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INCOME OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Average family income decreased by \$100 from 1948 to 1949, the first decrease recorded in the postwar period, according to estimates issued today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The income of the average family was \$3,100 in 1949. Although this was somewhat lower than the figure for the preceding year, it was still about \$500 higher than the medians for the war years of 1944 and 1945.

Eight million families in the United States received incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1949, and 10½ million had incomes under \$2,000. The remaining 20½ million families were in the \$2,000-to-\$5,000 bracket. The distribution by income of the Nation's 39 million families (groups of two or more related persons) is shown below:¹

Table 1.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Family income	Number of families
Total.....	39,100,000
Under \$1,000.....	4,700,000
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	5,800,000
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	8,100,000
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	7,800,000
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	4,700,000
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3,100,000
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1,900,000
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	2,000,000
\$10,000 and over.....	1,000,000

The temporary recession in business activity in 1949 was reflected in an increase in unemployment in the United States from an average

¹ These figures are derived from the data in table 1 and are rounded to the nearest 100,000.

of 2.1 million in 1948 to 3.4 million in 1949. This change was accompanied by a decrease in employment and in man-hours worked. However, wage increases in many industries to a large extent offset these adverse developments, so that, on the average, family income was relatively little affected. If account is taken of the decrease in prices between 1948 and 1949, as reflected in the Consumers' Price Index, it is doubtful that this period witnessed any significant change in the real income of the average family.

Although the over-all figures indicate only a slight decline in average family income during 1949, there is evidence that some groups in the population were more seriously affected by the economic developments of that year than others. The largest decreases were experienced by families headed by self-employed workers. For instance, the average income of families headed by farmers decreased by 27 percent, from about \$2,000 to about \$1,400. This decrease resulted largely from a general downward trend in farm prices throughout the year as reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Among families of nonagricultural workers, there is some evidence that those headed by persons employed in the mining industry had a decrease in average income. This decrease reflects the fact that there was a sharp drop in man-hours worked in the mining industry, which was only slightly compensated for by the small rise in average hourly earnings in that industry as reported by the Department of Labor. Families headed by other types of nonagricultural workers had about the same average incomes in 1949 as they had during the preceding year.

The 1949 income data presented in this report were obtained from the Census Bureau's

Current Population Survey of March 1950. The survey covered the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on post. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. Medians and other figures based on relatively small numbers of cases, as well as small differences between figures, should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of estimates. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income, the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting.

This report covers money income only. Inasmuch as nonmoney income is an important part of farm receipts, this factor should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. In comparing money income data for 1949 with those for previous years, one should take account of the fact that changes in money income were frequently accompanied by changes in prices. Therefore, an increase or a decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a similar change in economic status.

The first section of this report deals with the incomes of families and of unrelated individuals. The unit of analysis here is the family (or the individual not living with any relatives), and the combined incomes of all members of each family are treated as a single amount. In the second section, the unit of analysis is the person 14 years old or over, and each person is tabulated according to the amount of his own income, regardless of the amount of his family's income.

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS²

Urban and rural residence.--Although the median income of all families and individuals in the United States was \$2,700,³ this figure varied considerably according to residence (table 1). The median money income of urban families and individuals was \$3,100. This was much higher than that received by rural-nonfarm families and individuals (\$2,500), and rural-farm families and individuals (\$1,500).

² The definition of family now used by the Bureau of the Census is different from that used in the 1940 Census reports. A family is defined here as a group of two or more persons related to each other and living together; all such persons living together are regarded as one family. The term "unrelated individual" is used to refer to a person living alone or with persons none of whom is related to him. See section entitled "Definitions of terms and explanations."

³ The figures cited in the text are rounded to hundreds of dollars.

A part of the observed differences between the incomes of farm families and other families stems from the exclusion of farm produce consumed at home and other types of income "in kind" from the income measurement. Moreover, there is some evidence that the incomes of farm families are underreported to a greater extent than those of nonfarm families, primarily because of the difficulty of measuring net income from farm operations.

One of the factors which accounts for the higher incomes of urban families and individuals as compared with rural-nonfarm families and individuals relates to the higher pay-and-price levels of the larger cities. Previous income surveys of the Bureau of the Census indicated a tendency for median income to increase with size of place. For example, in 1948 the median income of nonfarm families and individuals ranged from \$2,700 for rural-nonfarm residents, to \$2,900 for residents of the smallest urban places, to \$3,300 for residents of cities of 1,000,000 or more. Also, there may be greater opportunity for the paid employment of more than one family member in the larger cities. The higher incomes of families and individuals residing in cities do not necessarily connote greater economic well-being, because living costs in those areas also tend to be higher.

Color.--As in all previous income surveys marked differences were found in the distributions of white and nonwhite families and individuals by income levels. For the country as a whole, the median income of white families and individuals was \$2,900, about twice that received by the nonwhite. There is evidence that the economic position of nonwhites relative to whites was more favorable in urban areas than in rural areas (table 2).

Other data of the Census Bureau indicate that there has been a large migration of nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas since 1940. One of the reasons for the differential rate of migration of white and nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas may be the relative difference in the attractiveness of higher city incomes to each group. The median income of nonwhite families and individuals residing on farms was only \$600; compared with \$1,700 for those living in urban areas. For white families and individuals the relative difference between the median incomes of farm and urban residents (\$1,600 and \$3,200, respectively) was not so great.

The ratio of the income of white families to that of nonwhite families is higher in farm areas than in urban areas. There is some evidence

the greater advantage of white families in farm areas is maintained despite a relatively smaller number of workers per family. This conclusion is indicated in the table below.

Table II.--PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER, BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Residence	White	Nonwhite
Urban.....	41.0	52.3
Rural nonfarm.....	35.6	53.6
Rural farm.....	33.4	55.9

In each residence group about half of the nonwhite families had more than one earner, whereas the proportion of multi-earner families among whites varied from about one-third in rural areas to about two-fifths in urban areas. Despite the fact that proportionately more of the nonwhite than of the white population was engaged in paid work, the average income of nonwhite farm families was about half that of white farm families. It is possible that many of the nonwhite workers had paid employment for only short periods during the year. More important is the concentration of nonwhites in farm areas in low-paying jobs.

Size of family.--Family economic status is related to size of family in two opposing ways. On the one hand, the larger families tend to be those in which there are more earners and in which the heads are closer in terms of age to the peak of their earning power. These factors tend to give the larger families higher incomes than those received by smaller families. At the same time, however, family needs tend to increase with size of family, so that a greater income is required by a large family to maintain the same level of living as a small family. Both of these factors should be considered when conclusions regarding the relative adequacy of the incomes of large and small families are sought.

In 1949, family income increased with size of family from a median of \$2,600 for families of two persons to \$3,400 for families of four, five, or six persons and, as in past surveys, showed a tendency to decline beyond that point (table 3). Although the incomes of moderately large families tended to be higher than those of small families, the average income per person was greatest in small families. The median per capita income decreased from \$1,300 per person in 2-person families to \$500 or less per person in families of seven or more persons. Median per capita income of families is only an ap-

proximate measure of economic well-being because it does not take account of the lower living costs per family member in large families as compared with small ones.⁴

Unrelated individuals had a median income of about \$1,000, or less than the median per capita income of 2-person families.

