

[ms-0436.005.011.00]

BLS Report No. 375  
Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 29

**THE SOCIAL  
AND ECONOMIC STATUS  
OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1969**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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**PREFACE**

This report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Major responsibility was shared by Sylvia S. Small of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Mary Ann Maguire of the Bureau of the Census. Most of the tabulations were brought up to date by the Census Bureau; new data in the section on Employment and Unemployment were developed by Claire C. Hodge of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some of the material in this report was assembled by the Department of Defense and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, whose personnel contributed willingly and with the exercise of outstanding professional judgment. The Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a respected and knowledgeable private source, provided information on Negroes in public office. To all of these and others who provided guidance we wish to express appreciation.

Geoffrey H. Moore, Commissioner  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

George Hay Brown, Director  
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For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, \$1.00.  
Current Population Reports issued in Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-26, P-27, P-28 (summaries only), P-60, and P-65 are sold as a single consolidated subscription at \$8.50 per year, \$2.50 additional for foreign mailing.



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## NOTE

In this report "Negro and other races" is used to describe persons of all races other than white.

Data are shown in this report for "Negro and other races" and for the "Negro" population separately. In both text and tables the term "Negro" is used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "Negro and other races" is used whenever data for Negroes alone are not available or not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national population of Negro and other races reflect the condition of the Negro population, since about 92 percent of the population of Negro and other races is Negro.

## The Social and Economic Status of Negroes in the United States, 1969

### INTRODUCTION

The progress of the Negro toward full social and economic equality with other Americans has been one of the major issues of the 1960's. Impressive progress has been made, but wide discrepancies remain. This report, prepared jointly by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the third in a series of statistical reports about the social and economic condition of the Negro population of the United States. Current data are presented here in tables showing the changes that have taken place in income, employment, education, housing, health, and other major aspects of life.

The statistics indicate once again that the important gains made by Negroes in earlier years in their level of living have been retained and in most instances have increased. They are more likely to be receiving higher incomes, holding better jobs, living in better housing, and finishing high school and college than they were a decade ago. Negroes continue to move into the higher status jobs as new opportunities are opened to them. They are also more likely to be working full time rather than part time.

However, Negroes are still disadvantaged compared with white Americans in terms of educational and occupational attainment. They are more likely than whites to be among the poor and the disabled and to live in crowded homes in poverty neighborhoods of large cities.

Some instances of the progress discernible in 1968, and the existing gaps, follow:

**INCOME AND POVERTY.**--In the past 8 years, family incomes have generally risen, with percentage gains somewhat higher for Negro and other races than for whites. About one out of every three families of Negro and other races had an income of \$8,000 or more in 1968. Negro family income reached an average (median) of \$5,400 in 1968,



about double the median at the end of World War II. However, this was only 60 percent of the white family median of \$8,900. In the South, where half of the Negro population still lives, the Negro median family income was only about half the white level.

In part, income differences reflect the lower educational achievements of the older generation of Negroes. But even with one or more years of college Negro men 25 to 54 years old have incomes lower than whites. Despite the gains of the past few years, the movement toward income equality is still very slow.

In 1968 there were nearly 25.5 million poor people in the United States, and 3 out of every 10 were of Negro and other races. About 1.5 million poor children of Negro and other races are in households where family income is below the poverty level. In many cases, other family members work, in addition to the family head, without lifting the family out of poverty. About one-sixth of all Negro families with two or more earners are poor. About half of the poor of Negro and other races and approximately one-third of the white poor receive public assistance.

Among families with female heads, the incidence of poverty is high--more than half of such families were below the poverty level in 1968. An increasing proportion of families are headed by women, who earn less than men, whether black or white. A Negro woman working all year full time earns only about two-thirds as much as her male counterpart.

**EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.**--The rise in employment of Negro and other races has continued into 1969. Employment gains for this group averaged about 200,000 a year in the past few years, with the gains concentrated in the upper half of the occupational pyramid--among white collar (notably clerical), craftsmen, and operative jobs. Many Negroes are in business for themselves, most operating small service-oriented businesses.

The unemployment rate for Negro and other races was lower in 1968 and 1969 than in any year since the Korean War, and the number of unemployed fell below 600,000 for the first time since 1957. The unemployment rate continues to be about double the rate for whites.

The highest unemployment rates of any group in the labor force are those of teenagers of Negro and other races. To some extent, high teenage unemployment rates reflect the fact that one out of every three of those looking for work is also in school--completing an education rather than replacing it with a permanent occupation. Among heads of households (married men with spouse present), the unemployment rate for Negro and other races in 1969 was 2.5 compared with 1.4 percent for whites.

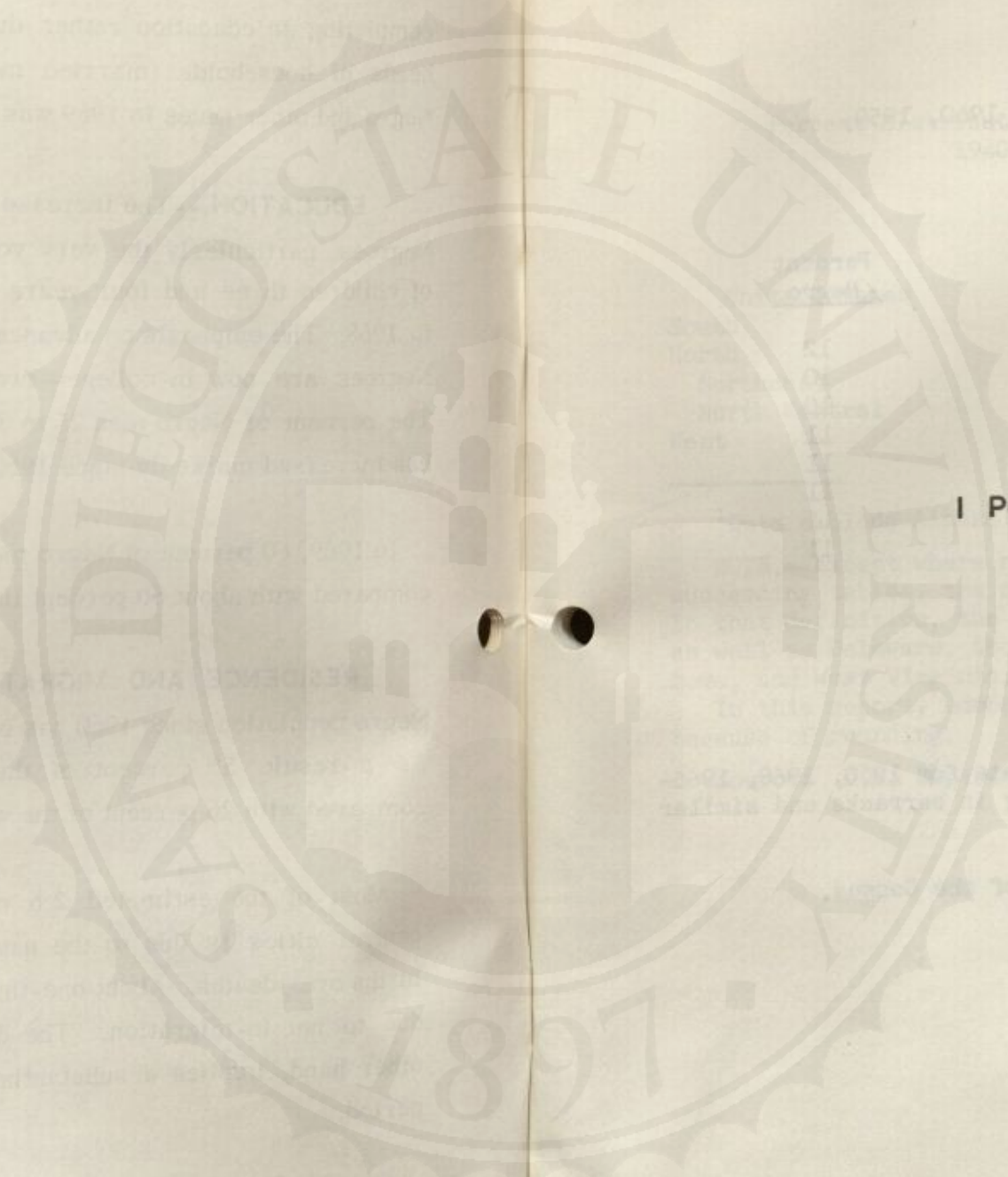
**EDUCATION.**--The increase in school enrollment is especially noticeable among Negroes, particularly the very young and those at the college level. About 20 percent of children three and four years old of Negro and other races were enrolled in school in 1968. The emphasis on advanced education is reflected in the fact that about 450,000 Negroes are now in college--two-thirds of them in predominantly white institutions. The percent of Negro men 25 to 34 years old completing four or more years of college has increased markedly since 1960.

In 1969, 60 percent of Negro men 25 to 29 years old had at least finished high school, compared with about 50 percent in 1966.

**RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION.**--About three-fourths of the total growth in the Negro population since 1960 has occurred in the central cities of the metropolitan areas. As a result, 55 percent of the total Negro population now resides in central cities compared with 26 percent of the white population.

Most of the estimated 2.6 million increase since 1960 in the Negro population in central cities is due to the natural increase of the population--that is, the excess of births over deaths. About one-third of the net gain--approximately 800,000 persons--is due to net in-migration. The decline in the white population of central cities, on the other hand, implies a substantial net out-migration of the white population during this period.





# I POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Total and Family Population (in millions)

Year	Total	Family
1900	75.8	60.0
1910	92.0	72.0
1920	106.0	82.0
1930	123.0	95.0
1940	137.0	105.0
1950	151.0	115.0
1960	178.0	135.0
1970	203.0	155.0
1980	226.0	175.0
1990	249.0	195.0
2000	273.0	215.0



The percent of Negroes in the total population has remained about the same since 1900.

