SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT NO. 80

MARITAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS, MARCH 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Erratum

Page 30, column 2, second paragraph:

The increase between 1960 and 1965 in the number of wives who worked at some time during the year should be 11 percent, not 70 percent; the number who worked should be 19.6 million, not 19.1 million.
Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966

ELIZABETH WALDMAN*

Women, mostly wives and mothers, continued to respond to the pressure for additional workers during the year ended in March 1966. The thriving economy drew an additional 1 million persons into the civilian labor force; married, widowed, divorced, or separated women accounted for 63 percent of the increase and single women 18 percent. As circumstances permit, women are attracted into the labor force for a variety of reasons—to help pay their children’s college tuition, to supplement a husband’s retirement income, to provide all, or nearly all, the income in a fatherless family, to help buy a new home, a second car, a color television set. Information obtained in annual surveys relating to the marital and family characteristics of workers during the 1960’s permits an analysis of the effects of business conditions, changing social mores, and other elements on the labor force participation rates of women.

Among the more important developments examined in this article are the increasing tendency among married women under age 35 to enter the labor force and the effect of the declining birth rate among wives 20 to 24 years old. Occupational similarities among husbands and wives and employment and income characteristics among different types of families by color are also described.

Most Jobless Rates Down

Propitious economic conditions between March of 1965 and 1966 generated enough jobs so that the number of unemployed married men fell below 1 million for the first year in over a decade. Only 2.4 percent of the 37 million married men in the labor force were looking for work in March 1966, compared with 2.9 percent in March 1965 and 6.1 percent in March 1961. An equally striking decrease occurred among the 15 million married women in the labor force; their unemployment rate dropped to 3.7 in March 1966 from 5.1 percent in March 1965, and 7.0 percent in March 1961. For women who were heads of families, the unemployment rate remained unchanged—about 5 percent—over the year.

The strong demand for workers did not materially improve the situation among Negro married men between March 1965 and March 1966. Their unemployment rate did not change significantly over the year, and at 4.7 percent in March 1966, it remained double the rate for all married men. Negro married women found the tightened job market more beneficial, as their unemployment rate fell sharply to 5.4 percent from 8.8 percent in March 1965.

Husband-Wife Families

All of the March surveys from 1960 through 1966 show that in about half the families where the husband was unemployed, the wife or other family members were in the labor force (table I). This proportion has changed relatively little despite the great reduction in the number of unemployed.


Most of the monthly data presented here relate to the population 14 years old and over, including inmates of institutions and those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (846,000 in March 1966). Annual average data in this report refer to the civilian noninstitutional population. Unless otherwise indicated, references to married persons relate to those living with their spouses, and references to families and their heads refer only to husband-wife families. (By definition, the husband is the head in these families.) A married couple or a parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters is treated as part of the head’s family.

Data for nonwhites will be used to represent Negroes, who constitute about 92 percent of all nonwhites in the United States.
ployed husbands in recent years. However, where husbands were employed, the proportion of families with wives or others in the family in the labor force had slowly drifted upward to 49 percent in 1966 from 43 percent in 1960. Consequently, for the first time the percentage with family members in the labor force was about the same whether the husband was employed or unemployed, and the change was almost entirely because of an increase in the proportion of wives rather than others in the family who work.

Among all families with employed male heads in March 1966, more than half had at least one other earner in 1965 who helped to bring the median family income of this multiearner group to nearly $8,900.

Where there was only one family earner through the entire year, the median was $2,200 less. Although approximately the same percentage of families of unemployed as employed male heads had two or more earners in 1965, the median family income of the unemployed heads was almost $3,000 lower. Seven percent of the 35.1 million families in which the male head was employed full time in March 1966 had incomes below $3,000 in 1965. Some may have had some unemployment during the previous year. Nevertheless, the 7 percent represented about 2.5 million families, and some of these may have had more than one earner.

Among the nearly 850,000 families in which the male head was looking for full-time work in March 1966, 25 percent had incomes of less than $3,000—3½ times the proportion among heads who worked full time. One-third of all the unemployed male heads had been jobless 15 weeks or more; they had been jobseekers at least since the beginning of 1966, a period of prosperous business conditions with a very high level of employment. Undoubtedly many of these unemployed men lacked the skills and experience which employers desired. The median family income in 1965 among these long-term unemployed heads was $4,100, reflecting some joblessness during the year.

Family income data also indicates the plight of the Negro male head in his role of family provider. The 1965 family income of Negro male heads who usually worked full time was nearly $5,500—about one-third below that of their white counterparts. Another wide gap is found when incomes are compared for families with only one earner, those with two or more earners, and those whose family heads are unemployed.

The relative contribution of the wife's earnings to family income has changed little in the 1960's despite her labor force gains. Between 1960 and 1965, the number of wives who worked at some time during each year increased by 70 percent to 19.1 million. Nevertheless, on average, the proportion of family income contributed by the wife's earnings rose from 20 percent in 1960 to 22 percent in 1965. That year it reached as high as 38 percent among wives who had worked full time the entire year, and as low as 8 percent for those who either worked full time only part of the year or were employed at part-time jobs.

Women in the 1960's

Society's prejudice against the worker-wife-mother combination appeared to soften in the expanding job market of the mid-sixties which has already absorbed most available male workers, culled the residual underskilled, inexperienced male ranks, and even prodded some men from retirement. Another boost for working women came with Federal legislation, e.g., the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed sex discrimination in employment.

The increase in the number of wives who worked helped family income to soar to new highs in 1965; the median income of families with both husband and wife in the labor force was $8,600. It also allowed women to make use of their skills in fields other than homemaking. Some employers found married women accepted lower wages or salaries than men in comparable work, were not as concerned with fringe benefits and seniority rights,
and could fill the fast-growing part-time clerical, service, and sales jobs.

