

Negroes - California.

Replacement

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES IN THE
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA

(A report based on the 1960 Census of Population)

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Between 1940 and 1960 the Negro population increased at a rate six times as fast as that of the total population in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area, which includes the six counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo and Solano. In 1940 the total Negro population in these counties was 19,800, in 1950, 146,500, and in 1960, 237,400. In 1960, 1 in 12 of all Bay Area residents was a Negro.
2. The increase in the Negro population was largely a result of migration from the rural South. Most of the Negro migrants settled in the central cities of the Bay Area; Marin County, with less than 2 percent of the Bay Area's Negro population resident in the county had the smallest Negro population of any county in the Bay Area.
3. The average age of the Negro population was lower than that of the general population. The average age for men in the general population was 31 years and for women 33 years. However, the average age of Negro men was only 24 years and for Negro women only 25 years. The proportion of Negroes in the prime working age group (ages 20 to 44 years) was approximately the same as that of the general population. The principal differences in age distribution between Negroes and the general population was the small proportion of Negroes over 45 years of age and the much larger proportion of Negroes of pre-school and school age.
4. The median number of years of education completed by adult nonwhites was 10.3 years compared with 12.1 years of school completed by all adults. Nonwhites accounted for more than 1 out of 4 of all Bay Area adults functionally illiterate (that is persons who have completed less than 4 years of school), and for 1 in 7 of all adults without high school diplomas.
5. In 1960, about 1 in 9 persons in the Bay Area labor force was a member of a minority group. Nonwhite males had a generally lower labor force participation rate than the population at large. On the other hand, nonwhite women had a higher labor force participation rate than the total female population.

The most striking feature of the labor force participation among the nonwhite population (more than 2 out of 3 of whom are Negroes), is the generally lower participation of persons in the younger age groups and the relatively higher participation of persons in the older age brackets. The lower participation rate of nonwhite workers in the younger age groups is undoubtedly a reflection of the greater difficulty these young people have in securing employment, since many of the industries which usually employ younger workers, employ very few nonwhite workers.

6. In April 1960, when 5.5 percent of the Bay Area labor force was unemployed, unemployment among nonwhite workers was much greater -- 11.3 percent of nonwhite men and 11.0 percent of nonwhite women. Nonwhites accounted for almost 1 out of 4 of all unemployed persons in the Bay Area. A smaller proportion of Negroes worked a full year in 1959 than the general population--an indication of the Negro's vulnerability to unemployment. The lack of seniority together with slack demand for lower skill level workers, affected Negro workers heavily in terms of unemployment.
7. Negro workers tend to work in low pay and low status occupations as semiskilled, unskilled, or service workers, and particularly in those occupations where the federal or State government is a major employer. Negroes, however, were not heavily represented in some occupations where local government is a major employer. The proportions of Negroes working in managerial, professional and technical occupations, in clerical and sales occupations, in skilled trades, and in mining, and farm occupations, were considerably smaller than proportions of workers similarly employed among the general population.
8. The industries employing the largest numbers of Negroes were transportation equipment manufacturing (primarily shipbuilding); construction, transportation, government related service industries (such as government hospitals), private households, and food processing.
9. The income received by Negro workers in 1959 was considerably lower than than received by other groups in the population. The average annual income of Negro workers in 1959 was over \$1,000 lower than that of white workers.
10. The low percentage of Negro workers in some industries in some occupations suggests restrictions on job opportunities not wholly explainable on the basis of lack of skill or educational attainment of the Negro labor force. Some of the occupations and industries in which very few Negroes were employed in 1960 are as follows:

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>Industries</u>
Locomotive firemen and engineers	Electric and gas utilities
Brakemen and switchmen	Banking
Compositors and typesetters	Communications
Utilities linemen and servicemen	Petroleum refining
Utilities power station operators	Electrical machinery
Cabinetmakers and patternmakers	Insurance
Plumbers and pipefitters	Mining
Fishermen	Private education
Tool and diemakers	Hardware stores
Stationary engineers and firemen	Drug stores
Policemen and firemen	Furniture stores
Blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen	Food and dairy stores
Tailors and furriers	Building materials dealers
Meatcutters	Wholesale trade

(cont'd)
Occupations

Bookkeepers, secretaries, stenographers
Foremen
Inspectors, checkers, examiners
Farm managers and foremen

11. The effects of technological change in the years ahead will fall most heavily on Negro workers who, with below average education and training, will be the least prepared to compete in tomorrow's job market. The lack of a high school diploma is already a serious impediment to obtaining employment and will become an even more serious impediment each year. Technological change in the Bay Area will reduce job openings for the less well educated and, at the same time, raise the educational requirements for job entry. Because of low educational attainment, many of these workers will be unable to benefit from retraining programs designed to deal with the problem of long term unemployment. The concentration of Negro workers in a limited number of industries and occupations makes them more vulnerable to structural unemployment, and consequently fails to provide the Negro community with an economic "cushion" to support it in periods of recession. A most notable factor in this respect is the lack of employment opportunities for Negroes in managerial jobs, sales and clerical jobs, and professional jobs, which are, generally speaking, less subject to unemployment.