Type of family.--The median income of families headed by males was \$3,200 (table 4). This was considerably greater than that received by families headed by females (\$2,100). The relatively low incomes of the families headed by females can in large measure be explained by the fact that the chief breadwinner in these families tends to be a person who did not expect to assume the responsibility of providing for a family and may not have been well prepared for this task when faced with it. About 64 percent of these families were headed by widows, and an additional 27 percent were headed by women who were divorced or living apart from their husbands.

The income of husband-and-wife families (male head, married, wife present) in which the wife was a paid worker was considerably higher, on the average, than in those in which the wife did not work or did only unpaid work on the family farm or in the family business. The importance of the working wife's contribution to family income is indicated by the fact that about one-half of the families with working wives had incomes of \$4,000 or more. In contrast, less than one-third of the families in which the wives did not work had this much income.

Age.--The median income rose from \$2,400 for families in which the head was under 25 years of age to \$3,500 for families in which the head was from 45 to 54 years of age. The median then declined to \$1,900 for families in which the head was 65 years of age and over (table 5). This relationship between family income and the age of the head of the family is probably accounted for by several factors. The heads of families are also the principal earners in most families. Therefore, the income of the family tends to vary with that of the head and to reach its highest level as the head reaches the peak of his earning power. In addition, the size of the family and the number of earners per family also tend to reach their peaks as the head of the family approaches middle age, and these factors are also correlated with family income.

⁴ See also: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population--Special Reports, Series P-44, No. 19, "Per Capita Income in Wage-Earner Families, by Size of Family: 1939," September 8, 1944.

The median income of unrelated individuals increased from \$600 for those who were under 25 years of age to about \$2,000 for those who were in the age groups between 25 and 44 years of age and declined to \$600 for those who were 65 years of age and over. Since about one-half of all unrelated individuals were 55 years of age or over, the median income of all unrelated individuals (\$1,000) was far below the peak medians received by those between 25 and 44 years of age.

Number of children.--As in previous years, the median income of families increased with number of children under 18 years of age from \$3,000 for families with no children to \$3,300 for families with two children, and then declined slightly for families with three children. Families with four or more children had lower incomes than those with fewer children (table 6). The lower incomes of families having four or more related children is due in part to the fact that a larger proportion of them are farm families. Whereas only about 14 percent of the families having fewer than four children lived on farms, about 29 percent of the families having four or more children lived on farms. However, even when farm and nonfarm families are examined separately, it will be noted that there is a tendency for the incomes to be lower for the families with many children.

A different aspect of the relationship between number of children and family income from that noted above is obtained if account is taken of age of wife in relation to number of young children. The figures for 1948 below show on an age-standardized basis, the median income of husband-and-wife families with the wife of child-bearing age (15 to 49 years), by number of children under 5 years old.⁵

Table III.--MEDIAN INCOME OF HUSBAND-AND-WIFE FAMILIES, WIFE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1948
(Medians standardized for age of wife)

Number of children	Median income
None.....	\$3,507
1.....	3,258
2.....	3,014
3 or more.....	2,752

⁵ Additional data showing the relationship between family income and number of children are presented in U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports--Population Characteristics, Series P-20, No. 27, "Marital Fertility: April 1949," February 3, 1950.

There was a consistent decline in family income from \$3,500 for families having no children to \$2,800 for families having 3 or more children. A large part of the difference between the income of families having no children and those having one or more children relates to the labor force participation of the wife. The wife was in the labor force in nearly two-fifths of the families with no children under 5 years of age, as compared with only about one-tenth of the families with one, two, or three or more children under 5 years of age.

Number of earners.--Although supplemental earners in families are often only part-time workers, they have an important influence on the economic level of the family. About two-fifths of all families in the United States had two or more earners in 1949, and the incomes of these families were considerably higher, on the average, than those of families having only one earner (table 7). The median income of families having one earner was \$2,800, whereas the median for families with two earners was \$3,700, and that for families with three or more earners was \$5,100. The relatively small number of families with no earners had a median income of \$900. About half of the families with no earners were headed by a person who was 65 years of age or over.

There were marked differences in the proportions of families with more than one earner at different income levels. The table below shows at each income level the proportion of families with more than one earner.

Table IV.--PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Family income	Percent
Under \$1,000.....	19
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	31
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	30
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	37
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	52
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	66
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	70
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	71
\$10,000 and over.....	47

The smallest proportion of multi-earner families occurred at the lowest income level. There was a progressive increase in the proportion of families with more than one earner up to the highest income level, at which point this proportion decreased markedly. These figures provide an important clue in explaining the diminution of inequality in the distribution of

come in the United States since the depression.⁶ It is very likely that because of the greater employment opportunities which exist today, many families which were formerly at low income levels were able to rise to higher income levels as a result of the employment of other family members in addition to the head.

Occupation of head.--Since it is customary for the head of the family to be a full-time worker and to assume major responsibility for the family's support, the type of work engaged in by the head is an important determinant of family income. Families headed by a person who cannot work or who lacks the training or ability to command a good wage tend to be concentrated at the low end of the income scale. Conversely, families headed by a person whose occupational skills are more highly developed comprise a large proportion of the higher income group. These conclusions are demonstrated in the table below, which is derived from table 8 of this report.

Table V.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HEAD, FOR SELECTED FAMILY INCOME LEVELS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Major occupation group of head	Under \$2,000	\$7,000 and over
Total families with heads employed as civilians in March 1950.....	100.0	100.0
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	3.1	15.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	35.3	6.4
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	8.5	34.7
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	4.8	13.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	10.0	15.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14.3	10.6
Service workers.....	10.4	2.7
Laborers, except mine.....	13.6	1.7

Approximately one-half of the families with incomes under \$2,000 were headed by farmers or by laborers, two of the lowest paying occupation groups, and only about one-tenth were headed by professional or semiprofessional workers or by nonfarm proprietors, managers, or officials, which are among the highest paying occupation groups. In contrast, about one-half of the families with incomes of \$7,000 or more were

⁶ For comparative figures on changes in the shares of income received by families and unrelated individuals at different income levels during recent years see The Economic Report of the President (Washington: Government Printing Office), January 1950, p. 97.

headed by persons who were employed in these high-paying occupation groups, whereas only about one-tenth were farmers or laborers. Even if farmers, who often have a considerable amount or nonmoney income which is not taken into account in the money income figures presented here, are excluded from the figures, it is apparent that the heads of the lower income families are concentrated in the less skilled occupation groups.

Families headed by professional workers or by salaried managers or officials had higher median incomes (\$4,900 and \$4,800, respectively) than those headed by other types of workers (table 8). The lowest incomes were received by families headed by service workers, farmers, and laborers. Approximately one-half of all the families were headed by persons who were engaged in any one of the six remaining occupation groups: Clerical and kindred workers; salesmen and saleswomen; semiprofessional workers; non-farm proprietors; craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers; or operatives and kindred workers. The median income of these families ranged between \$3,300 and \$3,900. There was little change in the average income of these families between 1948 and 1949. However, the median income of families headed by farmers decreased markedly (from \$2,000 to \$1,400). There is some evidence that families headed by professional workers experienced an increase in average income between 1948 and 1949.

