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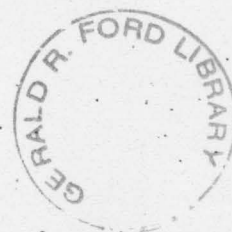
School attendance may be one of the reasons for high teenage unemployment. Even those out of school, however, have very high unemployment rates. Only about half of all teenagers of Negro and other races were in school in 1970. Of those out of school, 17 percent were unemployed and 37 percent were not in the labor force. ^{About} ~~Nearly~~ half of the latter were not working because they were keeping house or were unable to work.

Table (28) ²⁹ 44. Work and School Status and Unemployment Rate of Teenagers of Negro and Other Races, 1970
(Annual averages)

	Number (thousands)	Percent
Out of school	959	100
Unemployed	166	17
Employed	436	45
Not in labor force	357	37
Keeping house	157	16
Unable to work	11	1
Other reasons ^{1/}	189	20
In school	1,034	100
Unemployed	69	7
Employed	136	13
Not in labor force	830	80
^{Unemployment rate} Out of school - - - - -	...	27.6
In school - - - - -	...	32.7
^{...} Not applicable		

^{1/} Includes many waiting to be called to military duty.

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



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and other races

The proportion of the Negro¹ labor force working full-time all year in 1969 was somewhat less than for whites. About 6 in every 10 male^{of} Negroes^{and other races}, compared with 7 in every 10 male whites worked full-time all year. The proportion for women was much less, in part because they have home responsibilities. The proportion with full-time, year round jobs increased between 1959 and 1969 with the largest gains for Negro women.

Table ⁴⁰~~45~~. Percent Distribution of the Labor Force by Full and Part-Time Status, ¹⁹⁶⁹~~1959~~ and 1969

	Male				Female			
	Negro and other		White		Negro and other		White	
	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969	1959	1969
Total all workers (in millions)	4.9	5.6	44.1	48.8	3.8	4.8	25.4	33.3
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Full-time, all year	51	61	66	69	27	39	37	41
Full-time, part year								
More than 6 months	20	14	16	12	16	15	16	13
Less than 6 months	11	11	7	7	19	17	16	15
Part-time	17	14	12	12	38	29	31	31

¹Includes all persons who worked during the year

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



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In the prime working years, ages 20-44, men of Negro and other races are only slightly less likely than white men of these ages to be in the labor force. Participation of teenagers and older men in the labor force is less for Negro and other races than for whites. Among women, over 25 labor force participation of Negro and other races is higher than for whites; for teenager girls, it is lower, and for women 20-24 years old it is the same.

41
Table ~~(37)~~ 46. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, 1970
(Includes Armed Forces) *Annual Averages*

	Men		Women	
	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
Total, 16 years and over	78	81	50	43
16 and 17 years	35	49	24	37
18 and 19 years	65	71	45	55
20 to 24 years	86	87	58	58
25 to 34 years	94	97	58	43
35 to 44 years	94	97	60	50
45 to 54 years	88	95	60	54
55 to 64 years	79	83	47	43
65 years and over	27	27	12	10

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



For each age group shown, a ^{smaller} ~~larger~~ proportion of ^{men} ~~persons~~ of Negro and other races than white ^{are} ~~are~~ not working because they are disabled, while a smaller percentage ^{are} ~~are~~ out of the labor force because they are in school, and a ^{larger} ~~larger~~ percentage of each age group, except teenagers, are not working because they are disabled 42

Table 42. Men Not in the Labor Force,
by Age, 1970
(Annual averages)

	Total not in labor force (thousands)	Reason not in labor force (percent)			
		Total	Going to school	Unable to work 1/	Other 2/
16 to 19 years					
Negro and other races	508	100	78	2	21
White	2,628	100	82	1	17
20 to 24 years					
Negro and other races	143	100	59	6	35
White	999	100	75	2	23
25 to 54 years					
Negro and other races	283	100	10	40	49
White	1,116	100	16	34	50
55 to 64 years					
Negro and other races	160	100	-	34	65
White	1,304	100	-	28	72
65 years and over					
Negro and other races	497	100	-	20	80
White	5,428	100	-	9	91

1/ Includes only those who have serious, long-term physical or mental illness.

2/ Includes retired workers and unpaid family workers working less than 15 hours per week, and those awaiting military service.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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



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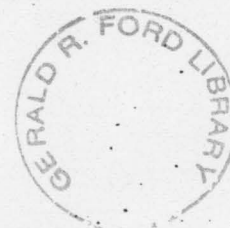
Regardless of Race, about

Half of all the women [of Negro and other races] who are heads of families,
[and somewhat more than half of all white women heads of families] were in the
labor force in ^{March} 1970.

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Table (36) 48. Employment Status of Female Family Heads, March 1970
(Numbers in thousands)

	Negro and other races	White
Total families with female head	1,395	4,186
In labor force	699	2,249
Percent of total	50	54
Unemployed	58	106
Percent of labor force	8.3	4.7
Not in labor force	696	1,936

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



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Workers of Negro and other races are more likely than white workers to be out of work for a long time. In 1970, 1.3 percent of the Negro labor force, but 0.7 percent of the white labor force had been unemployed for 15 weeks or more.

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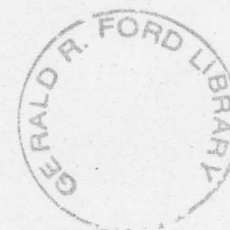
Table (27) 49. Unemployment and Long Term Unemployment, 1970
~~Analysis~~
(Numbers in thousands)

	Total	Negro and other races	White	Percent Negro and other races
Total civilian labor force	82,715	9,197	73,518	11
Unemployed	4,088	752	3,337	18
Percent of labor force	4.9	8.2	4.5	(X)
Long-term unemployed <u>1/</u>	662	124	538	19
Percent of labor force	0.8	1.3	0.7	(X)

X Not applicable.

1/ Unemployed for at least 3 1/2 consecutive months, 15 weeks or more.

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



Between 1960 and 1970, the number of Negro and other races employed in the white collar, craftsman, and operative occupations--the better paying jobs--had increased by 72 percent, from ^{about} less than 3 million at the beginning of the 1960's to ^{approximately} over 5 million in 1970, while the white increase had been ^{about} only 24 percent. By 1970, 60 percent of the employed persons of Negro and other races and ^{81.} 89 percent of whites were in these occupations. [At the same time, the number of Negroes and other races employed in other (generally lower paid) occupations, including private household work, other service work, laborer and farm jobs decreased, while the number of whites in these occupations went up.]

Table (50) 50. Employment by Broad Occupational Groups, 1960 and 1966-1970
Annual averages (Numbers in millions)

	Total		White-collar workers craftsmen, and operatives		All other ^{1/} workers	
	Negro and other races		Negro and other races		Negro and other races	
	White	White	White	White	White	White
Number (millions):						
1960	6.9	58.9	2.9	46.1	4.0	12.8
1966	7.9	65.0	4.0	52.5	3.9	12.6
1967	8.0	66.4	4.3	53.6	3.7	12.7
1968	8.2	67.8	4.6	54.9	3.6	12.8
1969	8.4	69.5	4.9	56.4	3.5	13.1
1970	8.4	70.2	5.1	57.0	3.4	13.2
Change, 1960-70:						
Percent	+22	+19	+72	+24	-15	+3.2

^{1/} Includes private household and other service workers, laborers and farm workers. Median usual weekly earnings were \$50-\$100 a week for these workers, compared with \$100-\$170 a week for white collar workers, craftsmen and operatives in March 1970.

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

Between 1960 and 1970, the number of people of Negro and other races who worked in clerical, professional, and technical occupations increased ^{about} ~~over~~ 100 percent, ^{and these in clerical occupations increased about 120 percent} ~~and these in sales, managerial, or craftsmen jobs increased 66 percent or more~~ ^{also were proportionately very large} ~~and operatives~~ The number of operatives, the largest occupational category for Negro and other races, increased about 42 percent. ^{However,} Gains were much smaller in service work, and there were actual reductions in the number in laborer, farm and private household work. [Changes in white employment tended to be much smaller, proportionately except for laborers for which white employment increased, and service workers.]

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Table (46) 51. Employment by Occupation, 1970, and Net Change, 1960-1970
(Annual averages)

	1970 Employment		Change, 1960 to 1970			
			Number		Percent	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total	8,445	70,182	1,518	11,332	22	12 19
Professional and technical Managers, officials, and proprietors	766	10,374	435	3,236	131	15 45
Clerical	298	7,991	120	1,102	67	12 66
Sales	1,113	12,601	610	3,342	121	14 36
Craftsmen and foremen	179	4,675	78	552	77	13
Operatives	691	9,467	276	1,328	67	16
Service workers, except private household	2,004	11,904	590	1,368	42	13
Private household workers	1,547	6,608	333	1,772	27	37
Nonfarm laborers	653	906	-329	-85	-34	-9
Farmers and farm workers	866	2,859	-85	257	-9	10
	328	2,797	-513	-1,538	-61	-35

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



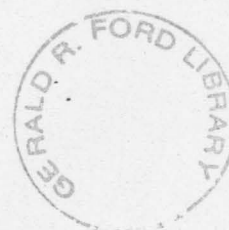
Despite years of occupational upgrading however, about two-fifths of all ^{male} workers of Negro and other races remained in service, laborer, or farm occupations in 1970. This was ^{much greater than} ~~more than~~ twice the proportion of whites ^{men} in these occupations.

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Table (42) 52. Percent Distribution of Employment by Occupation and Sex, 1970
(Annual Averages)

	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed (thousands)	4,803	3,642	44,157	26,025
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and managerial	13	13	30	20
Clerical and sales	9	23	13	44
Craftsmen and foremen	14	1	21	1
Operatives	28	18	19	14
Service workers, excluding household	13	26	6	15
Private household workers	-	18	-	3
Nonfarm laborers	18	1	6	-
Farmers and farm workers	6	2	5	2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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



607/71

a majority of
 In ~~nearly all~~ occupations the proportion of Negro and other races has continued to approach their proportion in the labor force. By 1970, Negro and other races accounted for 11 percent of all employed workers compared with 10 percent of the teachers and 7 percent of the craftsmen and foremen. However, a larger than proportionate share of ^{most} ~~the~~ lower-paid, less-skilled jobs were still held by Negroes and other races in 1970.

48 55
 Table (48) 53. Negro and Other Races as a Percent of All Workers in Selected Occupations, 1960 and 1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total, employed	11	11
Professional and technical	4	7
Medical and other health	4	8
Teachers, except college	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors	3	4
Clerical	5	8
Sales	2	4
Craftsmen and foremen	5	7
Construction craftsmen	7	7
Machinists, jobsetters, and other metal craftsmen	4	6
Foremen	2	5
Operatives	12	14
Durable goods	10	14
Nondurable goods	9	15
Nonfarm laborers	27	23
Private household workers	50	42
Other service workers	20	19
Protective services	5	8
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	15	13
Farmers and farm workers	16	11

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



The lowest unemployment rates in 1970 ^{were} experienced by those in managerial, professional, and technical occupations, both for whites ^(1.7) and for Negro and other races ^(2.1). The highest rates for both Negro ^{and other races} and white men were in nonfarm laborer occupations. [However, unemployment rates of women of Negro and other races were extremely high in sales, operative and farm occupations as well as for nonfarm laborers. White women's unemployment was also high in these occupations, although generally below that of Negro women.]