A two-fold attack on the occupational problems of the Bay Area Negro is needed. There must be a concentrated effort to upgrade the Negro labor force. Part of this upgrading will require a conscious orientation of the Negro generation now in training into occupations demanded by a technologically advanced economy. Secondly, with the increased effort of Negroes to improve their marketable skills, there must be a strong program designed to increase opportunities for Negro workers in apprenticeship programs and in occupations and industries which heretofore have been barred to Negroes.

THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA

Growth of the Negro Population in the Bay Area

Two of the most significant social and economic developments of the 1950's in the United States were the population drift from rural areas to the large cities and the westward migration to the Pacific Coast. This unparalleled migration brought vast economic benefits but at the same time introduced new social pressures, new problems, and new challenges to the cities where the migrants settled. One of the problems that this migration has brought to the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area is that of assimilation of a greatly expanded Negro population, one largely from the rural Southern states.

Between 1940 and 1960, while the total population of the Bay Area nearly doubled, the Negro population increased 12 fold: from 19,800 in 1940 to 146,500 in 1950 and then to 237,400 in 1960. During the past decade, the Negro population of the Bay Area increased by over 9,000 a year. Today, Negroes are the largest segment of the Bay Area's nonwhite population accounting for more than 2 out of 3 nonwhites in the region; accounting for 1 out of 12 of the general population, and for more than 1 out of 9 of the general population under 14 years of age.

Table I presents data on the distribution of the Bay Area population by age and race in 1960. Table II gives data on the distribution of the Bay Area population by race and county of residence. This table indicates that nearly 80 percent of the Negro population is concentrated in San Francisco and Alameda counties. Marin County with about 2 percent of the Negro population, has the smallest number of Negro residents of any county in the area.

Age of the Negro Population

The average age of the Negro population of the Bay Area in 1960 was lower than that of the general population; the median age for Negro men was 24.1 years, as compared to 30.9 for men in the general population. For Negro women the median age was 25.0 years and for women in the general population, 32.5 years. The proportion of Negroes in the prime working age group, that is, 20 to 44 years old, was approximately the same as that of the general population. The principal difference in age distribution between Negroes and the general population was in the small proportion of Negroes over age 45 and the much larger proportion in the preschool and school age population.

Percentage Distribution of the Bay Area Population by Color and Age

Age	Total	Nonwhite	Negro
All ages	100%	100%	100%
Under 20	35	42	44
20-44	35	37	37
45 and over	30	21	19

Table III presents a detailed breakdown of the population of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Area by age, color, and sex.

Nonwhite Educational Attainment

In 1960 the educational achievement of the nonwhite population of the Bay Area was much lower than that of the total population. The median number of years of school completed by the nonwhites was only 10.3 years as compared with 12.1 years for the total population. In 1960, more than 1 out of 3 persons in the Bay Area with no formal schooling were nonwhite and almost 1 out of 4 persons with only 1 to 4 years of education were nonwhite. (It should be borne in mind that the local nonwhite population accounts for only 1 out of 9 of all residents of the Bay Area.) Only 1 out of 6 of the nonwhite population reported any college training, as compared with 1 out of 4 for the total population.

Table IV presents data by color for the Bay Area of the number of years of education completed by adults. Table V gives similar data for heads of families.

Nonwhite Labor Force Participation

Minority group workers are an important part of the total manpower resources of the Bay Area. Among the men and women active in the labor force in 1960, about 1 out of 9 men and 1 out of 8 women belonged to racial minority groups. The most striking features of the labor force participation of the racial minorities are the generally lower participation of persons in the younger age brackets and the relatively high participation of persons in the older age groups. Nonwhite men had a generally lower labor force participation rate than the population at large. On the other hand, nonwhite women had a higher overall participation rate than that of all women in the labor force. The labor force participation among the minority group teenage population points up the difficulty these young persons have in securing work as compared with the total population in this age group.

Table VI compares labor force participation of nonwhites with that of the general population.

In April 1960, the Census Bureau estimated that 5.5 percent of all men and 6.0 percent of all women in the labor force were unemployed. Nonwhite men and women, however, had much higher unemployment rates—11.3 percent for men, and 11.0 percent for women. For nonwhite teenagers also, the unemployment rates were twice as high as those for the teenage population in general—about 1 out of 4 nonwhite teenagers were out of work as compared with 1 out of 9 for all teenagers.

Table VII presents information on employment and unemployment by age and color in the Bay Area.

Occupations of Negro Workers

Davis McEntire observed in his 1952 study ^{1/} of the California labor force that:

"Most of the Negroes, Indians, and Filipinos have remained at the bottom of the occupational scale as unskilled laborers and menial service workers. The Chinese and Japanese have.... achieved a measure of economic progress by building up intraracial economic systems."