Forty-six percent of the growth in the total labor force between 1960 and 1966 was accounted for by the influx of married women. Working wives numbered 15.2 million in March 1966—about 57 percent of the female labor force. Comparable figures were 12.3 million and 54 percent in 1960, 8.6 million and 48 percent in 1950, and 4.2 million and 30 percent in 1940. Part of the increase can be attributed to the steadily growing size of the married population. In March 1966, married women outnumbered single women 3 to 1 in the population (14 years of age and over) and 2 1/2 to 1 in the labor force. Prior to World War II, the ratio of married to single women in the population was 2 to 1, but there were 1 1/2 times more single than married women in the labor force.

Age of Wives

During the 1940’s and 1950’s, the increase in the number of wives in the labor force was concentrated among middle-aged, mature women past age 35. The comparatively smaller gains for younger married women had generally been attributed to the deterrent effect of the presence of young children. However, in this decade, the most significant increases in women’s labor force

Table I. Employment Status of Family Head, Wife, and Other Family Members, by Color, Selected Years, March 1960 to March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status and relationship to head</th>
<th>March of—</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1961</th>
<th>1962</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEAD IN LABOR FORCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>35,916</td>
<td>33,943</td>
<td>32,979</td>
<td>31,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire or other member in labor force</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire only</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife and other member</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member only</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire or other member employed, none employed</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither wife nor other member in labor force</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD EMPLOYED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>35,916</td>
<td>33,943</td>
<td>32,979</td>
<td>31,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>46.2</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire only</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife and other member</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member only</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire or other member employed, none employed</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither wife nor other member in labor force</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>53.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEAD UNEMPLOYED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number (thousands)</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire or other member in labor force</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire only</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire and other member</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member only</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire or other member employed, none employed</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither wife nor other member in labor force</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data may also include a wife or other member unemployed.

2 The employed includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.
participation have taken place among younger married women, while the worker rates for those over 35 continued their long-term upward climb, as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey date</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Labor force rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 25 years</td>
<td>55 years or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1966</td>
<td>4,966</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1960</td>
<td>3,948</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1956</td>
<td>3,592</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1956</td>
<td>3,020</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 1947</td>
<td>2,657</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 1940</td>
<td>2,110</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the 1950's, the number of working wives over 35 increased about 70 percent, whereas the number under 35 rose only 10 percent. In contrast, from 1960-66 the number of wives under age 35 in the labor force increased 25 percent, about the same proportion as wives over 35.

The March 1966 composition of the female labor force was influenced markedly by the large population changes in recent years among married women in the prime childbearing ages of 20 to 34. In 1966, 4.3 million married women in the population were 20 to 24 years old, 700,000 more than in the 1960 survey. Over the 6 years, their numbers in the labor force increased by 550,000; their participation rate rose to 38 percent from 30 percent in 1960.

Sixty percent of the 550,000 net additions to the labor force were childless wives, although childless wives were only 31 percent of all married women of these ages. The increase in their labor force participation rate equaled that for mothers of young children, as indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population, March 1966</th>
<th>Less than 25 years</th>
<th>55 years or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,294</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase from 1960</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sharp rise in the number of childless wives in the labor force resulted from the increase in both the number and the proportion who had not yet had children. Their labor force rate, at 69 percent, was almost three times the rate for mothers, and this factor alone accounted for about 125,000 of the increased number of workers in this age group.

Of relevance here is that a slow, but steady decline in birth rates has been occurring since 1957 among married women in the major childbearing ages. This has led to some recent speculation that young married women, such as the 20- to 24-year-olds in this discussion, may be electing to postpone having their first child for a variety of reasons—to take advantage of favorable work opportunities, to build family resources, to have more money to buy or furnish a home. Probably the more widespread public discussion and availability of birth control information have had some effect on the declining birth rates among young wives; however, data on the subject are not available.

The changes among the 25- to 34-year-old group of married women are also noteworthy. Their labor force number rose by 350,000 between March 1960 and March 1966 to 3 million while their population was declining by about the same number. Since there was little change in the proportions with children, the smaller population size alone would have meant a drop of 100,000 in labor force number had the labor force participation rates not risen. Clearly then, the changing attitudes on the part of employers, society at large, and within the families have made it more acceptable for young mothers to work.

**Child Care Facilities**

Making use of available family members is a time-tested method of caring for children. The percentage of wives (husband present) in the labor force is usually higher if adult female relatives are living in the families and are available to look after their children or household (table 2). In March 1966, the proportion of husband-wife families which had such relatives—one out of every eight—was the same as in 1959, the first time these data were tabulated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey date</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>With no children under 6 years</th>
<th>With children under 6 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,294</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>2,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase from 1960</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The 1966 labor force participation rates by child status were applied to the 1966 population of married women (4,264,000) distributed by the 1960 proportions with and those without children under age 15. The labor force would have totaled 1,502,000 instead of the actual 1,626,000, indicating that 124,000 of the increase was a result of the changed composition with respect to the presence of children.*

Among families with children of preschool age, female relatives in the home helped to raise the wives' labor force rate 7 percentage points higher than the rate of wives without the aid of such women. Even among families with no children, the proportion of wives in the labor force was higher when relatives such as the husband's or wife's mother, daughter, sister, aunt, or cousin were present.

