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SUGGESTED TITLES FOR THE P-23 REPORT ON NEGROES

1. Trends Over the Decade
In THE SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC STATUS
OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES

2. Trends In
THE SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC STATUS
OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970

3. SOCIAL
AND ECONOMIC TRENDS
OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Please file



FORM CD-14 (3-9-59) Prescr. by A.O. 214-2	U.S. DEPT. OF COMM.	DATE June 23, 1971
TRANSMITTAL SLIP		
TO: Bob Brown	REF. NO. OR ROOM, BLDG. The White House	
FROM: Lance Tarrance, Jr.	REF. NO. OR ROOM, BLDG. 3039-#3	
ACTION		
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE	<input type="checkbox"/> PER OUR CONVERSATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN TO ME	<input type="checkbox"/> PER YOUR REQUEST	
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURN WITH MORE DETAILS	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR APPROVAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND SEE ME ABOUT THIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR INFORMATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> PLEASE ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> FOR YOUR COMMENTS	
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR MY SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> INVESTIGATE AND REPORT	
COMMENTS: Thought you might like an advance look at this draft of a report on Negroes based on the results of the 1970 Census. This is just a draft and not to be released at this time, but I thought you might find it helpful. Let me know what you think of it.		

PREFACE

This report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics staff.

Major responsibility was shared by Nampeo D. McKenney and Virginia Williams of the Bureau of the Census and Sylvia Small and Melba Lee of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some of the material in this report was assembled from data provided by Department of Defense, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Veterans Administration, and Civil Service Commission, whose personnel contributed willingly and with the exercise of outstanding judgment. The Joint Center for Political Studies, a respected and knowledgeable source, provided information on Negroes in public office. To all of these and others who provided guidance, we wish to express appreciation.



6/17/71

Source of data --- Most of the estimates in this report are based on data from the Decennial Censuses of the Population, Current Population Survey and the Survey of Economic Opportunity, which are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. Other data were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; The Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Department of Defense.

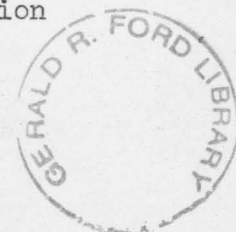
A detailed list of all sources is also published in this report.

Decennial Census of Population -- The data for estimates for 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970 are based on the corresponding Decennial Census for that year. The data for the 1959 estimates in the Poverty and Income section are based on the 1 in 1000 sample of the 1960 Decennial Census and the reader should consult the appropriate Decennial Census publication for a description of the sample design. Data based on other Decennial Censuses is from complete counts.

Current Population Survey (CPS) -- Data collected in 1967 to 1970 from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are based on a sample spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent entries with coverage in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Approximately 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000, there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

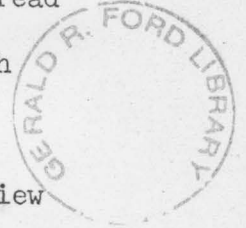
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Data collected in 1961 to 1966 from CPS were based on a sample spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from May 1956 to 1960 were based on a sample spread over 330 areas comprising 638 counties and independent cities with coverage in the then 48 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 35,000 occupied households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected from February, 1954 to May, 1956 were based on a sample spread over 230 areas comprising 453 counties and independent cities with coverage in 47 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month. Data collected before 1954 were based on a sample spread over 68 areas comprising 125 counties and independent cities with coverage in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 21,000 households were eligible for interview each month.

The estimating procedure used in the Current Population Survey involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the previous decennial census of population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration, and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

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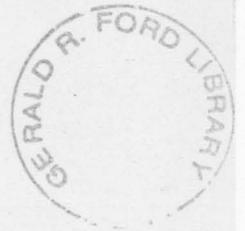
Survey of Economic Opportunity -- The 1967 Survey of Economic Opportunity sample was interviewed in the same areas as the CPS - 357 sample design, but the sample selected within these areas differed in size and composition. Approximately 29,000 occupied households were eligible for interview. Of this number about 2,500 of the occupied units were visited but interviews were not obtained because the occupants were not found at home after repeated calls or were unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 29,000, there are also about 6,000 sample units which were visited but were found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The sample was selected to have a disproportionately large sample of Negroes. The weights applied to each sample case were adjusted to reflect this. This sampling procedure results in more reliable estimates for Negroes but at the expense of reduced reliability for estimates of totals for all races and for estimates for whites.

Reliability of the Estimates. -- Estimates based on a sample may differ somewhat from the figures obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

All statements of comparison made in the text of this report, however are statistically significant. This means that the chances are at least 19 in 20 that a difference identified in the text indicates a true difference in the population rather than the change variations arising from the use of samples.

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The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability; that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. The standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Since this report deals with so many subjects (e.g. income, poverty, educational attainment and employment) ^{one} set of standard error is not applicable to all data. Rather than printing a different standard error table for each social or economic characteristic standard error tables for Educational Attainment data for estimates and percentages for Total or white, (Tables A and C) and for Negro and other races (Tables B and D,) are presented below. Also, Table E presents factors which can be applied to Tables A, B, C, and D, to produce applicable standard errors for other data, e. g., to produce approximate standard errors for Total or white estimates for Poverty data, a factor of 1.0 is applied to all of the standard errors in Table A.

Standard errors for the 1 in 1000 sample of the 1960 Decennial Census were produced for three types of characteristics (Types I, II and III)

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Type I, 1 in 1000 standard errors apply to characteristics which occur for 1 and only 1 person per household, e.g., Type I would be used for the number of male heads of households. Type II standard errors apply to characteristics which can occur for some, but not all of the persons in the household. e.g. Type II would be used for the number of males in the Civilian Labor Force. Type III standard errors apply to characteristics which generally occur for either every one or no one in the household. e.g., Type III would be used for the number of poor persons. The standard errors for data obtained from total count censuses are negligible.

The figures presented in all the standard error tables are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items (for a given subject matter) and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors, for a given subject matter, rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

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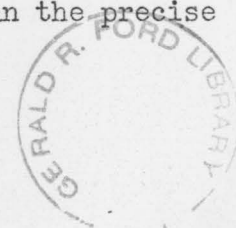


Table A. — Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Total or
White Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25,000	7,000	2,500,000	71,000
50,000	10,000	5,000,000	100,000
100,000	14,000	10,000,000	138,000
250,000	23,000	25,000,000	204,000
500,000	32,000	50,000,000	253,000
1,000,000	45,000		

Table B. — Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers, Negro and
Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
10,000	5,000	250,000	26,000
25,000	8,000	500,000	37,000
35,000	10,000	1,000,000	51,000
50,000	12,000	2,500,000	76,000
75,000	14,000	5,000,000	96,000
100,000	17,000	10,000,000	96,000



The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based.

Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Tables C and D, in conjunction with the factors in Table E, contain the standard errors of estimated percentages.



Table C Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Total or White
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98...	2.0	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90...	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
25 or 75...	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2

Table D Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages, Negro and Other Races
(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated Percentage	Base of Percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	.7	.5	.3	.2
5 or 95....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	.7	.5	.4
10 or 90....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	.7	.5
25 or 75....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	.7
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	.8



Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States - 1970
 (Factors for 6 's for CPS data)

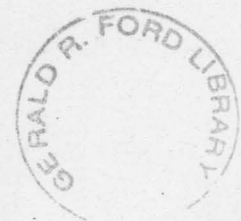
Type of date	Data collected Jan. '67 to present		Data collected May '56 through Dec66		Data collected Prior to May '56	
	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families
Voting	1.4	-	1.7	-	2.2	-
Income and Poverty	1.1	1.1	1.55	1.55	1.95	1.95
Educational Attainment	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.55	-
Marital Status and family status and household and family character- istics	.9	.7	1.1	.85	1.4	1.1
Unemployment	.9	-	1.1	-	1.4	-
Employment	.85	-	1.05	-	1.3	-
Fertility (esti- mates/percentages)	.7	-	.85	-	1.1	-
Employment (annual averages)	.55	-	.7	-	8.5	-
Unemployment (annual averages)	.4	-	.5	-	.6	-



Table E (Cont)

1960 Census 1-in-1000 Data

<u>Type</u>	<u>Description of Characteristic</u>	<u>Factor (Estimates and Percentages)</u>
I	Occurs for 1 and only 1 person per household	.6
II	Occurs for some, but not all, of the persons per household	.75
III	Occurs for either everyone or noone in the household	1.2



REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES

Shown below are specific sources for tables based on statistics from private agencies and governmental agencies other than the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Reference</u>
15	"Rural-Urban Migration of Blacks: Past and Future," by Calvin L. Beale, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Office of Economic Opportunity; University of Georgia.
33	Estimates based on data from The Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and data from the Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.
50	"Job Patterns for Minorities and Women in Private Industry, 1969," Volume I, Report No. 2.
51	Same as table 50.
52	Same as table 50.
53	Same as table 50.
54	<u>The Study of Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, June 1965, also Minority Group Employment in the Federal Government, May 1970, prepared by Civil Service Commission.</u>
74	Based on data from Office of Education; and Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Current Population Survey, Bureau of the Census.
78	"The Vital Statistics of the United States," Volume II - Mortality, 1960 and 1968, Parts A and B.
79	Same as table 78.
80	Unpublished data from the 1969 National Health Survey.
81	Same as table 80.
82	Same as table 80.
83	"Motor Vehicle Accident Deaths in the United States, 1950-67," Series 20, No. 9, National Center for Health Statistics.
84	"Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey," A Report of a Research Study Submitted to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
85	Same as table 84.