Table (N) 54. ⁴⁹ ~~1970~~ Unemployment Rates by Race and Occupation, 1970
(Annual averages)

	Male		Female		Ratio: Male Negro and other to white
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	
All occupations	7.4	4.1	9.4	5.4	1.8
Experienced labor force	6.6	3.6	7.7	4.6	1.8
Professional and technical managers, officials, and proprietors	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.1
Clerical	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.7
Sales	5.2	3.2	8.1	3.9	1.6
Craftsmen and foremen	4.0	2.7	13.3	4.9	1.5
Operatives	5.2	3.7	2.5	4.1	1.4
Nonfarm laborers	7.5	5.7	11.6	9.1	1.3
Private household workers	10.5	9.1	11.6	11.8	1.2
Other service workers	(B)	1.3	5.4	3.5	(B)
Farm workers	6.8	4.7	8.1	5.1	1.4
	4.5	2.1	11.0	2.8	2.1

3 Base too small to be shown separately.

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



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In industries with relatively high hourly earnings, Negroes had 8 percent of total employment but only one percent of the jobs in the higher paid occupational categories (professional, technical, and managerial). They had only 5 percent of the craftsmen jobs, in which they tend to be comparatively well paid, but 11 percent of the other middle-level jobs, according to reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees. Negroes had a smaller proportion of the higher paid jobs in these high earnings industries than in the total reporting for all industries.

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Table (A) 55. Percent Negro of Total Employment in Industries with Relatively High Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupational Level, 1969
(Annual average)

	Average hourly earnings*	All Occupations	Higher 1/ paid	Middle pay level 2/ Total	Craftsmen & foremen	Other	Lower 3/ paid
11 industries	\$3.04	10	3	8	5	19	24
Total 9 high earnings industries	3.52	8	1	9	5	11	17
Printing	3.69	6	2	5	2	7	22
Chemical	3.47	8	2	8	5	9	22
Primary metal	3.79	14	2	15	7	16	17
Fabricated metal	3.34	9	1	9	5	11	17
Non-electrical machinery	3.58	6	1	6	3	7	15
Electrical machinery	3.09	7	2	8	4	9	14
Transportation equipment	3.90	10	1	12	6	15	21
Air transportation	3.63	5	1	5	3	6	19
Instruments	3.16	6	1	6	3	7	15

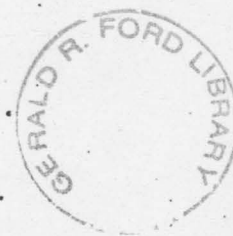
* Data from BLS Monthly Report on Employment, Payroll, and Hours, 1969.

1/ Professional, technical, and managerial.

2/ Clerical, sales, craftsmen and operatives.

3/ Laborers and service workers.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.



About 10 percent of the Negroes in the 9 industries with high hourly earnings had jobs as craftsmen or foremen, and another 4 percent were in the higher paid occupations (professional, technical, or managerial), compared with about 20 percent of the whites in each of these occupational categories, according to reports to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees.

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Table (5) 56. Percent Distribution of Employment in High Hourly Earnings Industries in 1969 by Occupational Pay Level, Total and Negro
(Annual average)

	Total employment (Nas. in thousands)	Percent of total employment					L
		Higher 1/ paid	Middle pay level Total	Crafts- men and foremen	Other	Lower 3/ paid	
Total--all industries	Total 28,559 100	21	63	14	49	16	
	Negro 2,721 100	6	55	7	48	39	
Total--9 industries	Total 8708 100	22	66	19	7	12	
	Negro 751 100	4	71	10	61	25	
Printing and publishing	Total 541 100	18	72	25	47	10	
	Negro 34 100	6	59	9	50	35	
Chemicals	Total 830 100	28	61	15	46	11	
	Negro 73 100	7	62	9	53	31	
Primary metal industry	Total 1079 100	14	62	20	42	24	
	Negro 176 100	2	68	10	58	30	
Fabricated metal	Total 881 100	14	71	20	51	15	
	Negro 86 100	1	70	10	60	29	
Electrical machinery	Total 1387 100	22	69	21	48	9	
	Negro 78 100	4	71	13	58	25	
Electrical machine equipment	Total 1778 100	25	64	12	52	11	
	Negro 128 100	5	73	7	66	22	
Transportation equipment	Total 1670 100	23	70	22	48	7	
	Negro 177 100	3	82	13	69	15	
Transportation	Total 3271 100	24	61	20	41	15	
	Negro 171 100	-	50	9	41	50	
Instruments	Total 339 100	26	62	12	50	12	
	Negro 261 100	5	65	7	58	30	

- 1/ Professional, technical, and managerial occupations.
2/ Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.
3/ Laborers and service workers.



6/7/71

In the 9 industries with the largest proportion of Negro employment, 7 percent of the higher paid occupations (professional, technical and managerial) but 14 percent of the middle pay level (clerical, sales, craftsmen and operatives) were held by Negroes in 1969, according to reports filed with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by companies with 100 or more employees. However, these were a higher share of the well paid jobs than in the totals reported in all industries.

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Table (1) 57. Percent Negro of Total Employment in Industries with a Large Proportion of Negroes, by Occupational Pay Level, 1969
(Annual averages)

	Percent Negro Employment					
	All Occupations	Higher 1/ paid	Total	Middle Pay Level 2/ Craftsmen	Other	Lower 3/ paid
total--All industries	8	1	9	5	11	17
one industry total	18	7	14	11	14	28
tobacco	24	5	15	6	17	48
medical and other health	16	8	10	9	10	28
local transit	20	5	19	9	23	16
water transportation	20	2	11	13	12	39
eating and drinking places	22	7	16	26	13	25
real estate	13	2	6	7	5	26
hotels	24	6	11	11	11	31
personal services	32	5	32	28	33	44
repair services	13	4	11	7	13	34

- / Professional, technical and managerial occupations.
- / Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.
- / Laborers and service workers.

Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.



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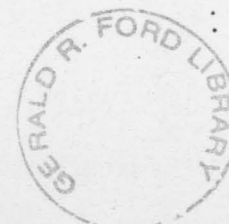
In industries with a large proportion of Negro employment, Negroes are ^{more} likely to be in ^{lower} ~~higher~~ paid and middle level occupations than other employees, except in the local transit and personal services industries, according to reports by companies with over 100 employees to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

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Table 58. Percent Distribution of Employment by Occupational Pay Level in Companies with over 100 Employees in Industries with a Large Proportion of Negro Employment, 1969

	Total employment (Thousands)	Percent of total employment				
		Higher 1/ paid	Middle Pay Level 2/ Total	Craftsmen	Other	Lower 3/ paid
Total--all industries	Total 28,571 100	21	63	14	49	16
	Negro 2,721 100	6	55	7	48	39
Total--9 industries	Total 2,368 100	30	29	4	25	40
	Negro 419 100	12	22	3	20	66
Tobacco	Total 45 100	11	59	8	51	30
	Negro 11 100	2	38	2	36	60
Medical & other health	Total 1,387 100	43	20	2	18	37
	Negro 218 100	22	13	1	12	65
Local transit	Total 118 100	7	82	21	61	11
	Negro 23 100	2	89	9	80	9
Inter transportation	Total 84 100	16	51	11	40	33
	Negro 18 100	2	31	7	24	67
Eating and drinking	Total 282 100	9	15	3	12	76
	Negro 61 100	3	11	3	8	86
Real estate	Total 36 100	15	45	8	37	40
	Negro 5 100	3	19	4	15	78
Hotels and motels	Total 187 100	8	24	5	19	68
	Negro 45 100	2	11	3	8	87
Personal services	Total 96 100	10	71	4	67	19
	Negro 31 100	2	72	4	68	26
Repair services	Total 66 100	23	62	22	40	15
	Negro 8 100	6	53	11	42	41

1/ Professional, technical, and managerial occupations.
 2/ Clerical, sales, craftsmen, and operative occupations.
 3/ Laborers and service workers.
 Source: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.



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Negroes were 15 percent of all Federal Government employees in 1970, compared with 13 percent in 1965. However, they held only ³2 percent of the higher grade jobs under the Federal Classification Act, 4 percent of the higher grade postal field service jobs, and less than 10 percent of the Wage Board ^{systems} (blue collar type) jobs paying \$8,000 and over in 1970.

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ble 57 Federal Employment by Grade and Salary Group, 1965 and 1970
(Numbers in thousands)

Pay category	June 1965		May 1970	
	Total	Percent Negro	Total	Percent Negro
Total--all pay plans ¹¹	2,291 2,289	13	2,593	15
Classification act ^{** 21}	1,124 ⁶	9	1,292	11
GS 1-4	336	19	308	22
5-8	311	10	373	14
9-11	265	3	318	5
12-18	213 ⁴	1	293	23
Wage board systems	521	20	544	20
\$7,999 or less	475	21	280	30
8,000 and over	46	2	264	9
Postal field service ^{** 31}	586	16	704	19
PFS-GS 1-4	496 ⁴¹	17	93	36
5-11	86	8	565 ⁶⁰³	18
5-8	73	9	541 ⁵⁷⁷	19
9-11	14	2	24	7
12-20	4	1	8	4

¹¹ Includes other pay plans, not shown separately. (a year)

²¹ * Classification Act pay rates start at \$4,320 for a GS-1 employee and increase for each grade to \$37,624, at the entering level, per year, for GS-18.

³¹ ** Postal Field Service pay rates range from \$5,178 a year for a Grade 1 employee to \$33,171 for a Grade 21, at the entering level.

⁴¹ Includes quicks postmasters and rural carriers

Source: U.S. Civil Service Commission.

General Schedule, and similar salary schedules are based on 1970

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The unemployment rates for men and teenagers of Negro and other races were higher in central cities than in suburbs of all metropolitan areas, but available data indicate that unemployment rates were lower in both the central cities and the suburbs of the 20 largest metropolitan areas than in the total. Unemployment of women of Negro and other races was also lower in the 20 largest metropolitan areas.

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Table 65-60. Unemployment in Central Cities and Suburbs of all Metropolitan Areas and the 20 Largest, 1970
Annual averages. Metropolitan areas (As ranked in 1960)

	Unemployment rates in metropolitan areas ^{1/}					
	Negro and other races		White		Ratio: Negro and other races to white	
	20 largest	All areas	20 largest	All areas	20 largest	All areas
Central cities	7.4	8.3	4.9	4.9	1.5	1.7
Adult men	5.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	1.3	1.5
Adult women	5.5	6.4	4.2	4.3	1.3	1.5
Teenagers ^{2/}	31.1	31.8	12.9	14.3	2.4	2.2
Suburbs	6.4	7.4	4.4	4.5	1.5	1.6
Adult men	*	5.0	*	3.0	*	1.7
Adult women	*	6.5	*	4.6	*	1.4
Teenagers	*	26.7	*	14.0	*	1.9

^{1/} Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

Teenagers include persons 16 to 19 years old.

Base too small to be shown separately.

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



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Negroes ^{and other races} constituted one-third or more of the total employed population in 8 of the 20 largest cities in the United States in 1970. In only one city, Newark, ^(employed persons of Negro and other races) were Negroes more than 10 percent of the employed population of the surrounding suburbs. Data for the over 240 metropolitan areas in the United States indicate that 20 percent of employed population of all cities in the United States are Negro ^{and other races}, but only 5 percent of those in the surrounding ring.

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Table (N) 62. Percent of Negro and Other Races in the Total Employed Population, by Metropolitan Area, 1970
Annual averages, 1969-1970
 (Ranked by proportion Negro in Central City) ¹⁹⁷⁰

Metropolitan Area	Percent	
	Central City	Outside
Total: All Metropolitan Areas	20.5	5.2
Washington, D.C.	70.6	6.1
Baltimore	51.4	7.4
Newark	46.7	13.0
St. Louis	41.2	6.2
Cleveland	37.4	5.1
Detroit	35.6	5.1
San Francisco-Oakland	34.8	6.6
Philadelphia	33.3	6.4
Chicago	25.4	2.6
Houston	24.6	0.5
Pittsburgh	22.4	4.7
Paterson	19.7	3.8
Cincinnati	19.3	0.8
New York	19.3	4.5
Dallas	17.4	4.2
Los Angeles and Long Beach	16.3	5.3
Boston	13.8	1.2
Milwaukee	12.6	0
Buffalo	8.4	2.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.4	0.2

Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

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



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Membership in labor unions was slightly higher for Negro men and women than for the total employed ^{male private wage and salary workers} population in 1966. This was due partially to the relatively greater concentration of Negroes in the blue-collar occupations where labor unions are more prevalent. Considering each of the blue-collar occupation groups separately, the union membership rates for Negroes were similar to the corresponding rates for all private wage and salary workers. However, Negroes were a much smaller proportion of the membership of craftsmen's unions.