The adequacy of other substitutes for a mother's care, such as care in someone else's home, day-care centers, or nursery schools, may have more influence on the mother's decision to work when preschool-age children are present than when the children are in school at least part or all of the prospective workday. In March 1966, there were 3.8 million working mothers with children under 6 (3.2 million married women, and 600,000 widowed, divorced, or separated women). The number of these working mothers is expected to rise by about 43 percent during the 1970's. This underscores the need for developing, either publicly or privately, other than makeshift arrangements for the care of preschool-age children.

Another view of this situation is contained in a preliminary report on child-care arrangements which shows that there were 6.1 million mothers who worked at least half a year, either full or part time during 1964, and had at least one child under 14. These women had a total of 12.3 million children, a fifth of all children under 14 in the United States. According to the study, almost half the children (46 percent) were looked after in their own homes; 15 percent were cared for in other homes; 15 percent had mothers who worked only during school hours; 10 percent were cared for by their own mothers while they worked; 8 percent, mostly 12 or 13 years old, took care of themselves; and only 2 percent were in day-care or after-school centers.

The trends toward higher levels of education and a younger population of mothers with work experience indicate that labor shortages in certain occupational fields (teachers, technicians, hospital services) might be reduced if the child care problems were solved.

### Table 2. Labor Force Status of Wives by Presence of Female Relatives Age 18 and Over, and Presence and Age of Children, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presence and Age of Children</th>
<th>All Husband-with Families</th>
<th>No Female Relatives</th>
<th>1 or More Female Relatives</th>
<th>Total in Labor Force</th>
<th>1 or More in Labor Force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent distribution of families</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>1 or more in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of wives in labor force</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>45.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

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Rees mentions the presence of discrimination in housing which may reduce the satisfaction possible from work in the home; the more frequent part-time work which is available for nonwhite women; and the higher marital instability in Negro families which encourages the continued labor force participation of the wife as insurance against the possibility of separation, desertion, or divorce.

Women as Family Heads

From 1960 to 1965, an overall gain of 500,000 families with female heads brought the total number to 5 million, which remained unchanged at the time of the March 1966 survey. This meant that in 1 out of every 10 families in the United States, a widowed, divorced, separated, or (infrequently) single woman was responsible for raising children in a fatherless home, or supporting aged parents, chronically disabled, or other family members.

Most information about families in this category during the sixties tells a dismal story of deprivation amidst affluence, of the linkage of the female heads’ lower educational levels, less skilled occupational status, and resultant low family income. Age, too, is a factor, for nearly half of these family breadwinners are over 50 years old, the least educated age group among women today.

In 1966, as 6 years earlier, female family heads were about equally divided between women working or looking for work and women who were keeping house. Of the 2.6 million in the work force, 5.0 percent were jobseekers in 1966, a slight decline from the 6.1 percent unemployed in 1960.

The median income for 1965 among families headed by employed women in March 1966 was $4,600, or 58 percent less than the median income among families headed by employed men. The family income level was altered by different circumstances. When the female head was employed and at least one other family member was bringing home a paycheck, the median was $6,100; with the head working and no children in the household, the median was $5,700; with three or more children present, it was $3,500; and when the female head was a part-time worker, the median income was $3,300. The 128,000 female family heads who were looking for work in March 1966 had a median family income of $2,400 in 1965, well below the acknowledged poverty level; unem-
ployed male heads had a median about twice as high in 1965.

About 1 million of the female heads not in the labor force were at least 65 years old; they probably were living on relatively fixed incomes which usually do not rise as economic conditions improve—pensions, social security, or welfare payments—and were not responsible for young children. On the other hand, the median incomes of mothers who were family heads not in the labor force seemed to rise according to the number of children they supported; one child—$1,800; four or more children—$2,600.

A fifth (1.1 million) of all female family heads were Negroes; their median family income in 1965 was only $2,600. Although three out of four employed Negro female family heads worked full time in March 1966, their median family income in 1965, $3,400, was about $1,500 less than that of employed white women who headed families and were full-time workers.

Several methods of helping to solve the problems of the poor are in experimental and discussion stages. They range from welfare centers which train mothers for work while arranging and paying for child care service, to guaranteed income plans which would put a floor under family income. Whether women who head families will ultimately benefit from these and the many other proposals is speculative at this time. However, there is more public awareness of their dilemma and more efforts are being made on their behalf.

**Occupations**

The requirements of an expanding, computerized, space age technology, added to longer range developments, caused the occupational pattern of our work force to shift from a predominantly blue-collar to white-collar one about 10 years ago. In tandem with this occupational shift, there was a change in industry employment away from goods-producing industries (manufacturing, agriculture, construction, mining) and into the services (government, trade, transport). In March 1966, about half of all employed married men and three-fourths of all employed married women were in the service industries.

Women have had a heavy influence on the white-collar encroachment. Out of 8 million working wives in March 1950, 49 percent were in white-collar jobs; 6 years later there were 11 million employed wives, 53 percent in white-collar jobs; and 16 years later during the March 1966 survey, the proportion rose to 58 percent of about 15 million married women workers.

In March 1966, married women were still less concentrated than single women in professional and in clerical jobs, 45 and 56 percent, respectively. The contrast was even more marked among women in the middle and older ages, while the proportion of younger married women in these fields was about the same as that of the single women.

The occupational differences between white and Negro wives are illustrated in the chart. Over half of the employed married Negro women were private household or other service workers, and only a fourth held white-collar jobs in March 1966. In contrast, over 60 percent of the white wives were white-collar workers, and only 16 percent held service jobs. Among women under 35, a fifth of the employed Negro wives were in clerical occupations compared with two-fifths of the white working wives, but equal proportions (about 17 percent) of each group were in the professional and technical category. Past 35 years old, this proportion dropped to 13 percent for white wives and 9 percent for Negroes.