REFERENCES FOR SELECTED TABLES (continued)

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Reference</u>
93	For 1955-1967 -- Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume I - Natality. For 1968 -- Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Volume 18, No. 11, Supplement.
94	For illegitimate births for all races, Negro and other races, and whites, and for illegitimacy rates for all races 1940-1967 -- Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For all other figures -- unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.
95	For 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965 -- Vital and Health Statistics, Series 21, No. 19. For 1968 -- unpublished data from the National Center for Health Statistics.
111 112	Unpublished data from Department of Defense.
112 114	Same as table 112.
113 115	Same as table 112.
115 117	"Two years of Outreach - 1968-1970," Veterans Administration.
118 120	For years 1962-66, -- based on statistics from Potomac Institute, Democratic National Committee, Ebony Magazine; for 1968 and 1970 -- "National Roster of Black Elected Officials, 1968 and 1971, Joint Center for Political Studies.
119 121	"National Roster of Black Elected Officials, March 1971," Joint Center for Political Studies and 1970 Census, Bureau of the Census.



NOTES

The majority of the statistics in this report are from the Bureau of Census or Bureau of Labor Statistics, but some are from other government agencies and private agencies.

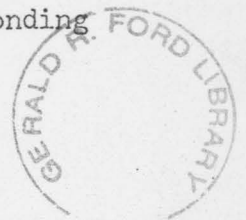
The 1970 data from the Census Bureau are from two different sources: the 1970 Census of Population and Housing and Current Population Surveys (CPS). Decennial data are shown in Population Distribution and Housing sections and tables ^{92, 99, 100} 100, ¹⁰⁸⁻¹¹⁰ 108-110, and ¹³¹ 134 in other sections. All other 1970 figures from the Census Bureau and those from the Bureau of Labor Statistics are from CPS's.

Specific sources for statistics from other governmental and private agencies are listed under "References for Selected Tables."

The 1970 figures in the report may vary slightly for corresponding items in different tables because they are derived from different tabulations.

The 1970 figures shown for places in New York State do not reflect the recent revisions in the 1970 census tabulations for the State; these revisions will be shown in 1970 Census Final Reports to be issued during the next several months.

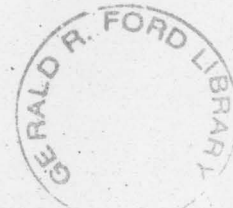
Data are shown in this report for "Negro and other races" and for the "Negro" population separately. "Negro and other races" describes persons of all races other than white. In both text and tables the



term "Negro" is used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "Negro and other races" is used whenever data for Negroes alone are not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national population of Negro and other races reflect the condition of the Negro population, since about 90 percent of the population of Negro and other races is Negro.

Except where noted, data for standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's), presented in the report are defined as of 1970. The standard Census definition for each region is used. In that definition, the South includes the States of the old Confederacy as well as Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Most of the numbers in this report are in thousands. The figures may differ slightly from table to table since individual numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals. Similarly, individual percentages were rounded and parts may not always add to 100 percent.



INTRODUCTION

This report, prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is one of a series about the social and economic conditions of Negroes in the United States, and brings together the statistics available for the period between 1960 and 1970. During the 1960's, Negroes continued to make substantial economic and social gains, and to consolidate advances made in the 1950's in health, education, employment, and income. Despite these gains, Negroes are still far behind whites in most social and economic categories, but the differences in a number of areas continued to narrow during the 1970 economic downturn, rather than becoming wider as might have been expected.



POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Although Negroes are 11 percent of the total population of the United States, they now constitute a much larger proportion of the Nation's northern metropolitan population. In 1960, 60 percent of all Negroes lived in the South; by 1970, only about half lived there. In 1960, 34 percent lived in the North and 6 percent in the West; by 1970 over 40 percent lived in the North and 8 percent in the West. The 1970 Census shows that much of

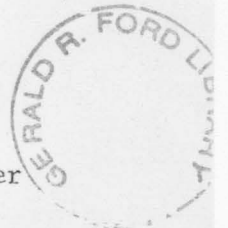
this change was the result of continued large migration from the South to the North and West.

Most Negro migrants moved to the central city of a major metropolitan area. Three in every five Negroes in the United States in 1970 lived in such places. Negroes were more than half of the central city population in three large cities, 1/ only one of them in the deep South. However, on the average, Negroes were about 25 percent of the total population of cities with over one million residents.

INCOME

Median Negro family income was nearly 50 percent higher in 1970 than in 1960. This reflected a rise in the incomes of Negro families in every year since 1960 except 1961 and 1970. In the North and West, young Negro families headed by a man under 35 and a working wife had in 1970 incomes nearly as high as similar white families. The ratio of Negro to white family income, which had fluctuated between 50 and 55 percent during the 1950's and the early 1960's, rose steadily in the mid-1960's and remains at about 60 percent despite the recent economic slowdown. In 1960, 9 percent of all Negro families had incomes whose purchasing power exceeded \$10,000 in 1969 prices. Between 1960 and 1963, the proportion had hardly changed, but it increased continuously during the rest of the 1960's. As the 1970's began, 24 percent of all Negro families had such

1/ Washington, D.C., Newark, N.J., and Atlanta, Ga.



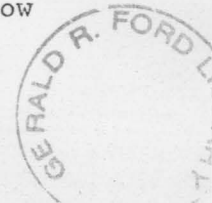
incomes, two-and-a-half times the 1960 proportion. However, the increases for whites were from 30 percent in the early 1960's to over 40 percent in 1966 and 49 percent in 1969 and 1970.

One factor tending to reduce the rise of Negro family income relative to that of whites is the large proportion of Negro families headed by a woman. In 1970, 27 percent of Negro families--compared with about 9 percent of white families--was headed by a woman. Between 1950 and 1970 the proportion increased by one-fourth. Husband-wife families, both Negro and white, tend to have incomes at least double those of families headed by a woman. Negro families headed by women had extremely low incomes; the median income in 1969 was \$3,341, compared with \$5,499 for white families headed by a woman.

Despite the increase, in 1970, in the number of low-income ^{2/} families, both white and Negro, the proportion was still considerably below that of a decade before--about one-third of the Negro population and 10 percent of the white in 1970, compared with more than half of the Negro population and 18 percent of the white ten years before. Although three-fourths of the total Negro population lived in metropolitan areas in 1969, just over half of the low-income families lived there. Popular attention has been focused on problems in the big cities of the North and West. However, Negroes in rural areas are most likely to have low incomes--in

^{2/} The concept used in this report is based on a definition which sets \$2,973 in 1959 and \$3,968 in 1970 as the cut-off income for a non-farm family of four.

*Welfare assistance
Plan for
income*



1969, 5 out of every 10 Negro families in the rural South, compared with 2 out of every 10 in the central cities of the North and West.

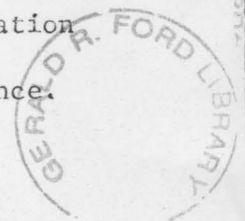
Some families with low incomes were headed by people at work. Even in 1969, the heads of 6 out of every 10 Negro families with low incomes and 5 out of every 10 white families with low incomes were men who had been employed during the year, primarily in blue collar and farm work. Most working women who headed low-income families were employed in service occupations.

The majority of low-income families, however, were not receiving welfare aid in 1969 or 1970, notwithstanding recent massive increases in the numbers on welfare. In 1969, 17 percent of the total Negro population and 4 percent of the white were receiving some form of public assistance.

EDUCATION

In 1970, more than 55 percent of all young Negro men and women 25 to 29 years old had completed high school compared with less than 40 percent 10 years before. More than 20 percent had at least one year of college in 1970. Between 1964 and 1968, Negro college enrollments increased 85 percent, reaching 6 percent of total college enrollments in 1968. About 1 in every 6 college age Negro men compared with one in every 3 white men in this age group was enrolled in college in 1970.

More important in the economy of the 1970's, less than one percent of the Negro population 14-24 years old is illiterate, in the sense of



having less than four years' schooling, compared with about 9 percent who are 45 or older. Many young Negro children now begin their schooling as early as white children, in Headstart and other government and privately sponsored programs.

EMPLOYMENT

The educational gains of Negroes have helped them to get jobs in higher paid and more stable occupations. Between 1960 and 1970, total Negro employment increased a little more than 20 percent, but employment in professional, technical and clerical occupations more than doubled. There were steady gains, totaling two-thirds or more during the decade, in the number of Negroes employed in sales, craft, and managerial occupations. The number in laboring, service or farm occupations declined, although at the end of the decade about two-fifths of all Negroes were still in these types of employment--more than twice the proportion of whites in these jobs.