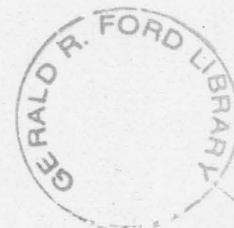
57

Table (25) 62A. Labor Union Membership for Private Wage and Salary Workers by Selected Occupation Groups, and Sex, 1966

(Numbers in millions)

	<u>Total number</u>		<u>Number in Labor Unions</u>		<u>Percent in Labor unions</u>		<u>Percent Negro of total</u>	
	<u>All</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>In Labor Unions</u>
<i>Private Wage and Salary Workers:</i>								
Male	38.6	3.6	12.1	1.3	31	35	9	10
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8.6	0.5	4.0	0.2	47	43	6	5
Operatives and kindred workers	9.8	1.2	4.8	0.5	49	47	12	11
Nonfarm laborers	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	33	35	22	23
Female	26.1	3.1	3.4	0.4	13	14	12	13
Operatives and kindred workers	5.4	0.6	1.9	0.2	35	38	12	13

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



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there is no detectable difference between
 The distribution by industry of self-employed nonfarm workers of
 and
 Negro and other races ~~is similar to~~ that for whites, both groups tend to
 concentrate in services and in wholesale and retail trade. About one-eighth
 of all self-employed workers in the transportation industry (primarily taxi
 drivers) were Negroes, and other races and nearly one-fifth of those in private households
 (primarily domestic workers) were Negroes, and other races. In no other industries did the
 proportion of self-employed persons of Negro and other races exceed 7 percent.

56
 Table (44) 63. Self-Employed by Industry, 1970
 (Annual averages)

	Number (thousands)		Percent distribution	
	Negro and other races	Percent Negro of total	Negro and other races	White
Total	403	6	100	100
Agriculture	94	5	23	26
Mining	-	-	-	-
Construction	37	5	9	10
Manufacturing	10	4	2	4
Durable goods	7	4	2	2
Nondurable goods	3	3	1	1
Transportation	23	12	6	3
Trade	86	5	21	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	3	2	4
Private household	5	19	1	-
Other service	142	7	35	30

- Represents zero or round to zero.

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



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IV, EDUCATION



Both Negroes and whites made substantial gains over the past decade in the proportion enrolled in school ^{above the compulsory attendance ages.} For both races, enrollment rates ranked high for the compulsory ages. ^{In 1970, almost all of the children} About 9 out of every ten persons ⁶ to 15 years old were enrolled in school, in 1970.

Table (48) ⁶⁰ ~~65~~. Percent Enrolled in School, by Age, 1960, 1965, and 1970

	Negro			White		
	<u>1960¹</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
3 and 4 years	(NA)	¹² 16	²³ 21	(NA)	10	20
5 years	51	59	72	66	72	81
6 to 15 years	98	99	99	99	99	97
16 and 17 years	77	84	86	83	88	91
18 and 19 years	35	40	40	39	47	49
20 to 24 years	8	9	14	14	20	22

¹ Negro and other races.

NA Not available

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





In 1970, Negro persons 3 to 17 years old were less likely to be enrolled in private elementary schools than were whites. However, enrollment rates in private schools tended to be related to family income. White children 3 to 17 years old enrolled in private elementary schools were most likely to be from families whose incomes were \$15,000 and over. Also, the figures suggest that the comparable group of Negro children were apt to be from families of the highest income group.

61
Table (66) 66.--Percent of Pupils 3 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in Grades 1 to 8,
in Public, Parochial, and Other Private Schools, by Family Income,
1970

	Total enrolled 3 to 17 years old	Negro Percent of total enrolled		Total enrolled 3 to 17 years old	White Percent of total enrolled	
		Public	Parochial and other private		Public	Parochial and other private
All income groups ^{1/} (thousands)	4,865	4,662	203	28,678	24,969	3,709
Percent	100	96	4	100	87	13
Under \$3,000	1,098	98	2	1,341	95	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1,230	99	1	2,514	94	6
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,059	94	6	5,035	90	10
\$7,500 to \$9,999	621	94	6	6,045	87	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	395	93	7	7,608	85	15
\$15,000 and over	149	84	16	3,962	80	20

^{1/} Includes income not reported, not shown separately.

In 1970, Negroes of high school age 14 to 17 years old, were less likely to be enrolled in the modal grades for their age than were whites. For both races, males were more likely to experience grade retardation ^(two or more years below mode) than were females.

62
Table 62. Percent of Enrolled Persons 14 to 17 Years Old In and Below Modal Grade¹ by Age and Race, October 1970

	Negro		White	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
IN MODAL GRADE				
14 to 17 years old - - - -	43.7.	52.1.	64.6.	72.2.
14 years old	46.8	51.8	64.8	72.0
15 years old	38.9	54.1	63.0	70.3
16 years old	43.0	44.5	63.4	69.9
17 years old	45.9	58.6	67.7	77.5
TWO OR MORE YEARS BELOW MODE				
14 to 17 years old - - - -	15.3.	10.2.	5.7.	3.3.
14 years old	11.5	8.5	5.0	3.2
15 years old	15.7	4.8	5.8	2.5
16 years old	18.4	15.0	5.8	3.5
17 years old	16.8	14.1	6.3	4.2

¹Modal grades are: 14 year olds, high school 1; 15 year olds, high school 2; 16 year olds, high school 3; 17 year olds, high school 4.

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



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In 1970, Negro persons 14 to 19 years old were more likely to be high school dropouts than were white persons in that age group. A greater proportion of white females were dropouts than were white males but there was no significant difference among Negro males and females.

As high school teenagers grow older, the chances of them dropping out of school ~~to~~ ^{to} become much greater. ~~This tendency is especially pronounced for the Negro male;~~

it age 19
~~44 percent of the 19 year olds had not completed their high school education.~~
Negro males were not completing

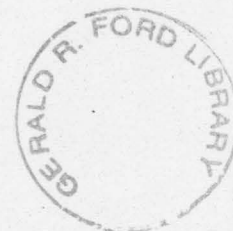
This dropout rate was higher than the comparable ^{that for} ~~group~~ of Negro females, white males or females.

63
Table (N) ⁶³ 68. Percent High School Dropouts¹ Among Persons 14 to 19 Years Old, by Age, and Sex, 1970

	Negro		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total, 14 to 19 years old	15.9	13.3	6.7	8.1
14 years old	0.9	2.9	1.4	1.1
15 years old	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.4
16 years old	10.9	11.1	5.0	6.7
17 years old	16.0	13.7	7.6	10.2
18 years old	29.8	27.8	13.6	14.1
19 years old	44.1	25.8	12.9	15.7

¹Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates.

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



Between March 1959 and November 1969, the number of persons unable to read and write decreased from 2.6 million to 1.4 million persons. For both Negroes and whites, the illiteracy rate was cut in half over the past decade. Still, about ^{tenth} ~~one-fourth~~ of the Negro population over 45 years of age is illiterate.

Table ⁶⁴ ~~(5) 59~~. Illiteracy of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, By Age, and Sex, 1959 and 1969

(Numbers in thousands)

	1959 ¹			1969		
	Illiterate			Illiterate		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
NEGRO						
Total, 14 years and over	12,210	910	7.5	14,280	509	3.6
14 to 24 years	3,121	38	1.2	4,528	21	0.5
25 to 44 years	4,851	247	5.1	4,784	61	1.3
45 to 64 years	3,207	362	11.3	3,586	197	5.5
65 years and over	1,031	263	25.5	1,381	230	16.7
WHITE						
Total, 14 years and over	109,163	1,709	1.6	127,449	891	0.7
14 to 24 years	21,997	106	0.5	31,949	76	0.2
25 to 44 years	41,292	328	0.8	41,151	170	0.4
45 to 64 years	31,908	567	1.8	37,068	248	0.7
65 years and over	13,876	708	5.1	17,280	397	2.3

¹Data are for Negro and other races.

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



Young adults, 20 to 29 years old, both Negro and white, continue to be more likely to have some college education than their predecessors. The percentage of Negroes completing one year or more of college was 3 percent for persons 75 years old and over compared to 24 percent for persons 20 and 21 years old. Educational differences by age are also large for whites -- 11 percent of those 75 years old and over compared to 43 percent of those 20 and 21 years old.

65
Table (50) 70. -- Percent Distribution by Years of School Completed for
Persons 20 Years Old and Over, by Age and Race: 1970

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 4 years high school</u>	<u>High school, 4 years</u>	<u>College, 1 year or more</u>	<u>Median years of school completed</u>
NEGRO					
20 and 21 years old	100	33	44	24	12.4
22 to 24 years old	100	37	42	21	12.3
25 to 29 years old	100	44	39	17	12.2
30 to 34 years old	100	50	38	12	12.0
35 to 44 years old	100	59	29	12	11.2
45 to 54 years old	100	71	20	9	9.3
55 to 64 years old	100	83	11	6	7.9
65 to 74 years old	100	90	5	5	6.1
75 years old and over	100	93	4	3	4.6
WHITE					
20 to 21 years old	100	18	40	43	12.8
22 to 24 years old	100	17	46	37	12.7
25 to 29 years old	100	22	45	33	12.6
30 to 35 years old	100	26	45	29	12.5
35 to 44 years old	100	33	42	25	12.4
45 to 54 years old	100	39	40	21	12.3
55 to 64 years old	100	54	28	18	11.2
65 to 74 years old	100	67	18	15	8.9
75 years old and over	100	75	14	11	8.6

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



In 1970, ^{similar proportion, 54 percent} ~~well over half~~ of the young Negro men and ^{58 percent of the young Negro} women completed high school. Ten years ago, only 36 percent of the young ^{Negro} men and 41 percent of the young women ^{had} ~~were~~ ^{ed} receiving a high school education.

Table ⁶⁶ (51) ~~71~~. Percent of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old, Who Completed 4 Years of High School or More, by Sex, 1960, 1966 and 1970

	Male		Female	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1960	<u>1</u> /36	63	<u>1</u> /41	65
1966	49	73	47	74
1970	54	79	58	76

1/1960 data for Negro and other races.

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



Negroes have made substantial gains since 1960 in completing college. By 1970, about 6 percent of all Negroes 25 to 34 years old had completed college compared with about 17 percent of all whites in this age group.

Table ⁶⁷~~(52)~~ 72.

Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex, 1960, 1966, and 1970

	Negro			White		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1960	4.3	3.9	4.6	11.7	15.7	7.8
1966	5.7	5.2	6.1	14.6	18.9	10.4
1970	6.1	5.8	6.4	16.6	20.9	12.3

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



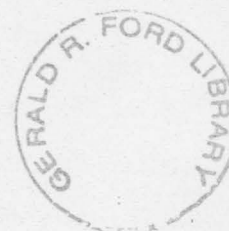
In 1970, there were no real differences in the percent of Negro men and Negro women 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college -- 16 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Similarly in 1965, the corresponding proportions were 11 and 10 percents.

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Table (N) 43.--College Enrollment of Persons 18 to 24 Years Old
by Sex, 1965 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	1965			1970		
	Enrolled in college			Enrolled in college		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Negro	2,041	210	10	2,692	416	16
Male	935	99	11	1,220	192	16
Female	1,106	111	10	1,471	225	15
White	16,505	4,213	26	19,608	5,305	27
Male	7,641	2,593	34	9,053	3,096	34
Female	8,864	1,620	18	10,555	2,209	21

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



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During the last six years, the proportion of Negro College students enrolled in predominantly (or traditionally) Negro Colleges has declined. In 1970, about one-third of the students were in predominantly Negro Colleges as compared to about half of the students in 1964.

