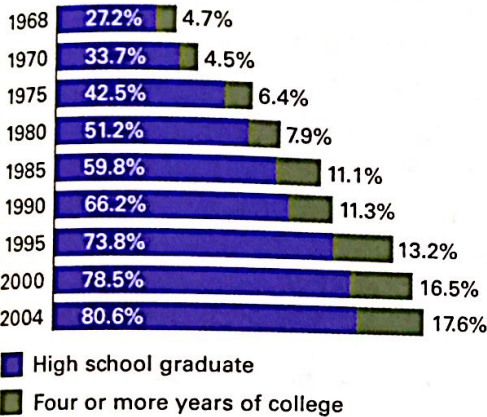


How Did the Civil Rights Act of 1964 Affect African Americans?

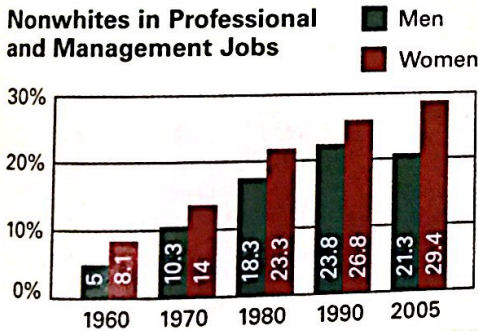
The Civil Rights Act of 1964 transformed race relations in the United States. It outlawed racial discrimination in voter registration, public accommodations, public facilities, public schools and colleges, labor unions, and employment. The effects of this landmark legislation were both widespread and long term.

Educational Attainment by African Americans Age 25 and Older



Education The Civil Rights Act gave the federal government the power to enforce school desegregation. Graduation rates for African Americans have risen ever since.

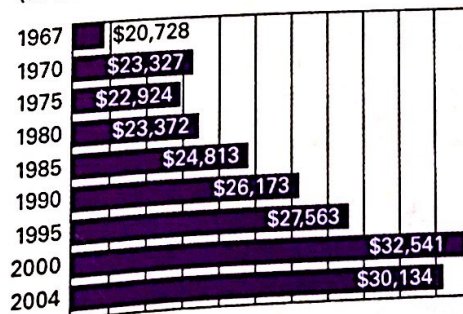
Nonwhites in Professional and Management Jobs



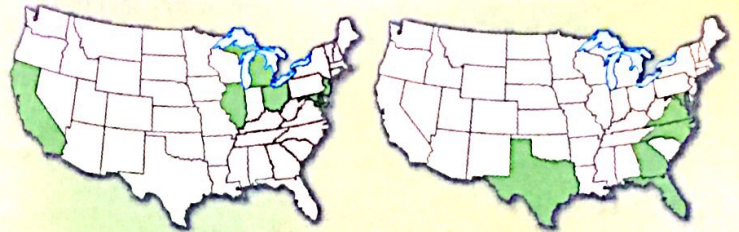
Employment The Civil Rights Act opened up white-collar jobs traditionally held by whites to African Americans and other minority groups.

Income With more education and better job opportunities, African American incomes rose. Median income is the middle income in a series of incomes ranked from least to greatest.

Median Income of African Americans (in 2004 dollars)

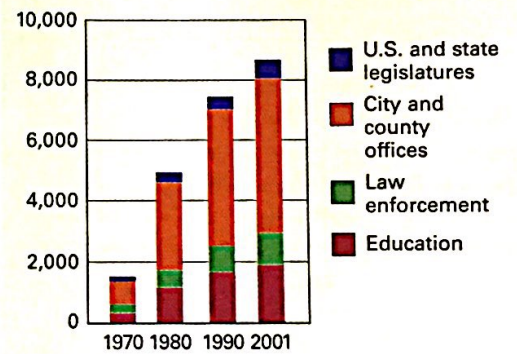


Top Six States with African American Net Migration Gains



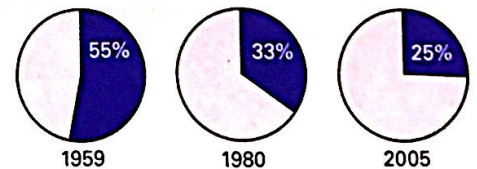
Migration The Civil Rights Act forced southern states to dismantle their segregation laws. The result has been a dramatic shift in black migration patterns. For most of the 20th century, blacks migrated out of the South in search of better lives. In recent years, that pattern has been reversed.

African American Elected Officials



Political Participation The Civil Rights Act's ban on racial discrimination in voter registration was strengthened by the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Since then, blacks have increased their political participation as both voters and officeholders.

African Americans Living in Poverty



Poverty By banning racial discrimination in labor unions and employment, the Civil Rights Act helped pull many black families out of poverty.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau, William H. Frey, *The New Great Migration: Black Americans' Return to the South, 1965-2000*, Washington, D.C.: Brookings Inst., 2004; Matthew Sobek, "New Statistics on the U.S. Labor Force," *Historical Methods* (2001): 71-87, in *Historical Statistics of the United States, Millennial Edition On Line*, ed. Susan B. Carter et al., 2006; Cambridge University Press.