Reports to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from the largest companies in the nine industries in which worker earnings are relatively the highest indicate that the proportion of Negroes in the highest paid jobs as professional, technical, and managerial workers is far below their proportion in the total labor force. Even in industries where Negroes are a large part of the labor force, they tend to hold only a small share of the highest paid jobs in large companies. The Negro share of craft jobs is also fairly small, but in other middle pay level occupations,



their share is sometimes higher.

Shifts in occupational distribution affect the unemployment rates as well as the incomes of those in the labor force. Although within each occupational category the Negro unemployment rate is higher than the white, the higher paid occupations tend to have lower unemployment rates than lower paid occupations.

Unemployment of Negroes declined very sharply from the 1961 recession level until 1966. The number of unemployed held at about 600,000 for the next three years, even though the Negro labor force was increasing by nearly 2 percent a year. In 1970, Negro unemployment rose towards the level of the mid-1960's. However, the increase was much less proportionately for Negroes than for whites. Thus for the first time since the early 1950's, the Negro unemployment rate was less than double the white rate.

The unemployment rate for Negro married men decreased steadily throughout the 1960's. Even in 1970, the rate for these men was half that of 1960. However, the rate for Negro teenagers, which is the highest of any group in the labor force, in 1970 rose towards the 1963 peak, and the rate for Negro women was the highest since 1967. In 1970, the unemployment rate for Negro veterans under 25 years old was 10 percent.



THE FAMILY

The expected size of a completed Negro family in 1967 was four children, compared with three for a completed white family. However, women now in their twenties expect to have fewer children than women now in their thirties.

The fertility of both the Negro and white population has been declining since 1961. Fertility of women seems closely related to their location, education, and labor force status. They are less likely to have a large number of children in the North than the South, in urban than rural areas, when working than when not working, and when their educational attainment has been high.

In middle income families of both races, nearly all children live with their parents. However, the proportion drops sharply for low-income families--only 24 percent of Negro and 44 percent of white children of families whose incomes were under \$3,000, lived with their parents in 1969.

* * * * *

The tables that follow attempt to measure some of the changes that have taken place in the decade between 1960 and 1970 and to describe the current conditions of Negroes compared with whites.



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I. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



Since 1940, the percent of Negroes in the total population has shown only a slight increase (9.8 in 1940 to 11.1 in 1970).

Although, the rate of natural increase has been higher for Negroes than for the rest of the population, during this period, the change in the proportion of Negroes in the total population has been small.

Table (2) 1: Total and Negro Population, 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966-1970
(^{Numbers} in millions)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Percent Negro</u>
1900 ¹	76.0	8.8	12
1940 ¹	131.7	12.9	10
1950 ¹	150.7	15.0	10
1960	178.5 179.3	18.8 18.9	11
1966	194.2	21.3	11
1967	196.1 195.8	21.7	11
1968	198.2 198.1	22.0	11
1969	200.1	22.4	11
1970	203.2	22.6	11

¹Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.--Data exclude Armed Forces overseas. Data for 1966-1969 also exclude Armed Forces in the U.S. living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

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



The Negro population grew at a faster rate than the white population during the 1960-70 decade. The rate for Negroes was 20 percent; for whites 12 percent. Higher birth rates for Negroes were a major contributor to their faster rate of growth.

Table (11) 2:--Components of Change, for Resident Population, 1960 to 1970
 (Numbers in thousands)

	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
United States: 1960	18,872	158,832
1970	22,578	177,705
Change 1960 to 1970: Number	3,706	18,873
Percent	19.6	11.9
Components of change:		
Births	5,982	32,477
Deaths	2,096	15,981
Net migration: Number	-180	+2,377
Percent ^{1/}	-1.0	+1.5

^{1/} Base is population at beginning of period.

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



During the last three decades, the percent of Negroes living in the South has steadily declined. However, more than half of all Negroes still live in the South. The proportion of whites living in the South has remained at about the same level since 1940.

Table (a) ³ Percent Distribution of the Population, by Region, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1966, and 1970

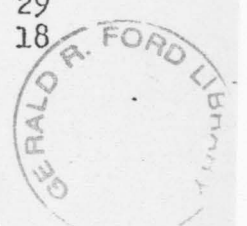
	1940 ^{1/}	1950 ^{1/}	1960	1966	1970
NEGRO					
United States <i>Million</i>	12.9	15.0	18.9	21.5	22.6
United States <i>Percent</i>	100	100	100	100	100
South	77	68	60	55	53
North	22	28	34	37	40.3
Northeast	11	13	16	17	19
North Central	11	15	18	20	20
West	1	4	6	8	8
WHITE					
United States <i>Million</i>	118.2	134.9	158.8	170.8	177.7
United States <i>Percent</i>	100	100	100	100	100
South	27	27	27	28	28
North	62	59	56	55	54
Northeast	29	28	26	26	25
North Central	33	31	30	29	29
West	11	14	16	17	18

^{1/}Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE. -- Except where noted, when data for regions are shown in this and succeeding tables, the standard Census definition for each region is used. In that definition, the South includes the States of the Old Confederacy as well as Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

In this report, numbers or percentages may not always add to totals, because of rounding.

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



During the last ~~four~~^{three} decades the proportion of the population which is Negro has been declining in the South and rising elsewhere. The major factor accounting for this change has been the migration of Negroes from the South to other regions. Nonetheless, Negroes are not yet ten percent of the population in the North and West, but comprise 19 percent of the population in the South.

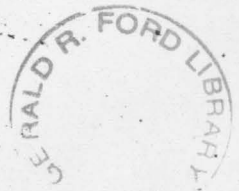
Table (2) 4

Negroes as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region; 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970

	<u>1940</u> ¹	<u>1950</u> ¹	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
United States	10	10	11	11
South	24	22	21	19
North	4	5	7	8
Northeast	4	5	7	9
North Central	4	5	7	8
West	1	3	4	5

¹Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

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



During the last decade, Negroes continued to leave the South in about the same numbers as in the 50-60 decade but at a somewhat slower rate than in the 40-50 decade. Although the South lost about 1,500,000 Negroes in each of the three decades, high birth rates and the drop in mortality rates resulted in a continuing increase in the number of Negroes residing in the South.

Table (5) 5:--Negro Population and Estimated Net Out-Migration of Negroes from the South, 1940-1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Negro population in the South	9,905	10,222	11,312	11,970
	<u>1940-50</u>	<u>1950-60</u>	<u>1960-70</u>	
Average annual net out-migration from the South of the Negro population	159.9	147.3	147.4	

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



The population increase among Negroes since 1960 has been almost all in the central cities, accounting for 3.2 million of a total increase of 3.8 million.

Conversely, among whites the population increase in the suburbs comprised 15.5 million of the total increase of 18.8 million.

This increase in the suburbs was due partially to the continued exodus, which was first observed during the fifties, of whites from the central cities. However, this is the first census in which the white population in central cities has shown an actual decline.

A slight increase in the Negro population in the suburbs (outside central cities) was noted for this decade.

Table 6. ^{Distribution} Population Change by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1950, 1960, and 1970

(Numbers in millions)

	Population					
	Negro			White		
	1950 ^{1/}	1960	1970	1950 ^{1/}	1960	1970
United States	15.0	18.9	22.7	135.1	158.8	177.6
Metropolitan areas	8.8	12.8	16.8	85.1	106.2 ^{4/}	121.3
Central cities	6.6	9.9	13.1	46.8	50.1	49.5
Suburbs	2.2	2.8	3.7	38.3	56.3	71.8
Outside metropolitan areas	6.2	6.1	5.8	50.0	52.5	56.4

Change, 1960-1970

	Negro		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	3.8	20	18.8	12
Metropolitan areas	4.0 ^{1/}	32	14.9	14
Central cities	3.2	33	(2).6	-1
Suburbs	0.8	29	15.5	28
Outside metropolitan areas	(.7) ^(.3)	-4	3.9	7

^{1/} Z Rounds to less than 500,000.

^{1/} Excludes Armed Forces living in barracks-on post. 1950 data

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

~~Unrevised 1970 data.~~

for inside and outside metropolitan areas not strictly comparable to 1970 definition of SMSAs

An increasing proportion of Negroes are concentrated in the central cities of the metropolitan areas.

By 1970, about 58 percent of the Negro population lived in central cities compared with about 44 percent in 1950. However, the change in the percentage of Negroes living in central cities was not as great in the 1960-70 decade as that observed during the 1950-60 decade. The proportion of whites living in central cities has shown a slight decline. About 28 percent of the whites lived in central cities in 1970; corresponding figure was 35 percent in 1950.

Table 7. -- Percent Distribution of Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1950, 1960, and 1970

	Negro			White		
	<u>1/1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1/1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
United States in millions	15.0	18.9	22.7	135.1	158.8	177.6
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	59	68	74	63	67	68
Central cities	44	53	58	35	32	28
Suburbs	15	15	16	28	35	40
Outside metropolitan areas	41	32	26	37	33	32

^{1/} 1950 data for metropolitan areas not strictly comparable to 1970 definition of SMSA's.