Table (53) ⁶⁹~~74~~ -- Negro Students Enrolled in College by Type of Institution, 1964-1968, and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1970</u> *
Total, Negro college enrollment	234	274	282	370	434	
Enrollment in predominantly Negro colleges	120	125	134	144	156	
Percent of total	51.3	45.6	47.5	38.9	35.9	
Enrollment in other colleges	114	149	148	226	278	
Percent of total	48.7	54.4	52.5	61.1	64.1	

NOTE:--Data for 1966-1968 include enrollment figures for nondegree-credit students. Data prior to 1966 include degree-credit students only.

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

* 1970 figures will be available 6/18.

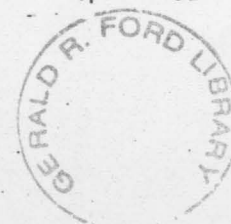


The educational attainment of persons 25 years old and over living in 14 selected metropolitan areas varied by race. In ^{all} most of the areas, whites were likely to have completed more schooling than persons of Negroes and other races. San Francisco - Oakland, Los Angeles - Long Beach, and Washington, D.C. areas had the highest proportion of Negro and other races completing college.

70
Table 1025. Percent of Persons 25 Years Old and Over, Who Completed Four Years of High School or More and Four Years of College or More, for Selected Metropolitan Areas, 1969

Standard metropolitan statistical area	Percent completed--		Standard metropolitan statistical area	Percent completed--	
	4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more		4 years of high school or more	4 years of college or more
14 selected SMSA'S:			New Orleans, La.; SMSA:		
Total	59	13	Total	49	10
White	61	14	White	56	12
Negro and other races	43	7	Negro and other races	35	6
Atlanta, Ga.; SMSA:			New York, N.Y.; SMSA:		
Total	58	15	Total	56	13
White	64	17	White	58	14
Negro and other races	31	7	Negro and other races	45	6
Baltimore Md.; SMSA:			Newark, N.J.; SMSA:		
Total	44	9	Total	55	11
White	51	10	White	57	12
Negro and other races	26	5	Negro and other races	46	4
Chicago, Ill.; SMSA:			Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.; SMSA:		
Total	58	13	Total	54	12
White	61	13	White	57	13
Negro and other races	43	8	Negro and other races	37	5
Cleveland, Ohio, SMSA:			St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.; SMSA:		
Total	58	12	Total	49	10
White	62	14	White	51	11
Negro and other races	35	5	Negro and other races	32	2
Detroit, Mich.; SMSA:			San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.; SMSA:		
Total	53	9	Total	74	18
White	56	10	White	74	19
Negro and other races	40	5	Negro and other races	57	13
Houston, Tex.; SMSA:			Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.; SMSA:		
Total	56	12	Total	81	25
White	59	13	White	81	30
Negro and other races	40	7	Negro and other races	47	11
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.; SMSA:					
Total	68	15			
White	69	15			
Negro and other races	58	11			

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



V. HOUSING



In 1970, about 6.2 million occupied units were Negro households; approximately 57.2 million were white households. In 1970, a smaller proportion of Negro than ^{white} families lived in homes they owned or were buying -- 42 percent and 65 percent respectively. Similarly, in 1960, 38 percent of units occupied by "Negro and other races" were owned, compared to 64 percent by whites.

The rate of owner occupancy was highest for Negro households in the South (47 percent) and for white households in the North Central region (70 percent). Over the decade, increases in the rate of Negro homeownership occurred in the Northeast, North Central, and South. The increases, however, were more marked in the North Central and South regions. In the North Central, the owner occupancy rate among Negro households rose from 36 percent to 42 percent; in the South, the proportion advanced from 42 to 47 percent. For the West, the homeownership rate was 40 percent for Negro households in 1970; comparable rate in 1960 was 45 percent for households of Negro and other races.

7/
Table 76.--Tenure of Occupied Housing Units by Regions, 1960 and 1970
(Numbers in thousands)

	Total	Negro		Renter occupied	Total	White		Renter occupied
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent	
1960								
United States	5,144	1,974	38	3,171	47,880	30,823	64	17,057
Northeast	875	236	27	639	12,648	7,352	58	5,295
North Central	947	339	36	607	14,432	9,968	69	4,464
South	2,756	1,146	42	1,610	12,747	8,467	66	4,280
West	567	253	45	314	8,053	5,035	63	3,018
1970								
United States	6,205	2,578	42	3,627	57,212	37,284	65	19,928
Northeast	1,279	365	29	913	14,183	8,543	60	5,640
North Central	1,284	540	42	744	16,253	11,383	70	4,871
South	3,136	1,470	46.7	1,666	16,111	10,971	68	5,140
West	507	203	40	303	10,665	6,387	60	4,278

NOTE: In tables 76-80, 1970 data are presented separately for "Negro" households and for households of "white and other races"; 1960 data are presented separately for "white" households and for households of "Negro and other races."

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



For both Negroes and whites, home ownership rates were higher in nonmetropolitan areas and suburbs (outside central cities) than in central cities.

During the decade, for Negro households, the rate of owner occupancy appeared to increase in both the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas as well as in the central cities and suburbs. In the central cities, the homeownership rate was 35 percent in 1970; 31 percent in 1960. In the suburbs, where the homeownership rate was highest in both 1960 and 1970, the rates were 52 and 54 percents in 1960 and 1970, respectively. The greatest change in owner occupancy rate seemed to have occurred in nonmetropolitan areas -- 45 percent in 1960, 52 percent in 1970.

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Table (21) 77.--Tenure of Occupied Housing Units, Inside
and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1960 and 1970
(Numbers in millions)



	Negro				White			
	Total	Number	Percent	Renter occupied	Total	Number	Percent	Renter occupied
1960								
United States	5.1	2.0	38	3.2	47.9	30.8	64	17.1
Metropolitan areas ^{1/}	3.5	1.2	35	2.3	30.5	18.8	62	11.7
Central cities	2.8	.9	31	2.0	15.7	7.9	50	7.8
Outside central cities	.6	.3	52	.3	14.9	10.9	74	3.9
Outside metropolitan areas	1.7	.7	45	.9	17.4	12.0	69	5.4
1970								
United States	6.2	2.6	42	3.6	57.2	37.3	65	19.9
Metropolitan areas	4.8	1.8	39	2.9	39.1	24.3	62	14.8
Central cities	3.8	1.3	35	2.5	17.5	9.0	51	8.6
Outside central cities	.9	.5	54	.4	21.5	15.3	71	6.3
Outside metropolitan areas	1.5	.8	52	.7	18.1	13.0	72	5.1

^{1/}Metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

[Approximately 1 in 6 housing units occupied by Negroes lacked some or all plumbing facilities in 19⁷0: 2 in 5 of the units occupied by Negro and other races households lacked such facilities in 196⁶.]

Negro occupied housing units which lacked basic plumbing comprised a disproportionate share of all the occupied units which lacked such facilities. While Negro occupied housing units were 9.8 percent of all occupied housing units in 1970, Negro occupied units with incomplete plumbing comprised 28.0 percent of all the housing with incomplete plumbing. In 1960, the similar proportion was 27.0 percent for households of Negro and other races.

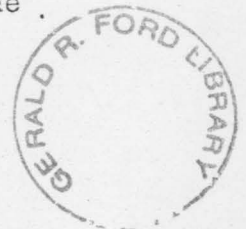
Table ~~20~~ ⁷³ (70).--Number of Occupied Housing Units by Availability of Complete Plumbing Facilities, 1960 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	With all plumbing facilities 1/		Lacking some or all plumbing facilities 1/	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Number of occupied housing units:				
1960	3,048	42,190	2,095	5,689
1970	5,155	54,479	1,050	2,733

1/ "Complete (or basic) plumbing facilities" are a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit, and hot piped water. A housing unit is considered "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" if it does not have one or more of the facilities or if it has plumbing facilities which are also used by the occupants of another unit.

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



The proportion of Negro households lacking some or all plumbing facilities amounted to 17 percent of the 1970 total of Negro households. This was more than three times the rate of 5 percent for white households.

The difference in availability of plumbing facilities between Negro and white households ^{was} ~~were~~ not evident in each region. In fact, in the West, where the lack of plumbing facilities was least prevalent, the same proportion, 2.6 percent, of Negro and white households had incomplete plumbing. In the Northeast, and North Central region differences were very small; (Northeast-- rates were 4.4 and 3.3 percents for Negro and white households, respectively; North Central -- comparable rates were 5.2 and 5.0, respectively.) The greatest disparity was observed for the South, where the rate of 29.1 percent for Negro households is four times that for white households.

Table ⁷⁴ (10) 79. -- PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY AVAILABILITY OF COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES, BY REGION, 1970

	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
United States	100.0	83.1	16.9	100.0	95.2	4.8
Northeast	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	96.7	3.3
North Central	100.0	95.4	4.6	100.0	95.0	5.0
South	100.0	70.9	29.1	100.0	93.4	6.6
West	100.0	97.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	2.6



The percent of Negro households with complete plumbing in 1970 increased sharply from 1960; 59 percent for Negro and other races in 1960 compared to 83 percent for Negroes in 1970. The corresponding 10 year increase for whites was from 88 percent in 1960 to 95 percent in 1970.

Between 1960 and 1970, the ^{difference in the} gap ^{between} the proportion of housing units with complete plumbing ^{and} for Negro occupied housing ^{was} compared to white families ^{reduced} occupied housing narrowed considerably, almost closing in the central cities. In 1970, as in 1960, the disparity in presence of complete plumbing was greatest in the nonmetropolitan areas where the rates were the ^{highest} ~~lowest~~.

Table ⁷⁵ (57) 80. --PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY AVAILABILITY OF COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES, 1960 AND 1970

(Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas)

	Negro			White		
	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	Total	With all plumbing facilities	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
1960 1/						
United States. 100	59	41	100	88	12	
Metropolitan areas 100	76	24	100	94	6	
In Central Cities. 100	79	21	100	93	7	
Outside Central Cities. 100	61	40	100	94	6	
Outside metropolitan areas. 100	24	76	100	78	22	
1970 1/						
United States. 100	83	17	100	95	5	
Metropolitan areas 100	93	7	100	97	3	
In Central Cities. 100	95	5	100	97	3	
Outside Central Cities. 100	83	17	100	98	3	
Outside metropolitan areas. 100	51	49	100	91	9	

1/ Figures are for metropolitan areas as defined in 1960.

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



In 1970, homeownership rates among Negro households in the Nation's 30 cities with the largest Negro population ranged from 15.7 percent in Newark, New Jersey, to 55.0 percent in Kansas City, Missouri. The proportion of Negro households living in housing which lacked basic plumbing facilities ranged in these cities from 14.6 percent in Jacksonville, Florida to 1.5 percent in Baltimore, Maryland.

