

Motor Vehicle Industry
 Male White Collar Workers By Race and Occupation
 1960

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Professional and Technical	54,590	327
Accountants	7,695	42
Designers	10,413	62
Engineers	20,821	142
Lawyers	401	--
Public relations men	361	--
Labor relations	2,262	--
Social Scientists	642	--
Technicians	4,875	81
Managers	19,546	85
Clerical Workers	53,016	1,772
Bookkeepers	1,443	--
Cashiers	144	--
Shipping and receiving clerks, stock clerks and other clerical workers	51,429	1,772
Sales workers	6,495	102

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, "Population 1960 by Occupational Characteristics"

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Motor Vehicle Industry
Female White Collar Workers by Race and Occupation
1960

	<u>All Races</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>
Professional and Technical	2,198	--
Managers and Officials	443	--
Clerical Workers	39,816	140
Bookkeepers	1,697	--
Cashiers	301	20
Office Machine Operators	4,764	20
Secretaries	11,140	--
Stenographers	3,389	--
Telephone Operators	878	--
Typists	5,372	20
Other clerical workers	12,275	80

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, "Population 1960 by Occupational Characteristics"

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A White Man Who Dropped Out From High School Earns More
Than a Negro Who Attended College

Educational Attainment	Men 25 Years and Over		
	Median Income 1966 Nonwhite (dollars)	White (dollars)	Nonwhite Income as a Percentage of White
Elementary School: Less than 8 years	\$2,376	\$2,945	81%
8 Years	3,681	4,611	80
High School: 1-3 Years	4,278	6,189	69
4 Years	5,188	7,068	73
College	5,928	9,023	66

When white and nonwhite workers have the same educational background the nonwhite worker frequently is paid less. The median income of the white worker who has only an elementary school education is roughly 8 percent higher than the median income of the nonwhite worker who attended 1-3 years of high school. The median income of the white worker who dropped out after 3 years of high school or less is roughly 20 percent higher than the median income of the nonwhite worker who graduated from high school. The median income of the white high school drop-out is 5 percent higher than the median income of the nonwhite worker who had attended college.

SOURCE: "Social & Economic Conditions of Negroes in the U.S.," U.S. Labor Department & U.S. Census Bureau

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Median Family Income by Number of Earners
1966

	<u>White</u>	<u>Negro</u>
One earner families	\$ 6,877	\$ 3,728
Two earner families	8,801	5,652
Three or more earner families	11,464	6,583

Because Negroes had less chance to pick up a satisfactory education and because Negroes with the same education as whites receive nevertheless less pay, the median income of Negro one earner families is insufficient to support a family of more than four members above the poverty level and the median income of Negro families with three or more earners is lower than the median income of white one earner families.

SOURCE: "Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the U.S."
U.S. Labor Department and U.S. Census Bureau

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Unemployment Hits Hardest at Negroes
and the Young

	May 1970 Unemployment Rate <u>a/</u> <hr/> (percent)
All Workers	5.0%
Black Workers	8.0
Teen-agers	14.3
Nonwhite Teen-agers <u>b/</u>	29.6
Nonwhite Teen-agers in Detroit poverty area <u>c/</u>	40.0

a/ Unemployment as a percentage of civilian labor force,
seasonally adjusted rate.

b/ April 1970

c/ July 1968 - June 1969

SOURCE: BLS "Employment and Earnings"

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Among Negro Women Workers More Than Half Hold Poorly Paid Service
Jobs, Whereas Among White Women Workers More Than Three-Fifths
Hold More Interesting and Better Paid White-Collar Jobs

	Male		Female	
	Nonwhite (percent)	White	Nonwhite (percent)	White
Professional, technical & managerial	9%	27%	10%	19%
Clerical & sales	9	14	15	43
Craftsmen & foremen	12	20	*	*
Operatives	27	20	16	15
Service workers except household) 16) 6	26	14
Private household workers))	28	6
Nonfarm laborers	20	6	*	*
Farmers & farm workers	8	7	4	2
Other	x	x	2	2
Total Employed	100	100	100	100

* A few workers included in "other".
x Not applicable.

Among men, the proportion of workers who have more interesting and better paid jobs (white-collar jobs or skilled blue-collar jobs) is twice as high among whites than among nonwhites -- 61 percent versus 30 percent. Correspondingly, the proportion of male workers who hold meaningless and repetitive jobs which are poorly paid is twice as high among nonwhites than among whites -- 63 percent versus 32 percent.

Among women workers who are nonwhite, only a quarter hold white-collar jobs and more than half hold service jobs and more than half the service jobs are jobs in private households. Among white women workers, more than three-fifths hold white-collar jobs, only one-fifth hold service jobs and less than one-third of the service jobs are jobs in private households.