~~Notes: Unrevised 1970 data~~

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



In each region, except the South, ^{over 90 percent} at least two-thirds of the Negro population lives in a central city and ^{in metropolitan areas, Over three-fourths of the Negro population} over 90 percent live in ^{and two-thirds of these in the West reside in central cities} metropolitan areas. In the South, slightly over half of the population, or 56 percent, live in metropolitan areas and about 41 percent in central cities. However, the proportion of the Negro population in the South in metropolitan areas and central cities has increased since 1960.

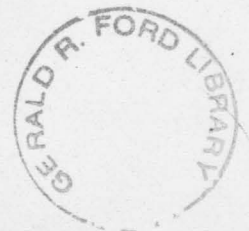
Table 1. Percent Distribution of the Negro Population By-Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, For Regions, 1960 and 1970

Percent Distribution by Residence

	Number (millions)	United States	Metropolitan			Non-metropolitan areas
			Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	
Northeast:						
1960	3.0	100	96	77	19	4
1970	4.3	100	96	78	19	4
North Central:						
1960	3.7	100	93	81	12	7
1970	4.6	100	94	81	13	6
South:						
1960	11.3	100	50	36	14	50
1970	12.1	100	56	41	15	44
West:						
1960	1.1	100	94	68	26	6
1970	1.7	100	95	66	30	5

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

Unrevised data for 1970



The proportion of Negroes in central cities increased for each region between 1960 and 1970. Outside the South, the percentage of Negroes in the suburbs (outside central cities) remained ^{approximately the same} constant. For the South, the proportion of Negroes ~~actually~~ declined.

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Table 10. Negroes As a Percent of Total Population, By Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, For Regions, 1960 and 1970

	Metropolitan areas				
	Total	Total	Inside central cities	Outside central cities	Non-metropolitan areas
Northeast:					
1960	7	8	13	3	2
1970	9	11	20	4	2
North Central:					
1960	7	10	16	3	1
1970	8	11	22	3	1
South:					
1960	21	20	25	13	22
1970	19	19	28	10	19
West:					
1960	4	5	8	2	1
1970	5	6	10	3	1

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

Unrevised 1970 data.



The larger the metropolitan area, the greater the proportion of Negroes in the central cities and the greater the change in the percent Negro since 1960.

Negroes today are 28 percent of total population of central cities in the very largest metropolitan areas (2 million or more population), compared with only 20 percent in 1960. The corresponding figures for cities of metropolitan areas of 500,000 to 1,000,000 are 19 percent in 1970 and 16 percent in 1960. The proportion Negro in the smaller metropolitan areas, under 500,000, has shown only a slight increase since 1960.

Negroes comprised about 5 percent of the total population in the suburbs in 1970, showing no change from the 1960 level.

Table (8)9. -- Negroes as a Percent of Total Population, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, by Size of Metropolitan Areas, 1960 and 1970

	Percent Negro	
	1960	1970
United States	11	11
Metropolitan areas	11	12
Central cities	16	21
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--		
2,000,000 or more	20	28
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	15	20
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	19
250,000 to 500,000	13	15
Under 250,000	10	11
Suburbs	5	5
Suburbs in metropolitan areas of --		
2,000,000 or more	4	5
1,000,000 to 2,000,000	4	4
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	4
250,000 to 500,000	6	6
Under 250,000	7	6
Outside metropolitan areas	10	9

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



Though ~~The~~ Negro population is considerably younger than the white population, ~~the differences are narrowing, somewhat, and both populations are getting younger.~~ ^{In 1970} ~~the average age of both populations is below that recorded for 1960.~~ ^{9000's}

In 1960, the median ages of white males and females were 29.4 and 31.1, respectively, and for Negro males and females, 22.3 and 24.5, respectively.

Table (11) ¹¹ Population by Age and Sex, 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	Negro	White ^{1/}	Percent	
			Negro	White
Male, all ages	10,748	88,143	100	100
Under 5 years	1,219	7,525	11	9
5 to 14 years	2,784	17,973	26	20
15 to 24 years	2,041	15,507	19	18
25 to 34 years	1,225	10,989	11	12
35 to 44 years	1,084	10,144	10	12
45 to 54 years	978	10,217	9	12
55 to 64 years	739	8,051	7	9
65 years and over	675	7,738	6	9
Median age	21.7	27.8	(X)	(X)
Female, all ages	11,831	92,444	100	100
Under 5 years	1,213	7,195	10	8
5 to 14 years	2,773	17,211	23	19
15 to 24 years	2,196	15,691	19	17
25 to 34 years	1,455	11,231	12	12
35 to 44 years	1,309	10,544	11	11
45 to 54 years	1,133	10,884	10	12
55 to 64 years	868	8,926	7	10
65 years and over	883	10,763	7	12
Median age	23.8	30.5	(X)	(X)

^{1/}Includes "other races."

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



In 1970, four out of every ten Negroes in the United States were living in the 30 cities with the largest Negro population. This percent of the total Negro population of the U.S. residing in the 30 selected cities has shown a steady increase since 1950.

Among these 30 cities, New York and Chicago have maintained their first and second rank, respectively, over the last three decades. Detroit, in 1970, has displaced Philadelphia as the third ranking place and Washington, D.C. has remained fifth.

Table 12.--Negro Population, 1970, 1960, and 1950, for 30 Cities with the Largest Negro Population

(Rank according to 1970 Negro population) (Numbers in thousands)

Rank	City and State	1970		1960		1950	
		Number	Percent Negro	Number	Percent Negro	Number	Percent Negro
Total U.S. Population	Total, United States	22,578	11	18,872	11	15,042	10
	Total, 30 Selected Cities	9,217	29	6,837	22	4,501	15
	Percent of U.S.	41	(X) ...	36	(X) ...	30	(X) ...
1	New York, N.Y.	1,667	21	1,088	14	749	10
2	Chicago, Ill.	1,103	33	813	23	493	14
3	Detroit, Mich.	660	44	482	29	299	16
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	654	34	529	26	376	18
5	Washington, D.C. District of Columbia	538	71	412	54	280	35
6	Los Angeles, Calif.	504	18	335	14	171	9
7	Baltimore, Md.	420	46	326	35	224	24
8	Houston, Texas	317	26	215	23	125	21
9	Cleveland, Ohio	288	38	251	29	148	16
10	New Orleans, La.	267	45	234	37	181	32
11	Atlanta, Ga.	255	51	186	38	121	37
12	St. Louis, Mo.	254	41	214	29	153	18
13	Memphis, Tenn.	243	39	184	37	147	37
14	Dallas, Texas	210	25	129	19	58	13
15	Newark, N.J.	207	54	138	34	75	17
16	Indianapolis, Ind.	174	18	98	21	64	15
17	Birmingham, Ala.	126	42	135	40	130	40
18	Cincinnati, Ohio	125	28	109	22	78	16
19	Oakland, Calif.	125	35	84	23	48	12
20	Jacksonville, Fla.	118	22	106	23	82	27
21	Kansas City, Mo.	112	22	83	18	56	12
22	Milwaukee, Wis.	105	15	62	8	22	3
23	Pittsburgh, Pa.	105	20	101	17	82	12
24	Richmond, Va.	105	42	92	42	73	32
25	Boston, Mass.	105	16	63	9	40	5
26	Columbus, Ohio	100	19	77	16	45	12
27	San Francisco, Calif.	96	13	74	10	43	6
28	Buffalo, N.Y.	94	20	71	13	37	6
29	Gary, Ind.	93	53	69	39	39	29
30	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	88	20	76	19	64	29

1/... Not applicable
 1/1960 and 1950 populations revised in accordance with 1970 boundaries.

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



Among the 30 selected cities, three cities -- New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles -- had large population increases of Negro and other races through a net migration gain of over 100,000 persons. Other cities which showed large population gains through net in-migration include Detroit, Houston, and Dallas,

Seven cities had a net out-migration of Negro and other races but only one city, Birmingham, had a population loss of Negro and other races due to out-migration.

Table 13.--Negro and Other Races Population Change and Net Migration, 1960 to 1970 for 30 Cities with the Largest Negro Population, 1970
(Numbers in thousands. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

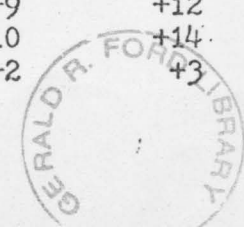
Cities	1970	Change, 1960 to 1970	Net migration, 1960 to 1970	
			Number	Percent ^{1/}
New York, N.Y.	1,844	+703	+436	+38
Chicago, Ill.	1,159	+322	+113	+14
Detroit, Mich.	673	+185	+98	+20
Philadelphia, Pa.	670	+135	+40	+7
District of Columbia	547	+124	+38	+9
Los Angeles, Calif.	642	+225	+120	+29
Baltimore, Md.	426	+98	+32	+10
Houston, Tex.	328	+111	+56	+26
Cleveland, Ohio	293	+40	-3	-1
New Orleans, La.	270	+35	-11	-5
Atlanta, Ga.	256	+70	+33	+18
St. Louis, Mo.	257	+41	-1	-
Memphis, Tenn.	244	+60	+23	+12
Dallas, Tex.	218	+87	+47	+36
Newark, N.J.	214	+75	+32	+23
Indianapolis, Ind.	137	+36	+15	+15
Birmingham, Ala.	127	-8	-23	-17
Cincinnati, Ohio.	127	+17	-3	-2
Oakland, Calif.	148	+51	+29	+30
Jacksonville, Fla.	121	+15	-4	-4
Kansas City, Mo.	116	+31	+13	+16
Milwaukee, Wis.	112	+46	+23	+35
Pittsburgh, Pa.	108	+6	-6	-6
Richmond, Va.	106	+13	+1	+1
Boston, Mass.	116	+48	+26	+39
Columbus, Ohio	102	+24	+9	+12
San Francisco, Calif.	204	+69	+37	+28
Buffalo, N.Y.	98	+25	+9	+12
Gary, Ind.	94	+24	+10	+14
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	89	2/+12	+2	+3

- Rounds to less than 1.0 percent.