76
Table 4082.---Tenure and Plumbing Facilities for Negro Occupied Units,
for 30 Cities with the Largest Negro Population, 1970

	Total occupied units	Percent of occupied units					
		Tenure			Plumbing facilities		
		Total	Owner	Renter	Total	With all plumbing	Lacking some or all plumbing facilities
1. New York City, N.Y.	523,789	100	16	84	100	96	5
2. Chicago, Ill.	314,640	100	24	76	100	95	5
3. Detroit, Mich.	192,902	100	51	49	100	98	2
4. Philadelphia, Pa.	194,955	100	47	53	100	97	3
5. Washington, D.C.	164,040	100	27	73	100	98	2
6. Los Angeles, Calif.	170,684	100	32	68	100	98	2
7. Baltimore, Md.	114,095	100	30	70	100	98	2
8. Houston, Texas	89,991	100	45	55	100	96	4
9. Cleveland, Ohio	86,474	100	38	62	100	97	3
10. New Orleans, La.	74,336	100	27	73	100	94	6
11. Atlanta, Ga.	71,166	100	37	63	100	97	3
12. St. Louis, Mo.	73,230	100	31	69	100	92	8
13. Memphis, Tenn.	63,207	100	42	58	100	94	6
14. Dallas, Texas	57,892	100	44	56	100	98	3
15. Newark, N.J.	60,446	100	16	84	100	95	5
16. Indianapolis, Ind.	38,177	100	49	51	100	95	5
17. Birmingham, Ala.	36,247	100	42	58	100	94	6
18. Cincinnati, Ohio	40,287	100	27	73	100	95	5
19. Oakland, Calif.	39,645	100	40	60	100	97	3
20. Jacksonville, Fla.	32,689	100	55	45	100	85	15
21. Kansas City, Mo.	33,678	100	55	45	100	96	4
22. Milwaukee, Wis.	27,540	100	33	67	100	97	3
23. Pittsburgh, Pa.	33,712	100	33	67	100	92	8
24. Richmond, Va.	29,891	100	41	59	100	94	6
25. Boston, Mass.	31,854	100	18	83	100	96	5
26. Columbus, Ohio	29,449	100	43	57	100	98	2
27. San Francisco, Calif.	32,500	100	25	75	100	94	6
28. Buffalo, N.Y.	27,963	100	29	71	100	98	2
29. Gary, Ind.	24,861	100	50	50	100	94	6
30. Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	24,222	100	40	60	100	91	9

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



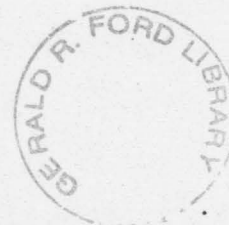
In 1970 Negro householders were less likely to own one or more recent model automobiles, color televisions, and/or dishwashers than their white counterparts.

77
Table (41)⁸². Percent of Households Owning Selected Durables,
July 1967 and July 1970

	Negro		White	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1970</u>
Automobiles:				
One	41.6	37.3	53.5	51.9
Two or more	10.3	13.4	28.8	31.0
One or more recent model automobiles ¹	10.0	10.7	23.2	22.4
Household durables:				
Black and white TV	83.9	83.4	85.8	76.8
Color TV	6.5	17.4	18.7	40.1
Dishwasher	4.0	3.9	15.0	18.8

¹In 1967 a 1966 or 1967 model; in 1970 a 1969 or 1970 model.

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



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VI. LIVING CONDITIONS AND HEALTH

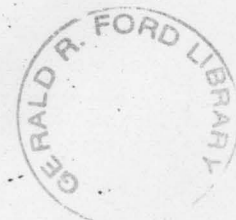


Life expectancy in 1968 of persons of Negro and other races was lower than for whites in all age groups in the prime working years. While the Negro-white differences appear to be slightly greater in 1968 than in 1960, this is only a minor variation and has no ^{statistical} significance in relation to long-term trends.

78
Table ~~(14)~~ 84. Life Expectancy in Prime Working Years, 1960 and 1968
(Additional years of life expected)

	1960			1968		
	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Differ- ence</u>	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Differ- ence</u>
At age--						
25	43.1	48.3	-5.2	42.6	48.6	-6.0
35	34.3	38.8	-4.5	34.0	39.1	-5.1
45	26.2	29.7	-3.5	26.2	30.0	-3.8
55	19.3	21.5	-2.2	19.2	21.8	-2.6

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



Infant and maternal mortality rates have dropped sharply for both Negro and other races and whites during the past two and one-half decades. However, infant mortality rates for Negro and other races were much higher than that for whites in 1968. The maternal mortality rates for Negro and other races and whites were very low -- below 1.0 per 1,000 live births.

Table 79 (65) 85. Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965-1968
(Per 1,000 live births)

	Maternal		Infant			
			Less than 1 month old		1 month to 1 year old	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1940	7.6	3.2	39.7	27.2	34.1	16.0
1950	2.2	0.6	27.5	19.4	17.0	7.4
1960	1.0	0.3	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1965	0.8	0.2	25.4	16.1	14.9	5.4
1966	0.7	0.2	24.8	15.6	14.0	5.0
1967	0.7	0.2	¹ 23.8	¹ 15.0	² 12.1	² 4.7
1968	(NA)	(NA)	23.0	14.7	11.6	4.5

¹Figures are for infants less than 28 days old.

²Figures are for infants 28 days to 1 year old.

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



The percent of persons making one or more
Visits to the physician or dentist are ^{lower} somewhat less frequent among the
Negro and other races population, regardless of income. ^{Also,} They are still more
likely than whites to receive ^{physician's} care in hospital clinics.

80
Table (43) -- Percent of Population With One or More Physician or Dentist
Visits for Selected ^{Family} Income Groups, 1969^{1/}

	Family income			
	\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$7,000 to \$9,999	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
<i>Total persons in families</i>	4878	17361	3570	37651
Percent with one or more visits to--				
Physician	59.5	68.8	66.6	69.8
Dentist	24.4	34.0	31.4	46.5
<i>Total physicians visits</i>	15871	84454	13125	155733
Percent of all visits to physicians				
made in--				
Physician's office	61.2	70.1	63.6	71.9
Hospital clinic	21.5	12.0	15.2	8.1
Other (mainly by telephone)	17.3	17.9	21.2	20.0

^{1/} Refers to calendar year.

NOTE.--Physician's office visit includes prepaid insurance group; hospital clinic includes hospital emergency room; other includes home, company, health department, and unknown visits.

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



There is no significant difference between the two racial groups in the incidence of disabling illnesses.

81
Table (87)88. Days of Disability Per Person Per Year, by Type of Disability, 1969¹

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
Restricted-activity days	15.7	14.6
Bed-disability days	7.2	5.9
Work-loss days ²	7.1	4.9
School-loss days ³	4.7	5.5

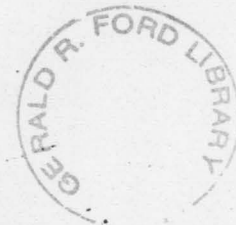
¹Refers to calendar year.

²Includes persons 17 years of age and over currently employed.

³Includes children 6-16 years of age only.

Note: Data not age adjusted.

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



Regardless of race, a higher proportion of persons with lower incomes have disabilities which limit their major activities.

82
Table (E) 82. Percent of Persons by Activity Limitation Status for Selected Family Income Groups, 1969¹

	Family Income			
	\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$7,000 to \$9,999	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
<i>Total persons in families</i>	<i>4878</i>	<i>17361</i>	<i>3270</i>	<i>37651</i>
Limited in major activity ²	8.5	15.4	4.8	5.7
Limited in other than major activity	1.8	3.0	(B)	2.2
Not limited	89.7	81.6	93.9	92.1

B Base too small to be shown.

¹Refers to calendar year.

²Major activity refers to ability to work, keep house, or engage in school or preschool activities.

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



Tom:
Is difference between
Negroes and whites
in major activity?

The incidence of auto accident fatalities was high for ~~men~~
~~A much larger proportion of Negro than white men are killed in auto~~
~~accidents, and such deaths increased more sharply for Negro than for white~~
~~men between 1950 and 1967. Women had far fewer auto fatalities than men.~~
~~women of Negro and other races~~
~~Negro women compared with white women.~~

83
 Table (F) 90. Motor Vehicle accident death rates^{1/}, by color
 1950 and 1967
 (Per 100,000 population, adjusted for age)

	1950	1967	Change 1950-67
Total ^{1/}	23.3	27.8	+4.5
White ^{1/}	23.1	27.4	+4.3
Male	35.9	41.1	+5.2
Female	10.6	14.4	+3.8
Negro and other races ^{1/}	25.7	31.1	+5.4
Male	41.2	49.4	+8.2
Female	11.1	14.6	+3.5

* Per 100,000 population, adjusted for age.

1/ Figures by color exclude data for New Jersey.

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



^{Percent of} ~~and other races~~ Negroes are far more likely than whites to be the victims of ^{serious} crimes of violence such as ^{aggravated} (murder, rape, robbery, and assault) -- and Negro ^{on other races} women are the group most vulnerable to these crimes. Negroes ^{and other races} are also more likely than whites to be the victims of vehicle thefts. Males, regardless of race, are more likely than females to be victims of burglary and larceny, but this is in part a reflection of their status as head of the household; similarly, ~~Negro women are twice as likely as white women to be victimized by such crimes because they too are more likely to be the household head.~~

84
Table 84-21: Victims of Serious Crimes, By Sex and Race, 1965-66
(Rates per 100,000 population)

	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
serious crimes:				
Crimes of Violence				
Crimes of violence (Homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault)	523	849	394	164
Burglary and larceny (over \$50)	2,393	1,157	2,446	579
Vehicle theft	348	231	231	114

Source: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.



Negroes are more likely than whites to be victims of serious crimes ^{as opposed to crimes against property.} against the person, Seven in every 10 homicides and assaults were against Negro victims.

White victims are usually attacked by white assailants and Negro victims by Negroes, but both white and Negro robbery victims are most often attacked by Negro assailants.

85
Table ~~93~~ 93. Victims And Assailants By Type of Crime And Race In 17 Cities
1967

	Type of Crime				
	Homicide	Aggravated assault	Rape	Armed Robbery	Unarmed Robbery
Total crimes	571	871	465	269	251
Percent of total ^{Race of victim and assailant:}					
All crimes	100	100	100	100	100
Negro victims	70	68	60	40	38
With Negro assailants	66	66	60	38	37
With white assailants	4	2	4	2	1
White victims	31	32	41	60	62
With Negro assailants	7	8	11	47	44
With white assailants	24	24	30	13	18

The 17 cities included are

Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D.C.

Rounds to zero
~~Less than 0.5 percent of total crimes~~ ^{all crimes against Negro victims.}

Source: National Commission of Causes and Prevention of Violence



Negro and other races were about 8 percent of all protective service workers and of policemen and detectives in 1970.

86
Table (8) 94.--Employment of Persons as Protective Service
Workers, 1964 and 1970

Annual averages
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1970</u>
Protective service workers:		
Total	884	968
Negro and other races	47	76
Percent of total	5.0	8.0
White	837	892
Policemen and detectives	329	370
Negro and other races	14	28
Percent of policemen and detectives	4.0	8.0
White	315	342

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



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VII THE FAMILY



The percent of husband-wife families of Negro and other races has been about the same -- around 70 percent -- since 1968. A decline had been observed during the period of 1950-1967. Conversely, the proportion of families of Negro and other races headed by a woman has increased since 1950, but has been about 27 percent for the last 3 years.

White families have shown little change since 1950. In 1970, about 89 percent of white families were headed by a man with a wife present; the corresponding proportion in 1950 was 88 percent. Approximately 9 percent of the white families had a woman as the head in both 1970 and 1950.

Table 95. -- Type of Family, 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966-1970
(Percent)

	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head ¹	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950	77.7	88.0	4.7	3.5	17.6	8.5
1955	75.3	87.9	4.0	3.0	20.7	9.0
1960	73.6	88.7	4.0	2.6	22.4	8.7
1966	72.7	88.8	3.7	2.3	23.7	8.9
1967	72.6	88.7	3.9	2.1	23.6	9.1
1968	69.1	88.9	4.5	2.2	26.4	8.9
1969	68.7	88.8	3.9	2.3	27.3	8.9
1970	69.7	88.7	3.5	2.3	26.8	9.1

¹Female heads of families include widowed and single women, women whose husbands are in the armed services or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord.