SOURCE: "Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the U.S.", U.S. Labor Department & U.S. Census Bureau

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age, Sex and Race
1966

Age	Men		Women	
	<u>Nonwhite</u> (percent)	<u>White</u> (percent)	<u>Nonwhite</u> (percent)	<u>White</u> (percent)
25 to 34 years	96%	98%	55%	38%
35 to 44 years	94	98	61	45
45 to 54 years	91	96	61	51
55 to 64 years	81	85	49	41

Among Negro men in the prime age groups the labor force participation rate is lower than among white men of comparable age. The reason is that among Negro workers there is a proportionally larger group of long-term unemployed, discouraged workers who have stopped looking for a job.

Among Negro women in the prime age groups the labor force participation rate is substantially higher than among white women of comparable age. The reason is that a much higher proportion of young Negro mothers cannot afford to stop working in order to take care of their young children. What is needed is a recognition by society that bringing up children is a very responsible job which has to be remunerated in line with other responsible jobs.

SOURCE: "Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the U.S."
U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Census Bureau

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Construction Industry
Male Workers By Race and Occupation
1960

	All Employed		Wage and Salary Workers		Portion Nonwhite	
	All Races	Nonwhite	All Races	Nonwhite	All Employed	Wage and Salary Workers
	(thousands)		(thousands)		(percent)	
All employed	3,665.8	349.5	2,931.9	317.4	9.5%	10.8%
Craftsmen and kindred workers	2,041.8	123.5	1,597.0	98.2		
Carpenters	646.8	33.9	479.7	25.9	6.0	6.1
Electricians	130.3	2.1	107.6	1.6		
Mechanics	98.3	4.4	86.6	4.0		
Plumbers	190.2	6.5	146.6	5.1		
Operatives	333.1	35.4	312.1	35.1	10.6	11.2
Apprentices	24.3	0.9	24.3	0.9		
Truck drivers	154.8	20.1	150.4	20.1		
Laborers	641.5	172.8	616.9	171.1	26.9	27.7

SOURCE: U. S. Census Bureau, "Population 1960 by Occupational Characteristics"

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Annual Income of Men - White and Nonwhite

		Annual Median Income		
		1948	1953	1960
		(1959 dollars)		
U. S.	White	\$3,059	\$3,702	\$4,238
	Nonwhite	1,663	2,041	2,233
	Nonwhite as a percentage of white	54.4%	55.1%	52.7%
Northeast	White	n. a.	\$3,854	\$4,537
	Nonwhite	n. a.	2,887	3,463
	Nonwhite as a percentage of white	n. a.	74.9%	76.3%
North Central	White	n. a.	\$3,954	\$4,371
	Nonwhite	n. a.	2,990	3,308
	Nonwhite as a percentage of white	n. a.	75.6%	75.7%
South	White	n. a.	\$2,984	\$3,317
	Nonwhite	n. a.	1,381	1,240
	Nonwhite as a percentage of white	n. a.	46.3%	37.3%
West	White	n. a.	\$3,945	\$4,962
	Nonwhite	n. a.	2,686	3,633
	Nonwhite as a percentage of white	n. a.	68.1%	73.2%

Note: The median income of nonwhites as compared to the median income of whites in 1960 was lower than in 1948. There had been some progress made between 1948 and 1953, as long as the economy expanded. But during the period of stagnation, between 1953 and 1960 the relative income situation of nonwhites deteriorated substantially.

This worsening of the over-all national median was caused exclusively by the situation in the South. In 1953 Negro workers in the South who were underpaid could migrate to the North where they would be able to secure a better paying job. In 1960 this did not exist any more. As a result the median income of nonwhites in the South between 1953 and 1960 declined not only relatively but also in the absolute amount.

Source: Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947-1960 - U. S. Department of Commerce

THOSE WHO HAVE WILL BE GIVEN MORE

<u>Occupation Male Workers</u>	<u>Median Annual Income</u>		<u>Percent Change</u>
	<u>1947</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1947-1960</u>
	(1959 dollars)		
Managers	\$4,810	\$7,492	56%
Clerical workers	3,476	4,921	42
Factory workers: Operatives	3,121	4,421	42
Service workers	2,730	3,370	23
Unskilled laborers, other than farm	2,235	2,825	26

Source: Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States
1947-1960, U. S. Department of Commerce

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WE MADE PROGRESS BACKWARD

	Median Annual Income	
	1947 (1959 dollars)	1960
Men of all ages	\$2,916	\$4,022
Men 65 years and over	1,317	1,674
Income of older men as a percentage of over-all average	45.2%	41.6%

Not only did we fail to narrow the gap, today the gap is even somewhat wider.

Source: Trends in the Income of Families and Persons
in the United States, 1947-1960
U.S. Department of Commerce

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