^{1/}Base is population at beginning of period.

^{2/}1960 population revised in accordance with 1970 boundaries.

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



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~~Statistics from the 1970 census show that~~ among the 30 places in the nation with the highest proportion of Negroes, ^{in 1970} there has been a dramatic increase ^{since 1960} in the number that have at least as many Negroes as whites. The count is now ¹⁶ ~~6~~. Five places, in rank order, which now have over 60 percent Negro are: Willowbrook, Calif., Westmont, Calif., Washington, D.C., Compton, Calif., and East St. Louis, Ill. Eleven places, or over one-third, of the 30 places have Negro population which comprise 50 to 60 percent of their total population.

About one-half of the 30 cities have Negro population less than 50 percent but greater than 40 percent of the total city population.

Most of the top 16 cities have experienced sharp increases in the proportionate Negro population since 1960. Only ^{one} ~~two~~ cities, Bessemer, Ala., and ~~Charleston, S.C.~~, showed a decline.

Table 14.--Thirty Places with the Highest Proportion of Negroes, by Rank, 1970, 1960, and 1950

(Rank according to percent Negro in 1970)

Rank	City and State	1970		Total population	Population 15 years and over-- Percent Negro	1960, Percent Negro	1950, Percent Negro
		Negro					
		Percent of total	Number				
1.	Willowbrook, Calif.(U)	82.3	23,616	28,705	82.1	-	-
2.	Westmont, Calif. (U)	80.6	23,635	29,310	75.3	-	-
3.	District of Columbia	71.1	537,712	756,510	65.4	53.9	35.0
4.	Compton, Calif.	71.0	55,781	78,611	66.6	39.4	4.5
5.	East St. Louis, Ill.	69.1	48,368	69,996	63.9	44.5	33.5
6.	East Cleveland, Ohio	58.6	23,196	39,600	51.3	2.1	0.2
7.	Florence-Graham, Calif(U)	56.0	24,031	42,895	56.0	44.9	-
8.	Highland Park, Mich.	55.3	19,609	35,444	48.5	20.9	8.4
9.	Petersburg, Va.	55.2	19,914	36,103	51.7	47.2	42.2
10.	Newark, N.J.	54.2	207,458	382,417	49.0	34.1	17.1
11.	East Orange, N.J.	53.1	40,099	75,471	47.4	24.9	11.4
12.	Gary, Ind.	52.8	92,695	175,415	49.2	38.8	29.3
13.	Bessemer, Ala.	52.2	17,442	33,428	48.5	57.4	60.7
14.	Greenville, Miss.	52.0	20,619	39,648	48.9	48.6	59.3
15.	Atlanta, Ga.	51.3	255,051	496,973	46.8	38.3	36.6
16.	Prichard, Ala.	50.5	21,005	41,578	47.2	47.1	33.5
17.	Augusta, Ga.	49.9	29,861	59,864	45.7	45.0	41.0
18.	Selma, Ala.	49.7	13,606	27,379	46.2	49.2	55.2
19.	Vicksburg, Miss.	49.3	12,568	25,478	46.0	46.4	48.8
20.	Ft. Pierce, Fla.	48.5	14,422	29,721	42.5	46.9	40.4
21.	Goldsboro, N.C.	48.1	12,896	26,810	45.1	41.2	44.9
22.	Baltimore, Md.	46.4	420,210	905,759	41.9	34.7	23.7
23.	Charleston, S.C.	45.2	30,251	66,945	39.8	50.8	44.0
23.	Chester, Pa.	45.2	25,469	56,331	40.9	33.3	20.9
25.	New Orleans, La.	45.0	267,308	593,471	40.1	37.2	31.9
26.	Savannah, Ga.	44.9	53,111	118,349	41.0	35.5	40.4
27.	Inkster, Mich.	44.5	17,189	38,595	44.0	34.5	53.7
28.	Atlantic City, N.J.	43.7	20,937	47,859	38.5	36.2	27.2
28.	Detroit, Mich.	43.7	660,428	1,511,482	39.8	28.9	16.2
30.	Wilmington, Del.	43.6	35,072	80,386	37.1	26.0	15.6

NOTE.--Of 200 places with a total population of 25,000 or more and Negro population of at least 10,000, the 30 places with the highest proportion of Negroes were presented by rank. - Not applicable.



Of about 9.1 million urban Negroes 17 years old and over in 1967, 2.1 million or 23 percent were of rural origin. The economic status of these 2.1 million rural-urban migrants ^{was} ~~is~~ very similar to that of the 7.0 million native-urban population; the median income, the percent in poverty, and percent receiving public assistance ^{were} ~~are~~ about at the same levels for both groups.

Differences ^{were} ~~are~~ noted in social characteristics. The urban population of rural origin appear^s ~~s~~ to have a more stable family relationship, but slightly lower educational attainment.

[Comparison of characteristics of the rural-urban migrants and the native rural population indicates that migration to the urban areas brings great economic rewards.]



Table 15. Selected Characteristics of the Adult Negro Population by Migration Status, February 1967¹

	Rural population of rural origin	Rural-urban migrants ² (urban population of rural origin)	Urban population of urban origin
Population, 17 years plus (thousands)	2,389	2,056	7,040
Families (thousands)	836	874	2,649
Percent male head	(NA) 81	74	69
Unrelated individuals (thousands)	194	329	863
Percent high school graduates	15.9	25.9	38.7
Median years of school completed	8.0	8.8	10.9
Median family income, 1966	\$2,778	\$5,116	\$5,105
Percent population in poverty	57.7	26.6	26.9
Percent families receiving any public assistance income, 1966	19.9	17.3	15.6

¹ Population 17 years old and over by 1967 residence and residence at age 16 or earlier.
² Persons who have ever lived more than 50 miles from their 1967 address.

~~NA Not available~~

Source: ~~Office of Economic Opportunity~~
Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of Agriculture,
University of Georgia

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II. INCOME AND POVERTY



Since the middle of the 60's, the relative differences in income between families of Negroes and other races and white families has narrowed significantly. The median income ratio has risen from 53 percent in 1963 to 64 percent in 1970. This change was preceded by a period in which there was no significant narrowing of the income differentials. In 1961-63, the ratio was about the same as it was in 1950-51.

Table ¹⁶ ~~15~~ 17

Median Income of Families of Negro and Other Races as a Percent of White Median Family Income, 1950-1969

	Negro and other races	Negro
1950	54	(NA)
1951	53	(NA)
1952	57	(NA)
1953	56	(NA)
1954	56	(NA)
1955	55	(NA)
1956	53	(NA)
1957	54	(NA)
1958	51	(NA)
1959	52	(NA)
1960	55	(NA)
1961	53	(NA)
1962	53	(NA)
1963	53	(NA)
1964	56	54
1965	55	54
1966	60	58
1967	62	59
1968	63	60
1969	63	61
1970	64	61

NA Not available. The ratio of Negro to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1964.

NOTE: Most of the tables in the section show income data for the year 1969. Income figures for 1970 from the Current Population Survey conducted in March 1971, which recently became available, have been included in two tables in this section. Median family income in 1970 of Negro families was \$6,279, about 4.7 percent over the median of \$5,999 in 1969. However, consumer prices rose during the year and, in terms of constant dollars, median family income of Negroes in 1970 was about the same as in 1969. (See Monthly Labor Review, April, 1971. U.S. Department of Labor, table 24, page 105)

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



While the median family income of Negro and other races as a percent of white family income has increased since 1947, the dollar gap, adjusted for price changes, has widened. The dollar gap has increased about \$1,100 to a level of about \$3,600.

About one-fifth of families of Negroes and other races received incomes less than \$3,000 in 1969. This was a substantial reduction from the 57 percent with comparable incomes in 1947.



Table ^{15 17.} ~~(16)~~ 18

Distribution of Families by Income in 1947, 1960, and 1969
(Adjusted for price changes, in 1969 dollars)

	Negro and other races			White		
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of families (in thousands)	3,117	4,333	5,215	34,120	41,123	46,022
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000	57	38	20	21	14	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	25	22	19	26	14	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	16	17	24	19	12
\$7,000 to \$9,999	6	14	20	17	26	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	7	16	12	18	28
\$15,000 and over		2	8		9	21
Median income	\$2,660	\$4,001	\$6,191	\$5,194	\$7,252 7,252	\$9,795 9,794
Net change, 1947-1969:						
Number	(X)	(X)	\$3,531	(X)	(X)	\$4,600
Percent	(X)	(X)	132.7 132.7	(X)	(X)	886

X Not applicable.

