward other Negroes: the cost of crime to the Negro community is a combination of that to the criminal and to the victim.

Some of the research on the effects of broken homes on delinquent behavior recently surveyed by Thomas F. Pettigrew in *A Profile of the Negro American* is summarized below, along with several other studies of the question.

Mary Diggs found that three-fourths—twice the expected ratio—of Philadelphia's Negro delinquents who came before the law during 1948 did not live with both their natural parents.<sup>46</sup>

In predicting juvenile crime, Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck also found that a higher proportion of delinquent than nondelinquent boys came from broken homes. They identified five critical factors in the home environment that made a difference in whether boys would become delinquents: discipline of boy by father, supervision of boy by mother, affection of father for boy, affection of mother for boy, and cohesiveness of family.

In 1952, when the New York City Youth Board set out to test the validity of these five factors as predictors of delinquency, a problem quickly emerged. The Glueck sample consisted of white boys of mainly Irish, Italian, Lithuanian, and English descent.

However, the Youth Board group was 44 percent Negro and 14 percent Puerto Rican, and the frequency of broken homes within these groups was out of proportion to the total number of delinquents in the population.<sup>47</sup>

In the majority of these cases, the father was usually never in the home at all, absent for the major proportion of the boy's life, or was present only on occasion.

(The final prediction table was reduced to three factors: supervision of boy by mother, discipline of boy by mother, and family cohesiveness within what family, in fact, existed, but was, nonetheless, 85 percent accurate in predicting delinquents and 96 percent accurate in predicting nondelinquents.)

Researchers who have focussed upon the "good" boy in high delinquency neighborhoods noted that they typically come from exceptionally stable, intact families.<sup>48</sup>

Recent psychological research demonstrates the personality effects of being reared in a disorganized home without a father. One study showed that children from fatherless homes seek immediate gratification of their desires far more than children with fathers present.<sup>49</sup> Others revealed that children who hunger for immediate gratification are more prone to delinquency, along with other less social behavior.<sup>50</sup> Two psychologists, Pettigrew says, maintain that inability to delay gratification is a critical factor in immature, criminal, and neurotic behavior.<sup>51</sup>

Finally, Pettigrew discussed the evidence that a stable home is a crucial factor in counteracting the effects of racism upon Negro personality.

A warm, supportive home can effectively compensate for many of the restrictions the Negro child faces outside of the ghetto; consequently, the type of home life a Negro enjoys as a child may be far more crucial for governing the influence

of segregation upon his personality than the form the segregation takes—legal or informal, Southern or Northern.<sup>52</sup>

A Yale University study of youth in the lowest socioeconomic class in New Haven in 1950 whose behavior was followed through their 18th year revealed that among the delinquents in the group, 38 percent came from broken homes, compared with 24 percent of nondelinquents.<sup>53</sup>

The President's Task Force on Manpower Conservation in 1963 found that of young men rejected for the draft for failure to pass the mental tests, 42 percent of those with a court record came from broken homes, compared with 30 percent of those without a court record. Half of all the nonwhite rejectees in the study with a court record came from broken homes.

An examination of the family background of 44,448 delinquency cases in Philadelphia between 1949 and 1954 documents the frequency of broken homes among delinquents. Sixty-two percent of the Negro delinquents and 36 percent of white delinquents were not living with both parents. In 1950, 33 percent of nonwhite children and 7 percent of

white children in Philadelphia were living in homes without both parents. Repeaters were even more likely to be from broken homes than first offenders.<sup>54</sup>

## The Armed Forces

The ultimate mark of inadequate preparation for life is the failure rate on the Armed Forces mental test. The Armed Forces Qualification Test is not quite a mental test, nor yet an education test. It is a test of ability to perform at an acceptable level of competence. It roughly measures ability that ought to be found in an average 7th or 8th grade student. A grown young man who cannot pass this test is in trouble.

Fifty-six percent of Negroes fail it.

This is a rate almost four times that of the whites.

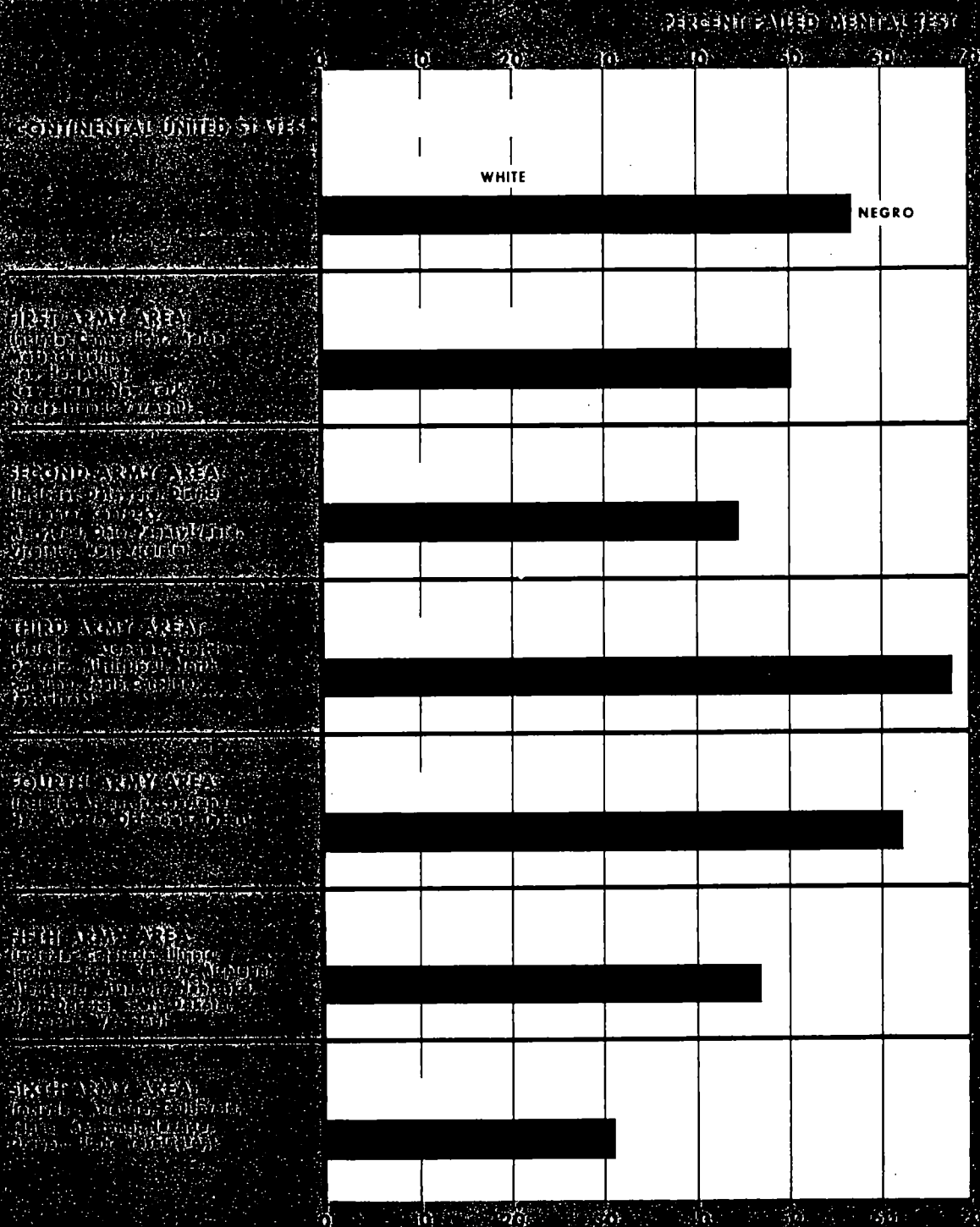
The Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines conduct by far the largest and most important education and training activities of the Federal Government, as well as provide the largest single source of employment in the nation.

Juvenile Delinquents—Philadelphia  
by presence of parents, 1949-54

|                                         | All Court<br>cases | White              |       | Recidivists | Negro              |                    |             |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|                                         |                    | First<br>Offenders |       |             | All court<br>cases | First<br>Offenders | Recidivists |
| Number of Cases                         | 20,691             | 13,220             | 4,612 |             | 22,695             | 11,442             | 6,641       |
| Number not living<br>with both parents  | 7,422              | 4,125              | 2,047 |             | 13,980             | 6,586              | 4,298       |
| Percent not living<br>with both parents | 35.9               | 31.2               | 44.4  |             | 61.6               | 57.6               | 64.7        |

Source: Adapted from table 1, p. 255, "Family Status and the Delinquent Child," Thomas P. Monahan, *Social Forces*, March 1957.