Industry of head.--Each major industry group includes persons in various occupations and with varying degrees of skill. Because this diversity has a leveling effect on average earnings, there is relatively little difference in the average incomes of families headed by persons employed in the various industry groups, with certain exceptions. Families headed by persons engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate had one of the highest median incomes (\$4,200) and those headed by persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry, and fishery group and the personal services group had the lowest median incomes (\$1,500 and \$2,400, respectively). These families comprise only one-fifth of all families having an employed head (table 9). The median incomes of the remaining four-fifths of the families, the heads of which may have been employed in any one of ten different major industry groups, ranged only from about \$3,200 to \$3,900. Between 1948 and 1949 families with heads employed in only two major industry groups (agriculture, forestry, and fishery; and mining) showed any evidence of a decrease in average income.

Source of income.--The figures on source of income presented in this report probably exaggerate the number of families dependent entirely upon earnings because of the failure of many persons to report small amounts of other income in addition to their earnings. Nevertheless, the data show important contrasts in the pattern of income receipts for families at different income levels.

In 1949, 69 percent of all families were entirely dependent upon income received from work done, whereas 26 percent received income from both earnings and other sources (interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc.), and a very small proportion (5 percent) were dependent solely upon income other than earnings (table 10). The median income of families having receipts from earnings and other sources (\$3,300) was about the same as that of families having only earnings (\$3,200) but about three times as high as that of families living entirely on income other than earnings (\$1,100).

There were marked differences in the source pattern of income for families at different income levels. Families completely dependent upon income other than earnings were much more likely to be found at the lower, rather than higher, income levels. Nearly one-fifth of the families with incomes under \$1,000 were exclusively dependent upon this source, whereas only about one percent of the families at each income level above \$2,500 were entirely dependent upon income other than earnings. At each income level above \$4,000 there was a successive increase in the proportion of families having both earnings and other income, indicating a greater prevalence of interest, dividends, and other sources of investment income at the higher income levels.

Comparative income data, 1944 to 1949.--Table 11 presents some comparative data for families and individuals from the six consecutive annual surveys which have been conducted by the Bureau of the Census. In order to facilitate comparison, the statistics in this table are restricted to families and individuals in households and exclude the relatively small group of families and individuals living in hotels, lodgings, and similar places. Because of administrative factors, the latter group was not covered in uniform fashion in all of the surveys.

Over the period 1944 to 1949, the median family income increased from \$2,500 to \$3,100, and the proportion of families with incomes of \$5,000 and over increased from 12 percent to 20 percent. Among unrelated individuals, there was no appreciable change in median income.

Between 1944 and 1949, the median income, urban and rural-nonfarm families increased about 19 percent, and that of rural-farm families increased by about 25 percent. The median income of nonfarm families in 1949 was about the same as it was in 1948. In contrast, the median income of farm families in 1949 was considerably less than it was in 1948 and not much higher than it was at the end of the war, when prices paid by farmers were much lower.

Wages and salaries of primary families and individuals--comparisons with 1939.--Comparisons with 1939 income distributions obtained in the 1940 Census must be restricted to wages and salaries of primary families and individuals. Table 12 shows data on wage or salary level of primary families and individuals reported as having wage or salary income in 1939 and in each year, 1944 to 1947 and 1949. Table 13 shows comparisons of the median wage or salary income of primary families and individuals by selected characteristics for 1949 and 1939. It was possible to classify the families and individuals according to whether or not they had other income, so that the relatively large group of families and individuals for whom wage or salary income was equivalent to total income can be identified.

The figures show the great increase in wage income which occurred between 1939, the last full year before the prewar defense boom and its influence felt, and 1944, the last full year of the war. In 1939 the median wage or salary income of primary families and individuals was \$1,200. By 1944 this figure had doubled. With the end of the war, wage incomes leveled off but resumed their climb as the Nation converted to postwar full employment. From \$2,400 in 1944, the median rose to \$2,900 in 1947 and remained at that level in 1949.

Although data from other sources indicate that the share of the income received by the lowest fifth of the families and individuals has not changed appreciably since the prewar period,⁷ there is some evidence that the composition of this group has changed considerably. (Approximately 20 percent of all primary families and individuals had wages or salaries under \$500 in 1939, whereas about the same proportion had incomes under \$1,500 in 1949. Therefore, these groups approximate the lowest quintile in both years.) In 1939, about 36 percent of the lowest quintile were older couples (husband-and-wife families in which the head was 55 years of age and over), female unrelated individuals or families

⁷ Ibid., p. 97.

headed by females. In 1949, these groups constituted 44 percent of the lowest quintile. These figures suggest that the lowest quintile today is composed to a larger extent than in 1939 of "broken" families, aged persons, and others who are most likely to live on fixed incomes.

The income differential between whites and nonwhites narrowed from 1939 to 1949. In 1939 the median wage or salary income of nonwhite primary families and individuals (about \$500) was 37 percent of the figure for whites (about \$1,300). In 1949 the figures were about \$1,500 and \$3,100, respectively, and the ratio was 49 percent.

Income from self-employment.--Approximately 5.3 million families and individuals received income from nonfarm self-employment in 1949, and 4.9 million received income from farm self-employment. The distributions of these families and individuals by level of income from farm and from nonfarm self-employment are shown in table 14.

The median income received by families from nonfarm self-employment (\$2,300) was considerably less than that received from wage or salary income (\$3,100). However, since about three-fifths of the families with income from nonfarm self-employment had income from other sources as well, the total incomes of these families compare much more favorably with those of families having wage or salary income.

Income other than earnings.--In 1949, nearly one-third of all the families and individuals received some income other than earnings, such as interest, dividends, rents, pensions, veteran's payments, etc. The distribution by level of nonearned income for these families and individuals is shown in table 14.

The median amount of income other than earnings received by all families with such income was only \$600. However, it can be noted from table 10 that the median income of families completely dependent upon income other than earnings was considerably higher (\$1,100). This difference results from the fact that many families which were dependent upon earnings but also had small amounts of nonearned income were included in the distribution by level of income other than earnings.

INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Most of the income distributions of persons shown in this report are by the total money income of the person. In addition, some data are shown for each of the four major types of income

separately: Wage or salary income, net income from nonfarm self-employment, net income from farm self-employment, and income other than earnings (i.e., interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc.). The data for persons are limited to persons 14 years old and over, since very few children under that age limit have incomes of their own. Median incomes shown in the tables for persons are computed on the base of persons with income, rather than of all persons.

Urban and rural residence.--As was the case for families and unrelated individuals, the median income of persons varied considerably by residence. Among men, the median total money income of all income recipients was \$2,300 (table 15); however, the median income of \$2,700 for urban residents was considerably higher than the medians of \$2,200 and \$1,100 for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents, respectively. Similarly, among women, the median income of all income recipients was \$1,000; but, the median income of urban residents (\$1,200) was considerably higher than that of rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents (\$700 and \$400 respectively).