McEntire's statement still stands as an accurate comment on the occupational distribution of the employed by race in the Bay Area. Negroes, Indians and Filipinos are still, 10 years later, at the bottom of the occupational ladder. Negro workers are largely employed in service, unskilled, and semiskilled occupations--occupations which require little training, education or experience for entry and which pay relatively low wages. Negroes are also concentrated in economic activities where government employment is a significant factor.

Table VIII presents comparative data on the occupational distribution of the Bay Area population by color.

Occupations of Negro Men

Close to 2 out of 3 Negro men worked as a semiskilled, unskilled, or service worker -- a proportion that was double that of all male workers. Among industrial laborers, the proportion of Negro men employed was almost four times higher than that of all male workers, and in service occupations, the proportion of Negro workers was twice that of all male workers employed in these occupations. On the other hand, very few Negro men were engaged in white collar occupations--professional, managerial, clerical, and sales.

Professional, Technical and Kindred Occupations

Less than 1 in 30 Negro men as compared with about 1 in 7 of all male workers, were employed in the professional, technical and kindred occupations. Negroes employed in these occupations tended to be lawyers, clergymen, elementary and secondary teachers, or to work in social science fields as welfare and recreation workers. In contrast, other nonwhite male professionals tended to work in technical and scientific occupations which have greater relevance to today's demands--in medicine, natural sciences, accounting, engineering and in occupations at the technician's level. These occupations are considered to be at the level between the skilled craftsmen and the professional workers. Although Negroes far

^{1/} The Labor Force in California: A study of Characteristics and Trends in Labor Force, Employment and Occupations in California, 1900-1950, p. 62. Davis McEntire, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1952.

outnumber other nonwhite racial groups in the population of the Bay Area, the non Negro minority workers outnumbered Negroes almost 3 to 1 in the professional, technical, and kindred occupations.

Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers

About 1 in 8 Negro men were employed in skilled occupations, principally as carpenters, mechanics and repairmen (largely auto repair), painters (construction), paperhangers, glaziers, plasterers, cement finishers, machinists, and electricians. In addition to the relatively large number of Negro men in these occupations, Negroes made up a significant proportion of all workers among cranemen-derrickmen-hoistmen, metal holders, and shoemakers.

Operatives and Kindred Workers

Negro men were concentrated in the following semiskilled occupations:

Service occupations: laundry and dry-cleaning operatives; transportation occupations: taxicab drivers and chauffeurs, truck drivers and deliverymen, auto service and parking attendants; transportation equipment occupations: welders and flamecutters; manufacturing occupations: assemblers, packers and wrappers.

The laundry and drycleaning operatives, taxi drivers, packers and wrappers, and parking attendants are all relatively low paid and the jobs require minimum education and skill for entry.

There were few Negro apprentices in the Bay Area—a most critical lack since the apprenticeship system is the chief entry to so many of the better paid trades. In addition, other occupations where there were few Negroes employed include: brakemen and switchmen; power station operators; and retail meat cutters.

Service Workers Except Private Household

Negro men in service occupations worked primarily as janitors and porters, cooks, waiters, bartenders, and counter workers. The two service occupations in which Negroes accounted for less than 2 percent of the total number of employees were firemen and policemen—even though these are government occupations.

Other Occupations

Among industrial laborers, Negroes accounted for substantial proportions of all unskilled workers except in the fishing occupations. This latter industry is dominated by another ethnic group in the Bay Area. The largest number of Negro laborers worked as longshoremen, construction laborers, railroad laborers and in transportation equipment manufacture (primarily shipyards), primary metals, and sanitary services. About 1 in 200 Negro men worked in farm occupations, where they were outnumbered more than 9 to 1 by other nonwhite workers. Only 1 in 50 Negro men worked as a manager, official or proprietor. Clerical and sales occupations together furnished employment to about 1 in 10 Negro men, with the larger proportion employed by the Federal Government, the greatest number as letter carriers. Although Negroes accounted for over 13 percent of all

men employed in private households, they were outnumbered in these occupations by other nonwhites better than 3 to 1.

Occupations of Negro Women

Over 50 percent of Negro women workers were employed as domestic servants or in other service occupations compared with about 17 percent for all employed women. Around 16 percent of Negro women were employed in the clerical and sales occupations as compared with almost 47 percent of all employed women.

Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers

More Negro women than Negro men worked in professional occupations—2,000 as against 1,500 men. Negro women in the professions were chiefly employed in elementary and secondary level teaching, in social welfare and recreational work, and in the medical and health field. More than 16 percent of all women dietitians and nutritionists in the Bay Area were Negroes. However, these occupations employed few workers—less than 500 persons altogether.

Clerical and Kindred Workers

Negro women held less than 2 percent of the Bay Area's higher paid and higher skilled clerical jobs such as bookkeeper, secretary, and stenographer. Typists—a lower paid and less skilled job—employed the largest number of Negro women but among all women employed, secretaries was the largest volume occupation in the clerical field.