# ALMOST FOUR TIMES AS MANY NEGROES AS WHITES FAIL THE ARMED FORCES MENTAL TEST 1/



Military service is disruptive in some respects. For those comparatively few who are killed or wounded in combat, or otherwise, the personal sacrifice is inestimable. But on balance service in the Armed Forces over the past quarter-century has worked greatly to the advantage of those involved. The training and experience of military duty itself is unique; the advantages that have generally followed in the form of the G.I. Bill, mortgage guarantees, Federal life insurance, Civil Service preference; veterans hospitals, and veterans pensions are singular, to say the least.

Although service in the Armed Forces is at least nominally a duty of all male citizens coming of age, it is clear that the present system does not enable Negroes to serve in anything like their proportionate numbers. This is not a question of discrimination. Induction into the Armed Forces is based on a variety of objective tests and standards, but these tests nonetheless have the effect of keeping the number of Negroes disproportionately small.

In 1963 the United States Commission on Civil Rights reported that "A decade ago, Negroes constituted 8 percent of the Armed Forces. Today . . . they continue to constitute 8 percent of the Armed Forces."<sup>55</sup>

In 1964 Negroes constituted 11.8 percent of the population, but probably remain at 8 percent of the Armed Forces.

| <u>Enlisted Men:</u> | <u>Percent Negro</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Army                 | 12.2                 |
| Navy                 | 5.2                  |
| Air Force            | 9.1                  |
| Marine Corps         | 7.6                  |
| <br><u>Officers:</u> |                      |
| Army                 | 3.2                  |
| Navy                 | .2                   |
| Air Force            | 1.2                  |
| Marine Corps         | .2                   |

The significance of Negro under-representation in the Armed Forces is greater than might at first be supposed. If Negroes were represented in the same proportions in the military as they are in the population, they would number 300,000 plus. This would be over 100,000 more than at present (using 1964 strength figures). If the more than 100,000 unemployed Negro men were to have gone into the military the Negro male unemployment rate would have been 7.0 percent in 1964 instead of 9.1 percent.

In 1963 the Civil Rights Commission commented on the occupational aspect of military service for Negroes. "Negro enlisted men enjoy relatively better opportunities in the Armed Forces than in the civilian economy in every clerical, technical, and skilled field for which the data permit comparison."<sup>56</sup>

There is, however, an even more important issue involved in military service for Negroes. Service in the United States Armed Forces is the *only* experience open to the Negro American in which he is truly treated as an equal: not as a Negro equal to a white, but as one man equal to any other man in a world where the category "Negro" and "white" do not exist. If this is a statement of the ideal rather than reality, it is an ideal that is close to realization. In food, dress, housing, pay, work—the Negro in the Armed Forces is equal and is treated that way.

There is another special quality about military service for Negro men: it is an utterly masculine world. Given the strains of the disorganized and matrifocal family life in which so many Negro youth come of age, the Armed Forces are a dramatic and desperately needed change: a world away from women, a world run by strong men of unquestioned authority, where discipline, if harsh, is nonetheless orderly and predictable, and where rewards, if limited, are granted on the basis of performance.

The theme of a current Army recruiting message states it as clearly as can be: "In the U.S. Army you get to know what it means to feel like a man."

At the recent Civil Rights Commission hearings in Mississippi a witness testified that his Army service was in fact "the only time I ever felt like a man."

Yet a majority of Negro youth (and probably three-quarters of Mississippi Negroes) fail the Selective Service education test and are rejected. Negro participation in the Armed Forces would be less than it is, were it not for a proportionally larger share of voluntary enlistments and reenlistments. (Thus 16.3 percent of Army sergeants are Negro.)

## Alienation

The term alienation may by now have been used in too many ways to retain a clear meaning, but it will serve to sum up the equally numerous ways in which large numbers of Negro youth appear to be withdrawing from American society.

One startling way in which this occurs is that the men are just not there when the Census enumerator comes around.

According to Bureau of Census population estimates for 1963, there are only 87 nonwhite males for every 100 females in the 30-to-34-year age group. The ratio does not exceed 90 to 100 throughout the 25-to-44-year age bracket. In the urban Northeast, there are only 76 males per 100 females 20-to-24-years of age, and males as a percent of females are below 90 percent throughout all ages after 14.

There are not really fewer men than women in the 20-to-40 age bracket. What obviously is involved is an error in counting: the surveyors simply do not find the Negro

Ratio of Males per 100 Females in the Population, by Color, July 1, 1963

| Age                   | Males per 100 Females |          |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
|                       | White                 | Nonwhite |
| Under 5 . . . . .     | 104.4                 | 100.4    |
| 5-9 years . . . . .   | 103.9                 | 100.0    |
| 10-14 years . . . . . | 104.0                 | 100.0    |
| 15-19 years . . . . . | 103.2                 | 99.5     |
| 20-24 years . . . . . | 101.2                 | 95.1     |
| 25-29 years . . . . . | 100.1                 | 89.1     |
| 30-34 years . . . . . | 99.2                  | 86.6     |
| 35-39 years . . . . . | 97.5                  | 86.8     |
| 40-44 years . . . . . | 96.2                  | 89.9     |
| 45-49 years . . . . . | 96.5                  | 90.6     |

Source: *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 276, table 1, (Total Population Including Armed Forces Abroad)

man. Donald J. Bogue and his associates, who have studied the Federal count of the Negro man, place the error as high as 19.8 percent at age 28; a typical error of around 15 percent is estimated from age 19 through 43.<sup>57</sup> Preliminary research in the Bureau of the Census on the 1960 enumeration has resulted in similar conclusions, although not necessarily the same estimates of the extent of the error. The Negro male *can* be found at age 17 and 18. On the basis of birth records and mortality records, the conclusion must be that he is there at age 19 as well.

When the enumerators do find him, his answers to the standard questions asked in the monthly unemployment survey often result in counting him as "not in the labor force." In other words, Negro male unemployment may in truth be somewhat greater than reported.

The labor force participation rates of nonwhite men have been falling since the beginning of the century and for the past decade have been lower than the rates for white men. In 1964, the participation rates were 78.0 percent for white men and 75.8 percent for nonwhite men. Almost one percentage point of this difference was due to

a higher proportion of nonwhite men unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; it seems reasonable to assume that the rest of the difference is due to discouragement about finding a job.

If nonwhite male labor force participation rates were as high as the white rates, there would have been 140,000 more nonwhite males in the labor force in 1964. If we further assume that the 140,000 would have been unemployed, the unemployment rate for nonwhite men would have been 11.5 percent instead of the recorded rate of 9 percent, and the ratio between the nonwhite rate and the white rate would have jumped from 2:1 to 2.4:1.

Understated or not, the official unemployment rates for Negroes are almost unbelievable.

The unemployment statistics for Negro teenagers—29 percent in January 1965—reflect lack of training and opportunity in the greatest measure, but it may not be doubted that they also reflect a certain failure of nerve.

"Are you looking for a job?" Secretary of Labor Wirtz asked a young man on a Harlem street corner. "Why?" was the reply.

Richard A. Cloward and Robert Ontell have commented on this withdrawal in a discussion of the Mobilization for Youth project on the lower East Side of New York.

What contemporary slum and minority youth probably lack that similar children in earlier periods possessed is not motivation but some minimal sense of competence.

We are plagued, in work with these youth, by what appears to be a low tolerance for frustration. They are not able to absorb setbacks. Minor irritants and rebuffs are magnified out of all proportion to reality. Perhaps they react as they do because they are not equal to the world that confronts them, and they know it. And it is

the knowing that is devastating. Had the occupational structure remained intact, or had the education provided to them kept pace with occupational changes, the situation would be a different one. But it is not, and that is what we and they have to contend with.<sup>58</sup>

Narcotic addiction is a characteristic form of withdrawal. In 1963, Negroes made up 54 percent of the addict population of the United States. Although the Federal Bureau of Narcotics reports a decline in the Negro proportion of new addicts, HARYOU reports the addiction rate in central Harlem rose from 22.1 per 10,000 in 1955 to 40.4 in 1961.<sup>59</sup>

There is a larger fact about the alienation of Negro youth than the tangle of pathology described by these statistics. It is a fact particularly difficult to grasp by white persons who have in recent years shown increasing awareness of Negro problems.