There were 72 million income recipients in the United States in 1949. Of these, 48 million were men (representing 90 percent of all males 14 years old and over) and 24 million were women (representing 42 percent of all females 14 years old and over). About two-thirds of the male income recipients and about three-fourths of the female income recipients were urban residents.

Color.--In the case of both male and female income recipients, the median money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites (table 16). The median income of white males was \$2,500 as compared with \$1,200 for nonwhites, and the median income of white females was \$1,100 as compared with \$500 for nonwhites. Among males, about the same proportion of whites and nonwhites had income (approximately 90 percent). In the case of females, however, about 40 percent of the whites and 58 percent of the nonwhites were income recipients.

Age and veteran status.--The median income of male income recipients increased steeply from about \$400 for those 14 to 19 years of age to \$1,700 for males 20 to 24 years of age and \$2,800 for males 25 to 34 years of age. In the age group 35 to 44, the median reached its peak of \$3,000 and then declined moderately for men between 45 and 64 years of age. Beyond age 65, sharply lower incomes were typical. Among men 65 years of age and over, the median was \$1,000 (table 17).

For the first time since the end of World War II veterans in the 25-to-34-year age group (which includes most of the veterans) had higher median incomes than nonveterans. Previous reports of the Census Bureau indicated that the income of nonveterans was considerably higher than that of veterans in corresponding age groups in 1946, slightly higher in 1947, and about the same in 1948. By 1949, the fourth full year after the end of the war, the median income of these veterans was higher than that of nonveterans.

The relatively large increase in the income of veterans in this age group (25 to 34 years) is attributable in part to the fact that many of them were employed only part-time in 1946 and 1947 while they were attending school or seeking suitable employment. For many veterans, 1948 was the first full year of civilian employment. In addition, for those veterans who did not go to school, the three full years of civilian working experience they had obtained by 1948 may have been required to bring them up to the level of nonveterans in skill and experience. The higher incomes of these veterans in 1949 may reflect the combined influence of the increase in work experience and the higher level of education which veterans have achieved as compared with nonveterans.

There was much less variation of income by age among females than among males. The median income of women in each age group between 20 and 54 years was between \$1,200 and \$1,300. The median declined to \$1,000 for women between 55 and 64 years of age. Women 65 years of age and over who were income recipients had a median income of \$500.

Relationship to head of family.--Nearly all males who were heads of families, or who were unrelated individuals, were income recipients; but only about two-thirds of the males 14 years old and over who were relatives (mostly sons) of the family head had any income (table 18). Among the male income recipients, heads of husband-and-wife families had the highest median income, about \$2,700. Other male heads averaged \$1,700, and relatives of the head averaged \$1,100.

As in the case of the analysis by age, the median incomes varied less widely among the different groups of female income recipients than among males. The proportions of females who received income, however, varied considerably. Three-fourths of female heads were income recipients, in contrast with only about one-fourth of the wives. About one-half of other female relatives (mostly daughters) of the head received income.

Occupation.--The median incomes of men employed in civilian jobs at the time of the survey (excluding the small number of male domestic service workers) ranged from \$800 for farm laborers to \$6,600 for self-employed professional men (table 19). Farm laborers and farmers, the two lowest income groups, often have a considerable amount of nonmoney income which is not taken into account in the money income data presented here. The lowest income groups among the nonagricultural occupations were nonfarm laborers (\$2,000) and service workers (\$2,100). Above these was a group of occupations among which the medians differed little, ranging from about \$2,600 to \$3,100. These occupations were operatives, salesmen, nonfarm proprietors, semiprofessional workers, clerical workers, and craftsmen. The high-income occupations among men included salaried professional workers (\$3,800), salaried managers and officials (\$4,100), and self-employed professional workers (\$6,600).

The medians for the important occupation groups among women showed a wide range, from \$500 to \$2,300. However, nearly half of all employed women were either operatives or clerical workers, groups which had median incomes of \$1,500 and \$2,000, respectively. Among the nonagricultural occupations, the lowest median income was received by domestic service workers (\$500). Other service workers and saleswomen were also among the low-income occupations engaged in by women. The highest median income was received by professional workers (\$2,300).

Industry.--Among men employed in nonagricultural industries, those who worked in personal services had one of the lowest median incomes (\$1,800). Among the highest paying industries for men were finance, insurance, and real estate; government; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; manufacturing; and mining. All these had medians in the range \$3,300 down to \$2,800. The remaining industries (professional and related services, construction, retail trade, and business and repair services) ranged from \$2,700 to \$2,500. The median money income of men engaged in agriculture, forestry, or fishery was \$1,000.

There was relatively more variation in the incomes of females employed in different industries than there was for men. Among women employed in nonagricultural industries, those who worked in personal services had one of the lowest median incomes (\$600), and those who worked in government had the highest median income (\$2,500).

Source of income.--The income of most people is entirely derived from their labor, whether it be for themselves or for someone else. In 1949, approximately three-fourths of both male and female income recipients received all of their income from wages and salaries, self-employment, or both (table 21). The relatively small proportion of persons who had income from both wages and salaries and self-employment was largely farmers who did some wage work during periods when they were not working on their own farms. In addition, about 15 percent of the men and 6 percent of the women received earnings plus income from other sources such as interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc. On the average, the income of men having other income as well as earnings (\$2,700) was only slightly higher than that of men having earnings only (\$2,400), but over three times as high as that of men who did no paid work at all during 1949 but who had other income (\$800). Among women, the median income of those who had earnings as well as other income (\$1,400) was higher than that of women who had earnings only (\$1,200) or who had nonearned income only (\$600).

There were great differences in the source pattern of income for persons at different income levels. For example, approximately three-fourths of the male income recipients with incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 had only wages and salaries, and about 7 percent had income from self-employment only. In contrast, less than half of the men with incomes of \$5,000 or more depended on wages or salaries exclusively, and about one-fourth upon self-employment income.

At almost every income level, a much larger proportion of women than of men had income other than earnings as their sole source of income. For the Nation as a whole, 20 percent of female income recipients had only income other than earnings, as compared with 7 percent of the males.

Comparative income data, 1944 to 1949.--The median money income of males decreased from \$2,000 in 1944 to \$1,800 in 1945, and then increased to \$2,300 in 1949 (table 22). The decrease in the average income of males between 1944 and 1945 can probably be attributed to the fact that in 1945 a large number of veterans who had only part-time employment during that year were included in the civilian population.

There was little change in the median income of females between 1944 and 1949. However, there was a great change in the proportion of females with income during this period. The proportion of females with income decreased

from 48 percent in 1944 to about 42 percent in 1949. This decrease reflects the interplay of several factors including (1) an increase in household responsibilities which accompanied the increase in marriage and birth rates during the war and postwar period and which caused the retirement of many women from the labor force, (2) the improved earnings of their husbands which made it feasible for many women to stop working, (3) a decrease in the number of women receiving income from armed forces allotments, and (4) a decrease in the intensity of the demand for women workers.