There is a correlation between a particular occupation of the husband and his wife. For example, in March 1966 among married couples where the husband was a teacher, 42 percent of the working wives were teachers; when the hus-

**Table 3. Occupation Group of Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Employment Status of Husband, March 1966**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major occupation group of wife</th>
<th>Husband unemployed</th>
<th>Husband employed</th>
<th>Husband not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All employed wives: Number (thousands)</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>13,312</td>
<td>981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives and kindred workers</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.
2 Includes farmers and farm managers and farm and nonfarm laborers.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.
bands were clerical workers, 45 percent of the wives were clerical workers; when the heads were in operative positions in nondurable goods manufacturing, 42 percent of the wives were operatives in various manufacturing fields; and when the husbands were in service jobs, 31 percent of the wives were also in service jobs. This relationship is not always true, particularly if the occupation involved is one where women are not traditionally employed. Among wives whose husbands were craftsmen, foremen, or in related occupations, less than 2 percent performed similar work. However, even among couples where the husbands were salesmen, only 13 percent of their wives did sales work.

With this kind of relationship, it follows that working wives of employed men were more likely to be in more skilled and relatively better paying jobs than were wives of unemployed men, as the unemployed are usually the less skilled workers (table 3). One of five wives with employed husbands was in the professional, technical, or managerial fields in March 1966, compared with 1 out of 10 wives of the unemployed. In fact, 60 percent of the wives of employed men worked at white-collar jobs—a third were in clerical work, against 40 percent of the wives of the unemployed, only a quarter of whom were in clerical work.

Because most family income usually depends upon the paycheck of the head, the comparatively low-income levels among Negro families reflect a concentration of Negro heads, male and female, among the less skilled occupations. Among male heads, 18 percent of the Negroes with work experience in 1965 were employed longest as unskilled laborers, compared with 6 percent of all male heads (table 4). Furthermore, the median family income among these unskilled workers was lower for Negroes. The ratio of Negro to all male heads who were service workers was 2 to 1, and their median family income was three-fourths that of all male heads in that field. The proportion of Negroes who were skilled craftsmen was half that for all men who were heads of families, and their median income was one-third lower.

The low median income of employed Negro female family heads reflects the high proportions in the relatively low-paying private household and other service occupations in which intermittent employment is not unusual. Their median family income was $2,850 in 1965 when 60 percent were in these two occupation groups. Among all employed female family heads, only a third were in these less skilled occupations and their median family income was $4,350. The income of Negro families could be increased by an upgrading of their occupational structure and the consequent decrease in the incidence of unemployment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation group</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Median family income, 1965</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Median family income, 1965</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All occupations: Number (thousands)</td>
<td>37,774</td>
<td>$7,787</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>$5,002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10,211</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers and farm managers</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4,076</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>7,052</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5,904</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen and kindred workers</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>10,091</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>5,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives and kindred workers</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>4,994</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>2,203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2,408</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>4,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4,448</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This reprint contains, in addition to the article from the April 1967 issue of the Review, the following material:

**Explanatory Note**

**Page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detailed Tables:</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Employment status of the population, by marital status and sex, March 1965</td>
<td>A-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Population and labor force, by marital status, age, and sex, March 1966</td>
<td>A-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-1. Population and labor force, by marital status, age, sex, and color, March</td>
<td>A-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Employment status of the female population, by marital status and residence,</td>
<td>A-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Employment status of the female population and of married women, husband</td>
<td>A-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Major occupation group of employed persons, by full-time and part-time status,</td>
<td>A-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Labor force and marital status of ever-married women, by age, presence and</td>
<td>A-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Employment and marital status of ever-married women, by presence and age of</td>
<td>A-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Percent distribution and labor force participation rates of married women</td>
<td>A-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Percent distribution and labor force participation rates of white and nonwhite</td>
<td>A-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married women, husband present, by presence and age of children, residence,</td>
<td>A-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by income of</td>
<td>A-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. Married women, husband present, by income of husband in 1965, by labor force</td>
<td>A-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Labor force status of nonfarm married women, husband present, by income of</td>
<td>A-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Work experience in 1965 of married women, husband present, by presence and</td>
<td>A-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Work experience in 1965 of married women, husband present, by work experience</td>
<td>A-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Income of husband-wife families in 1965, by work experience of nonfarm wives</td>
<td>A-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. Employment status of married women, husband present, by employment status and</td>
<td>A-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q. Occupation group of employed married women, husband present, by employment</td>
<td>A-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Occupation group of employed married women, husband present, by age, and</td>
<td>A-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Employment status of wife and other family members, by employment status of</td>
<td>A-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Employment status of family heads and other family members, by type of family</td>
<td>A-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. Earnings of married women, husband present, as a percent of family income in</td>
<td>A-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Employment status of family heads, by type of family and head, March 1966</td>
<td>A-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Occupation group of employed family heads, by type of family, March 1966</td>
<td>A-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The estimates in this report are based primarily on supplementary questions in the March 1966 monthly survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.  

Definitions and Explanations

Population Coverage. In the monthly survey, information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 357 areas throughout the country. Beginning in January 1960, the coverage of the monthly survey was extended to include Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates presented here relate primarily to persons 14 years old and over in the civilian population of the United States, including inmates of institutions, in the calendar week ending March 12, 1966. Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (846,000 in March 1966) were also included, but all other members of the Armed Forces were excluded.

Marital Status. Persons were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: Single; married, spouse present; married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. The classification “married, spouse present” is applied to husband and wife if both were reported as members of the same household even though one may have been temporarily absent on business, on vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc., at the time of interview. The term “married, spouse absent” applies to all other married persons.