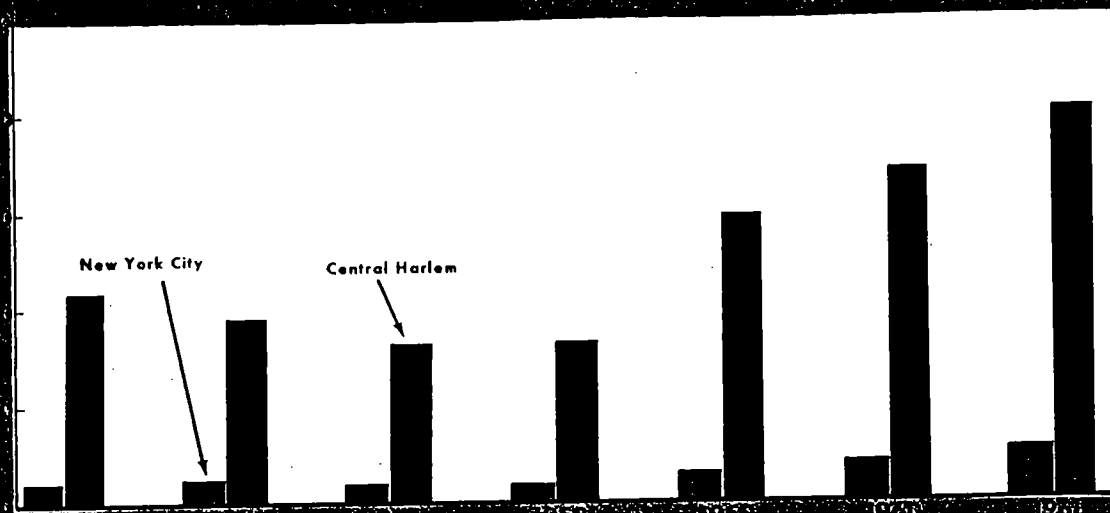
The present generation of Negro youth growing up in the urban ghettos has probably less personal contact with the white world than any generation in the history of the Negro American.<sup>60</sup>

Until World War II it could be said that in general the Negro and white worlds lived, if not together, at least side by side. Certainly they did, and do, in the South.

Since World War II, however, the two worlds have drawn physically apart. The symbol of this development was the construction in the 1940's and 1950's of the vast white, middle- and lower-middle class suburbs around all of the Nation's cities. Increasingly the inner cities have been left to Negroes—who now share almost no community life with whites.

In turn, because of this new housing pattern—most of which has been financially assisted by the Federal government—it is probable that the American school system has become *more*, rather than less segregated, in the past two decades.

## THE RATE OF NARCOTIC USERS IN CENTRAL HARLEM WAS 8 TIMES AS HIGH AS THAT FOR NEW YORK CITY IN 1961



School integration has not occurred in the South, where a decade after *Brown v. Board of Education* only 1 Negro in 9 is attending school with white children.

And in the North, despite strenuous official efforts, neighborhoods and therefore schools are becoming more and more of one class and one color.

In New York City, in the school year 1957-58 there were 64 schools that were 90 percent of more Negro or Puerto Rican. Six years later there were 134 such schools.

Along with the diminution of white middle-class contacts for a large percentage of

Negroes, observers report that the Negro churches have all but lost contact with men in the Northern cities as well. This may be a normal condition of urban life, but it is probably a changed condition for the Negro American and cannot be a socially desirable development.

The only religious movement that appears to have enlisted a considerable number of lower class Negro males in Northern cities of late is that of the Black Muslims: a movement based on total rejection of white society, even though it emulates whites more.

In a word: the tangle of pathology is tightening.

### The Case For National Action

The object of this study has been to define a problem, rather than propose solutions to it. We have kept within these confines for three reasons.

First, there are many persons, within and without the Government, who do not feel the problem exists, at least in any serious degree. These persons feel that, with the legal obstacles to assimilation out of the way, matters will take care of themselves in the normal course of events. This is a fundamental issue, and requires a decision within the Government.

Second, it is our view that the problem is so inter-related, one thing with another, that any list of program proposals would necessarily be incomplete, and would distract attention from the main point of inter-relatedness. We have shown a clear relation between male employment, for example, and the number of welfare dependent children. Employment in turn reflects educational achievement, which depends in large part on family stability, which reflects employment. Where we should break into this cycle, and how, are the most difficult domestic questions facing the United States. We must first reach agreement on what the problem is, then we will know what questions must be answered.

Third, it is necessary to acknowledge the view, held by a number of responsible persons, that this problem may in fact be out of control. This is a view with which we emphatically and totally disagree, but the view must be acknowledged. The persistent rise in Negro educational achievement is probably the main trend that belies this thesis. On the other hand our study has produced some clear indications that

the situation may indeed have begun to feed on itself. It may be noted, for example, that for most of the post-war period male Negro unemployment and the number of new AFDC cases rose and fell together as if connected by a chain from 1948 to 1962. The correlation between the two series of data was an astonishing .91. (This would mean that 83 percent of the rise and fall in AFDC cases can be statistically ascribed to the rise and fall in the unemployment rate.) In 1960, however, for the first time, unemployment declined, but the number of new AFDC cases rose. In 1963 this happened a second time. In 1964 a third. The possible implications of these and other data are serious enough that they, too, should be understood before program proposals are made.

However, the argument of this paper does lead to one central conclusion: Whatever the specific elements of a national effort designed to resolve this problem, those elements must be coordinated in terms of one general strategy.

What then is that problem? We feel the answer is clear enough. Three centuries of injustice have brought about deep-seated structural distortions in the life of the Negro American. At this point, the present tangle of pathology is capable of perpetuating itself without assistance from the white world. The cycle can be broken only if these distortions are set right.

In a word, a national effort towards the problems of Negro Americans must be directed towards the question of family structure. The object should be to strengthen the Negro family so as to enable it to raise and support its members as do other families. After that, how this group of Americans chooses to run its

affairs, take advantage of its opportunities, or fail to do so, is none of the nation's business.

The fundamental importance and urgency of restoring the Negro American Family structure has been evident for some time. E. Franklin Frazier put it most succinctly in 1950:

As the result of family disorganization a large proportion of Negro children and youth have not undergone the socialization which only the family can provide. The disorganized families have failed to provide for their emotional needs and have not provided the discipline and habits which are necessary for personality development. Because the disorganized family has failed in its function as a socializing agency, it has handicapped the children in their relations to the institutions in the community. Moreover, family disorganization has been partially responsible for a

large amount of juvenile delinquency and adult crime among Negroes. Since the widespread family disorganization among Negroes has resulted from the failure of the father to play the role in family life required by American society, the mitigation of this problem must await those changes in the Negro and American society which will enable the Negro father to play the role required of him.<sup>61</sup>

Nothing was done in response to Frazier's argument. Matters were left to take care of themselves, and as matters will, grew worse not better. The problem is now more serious, the obstacles greater. There is, however, a profound change for the better in one respect. The President has committed the nation to an all out effort to eliminate poverty wherever it exists, among whites or Negroes, and a militant, organized, and responsible Negro movement exists to join in that effort.

Such a national effort could be stated thus:

The policy of the United States is to bring the Negro American to full and equal sharing in the responsibilities and rewards of citizenship. To this end, the programs of the Federal government bearing on this objective shall be designed to have the effect, directly or indirectly, of enhancing the stability and resources of the Negro American family.