Wages and salaries--comparisons with 1939.--Comparisons with 1939 income distributions obtained in the 1940 Census of Population must be restricted to wages and salaries. Table 23 shows distributions by wage or salary level for persons with wage or salary income, for 1939 and 1949. Table 24 shows comparisons of the median wage or salary income of persons with wage or salary income by color and by major industry group. In these tables, it was possible to classify persons according to whether or not they had other income, so that the relatively large group of persons for whom wage or salary income was equivalent to total income can be identified.

Between 1939 and 1949 the wages or salary of the average employee more than doubled, increasing from about \$800 to \$2,000. The median for white males increased from \$1,100 to \$2,700 and that for nonwhite males increased from \$500 to \$1,400. In the case of females, the median for whites increased from \$700 to \$1,600 and that for nonwhites increased from \$200 to \$700.

Significant gains in money wages and salaries were recorded in all industries between 1939 and 1949. Among the wage workers showing the greatest relative gains were those in agriculture, from a median of \$300 in 1939 to \$900 in 1949; mining, \$1,000 to \$2,800; construction, \$800 to \$2,300; and manufacturing, \$1,000 to \$2,400. In general, the "white-collar" industries showed smaller relative increases than the ones cited above.

Income from self-employment.--Of the 72 million income recipients, approximately 11 million received all or part of their income from self-employment in a business, farm, or profession. The distributions by level of nonfarm and farm self-employment income for these persons is shown in table 25.

Approximately 20 percent of the male income recipients were self-employed at some time during

1949, with a median income of \$2,400 from nonfarm self-employment and \$600 from farm self-employment. In contrast, only about 6 percent of the females received this type of income, and their median income from this source was \$500 for those who were self-employed in a nonfarm business or profession and \$400 for those who were farm operators.

Income other than earnings.--In 1949, about one-fourth of all income recipients received some income other than earnings, such as interest, dividends, rents, pensions, veteran's payments, etc. The distribution by level of non-earned income for these persons is shown in table 25.

Approximately 22 percent of the male and 26 percent of the female income recipients received income other than earnings in 1949. The median income from such sources was \$500 for both males and females.

EARLIER INCOME PUBLICATIONS

Other data showing the distributions of families, unrelated individuals, and persons, by income levels, have been published in the following Census Bureau reports: Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1948, Series P-60, No. 6; Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947, Series P-60, No. 5; Income of Families and Persons in Washington, D.C.: 1947, Series P-60, No. 4; Income of the Nonfarm Population: 1946, Series P-60, No. 3; Income of Nonfarm Families and Individuals: 1946, Series P-60, No. 1; Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945, Series P-60, No. 2; and Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945 and 1944, Series P-S, No. 22.

Data relating to wage and salary income in 1939 have been presented in the following Sixteenth Census Reports on Population: Families: Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939; Families: Size of Family and Age of Head; Families: General Characteristics; Families: Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families; Families: Types of Families; Families: Tenure and Rent; Families: Income and Rent; The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Wage or Salary Income in 1939; The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Employment and Family Characteristics of Women; Vol. III, The Labor Force; and Education: Educational Attainment by Economic Characteristics and Marital Status. In addition, a special report has been published: Per Capita Income in Wage-Earner Families, by Size of Family: 1939, Series P-44, No. 19.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Dwelling unit and household.--A dwelling unit is defined, in general, as a house, apartment, or other group of rooms, or a single room, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together or a person living alone. A household consists of the entire group of persons who occupy a dwelling unit. Persons occupying living quarters which are not dwelling units, such as large rooming houses, dormitories, and YMCA buildings, are not regarded as households.

Family.--The term "family" is not used here with the same meaning as in the 1940 Census. The term "unrelated individuals" was not used in the 1940 Census.

The term "family," as used in this report, refers to a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, and not as part of the household head's family.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individuals," as used in this report, refers to persons (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more other families or unrelated individuals, or he may reside in a quasi household such as a hotel. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the head of the household or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals.

Primary families and individuals.--The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If there is no person in the household related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a primary individual. A household can contain one and only one primary family or primary individual. The expression "primary families and individuals" is used in this report

With the same meaning as the term "families" in the 1940 Census. It excludes families and individuals who are lodgers or servants, and families and individuals who do not reside as members of households in dwelling units. These other types of families and individuals are included in all family and individual tables which are not specifically restricted. The number of "primary families and individuals" is identical with the number of households.

Urban and rural classification.--The definition of urban and rural areas used in the March 1950 survey was very similar to that used in the 1950 Census; this definition differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Urban population as defined for the 1950 Census is that residing in incorporated and unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in the densely settled territory in the suburbs of cities of 50,000 or more, which is called the "urban fringe." (This urban fringe territory may include both incorporated and unincorporated territory. The main difference between the definition used in the survey and that used in the 1950 Census is that, in the former, unincorporated places of 2,500 or more outside the urban fringe were counted as rural.) The remainder of the population is classified as rural.

The changes in the urban definition had the effect of showing about 2.1 million more urban families and individuals in March 1950. The total population 14 years old and over classified as urban is about 5.0 million persons greater under the new urban definition. Because changes in the urban definition have been extensive, figures obtained under the new definition are not comparable with those from earlier surveys and censuses.

The median income of urban families and individuals was about the same under the new definition; however, the median income of rural-nonfarm families and individuals was about \$250 lower. The median income of urban persons 14 years old and over was about the same under the new definition, whereas the median income of rural-nonfarm persons was about \$150 lower.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the March 1950 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for

their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

The changes in the farm definition had the effect of showing about 600,000 fewer farm families and individuals (in February 1950). The farm population 14 years old and over was about 1.4 million persons less under the new farm definition. Because of the changes in the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence, the farm population figures for 1950 are not comparable with those from earlier surveys and censuses.

There was no change in the median total money income or in the median income from farm self-employment of rural-farm families and individuals because of the changes in definition. Over nine-tenths of the families and individuals whose residence was changed from farm to nonfarm by the new definition had received no income from farm self-employment in 1949. Similarly, there was no change in the median total money income of rural-nonfarm families and individuals because of the change in definition.

Income.--For each person in the sample 14 years of age and over, the following items were asked: (1) The amount of money wages or salary received in 1949; (2) the amount of net money income received from nonfarm self-employment in 1949; (3) the amount of net money income received from farm self-employment in 1949; and (4) the amount of other income received in 1949, such as interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, or rents. The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc. If any amount was \$10,000 or more it was recorded as "10,000 or more," rather than as a specific amount. It should be noted that although income refers to receipts during 1949, the characteristics of the family or person, such as size of family, age, marital status, etc., refer to the date of interview, March 1950.

Money wages or salary.--This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1949. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Net income from nonfarm self-employment.--This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from a business or professional enterprise in which a person was

engaged on his own account or as an unincorporated employer. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. In general, inventory changes were not considered in determining net income; however, replies based on income tax returns or other official records do reflect inventory changes. The value of salable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores is not included as part of net income.

Net income from farm self-employment.--This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government crop loans, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include costs of feed, fertilizer, seed and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not poll taxes or personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income. In general, inventory changes were not considered in determining net income; however, replies based on income tax returns, or other official records, do reflect inventory changes.