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

Since 1965, relative gains in closing the gap between Negro and white family incomes have been in the ~~West and~~ South. In the West, Negro family incomes were about three-fourths that of the whites, as contrasted to the South where Negro family incomes are the lowest and averaged ^{about} only 57 per- cent of that of whites.

Table ^{16 18} (15) 19.--Median Family Income in 1970, and Negro Family Income, as a Percent of White, 1965, 1969, and 1970, by Region

	Number of families (in millions)		Median family income, 1970		Negro income as a percent of white		
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
United States	4.9	46.5	\$6,279	\$10,236	54	61	61
Northeast	.9	11.4	7,774	10,939	64	67	71
North Central	1.0	13.5	7,718	10,508	74	76	73
South	2.5	13.4	5,226	9,240	49	57	57
West	.4	8.3	8,001	10,382	69	75	77

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



In 1969, ^{approximately} about one-fourth of all families of Negro and other races had incomes of \$10,000 or more, compared with only ^{about} 9 percent in 1960. About half of the white families had incomes at this level in 1969.

In the North and West, one-third of the families of Negro and other races had ^{were in the} incomes of \$10,000 ^{and over income group} or more in 1969.

Table ~~(17)~~ ^{19.} ~~20.~~ ^{Income} Percent of Families with Income of \$10,000 or More, 1947-1969, and by Region, 1966-1969
(Adjusted for price changes, in 1969 dollars. A \$10,000 income in 1969 was equivalent in purchasing power to about \$6,100 in 1947.)

	Negro and other races		White		Negro and other races		White
United States:				United States-- continued			
1947	3		12	1966	17		41
1948	2		11	1967	21		43
1949	2		11	1968	24		46
1950	3		12	1969	24		49
1951	1		12				
1952	2		13	South:			
1953	5		16	1966	8		33
1954	4		16	1967	11		36
1955	3		19	1968	13		38
1956	5		22	1969	14		41
1957	5		21				
1958	6		21	North and West:			
1959	7		25	1966	26		44
1960	9		27	1967	30		46
1961	10		28	1968	32		49
1962	9		30	1969	33		52
1963	10		33				
1964	13		35				
1965	14		37				

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



Among all families and husband-wife families, the Negro to white income ratio tended to be higher for the younger family heads--those under 35 years of age.

Among all husband-wife families, the relative differences in income between Negroes and whites was significantly less for those families where both the husband and wife worked, as compared to those families where only the husband was working.

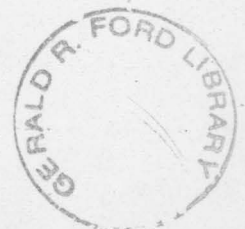
20.
 Table (18) 21.-- Median Income of All and Husband-Wife Negro Families as a Percent of White, by Age of Family Head, and Work Experience of Husband and Wife, 1969

	All families	Husband-wife families		
		Total ^{1/}	Husband only worked	Husband and wife worked
All ages	61	72	62	76
Med on 35 years	66.	80.	66.	85.
14 to 24 years	65	89	71	98
25 to 34 years	66	77	68	80
35 to 44 years	62	75	61	80
45 to 54 years	57	65	64	70
55 to 64 years	57	62	56	64
65 years and over	61	65	(X)	(X)

(X) Not applicable.

^{1/} Includes other combinations not shown separately.

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



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In the 1960's, significant gains in narrowing the Negro-white income gap were made by young Negro husband-wife families in the North and West. By the end of the decade, there were no significant differences between the incomes of these young Negro husband-wife families and the comparable group white families in the North and West. The median income for Negro husband-wife families with the head under 35 years of age was 91 percent of that for the young white families. This was a significant increase over the ratio of 78 percent in 1959.

However, young Negro husband-wife families in the North and West comprised a very small proportion of all Negro families in the United States. In actuality, they accounted for only about 11 percent of all Negro families in 1970.

Furthermore, available statistics for Negro husband-wife families in the older age groups reveal that no appreciable gains were made in closing the Negro-white income gap over the past decades. The older families form the largest proportion of all Negro families.

Table (N) ²¹/₂₂ Median Income for Families With Head Under 35 Years of Age, by Region, 1959 and 1969
(Adjusted for price changes in 1969 dollars)



	<u>1959</u>		Differ- ence of		<u>1969</u>		Differ- ence of	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>ence</u>	<u>white</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>ence</u>	<u>white</u>
				as a percent				as a percent
UNITED STATES								
All families	\$2,972	\$5,535	\$2,563	54	\$6,001	\$9,032	\$3,031	66
Husband-wife families	3,534	5,658	2,124	62	7,488	9,384	1,896	80
NORTH AND WEST								
All families	3,913	5,778	1,865	68	6,938	9,330	2,392	74
Husband-wife families	4,594	5,897	1,303	78	8,859	9,703	844	91
SOUTH								
All families	2,423	4,839	2,416	50	5,146	8,367	3,211	62
Husband-wife families	2,735	4,987	2,252	55	6,286	8,649	2,363	73

A more detailed view of young husband-wife families in the North and West -- One major factor contributing to the ~~closing of the income gap between young Negro and white~~ ^{rise in the ratio of Negro to white median income for young} husband-wife families outside the South is the number of working wives. ^{lack of significant differences in income} The near ~~income equality~~ ^{in 1969} and the narrowing of the income gap between 1959 and 1969 noted for these families holds true only for families in which both the husband and wife worked. For such families, the Negro family income was 99 percent of that of whites; in 1959 the comparable figure was 85 percent. In contrast, for families where only the husband worked, the ratio of the median income of Negro to white was 71 percent in 1969, ^{no significant change} a decline from the 75 percent observed in 1959. ^{in young husband-wife families in which only the husbands were employed.}

Young Negro wives were more likely to have worked than white wives, and during the period 1959 to 1969, they entered the labor force at a much faster ^{rate} than did whites. In the North and West, seven out of every ten young Negro wives contributed to the family income by working; for white wives, the comparable figure was five out of ten.

It should be noted that before true parity can be assessed even for young families in which both the husband and wife worked, other factors, such as education, occupation, and duration of employment, must be taken into consideration.



Table (N) ²² ~~22A~~ --- Median Income for Husband-Wife Families with Head Under ³ 25 Years, by Work Experience of Husband and Wife, by Region, 1959 and 1969
(Adjusted for price changes in 1969 dollar)

	1959			Negro as a percent of white	1969			Negro as a percent of white
	Negro	White	Difference		Negro	White	Difference	
UNITED STATES								
Husband-wife families ^{1/}	\$3,534	\$5,658	\$2,124	62	\$ 7,488	\$ 9,384	\$1,896	80
Husband only worked	3,025	5,233	2,208	58	5,792	8,805	3,013	66
Husband and wife worked	3,845	6,013	2,168	64	8,423	9,926	1,503	85
NORTH AND WEST								
Husband-wife families ^{1/}	\$4,594	\$5,897	\$1,303	78	\$ 8,859	\$ 9,703	\$ 844	91
Husband only worked	4,080	5,467	1,387	75	6,500	9,137	2,637	71
Husband and wife worked	5,320	6,246	926	85	10,130	10,267	137	99
SOUTH								
Husband-wife families ^{1/}	\$2,735	\$4,987	\$2,252	55	\$ 6,286	\$ 8,649	\$2,363	73
Husband only worked	2,311	4,436	2,125	52	5,059	7,927	2,868	64
Husband and wife worked	3,060	5,420	2,360	56	6,670	9,227	2,557	72

^{1/} Includes other combinations not shown separately.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Fifty-seven percent of all Negro families had more than one earner in 1969 compared to 54 percent of white families.

The income of the average Negro family with three earners is not significantly different from the family income of the average white family with one earner.

A comparison of incomes of Negro and white multiple earner families reveals that the average Negro family needs an additional earner in order to earn substantially more than half of the income of the comparable white family. In fact, for those families with one earner, the median income of Negro families was about half that of white families.



Table (19) 23.--Influence of Number of Earners on Family Income, 1969

	<u>All families</u>	<u>No earners</u>	<u>One earner</u>	<u>Two earners</u>	<u>Three earners</u>	<u>Four earners or more</u>
Negro:						
Number (thousands)	4,774	503	1,540	1,990	485	257
Percent	100	11	32	42	10	5
Median income	\$5,999	\$2,162	\$4,416	\$ 7,782	\$ 9,027	\$11,259
White:						
Number (thousands)	46,022	3,799	17,568	17,953	4,664	2,038
Percent	100	8	38	39	10	4
Median income	\$9,794	\$3,183	\$8,450	\$10,885	\$13,978	\$16,243
Negro median income as a percent of white						
	61	68	52	71	65	69

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

Men earn more money than women for both Negro and white persons.