Operatives and Kindred Workers

Slightly more than 1 in 10 Negro women worked in semiskilled occupations with the largest number employed as laundry and dry cleaning operatives and as dressmakers and seamstresses. Negro women made up more than 10 percent of the semiskilled women workers in the apparel, textiles and food processing industries.

Private Household Workers

More than 1 in 4 Negro women earned her livelihood as a domestic servant, outnumbering other nonwhite domestics by about 7 to 1. Nonwhite women workers comprised somewhat less than half of all women employed in domestic service.

Service Workers, Except Private Household

Negro women accounted for substantially better than 20 percent of all women workers in every service occupation except the following: waitresses and counter workers; cooks, housekeepers and stewards; hairdressers and cosmetologists.

Other Occupations

Out of over 30,400 Negro women employed in the Bay Area in 1960, less than 50 worked in farm occupations, less than 400 worked in nonfarm employment as managers, officials, and proprietors and less than 600 worked in sales occupations.

Employment of Negro Workers by Industry

In general, relatively few Negroes were employed in agriculture, mining, nondurables manufacturing, communications and utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate. A large proportion of Negroes were employed in the service industries, and in public administration. Overall, it is estimated that over half of all Negro employment in the Bay Area is either in government or in industries in which the government plays a substantial role.

Table IX presents data on the industrial distribution of employment in the Bay Area by color and sex.

Employment of Negro Men

There were significant differences in the industrial distribution of Negro men and the overall male population. In both groups, manufacturing industries employed the larger proportion of men and about the same proportion of both groups were employed in service industries. In wholesale and retail trade, the proportion of all men employed was almost double that of Negro men, as was the case in finance-insurance-real estate, mining, and agriculture. However, in public utilities and in construction there were proportionately more Negro men than in the total population.

Within the manufacturing and service industry divisions, Negro employment was concentrated in industries where the government predominated or in industries where wages and/or qualifications for entry were low.

Manufacturing Industries

Negro employment followed the pattern of all employed men by being largely concentrated in durable goods manufacturing industries. Shipbuilding and repair employed 1 out of 4 of all Negroes in manufacturing industries and almost as many Negro men worked in this single activity as in the entire nondurable goods sector. Substantial numbers of Negro men were also employed in primary metals, in fabricated metals, and in food processing. In some manufacturing industries Negroes made up a very small proportion of all male workers. For example, less than 3 percent of all workers in electrical machinery, printing, and petroleum were Negroes.

Public Utilities

Within the public utilities industry division, Negroes were concentrated in the transportation industries. About 90 percent of the Negro men in this major division worked for transportation firms as compared with just under 75 percent of all men working in public utilities industries. The principal industries employing Negro men were water transportation, railroads and local transit. More than 70 percent of the Negroes worked

in these three industries as compared with little more than 50 percent of all men employed in transportation. On the other hand, only about 1 percent of all male workers in communications and electrical and gas utilities industries were Negroes.

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Less than 4 percent of all men employed in wholesale trade and about 3 percent of all men employed in retail trade were Negroes. About 1 in 3 Negro men in retail trade worked in restaurants and bars, an industry which employed only 1 in 5 of all men in the retail trade industries. Automobile dealers were the only other significant employer of Negroes in this division. Less than 2 percent of the men employed in the following types of retail outlets were Negroes: food stores, furniture stores, drug stores, and hardware stores.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Negro men were primarily employed in the insurance and real estate segment of the group. Less than 1 percent of all men employed in the banking industry were Negroes.

Service Industries

Negroes were chiefly employed in industries where the government was the major employer. About 28 percent of Negro men employed in the service industries worked in medical and health services, as opposed to around 13 percent for all male service workers. Negro men held less than 3 percent of the jobs for men in repair services, private educational services, and in legal, engineering and miscellaneous professional services.

Other Industries

About 9 percent of all men employed by the construction industry in the Bay Area were Negroes. This industry employed about 12 percent of all Negro men. In other industry divisions, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining, Negroes held less than 4 percent of the jobs for men.

Employment of Negro Women by Industry

A larger proportion of women were employed in service industries in the Bay Area than in any other major industry group, but Negro women workers were much more heavily concentrated: 60 percent of all Negro women were employed in this division as compared with 40 percent of all women workers. The Negro women were employed chiefly in personal services including private households. Service industries in which Negroes supplied a very small proportion of all women workers were business and repair services, entertainment and recreation services, private education, and legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services. Outside the service industries, employment of Negro women was largely centered in public administration (primarily federal public administration) and in retail trade. In the former industry there were proportionately more Negro women than in the total population, and in the latter industry, proportionately fewer. The number of Negro women employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining, construction, finance-insurance-real estate and in manufacturing totaled only 2,600 workers, as compared with a total of 94,400 of all women in the same industries.