Family. The term “family” as used here refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together; such persons are counted as members of one family. One person in each family is designated as the “head.” This person is usually the one regarded as the head by the members of the family; married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the family, or a resident employee whose wife lives with him, are considered a separate family. However, a married couple or a parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters is treated not as a separate family but as part of the head’s family. The expression “husband-wife family” indicates that the head of the family is a married man whose wife (and perhaps other family members) lives with him.

Children. Data on children refer to “own” children and include sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color. The term “color” refers to the division of the population into two groups—white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes, among others, Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese.

Farm-Nonfarm Residence. The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms; all other persons are classified as nonfarm. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence is the same as that used in the 1960 Census. According to the current definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of less than 10 acres yielding agricultural products which sold for $250 or more in the previous year, or on places of 10 acres or more yielding agricultural products which sold for $50 or more in the previous year. Rural persons in institutions, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are not classified as farm population.

Employed. Employed persons include those who, during the survey week, were either (a) “at work”—those who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business or (b) “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from

---

TABLE 1. STANDARD ERROR OF LEVEL OF MONTHLY ESTIMATES  
[In thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of estimate</th>
<th>Both sexes</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total or white</td>
<td>Non-white</td>
<td>Total or white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or for various other reasons.

Full-Time and Part-Time Workers. In this and other reports on marital and family status of workers, unless otherwise stated, full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time, and those who had jobs but did not work at all during the survey week. Part-time workers include persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually worked only 1 to 34 hours. However, in a discussion of work experience during a previous year, part-time workers are those who worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Weeks Worked in 1965. Persons are classified according to the number of weeks during 1965 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-Round Full-Time Workers. This category includes persons who worked for 50 weeks or more during 1964 and worked 35 hours or more per week in a majority of these weeks.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether they were eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and (a) who were waiting either for recall to a job from which they had been laid off or to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week) or (b) who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor Force. The civilian labor force is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria just described. In this report, the labor force also includes members of the Armed Forces who at the time of the survey were living off post or were living on post with their families.

Labor Force Participation Rate. The labor force participation rate is the percent of the population in the labor force.

Not in Labor Force. All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." In this report, inmates of institutions are also included in the "not in labor force" group.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. The data on occupation and industry relate to the job held during the survey week, unless otherwise stated, with persons employed at two jobs or more classified in the one at which they worked the most hours. The occupation and industry categories used here (and in all reports based on the monthly report on the labor force beginning with January 1960), are mainly those used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of the major groups in terms of detailed occupations and industries is available on request.

TABLE 2. STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated percentage</th>
<th>Base of percentage (thousands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or 95</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 99</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 95</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 99</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or 99</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or 99</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or 99</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 or 99</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or 99</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or 95</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or 99</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or 95</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 or 99</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 or 99</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 or 99</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 or 99</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 or 99</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 or 99</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 or 99</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or for any governmental unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Income. Income relates to total money income during the calendar year preceding the date of the survey from the following sources: (1) Wages or salary, (2) net income from self-employment, (3) social security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions, (4) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts, (5) net income from boarders or lodgers or from renting property to others, and (6) such other sources as unemployment benefits, public assistance, and alimony. The amounts represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc.

Although income refers to receipts during the calendar year preceding the date of the survey, the characteristics of persons, such as age and marital status, relate to the date when the survey was taken.

Median Income. In this report, the medians for families and persons are based on all families and all persons, including those with no income, unless otherwise stated.

Reliability of the Estimates

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in the monthly survey involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population beginning with data for April 1962 (March 1962 for this subject report), adjusted for births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. Prior to this time and beginning in January 1953, the estimates were based on similarly adjusted data from the 1950 Census of Population; before 1953, data from the 1940 Census were used.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachments to the labor market or in cases involving responses to questions covering an entire year.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures shown in tables 1 and 2 are approximations of the standard errors which can be applied to the statistics presented in this report. The standard errors for data related to work experience or to income are somewhat greater because of a smaller sample. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use by applying the appropriate figures from table 1 to the estimate of 15,178,000 married women in the labor force in March 1966. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have resulted from a complete census is less than 150,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the census figure would differ by less than 300,000.

Since an estimated percentage is computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, its reliability depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or more).

Sums of Distributions. Sums of individual items—whether absolute numbers or percentages—may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components.
### Detailed Tables

**Table A. Employment Status of the Population, by Marital Status and Sex, March 1965 and March 1966, and Color, March 1966**

([Numbers in thousands])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year, marital status, sex, and color</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 1</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### March 1966

**All persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
<td>8,782</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>14,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>14,258</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>15,576</td>
<td>4,455</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Male**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
<td>8,782</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>14,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>14,258</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4,455</td>
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<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Female**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
<td>8,782</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>14,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>3,576</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>702</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>1,055</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1,094</td>
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<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,228</td>
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</table>

#### March 1965

**All persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1,055</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
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<td>731</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>208</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,228</td>
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</table>

**Male**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
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<td>1,972</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3.3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>702</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>731</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
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<td>15,576</td>
<td>4,455</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,228</td>
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</table>

**Female**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total 1</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>17,684</td>
<td>8,782</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>14,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>14,258</td>
<td>3,576</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>15,674</td>
</tr>
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<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
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</tr>
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<td>731</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>19,286</td>
<td>15,576</td>
<td>4,455</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>17,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widowed</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>1,284</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1,228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The male labor force includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.
2. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