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

Negro families headed by a woman accounted for about half of the increase in the number of Negro families since 1960. However, the percent change, 1960-70, experienced by those families headed by a woman was ^{greater than that experienced by husband-wife families} ~~[not significantly different from the percent change for families headed by a man.]~~

Table 96.8 --- Change in Negro Families, by Type, 1960-1970
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Change, 1960 to 1970</u>	
			<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total families	3,863	4,774	911	23.6
Husband-wife	2,885	3,249	364	12.6
Other male head	135	176	41	30.4
Female head	843	1,349	506	60.0

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



For both Negroes and whites, the proportion of families headed by a man appears to be related to economic levels. As family income level rises, the proportion of families with a woman as the head tends to decrease. In fact, at the two upper income levels, there are no significant differences between whites and Negroes in the proportion of families headed by a woman.

89
Table (73) 97.--Families by Sex of Head and Income: 1969

	Negro			White		
	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total Female	Male	Total (in thousands)	Percent of total Female	Male
All families	4,774	28	72	46,024	9	91
Under \$3,000	1,015	58	42	3,713	29	71
\$3,000 to \$4,999	947	39	61	4,453	19	81
\$5,000 to \$6,999	831	26	74	5,428	14	86
\$7,000 to \$9,999	934	12	88	10,098	7	93
\$10,000 to \$14,999	706	7	93	12,871	4	96
\$15,000 and over	341	6	94	9,462	3	97

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



At the beginning of the 1960 decade, three-fourths of children of family heads of Negro and other races were living with both parents. By 1970, the proportion had declined to two-thirds. The proportion of children of white families living with both parents remained ~~at the same level~~ ^{above the 90 percent level} ~~about 90 percent~~.

90.
Table (74) ⁹⁸. Percent of Children of Family Heads Living With Both Parents, 1960-1970

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
1960	75	92
1961	76	92
1962	73	92
1963	70	92
1964	71	92
1965	71	91
1966	71	91
1967	73	92
1968	69	92
1969	69	92
1970	67	91

NOTE.--Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

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



At family income levels of \$7,000 and above, the differences between the proportion of Negro and white children living with both parents are smaller than at the lower income levels. Only about one-fourth of Negro children in families with incomes below \$3,000 are living with both parents compared to 44 percent of white children in families with comparable income. At the \$10,000 to \$14,999 level, approximately 9 out of every 10 Negro children are living with both parents compared to about 97 percent of white children.

91
Table ~~(P-23)~~ 99.---Percent of Children of Family Heads Living with Both Parents, by Family Income, 1969

Family income:	Negro		White	
	All children (in thousands)	Percent living with both parents	All children (in thousands)	Percent living with both parents
Under \$3,000	1,626	24	2,663	44
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1,933	49	4,205	70
\$5,000 to \$6,999	1,797	71	6,442	86
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1,786	87	13,795	95
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,291	91	18,598	97
\$15,000 and over	513	89	12,540	97

NOTE.--Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

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



The percentage of Negro families with a ^{man as the} male head is lower in ²² 21 of the 30 selected cities than the proportion of ⁷² 27 percent for all Negro families in the United States. Newark, N.J. and ^{Boston, Mass.} Buffalo, N.Y. have the lowest proportion of ^{men as} male heads while Gary, Ind. and Houston, Texas have the highest proportion.

Table ⁹² (N)100. Number and Type of Negro Families In 30 Selected Cities, By Inside and Outside Poverty Areas, 1970

(30 cities with the largest Negro population in 1970; poverty area as defined in 1970)

	In poverty areas			Outside poverty areas		
	Total number of families	Percent of male head	Percent of female head	Total number of families	Percent of female head	Total number of families
United States	4,815,147	72.1	27.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New York City, N.Y.	386,759	67.1	32.9			
Chicago, Ill.	241,779	70.3	29.7			
Detroit, Mich.	149,561	74.0	26.0			
Philadelphia, Pa.	145,861	67.4	32.6			
Washington, D.C.	119,678	71.3	28.7			
Los Angeles, Calif.	116,414	67.8	32.2			
Baltimore, Md.	89,327	67.8	32.2			
Houston, Texas	71,325	76.9	23.1			
Cleveland, Ohio	66,359	70.2	29.8			
New Orleans, La.	58,701	67.9	32.1			
Atlanta, Ga.	57,009	69.5	30.5			
St. Louis, Mo.	54,678	67.7	32.3			
Memphis, Tenn.	50,809	71.0	29.0			
Dallas, Texas	46,682	73.7	26.3			
Newark, N.J.	46,384	63.3	36.7			
Indianapolis, Ind.	29,771	74.1	25.9			
Birmingham, Ala.	28,176	72.3	27.7			
Cincinnati, Ohio	28,046	68.8	31.2			
Oakland, Calif.	28,773	71.5	28.5			
Jacksonville, Fla.	25,605	68.7	31.3			
Kansas City, Mo.	24,427	73.5	26.5			
Milwaukee, Wis.	22,209	68.1	31.9			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23,953	66.3	33.7			
Richmond, Va.	23,628	68.5	31.5			
Boston, Mass.	23,197	60.0	40.0			
Columbus, Ohio	22,248	71.1	28.9			
San Francisco, Calif.	21,826	69.0	31.0			
Buffalo, N.Y.	20,739	66.1	33.9			
Gary, Ind.	20,394	77.0	23.0			
Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	18,569	72.3	27.7			

NA—Not available yet. Will be within the next month.

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



Fertility rates for all races have declined sharply since 1961. The fertility rate for Negro and other races continues to surpass that for whites. *In 1968, the latest year for which data are available, the rate for Negro women was the equivalent of the white rate 16 years earlier.*

93
Table (93) ~~101~~. Fertility Rates, 1955-1968
(Live births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44)

	Negro and other races	White
1955	155	114
1956	161	116
1957	163	118
1958	161	115
1959	162	114 115
1960	154	113
1961	154	112
1962 ^{1/}	149	108
1963 ^{1/}	145	104
1964	142	100
1965	134	91
1966	126	86
1967	120	83
1968	115	82

^{1/}Excludes data for New Jersey.

NOTE.--Births 1955-59 adjusted for under-registration of births.

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



Since 1940 the number of illegitimate births of Negro and other races has exceeded a number of white illegitimate births, and the illegitimacy rate of Negro and other races has been several times higher than the white illegitimacy rate; however, these differentials have narrowed since 1960. The illegitimacy rate for Negro and other races, after nearly tripling between 1940 and 1961, declined by 14 percent between 1961 and 1968.

Table (27) ⁹⁴ ~~100~~ Estimated Illegitimate Births and Illegitimacy Rates:
Five-year Averages, 1940 to 1959 and Single-year Data, 1960 to 1968

Year	All races		Negro and other races		White	
	Illegitimate births (in thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ^{1/}	Illegitimate births (in thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ^{1/}	Illegitimate births (in thousands)	Illegitimacy rate ^{1/}
1940-1944	97	8.0	54	^{3/} 35.6	43	^{3/} 3.6
1945-1949	127	11.8	70	^{2/} 71.2	57	^{2/} 6.1
1950-1954	155	16.1	99	94.6	56	8.6
1955-1959	202	20.8	130	98.3	71	9.2
1960	224	21.6	142	100.8	83	10.0
1961	240	22.7	149	97.5	91	9.8
1962	245	21.9	150	97.1	95	10.5
1963	259	22.5	155	97.2	105	11.0
1964	276	23.0	161	97.6	114	11.6
1965	291	23.5	168	92.8	124	12.0
1966	302	23.4	170	89.5	133	12.5
1967	318	23.9	176	86.6	142	13.2
1968	339	24.4	184		155	
Percent change						
1940-1944 to 1955-1959	+108	+160	+141	^{4/} +166	+65	^{4/} +139
1955-1959 to 1968	+68	+17	+42	-8	+118	+53

^{1/}Illegitimate births, regardless of age of mother, per 1,000 unmarried women 15 to 44 years old. ^{2/}Illegitimacy rate for 1950. ^{3/}Illegitimacy rate for 1940. ^{4/}Percent change, 1940 to 1955-1959.

OTE.--As stated in the source cited, "No estimates are included for misstatements on the birth record or for failure to register births..... The decision to conceal the illegitimacy of births is likely conditioned by attitudes in the mother's social group towards her and towards children born out of wedlock. Also, the ability (economic or otherwise) to leave a community before the birth of the child is an important consideration. These factors probably result in proportionately greater understatement of illegitimacy in the white group than in Negro and other races..."

Thirty-four States and the District of Columbia report legitimacy status on birth certificates. For the remaining States the illegitimacy ratio is estimated from the reporting States in each of the nine geographic divisions. The following States do not report legitimacy: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, Georgia, and Montana. The last two States reported before 1957.

The number of ^{illegitimate} births of Negro and other races per 1,000 unmarried women (illegitimate ^{cy rate} births) is much larger than the number for whites at every age level. However, the rate for Negro and other races declined substantially between 1960 and 1968 for all age groups 20 years and over, whereas the white rate rose for each age group during the same period.

95
Table (95)103. Estimated Illegitimacy Rates by Age of Mother, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1968

(Rates per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960¹</u>	<u>1965¹</u>	<u>1968²</u>
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES					
15 to 44 years ²	35.6	71.2	98.3	97.6	86.6
15 to 19 years	42.5	68.5	76.5	75.8	82.3
20 to 24 years	46.1	105.4	166.5	152.6	118.3
25 to 29 years	32.5	94.2	171.8	164.7	104.4
30 to 34 years	23.4	63.5	104.0	137.8	80.6
35 to 39 years	13.2	31.3	435.6	439.0	425.2
40 to 44 years	345.0	348.7			
WHITE					
15 to 44 years ²	3.6	6.1	9.2	11.6	13.2
15 to 19 years	3.3	5.1	6.6	7.9	9.8
20 to 24 years	5.7	10.0	18.2	22.1	23.1
25 to 29 years	4.0	8.7	18.2	24.3	22.1
30 to 34 years	2.5	5.9	10.8	16.6	15.1
35 to 39 years	1.7	3.2	463.9	444.9	444.7
40 to 44 years	340.7	340.9			

¹Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

²Based on a 20 to 50 percent sample of births.

²³Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to unmarried women 15 to 44 years old.

³⁴Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women 40 to 44 years old.

⁴⁵Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 35 and over to unmarried women 35 to 44 years old.

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



Young Negro wives (18 to 24) do not differ significantly from young white wives in respect to the average number of children anticipated by the time their family is completed. However, the young Negro wives have already had more children than young white wives and may underestimate their ability to sharply curtail further births in future years. Among wives age 30 and over, who already have had most of their expected lifetime number of children, Negro wives expect an average of about 4 children as compared with about 3 among white wives.

96
Table (10) 104. Selected Data on the Birth Expectations of Wives 18 to 39 Years Old, by Age, for Wives Reporting: 1967

Subject and Race	Age of Wife			
	<u>18-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>
AVERAGE NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO DATE				
Negro	1.8	3.0	2.9	4.2
White	1.1	2.3	3.0	3.1
AVERAGE NUMBER OF TOTAL CHILDREN EXPECTED				
Negro	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.2
White	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
PERCENT OF EXPECTED CHILDREN ALREADY BORN				
Negro	64	88	92	98
White	39	75	93	97
PERCENT OF WIVES EXPECTING NO MORE CHILDREN				
Negro	42	73	77	95
White	22	56	85	94

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



125

In general, Negro women have higher fertility than white women. The frequency of childlessness and one-child families among women above age 30 is greater among Negroes than among whites; however, this is more than counterbalanced by the higher proportion of Negro women with 5 or more children. Roughly two-thirds of white women above age 30 have 2 to 4 children, while less than one-half of the Negro women above age 30 fall in this category.