Income other than earnings.--This income includes net income from rents, royalties, or receipts from roomers or boarders; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veteran's payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: Money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car (unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property in which case the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Total money income.--This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

Receipt of nonwage income.--This concept was used in the tabulations made for the purpose of comparing current with 1939 data. In the 1940 Census, from which the 1939 income data were derived, the specific amount of income was asked only for money wages and salaries. In order to distinguish those whose money wages or salary were practically equivalent to their total income from those who had appreciable amounts of other income, a second question was asked: Whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received from sources other than money wages or salary. Income in kind, such as living quarters, meals, and clothes, was included among the other sources. Thus, families or persons classified as "without nonwage income" in the 1939 data presented in this report are those who reported that they did not have as much as \$50 of income other than money wages or salary. A similar classification was made for the 1949 data on the basis of the entries for income from self-employment and other income. All persons who reported \$50 or more of such income were classified as with nonwage income. In addition, farmers were classified as with nonwage income on the assumption that they had at least \$50 of income in kind. A family was classified as with nonwage income if any member of the family had nonwage income.

Color.--Families are classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the color of the head. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are counted as white.

Size of family.--The term "size of family" refers to the entire group of persons who are living together and who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Head of family.--One person in each family was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Females are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey. Married couples related to the head of a family are included in the head's family and are not classified as separate families.

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

Number of children under 18 years of age.--This number includes all persons in the family under 18 years old related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption, except the head and his wife.

Number of own children under 5 years of age.--This number includes all children (including stepchildren and adopted children) of the family head who were under 5 years old. The table presenting family income data for children under 5 years old was restricted to husband-and-wife families in which the wife was 15 to 49 years old. This age range was selected since few women beyond these limits have children under 5 years old.

Veteran of World War II.--A veteran of World War II is defined as a person who had been a member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty at any time between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947. This report shows separate data for male, but not female, veterans of World War II. Veterans of World War I or prior wars, or those with peacetime service, are shown as nonveterans unless they are also veterans of World War II.

Number of earners.--This number includes all persons in the family with \$1 or more in wages and salaries, or \$1 or more or a loss in net income from farm or nonfarm self-employment.

Major occupation group and major industry group.--The major occupation group and the major industry group by which each employed civilian is classified are based on the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The groupings used here are the same as those used in the 1940 Census. The occupation and industrial composition of each major group is shown in Volume III of the 1940 Census Reports on Population and in the third series State bulletins on Population.

Employed persons comprise 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 which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad

weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs but had not yet started to work.

Wage or salary worker.--Persons who in their current or last job worked as employees for wages or salaries are classified as wage or salary workers. They include not only factory operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., who worked for wages, but also other persons working for tips or for room or board, salesmen and other employees working for commissions, and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and government officials.

Paid worker.--Persons were classified as paid workers if they were employed as wage or salary or self-employed workers during the survey week, March 5 to 11, 1950, or were looking for work at that time and had last worked as wage or salary or self-employed workers.

Standardization.--In the computation of the standardized medians shown in table III, the income distributions for husband-and-wife families with wife 15 to 49 years of age by number of own children under 5 years old were standardized for the age of the wife. The standard was the distribution by 5-year age groups of all married women, husband present, in April 1949. In the computation of the standardized income distributions from which the standardized medians were computed, the age-specific income percent distributions for a particular group (i.e., families with none, 1, 2, or 3 or more children) were multiplied by the corresponding standard number of families with wives in that age group. The sum of the products is the standardized income distribution.

Medians.--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. The medians for families and individuals are based on all families and individuals. The medians for persons are based on the distributions of persons with income. The medians for wage or salary income, income from nonfarm self-employment, income from farm self-employment, and income other than earnings are based on the distributions of persons or families and individuals having these types of income.

Percentages.--Percentages are shown as calculated; therefore, they do not always add up to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0 percent.

Base figures.--An estimate of the size of the base (number of families or individuals, or number of persons) of each percent distribution is shown in most of the tables in this report. The base figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The population from which the sample was selected for the study of 1949 income was the population of the United States on the date of interview, i.e., in March 1950. Persons in the following categories, however, were not included:

1. Members of the armed forces living in barracks, etc., on military reservations. (Members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on military reservations were included.)

2. Inmates of penal and mental institutions and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy.

The composition of families was taken as found at the time of interview. Thus, a family would not include a person who had been a member of the family in 1949 but who was not a member at the time of interview. On the other hand, it would include a person who had not been a member throughout 1949 but who was a member at the time of interview.

Data on income were collected from approximately 15,000 households in this survey in 68 sample areas located in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 15,000 schedules, approximately 6 percent were "noninterview," i.e., schedules on which no information was recorded because no interview could be obtained during

the week in which the enumeration was conducted. For these schedules, duplicates of other schedules in the sample were substituted. The duplicate schedules selected were for households of similar characteristics residing in the same area. In addition, approximately 9 percent of the schedules lacked income information for some person listed on the schedule. Substitutions were not made for these schedules. Punch cards which were prepared from these schedules were included in the tabulations which provided the base numbers for families, individuals, and persons shown in the published tables. The distributions by income levels for each group, however, are based only on those cases which reported complete income information. Complete income information was not reported for approximately 6 percent of the persons and about 9 percent of the families and individuals.

The estimating procedure used in the survey involved, as a final step, the inflation of the weighted sample results to agree with independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, and veteran status. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1940 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, and net immigration; and statistics on the strength of the armed forces and separation records.

Since the estimates of income distribution are based on a sample survey, they are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes for the United States in 1949.

Table VI.--SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES BASED ON TOTALS OF SELECTED SIZES

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	40,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:							
2 or 98	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.1
5 or 95	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.8
10 or 90	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.7	6.6
25 or 75	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	6.7	9.5
50	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	7.8	11.0

Estimated percentages based on urban and rural residence and nonwhite distributions are subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than that shown in the above table.

The reliability of an estimated median depends upon both the form and the size of the distribution on which it is based. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of selected estimated medians for the United States in 1949.

Table VII.--SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF SELECTED MEDIANS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

Table and distribution	Estimated median	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the median which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:	Table and distribution	Estimated median	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the median which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:
TABLE 1			TABLE 8		
Families, total.....	\$3,107	\$3,052 - \$3,163	Families with head a professional worker, total.....	\$4,938	\$4,535 - \$5,345
Unrelated individuals, total.....	1,050	967 - 1,162			
TABLE 2			TABLE 17		
Nonwhite families and individuals.....	1,364	1,239 - 1,490	Male, total.....	2,346	2,298 - 2,394
			Female, total.....	960	921 - 999
TABLE 3			TABLE 19		
Families of 6 persons...	3,399	3,152 - 3,672	Male, 35 to 44 years of age, total.....	2,951	2,849 - 3,042
Families of 7 or more persons.....	3,156	2,840 - 3,446			
TABLE 4			TABLE 20		
Families with male head, total.....	3,187	3,130 - 3,243	Female, in families, head.....	989	895 - 1,127
			Female, in families, wife of head.....	935	871 - 999
TABLE 5			TABLE 21		
Families with head 45 to 54 years of age....	3,466	3,334 - 3,647	Male, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3,114	3,044 - 3,183
			Female, operatives and kindred workers....	1,539	1,447 - 1,633
TABLE 6			TABLE 22		
Rural-nonfarm families having 2 children under 18 years of age..	3,056	2,843 - 3,298	Male, finance, insurance, and real estate..	3,260	3,023 - 3,497
Rural-farm families having 2 children under 18 years of age....	1,875	1,432 - 2,278	Male, wholesale trade...	3,025	2,821 - 3,214

The sampling variability of a difference between two estimates depends upon the sampling variability of each of the estimates and the correlation between them.