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AND  
APPENDIX TABLES

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Table 1

**PERCENT OF NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN WITH HUSBANDS ABSENT  
DUE TO SEPARATION AND OTHER REASONS, 1960**

| City          | Percent with<br>Husband Absent<br>due to Separation<br>and Other Reasons | Percent Separated |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Akron         | 16.1                                                                     | 11.9              |
| Birmingham    | 18.5                                                                     | 13.8              |
| Mobile        | 23.5                                                                     | 16.4              |
| Denver        | 14.2                                                                     | 9.5               |
| Hartford      | 25.7                                                                     | 19.9              |
| Wilmington    | 23.9                                                                     | 17.3              |
| Washington    | 23.5                                                                     | 16.1              |
| Chicago       | 23.5                                                                     | 18.7              |
| Detroit       | 19.2                                                                     | 14.9              |
| St. Louis     | 23.1                                                                     | 18.5              |
| New York City | 30.2                                                                     | 21.5              |
| Buffalo       | 22.3                                                                     | 17.7              |
| Philadelphia  | 25.3                                                                     | 19.5              |
| Pittsburgh    | 19.7                                                                     | 15.1              |
| Baltimore     | 23.0                                                                     | 16.6              |
| Houston       | 15.3                                                                     | 11.4              |
| Dallas        | 17.2                                                                     | 11.8              |
| San Antonio   | 16.1                                                                     | 9.0               |
| Cleveland     | 18.5                                                                     | 14.1              |
| Cincinnati    | 20.6                                                                     | 15.7              |
| Milwaukee     | 18.2                                                                     | 13.5              |
| Boston        | 23.5                                                                     | 15.9              |
| New Orleans   | 22.2                                                                     | 15.7              |
| Seattle       | 13.8                                                                     | 8.7               |
| Memphis       | 22.6                                                                     | 17.7              |
| Atlanta       | 22.6                                                                     | 16.8              |

Source: *U.S. Census of Population*, Vol. 1—Selected States, table 105.

Table 2

PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN WITH HUSBANDS ABSENT DUE TO  
SEPARATION AND OTHER REASONS, BY COLOR, 1950-64

| Year | White              |           | Nonwhite           |           |
|------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
|      | Total <sup>1</sup> | Separated | Total <sup>1</sup> | Separated |
| 1964 | 4.4                | 2.2       | 20.4               | 14.8      |
| 1963 | 4.4                | 1.9       | 21.2               | 14.6      |
| 1962 | 4.4                | 2.0       | 20.5               | 14.9      |
| 1961 | 4.3                | 2.2       | 19.6               | 14.3      |
| 1960 | 4.1                | 1.9       | 19.4               | 13.8      |
| 1959 | 4.4                | 1.8       | 23.3               | 17.6      |
| 1958 | 4.0                | 1.9       | 19.8               | 16.0      |
| 1957 | 4.2                | 1.7       | 17.9               | 13.1      |
| 1956 | 4.5                | 1.9       | 18.2               | 14.2      |
| 1955 | 5.3                | 2.3       | 21.9               | 15.1      |
| 1954 | 5.1                | 1.9       | 18.8               | 12.7      |
| 1953 | 4.7                | 1.8       | 15.7               | 10.6      |
| 1952 | 4.5                | 1.8       | 16.2               | 12.4      |
| 1951 | n.a.               | n.a.      | 16.1               | 12.1      |
| 1950 | 4.0                | 2.0       | 18.0               | 13.9      |

<sup>1</sup>Includes figures not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Series*, P-20.

Data for 1950 from 1950 Decennial Census because color break for 1950 is not available from *Current Population Survey*.

Table 3

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS  
AND RATIO OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS TO ALL LIVE BIRTHS  
BY COLOR, 1940-63**

| Year              | Number of Illegitimate Births<br>(in thousands) |       |          | Illegitimacy Ratio <sup>2</sup> |       |          |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|-------|----------|
|                   | Total                                           | White | Nonwhite | Total                           | White | Nonwhite |
| 1963 <sup>1</sup> | 259.4                                           | 102.2 | 150.7    | 63.3                            | 30.7  | 235.9    |
| 1962              | 245.1                                           | 93.5  | 147.5    | 58.8                            | 27.5  | 229.9    |
| 1961              | 240.2                                           | 91.1  | 149.1    | 56.3                            | 25.3  | 223.4    |
| 1960              | 224.3                                           | 82.5  | 141.8    | 52.7                            | 22.9  | 215.8    |
| 1959              | 220.6                                           | 79.6  | 141.1    | 52.0                            | 22.1  | 218.0    |
| 1958              | 208.7                                           | 74.6  | 134.1    | 49.6                            | 20.9  | 212.3    |
| 1957              | 201.7                                           | 70.8  | 130.9    | 47.4                            | 19.6  | 206.7    |
| 1956              | 193.5                                           | 67.5  | 126.0    | 46.5                            | 19.0  | 204.0    |
| 1955              | 183.3                                           | 64.2  | 119.2    | 45.3                            | 18.6  | 202.4    |
| 1954              | 176.6                                           | 62.7  | 113.9    | 44.0                            | 18.2  | 198.5    |
| 1953              | 160.8                                           | 56.6  | 104.2    | 41.2                            | 16.9  | 191.1    |
| 1952              | 150.3                                           | 54.1  | 96.2     | 39.1                            | 16.3  | 183.4    |
| 1951              | 146.5                                           | 52.6  | 93.9     | 39.1                            | 16.3  | 182.8    |
| 1950              | 141.6                                           | 53.5  | 88.1     | 39.8                            | 17.5  | 179.6    |
| 1949              | 133.2                                           | 53.5  | 79.7     | 37.4                            | 17.3  | 167.5    |
| 1948              | 129.7                                           | 54.8  | 74.9     | 36.7                            | 17.8  | 164.7    |
| 1947              | 131.9                                           | 60.5  | 71.5     | 35.7                            | 18.5  | 168.0    |
| 1946              | 125.2                                           | 61.4  | 63.8     | 38.1                            | 21.1  | 170.1    |
| 1945              | 117.4                                           | 56.4  | 60.9     | 42.9                            | 23.6  | 179.3    |
| 1944              | 105.2                                           | 49.6  | 55.6     | 37.6                            | 20.2  | 163.4    |
| 1943              | 98.1                                            | 42.8  | 55.4     | 33.4                            | 16.5  | 162.8    |
| 1942              | 96.5                                            | 42.0  | 54.5     | 34.3                            | 16.9  | 169.2    |
| 1941              | 95.7                                            | 41.9  | 53.8     | 38.1                            | 19.0  | 174.5    |
| 1940              | 89.5                                            | 40.3  | 49.2     | 37.9                            | 19.5  | 168.3    |

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary figures<sup>2</sup>Per 1,000 total live births.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Public Health Service, National Vital Statistics Division; annual *Vital Statistics of the United States*.

Table 4

**RATIO OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS TO ALL LIVE BIRTHS, NONWHITE,  
BY CITY, 1950 AND 1962<sup>1</sup>**

| City                    | 1950<br>Ratio | 1962<br>Ratio | Percent<br>Increase |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Chicago. . . . .        | 222.9         | 289.9         | 30                  |
| Cincinnati . . . . .    | 214.6         | 290.6         | 35                  |
| Cleveland . . . . .     | 141.0         | 202.2         | 43                  |
| Dallas . . . . .        | 187.2         | 252.4         | 35                  |
| Detroit . . . . .       | 143.8         | 197.8         | 38                  |
| Houston. . . . .        | 160.8         | 272.9         | 70                  |
| Memphis . . . . .       | 228.6         | 356.8         | 56                  |
| Milwaukee . . . . .     | 153.5         | 203.2         | 32                  |
| Minneapolis . . . . .   | 165.4         | 294.5         | 78                  |
| New Orleans . . . . .   | 134.8         | 183.8         | 36                  |
| Philadelphia . . . . .  | 223.9         | 233.3         | 4                   |
| Pittsburgh . . . . .    | 191.5         | 208.1         | 9                   |
| St. Louis . . . . .     | 237.8         | 292.3         | 23                  |
| San Antonio . . . . .   | 100.5         | 157.8         | 57                  |
| Seattle . . . . .       | 81.9          | 128.9         | 57                  |
| Washington, D. C. . . . | 218.2         | 278.4         | 28                  |

<sup>1</sup>Per 1,000 total live births.