Negro Income in 1959

Concentration in low paying industries and occupations, frequent layoffs and longer duration of unemployment, all took their toll in reducing the annual earnings of the Negro worker. In 1959, annual earnings of Negro workers were much lower than those of the total population as is shown by the following median incomes: all white workers averaged \$3,942, but all Negro workers averaged \$2,712; white men averaged \$5,436, but Negro men averaged \$3,944; white women averaged \$2,177, but Negro women averaged \$1,627. Of the workers who reported income in 1959, 40 percent of the Negroes with earnings as compared with 31 percent of all persons with earnings reported an annual income of less than \$2,000. Overall, about 7 percent of all persons with wages in 1959 earned more than \$10,000 but less than 1 percent of the Negroes were in this category.

Table X presents comparative data on the earnings of Negroes in the Bay Area in 1959.

The annual earnings level is also a function of the number of weeks worked—of those who worked in 1959, 58 percent of nonwhite men worked 50-52 weeks; 16 percent worked about half a year or less. Among nonwhite women 40 percent worked 50-52 weeks and 31 percent, 26 weeks or less. For the general population, the comparable figures for men are, 67 percent, with 50-52 weeks of work and 12 percent with 26 weeks or less; for women the comparable figures are 46 percent with 50-52 weeks of work and 29 percent with 26 weeks or less.

Table XI presents data on the number of weeks worked by color and sex in the Bay Area in 1959 and Table XII gives data on median earnings by selected industry and color.

TABLE I

The Negro Population by Age, as a Percentage
of the Total Population and the Nonwhite Population 1/
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Age	Total	Nonwhite		Negro as percent of:	
		Total	Negro	Total	Nonwhite
				Population	Population
All Ages	2,783,355	346,103	237,428	8.5	68.6
Under 5 years	288,042	47,992	34,548	12.0	72.0
5 to 14 years	507,828	76,130	54,281	10.7	71.3
15 to 19 years	180,084	21,484	15,629	8.7	72.7
20 to 24 years	170,514	22,744	15,529	9.1	68.3
25 to 34 years	374,355	52,582	33,483	8.9	63.7
35 to 44 years	416,802	54,003	38,470	9.2	71.2
45 to 54 years	345,447	36,366	24,524	7.1	67.4
55 to 64 years	254,323	21,941	13,226	5.2	60.3
65 years and over	245,960	12,861	7,738	3.1	60.2

1/ Population totals by color and race vary as a result of differences between sample totals and complete enumeration of the population.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960, California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 96.

TABLE II

Nonwhite and Negro Population by County ^{1/}
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

County	Total	Nonwhite		Percentage Distribution ^{2/}		
		Total	Negro	Nonwhite		
				Total	Total	Negro
All Counties	2,783,359	346,694	238,754	100.0	100.0	100.0
San Francisco	740,316	135,913	74,383	26.6	39.2	31.2
Alameda	908,209	139,213	111,420	32.6	40.2	46.7
San Mateo	444,387	19,174	10,846	16.0	5.5	4.5
Contra Costa	409,030	30,142	25,294	14.7	8.7	10.6
Marin	146,820	5,518	4,070	5.3	1.6	1.7
Solano	134,597	16,734	12,741	4.8	4.8	5.3

^{1/} Population totals by color and race vary as a result of differences between sample totals and complete enumeration of the population.

^{2/} May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: Census Tracts: San Francisco-Oakland, Table P-1.

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TABLE III

Population by Age, Color and Sex 1/
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Age and Sex:	Total	Nonwhite		Percentage Distribution 2/		
		Total	Negro	Total	Nonwhite	Negro
Both Sexes	2,783,355	346,103	237,428	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	288,042	47,992	34,548	10.3	13.9	14.5
5-14	507,828	76,130	54,281	18.2	22.0	22.9
15-19	180,084	21,484	15,629	6.5	6.2	6.6
20-24	170,514	22,744	15,529	6.1	6.6	6.5
25-34	374,355	52,582	33,483	13.4	15.2	14.1
35-44	416,802	54,003	38,470	15.0	15.6	16.2
45-54	345,447	36,366	24,524	12.4	10.5	10.3
55-64	254,323	21,941	13,226	9.1	6.3	5.6
65 & over	245,960	12,861	7,738	8.8	3.7	3.3
Male	1,377,910	175,612	116,077	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	146,537	24,313	17,311	10.6	13.8	14.9
5-14	257,900	38,555	27,001	18.7	22.0	23.3
15-19	91,940	10,608	7,600	6.7	6.0	6.5
20-24	85,134	10,928	7,390	6.2	6.2	6.4
25-34	187,531	25,004	16,076	13.6	14.2	13.8
35-44	203,839	26,545	18,528	14.8	15.1	16.0
45-54	171,894	19,908	12,114	12.5	11.3	10.4
55-64	125,904	12,843	6,747	9.1	7.3	5.8
65 & over	107,231	6,908	3,310	7.8	3.9	2.9
Female	1,405,445	170,491	121,351	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5	141,505	23,679	17,237	10.1	13.9	14.2
5-14	249,928	37,575	27,280	17.8	22.0	22.5
15-19	88,144	10,876	8,029	6.3	6.4	6.6
20-24	85,380	11,816	8,139	6.1	6.9	6.7
25-34	186,824	27,578	17,407	13.3	16.2	14.3
35-44	212,963	27,458	19,942	15.2	16.1	16.4
45-54	173,553	16,458	12,410	12.3	9.7	10.2
55-64	128,419	9,098	6,479	9.1	5.3	5.3
65 & over	138,729	5,953	4,428	9.9	3.5	3.6

1/ Population totals by color and race vary as a result of differences between sample totals and complete enumeration of the population.