For statements on the sampling variability of estimates for 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, and 1944, see the following Census Bureau Reports: Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1948, Series P-60, No. 6; Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947, Series P-60, No. 5; Income of the Nonfarm Population: 1946, Series P-60, No. 3; Income of Nonfarm Families and Individuals: 1946, Series P-60 No. 1; and Sampling Variability of Estimates of Family and Individual Money Income in the United States in 1945, Series P-S, No. 22-S. For a statement on the sampling variability of estimates for 1939, see the Sixteenth Census Reports on Population cited in the section on "Earlier income publications."

In addition to sampling variation, the figures are subject to errors of response and non-reporting, but the possible effect of such errors is not included in the above measures of reliability. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of instances on the memory or knowledge of some one person, usually the wife of the family head. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstanding as to the scope of the income concept.

The adjustment of an income distribution for biases is a difficult undertaking and one justifying an entirely independent study. Such a study is now being undertaken as a joint project by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce,

and Labor, and Federal Reserve Board, under arrangements established by the Bureau of the Budget. All income figures presented here are based on replies received from the respondents interviewed and contain no adjustments involving independent sources of income data. An adjusted income distribution for 1948, based on Census Bureau data, is shown in the January 1950 Annual Economic Review of the Council of Economic Advisers.⁸

COMPARABILITY OF 1949 SURVEY WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

In the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of March 1950, in which the 1949 income data were collected, four separate income questions were asked for each person 14 years of age and over. In the 1948 income survey only three income questions were asked and in the 1947 income survey only two income questions were asked. In contrast, a considerably larger number of income questions were asked in the surveys of 1944 to 1946. It is possible that the 1949 results are slightly more complete on the total amounts of income and the total numbers of income recipients than the 1947 and 1948 results but slightly less complete than the results for 1944 to 1946. The more intensive inquiry technique used in the earlier surveys probably helped the respondents to recall minor or irregular sources of income.

Another difference between the data for 1949 and those for previous years relates to the change in the definition of urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence which has been discussed in a previous section of the text.

Differences between the 1947, 1948, and 1949 surveys and those for earlier years may also have arisen from differences in the treatment of non-interview or incomplete schedules.

Finally, there are some differences in coverage of the population among the surveys, arising from administrative factors. Information for the rural-farm population is included in the 1947, 1948, and 1949 results, as well as for 1944 and 1945, but not for 1946. The 1944 and 1945 surveys did not cover the following relatively small population groups which were included in the later surveys: Residents of hotels, YMCA's, fraternity houses, and similar places; residents of trailer camps, labor camps, logging camps, houseboats, ships, etc. (residents of

⁸ Ibid., p. 140.

tourist camps and individual trailers were covered); and resident employees and other noninmate residents of institutions. The 1945 survey, further, did not cover persons living in large lodginghouses.

Table 11 of this report presents data on total income of families and individuals for the years 1944 to 1949. These data are restricted to families and individuals in households in order to improve comparability. However, since the population in households constitutes nearly all of the total population, the differences between the income distributions in table 11 and those in other tables are slight. Data on total income of persons for 1944 to 1949 are presented in table 24. It was not possible to make the same adjustments for comparability in the case of the data for persons, but the effects undoubtedly are negligible.

COMPARABILITY OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY INCOME DATA WITH OTHER DATA⁹

Office of Business Economics personal income series.--The income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with the estimates of personal income prepared by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. The two sets of data were designed to accomplish different purposes and, accordingly, differ in several important respects which are discussed below.

The purpose of the Census data is to show the distribution of families and persons by income levels. They do not show estimates of aggregate income. The Office of Business Economics estimates, on the other hand, provide information on aggregate income received by the population. If an estimate of aggregate income were derived from the Census Bureau data, it would be smaller than that shown in the personal income series for the following reasons which stem from the different purposes of the two sets of data:

1. The personal income series is estimated largely on the basis of data derived from business and governmental sources. These sources include the industrial and population censuses, employers' wage reports under the Social Security programs, and records of disbursements to individuals by governmental agencies. The data presented in this report,

⁹ An appraisal of the available data on the size distribution of income will appear in a forthcoming volume of Studies in Income and Wealth to be published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

experience in 1949, asked in the December 1949 Current Population Survey. They are probably more reliable than estimates which may be derived from this report because the December survey contained more detailed questions on work experience and it was much closer in time to the period covered by the questions. Some of these factors probably caused the people reporting errors in the December survey. Moreover, since the estimates of both surveys are based on samples, some of the differences are due to sampling variation.

1950 Census data.--Income distributions for the calendar year 1949 will be available from the 1950 Census of Population publications. These distributions may differ from the ones shown in this report for several reasons, some of which are noted below. A study of the differences between the 1950 Census data and the Current Population Survey data is now being made.

1. In the 1950 Census, Family Income information was obtained by asking three questions for the head of the family: (a) How much money did you receive from wages or salary, (b) How much money did you receive from other sources, and (c) How much money did you receive from all sources. In the March 1949 Current Population Survey the income questions were asked in a slightly different order and the family income was estimated by adding the answers to the three questions.

2. The 1950 Census data were obtained from a different sample than the Current Population Survey data. It is therefore possible that the two samples differ in some characteristics which may affect the income distribution.

3. The Current Population Survey family income was subject to a number of adjustments which were not made in the 1950 Census. These adjustments include the exclusion of certain types of income and the inclusion of certain types of income which may not have been included in the 1950 Census data.

TEXT TABLE

Table I.--Number of families, by family income, for the United States: 1949. II.--Percent of families with more than one earner, by color and gender, for the United States: 1949. III.--Median income of husband-and-wife families, wife 15 to 44 years old, by number of children under 6 years of age, for the United States: 1949. IV.--Percent of families with more than one earner, by family income, for the United States: 1949. V.--Percent distribution of families by major income level, for the United States: 1949. VI.--Sampling variability of estimated percentages based on the Current Population Survey: 1949. VII.--Sampling variability of selected percentages based on the Current Population Survey: 1949.

Table I. Number of families, by family income, for the United States: 1949. (Estimated from the Current Population Survey, December 1949.)