Table ~~(20)~~ ²⁴ ~~25~~.--Median Income of Negro Male and Female Workers, by Region, 1969
(Numbers in thousands)

	Number of Negro workers, 1970		Median income of Negro workers, 1969		Ratio: Female to male median income	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Negro	White
All wage and salary workers ¹	3,973	3,061	\$5,130	\$2,808	.55	.46
Year-round full-time workers ²	2,994	1,718	5,917	4,126	.70	.58
Northeast	652	409	6,686	4,618	.69	.60
North Central	615	334	7,485	4,774	.64	.56
South	1,527	841	4,655	3,536	.76	.59
West	201	133	7,836	5,494	.70	.59

¹With wage and salary income, including full and part-time workers.

²Refers to total with income.

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



At each educational level, Negro men 25 to 54 years old have less income than white men. In fact, Negro men who have completed four years of high school have a lower median income than white men who have completed only eight years of elementary school.

The median income of Negro men as a percent of white men in the prime working years shows no real change, despite increased years in schooling achieved by both Negro and white men.

Table (21) ²⁵ ~~26~~.--Median Income of Men 25 to 54 Years Old,
 by Educational Attainment, 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

	Number of men 25 to 54 years old, 1970		Median income, 1969		Negro income as a percent of white
	Negro	White	Negro	White	
Elementary: Less than 8 years	728	2,278	\$3,922	\$5,509	71
8 years	338	2,633	\$4,472	\$7,018	64
High school: 1 to 3 years	803	4,791	\$5,327	\$7,812	68
4 years	897	11,348	\$6,192	\$8,829	70
College: 1 to 3 years	231	4,111	\$7,427	\$9,831	76
4 years or more	166	5,508	\$8,669	\$12,354	70

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



While the proportion of both Negroes and whites below the poverty level decreased between 1959 and 1969, the decline was greater for whites than for Negroes. In 1969, approximately 10 percent of white persons and about 32 percent of Negro persons were below the poverty level, compared to corresponding percentages of 18 and 56 percents for whites and Negroes, respectively in 1959. During the same period, the number of whites below the poverty level dropped by about 41 percent as compared with a 27 percent reduction in the number of Negroes.

According to the most recent results of the 1971 Current Population Survey, between 1969 and 1970, the number of Negroes and whites below the poverty level increased. ^{By} In 1970, there were 7.7 million Negroes and 17.5 million whites compared to 7.2 and 16.7 million poor Negroes and whites, respectively in 1969.

Table (24)27.--Persons Below the Poverty Level, 1959-1970
(Numbers in millions)

	Percent			Percent		
	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959	11.0	9.9	28.5	56	55	18
1960	11.5	(NA)	28.3	56	(NA)	18
1961	11.7	(NA)	27.9	56	(NA)	17
1962	12.0	(NA)	26.7	56	(NA)	16
1963	11.2	(NA)	25.2	51	(NA)	15
1964	11.1	(NA)	25.0	50	(NA)	15
1965	10.7	(NA)	22.5	47	(NA)	13
1966	9.7	(NA)	20.8	42	(NA)	12
Based on revised methodology ¹						
1966	9.2	8.9	19.3	40	42	11
1967 ²	8.8	8.5	19.0	37	39	11
1968	8.0	7.6	17.4	33	35	10
1969	7.6	7.2	16.7	31	32	10
1970	7.0	7.7	17.5	32	34	10

NA Not available.

¹Reflects improvements in statistical procedures used in processing the income data.

²Due to a processing difference, data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those shown for 1966, 1968 and 1969.

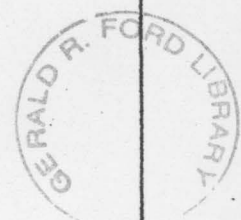
NOTE.--Most of the poverty tables in this section show poverty data for the year 1969. Poverty figures for 1970 from the Current Population Survey conducted in 1971, which recently became available, have been included in three tables of this section. Most tables show data for 1969.

Data for 1959 shown in this section come from two different sources -- the 1960 census and the 1960 Current Population Survey, and therefore, figures in the tables vary according to their sources.

The poverty concept used throughout this report is based on a revised definition adopted in 1969. A detailed explanation of the revised poverty definition appears in Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 28. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,743 in 1969 and \$2,973 in 1959.

See Appendix for most recent figures on poverty.

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



While Negroes were slightly more than one-tenth of the population, they comprised approximately three-tenths of all poor persons in 1969. Of all poor family heads, about 27 percent were Negro; however, 40 percent of all poor children were Negro. The proportion of the poor who are unrelated individuals increased for both whites and Negroes between 1959 and 1969.

Between 1969 and 1970, there was no significant change in the proportion of Negro poor of all poor persons.

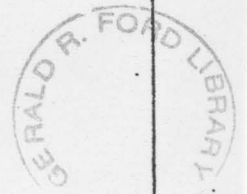
(Table ~~(25)~~ ²⁷ ~~28~~) Distribution of Persons Below the Poverty Level by Family Status, 1959 and 1969

	All <u>rates</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	Negro as a percent <u>of total</u>
1959				
All persons (millions)	38.8	9.9	28.5	26
Percent	100	100	100	(X)
Family members	85	92	82	28
Heads	21	19	21	23
Family members under 18	41	51	37	32
Other family members	23	22	24	25
Unrelated individuals	15	8	18	14
Male	6	3	7	14
Female	9	5	11	14
1969				
All persons (millions)	24.3	7.2	16.7	30
Percent	100	100	100	(X)
Family members	80	89	76	33
Heads	20	18	21	27
Family members under 18	40	54	35	40
Other family members	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals	20	11	24	17
Male	6	4	6	21
Female	14	7	17	15
1970				
All persons (millions)	25.5	7.7	17.5	30
Percent	100	100	100	(X)
Family members	80	89	76	33
Heads	20	19	21	28
Family members under 18	41	54	36	39
Other family members	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals	20	11	24	17

(X) Not applicable

^{1/} Persons 14 years old and over who are not living with any relatives.

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



About 1.3 million Negro families and 3.6 million white families were poor in 1969--about 28 percent of all Negro families and 8 percent of all white families. For families headed by a man, among both whites and Negroes, there has been a decline of about 50 percent in the number of families below the poverty level while families headed by a woman, regardless of race, showed no significant change. In 1969, about one-half of Negro families and one-fourth of white families with a woman as head were poor.

Between 1969 and 1970, the number of Negro and white families who were below the poverty level ~~increased.~~ ^{did not show a significant increase even though the number of poor Negro and white persons increased.}

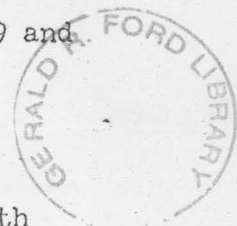
Table ~~(22)~~ ²⁹ ~~29~~. Families Below the Poverty Level by Sex of Head, 1959 and 1966-1969

(Numbers in millions)

	All families		Families with male head		Families with female head	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
Number						
1959	1.9	6.0	1.3	5.0	.6	1.0
1966	1.6	4.1	.9	3.1	.7	1.0
1967 ¹	1.6	4.1	.8	3.0	.7	1.0
1968	1.4	3.6	.7	2.6	.7	1.0
1969	1.3	3.6	.6	2.5	.7	1.1
1970	1.4	3.7	.6	2.6	.8	1.1
Percent below poverty level						
1959	48	15	43	13	65	30
1966	36	9	28	8	59	26
1967	34	9	25	7	56	26
1968	29	8	20	6	53	25
1969	28	8	18	6	53	25
1970	29	8	18	6	53	25

¹Due to a processing difference, data for 1967 are not strictly comparable with those shown for 1966, 1968 and 1969.

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



About three-fourths of all Negro families, but only ^{about} slightly more than half of poor Negro families live in metropolitan areas. In the North and West, ^{nearly} the same proportion, 93 percent, of all and poor Negro families live in metropolitan areas. ^{Approximately} Over half of all Negro families in the South reside in metropolitan areas, while 35 percent of poor Negro families live in these areas.

~~The poverty rate for metropolitan areas in the South was very similar to the South had a greater poverty rate for each residence category than the North and West. The most striking example occurred in non-~~ metropolitan areas where ⁱⁿ the South, 5 out of every 10 Negro families were poor as compared to 2 out of every 10 in the North and West.

Table ²⁹ (23) ~~30~~. Negro Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 by Region and Type of Residence

	Negro families below the poverty level		Percent distribution	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Total	Below the poverty level
United States	1,326	28	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	720	21	73	54
Central cities	582	21	57	44
Suburban rings	138	19	15	10
Nonmetropolitan areas	606	46	27	46
North and West	441	19	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	411	19	93	93
Central cities	350	20	77	79
Suburban rings	61	16	16	14
Nonmetropolitan areas	30	19	7	7
South	885	36	100	100
Metropolitan areas ¹	309	23	54	35
Central cities	232	24	39	26
Suburban rings	77	22	14	9
Nonmetropolitan areas	576	50	46	65



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

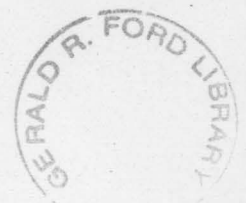
¹ Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

The majority of poor male-heads-of families, ^{headed by a man} regardless of race, were concentrated at the lower educational levels. About three-fifths of the Negro ^{men who were heads of families} male-heads had not completed elementary school. Among females, both Negro and white, the educational levels ^{achieved} were higher; at ^{about} ~~least~~ half have some high school education.