2/ May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 96.

TABLE IV

Years of School Completed by
Persons 25 Years and Over by Color
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Item	Total	Nonwhite	Percentage Distribution ^{1/}		
			Total	Nonwhite	Nonwhite as a percent of total
Persons, age 25 and over	1,636,887	177,753	100.0	100.0	10.9
No school	29,378	10,285	1.8	5.8	35.0
1-4 years	60,123	14,765	3.7	8.3	24.6
5-7 years	139,005	27,884	8.5	15.7	20.1
8 years	213,071	20,453	13.0	11.5	9.6
1-3 years high school	308,021	37,544	18.8	21.1	12.2
4 years	473,783	38,140	28.9	21.5	8.1
1-3 years college	217,071	17,991	13.3	10.1	8.3
4 or more	196,435	10,691	12.0	6.0	5.4
Median years school completed -	-	-	12.1	10.3	-

^{1/} May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 103.

TABLE V

Education of Heads of Family by Color
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Item	Total	Nonwhite	Percentage Distribution ^{1/}		
			Total	Nonwhite	Nonwhite as a percent of total
Family heads	706,986	75,863	100.0	100.0	10.7
0-8 years	178,802	29,806	25.3	39.3	16.7
1-3 years high school	140,096	17,545	19.8	23.1	12.5
4 years	192,146	15,856	27.2	20.9	8.3
1-3 years college	95,265	7,813	13.5	10.3	8.2
4 or more	100,677	4,843	14.2	6.4	4.8

^{1/} May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 111.

TABLE VI

Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates by Color
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Item	Population 1/		Labor Force 1/		Labor Force Participation Rates		Nonwhite as percent of total	
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Population	Labor Force
Male 14 years and over	993,021	115,233	793,154	90,119	79.9	78.2	11.6	11.4
14-19 years	111,488	13,097	45,525	3,774	40.8	28.8	11.7	8.3
20-24 years	85,134	10,928	73,247	8,703	86.0	79.6	12.8	11.9
25-44 years	391,370	51,549	370,886	46,496	94.8	90.2	13.2	12.5
45-64 years	297,798	32,751	270,342	28,841	90.8	88.1	11.0	10.7
65 years and over	107,231	6,908	33,154	2,305	30.9	33.4	6.4	7.0
Female 14 years and over	1,033,117	111,581	401,518	50,502	38.9	45.3	10.8	12.6
14-19 years	107,249	13,220	24,976	1,991	23.3	15.1	12.3	8.0
20-24 years	85,380	11,816	42,684	5,580	50.0	47.2	13.8	13.1
25-44 years	399,787	55,036	177,331	28,399	44.4	51.6	13.8	16.0
45-64 years	301,972	25,556	140,842	13,693	46.6	53.6	8.5	9.7
65 years and over	138,729	5,953	15,685	839	11.3	14.1	4.3	5.3

1/ Includes military.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 115.

TABLE VII

Employment and Unemployment by Age and Color
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Item	Civilian Labor Force				Unemployment Rate	
	Employed		Unemployed			
	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite	Total	Nonwhite
Male, 14 years and over	699,777	75,164	41,021	9,619	5.5	11.3
14-19 years	31,409	2,477	4,423	798	12.3	24.4
20-24 years	50,752	5,557	5,104	1,428	9.1	20.4
25-44 years	333,279	39,348	14,716	4,191	4.2	9.6
45-64 years	254,030	25,833	13,976	2,846	5.2	9.9
65 years and over	30,307	1,949	2,802	356	8.5	15.4
Female, 14 years and over	376,225	44,789	23,853	5,530	6.0	11.0
14-19 years	22,390	1,539	2,373	426	9.6	21.7
20-24 years	39,000	4,519	3,196	970	7.6	17.7
25-44 years	166,780	25,431	10,029	2,906	5.7	10.3
45-64 years	133,175	12,548	7,470	1,141	5.3	8.3
65 years and over	14,880	752	785	87	5.0	10.4

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics,
Table 115.