Table (49)⁴⁷₁₀₅. Children Ever Born by Age and Marital Status of Woman, 1969

Percent distribution of women ever married by children ever born					Children ever born	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>0-1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5 and over</u>	<u>Per woman</u> ¹	<u>Per ever married woman</u>
Negro						
15 to 44 years	100	33	42	25	2.0	3.1
15 to 19 years	100	73	27	(Z) -	0.1	1.1
20 to 24 years	100	48	47	5	1.0	1.8
25 to 29 years	100	29	51	20	2.3	2.8
30 to 34 years	100	26	43	32	3.1	3.5
35 to 39 years	100	22	38	40	3.7	4.0
40 to 44 years	100	31	37	32	3.5	3.6
White						
15 to 44 years	100	33	56	11	1.7	2.4
15 to 19 years	100	91	9	(Z) -	0.1	0.6
20 to 24 years	100	71	28	(Z) -	0.7	1.0
25 to 29 years	100	34	62	4	1.8	2.0
30 to 34 years	100	18	69	13	2.7	2.9
35 to 39 years	100	17	64	19	3.0	3.1
40 to 44 years	100	18	64	18	2.9	3.0

¹ Z Represents zero or rounds to zero.

¹Including single women.

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



126

Among Negroes, fertility has long been higher in the South than in the remainder of the country. This is due largely to the fact that in the South about half the Negro population lives in nonmetropolitan areas where fertility rates are high. In the remainder of the country, less than 10 percent of the Negroes are in nonmetropolitan areas. There is a strong inverse relation between education and fertility among both whites and Negroes; however, it is more pronounced among Negroes. ^{1960 census} ~~1960 census~~ ^{data from the 1960 census} show a fertility rate of 1.7 for Negro women with 17 years of college which is lower than the rate of 2.1 for comparable white women. Due to sampling variability, the fertility rates in 1969 are not significantly different for Negro and white women with 1 or more years of college; however, the rates are in the same direction as those in 1960.

Negro women both in the labor force and not in the labor force have higher fertility than their white counterparts. Negro and white women in most of the categories shown have considerably more children than are required for replacement.

Table 98 (80)-105. Children Ever Born to All Women 35 to 44 Years Old, by Specified Characteristics of Women, 1969

	Negro		White	
	Children ever born per woman	Replace- ment index ¹	Children ever born per woman	Replace- ment index ¹
United States	3.6	175	2.9	142
Regions:				
South	4.0	191	2.9	138
Remainder of United States	3.3	160	3.0	143
Residence:				
Metropolitan	3.3	162	2.8	137
In central cities	3.3	159	2.7	131
Outside central cities	3.6	172	2.9	140
Nonmetropolitan	4.5	216	3.1	151
Education:				
Elementary, 0 to 8 years	4.5	215	3.6	172
High school, 1 to 4 years	3.5	167	2.9	139
College, 1 year or more	2.3	113	2.6	128
Labor force status:				
Labor force	3.2	153	2.6	125
Not in labor force	4.3	208	3.2	157

¹Index of 100 denotes that the women will have exactly the number of children ever born by age 45 needed for replacement of the women. Negro women 35 to 44 years old have completed approximately 96 percent of their eventual lifetime childbearing and white women of this group have completed approximately 97 percent of their eventual lifetime childbearing.

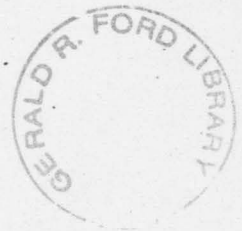
NOTE.--"All Women" includes those ever married and never married.

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



108-125
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VIII WOMEN



The proportion of Negro females of all Negroes has shown a slight increase since 1940. This is due, primarily, to the longer life expectation for women.

99
Table (A) 108, Total and Female Negro Population, 1940 - 1970

	(Numbers in millions)		Percent Female
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u> <u>Female</u>	
1940	12.9	6.6	51
1950	15.0	7.7	51
1960	18.87	9.8	52
1970	22.6	11.9	53

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

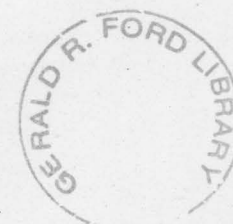


Despite a steady decline, since 1940, in the percent of Negro females in the South, over 50 percent of them still live there. For white women in the South there was little change over this period, they continue to be about 28 percent.

Table (100) 109. Percent Distribution of the Female Population, By Region
1940-1970

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
NEGRO				
United States (in millions)	6.6	7.7	9.8	11.9
Percent	100	100	100	100
South	77	68	60	53
North	22	29	34	40
Northeast	11	14	16	20
North Central	11	15	18	20
West	1	4	6	7
WHITE				
United States (in millions)	58.8	67.8	80.5	92.4
Percent	100	100	100	100
South	27	27	27	28
North	62	49	47	54
Northeast	30	28	27	25
North Central	33	31	30	29
West	11	14	16	18

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



Married women of Negro and other races are much more likely to be separated from their husbands than are white women.

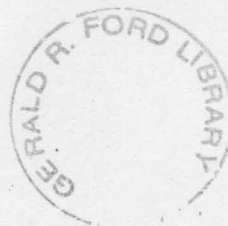
Table ~~(42)~~ ¹⁰¹ ~~101~~. Percent of Ever-Married Women Not Living With Their Husbands Because of Marital Discord, 1950-1970

	Separated ¹		Divorced	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1950	11	2	3	3
1951	9	(NA)	3	(NA)
1952	10	1	3	3
1953	8	2	4	3
1954	14	1	4	3
1955	12	2	3	3
1956	11	2	4	3
1957	10	1	4	3
1958	12	2	3	3
1959	14	2	4	3
1960	11	2	5	3
1961	11	2	5	3
1962	11	2	5	3
1963	11	2	6	3
1964	12	2	5	4
1965	12	2	5	4
1966	11	2	5	4
1967	11	2	5	4
1968	12	2	6	4
1969	12	2	6	5
1970	13	2	6	4

NA Not available.

^{1/} Excludes separations for reasons such as spouse being in Armed Forces, employed and temporarily living considerable distance from home, or inmate of institution.

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



131

In 1969 Negro women working 50 weeks or more, had a median income level of \$4,126, about 80 percent of the \$5,182 for white women who worked the same length of time.

102
Table (X) ~~413~~.--Median Income of Female Year-Round Full-Time Workers, by Age, 1969

	Number with income (thousands)		Median income, 1969		Ratio: Negro to white median income
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	
Total	1,718	13,541	\$4,126	\$5,182	80
14 to 19 years	24	333	(B)	3,423	(B)
20 to 24 years	217	1,996	3,926	4,714	83
25 to 34 years	452	2,294	4,439	5,496	81
35 to 44 years	450	2,644	4,556	5,314	86
45 to 54 years	359	3,452	3,818	5,423	70
55 to 64 years	192	2,386	3,701	5,283	70
65 years and over	24	436	(B)	4,841	(B)

(B) Base less than 75,000.

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



132

Among women 25 years and over, the medium income for those who had only high school education was about the same for Negroes and whites. Negro females who went beyond high school made sharper gains in income levels than the comparable group of white females. The average income of Negro women who had completed college was about \$1,000 more than for white women with the same educational attainment.

Table (11) ¹⁰³ ~~104~~ Median Income of Women 25 Years Old And Over, by Educational Attainment, 1969

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	Women, 25 years and over (thousands)		Median income, 1969	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total, 25 years and over	7397.	33,402.	\$2,078	\$2,513
Elementary: Less than 8 years	1261.	4,028.	1,195	1,303
8 years	976.	4,447.	1,320	1,688
High school: 1 to 3 years	10,750.	5,562.	2,268	2,355
4 years	10,540.	12,673.	3,257	3,234
College: 1 to 3 years	285.	3,395.	4,247	3,427
4 years or more	226.	3,296.	6,747	5,707

INCREASE (AMOUNT) IN MEDIAN INCOME

College 4 years or more over elementary 8 years	...	...	\$5,427	\$4,019
College 4 years or more over high school 4 years	...	...	3,485	2,473

... Not applicable

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



change required 133

About one-fourth of all Negro women who were heads of families and worked in 1969 were poor even though they worked full time, all year.

104
 Table (2) 115. -- Families by Poverty Status, and Sex and Work Experience of Head, 1969

	Work status in 1969					
	All families		Head worked		Head worked, full time, all year	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
Male head --						
Number (thousands)	3,425	41,836	2,996	36,476	2,203	29,265
Percent in poverty	18	6	14	4	9	2
Female head --						
Number (thousands)	1,349	4,186	825	2,467	366	1,360
Percent in poverty	53	25	43	17	24	4

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



Economic needs cause relatively more ^{mothers} ~~Negro~~ ^{and other races} than white mothers of young children to participate in the labor force. Roughly ^{44 percent} ~~half~~ of the Negro and other races mothers with young children present work as compared with about ^{27 percent} ~~a fourth~~ of white mothers. Among the women ever married who have no own children under 5 years old, about two-thirds of the women of Negro and other races are in the labor force. Single women, however, are more often in the labor force when they are white than when they are of Negro or other races. Thus, about 86 percent of white single women 25 to 29 years old in 1969 were in the labor force as compared with about 65 percent of single women of Negro and other races in the same age group.

Table (w) ¹⁰⁸ ~~110~~. Labor Force Status of Women 15 to 49 Years Old by Age of Woman and Presence of Young Children, 1969

		Percent in labor force		
		Women ever married		
	Single women	Total	With own children under 5 years old	Without own children under 5 years old
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES				
^{15 to 49 years} -----	40.	56.	44.	63.
15 to 24 years	35	50	47	56
25 to 29 years	65	55	47	66
30 to 49 years	62	57	39	63
WHITE				
^{15 to 49 years} -----	48.	45.	27.	54.
15 to 24 years	43	47	32	68
25 to 29 years	86	37	26	57
30 to 39 years	80	41	24	51
40 to 49 years	74	51	25	53

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

A higher proportion of Negro than white women are in service and private household occupations. Clerical and sales occupations predominate among white women, regardless of their marital status. However, it is only among the single Negro women that clerical and sales occupations predominate.

Table (4) ¹⁰⁶ ~~119~~.

Distribution by Major Occupation of Employed Women by Marital Status and Race, March 1970

Occupation	Single		Married husband Present		Other marital Status	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Professional, technical and managerial	13	22	16	21	8	18
Clerical and sales	39	49	21	44	16	38
Craftsmen and operatives	13	9	18	17	19	18
Farmers and farm laborers	-	-	1	2	1	2
Service	25	13	28	15	30	19
Private household workers and laborers	11	8	17	2	28	6

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



In a majority of the families where wives worked in 1970, the wives contributed less than one-third of family earnings.

Table 107
(1970)

Table 45) Distribution of Nonfarm Husband-Wife Families by Percent of Total Family Income Contributed by Working Wife, 1970

(Families where wife has had paid work experience during the year.)
(Annual averages)

	All income groups		Under \$3,000 income	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
All earnings groups	2167	17,607	116	391
Proportion of family income contributed by working wife:				
Percent	100	100	100	100
Less than 20 percent	33	38	47	46
20 to 30 percent	20	19	19	13
30 to 40 percent	18	19	8	13
40 to 50 percent	16	12	11	4
50 percent and over	13	11	15	25

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

Has not been cleared by SMD.



137

Substantial proportions of both Negro and white ~~female heads~~ ^{families headed by women} of families were separated or divorced. However, separated or divorced ~~female heads~~ ^{women} were more prevalent for the Negro ~~population~~ ^{heads of families}.
~~families with heads by a woman~~
A greater proportion of white ~~female heads~~ ^{families} than Negro were widowed.

108
Table (22) ~~122~~

Marital Status of Female Heads of Families, 1970
(Percent distribution)

Total, female heads (thousands) -	Negro 1379	White 4186
Percent		
Total	100	100
Single (never married)	16	9
Separated or divorced	48	37
Separated	34	11
Divorced	14	25
Married, husband absent	6	7
In Armed Forces	2	3
Other reasons	4	5
Widowed	30	47

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



a higher
 In 1970, ~~an increasing~~ proportion of Negro women heads of families ~~were~~ ^{has in 1960} separated or divorced. In 1960, 40 percent of the heads were separated or divorced; in 1970, the proportion has increased to about 50 percent.

During the last ten years, the percentage of Negro ~~female~~ ^{family} women who were ~~widowed~~ ^{of families and} heads who were widowed showed a dramatic decline, while the percent who were single increased.