Source: 1950 Rates: "Illegitimate Births: United States, 1938-57", U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1963

1962 Rates: Computed from live birth and illegitimate birth statistics, *Vital Statistics of the U.S.* Volume I.

Table 5

**FAMILIES HEADED BY A WOMAN AS PERCENT OF ALL FAMILIES  
BY COLOR, SELECTED PERIODS, 1949-62**

| Year       | Families Headed by a Woman<br>as Percent of Total |          |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------|
|            | White                                             | Nonwhite |
| 1962. .... | 8.6                                               | 23.2     |
| 1961. .... | 8.9                                               | 21.6     |
| 1960. .... | 8.7                                               | 22.4     |
| 1959. .... | 8.4                                               | 23.6     |
| 1958. .... | 8.6                                               | 22.4     |
| 1957. .... | 8.9                                               | 21.9     |
| 1956. .... | 8.8                                               | 20.5     |
| 1955. .... | 9.0                                               | 20.7     |
| 1954. .... | 8.3                                               | 19.2     |
| 1953. .... | 8.4                                               | 18.1     |
| 1952. .... | 9.2                                               | 17.9     |
| 1950. .... | 8.4                                               | 19.1     |
| 1949. .... | 8.8                                               | 18.8     |

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census:  
*Current Population Reports*, P-20, No. 125, 116, 106,  
100, 88, 83, 75, 67, 53, 44, 33, and 26. Figures are  
for March or April of each year.

Table 6

**PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL FAMILIES BY TYPE OF FAMILY,  
BY COLOR, SELECTED PERIODS,  
1949-62**

| Year | White        |                       |                               |                           | Nonwhite     |                       |                               |                           |
|------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
|      | All Families | Husband-Wife Families | Other Families With Male Head | Families With Female Head | All Families | Husband-Wife Families | Other Families With Male Head | Families With Female Head |
| 1962 | 100.0        | 88.8                  | 2.6                           | 8.6                       | 100.0        | 72.3                  | 4.4                           | 23.2                      |
| 1961 | 100.0        | 88.6                  | 2.5                           | 9.0                       | 100.0        | 74.4                  | 3.9                           | 21.6                      |
| 1960 | 100.0        | 88.7                  | 2.6                           | 8.7                       | 100.0        | 73.6                  | 4.0                           | 22.4                      |
| 1959 | 100.0        | 88.8                  | 2.8                           | 8.4                       | 100.0        | 72.0                  | 4.4                           | 23.6                      |
| 1958 | 100.0        | 88.6                  | 2.8                           | 8.6                       | 100.0        | 73.4                  | 4.2                           | 22.4                      |
| 1957 | 100.0        | 88.4                  | 2.8                           | 8.9                       | 100.0        | 74.7                  | 3.4                           | 21.9                      |
| 1956 | 100.0        | 87.9                  | 3.3                           | 8.8                       | 100.0        | 76.1                  | 3.4                           | 20.5                      |
| 1955 | 100.0        | 87.9                  | 3.0                           | 9.0                       | 100.0        | 75.3                  | 4.0                           | 20.7                      |
| 1954 | 100.0        | 88.5                  | 3.2                           | 8.3                       | 100.0        | 77.0                  | 3.8                           | 19.2                      |
| 1953 | 100.0        | 88.2                  | 3.4                           | 8.4                       | 100.0        | 78.6                  | 3.4                           | 18.1                      |
| 1952 | 100.0        | 87.8                  | 3.0                           | 9.2                       | 100.0        | 78.8                  | 3.6                           | 17.9                      |
| 1950 | 100.0        | 88.4                  | 3.1                           | 8.4                       | 100.0        | 76.8                  | 4.3                           | 19.1                      |
| 1949 | 100.0        | 88.0                  | 3.3                           | 8.8                       | 100.0        | 76.8                  | 4.1                           | 18.8                      |

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: *Current Population Reports*, P-20, Nos. 125, 116, 106, 100, 88, 83, 75, 67, 53, 44, 33, and 26. Figures are for March or April of each year.

Table 7

**CHILDREN ON AFDC WITH FATHERS ABSENT  
COMPARED WITH ALL CHILDREN ON AFDC**

| Year | Total Children<br>on AFDC | Children on AFDC<br>Father Absent <sup>1</sup> | Percent |
|------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1963 | 2,952,000                 | 1,889,000                                      | 64.0    |
| 1962 | 2,849,000                 | 1,803,000                                      | 63.3    |
| 1961 | 2,613,000                 | 1,666,000                                      | 63.8    |
| 1960 | 2,330,000                 | 1,498,000                                      | 64.3    |
| 1959 | 2,247,000                 | 1,404,000                                      | 62.5    |
| 1958 | 2,092,000                 | 1,280,000                                      | 61.2    |
| 1957 | 1,832,000                 | 1,104,000                                      | 60.3    |
| 1956 | 1,708,000                 | 1,016,000                                      | 59.5    |
| 1955 | 1,692,000                 | 983,000                                        | 58.1    |
| 1954 | 1,567,000                 | 885,000                                        | 56.5    |
| 1953 | 1,494,000                 | 820,000                                        | 54.9    |
| 1952 | 1,528,000                 | 809,000                                        | 52.9    |
| 1951 | 1,618,000                 | 827,000                                        | 51.1    |
| 1950 | 1,660,000                 | 818,000                                        | 49.3    |
| 1949 | 1,366,000                 | 648,000                                        | 47.4    |
| 1948 | 1,146,000                 | 522,000                                        | 45.5    |
| 1947 | 1,009,000                 | 441,000                                        | 43.7    |
| 1946 | 799,000                   | 334,000                                        | 41.8    |
| 1945 | 647,000                   | 257,000                                        | 39.7    |
| 1944 | 651,000                   | 247,000                                        | 37.9    |
| 1943 | 746,000                   | 269,000                                        | 36.1    |
| 1942 | 952,000                   | 325,000                                        | 34.1    |
| 1941 | 946,000                   | 304,000                                        | 32.1    |
| 1940 | 835,000                   | 253,000                                        | 30.3    |

<sup>1</sup> Excludes those whose father was dead or incapacitated.

Source: *Trend Report, "Graphic Presentation of Public Assistance and Related Data"*, HEW, 1963.

Table 8

PERCENT OF NEGRO FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD,  
BY REGION AND AREA, 1960

| Region                  | Urban | Rural Nonfarm | Rural Farm |
|-------------------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| United States. . . . .  | 23.1  | 19.5          | 11.1       |
| Northeast . . . . .     | 24.2  | 14.1          | 4.3        |
| North Central . . . . . | 20.8  | 14.7          | 8.4        |
| South . . . . .         | 24.2  | 20.0          | 11.2       |
| West. . . . .           | 20.7  | 9.4           | 5.5        |

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Nonwhite Population by Race*, PC (2)  
1C, table 9, pp 9-10.

Table 9

PERCENT OF WHITE AND NONWHITE CHILDREN UNDER 18 NOT LIVING  
WITH BOTH PARENTS, UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL, 1960

| Area                | Children Under 18 Without Both Parents |          |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------|----------|
|                     | White                                  | Nonwhite |
| United States ..... | 10.0                                   | 33.7     |
| Urban.....          | 10.3                                   | 35.1     |
| Rural Nonfarm ..... | 10.1                                   | 32.7     |
| Rural Farm .....    | 6.6                                    | 26.5     |

Source: *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Social and Economic Characteristics* PC(1)-1(C), table 79, p. 210.

Table 10

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY COLOR, U.S. AND U.S. EXCLUDING SOUTH,  
1930-1960

| Color and Area                   | 1960 | 1950 | 1940 | 1930 <sup>1</sup> |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| United States                    |      |      |      |                   |
| White                            | 4.7  | 4.5  | 14.2 | 6.6               |
| Nonwhite                         | 8.7  | 7.8  | 16.8 | 6.1               |
| United States<br>Excluding South |      |      |      |                   |
| White                            | 4.8  | 4.9  | 14.8 | 7.4               |
| Nonwhite                         | 10.1 | 11.4 | 29.7 | 11.5              |

<sup>1</sup>Based in gainful worker concept. Includes persons 10 years of age and over.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, computed from decennial censuses of population.