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TABLE VIII

Major Occupational Group of the Employed by Color and Sex
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Industry	Total	Nonwhite		Percentage Distribution ^{1/}		
		Negro	Other	Total	Negro	Other
Male, 14 years old and over	699,777	44,992	30,172	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., tech., & kindred	96,843	1,463	3,919	13.8	3.3	13.0
Managers	85,911	841	2,611	12.3	1.9	8.7
Clerical & kindred	60,548	3,487	2,854	8.7	7.8	9.5
Sales workers	59,033	799	1,692	8.4	1.8	5.6
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred	138,747	5,764	2,695	19.8	12.8	8.9
Operatives & kindred	102,690	8,703	3,675	14.7	19.3	12.2
Service	58,000	7,520	7,311	8.3	16.7	24.2
Private household	1,518	207	689	0.2	0.5	2.3
Serv., exc. private household	56,482	7,313	6,622	8.1	16.3	21.9
Farm & farm labor	9,846	203	1,763	1.4	0.5	5.8
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	46,443	10,688	1,402	6.6	23.8	4.6
Occupation not reported	41,716	5,524	2,250	6.0	12.3	7.5
Female, 14 years old and over	376,225	30,413	14,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Prof., tech., & kindred	54,780	2,030	1,458	14.6	6.7	10.1
Managers	16,733	369	401	4.4	1.2	2.8
Clerical & kindred	145,761	4,383	4,956	38.7	14.4	34.5
Sales workers	29,508	512	919	7.8	1.7	6.4
Craftsmen, foremen & kindred	4,163	142	122	1.1	0.5	0.8
Operatives & kindred	33,389	3,091	2,770	8.9	10.2	19.3
Service	64,060	16,133	2,493	17.0	53.0	17.3
Private household	23,018	8,514	1,268	6.1	28.0	8.8
Serv., exc. private household	41,042	7,619	1,225	10.9	25.1	8.5
Farm & farm labor	1,043	42	232	0.3	0.1	1.6
Laborers, exc. farm & mine	1,409	351	72	0.4	1.2	0.5
Occupation not reported	25,379	3,360	953	6.7	11.0	6.6

^{1/} May not add to totals because of rounding

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 122.

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TABLE IX

Major Industry Group of the Employed by Color and Sex
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA
1960

Industry	Total	Nonwhite		Percentage Distribution ^{1/}		
		Negro	Other	Total	Negro	Other
Male, 14 years old and over	699,777	44,992	30,172	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agr., forestry & fisheries	12,869	356	2,046	1.8	0.8	6.8
Mining	1,469	23	4	0.2	0.1	2/
Construction	56,979	5,258	811	8.1	11.7	2.7
Manufacturing	173,826	8,829	3,853	24.8	19.6	12.8
Durables	94,855	5,972	2,460	13.6	13.3	8.2
Nondurables	78,291	2,825	1,380	11.2	6.3	4.6
Transp., comm., & utilities	77,123	6,206	2,111	11.0	13.8	7.0
Wholesale & retail trade	129,185	4,109	8,801	18.5	9.1	29.2
Wholesale	35,157	1,083	1,164	5.0	2.4	3.9
Retail	94,028	3,026	7,637	13.4	6.7	25.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	35,883	861	863	5.1	1.9	2.9
Services	122,359	7,440	7,112	17.5	16.5	23.6
Business & repair serv.	28,966	1,575	658	4.1	3.5	2.2
Personal services	21,190	1,828	3,248	3.0	4.1	10.8
Entertainment & recreational services	7,260	390	336	1.0	0.9	1.1
Prof. & related services	64,943	3,647	2,870	9.3	8.1	9.5
Public administration	55,026	7,332	2,607	7.9	16.3	8.6
Industry not reported	35,058	4,578	1,964	5.0	10.2	6.5
Female, 14 years old and over	376,225	30,413	14,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agr., forestry & fisheries	1,904	64	309	0.5	0.2	2.1
Mining	319	xxx	4	0.1	xxx	2/
Construction	4,091	73	59	1.1	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	52,153	1,804	2,755	13.9	5.9	19.2
Durables	21,370	502	254	5.7	1.7	1.8
Nondurables	30,540	1,291	2,474	8.1	4.2	17.2
Trans., comm., & utilities	20,636	628	527	5.5	2.1	3.7
Wholesale & retail trade	75,698	2,350	2,705	20.1	7.7	18.8
Wholesale	11,744	163	453	3.1	0.5	3.2
Retail	63,954	2,187	2,252	17.0	7.2	15.7
Finance, insurance, & real estate	35,972	632	1,427	9.6	2.1	9.9
Services	140,907	18,864	4,705	37.5	62.0	32.7
Business & repair serv.	9,517	215	232	2.5	0.7	1.6
Personal services	42,982	12,193	2,166	11.4	40.1	15.1
Entertainment & recreational services	4,024	188	92	1.1	0.6	0.6
Prof. & related services	84,384	6,268	2,215	22.4	20.6	15.4
Public administration	22,051	2,940	1,016	5.9	9.7	7.1
Industry not reported	22,494	3,058	869	6.0	10.1	6.0

1/ May not add to totals because of rounding.

2/ Less than .05 percent.

Source: U.S. Census of Population 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 129.