¹⁰⁹
~~110~~
 Table (iv) ~~110~~. Marital Status of Negro Female Heads of Families, 1960, 1967, and 1970

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total (in thousands)	843	1,138	1,349
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single (never married)	12	12	16
Separated or divorced	40	47	48
Separated	29	33	34
Divorced	11	13	14
Married, husband absent	6	7	6
In Armed Forces	-	2	2
Other reasons	6	5	4
Widowed	42	35	30

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



Children, both Negro and white, in families with ^{women} female heads are generally in a disadvantaged position. About two-thirds, or over 2 million, of all Negro children and about ^{less than half} half of all white children in female-headed families ^{headed by women} are in poor families. .

110
Table (11) ~~110~~. Families with Female Heads by Poverty Status and Presence of Children, 1969

(Number in thousands)

	<u>Negro</u>			<u>White</u>		
	Below poverty level			Below poverty level		
	Total	Number	Percent of total	Total	Number	Percent of total
Total number of families	1,349	717	53	4,187	1,065	25
Family members under 18 years	3,283	2,239	68	4,669	2,088	45
Family members under 6 years	1,055	765	73	1,091	645	59

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



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IX, MILITARY AND VOTING



On March 31, 1970, Negroes made up 10 percent of the Armed Forces and 10 percent of those serving in Southeast Asia, but 13 percent of those who died in Vietnam combat.

Table ¹¹⁵~~(89) 127~~ Negro Men in the Armed Forces, 1970
(in thousands)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Percent Negro</u>
Total	3,074	293	10
Outside Southeast Asia	2,555	241	9
In Southeast Asia	519	52	10
Deaths in Southeast Asia (January 1965-December 1970)	41	5	13

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.



142

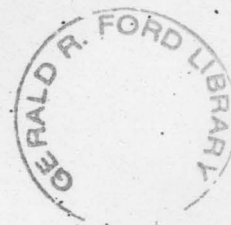
In 1970, Negroes were only 2 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces, but 11 percent of the enlisted men.

112
Table (36) ~~128~~ Negro Officers and Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces, 1969 and 1970
(in thousands)

	Total		Negro		Percent Negro	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Total	3,439	3,074	323	293	9	10
Officers	419	366	9	8	2	2
Outside Southeast Asia	354	NA	7	NA	2	NA
In Southeast Asia	65	NA	2	NA	3	NA
Enlisted men	3,020	2,708	314	284	10	11
Outside Southeast Asia	2,447	NA	249	NA	10	NA
In Southeast Asia	573	NA	65	NA	11	NA

NA - Not available

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.



143

In 1970, 14 percent of all blacks drafted into the Armed Forces who were eligible reenlisted after their first tour of duty, compared with 9 percent of eligible white draftees. The reenlistment rate for young servicemen who had enlisted into the regular Armed Services was also much higher for blacks than for whites.

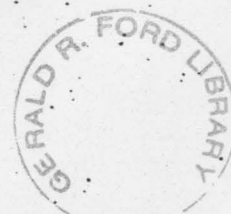
¹¹³
~~112~~
 Table (87) 129. Reenlistment Rates of Servicemen ^{1/} 1968-1970
 (Excludes reenlistments for career servicemen after first term reenlistment)

	Inductees		Enlistees	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1968	15	9	NA	NA
1969	14	11	21	14
1970	14	9	18	11

^{1/} Servicemen who have earned honorable status and otherwise demonstrated the qualities necessary for career service in the Armed Forces. Only first-term servicemen are included.

NA - Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.



Unemployment rates for Vietnam war veterans under 25 years old were very high in 1970--one in every 7 ~~Negro~~ ^{of Negro and other races} veterans and one in every 12 white veterans this age were unemployed. [Although unemployment of 25-29 year old veterans was higher for Negroes than whites, it was similar to that of the Negro and white population of the same age.]

114
116
Table ~~(114)~~ Unemployment Rates of Men 20-29 Years Old, by Veteran--
Nonveteran Status
(Annual averages)

	Negro and other races		White	
	Vietnam Veterans	Nonveterans	Vietnam Veterans	Nonveterans
20 to 24 years				
1969	7.5	6.2	4.3	3.2
1970	11.6	9.5	6.4	5.5
25 to 29 years				
1969	10.0	8.1	5.1	4.5
1970	15.1	11.9	8.7	7.4
25 to 29 years				
1969	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.7
1970	7.5	6.7	4.0	3.4

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

Not cleared by SMD



114

A survey of recently discharged veterans (returned to civil life July-December 1968, six to twelve months prior to the survey) showed that a larger proportion of Non-Negro than Negro veterans had enrolled in training programs supported by the Veterans Administration--primarily in college or other school programs. However, a larger percentage of the Negro veterans expressed an interest in participation in such training--more than two of five veterans (48 percent of the Negroes and 42 percent of the Non-Negroes) said that they "plan to enter or reenter the VA training programs within the next six months." (They have a total of eight years following discharge in which they may enter and complete training under the GI bill).

115
Table 115

Percent of Enlisted Reservists		Who Had Entered	
Training Under Veterans Administration Programs		Training Under Veterans Administration Programs	
		(Veterans who entered training under Veterans Administration Programs Six to Twelve Months After Return to Civil Life (First Term Enlisted Men Separated from the Armed Forces July - December 1968)	
		Negro	All other Non-Negro
Percent Who Had Entered Training		18	24
Type of Training:	All Types	100	100
	College	57	68
	Below College Schooling	35	23
	On-the-job Training	8	10

Source: Veterans Administration.

Not Cleared by SMID



144

About 7 million Negroes, or 61 percent of all Negroes of voting age, reported that they had registered to vote in 1970. In 1966, a similar percent reported that they had registered. ^{Also,} In the South, ^{and North and West} the percent of Negroes of voting age ^{did not show any real change from 1966 to 1970.} who were registered increased from 53 percent in 1966 to 58 percent in 1970.

Table 116. Reported Voter Registration for Persons of Voting Age, by Region, 1966 and 1970

(Numbers in thousands)

	Negro		White	
	1966	1970	1966	1970
All persons of voting age	10,533	11,472	101,205	107,997
North and West	4,849	5,277	72,593	72,158
South	5,684	6,196	28,612	35,839
Number who reported that they had registered:				
United States	6,345	6,971	72,517	74,672
North and West	3,337	3,406	54,125	54,591
South	3,008	3,565	18,392	20,081
Percent of voting age population:				
United States	60	61	72	69
North and West	69	65	75	71
South	53	58	64	65

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



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Voter participation in congressional elections by Negroes was about the same in 1966 and 1970 for the Nation as a whole. For the South, ^{the figures show some evidence of an increase in} voter participation by Negroes increased between 1966 and 1970. In the 1970 election, 37 percent of Negroes of voting age reported they had voted, as compared to 33 percent in 1966.

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Table (82) 132. Reported Voter Participation for Persons of Voting Age, by Region, 1966 and 1970

	Negro		White	
	1966	1970	1966	1970
All persons of voting age	10,533	11,472	101,205	107,997
North and West	7,879	5,277	72,593	72,158
South	5,654	6,196	28,612	35,839
Number who reported that they voted:				
United States	4,398	4,992	57,757	60,426
North and West	2,528	2,714	44,835	46,113
South	1,870	2,278	12,922	14,313
Percent who reported that they voted:				
United States	41.8	43.5	57.1	56.0
North and West	52.1	51.4	61.8	63.8
South	32.9	36.8	45.2	46.4

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



^{Blacks}
The number of Negroes serving in Congress has increased since the early 1960's. For the first time in this century two members of the House of Representatives are from the South.

^{Black}
The South, which has 53 percent of the Negro population in 1970 has 35 percent of the Negro State legislatures and 58 percent of all Negro mayors.

¹¹²
Table ~~(99)~~ ¹¹²: Negro Legislators and Negroes Elected to Other Public Office, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1968, and 1970^d

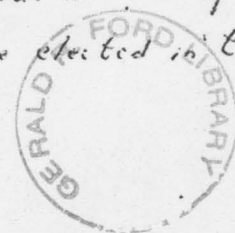
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1970</u> ^d
Congress:					
United States	4	5	7	10	14
House of Representatives	4	5	6	9	13
Senate	-	-	1	1	1
South					
House of Representatives	-	-	-	-	2
Senate	-	-	-	-	-
State Legislatures:					
United States	52	94	148	172	202 198 ^e
South	6	16	37	53	70
Mayors:					
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	29	81
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17	47
Other: ^a					
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	914	1,563 ^f
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	486 468	763

- Represents zero. NA Not available. ^d Figures are current as of March 1971.

^e Includes all Negro elected officials not included in first three categories.

^f Source: Potomac Institute, Democratic National Committee, Ebony Magazine, and Joint Center for Political Studies.

(NOTE: Figures for each year shown represent the total number of elected Blacks holding office at that time, not just those elected in that year.)



Black
Most of the 1,900 Negro elected officials in the United States hold offices at the city level or hold law enforcement and educational type positions. There is a dearth of *Black* representation at the Congressional and States levels for the overwhelming majority of the States. The States with the largest number of Negro officials are Michigan, New York, Alabama, Illinois, and Ohio; all of which have at least 100 officials.

Table 1. Negro Elected Officials, By State, March 1971

State	1970, percent Negro	Negro elected officials					
		Total	Congress	State	City	County	Other ¹
United States	11.1	1,860	14	202	785	120	739
Maine	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	0.2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts	3.1	12	1	3	6	-	2
Rhode Island	2.7	3	-	1	2	-	-
Connecticut	6.0	48	-	6	25	-	17
New York	11.9	142	2	12	16	4	108
New Jersey	10.7	78	-	4	40	4	30
Pennsylvania	8.6	57	1	11	14	1	30
Ohio	9.1	100	1	13	58	1	27
Indiana	6.9	37	-	2	16	4	15
Illinois	12.8	104	2	20	38	2	42
Michigan	11.2	155	2	18	52	32	51
Wisconsin	2.9	9	-	1	5	2	1
Minnesota	0.9	8	-	-	2	-	6
Iowa	1.2	6	-	1	-	1	4
Missouri	10.3	69	1	15	30	1	22
North Dakota	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2.7	3	-	1	1	-	1
Kansas	4.8	11	-	3	6	1	1
Delaware	14.3	11	-	3	6	1	1
Maryland	17.8	44	1	18	17	-	8
District of Columbia	71.1	9	1	-	-	-	8
Virginia	18.5	52	-	3	34	5	10
West Virginia	3.9	1	-	1	-	-	-
North Carolina	22.2	68	-	2	49	3	14
South Carolina	30.5	61	-	3	37	5	16
Georgia	25.9	51	-	15	20	6	10
Florida	15.3	42	-	2	33	1	6
Kentucky	7.2	45	-	3	26	1	15
Tennessee	15.8	42	-	8	11	-	23
Alabama	26.2	105	-	2	45	12	46
Mississippi	36.8	95	-	1	33	21	40
Arkansas	18.3	76	-	-	32	1	43
Louisiana	29.8	74	-	1	27	10	36
Oklahoma	6.7	61	-	5	35	-	21
Texas	12.5	45	-	3	28	-	14
Montana	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	0.8	2	-	-	1	-	1
Colorado	3.0	7	-	3	2	-	2
New Mexico	1.9	4	-	1	3	-	-
Arizona	3.0	8	-	4	-	-	4
Utah	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	5.7	4	-	1	1	-	2
Washington	2.1	9	-	3	1	-	5
Oregon	1.3	3	-	-	1	-	2
California	7.0	95	2	7	30	1	55
Alaska	3.0	2	-	2	-	-	-
Hawaii	1.0	1	-	-	1	-	-

¹Includes law enforcement and education.

²Sources: Joint Center for Political Studies and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Figures shown represent the total number of elected Blacks holding offices as of March 1971.



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