Table 11

PERCENT OF NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN  
ABSENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE  
MALES AGED 14 AND OVER

| Year | Percent of Nonwhite Married<br>Women Separated from<br>Their Husbands |      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| 1963 | 14.6                                                                  | 10.6 |
| 1962 | 14.9                                                                  | 11.0 |
| 1961 | 14.3                                                                  | 12.9 |
| 1960 | 13.8                                                                  | 10.7 |
| 1959 | 17.6                                                                  | 11.5 |
| 1958 | 16.0                                                                  | 13.7 |
| 1957 | 13.1                                                                  | 8.4  |
| 1956 | 14.2                                                                  | 7.3  |
| 1955 | 15.1                                                                  | 8.2  |
| 1954 | 12.7                                                                  | 9.2  |
| 1953 | 10.6                                                                  | 4.4  |
| 1952 | 12.4                                                                  | 4.5  |
| 1951 | 12.1                                                                  | 4.4  |
| 1950 |                                                                       | 8.9  |
| 1949 |                                                                       | 8.8  |
| 1948 |                                                                       | 5.1  |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 12

**PERCENT OF NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN WITH HUSBANDS  
ABSENT COMPARED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT OF NONWHITE  
MALES AGED 14 AND OVER—DEVIATIONS FROM  
LINEAR TREND**

| Year | Percent of Nonwhite Married<br>Women Separated from Their<br>Husbands, Deviation from<br>1951-63 Linear Trend | Unemployment Rate for<br>Nonwhite Males Aged 14<br>and Over, Deviation from<br>1948-62 Linear Trend |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1963 | -1.1                                                                                                          |                                                                                                     |
| 1962 | -0.5                                                                                                          | -1.0                                                                                                |
| 1961 | -0.8                                                                                                          | +1.4                                                                                                |
| 1960 | -1.0                                                                                                          | -0.3                                                                                                |
| 1959 | +3.1                                                                                                          | +0.9                                                                                                |
| 1958 | +1.8                                                                                                          | +3.6                                                                                                |
| 1957 | -0.9                                                                                                          | -1.2                                                                                                |
| 1956 | +0.5                                                                                                          | -1.8                                                                                                |
| 1955 | +1.7                                                                                                          | -0.4                                                                                                |
| 1954 | -0.4                                                                                                          | +1.1                                                                                                |
| 1953 | -2.2                                                                                                          | -3.2                                                                                                |
| 1952 | -0.1                                                                                                          | -2.6                                                                                                |
| 1951 | -0.1                                                                                                          | -2.2                                                                                                |
| 1950 |                                                                                                               | +2.7                                                                                                |
| 1949 |                                                                                                               | +3.1                                                                                                |
| 1948 |                                                                                                               | -0.1                                                                                                |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 13

PERCENT OF NONWHITE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN 1963  
IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CENSUS TRACTS AS RELATED TO  
NONWHITE 1960 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF CENSUS TRACTS<sup>1</sup>

| Census Tracts With Nonwhite<br>Male Unemployment Rates of:- | Percent of Births<br>Illegitimate |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 12.0 and over . . . . .                                     | 40.8                              |
| 9.0 -- 11.9 . . . . .                                       | 37.9                              |
| 6.0 -- 8.9 . . . . .                                        | 31.1                              |
| 3.0 -- 5.9 . . . . .                                        | 28.1                              |
| 2.9 and below . . . . .                                     | 17.6                              |

<sup>1</sup>Census tracts with minority populations of 400 or more.

Source: Illegitimate Birth Statistics from D. C. Department of Public Health; nonwhite male unemployment rates from *Income, Education, and Unemployment in Neighborhoods, Washington, D. C.* Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 14

**PERCENT OF NONWHITE ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN 1963  
IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CENSUS TRACTS  
AS RELATED TO MEDIAN NONWHITE FAMILY  
INCOME IN 1959 OF CENSUS TRACTS<sup>1</sup>**

| Census Tracts With<br>Median Incomes of:— | Percent of Births<br>Illegitimate |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| \$8,000 and over . . . . .                | 12.0                              |
| \$7,000 to \$7,999 . . . . .              | 15.0                              |
| \$6,000 to \$6,999 . . . . .              | 19.8                              |
| \$5,000 to \$5,999 . . . . .              | 24.8                              |
| \$4,000 to \$4,999 . . . . .              | 30.2                              |
| under \$4,000 . . . . .                   | 38.2                              |

<sup>1</sup>Census tracts with minority populations of 400 or more.

Source: Illegitimate Birth Statistics from D. C. Department of Public Health; nonwhite family income from *Income, Education, and Unemployment in Neighborhoods, Washington, D. C.*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 15

## EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG NONWHITE MEN, 1955-63

| Year      | All Unemployed as a<br>Percent of Total Working<br>or Looking for work | Unemployed who Worked<br>During the Year as a<br>Percent of Total Working | Percent of Unemployed<br>who Worked During the<br>Year Having Unemploy-<br>ment of 15 weeks or More |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1963..... | 29.2                                                                   | 27.0                                                                      | 48.5                                                                                                |
| 1962..... | 31.9                                                                   | 29.3                                                                      | 47.9                                                                                                |
| 1961..... | 34.1                                                                   | 31.6                                                                      | 48.2                                                                                                |
| 1960..... | 31.8                                                                   | 29.7                                                                      | 43.3                                                                                                |
| 1959..... | 27.8                                                                   | 26.0                                                                      | NA                                                                                                  |
| 1958..... | 31.6                                                                   | 29.1                                                                      | NA                                                                                                  |
| 1957..... | NA                                                                     | 24.3                                                                      | 46.3                                                                                                |
| 1956..... | NA                                                                     | 20.0                                                                      | 38.2                                                                                                |
| 1955..... | NA                                                                     | 22.3                                                                      | 38.0                                                                                                |

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Table 16

**FERTILITY RATES, BY COLOR, 1920-63**  
(Births per 1,000 Women, Age 15-44<sup>1</sup>)

| Year              | White | Nonwhite | Year | White | Nonwhite |
|-------------------|-------|----------|------|-------|----------|
| 1963 <sup>2</sup> | 104.3 | 149.3    | 1941 | 80.7  | 105.4    |
| 1962              | 108.3 | 153.9    | 1940 | 77.1  | 102.4    |
| 1961              | 113.0 | 158.9    | 1939 | 74.8  | 100.1    |
| 1960              | 114.0 | 159.3    | 1938 | 76.5  | 100.5    |
| 1959              | 114.6 | 162.3    | 1937 | 74.4  | 99.4     |
| 1958              | 114.8 | 160.5    | 1936 | 73.3  | 95.9     |
| 1957              | 117.5 | 162.8    | 1935 | 74.5  | 98.4     |
| 1956              | 115.6 | 160.5    | 1934 | 75.8  | 100.4    |
| 1955              | 113.3 | 154.8    | 1933 | 73.7  | 97.3     |
| 1954              | 113.1 | 152.5    | 1932 | 79.0  | 103.0    |
| 1953              | 110.7 | 146.8    | 1931 | 82.4  | 102.1    |
| 1952              | 109.8 | 143.0    | 1930 | 87.1  | 105.9    |
| 1951              | 107.5 | 141.9    | 1929 | 87.3  | 106.1    |
| 1950              | 102.3 | 137.3    | 1928 | 91.7  | 111.0    |
| 1949              | 103.6 | 135.1    | 1927 | 97.1  | 121.7    |
| 1948              | 104.3 | 131.6    | 1926 | 99.2  | 130.3    |
| 1947              | 111.8 | 125.9    | 1925 | 103.3 | 134.0    |
| 1946              | 100.4 | 113.9    | 1924 | 107.8 | 135.6    |
| 1945              | 83.4  | 106.0    | 1923 | 108.0 | 130.5    |
| 1944              | 86.3  | 108.5    | 1922 | 108.8 | 130.8    |
| 1943              | 92.3  | 111.0    | 1921 | 117.2 | 140.8    |
| 1942              | 89.5  | 107.6    | 1920 | 115.4 | 137.5    |

<sup>1</sup>Adjusted for underregistration of births.

<sup>2</sup>Preliminary

Source: *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1962*, Volume I—Natality, table 1-2, pp. 1-4. The National Vital Statistics Division discontinued making adjustments for underregistration in 1959. Adjusted rates for 1960-1963 are based on estimates of underregistration supplied by the National Vital Statistics Division.