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TABLE X

Income in 1959 by Race and Sex,
Persons Age 14 Years and Over with Income
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA

Income	Population		Percentage Distribution	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Both sexes	1,366,097	112,508	100.0	100.0
\$1 - 999 or loss	241,408	24,664	17.7	21.9
1000 - 1999	181,523	20,635	13.3	18.3
2000 - 2999	124,629	15,393	9.1	13.7
3000 - 3999	143,852	15,437	10.5	13.7
4000 - 4999	149,765	15,628	11.0	13.9
5000 - 5999	143,681	11,898	10.5	10.6
6000 - 6999	123,720	5,207	9.1	4.6
7000 - 9999	160,765	3,078	11.8	2.7
10,000 & over	96,754	568	7.1	0.5
Median income	\$3,942	\$2,712	-	-
Male	815,436	63,561	100.0	100.0
\$1 - 999 or loss	77,319	8,072	9.5	12.7
1000 - 1999	82,184	8,068	10.1	12.7
2000 - 2999	57,305	7,004	7.0	11.0
3000 - 3999	61,955	9,150	7.6	14.4
4000 - 4999	80,741	12,134	9.9	19.1
5000 - 5999	110,704	10,866	13.6	17.1
6000 - 6999	109,248	4,873	13.4	7.7
7000 - 9999	146,423	2,898	18.0	4.6
10,000 & over	89,557	496	11.0	0.8
Median income	\$5,436	\$3,944	-	-
Female	550,661	48,947	100.0	100.0
\$1 - 999 or loss	164,089	16,592	29.8	33.9
1000 - 1999	99,339	12,567	18.0	25.7
2000 - 2999	67,324	8,389	12.2	17.1
3000 - 3999	81,897	6,287	14.9	12.8
4000 - 4999	69,024	3,494	12.5	7.1
5000 - 5999	32,977	1,032	6.0	2.1
6000 - 6999	14,472	334	2.6	0.7
7000 - 9999	14,342	180	2.6	0.4
10,000 & over	7,197	72	1.3	0.1
Median income	\$2,177	\$1,627	-	-

1/ May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California; Detailed Characteristics, Table 133.

TABLE XI

Weeks Worked in 1959 by Color and Sex
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA

Weeks Worked	Total	Nonwhite	Percentage Distribution 1/	
			Total	Nonwhite
Male				
Worked in 1959	834,957	94,437	100.0	100.0
50-52	555,385	54,366	66.5	57.6
48-49	56,824	7,245	6.8	7.7
40-47	69,036	9,437	8.3	10.0
27-39	54,665	8,525	6.5	9.0
14-26	45,848	7,396	5.5	7.8
13 or less	53,199	7,468	6.4	7.9
Female				
Worked in 1959	472,808	55,854	100.0	100.0
50-52	216,993	22,372	45.9	40.1
48-49	26,763	3,844	5.7	6.9
40-47	43,831	5,836	9.3	10.4
27-39	48,843	6,294	10.3	11.3
14-26	55,185	7,190	11.7	12.9
13 or less	81,193	10,318	17.2	18.5

1/ May not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics,
Table 118.

TABLE XII

Median Earnings in 1959 and Percent Working 50-52 Weeks,
the Experienced Civilian Labor Force, Selected Industries, by Color
San Francisco-Oakland SMSA

Industry	Total		Nonwhite	
	Median Earnings	Percent Worked 50-52 Weeks	Median Earnings	Percent Worked 50-52 Weeks
Male Workers				
Construction	\$6097	50.2	\$4390	31.9
Manufacturing	5953	71.5	4676	58.8
Fabricated metals	5934	72.4	4973	61.2
Nonelectrical machinery	5878	73.9	4698	68.5
Motor vehicles & motor vehicle equipment	4948	51.7	4148	35.8
Chemicals and allied products	6114	80.9	4794	61.7
Railroad & Ry. Express Serv.	5499	76.7	4202	55.9
Trucking Service & warehousing	6093	65.8	3859	50.1
Water transportation	5985	47.4	5061	41.7
Department stores	4990	70.0	3754	68.4
Eating & drinking places	3884	58.4	3288	59.5
Hotels & lodging places	3247	54.3	3136	54.8
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing services	4211	74.7	3161	71.6
Medical & other health serv.	5710	70.5	3788	67.0
Educational services, gov't.	5910	63.3	4160	54.6
Welf., relig., & nonprofit organizations	4054	70.5	3129	63.9
Public administration	6024	85.2	5134	80.2
Female Workers				
Manufacturing	3428	53.6	1854	31.5
Durable goods	3910	61.2	3521	57.1
Nondurable goods	3097	48.7	1677	26.9
Transp., commun., & util.	4172	71.2	3603	63.6
Eating & drinking places	2090	40.1	1973	40.6
Business & repair services	3162	54.8	2780	45.5
Medical & other health serv.	3431	58.7	3191	59.8
Educational services, gov't.	4484	43.2	3321	38.2
Public administration	4242	73.0	4000	69.4

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1960: California: Detailed Characteristics, Table 130.