Total and Negro Population, 1900, 1940, 1950,  
1960, and 1966-1969

(In millions)

	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
1900 <sup>1</sup>	76.0	8.8	12
1940 <sup>1</sup>	131.7	12.9	10
1950 <sup>1</sup>	150.5	15.0	10
1960	178.5	18.8	11
1966	194.1	21.3	11
1967	196.1	21.7	11
1968 <sup>2</sup>	198.2	22.0	11
1969 <sup>2</sup>	199.8	22.3	11

<sup>1</sup>Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup>5-quarter average centered on January 1969.

NOTE.--Data exclude Armed Forces overseas. Data for 1950, 1960, 1966-1969 also exclude Armed Forces in the U.S. living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

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

The percent of Negroes living in the South has continued to decrease slowly; however, 52 percent of all Negroes still live in the South.

Percent Distribution of the Negro Population, by Region,  
1940, 1950, 1960, 1966, and 1969

	1940 <sup>1</sup>	1950 <sup>1</sup>	1960	1966	1969
United States	100	100	100	100	100
South	77	68	60	55	52
North	22	28	34	37	41
Northeast	11	13	16	17	19
North Central	11	15	18	20	21
West	1	4	6	8	7

<sup>1</sup>Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

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

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

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



While the percent of Negroes has been declining in the South, it has been rising elsewhere. Nevertheless, Negroes are less than 10 percent of the population in the North and West, but almost 20 percent in the South.

Negroes as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1969

	<u>1940</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1950</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u>
United States	10	10	11	11
South	24	22	21	19
North	4	5	7	9
Northeast	4	5	7	9
North Central	4	5	7	8
West	1	3	4	5

<sup>1</sup>Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

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

The average annual out-migration from the South of persons of races other than white declined from 146,000 in the fifties to 88,000 in the sixties.

Negro Population and Estimated Net Out-Migration of Negro and Other Races from the South, 1940-1969

(In thousands)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1969</u> <sup>1</sup>
Negro population in the South	9,905	10,222	11,312	11,630
	<u>1940-50</u>	<u>1950-60</u>	<u>1960-69</u>	
Average annual net out-migration from the South of Negroes and other races	159.7	145.7	88.3	

<sup>1</sup>Excludes Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

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



Metropolitan areas have grown more rapidly than the rest of the national population, and the increase has been primarily in the suburban areas. The Negro population in central cities has increased by 2.6 million persons since 1960 while the white population in central cities has shown a decline of 2.1 million.

Population of the United States, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Residence, 1960, 1964, and 1969  
(Numbers in thousands)

	1960 <sup>1</sup>	1964 <sup>2</sup>	1969 <sup>3</sup>	Percent change		Average annual percent change	
				1950-60	1960-69	1950-60	1960-69
Negro	18,793	20,514	22,331	25.5	18.8	2.3	2.0
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup>	12,168	13,970	15,594	46.2	28.2	3.8	2.8
In central cities	9,687	11,282	12,317	50.4	27.1	4.1	2.7
Outside central cities	2,481	2,688	3,278	31.6	32.1	2.7	3.2
Nonmetropolitan areas	6,625	6,541	6,736	-0.3	1.7	(Z)	0.2
White	158,051	167,146	175,311	17.6	10.9	1.6	1.2
Metropolitan areas <sup>4</sup>	99,740	106,406	111,736	24.3	12.0	2.2	1.3
In central cities	47,463	47,632	45,348	4.7	-4.5	0.5	-0.5
Outside central cities	52,277	58,774	66,387	49.8	27.0	4.0	2.7
Nonmetropolitan areas	58,311	60,735	63,577	7.6	9.0	0.7	1.0

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>1</sup>For comparability with data from the Current Population Survey, figures from the 1950 and 1960 censuses have been adjusted to exclude members of the Armed Forces living in barracks and similar types of quarters.

<sup>2</sup>Five-quarter average centered on April 1964.

<sup>3</sup>Five-quarter average centered on January 1969.

<sup>4</sup>Population of the 212 SMSA's as defined in 1960.

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

Negroes in metropolitan areas are concentrated in the central cities where 55 percent of all Negroes now live. Whites live predominantly outside central cities in metropolitan areas. About three-fourths live either in suburbs or small places.

Percent Distribution of Population by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1950, 1960, and 1969

	Negro			White		
	1950	1960	1969 <sup>1</sup>	1950	1960	1969 <sup>1</sup>
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	56	65	70	60	63	64
Central cities	43	52	55	34	30	26
Suburbs	13	13	15	26	33	38
Outside metropolitan areas	44	35	30	40	37	36

<sup>1</sup>Based on 5-quarter average centered on January 1969.

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



Negroes today are 21 percent of the total population of central cities in metropolitan areas, compared with 12 percent in 1950. The corresponding figures for cities of metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more are 26 percent in 1969 and 13 percent in 1950. The proportion of the suburban population that is Negro has remained about the same since 1950.

Negroes as a Percent of Total Population by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, and by Size of Metropolitan Area, 1950, 1960, and 1969

	Percent Negro		
	1950	1960	1969
United States	10	11	11
Metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup>	9	11	12
Central cities	12	17	21
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--			
1,000,000 or more	13	19	26
250,000 to 1,000,000	12	15	18
Under 250,000	12	12	12
Suburbs	5	5	5
Outside metropolitan areas	11	10	9

<sup>1</sup>Population of the 212 SMSA's as defined in 1960.

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

Available estimates show that among the 30 largest cities of the Nation, only Washington, D. C., had more Negroes than whites in 1967. In Newark, the population was about equally divided between the two racial groups. In most of the remaining cities Negroes were substantially less than one-third of the population in 1967.

Proportion of Negroes in Each of the 30 Largest Cities, 1950, 1960, and Estimated 1967

	1950	1960	1967 (Estimate) <sup>1</sup>
New York, N. Y.	10	14	19
Chicago, Ill.	14	23	30
Los Angeles, Calif.	9	14	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	18	26	33
Detroit, Mich.	16	29	39
Baltimore, Md.	24	35	41
Houston, Tex.	21	23	22
Cleveland, Ohio	16	29	34
Washington, D.C.	35	54	69
St. Louis, Mo.	18	29	37
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	8	14
San Francisco, Calif.	6	10	14
Boston, Mass.	5	9	15
Dallas, Tex.	13	19	22
New Orleans, La.	32	37	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	17	21
San Antonio, Tex.	7	7	8
San Diego, Calif.	5	6	7
Seattle, Wash.	3	5	7
Buffalo, N.Y.	6	13	17
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	22	24
Memphis, Tenn.	37	37	40
Denver, Colo.	4	6	9
Atlanta, Ga.	37	38	44
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	2	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	15	21	24
Kansas City, Mo.	12	18	22
Columbus, Ohio	12	16	19
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	5	5
Newark, N.J.	17	34	49

<sup>1</sup>Except for Cleveland, Buffalo, Memphis, and Phoenix, for which a special census has been made in recent years, these are very rough estimates computed on the basis of the change in relative proportions of Negro births and deaths since 1960.

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



In most of the 15 large cities where special censuses were taken in the middle and late 1960's, the percent of Negroes living in neighborhoods of greatest Negro concentration had increased since 1960, and the percent living in predominantly white neighborhoods had decreased during that period.

Percent of All Negroes in Selected Cities Living in Census Tracts Grouped According to Proportion Negro in 1960 and 1964-1968

Year	All census tracts	Percent				
		75 percent or more Negro	50 to 74 percent Negro	25 to 49 percent Negro	Less than 25 percent Negro	
Cleveland, Ohio	1960	100	72	16	8	4
	1965	100	80	12	4	4
Memphis, Tenn.	1960	100	65	26	5	4
	1967	100	78	14	4	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	1960	100	19	36	24	21
	1965	100	18	23	42	17
Buffalo, N.Y.	1960	100	35	47	6	12
	1966	100	69	10	13	8
Louisville, Ky.	1960	100	57	13	17	13
	1964	100	67	13	10	10
New Haven, Conn.	1960	100	-	33	19	48
	1967	100	16	19	27	38
Rochester, N.Y.	1960	100	8	43	17	32
	1964	100	16	45	24	15
Sacramento, Calif.	1960	100	9	-	14	77
	1964	100	8	14	28	50
Des Moines, Iowa	1960	100	-	28	31	41
	1966	100	-	42	19	39
Providence, R.I.	1960	100	-	23	2	75
	1965	100	-	16	46	38
Shreveport, La.	1960	100	79	10	7	4
	1966	100	90	-	6	4
Evansville, Ind.	1960	100	34	27	9	30
	1966	100	59	14	-	27
Little Rock, Ark.	1960	100	33	33	19	15
	1964	100	41	18	22	19
Raleigh, N.C.	1960	100	86	-	7	7
	1966	100	88	4	2	6
Trenton, N.J.	1960	100	26	9	48	17
	1968	100	24	55	13	8

- Represents zero.

NOTE.--Selected cities of 100,000 or more in which a special census was taken in any of the years 1964-1968. Ranked according to total population at latest census.

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

The Negro population is considerably younger than the white population; the median age of Negroes is 21 years while that of whites is 29.