In these tables, the population, unless otherwise noted, includes all persons 14 years old and over in the civilian population and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post—846,000 in March 1966.
### Table B. Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status, Age, and Sex, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population, labor force, and age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, 14 years and over</strong></td>
<td>65,786</td>
<td>71,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median age (years)</strong></td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td>10,406</td>
<td>10,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 17 years</td>
<td>7,185</td>
<td>7,716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 and 19 years</td>
<td>3,233</td>
<td>3,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>5,971</td>
<td>6,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
<td>10,702</td>
<td>11,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>5,410</td>
<td>5,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>8,926</td>
<td>8,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>11,783</td>
<td>12,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>10,775</td>
<td>12,175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>5,694</td>
<td>5,694</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Labor Force</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 17 years</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td>1,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 and 19 years</td>
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<td>1,216</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
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<td>5,516</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 to 29 years</td>
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<td>11,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>5,147</td>
<td>5,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>11,270</td>
<td>11,805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
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<td>10,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
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<td>8,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>5,245</td>
<td>5,183</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total, 14 years and over</td>
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<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labor Force as Percent of Population</strong></td>
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<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 17 years</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 and 19 years</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>25.2</td>
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<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 34 years</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.  
2 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

---

The table provides detailed population and labor force statistics by marital status, age, and sex for March 1966. The data includes counts by age groups and marital status, with additional information on median age and labor force as a percentage of the population.
## Table B-1. Population and Labor Force, by Marital Status, Age, Sex, and Color, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population, labor force, age, and color</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total, 14 years and over</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITE</strong> Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 to 17 years</td>
<td>8,992</td>
<td>5,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 24 years</td>
<td>6,256</td>
<td>4,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>3,941</td>
<td>2,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>1,837</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>632</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LABOR FORCE</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td>44,207</td>
<td>45,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>3,122</td>
<td>2,207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
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<td>920</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
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<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
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<td>41.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NONWHITE</strong> Population</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
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<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
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<td>592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
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<td>37.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>LABOR FORCE AS PERCENT OF POPULATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td>4,789</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 to 24 years</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Median age (years)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 19 years</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>25 to 34 years</td>
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<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.
2 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
### TABLE C. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status and residence</th>
<th>Percent of population in labor force</th>
<th>Percent distribution of labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Nonagriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, husband present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other marital status 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, persons who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked 35 hours or more, and persons with a job but not at work. Part-time workers include persons who worked 1 to 34 hours and usually worked 1 to 34 hours.

2 Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

### TABLE D. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION AND OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color, marital status, and residence</th>
<th>Percent of population in labor force</th>
<th>Percent distribution of labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Nonagriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full time 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part time 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, husband present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONWHITE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married, husband present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfarm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.

2 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
### Table E. Major Occupation Group of Employed Persons by Age, Marital Status, Sex, and Selected Full-Time and Part-Time Status (Percent distribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups, Marital Status, and Sex</th>
<th>All Full-Time Workers 1</th>
<th>All Part-Time Workers 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Married, husband present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 years old and over</td>
<td>4,254 (100.0)</td>
<td>15,689 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>3,763 (100.0)</td>
<td>13,205 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>491 (100.0)</td>
<td>2,484 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>14,919 (100.0)</td>
<td>9,919 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By full-time and part-time status</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Full-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>12,656 (100.0)</td>
<td>8,912 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>2,263 (100.0)</td>
<td>1,910 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Less than 0.05 percent.
2. For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnotes 1 and 2.
### Table E-1. Major Occupation Group of Employed Women, by Marital Status, Color, and Selected Age Groups, March 1966

(Percent distribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major occupation group</th>
<th>14 years old and over</th>
<th>14 to 34 years old</th>
<th>35 years old and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>Married, husband present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL EMPLOYED WOMEN</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All occupation groups</td>
<td>22,438</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>12,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives and kindred workers</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>27.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mining</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NONWHITE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All occupation groups</td>
<td>3,192</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>1,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales workers</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operatives and kindred workers</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mining</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.
## Table F. Labor Force and Marital Status of Ever-Married Women, by Age, Presence and Age of Children, and Color, March 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of women, presence and age of children, and color</th>
<th>All ever-married women</th>
<th>Married women, husband present</th>
<th>Other ever-married women 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of population</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL PERSONS</strong></td>
<td>56,847</td>
<td>20,714</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>29,240</td>
<td>10,964</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>3,233</td>
<td>2,680</td>
<td>84.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>3,090</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>2,573</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 0 to 17 years only</strong></td>
<td>12,957</td>
<td>8,493</td>
<td>65.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>1,914</td>
<td>89.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,005</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>10,821</td>
<td>4,599</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and over</td>
<td>6,245</td>
<td>2,451</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>4,042</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>3,227</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years and over, color</td>
<td>7,286</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>3,933</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>3,194</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years and over, color</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 3 to 5 years, none</strong></td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>1,747</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>3,491</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>2,122</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years and over, color</td>
<td>1,047</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under 3 years</strong></td>
<td>9,080</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>7,050</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>3,216</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>2,709</td>
<td>695</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 years and over</td>
<td>4,423</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years and over, color</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 years and over</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonwhite</strong></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,907</td>
<td>2,823</td>
<td>47.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>2,843</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and over</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>1,146</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and over</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 years and over</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.
2. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
### Table G. Employment and Marital Status of Ever-Married Women, by Presence and Age of Children, and Color, March 1966