30
Table (A) 31 Distribution of Family Heads 25 Years Old and Over Below the Poverty Level in 1969 by Years of School Completed and Sex of Head

	Male head		Female head	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Total (thousands)	2,271	564	907	611
Elementary:				
Less than 8 years	38	60	25	37
8 years	20	8	13	11
High school:				
1 to 3 years	14	17	25	34
4 years	17	12	27	16
College:				
1 year or more	10	3	10	1

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



The median income deficit of poor Negro families was more than that for poor white families. The difference between the median income gap for poor white and Negro families was about \$300. About 30 percent of white families had incomes within \$500 of the poverty line in 1969 as compared to 19 percent of poor Negro families.

Families headed by white women were more deeply impoverished than families headed by men. There is some evidence that the same situation also exists for Negro families.

Between 1959 and 1969 the median income deficit remained about the same for poor Negro families, regardless of the sex of the head.

Table (N) 33. -- Distribution of Income Deficit for Families Below the Poverty Level by Sex of Head, 1959 and 1969

<u>Income deficit</u>	<u>All families</u>		<u>Male Head</u>		<u>Female Head</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
1959						
Number (thousands)	6,027	1,860	5,037	1,309	990	551
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	27	17	28	19	23	14
\$500 to \$999	26	22	26	22	25	20
\$1,000 to \$1,999	31	33	30	30	38	39
\$2,000 to \$2,999	11	17	11	17	11	19
\$3,000 and over	5	11	5	13	4	9
Median income deficit	\$944	\$1,286	\$923	\$1,235	\$1,047	\$1,377
1969						
Number (thousands)	3,555	1,326	2,492	609	1,063	718
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499	30	19	32	24	25	14
\$500 to \$999	24	23	25	24	22	21
\$1,000 to \$1,999	26	31	25	29	28	33
\$2,000 to \$2,999	14	17	13	14	18	19
\$3,000 and over	6	11	6	9	7	13
Median income deficit	\$906	\$1,153	\$842	\$1,067	\$1,110	\$1,382

NOTE.--Income deficit for families is a measure of the degree of impoverishment of the family. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families to their respective poverty thresholds.

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



About 6 out of every 10 male heads of poor families of Negro and other races were employed. The comparable figures for white families with a male head was 5 out of every 10. The proportion of poor female heads employed was the same for both racial groups. Between 1959 and 1969, the proportion of poor male heads who were employed declined for families of both racial groupings.

32
 Table (N) ~~31~~ -- Distribution of Family Heads Below the Poverty Level by Employment Status and Sex of Head, 1959 and 1969

	Male head		Female head	
	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
1959				
Total (thousands)	1,452	4,952	683	1,233
Percent	100	100	100	100
Employed	67	60	31	31
Unemployed	11	7	4	4
Not in civilian labor force	23	33	65	66
1969				
Total (thousands)	656	2,490	739	1,065
Percent	100	100	100	100
Employed	58	50	29	28
Unemployed	6	3	6	4
Not in civilian labor force	36	47	65	68

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



About 17 percent of all persons of Negro and other races and about 4 percent of all whites received public assistance or welfare in 1969.

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Table (26) ~~37~~ Persons Receiving Public Assistance in 1969
(Numbers in millions)

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
Total population	25.1	177.4
Receiving public assistance	4.3	6.5
Percent	17	4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare



The majority of poor people, both Negro and white, did not report receiving public assistance or welfare payments in 1969. Less than half of poor Negro families and only 21 percent of white families below the poverty level received public assistance. About 35 percent of unrelated individuals of Negro and other races and 14 percent of white unrelated individuals received assistance.

Table (11) ³⁴ ~~38~~ Families and Unrelated Individuals Below the Poverty Level in 1969 Receiving Public Assistance
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>All races</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
Families	4,946	1,326	3,551 ⁵
Receiving public assistance	1,356	594	744
Percent	27	45	21
Unrelated individuals	4,851	806	3,962
Receiving public assistance	867	280	561
Percent	18	35	14

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



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III, EMPLOYMENT



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Revised

Employment of Negro and other races was 22 percent higher in 1970 than 10 years before, reflecting steady improvement after a small decline in ~~1961~~. ~~The rise in white employment was somewhat less, proportionately.~~

Unemployment of Negro and other races declined markedly from the 1961 recession level during the following 5 years, and then held about steady through 1969. However, in 1970 it increased somewhat for the first time since 1961, rising to about the 1963⁴ level. White unemployment also rose in 1970, ~~returning to the level of 1963~~ ^{surpassing the 1963 level.} The increase in the number unemployed from 1969 to 1970 was proportionately much less for Negroes and other races than for whites.

35.
Table (28) 40. Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons, 1960-1970
~~Annual averages~~
(number in millions)



	Employed		Unemployed	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6.9	58.9	.8	3.1
1961	6.8	58.9	1.0	3.7
1962	7.0	59.7	.9	3.1
1963	7.1	60.6	.9	3.2
1964	7.4	61.9	.8	3.0
1965	7.6	63.4	.7	2.7
1966	7.9	65.0	.6	2.3
1967	8.0	66.4	.6	2.3
1968	8.2	67.8	.6	2.2
1969	8.4	69.5	.6	2.3
1970	8.5	70.2	.7	3.2
Change 1960-1970:				
Number	+1.6	+11.3	-.1	+1
Percent	+22	+19	-14	+3

NOTE: The information on employment and unemployment is obtained from a monthly sample survey of households. All persons 16 years of age and over are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month.

The unemployed are persons who did not work or have a job during the survey week, and who had looked for work within the past 4 weeks, and were currently available for work. Also included are those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or waiting to report to a new job.

The sum of the employed, excluding military, and the unemployed constitutes the civilian labor force.

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

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The unemployment rate for both Negro and other races and for whites declined ^{continually} ~~consistently~~ in the 1960's, after a sharp rise during the 1961 recession. In 1970, however, unemployment worsened, reaching ~~near~~ the 1965 rate for Negroes ^{and other races} and ~~near~~ the 1964 rate for whites. Negro unemployment rates ^{for Negro and other races} were about double those for whites throughout the 1960's and 80 percent higher in 1970 (a ratio of 1.8:1) when the increase in white unemployment was somewhat sharper than that of Negro and other races.

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Table (22) ~~41~~. Unemployment Rates, 1949-1970
(Annual averages)

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Ratio: Negro and other races to white</u>
1949	8.9	5.6	1.6
1950	9.0	4.9	1.8
1951	5.3	3.1	1.7
1952	5.4	2.8	1.9
1953	4.5	2.7	1.7
1954	9.9	5.0	2.0
1955	8.7	3.9	2.2
1956	8.3	3.6	2.3
1957	7.9	3.8	2.1
1958	12.6	6.1	2.1
1959	10.7	4.8	2.2
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967	7.4	3.4	2.2
1968	6.7	3.2	2.1
1969	6.5	3.2	2.0
1970	8.2	4.5	1.8

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the percent unemployed in the civilian labor force.

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



Unemployment rates of adult men and women were much lower for Negro and other races in 1970 than 10 years before, although they had increased from the low points reached in the late 1960's. The increases in unemployment rates of adult white men and women in 1970 were much sharper.

Unemployment rates for teenagers were substantially higher than those for adults from 1960-1970 and rates for Negro ^{and other races} teenagers were considerably greater than those for white teenagers. Until 1969, about one in every 4 Negro ^{and other races} teenagers was unemployed. In 1970, one in every 3 was unemployed, compared with one in every 7 white teenagers. Thus the teenage unemployment rate of Negro and other races continued to be more than double the white.

Table ³⁷ (30)-42. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age, 1960 and 1968-1970
(Annual averages)

	Negro and other races				White			
	1960	1968	1969	1970	1960	1968	1969	1970
Total	10.2	6.7	6.5	8.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.5
adult men	9.6	3.9	3.7	5.6	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.2
adult women	8.3	6.3	5.8	6.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	4.4
teenagers ^{1/}	24.4	25.0	24.4	29.1	13.4	11.0	10.8	13.5

^{1/} "Teenagers" include persons 16 to 19 years old.

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



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Unemployment rates for married men have continued to be the lowest in the labor force, both for Negroes ^{and other races} and for whites. The 1970 unemployment rates of married men of Negro and other races were about half the 1962 rates (earliest data available). The decline for married white men was not as sharp. As a result, the ratio of Negro ^{and other races} to white unemployment rates was 1.6 to 1, in 1970 compared with 2.5 to 1 in 1962.

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Table ~~(#)~~ 43. Unemployment Rates for Married Men, 20 Years Old and Over, with Spouse Present, 1962-1970
(Annual averages)

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Ratio: Negro and other races to white</u>
1962	7.9	3.2	2.5
1963	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964	5.4	2.6	2.1
1965	4.4	2.2	2.0
1966	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967	3.2	1.7	1.9
1968	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969	2.5	1.4	1.8
1970	3.9	2.4	1.6

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



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