Population by Age and Sex, 1969

(In thousands. Five-quarter average centered on January 1969)

	Percent			
	Negro	White	Negro	White
MALE				
All ages	10,660	85,189	100	100
Under 14 years	3,987	23,954	37	28
Under 5 years	1,435	7,665	13	9
5 to 13 years	2,552	16,289	24	19
14 to 15 years	510	3,411	5	4
16 to 19 years	869	6,065	8	7
20 to 24 years	766	5,863	7	7
25 to 34 years	1,189	10,393	11	12
35 to 44 years	1,065	10,155	10	12
45 to 64 years	1,658	17,788	16	21
65 years and over	618	7,560	6	9
Median age	19.8	28.2	(X)	(X)
FEMALE				
All ages	11,671	90,123	100	100
Under 14 years	3,964	22,944	34	25
Under 5 years	1,427	7,342	12	8
5 to 13 years	2,537	15,602	22	17
14 to 15 years	498	3,309	4	4
16 to 19 years	924	6,146	8	7
20 to 24 years	916	6,981	8	8
25 to 34 years	1,359	10,717	12	12
35 to 44 years	1,279	10,526	11	12
45 to 64 years	1,936	19,280	17	21
65 years and over	794	10,218	7	11
Median age	22.4	30.3	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

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



The ratio of family income of Negro and Other races to that of white families is shown in the following table. The ratio is based on the 1950 Census of the United States and is based on the 1950 Census of the United States and is based on the 1950 Census of the United States.

Median Income of Families of Negro and Other Races as a Percent of White Family Income, 1950-1958 (Annual figures based on the 1950 Census of the United States and the 1958 Census of the United States)

Year	Other races	Negro
1958	58	58
1957	58	58
1956	58	58
1955	58	58
1954	58	58
1953	58	58
1952	58	58
1951	58	58
1950	58	58

### II INCOME AND POVERTY

NA Not available. The ratio of Negro to white median family income first became available from this survey in 1951. Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



The ratio of family income of Negro and other races to white has risen since 1965. The ratio is still only 60 percent for Negro families alone.

Median Income of Families of Negro and Other Races  
as a Percent of White Family Income, 1950-1968

(Annual figures shown are based on the  
Current Population Survey)

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

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

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

The greatest disparity between Negro and white family income is in the South, where the Negro median family income is only about half that for whites.

Median Family Income in 1968, and Negro Family Income, 1965-1968,  
as a Percent of White, by Region

	Median family income, 1968		Negro income as a percent of white			
	Negro	White	1965	1966	1967	1968
United States	\$5,359	\$8,936	54	58	59	60
Northeast	6,460	9,318	64	68	66	69
North Central	6,910	9,259	74	74	78	75
South	4,278	7,963	49	50	54	54
West	7,506	9,462	69	72	74	80

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



Although the dollar gap between white median family income and median family income of Negro and other races has increased since 1947, the proportionate increase was greater for Negro and other races. The percent of families of Negro and other races receiving less than \$3,000 income is less than one-half the equivalent 1947 figure.

Distribution of Families by Income in 1947, 1960, and 1968  
(In 1968 dollars)

	Negro and other races			White		
	1947	1960	1968	1947	1960	1968
Number of families (in millions)	3,717	4,333	5,075	34,120	41,123	45,440
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under \$3,000	60	41	23	23	16	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	23	23	22	28	16	11
\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	16	17	23	21	14
\$7,000 to \$9,999	5	13	18	15	26	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3	6	15	11	17	26
\$15,000 and over		2	6		7	16
Median income	\$2,514	\$3,794	\$5,590	\$4,916	\$6,857	\$8,937
Net change, 1947-1968:						
Number	(X)	(X)	\$3,076	(X)	(X)	\$4,020
Percent	(X)	(X)	122.4	(X)	(X)	81.8

X Not applicable.

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

In 1968 about one-third of all families of Negro and other races had incomes of \$8,000 or more, compared with 15 percent in 1960. In the North and West, two-fifths of the families of Negro and other races had incomes of \$8,000 or more in 1968.

Percent of Families with Income of \$8,000 or More, 1947-1968  
(Adjusted for price changes, in 1968 dollars. An \$8,000 income in 1968 was equivalent in purchasing power to about \$5,100 in 1947)

	Negro and other races	White		Negro and other races	White
	United States:				United States-- Continued
1947	6	20	1964	20	47
1948	4	18	1965	21	50
1949	4	18	1966	25	53
1950	4	20	1967	29	55
1951	4	21	1968	32	58
1952	5	23			
1953	8	26	South:		
1954	7	26	1966	14	44
1955	8	30	1967	17	48
1956	9	34	1968	19	50
1957	10	32	North and West:		
1958	10	33	1966	36	56
1959	12	37	1967	40	58
1960	15	39	1968	43	61
1961	15	41			
1962	14	42			
1963	17	45			

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



The income disparity between Negro and white families tends to become greater for all families and for husband-wife families as the age of the family head increases.

Median Income of Negro Families as a Percent of White,  
by Type of Family and Age of Family Head, 1968

	<u>All families</u>	<u>Husband-wife families</u>
All ages	60	72
14 to 24 years	70	88
25 to 34 years	62	78
35 to 44 years	59	72
45 to 54 years	62	70
55 to 64 years	57	59
65 years and over	65	63

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

Fifty-seven percent of all Negro families had more than one earner in 1968 compared to 53 percent of white families.

The median income in 1968 of Negro families with three earners was not significantly different from that of white families with only one earner.

Influence of Number of Earners on Family Income, 1968

	<u>All families</u>	<u>No earners</u>	<u>One earner</u>	<u>Two earners</u>	<u>Three earners</u>	<u>Four earners or more</u>
Negro:						
Percent	100	10	33	41	10	6
Median income	\$5,359	\$2,288	\$4,151	\$7,181	\$7,891	\$9,360
White:						
Percent	100	8	39	39	10	4
Median income	\$8,936	\$2,940	\$7,724	\$10,000	\$12,658	\$14,566
Negro median income as a percent of white	60	78	54	72	62	64

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



Among full-time workers, Negro men earn more than Negro women and white men earn more than white women.

Median Income of Negro Male and Female Workers, by Region, 1968

	Median income of Negro workers		Ratio: Female to male income	
	Male	Female	Negro	White
All wage and salary workers <sup>1</sup>	\$4,733	\$2,454	.52	.48
Year-round full-time workers <sup>2</sup>				
Northeast	5,370	3,561	.66	.58
North Central	5,900	3,945	.67	.61
South	6,856	4,096	.60	.55
West	4,167	2,884	.69	.59
	7,517	4,547	.60	.59

<sup>1</sup>With wage and salary income, including full and part-time workers.  
<sup>2</sup>Refers to total income.

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

The median income of Negro men 25 to 54 years old who have completed four years of high school was lower than that for white men in this age group who have completed only eight years of elementary school.

Median Income of Men 25 to 54 Years Old, by Educational Attainment, 1968

	Median income, 1968		Negro income as a percent of white
	Negro	White	
Elementary: Total	\$3,900	\$5,844	67
Less than 8 years	3,558	5,131	69
8 years	4,499	6,452	70
High school: Total	5,580	7,852	71
1 to 3 years	5,255	7,229	73
4 years	5,801	8,154	71
College: 1 or more years	7,481	10,149	74

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



About 1.4 million Negro families and 3.6 million white families were poor in 1968--about 29 percent of all Negro families and 8 percent of all white families. The decline in poverty from 1959 has been substantial for both groups, but somewhat greater among whites.

Families Below the Poverty Level, 1959-1968  
(Numbers in millions)

	Numbers in millions			Percent		
	Negro and other races	Negro	White	Negro and other races	Negro	White
1959	2.1	1.9	6.2			
1960	2.1	(NA)	6.1	50	48	15
1961	2.2	(NA)	6.2	49	(NA)	15
1962	2.2	(NA)	5.9	49	(NA)	15
1963	2.1	(NA)	5.5	48	(NA)	14
1964	1.9	(NA)	5.3	44	(NA)	13
1965	1.9	(NA)	4.8	40	(NA)	12
1966	1.7	(NA)	4.5	40	(NA)	11
Based on revised methodology <sup>1</sup>				35	(NA)	10
1966	1.7	1.6	4.1			
1967 <sup>2</sup>	1.6	1.6	4.1	34	36	9
1968	1.4	1.4	3.6	32	34	9
				28	29	8

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Reflects improvements in statistical procedures used in processing the income data.

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

NOTE.--The poverty concept used throughout this report is based on a revised definition adopted in 1969. A detailed explanation of the revised poverty definition appears in Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 28. The poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,553 in 1968 and \$2,973 in 1959.

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

About 27 percent of all Negro families, but 43 percent of poor Negro families, resided outside metropolitan areas in 1968. The proportion living in central cities was less for poor Negro families than for Negro families in general--45 percent as compared with 59 percent. The proportion of Negro families below the poverty level was greatest outside metropolitan areas. Within metropolitan areas, the percent of Negro families below the poverty level was about the same for those living in central cities as for those living in suburbs.

Location of all Negro Families and of Negro Families Below the Poverty Level, 1968

	Percent distribution of Negro families		Negro families below the poverty level in each location	
	Total	Below the poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States	100	100	1,366	29
Inside metropolitan areas	73	57	779	23
Central cities	59	45	620	23
Suburbs	14	12	159	24
Outside metropolitan areas	27	43	589	47
Farm	3	7	94	61
Nonfarm	23	36	496	46

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



While the proportion of both whites and Negroes below the poverty level decreased between 1959 and 1968, the decline was greater for whites than for Negroes. The number of whites below the poverty level dropped about 39 percent, compared with a 23 percent reduction in the number of Negroes. In 1968 one-tenth of the white population and about one-third of the Negro population was below the poverty level.

Persons Below the Poverty Level 1959-1968  
(Numbers in millions)

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

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Reflects improvements in statistical procedures used in processing the income data.

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

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

The proportion of poor who are aged has increased from 14 percent in 1959 to 18 percent at present. Children accounted for more than two-fifths of all poor persons in both 1959 and 1968. About 14 percent of all aged poor and 39 percent of all poor children in 1968 were Negro.