(Numbers in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status, presence and age of children, and color</th>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>Employed</th>
<th></th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nonagriculture</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Percent of labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Part time 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL PERSONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ever-Married Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,714</td>
<td>19,901</td>
<td>10,422</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 13 years</td>
<td>10,864</td>
<td>10,520</td>
<td>5,267</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>9,043</td>
<td>8,807</td>
<td>4,909</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>1,906</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Women, Husband Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,178</td>
<td>14,623</td>
<td>14,225</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>7,043</td>
<td>6,811</td>
<td>6,324</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>4,941</td>
<td>4,786</td>
<td>4,657</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>3,186</td>
<td>3,026</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 3 years</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>1,646</td>
<td>1,503</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ever-Married Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5,535</td>
<td>5,278</td>
<td>5,197</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>3,821</td>
<td>3,709</td>
<td>3,643</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>1,024</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
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<td>811</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 3 years</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONWHITE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ever-Married Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,825</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>2,619</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>737</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>604</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married Women, Husband Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1,624</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>72.8</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ever-Married Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-white</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>928</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>73.2</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.  
2 Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.
# Table H: Percent Distribution and Labor Force Participation Rates of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, and Residence, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presence and age of children</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nonfarm</th>
<th>Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wives in labor force</td>
<td>Wives not in labor force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>38.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17 years</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 11 years</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>40.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17 and 6 to 11 years</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years only</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 years</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 3 years</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 and under 3 years</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 and under 6 years</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17 years and—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 6 years</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 3 years</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 and under 3 years</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 to 11 years and—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 years</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 years</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 3 years</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 and under 3 years</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 to 17 and 6 to 11 years and—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 6 years</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 years</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 3 years</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 5 and under 3 years</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color, region, and presence and age of children</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Nonfarm</th>
<th>Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>Percent of population in labor force</td>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labor force</td>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td>Labor force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, excluding South</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NONWHITE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>50.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>47.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States, excluding South</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 6 years</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None under 3 years</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>50.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some under 3 years</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
# Table K. Labor Force Participation Rates of Married Women, Husband Present, by Income of Husband in 1965, by Age of Wife, Presence and Age of Children, and Color, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of wife, presence and age of children, and color</th>
<th>Income of husband</th>
<th>Age of wife, presence and age of children, and color</th>
<th>Income of husband</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table K. MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1965, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND AGE OF WIFE AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966</strong></td>
<td><strong>Income of husband</strong></td>
<td><strong>Labor force status and age of wife and presence and age of children</strong></td>
<td><strong>Income of husband</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A-all women...</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Under $1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,000 to $2,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All women...</strong></td>
<td>15,178</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No children under 18 years...</strong></td>
<td>7,040</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14 to 24 years...</strong></td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30 years and over...</strong></td>
<td>5,208</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 6 to 17 years only...</strong></td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under 6 years...</strong></td>
<td>3,186</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All women...</strong></td>
<td>27,048</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No children under 18 years...</strong></td>
<td>11,276</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14 to 24 years...</strong></td>
<td>977</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30 years and over...</strong></td>
<td>10,266</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 6 to 17 years only...</strong></td>
<td>789</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under 6 years...</strong></td>
<td>6,378</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All women...</strong></td>
<td>26,201</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No children under 18 years...</strong></td>
<td>3,357</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14 to 24 years...</strong></td>
<td>2,351</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30 years and over...</strong></td>
<td>5,369</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children 6 to 17 years only...</strong></td>
<td>7,945</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children under 6 years...</strong></td>
<td>2,461</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table L. Labor Force Status of Nonfarm Married Women, Husband Present, by Income of Husband in 1965, Color, and Presence and Age of Children, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presence and age of children</th>
<th>Wife in labor force, by income of husband</th>
<th>Wife not in labor force, by income of husband</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Under $1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 4 years</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **NONWHITE**                |       |              |                 |                  |                  |                  |               |       |              |                 |                  |                  |                  |                  |               |
| No children under 18 years | 100.0 | 9.8          | 11.1            | 15.0             | 29.3             | 22.5             | 12.3           | 3.005         | 100.0 | 9.7           | 14.7             | 16.8             | 20.6             | 16.7             | 12.4             | 3.099           |
| Children 6 to 17 years only | 100.0 | 14.3         | 14.7            | 14.0             | 26.9             | 21.9             | 8.3            | 5.021         | 100.0 | 15.3          | 23.1             | 14.6             | 24.4             | 13.4             | 9.1              | 2.795           |
| Children under 4 years     | 100.0 | 8.2          | 7.8             | 14.7             | 27.0             | 23.9             | 17.5           | 4.360         | 100.0 | 7.3           | 9.5              | 16.8             | 28.6             | 17.4             | 21.3             | 4.228           |

### Table M. Work Experience in 1965 of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children and Age of Husband, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Presence and age of children</th>
<th>Percent of civilian noninstitutional population with work experience</th>
<th>Percent distribution of wives with work experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50 to 26 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No children under 18 years</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband 45 to 64 years</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 6 to 17 years only</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband under 45 years</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children 3 to 5 years, none</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 3 years</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
2 Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

### Table N. Work Experience in 1965 of Married Women, Husband Present, by Work Experience in 1965 of Husband, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work experience of husband</th>
<th>Percent of wives with work experience</th>
<th>Percent distribution of wives with work experience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50 to 26 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked during the year</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full time</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-round worker</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With unemployment</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work during the</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over.
2 Unemployment reported as major reason for part-year work.
3 Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
### Table O. Income of Husband-Wife Families in 1965, by Work Experience of Nonfarm Wives in 1965 and Color, March 1966

[Percent distribution]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Work experience of wife of family head and color</th>
<th>Median family income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $2,000</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $2,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000 to $3,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $4,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $5,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6,000 to $6,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$7,000 to $7,999</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$8,000 and over</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 20 weeks, part time 2</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 49 weeks, full time 2</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 26 weeks, full time, or 1 to 52 weeks, part time 2</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not work during the year</td>
<td>$7,436</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table P. Employment Status of Married Women, Husband Present, by Employment Status and Occupation Group of Husband, March 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status and occupation group of husband</th>
<th>All persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married women, husband present</td>
<td>Population (thousands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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1 Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.
### Table Q. Occupation Group of Employed Married Women, Husband Present