Table 17

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964**

| Grade                         | White <sup>1</sup> |         | Negro   |         |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
|                               | Male               | Female  | Male    | Female  |
| Total                         | 4,245              | 3,027   | 511     | 1,190   |
| Average grade                 | 11.26              | 6.29    | 6.81    | 4.84    |
| Approximate<br>Average salary | \$9,240            | \$5,875 | \$6,800 | \$5,530 |
| GS-18                         | 7                  |         | 1       |         |
| GS-17                         | 23                 | 2       | 1       |         |
| GS-16                         | 38                 | 3       | 3       |         |
| GS-15                         | 261                | 21      | 3       |         |
| GS-14                         | 408                | 53      | 9       | 1       |
| GS-13                         | 640                | 114     | 26      | 5       |
| GS-12                         | 877                | 147     | 36      | 13      |
| GS-11                         | 1,043              | 136     | 47      | 17      |
| GS-10                         |                    | 9       |         |         |
| GS-9                          | 448                | 210     | 59      | 40      |
| GS-8                          | 6                  | 27      | 3       | 5       |
| GS-7                          | 221                | 282     | 55      | 82      |
| GS-6                          | 13                 | 270     | 13      | 109     |
| GS-5                          | 104                | 757     | 70      | 350     |
| GS-4                          | 57                 | 632     | 69      | 296     |
| GS-3                          | 84                 | 313     | 78      | 238     |
| GS-2                          | 12                 | 51      | 22      | 33      |
| GS-1                          | 3                  |         | 16      | 1       |

<sup>1</sup>This is "Non-Negro" and may include some nonwhites other than Negro.

Source: Department of Labor.

Table 18

MEDIAN IQ SCORES FOR CENTRAL HARLEM AND NEW YORK CITY  
PUPILS COMPARED TO NATIONAL NORMS

| Grade in School | Central Harlem | New York City | National |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Third           | 90.6           | 98.6          | 100.0    |
| Sixth           | 86.3           | 99.8          | 100.0    |
| Eighth          | 87.7           | 100.0         | 100.0    |

Source: Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., *Youth in the Ghetto*,  
Adapted from chart 4, p. 193.

Table 19

# REJECTION RATES FOR FAILURE TO PASS THE ARMED FORCES MENTAL TEST BY COLOR

|                                                                                                                                                                          | Number<br>Examined,<br>1962 | Failed Mental Test |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                          |                             | Number             | Percent     |
| <b>Continental United States</b>                                                                                                                                         | <b>286,152</b>              | <b>64,536</b>      | <b>22.6</b> |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 235,678                     | 36,204             | 15.4        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 50,474                      | 28,332             | 56.1        |
| <b>First Army Area:</b><br>(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New<br>Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode<br>Island, Vermont)                                         |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 49,171                      | 12,989             | 26.4        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 7,937                       | 3,976              | 50.1        |
| <b>Second Army Area:</b><br>(Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky,<br>Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia,<br>West Virginia)                                      |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 48,641                      | 5,888              | 12.1        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 9,563                       | 4,255              | 44.5        |
| <b>Third Army Area:</b><br>(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi,<br>North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee)                                                        |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 30,242                      | 5,786              | 19.1        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 20,343                      | 13,772             | 67.7        |
| <b>Fourth Army Area:</b><br>(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico,<br>Oklahoma, Texas)                                                                                        |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 15,048                      | 2,039              | 13.5        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 4,796                       | 2,988              | 62.3        |
| <b>Fifth Army Area:</b><br>(Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas,<br>Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,<br>North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin,<br>Wyoming) |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 51,117                      | 4,495              | 8.9         |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 5,723                       | 2,684              | 46.9        |
| <b>Sixth Army Area:</b><br>(Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada,<br>Oregon, Utah, Washington)                                                                    |                             |                    |             |
| White                                                                                                                                                                    | 41,459                      | 5,007              | 12.1        |
| Negro                                                                                                                                                                    | 2,112                       | 657                | 31.1        |

Source: Department of Defense, 1962. Examinations for the draft; does not include examination of applicants for enlistment.

Table 20

**HABITUAL NARCOTICS USE - CASES AND RATE PER 10,000  
POPULATION FOR CENTRAL HARLEM AND NEW YORK CITY,  
1955-61**

| Year      | Central Harlem |                   | New York City |                   |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
|           | Cases          | Rate <sup>1</sup> | Cases         | Rate <sup>1</sup> |
| 1961..... | 934            | 40.4              | 4,006         | 5.2               |
| 1960..... | 798            | 34.3              | 3,054         | 3.9               |
| 1959..... | 693            | 29.5              | 2,413         | 3.1               |
| 1958..... | 396            | 16.7              | 1,637         | 2.1               |
| 1957..... | 395            | 16.5              | 1,654         | 2.1               |
| 1956..... | 449            | 18.6              | 1,835         | 2.4               |
| 1955..... | 542            | 22.1              | 1,828         | 2.3               |

<sup>1</sup>Per 10,000 population.

Source: Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc., *Youth in the Ghetto*, p. 144  
(Based on data from New York City Department of Health, Bureau of  
Preventable Diseases).

Table 21

DIVORCES, AS PERCENT OF WOMEN EVER MARRIED,  
UNITED STATES, BY COLOR, 1940 AND 1947-64

| Year | Total            | White            | Nonwhite         |
|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1940 | 2.2              | 2.2              | 2.2              |
| 1947 | 2.7              | 2.6              | 3.1              |
| 1948 | 2.8              | n.a.             | n.a.             |
| 1949 | 2.8              | n.a.             | n.a.             |
| 1950 | 3.0 <sup>1</sup> | 3.0 <sup>1</sup> | 3.5 <sup>1</sup> |
| 1950 | 2.7              | n.a.             | n.a.             |
| 1951 | 2.6              | n.a.             | 3.1              |
| 1952 | 2.8              | 2.7              | 3.5              |
| 1953 | 2.8              | 2.7              | 3.8              |
| 1954 | 2.8              | 2.7              | 3.9              |
| 1955 | 2.8              | 2.7              | 3.2              |
| 1956 | 3.0              | 2.9              | 4.0              |
| 1957 | 2.8              | 2.7              | 3.8              |
| 1958 | 2.9              | 2.8              | 3.5              |
| 1959 | 3.0              | 2.9              | 4.0              |
| 1960 | 3.3              | 3.0              | 5.4              |
| 1961 | 3.5              | 3.3              | 4.8              |
| 1962 | 3.3              | 3.1              | 5.0              |
| 1963 | 3.5              | 3.3              | 5.5              |
| 1964 | 3.8              | 3.6              | 5.1              |

<sup>1</sup>Data for 1950 from 1950 Decennial Census because color break for 1950 is not available from *Current Population Survey*; CPS total figure is 2.7 percent for 1950, so the same approximate difference can be assumed for white and nonwhite percents.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Series*, P-20.

**CASES OPENED UNDER AFDC (EXCLUDING UNEMPLOYED  
PARENT SEGMENT) COMPARED WITH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF  
NONWHITE MALES**

| Year | AFDC Cases Opened <sup>1</sup> | Nonwhite Male<br>Unemployment Rate |
|------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1964 | 429,048                        | 9.1                                |
| 1963 | 380,985                        | 10.6                               |
| 1962 | 370,008                        | 11.0                               |
| 1961 | 391,238                        | 12.9                               |
| 1960 | 338,730                        | 10.7                               |
| 1959 | 329,815                        | 11.5                               |
| 1958 | 345,950                        | 13.7                               |
| 1957 | 294,032                        | 8.4                                |
| 1956 | 261,663                        | 7.3                                |
| 1955 | 256,881                        | 8.2                                |
| 1954 | 275,054                        | 9.2                                |
| 1953 | 222,498                        | 4.4                                |
| 1952 | 234,074                        | 4.5                                |
| 1951 | 225,957                        | 4.4                                |
| 1950 | 291,273                        | 8.9                                |
| 1949 | 278,252                        | 8.8                                |
| 1948 | 210,193                        | 5.1                                |

<sup>1</sup>Does not include cases opened under program which commenced in some States in 1961 of assistance to children whose fathers are present but unemployed. There were 70,846 such cases opened in 1961, 81,192 in 1962, 80,728 in 1963, and 105,094 in 1964.

Source: AFDC cases opened from HEW; nonwhite male unemployment rates from Department of Labor.