Distribution of Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status and Age, 1959 and 1968

	Total	Negro	White	Negro as a percent of total
1959				
All persons (millions)	38.8	9.9	28.3	26
Percent	100	100	100	(X)
Family members	85	92	82	28
Heads	21	19	21	23
Children under 18 years	41	51	37	32
Other family members	23	22	24	25
Unrelated individuals	15	8	18	14
Male	6	3	7	14
Female	9	5	11	14
Persons 65 years and over	14	7	17	13
Persons under 65 years	86	93	83	28
1968				
All persons (millions)	25.4	7.6	17.4	30
Percent	100	100	100	(X)
Family members	82	90	78	33
Heads	20	18	21	27
Children under 18 years	42	55	37	39
Other family members	19	17	20	26
Unrelated individuals	18	10	22	17
Male	5	4	6	21
Female	13	6	16	15
Persons 65 years and over	18	9	23	14
Persons under 65 years	82	91	77	34

X Not applicable.

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



Among poor persons of Negro and other races only about half received welfare assistance in 1968. Among the white poor less than half received welfare assistance.

Number and Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level and of Persons Receiving Welfare, 1968

(In millions)

	Negro and other races	White
Total population	24.5	175.6
Below poverty level	8.0	17.4
Percent of total population	33	10
Receiving welfare	3.8	5.6
Percent of total population	16	3

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

Employment has increased in the past 9 years, and unemployment has declined for workers of all races. The number of employed persons of Negro and other races rose 1.5 million in the 9-year period--increasing 31 percent compared with 18 percent for whites.

Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons, 1960-1968 (In millions. Annual averages for 1960 to 1967; November averages for 1968)

Year	Employed		Unemployed	
	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races
1960	119.9	6.9	14.9	1.0
1961	121.9	7.2	14.8	1.1
1962	123.9	7.5	14.7	1.2
1963	125.9	7.8	14.6	1.3
1964	127.9	8.1	14.5	1.4
1965	129.9	8.4	14.4	1.5
1966	131.9	8.7	14.3	1.6
1967	133.9	9.0	14.2	1.7
1968	135.9	9.3	14.1	1.8

III EMPLOYMENT

NOTE--The information on employment and unemployment is based on a monthly sample survey of households. All persons 16 years of age and over are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month. The unemployed are persons who do not work or have a temporary layoff. They have not found work within the past 4 weeks and are not currently seeking work. Also included are those persons who have been laid off or laid back to a job from which they had been laid off or laid back to a new job. The sum of the employed, excluding military, and the unemployed are defined as the civilian labor force.

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



Employment has increased in the past 9 years, and unemployment has declined for workers of all races. The number of employed persons of Negro and other races rose 1.5 million in the 9-year period--increasing 21 percent compared with 18 percent for whites.

Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons, 1960-1969  
(In millions. Annual averages for 1960 to 1968; January-November averages for 1969)

	Employed		Unemployed	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1960	6.9	58.9		
1961	6.8	58.9	.8	3.1
1962	7.0	59.7	1.0	3.7
1963	7.1	60.6	.9	3.1
1964	7.4	61.9	.9	3.2
1965	7.6	63.4	.8	3.0
1966	7.9	65.0	.7	2.7
1967	8.0	66.4	.6	2.3
1968	8.2	67.8	.6	2.3
1969	8.4	69.5	.6	2.2
Change 1960-1969:				
Number	+1.5	+10.6	-.2	-.8
Percent	+21	+18	-27	-27

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

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

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

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

The unemployment rate for Negro and other races in 1968 and the first 11 months of 1969 was the lowest since the Korean War, but still about double the white rate. The unemployment rates for both groups have decreased to about half the rate in 1961, the most recent recession year.

Unemployment Rates, 1949-1969  
(Annual averages for 1949 to 1968; January-November averages for 1969)

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

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

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



Teenagers of Negro and other races have the highest unemployment rate in the labor force. The total unemployment rate for this group was 24 percent during the first 11 months of 1969--more than double the rate for the white teenage group.

#### Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age, 1967-1969

(Annual averages for 1967 and 1968; January-November averages for 1969)

	Negro and other races			White		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Total	7.4	6.7	6.5	3.4	3.2	3.2
Adult men	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.9
Adult women	7.1	6.3	6.0	3.8	3.4	3.4
Teenagers <sup>1</sup>	26.5	25.0	24.4	11.0	11.0	10.8

<sup>1</sup>"Teenagers" include persons 16 to 19 years old.

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

Married men, the largest component of the labor force, have the lowest unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for married men of Negro and other races has been declining more rapidly than that of white married men. However, the rate of the former group is about twice that of the latter.

Of every 100 married men of Negro and other races in the labor force, 97 have jobs.

#### Unemployment Rates for Married Men, 20 Years Old and Over, with Spouse Present, 1962-1969

(Annual averages for 1962 to 1968; January-November averages for 1969)

	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white
1962	7.9	3.1	2.5
1963	6.8	3.0	2.3
1964	5.3	2.5	2.1
1965	4.3	2.1	2.0
1966	3.6	1.7	2.1
1967	3.2	1.6	2.0
1968	2.9	1.5	1.9
1969	2.5	1.4	1.8

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



The proportion of unemployed teenagers of Negro and other races who were enrolled in school in 1969 continues to be lower than the comparable figure for whites.

Unemployed Teenagers and Percent Still in School,  
1963 and 1966-1969

(Annual averages for 1963 to 1968; January-November averages for 1969)

	Unemployed					
	Unemployment rate		Number (thousands)		Percent still in school	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1963	30.4	15.5	176	708	22	34
1966	25.4	11.2	185	651	28	39
1967	26.5	11.0	204	635	30	37
1968	25.0	11.0	195	644	30	38
1969	24.4	10.8	196	667	27	37

NOTE.--"Teenagers" include those 16 to 19 years old. Students are also counted as unemployed if they want a job and have been actively looking for work during the 4-week period prior to interview in the monthly survey of the labor force.

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

About 50 percent of the teenagers of Negro and other races are in school. Of those out of school, 15 percent are unemployed and 36 percent are not in the labor force. About half of the latter are not working because they are keeping house or are unable to work.

Work and School Status of Teenagers of  
Negro and Other Races, 1969

(January-November averages)

	Number (thousands)	Percent
Out of school	941	100
Unemployed	143	15
Employed	457	48
Not in labor force	341	36
Keeping house	170	18
Unable to work	6	1
Other reasons <sup>1</sup>	165	17
In school	971	100
Unemployed	52	5
Employed	152	16
Not in labor force	767	79

<sup>1</sup>Includes many waiting to be called to military duty.

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



Men of Negro and other races are about as likely to be in the labor force as white men. Among women 25 years old and over, participation in the labor force is greater for those of Negro and other races than for whites.

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, 1969  
(Includes Armed Forces. January-November averages)

	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total, 16 years and over	78	81	50	42
16 and 17 years	39	50	25	35
18 and 19 years	67	70	46	55
20 to 24 years	88	87	59	57
25 to 34 years	95	97	58	42
35 to 44 years	93	98	59	49
45 to 54 years	89	95	61	53
55 to 64 years	78	84	48	43
65 years and over	26	27	12	10

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

The reasons why men are not in the labor force are roughly the same for Negro and other races as for whites. In the older working years, a larger proportion of persons of Negro and other races than white persons are not working because they are disabled.

Men Not in the Labor Force, by Age, 1969  
(January-November averages)

	Total not in labor force (thousands)	Reason not in labor force (percent)			
		Total	Going to school	Unable to work <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>
16 to 19 years					
Negro and other races	461	100	80	1	19
White	2,566	100	82	1	17
20 to 24 years					
Negro and other races	120	100	62	6	32
White	959	100	77	3	20
25 to 54 years					
Negro and other races	261	100	11	35	54
White	1,026	100	16	35	49
55 to 64 years					
Negro and other races	169	100	1	38	62
White	1,236	100	-	28	72
65 years and over					
Negro and other races	495	100	-	19	81
White	5,314	100	2	9	89

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

<sup>2</sup>Includes retired workers and unpaid family workers, those keeping house, and a large number preparing to enter or reenter the labor force or awaiting military service.

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



Half of female heads of families of Negro and other races were in the labor force in 1968. Of these, 5 percent were unemployed.

Employment Status of Female Family Heads, March 1968  
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>
Total families with female head	1,384	4,054
In labor force	692	2,112
Percent of total	50	52
Unemployed	36	77
Percent of labor force	5.2	3.6
Not in labor force	692	1,942

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

Workers of Negro and other races are twice as likely as white workers to be unemployed and among the long term unemployed. However, only 1 percent of the labor force of Negro and other races was unemployed 15 weeks or more in 1969.

Unemployment and Long Term Unemployment, 1969  
(Numbers in thousands. January-November average)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro and other races</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Percent Negro and other races</u>
Total civilian labor force	80,671	8,948	71,723	11
Unemployed	2,849	579	2,271	20
Percent of labor force	3.5	6.5	3.2	(X)
Long term unemployed <sup>1</sup>	377	78	299	21
Percent of labor force	0.5	0.9	0.4	(X)

X Not applicable.

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

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



Most unemployed men in 1969 had lost their last job because of layoff or discharge by their employer. Among unemployed women, the largest group were reentering the labor force.

Men and Women, 20 Years Old and Over, by Reason for Unemployment, 1969

(January-November averages)

	Men		Women	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Percent distribution:				
Total unemployed	100	100	100	100
Lost last job	60	56	33	33
Left last job	14	18	16	18
Reentered labor force	22	23	43	45
Never worked before	5	3	7	5
Unemployment rate: <sup>1</sup>				
Total unemployment rate	3.7	1.9	6.0	3.4
Job loser rate	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.1
Job leaver rate	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6
Reentrant rate	0.8	0.4	2.6	1.6
New entrant rate	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup>Unemployment rates are calculated as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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

The unemployment rate for whites living in central cities was higher than that for whites living in suburbs. There is some evidence to show that this relationship holds true for Negro and other races.