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Employment status and occupation group of husband</th>
<th>Total employed wives (thousands)</th>
<th>Occupation group of employed wives</th>
<th>Total</th>
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1 Includes wives of members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.
# Employment Status and Occupation Group of Husband, March 1966

## Occupation Group of Employed Wives—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Sales workers</th>
<th>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</th>
<th>Operatives and kindred workers</th>
<th>Private household workers</th>
<th>Service workers, except private household</th>
<th>Farm laborers, except farm and mine</th>
<th>Laborers, except farm and mine</th>
<th>Employment status and occupation group of husband</th>
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2 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
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<th>Under 6 years</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers, except private household</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitresses, cooks, and bartenders</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other service workers</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table S. Employment Status of Wife and Other Family Members, by Employment Status of Head of Husband-Wife Family, March 1966

[Percent distribution]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status of wife and other family members</th>
<th>Total family heads</th>
<th>Employment status of family head</th>
<th>Labor force</th>
<th>Nonagriculture</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Full time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Part time for economic reasons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less than 5 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 to 14 weeks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15 weeks and over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not in labor force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: Number (thousands)</td>
<td>42,107</td>
<td>39,676</td>
<td>1,346</td>
<td>2,025</td>
<td>22,704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife or other member employed 4</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife or other member unemployed; none employed</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither wife nor other member in labor force</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>54.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All husband-wife families</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife employed</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member employed</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife unemployed</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member unemployed; none employed</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife not in labor force</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member employed</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other member unemployed; none employed</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>40.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data on other members include one person or more.
2 Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, as well as persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, or worked 1 to 34 hours, but usually worked 35 hours or more, or had a job but were not at work.
3 Includes persons who worked 1 to 34 hours and usually worked 1 to 34 hours.
4 May also include some others unemployed.
5 Less than 0.05 percent.
### Table T. Employment Status of Family Heads and Other Family Members, by Type of Family and Color, March 1966

(Percent distribution)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of family, employment status of members other than head, and color</th>
<th>Total family heads</th>
<th>Employment status of family head</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Employed 1</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Not in labor force</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of population</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percent of labor force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALL FAMILIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48,278</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40,177</td>
<td>83.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,107</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>30,703</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,179</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NONWHITE</strong></td>
<td><strong>ALL FAMILIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,782</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,722</td>
<td>77.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>3,009</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>54.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>41.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>178</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1,131</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other member employed 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>41.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Some other unemployed, none employed</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other member in labor force</td>
<td></td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

2 Includes families with one or more members employed regardless of the employment status of other members.

3 Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.
### TABLE U. EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, AS A PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1965, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, MARCH 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Median percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings</th>
<th>Percent distribution of wives by percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Less than 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total wives with work experience</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGE OF HEAD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 25 years</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 years and over</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIRTH AND COLOR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonwhite</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work EXPERIENCE OF WIFE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked 50 to 52 weeks, full time</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked 27 to 49 weeks, full time</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked 1 to 26 weeks, full time</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY INCOME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under $2,000</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $3,999</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$4,000 to $3,999</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5,000 to $9,999</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000 to $14,999</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 to $19,999</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000 and over</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median family income</td>
<td>8,124</td>
<td>86,943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population.
2. Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
3. Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

### TABLE V. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD, MARCH 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of family and age of head</th>
<th>Population (thousands)</th>
<th>Number (thousands)</th>
<th>Percent of population</th>
<th>Percent distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Nonagriculture</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All families</td>
<td>48,278</td>
<td>36,717</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband-wife families</td>
<td>48,278</td>
<td>36,717</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 24 years</td>
<td>2,772</td>
<td>2,067</td>
<td>74.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
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<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>2,706</td>
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<td>3,672</td>
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<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>73.6</td>
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<td>65 years and over</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td>2,706</td>
<td>73.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other families with male head</td>
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<td>842</td>
<td>71.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 to 34 years</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>94.6</td>
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</tr>
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<td>45 to 54 years</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>266</td>
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<td>55 to 64 years</td>
<td>197</td>
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<td>255</td>
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<td>14 to 34 years</td>
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<td>35 to 44 years</td>
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<td>45 to 54 years</td>
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<td>479</td>
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</table>

1. Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.
2. For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.
3. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation Group</th>
<th>Total Family Heads</th>
<th>Male family head</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Married, wife present</th>
<th>Other marital status</th>
<th>Female family head</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total civilian employed: Number (thousands)</td>
<td>35,054</td>
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<td>35,146</td>
<td>29,658</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional, technical, and kindred workers</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
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<td>Medical and other health workers</td>
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<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>Teachers, except college</td>
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<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
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<td>Farmers and farm managers</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<td>Self-employed workers in retail trade</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerical and kindred workers</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stenographers, typists, and secretaries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other clerical and kindred workers</td>
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<td>5.7</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<td>3.1</td>
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<td>Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction craftsmen, except carpenters</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
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<td>Mechanics and repairmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal craftsmen, except mechanics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other craftsmen and kindred workers</td>
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<td>Foremen, not elsewhere classified</td>
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<td>Operatives and kindred workers</td>
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<td>Drivers and deliverymen</td>
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<td>15.1</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<td>Nonfarm workers, except private household</td>
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<td>Waiters, cooks, and bartenders</td>
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<td>Chef and cooks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm laborers and foremen</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
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<td>Laborers, except farm and mine</td>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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</table>

1 Less than 0.05 percent.