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# MOYNIHAN REPT

white family stable, black family  $\phi$  (5)

MC good, LC in trouble (6)

\* % distribution of ever-married families w/  
absent/divorced husbands, by  
urban/rural (6)

\* %  $\phi$  husbands absent (by race) (7)

\* %  $\phi$  w/ husbands present, by age group (8)

\* % ever-mar, w/ absent/divorced-  
region (8)

urban areas by

\* % illegitimate, DC,  
by family income  
(p. 23)

\*  $\uparrow$  illegitimacy ratio (1940-1963), by race (9)  
and by big cities (10)

\* %  $\phi$ -headed families (by race) (11)

- Family structure

(husband-wife  
 $\phi$  head)  
(11)

\* %  $\phi$ -headed by  
region and

urban/rural  
(p. 17)  
+ by race, p. 18

## AFDC

\* family structure of AFDC  
recipients (compared vs. all recip.) (12)

\* graph:  $\phi$  weep rate w/  
cases opened under AFDC (13)

\* unemployment outside South (4.10)

graph:

\* Unemp. rate:

% separated from husbands

\* cheap during yr / 15 yrs + (23)

\* ratio nonwhite / white family income (25)

\* avg. # fam members - type of family & color (25)  
→ unemp. (\* fertility rates)  
by race (26)

# children by income (27)

\* population / labor force  
projections (26)  
(by race)

## "Tangle of Pathology"

maternal structure & low ♂ education —  
lower enrollment rates.

then ♀ → white-collar jobs.

• IQ scores by school, income level, \*family structure  
grade (36)

\* % enrolled in school, by age / presence of parents  
(+ % low achievers)  
(37)

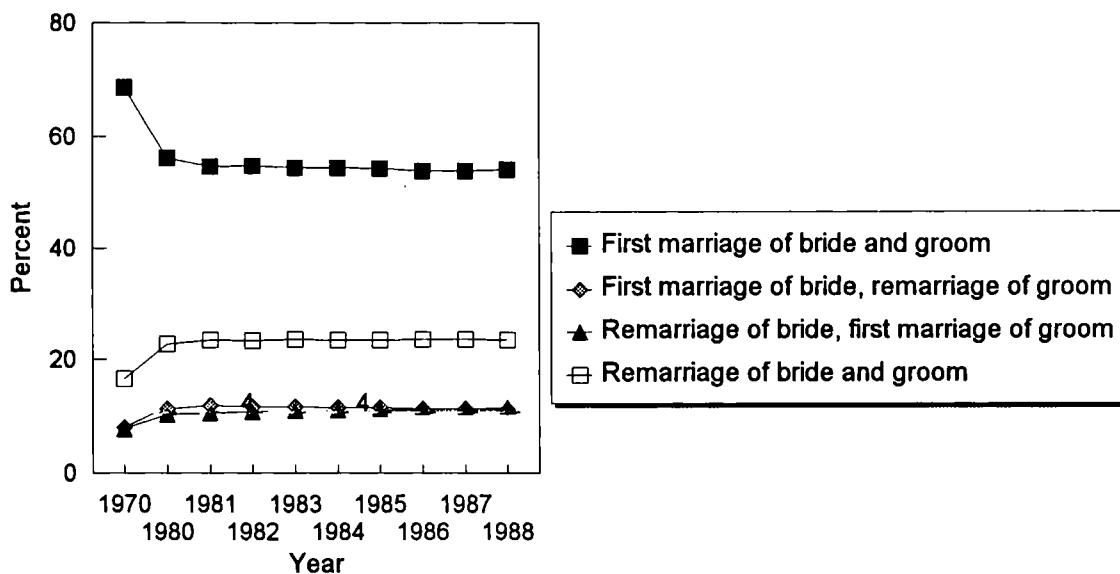
\* STUDIES — F/X broken homes & criminal behavior (38-40)

Some (I) — unemployment & in later life (43)  
drug use (44-45)

000 — policy statement, p. 48

| Percent Dist                                 | 1970 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| First marriage                               | 68.6 | 56.2 | 54.7 | 54.8 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 54.3 |
| First marriage, remarriage                   |      |      |      |      |      |      | 11.5 |
| Remarriage of bride, first marriage of groom |      |      |      |      |      |      | 10.9 |
| Remarriage of bride and groom                |      |      |      |      |      |      | 23.4 |

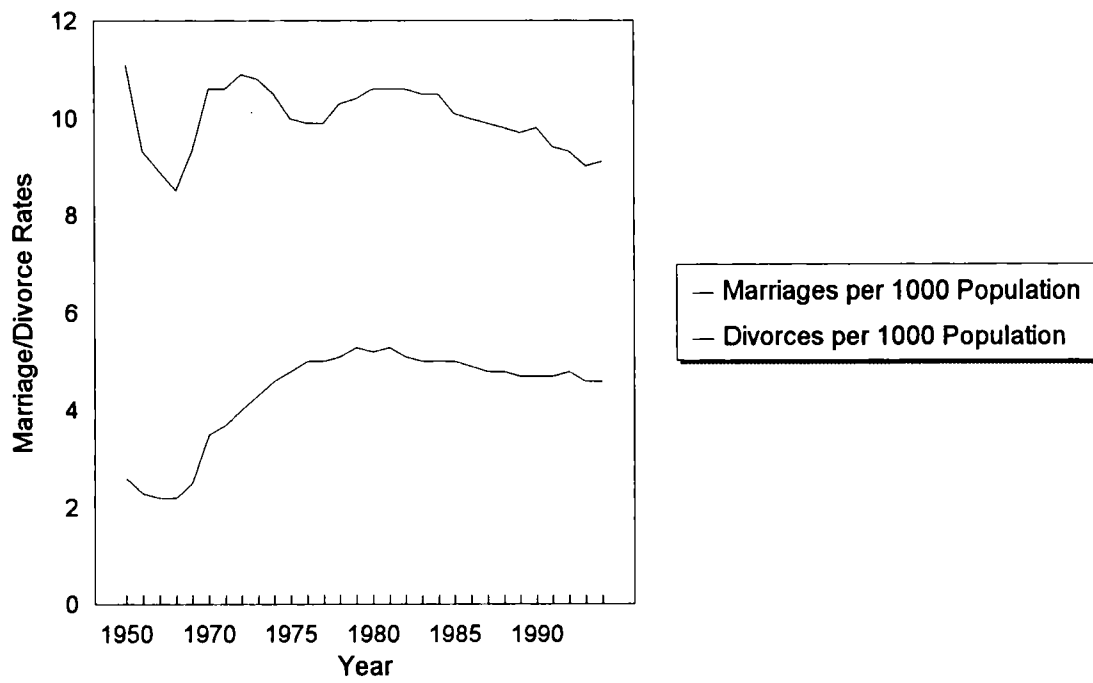
Percent Distribution of Marriages, by Marriage Order, 1970-1988



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Marriage and Divorce Rates per 1,000 Population, 1950-1994



## Percent Never Married, by Age and Sex: 1970, 1980, 1990, 1994

### Women

|                    | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 20 to 24 years     | 35.8 | 50.2 | 62.8 | 66   |
| 25 to 29 years     | 10.5 | 20.9 | 31.1 | 35.3 |
| 30 to 34 years     | 6.2  | 9.5  | 16.4 | 19.9 |
| 35 to 39 years     | 5.4  | 6.2  | 10.4 | 12.8 |
| 40 to 44 years     | 4.9  | 4.8  | 8    | 9.2  |
| 45 to 54 years     | 4.9  | 4.7  | 5    | 5.9  |
| 55 to 64 years     | 6.8  | 4.5  | 3.9  | 4.1  |
| 65 years and older | 7.7  | 5.9  | 4.9  | 4.3  |

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### Men

|                    | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 20 to 24 years     | 54.7 | 68.8 | 79.3 | 81   |
| 25 to 29 years     | 19.1 | 33.1 | 45.2 | 50.3 |
| 30 to 34 years     | 9.4  | 15.9 | 27   | 29.7 |
| 35 to 39 years     | 7.2  | 7.8  | 14.7 | 19.2 |
| 40 to 44 years     | 6.3  | 7.1  | 10.5 | 13   |
| 45 to 54 years     | 7.5  | 6.1  | 6.3  | 8.2  |
| 55 to 64 years     | 7.8  | 5.3  | 5.8  | 5.4  |
| 65 years and older | 7.5  | 4.9  | 4.2  | 4.7  |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996.

*Current Population Reports.*

Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1994." Series P20, No. 484.

revised

14.1 1970

22.4 1995

MARR

74.2

62

DIX

3.4

9.4