Unemployment in Central Cities and Suburbs of the 20 Largest Metropolitan Areas, 1969

(As ranked in 1960; January-November averages, not seasonally adjusted)

	Unemployment rate			Number unemployed (thousands)	
	Negro and other races	White	Ratio: Negro and other races to white	Negro and other races	White
Central cities	6.3	3.1	2.0	188	277
Adult men	3.9	2.4	1.6	60	121
Adult women	5.3	3.1	1.7	65	98
Teenagers <sup>1</sup>	26.8	9.8	2.7	63	57
Suburbs	5.3	2.9	1.8	41	418

<sup>1</sup>Teenagers include persons 16 to 19 years old.

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



In 1969 there were a million more workers of Negro and other races employed in white-collar, craftsmen, or operative occupations than in laborer or service jobs. Employment of persons of Negro and other races in these occupations increased 67 percent between 1960 and 1968, compared with 22 percent for whites.

Employment by Broad Occupational Groups,  
1960 and 1966-1969

	Total		White-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives		All other workers	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	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
Change, 1960-69:						
Number (millions)	+1.4	+10.6	+2.0	+10.3	-.5	+.3
Percent	+21	+18	+67	+22	-13	+.2

NOTE.--The 1966, 1967, and 1968 data pertain to persons 16 years of age and over, while in 1960 the age cutoff was 14 years. The 1960 figures shown here are estimated figures for the employed population 16 years and over. Data shown in this table are annual averages except 1969 for which January-November averages are shown.

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

In the period 1960 to 1969, the percent of workers of Negro and other races in the highly skilled, well-paying jobs increased much more sharply than the percent of white workers in these jobs. The percentage decrease in the number of persons employed in laborer and farm occupations was much greater for persons of Negro and other races than for whites.

Employment by Occupation, 1969, and Net Change, 1960-1969  
(Annual averages for 1960; January-November averages for 1969)

	Employed, 1969		Change, 1960 to 1969			
	Negro and other races	White	Number		Percent	
			Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total	8,369	69,452	1,442	10,602	21	18
Professional and technical	692	10,031	361	2,893	109	41
Managers, officials, and proprietors	254	7,721	76	832	43	12
Clerical	1,078	12,282	575	3,023	114	33
Sales	163	4,488	62	365	61	9
Craftsmen and foremen	704	9,485	289	1,346	70	17
Operatives	1,998	12,379	584	1,843	41	17
Service workers, except private household	1,525	6,371	311	1,535	26	32
Private household workers	712	900	-270	-91	-28	-9
Nonfarm laborers	876	2,809	-75	207	-8	8
Farmers and farm workers	366	2,986	-475	-1,349	-56	-31

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



Despite years of occupational upgrading, about two-fifths of the persons of Negro and other races remained in service, laborer, or farm occupations in 1969. This was more than twice the proportion of whites in these occupations.

Percent Distribution of Employment by Occupation and Sex, 1969  
(January-November averages)

	Negro and other races		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed (thousands)	4,768	3,601	44,075	25,377
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and managerial	11	12	29	19
Clerical and sales	9	22	13	44
Craftsmen and foremen	14	1	21	1
Operatives	28	18	19	15
Service workers, exc. household	13	25	6	15
Private household workers	-	20	-	3
Nonfarm laborers	18	1	6	-
Farmers and farm workers	7	2	6	2

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.  
X Not applicable.

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

The proportion of workers of Negro and other races in each occupation is becoming more like their proportion in the total labor force. By 1969, when 11 percent of the employed were of Negro and other races, 10 percent of the teachers and 7 percent of the craftsmen and foremen were of these races. However, a larger than proportionate share of the lower-paid, less-skilled jobs were still held by Negroes and other races in 1969.

Negro and Other Races as a Percent of All Workers in Selected Occupations, 1960 and 1969

(Annual averages for 1960 and January-November averages for 1969)

	1960	1969
Total, employed	11	11
Professional and technical	4	6
Medical and other health	4	8
Teachers, except college	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2	3
Clerical	5	8
Sales	3	4
Craftsmen and foremen	5	7
Construction craftsmen	6	8
Machinists, jobsetters, and other metal craftsmen	4	6
Foremen	2	4
Operatives	12	14
Durable goods	10	14
Nondurable goods	9	14
Nonfarm laborers	27	24
Private household workers	46	44
Other service workers	20	19
Protective services	5	8
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	15	14
Farmers and farm workers	16	11

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



Nonfarm workers of Negro and other races in business for themselves tend to concentrate in services and in retail and wholesale trade.

Self-Employment by Industry, 1969

(January-November averages)

	Number (thousands)		Percent distribution	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Total	387	6,782	100	100
Agriculture	94	1,818	24	27
Mining	-	15	-	-
Construction	36	653	9	10
Manufacturing	10	256	3	4
Durable goods	9	156	2	2
Nondurable goods	1	100	-	1
Transportation	23	162	6	2
Trade	78	1,575	20	23
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	254	2	4
Private household	6	23	2	-
Other service	135	2,026	35	30

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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

In a majority of the families where wives worked in 1968, the wives contributed less than one-third of family earnings.

Distribution of Nonfarm Husband-Wife Families by Percent of  
Total Family Income Contributed by Working Wife, 1968

(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	100	100	100	100
Less than 20 percent	37	34	46	44
20 to 30 percent	19	18	14	13
30 to 40 percent	19	19	13	11
40 to 50 percent	13	17	11	7
50 percent and over	11	12	16	25

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



A larger proportion of mothers of young children of Negro and other races had jobs or were looking for work than white mothers in 1969--a total of about three-quarters of a million Negro and other races and about three and one-half million white mothers of children under 6 years old.

Women With Children Under 6 Years Old, by Labor Force Participation, Employment, and Unemployment, March 1969

(Numbers in thousands. Consists of wives, husband present; and widowed, divorced, and separated women)

	Negro and other races	White
All women with children under 6	1,666	12,217
Percent in labor force	45	28
Employed	662	3,270
Unemployed	88	203
Percent unemployed	11.7	5.8

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

#### IV EDUCATION



During the 1960's there was a considerable increase in the enrollment of persons above the compulsory attendance age. In 1960, 35 percent of Negro youths 18 and 19 years old were enrolled in school. In 1968, however, this proportion had increased to 45 percent.

Among 3- and 4-year olds, the percent enrolled in school is higher for Negroes than for whites. This is due in part to the high enrollment of Negroes in the Head Start Program.

Percent Enrolled in School, by Age, 1960, 1966, and 1968

	Negro			White		
	1960 <sup>1</sup>	1966	1968	1960	1966	1968
3 and 4 years	-	<sup>1</sup> 14	19	-	12	15
5 years	51	65	69	66	74	78
6 to 15 years	98	99	99	99	99	99
16 and 17 years	77	85	86	83	89	91
18 and 19 years	35	38	45	39	48	51
20 to 24 years	8	8	12	14	21	22

- Represents zero.

<sup>1</sup>Negro and other races.

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

Negro children are more likely to be enrolled in public elementary schools and less likely to be enrolled in parochial and other private elementary schools than whites. In 1968, 97 percent of Negroes in elementary school were in public schools, compared with 86 percent of whites. For both Negroes and whites, enrollment in parochial and other private schools tends to increase as family income increases.

Percent of Pupils Enrolled in Grades 1 to 8, in Public, Parochial and Other Private Schools, by Family Income, 1968

	Negro		White	
	Public	Parochial and other private	Public	Parochial and other private
Total (thousands)	4,569	147	24,628	4,053
Percent				
Total	97	3	86	14
Under \$3,000	100	-	92	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	98	2	92	8
\$5,000 to \$7,499	96	4	88	12
\$7,500 to \$9,999	95	5	85	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88	12	83	17
\$15,000 and over	86	14	79	21

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

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



The proportion of both whites and Negroes who have completed at least one year of college was greater in 1969 than a generation earlier. In 1969, 21 percent of Negroes 20 and 21 years old had completed at least one year of college. Among those 35 to 44 years old only 11 percent of Negroes had attended college for one year or longer. Despite the improvement in the proportion with some college training, 18 percent of the white and 42 percent of the Negro 20 and 21 year olds had not completed high school.

Percent Distribution by Years of School Completed for Persons  
20 Years Old and Over, by Age, 1969

	Less than 4 years high school	High school, 4 years	College, 1 year or more	Median years of school completed
<b>NEGRO</b>				
20 and 21 years old	42.1	36.6	21.2	12.2
22 to 24 years old	43.9	37.1	19.1	12.2
25 to 29 years old	44.3	40.1	15.7	12.1
30 to 34 years old	49.8	36.7	13.5	12.0
35 to 44 years old	62.8	26.8	10.5	10.6
45 to 54 years old	70.8	18.9	10.3	9.1
55 to 64 years old	85.2	8.7	6.2	7.6
65 to 74 years old	89.7	5.5	4.9	6.1
75 yrs. old and over	92.4	4.1	3.5	5.2
<b>WHITE</b>				
20 and 21 years old	18.1	41.6	40.1	12.8
22 to 24 years old	19.6	44.8	35.7	12.7
25 to 29 years old	23.0	44.8	32.1	12.6
30 to 34 years old	27.3	44.9	27.6	12.5
35 to 44 years old	33.9	41.0	25.1	12.4
45 to 54 years old	40.7	39.3	20.0	12.2
55 to 64 years old	55.2	27.5	17.3	10.9
65 to 74 years old	67.6	18.9	13.4	8.9
75 years old and over	75.1	13.8	11.1	8.5

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

The proportion of young men and women having at least a high school education is greater today than it was at the beginning of the decade. Among Negro men 25 to 29 years old in 1969, about 60 percent had completed 4 years of high school or some college. In 1960 the comparable figure was 36 percent.

Percent of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of  
High School or More, by Sex, 1960 and 1966 to 1969

	Male		Female	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
1960	36	63	41	65
1966	49	73	47	74
1967	52	74	55	75
1968	58	76	54	75
1969	60	78	52	77

<sup>1</sup>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 1969, about 7 percent of all Negroes 25 to 34 years old had completed college compared with about 16 percent of all whites in this age group.

Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex, 1960, 1966, and 1969

	Negro			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
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
1969	6.6	7.6	5.6	16.2	20.2	12.3

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

Negro college enrollment rose 85 percent between 1964 and 1968. The increase was much greater for colleges not predominantly Negro than for Negro colleges.

Negro College Students Enrolled in 1964 and 1968, by Type of Institution  
(Numbers in thousands)

	1964	1968	Change, 1964-68	
	(Fall)	(Fall)	Number	Percent
Total enrollment	4,643	6,801	2,158	46
Total Negro enrollment	234	434	200	85
Percent of total enrollment	5	6	(X)	(X)
Enrollment in predominantly Negro colleges	120	156	36	30
Percent of all Negroes in college	51	36	(X)	(X)
Enrollment in other colleges	114	278	164	144
Percent of all Negroes in college	49	64	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

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

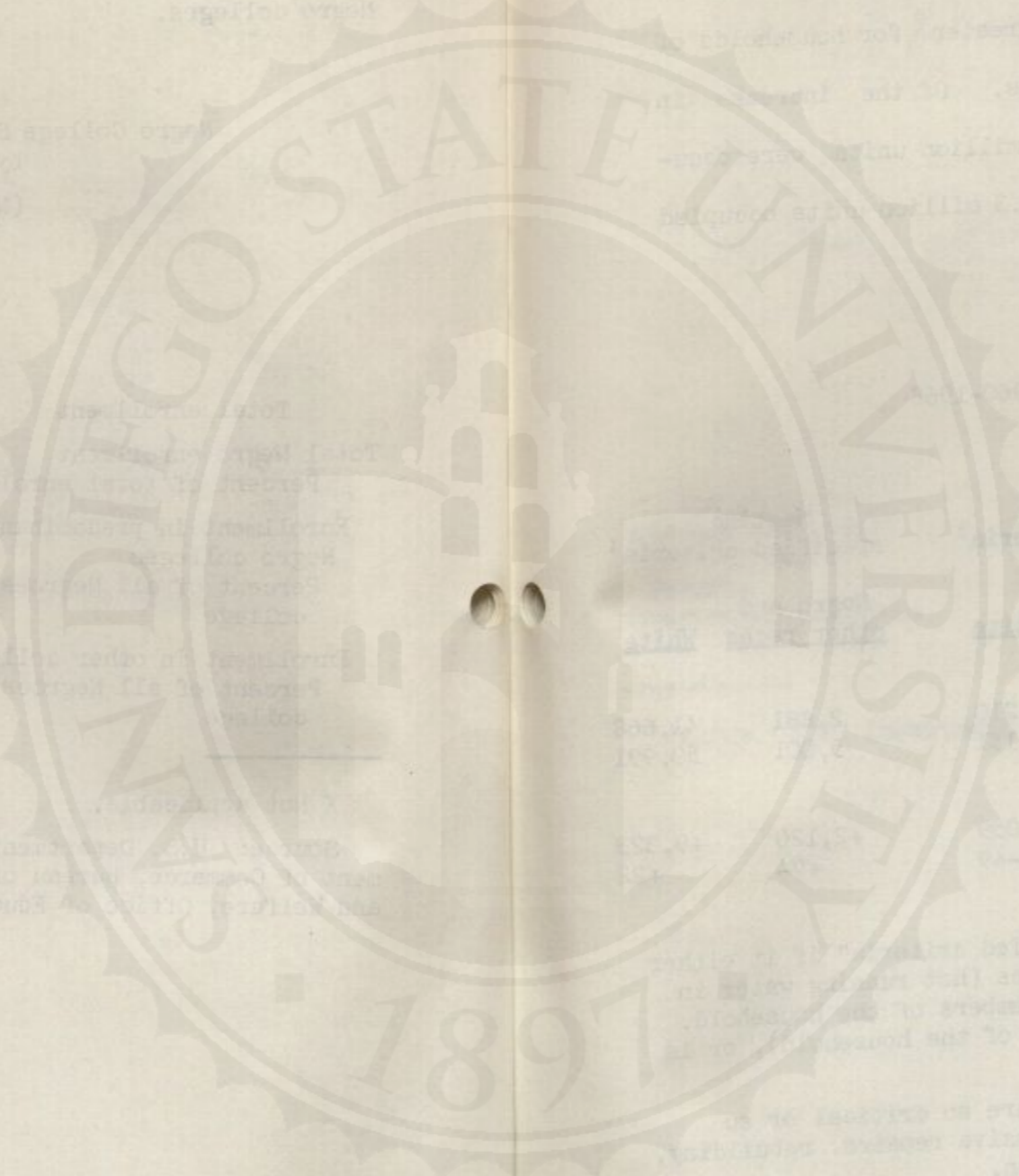


Negro college enrollment rose 85 percent between 1954 and 1968. The la-  
cations were more general for colleges not predominantly Negro than for  
Negro colleges.

Negro College Enrollment in 1954 and 1968,  
by Type of Institution  
(Some in thousands)

Change, 1954-68	1954	1968
(X)	1,132	2,132
(X)	274	434
(X)	190	190
(X)	31	31
(X)	114	208
(X)	88	88

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Dept-  
ment of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Department of Health, Education  
and Welfare, Office of Education.



### V HOUSING

Change, 1955-1965	1955	1965
Number of housing units	1,000	1,000
Number of housing units	1,000	1,000

Housing is classified as "disintegrated" if defects are an excess of 20  
percent on one or more of the basic housing facilities that are listed in  
the structure. Check table for private use of members of the household  
and facilities as shown for private use of members of the household or as  
disintegrated.

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



Dwellings not meeting specified criteria occupied by households of Negro and other races declined by almost one-third in the past 8 years, compared to nearly one-half for white households. The percent increase in housing units meeting specified criteria was greater for households of Negro and other races than for white households. Of the increase in housing units meeting specified criteria, 2.1 million units were occupied by Negro and other races compared with 9.3 million units occupied by whites.

Quality of Housing, 1960-1968  
(In thousands)

	Not meeting specified criteria <sup>1</sup>		Meeting specified criteria <sup>1</sup>	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Number of housing units:				
1960	2,263	6,210	2,881	41,668
1968	1,550	3,151	5,001	50,991
Change, 1960-1968:				
Number	-713	-3,059	+2,120	+9,323
Percent	-32	-49	+74	+22

<sup>1</sup>Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either lacks one or more of the basic plumbing facilities (hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use of members of the household), or is dilapidated.

Housing is reported as "dilapidated" if defects are so critical or so widespread that the structure would require extensive repairs, rebuilding, razing, or was of inadequate original construction.

Housing is classified as "meeting specified criteria" if it has all basic plumbing facilities and is not dilapidated

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

The proportion of households of Negro and other races living in housing that lacks basic plumbing facilities or is dilapidated has decreased since 1960 in all areas. Yet, about 1 in 4 households of Negro and other races still live in such housing, compared with less than 1 in 16 white households.

Percent of Occupied Housing Not Meeting Specified Criteria,  
by Location, 1960 and 1968

	Negro and other races		White	
	1960	1968	1960	1968
United States	44	24	13	6
Metropolitan areas:				
Central cities	25	9	8	3
Suburbs	43	16	7	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	77	55	23	11

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



A greater percentage of housing occupied by households of Negro and other races lacked plumbing or was rated dilapidated in the nonmetropolitan than in the metropolitan areas of the United States. In the South, about one-third of all households of Negro and other races live in dwellings that either lack basic plumbing facilities or are dilapidated, compared with about one-tenth in the North and West.

Percent of Occupied Housing Not Meeting Specified Criteria,  
by Region and Location, 1968

	North and West		South	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
All housing units	11	5	36	9
Metropolitan areas:				
Central cities	9	4	9	3
Suburbs	12	3	22	3
Nonmetropolitan areas	22	7	61	16

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

The greatest percent increase since 1960 in housing meeting specified criteria was outside metropolitan areas. There has been a considerable increase since 1960 in the percent of housing meeting specified criteria occupied by persons of Negro and other races in all locations.

Increase in Occupied Housing Meeting Specified Criteria,  
by Location, 1960-1968

	Negro and other races		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States	2,120	74	9,323	22
Metropolitan areas	1,649	66	4,924	17
Central cities	1,077	50	97	1
Outside metropolitan areas	471	125	4,399	33

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



The percent decrease in dwellings that lacked plumbing facilities or were dilapidated was smaller for Negro and other races than for whites, particularly in the nonmetropolitan areas of the country. In metropolitan areas, the percentage decrease was about the same for households of both racial groups.

Decrease in Occupied Housing Not Meeting Specified Criteria,  
by Location, 1960-1968

	Negro and other races		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States	-713	-32	-3,059	-49
Metropolitan areas	-479	-49	-1,164	-52
Central cities	-381	-54	- 693	-57
Outside metropolitan areas	-234	-18	-1,895	-48

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

The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, recent model automobiles, color televisions, and dishwashers was higher in 1969 for whites than for Negroes.

Percent of Households Owning Selected Durables,  
July 1967 and July 1969

	Negro		White	
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>
Automobiles:				
One	41.6	40.3	53.5	51.8
Two or more	10.3	12.6	28.8	30.9
One or more recent model automobiles <sup>1</sup>	10.0	11.0	23.2	23.4
Household durables:				
Black and white TV	83.9	81.9	85.8	77.5
Color TV	6.5	12.4	18.7	33.5
Dishwasher	4.0	3.5	15.0	17.4

<sup>1</sup> In 1967 a 1966 or 1967 model; in 1969 a 1968 or 1969 model.

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



The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957. The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957.

Percent of Households Owning Selected Conveniences July 1957 and July 1959

Area	1957	1959
Automobiles	48.4	60.3
Radio sets	40.3	52.6
Refrigerators	10.0	11.0
Washing machines	68.5	81.9
Color TV	4.3	12.8
Stoves	4.0	5.1

The 1959 figures are based on a survey conducted in July 1959. The 1957 figures are based on a survey conducted in July 1957. The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957.

The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957. The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957.

Life expectancy in 1959 was higher than in 1957 for all areas. The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957.

Area	1957	1959
Life expectancy	70.3	71.8
Automobiles	48.4	60.3
Radio sets	40.3	52.6
Refrigerators	10.0	11.0
Washing machines	68.5	81.9
Color TV	4.3	12.8
Stoves	4.0	5.1

The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957. The percent of households owning one or more automobiles, radio sets, refrigerators, and other conveniences was higher in 1959 for all areas than for 1957.

## VI LIVING CONDITIONS AND HEALTH



Life expectancy in 1967 of persons of Negro and other races was lower than for whites in all age groups in the prime working years. The differences were not significantly greater than in 1960.

Life Expectancy in Prime Working Years, 1960 and 1967  
(Additional years of life expected)

At age--	1960			1967		
	Negro and other races	White	Difference	Negro and other races	White	Difference
25	43.1	48.3	-5.2	43.5	48.8	-5.3
35	34.3	38.8	-4.5	34.9	39.3	-4.4
45	26.2	29.7	-3.5	26.9	30.2	-3.3
55	19.3	21.5	-2.2	19.9	22.0	-2.1

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

Infant and maternal mortality rates have dropped sharply during the past two and one-half decades. However, the mortality rate for mothers of Negro and other races was about three times the white rate in 1967. Infant mortality rates for Negro and other races were also much higher than for whites.

Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates, 1940, 1950, and 1960-1967  
(Per 1,000 live births)

	Maternal		Infant			
	Negro and other races	White	Less than 1 month old		1 month to 1 year old	
			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
1961	1.0	0.2	26.2	16.9	14.5	5.5
1962	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.9	15.3	5.5
1963	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.7	15.4	5.5
1964	0.9	0.2	26.5	16.2	14.6	5.4
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	<sup>1</sup> 23.8	<sup>1</sup> 15.0	<sup>2</sup> 12.1	<sup>2</sup> 4.7

<sup>1</sup>Figures are for infants less than 28 days old.

<sup>2</sup>Figures are for infants 28 days to 1 year old.

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



Persons of Negro and other races are somewhat less likely to visit a physician or dentist than are whites. For selected income groups they are also more likely than whites to receive care in hospital clinics.

Percent of Population With One or More Physician or Dental Visits for Selected Income Groups, July 1966-June 1967

	Family income			
	\$3,000 to \$4,999		\$7,000 to \$9,999	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
Percent with one or more visits to--				
Physician	59.3	66.4	64.4	70.3
Dentist <sup>1</sup>	20.0	31.0	33.0	52.0
Percent of all visits to physicians made in--				
Physician's office	51.4	73.5	64.3	73.2
Hospital clinic	30.4	9.5	22.4	6.7
Other (mainly by telephone)	18.2	17.0	13.3	20.1

<sup>1</sup>Dentist visits based on data for fiscal year July 1963-June 1964 (latest available) and for family income \$2,000 to \$3,999 and \$7,000 to \$9,999.

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 and chronic conditions that limit activities.

Days of Disability Per Person Per Year, July 1965-June 1967, and Percent of Population with Activity Limitations Resulting from Chronic Illnesses

	All income groups	
	Negro and other races	White
Restricted-activity days <sup>1</sup>	16.5	15.4
Bed-disability days	7.1	5.8
Work-loss days <sup>2</sup>	6.8	5.4
School-loss days <sup>3</sup>	4.2	5.3
Percent of persons with chronic conditions and activity limitations	11.2	11.5

<sup>1</sup> For all types of illnesses, including chronic conditions, adjusted for age differences in the white population and that of Negro and other races.

<sup>2</sup> Includes persons 17 years of age and over currently employed.

<sup>3</sup> Includes children 6-16 years of age (data not age-adjusted).

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







About 70 percent of all families of Negro and other races are headed by a man with a wife present, compared with 90 percent of white families. The proportion of female-headed families of Negro and other races has increased since 1950.

Composition of Families, 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966-1969  
(Percent)

	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head <sup>1</sup>	
	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

<sup>1</sup>Female 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.

One-half of Negro female heads of families are separated or divorced as compared with about one-third of white female heads. The percent of Negro female heads separated from their husbands is three times as great as that for whites. However, the percent divorced is greater among white female heads of families than among Negro heads.

Marital Status of Female Heads of Families, 1969  
(Percent distribution)

	Negro	White
Total	100	100
Single (never married)	14	10
Separated or divorced	50	35
Separated	37	12
Divorced	13	23
Married, husband absent	6	8
In Armed Forces	2	3
Other reasons	4	5
Widowed	31	48

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.

Percent of Ever-Married Women Not Living With Their Husbands Because of Marital Discord, 1950-1969

	Separated <sup>1</sup>		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

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>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.

At incomes below \$3,000 only half of Negro families are headed by a male as compared with three-fourths of white families. At the higher income levels about nine-tenths of the Negro families are headed by men.

Families by Sex of Head, by Income Group, 1968  
(Percent)

	Negro			White		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All families	100	29	72	100	9	91
Under \$3,000	100	56	44	100	27	73
\$3,000 to \$4,999	100	36	64	100	17	83
\$5,000 to \$6,999	100	22	78	100	12	88
\$7,000 to \$9,999	100	11	89	100	6	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	100	9	91	100	4	96
\$15,000 and over	100	7	93	100	3	98

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



About 70 percent of children of family heads of Negro and other races and 90 percent of children of white family heads live with both parents.

Percent of Children of Family Heads Living With Both Parents, 1960-1969

	Negro and other races	White
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

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

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

At family income levels \$7,000 and above, about 90 percent of Negro children are living with both parents. At the other end of the economic scale, only about one-fourth of Negro children in families with incomes below \$3,000 are living with both parents.

Percent of Children of Family Heads Living with Both Parents, by Family Income, 1969

	Negro	White
Under \$3,000	27	49
\$3,000 to \$4,999	55	75
\$5,000 to \$6,999	78	88
\$7,000 to \$9,999	90	95
\$10,000 to \$14,999	88	97
\$15,000 and over	87	98

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

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



Fertility rates for all races have decreased sharply since 1961. The fertility rate for Negro and other races continues to surpass that for whites.

Fertility Rates, 1955-1967  
(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
1960	154	113
1961	154	112
1962 <sup>1</sup>	149	108
1963 <sup>1</sup>	145	104
1964	142	100
1965	134	91
1966	126	86
1967	120	83

<sup>1</sup>Excludes data for New Jersey.

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

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

Although the ratio of illegitimate births to all live births is higher for Negro and other races than for whites--29 percent for the former as compared with 5 percent for the latter--the relative increase since 1960 has been much greater for whites than for Negro and other races.

Illegitimate Births, 1940-1967

	Number (thousands)		Percent illegitimate of all live births	
	Negro and other races	White	Negro and other races	White
1940	49	40	16.8	2.0
1945	61	56	17.9	2.4
1950	88	54	18.0	1.8
1955	119	64	20.2	1.9
1960	142	83	21.6	2.3
1965	168	124	26.3	4.0
1966	170	133	27.7	4.4
1967	176	142	29.4	4.9

NOTE.--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.

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



Another view of illegitimacy: Although the number of births of Negro and other races per 1,000 unmarried women (illegitimate births) is much larger than the number for whites at every age level, the rate for Negro and other races declined between 1960 and 1967 for all age groups 20 years and over, whereas the white rate rose during the same period.

Estimated Illegitimacy Rates by Age of Mother, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1965, and 1967

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

	1940	1950	1960 <sup>1</sup>	1965 <sup>1</sup>	1967 <sup>2</sup>
Negro and other races					
15 to 44 years <sup>3</sup>	35.6	71.2	98.3	97.6	89.5
15 to 19 years	42.5	68.5	76.5	75.8	80.2
20 to 24 years	46.1	105.4	166.5	152.6	128.2
25 to 29 years	32.5	94.2	171.8	164.7	118.4
30 to 34 years	23.4	63.5	104.0	137.8	97.2
35 to 39 years	13.2	31.3			
40 to 44 years	45.0	48.7	35.6	39.0	28.9
White					
15 to 44 years <sup>3</sup>	3.6	6.1	9.2	11.6	12.5
15 to 19 years	3.3	5.1	6.6	7.9	9.0
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	22.7
30 to 34 years	2.5	5.9	10.8	16.6	14.0
35 to 39 years	1.7	3.2			
40 to 44 years	40.7	40.9	53.9	54.9	54.7

<sup>1</sup>Based on a 50 percent sample of births.

<sup>2</sup>Based on a 20 to 50 percent sample of births.

<sup>3</sup>Rates computed by relating total illegitimate births regardless of age of mother to unmarried women 15 to 44 years old.

<sup>4</sup>Rates computed by relating illegitimate births to mothers aged 40 and over to unmarried women 40 to 44 years old.

<sup>5</sup>Rates 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

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.

Children Ever Born by Age and Marital Status of Woman, 1969

	Percent distribution of women ever married by children ever born				Children ever born	
	Total	0-1	2-4	5 and over	Per woman <sup>1</sup>	Per ever married woman
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

Z Represents zero or rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>Including single women.

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



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 metropolitan areas whereas in the remainder of the country, the figure is over 90 percent. There is a strong inverse relation between education and fertility among both whites and Negroes; however, it is more pronounced among Negroes. 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.

Children Ever Born to All Women 35 to 44 Years Old, by  
Specified Characteristics of Women, 1969

	Negro		White	
	Children ever born per woman	Replac- ment index <sup>1</sup>	Children ever born per woman	Replac- ment index <sup>1</sup>
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

<sup>1</sup>Index 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.

Between 1950 and 1965, there were increases in fertility among Negro women and white women in most age groups in the childbearing span. Among Negro women in the 30 to 39 age group, the increase was about one child per woman. In 1969, both Negro women and white women in the 20 to 29 age group had borne fewer children than women 20 to 29 in 1960. While women now in their twenties may eventually have more children from age 30 to the end of childbearing than older women are having, these data suggest that women now in their twenties will have smaller families than the women who are now in their thirties.

Children Ever Born by Age of Woman, 1940-1969

	Children ever born per woman				
	1940	1950	1960	1965	1969
NEGRO					
15 to 19 years	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0
25 to 29 years	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.3
30 to 34 years	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.1
35 to 39 years	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.7
40 to 44 years	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5
WHITE					
15 to 19 years	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 to 24 years	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6
25 to 29 years	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.8
30 to 34 years	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.7
35 to 39 years	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0
40 to 44 years	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.9

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







About 50 percent of all Negro draftees who were tested at pre-induction examinations were accepted in 1967 compared with about 60 percent of whites tested. The comparable figures for 1966 were 43 percent and 65 percent, respectively. Negro rejections were chiefly because of inability to pass the written Armed Forces Qualification Test, designed to predict success in military training and service. The majority of white rejectees were unable to pass the medical test.

Results of Pre-Induction Examinations of Draftees  
by Selective Service, 1966 and 1967  
(Excludes volunteers)

	Negro		White	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Number examined (thousands)	173	96	1,436	622
Percent	100	100	100	100
Accepted	43	50	65	61
Rejected	58	50	35	39
Mental reasons	43	27	8	7
Medical reasons	13	17	26	30
Administrative reasons <sup>1</sup>	2	2	1	1
Mentally and medically disqualified (NA)		4	(NA)	1

NA Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Those rejected for administrative reasons include a few aliens and persons with significant criminal records, anti-social tendencies, such as alcoholism or drug addiction, or other traits which would make them unfit in a military environment.

NOTE.--Figures for 1966 and 1967 are not strictly comparable due to a change made in the Fall of 1966 in the mental and medical qualifications for service in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Surgeon General.

On March 31, 1969, Negroes made up 9 percent of the Armed Forces, 11 percent of those serving in Southeast Asia, and 12 percent of those who died in Vietnam combat.

Negro Men in the Armed Forces, March 31, 1969  
(In thousands)

	Total	Negro	Percent Negro
Total	3,439	323	9
Outside Southeast Asia	2,801	256	9
In Southeast Asia	638	67	11
Deaths in Southeast Asia	34	4	12

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.



Negroes made up 2 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces and 3 percent of officers in Southeast Asia as of March 31, 1969. Negroes were approximately 10 percent of all enlisted men and 11 percent of those in Southeast Asia. Approximately 3 percent of Negroes in the Armed Forces are officers as compared with 13 percent of whites.

Negro Officers and Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces,  
March 31, 1969  
(In thousands)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>Percent Negro</u>
Total	3,439	323	9
Officers	419	9	2
Outside Southeast Asia	354	7	2
In Southeast Asia	65	2	3
Enlisted men	3,020	314	10
Outside Southeast Asia	2,447	249	10
In Southeast Asia	573	65	11

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

In 1967, 30 percent of all Negroes in the Armed Forces who were eligible reenlisted after their first tour of duty. This was a substantial decline from the rate for the preceding 3 years, when 46 percent of the eligible Negro men reenlisted. Among whites, the reenlistment rate declined only slightly over the 4 year period, to the present level of 15 percent.

First Term Reenlistments of Servicemen, 1964-1967  
(Excludes reenlistments of career servicemen)

	Reenlistments					
	Total eligible for reenlistments <sup>1</sup>		Number		Percent of total eligible	
	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>White</u>
1964	24,501	295,339	11,216	59,384	46	20
1965	21,948	301,849	10,041	51,552	46	17
1966	23,202	335,456	10,615	60,271	46	18
1967	32,319	378,790	9,825	56,061	30	15

<sup>1</sup>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.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.



Over 7 million Negroes, or 66 percent of all Negroes of voting age, reported that they had registered to vote in 1968. This is an increase of 6 percentage points in Negro registration since 1966. In the South, the percent of Negroes of voting age who were registered increased from 53 percent in 1966 to 62 percent in 1968.

Negro Voter Registration, 1966 and 1968  
(Numbers in thousands)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number who reported that they had registered:		
United States	6,345	7,238
North and West	3,337	3,548
South	3,008	3,690
Percent of voting age population:		
United States	60	60
North and West	69	72
South	53	62

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

Voter participation in presidential elections by Negroes in the South increased between 1964 and 1968. In the 1968 election, 52 percent of Negroes of voting age in the South reported that they had voted, compared with 44 percent in 1964.

Percent of Persons of Voting Age Who Reported That They had Voted in the Presidential Elections of 1964 and 1968, by Region

	Negro		White	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1968</u>
Persons of voting age (thousands)	10,340	10,935	99,353	104,521
Percent reporting that they had voted:				
United States	59	58	71	69
North and West	72	65	75	72
South	44	52	60	62

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



The number of Negroes in the House of Representatives has increased since 1966. The number serving in State legislatures in the United States decreased by 10 from 1966 to 1968 while the number serving in the South increased by 20.

In 1968 over 60 percent of all Negro mayors were serving in southern cities.

Negro Legislators and Negroes Elected to Other  
Public Office, 1962, 1964, 1966, and 1968

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1968</u>
Congress:	4	5	7	10
House of Representatives	4	5	6	9
Senate	-	-	1	1
State legislatures:				
United States	52	94	148	138
South	6	16	37	57
Mayors:				
United States	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	36
South	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	22

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

NA Not available.

Source: Metropolitan Applied Research Center.

IX CONDITIONS IN LOW INCOME AREAS



The unemployment rates for persons of Negro and other races in poverty areas of six large cities were generally higher than the rates for whites in fiscal 1969.

Unemployment Rates for Persons 16 and Over, in Poverty Areas of Six Large Cities, July 1968-June 1969

	Negro and other races	White
Unemployment rate for total United States	6.5	3.1
Unemployment rates for poverty areas of:		
Atlanta	9.4	5.3
Chicago	8.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
Detroit	13.5	9.1
Houston	9.5	5.9
Los Angeles	15.2	6.3
New York City	6.7	6.9

<sup>1</sup>Base of percentage too small to provide a significant percentage.

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

Most Negro and white men in poverty neighborhoods of six large cities in fiscal 1969 worked full time all year, while teenagers living in these areas tended to be part-time or part-year workers.

Extent of Employment and Unemployment of Men, Women, and Teenagers in Poverty Neighborhoods of Six Large Cities Combined, July 1968-June 1969

	Adult men		Adult women		Teenagers	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total civilian labor force (thousands)	168.5	79.8	168.4	48.9	46.8	15.1
Percent of total <sup>1</sup>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Worked full time all year (50-52 weeks)	70	71	50	51	12	15
Worked full time part year (less than 50 weeks)	23	21	30	33	46	44
Worked part time	5	6	16	13	31	34
Unemployed at any time during the year <sup>2</sup>	20	18	17	16	49	38

<sup>1</sup>Percents total more than 100 because of overlap between those who were unemployed at any time during the year and other categories.

<sup>2</sup>Employment and unemployment were not confined strictly to the time period July 1968-June 1969. Depending on the actual week of interview, "at any time during the year" could extend as far back as late 1967.

NOTE.--Six large cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles and New York City.

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



Unemployment affects a smaller percent of the Negro labor force of the poverty neighborhoods of New York City than in any other of the six large cities studied, but even there 1 in every 8 adult Negro men and women was unemployed and looking for work at some time during fiscal 1969.

Percent of the Labor Force in Poverty Neighborhoods of Six Large Cities Unemployed at Any Time During the Year, July 1968-June 1969

	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Houston</u>	<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Adult men:						
Negro	16	19	28	19	23	13
White	12	( <sup>1</sup> )	26	15	15	14
Adult women:						
Negro	24	21	33	26	30	13
White	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	23	22	17	17

<sup>1</sup>Base of percentage too small to provide significant percentage.

NOTE.--Unemployment was not confined strictly to the time period July 1968-June 1969. Depending on the actual week of interview, "at any time during the year" could extend as far back as late 1967.

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

The majority of men in the labor force in poverty neighborhoods of most of six large cities had year-round, full-time jobs in fiscal 1969.

Percent of the Labor Force Who Worked Year Round Full Time in Poverty Neighborhoods of Six Large Cities, July 1968-June 1969

	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Houston</u>	<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Adult men:						
Negro	66	75	58	64	59	74
White	64	( <sup>1</sup> )	54	68	73	77
Adult women:						
Negro	43	55	34	38	38	57
White	50	( <sup>1</sup> )	43	48	53	53

<sup>1</sup>Base of percentage too small to provide a significant percentage.

NOTE.--Six large cities: Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City.

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



Income for families of Negro and other races living in poverty areas of six large cities was highest in Chicago and lowest in Atlanta and Houston.

Median Family Income in Poverty Areas of Six Large Cities,  
July 1968-June 1969

	<u>Atlanta</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Detroit</u>	<u>Houston</u>	<u>Los Angeles</u>	<u>New York City</u>
Negro and other races	\$4,700	\$7,000	\$6,200	\$4,700	\$5,800	\$5,700
White	\$6,200	(B)	\$6,300	\$6,000	\$6,600	\$5,300
Negro and other races as a percent of white	76	(NA)	98	78	88	108

B Base 2,000 or less.

NA Not available.

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



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