Family Income	Number of Families
Under \$1,000	10,000,000
\$1,000 to \$1,499	10,000,000
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10,000,000
\$2,000 to \$2,499	10,000,000
\$2,500 to \$2,999	10,000,000
\$3,000 to \$3,499	10,000,000
\$3,500 to \$3,999	10,000,000
\$4,000 to \$4,499	10,000,000
\$4,500 to \$4,999	10,000,000
\$5,000 to \$5,499	10,000,000
\$5,500 to \$5,999	10,000,000
\$6,000 to \$6,499	10,000,000
\$6,500 to \$6,999	10,000,000
\$7,000 to \$7,499	10,000,000
\$7,500 to \$7,999	10,000,000
\$8,000 to \$8,499	10,000,000
\$8,500 to \$8,999	10,000,000
\$9,000 to \$9,499	10,000,000
\$9,500 to \$9,999	10,000,000
\$10,000 and over	10,000,000

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Table 3.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Total	Unrelated individuals	All families	Families of specified number of related persons					
				2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
UNITED STATES									
Number...thousands..	48,028	8,835	39,193	12,854	9,895	7,756	4,368	2,202	2,119
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	9.9	27.2	5.9	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	6.9
\$500 to \$999.....	9.1	21.6	6.2	10.4	4.4	3.1	3.9	4.7	7.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.1	11.5	7.3	9.6	7.3	5.4	4.5	5.4	7.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.0	9.8	7.6	8.7	7.1	5.8	7.8	8.0	8.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.2	10.6	9.9	8.1	10.4	8.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	7.0	10.4	9.1	11.6	12.0	10.8	8.9	7.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.0	4.5	11.2	9.1	11.8	13.3	13.9	10.4	9.2
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	2.9	8.8	7.7	9.2	10.7	9.1	8.8	6.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.8	1.9	6.7	5.5	8.0	7.8	6.5	4.5	6.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.5	1.1	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.0	6.5	5.1	4.9
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.6	1.2	7.8	6.2	7.9	9.6	8.2	9.5	8.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	3.9	0.3	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.9	6.3	3.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	4.2	0.4	5.0	2.9	4.3	5.5	7.6	10.1	8.2
\$10,000 and over.....	2.2	0.3	2.6	1.6	2.7	3.1	3.2	8.5	4.9
Median income.....	\$2,739	\$1,050	\$3,107	\$2,569	\$3,183	\$3,378	\$3,394	\$3,399	\$3,156
URBAN									
Number...thousands..	32,289	6,802	25,487	8,784	6,750	5,088	2,601	1,275	988
Median income.....	\$3,068	\$1,278	\$3,486	\$2,960	\$3,573	\$3,704	\$3,938	\$4,080	\$4,177
RURAL NONFARM									
Number...thousands..	9,399	1,463	7,936	2,483	1,872	1,587	1,005	524	466
Median income.....	\$2,462	\$573	\$2,763	\$2,256	\$2,648	\$3,099	\$3,201	\$3,081	\$3,047
RURAL FARM									
Number...thousands..	6,340	570	5,770	1,587	1,273	1,081	762	403	665
Median income.....	\$1,462	\$500	\$1,587	\$1,028	\$1,606	\$2,064	\$1,850	\$2,097	\$1,708

Table 4.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Families					Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Male head			Female head	Total	Male	Female
		Total	Married, wife present	Other marital status				
UNITED STATES								
Number...thousands.....	39,193	35,556	34,291	1,265	3,637	8,835	4,072	4,763
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	5.3	5.1	11.3	11.9	27.2	20.0	33.4
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	5.5	5.3	8.8	13.7	18.6	19.7	23.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	6.8	6.7	8.8	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.3	9.9	9.8	10.5	9.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	10.2	10.3	8.8	10.2	10.2	10.5	9.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	10.6	10.6	7.9	9.1	7.0	8.7	5.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	11.6	11.8	7.3	7.2	4.5	5.2	3.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	9.3	9.4	5.1	4.6	2.9	4.8	1.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.2	4.1	1.9	2.6	1.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.2	3.6	1.1	2.2	0.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	8.1	8.1	9.3	4.8	1.2	2.1	0.5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5.0	5.2	5.2	7.1	3.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
\$10,000 and over.....	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.1
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$3,187	\$3,195	\$2,821	\$2,103	\$1,050	\$1,437	\$856
URBAN								
Number...thousands.....	25,487	22,747	21,991	756	2,740	6,802	2,949	3,853
Median income.....	\$3,486	\$3,590	\$3,584	\$3,900	\$2,395	\$1,278	\$1,740	\$973
RURAL NONFARM								
Number...thousands.....	7,936	7,317	7,110	207	619	1,463	747	716
Median income.....	\$2,763	\$2,856	\$2,872	(¹)	\$1,370	\$573	\$821	\$442
RURAL FARM								
Number...thousands.....	5,770	5,493	5,191	302	277	570	376	194
Median income.....	\$1,587	\$1,617	\$1,641	(¹)	(¹)	\$500	\$793	(¹)

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 5.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Families							Unrelated individuals								
	Total	Age of head (years)						Total	Age (years)							
		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over		
UNITED STATES																
Number.....thousands..	39,193	1,997	8,784	9,373	7,965	6,333	4,742	8,835	1,140	1,026	1,058	1,524	1,693	2,394		
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	3.7	2.5	4.5	4.7	9.6	13.4	27.2	45.3	12.5	15.4	13.1	25.4	39.3		
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	8.9	2.9	4.3	5.4	7.2	15.0	21.6	18.6	14.7	14.3	15.7	16.3	36.1		
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	11.1	5.7	5.8	6.5	7.4	12.6	11.5	14.0	8.9	9.3	16.4	13.7	8.0		
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	13.3	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.8	11.8	9.8	5.3	11.5	14.3	15.7	10.8	5.1		
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	17.9	11.3	10.2	8.3	8.0	10.9	10.2	9.3	13.7	17.5	10.5	11.9	4.7		
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	12.6	14.1	10.5	9.2	8.1	7.4	7.0	3.8	15.3	7.5	9.1	10.2	1.4		
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	8.7	15.2	12.8	10.5	9.5	5.0	4.5	1.2	9.6	10.7	7.5	3.8	0.8		
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	9.4	12.4	10.0	7.0	7.4	4.4	2.9	1.7	7.0	5.4	3.5	2.9	0.4		
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	2.6	7.8	7.9	7.2	5.8	4.6	1.9	-	2.6	2.1	4.2	1.7	1.1		
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	4.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	4.9	2.8	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.3		
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	4.3	7.1	9.4	9.8	8.0	4.2	1.2	0.3	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.7		
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.8	2.0	2.8	4.7	6.9	5.8	3.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.9	0.6	0.1		
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5.0	0.9	2.9	5.3	8.1	7.1	2.6	0.4	-	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1		
\$10,000 and over.....	2.6	-	0.9	2.4	4.4	4.2	2.3	0.3	-	-	0.4	-	0.8	0.4		
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$2,364	\$3,197	\$3,329	\$3,466	\$3,148	\$1,863	\$1,050	\$625	\$2,087	\$1,888	\$1,653	\$1,303	\$649		
URBAN																
Number.....thousands..	25,487	1,226	5,913	6,120	5,354	3,971	2,903	6,802	804	889	880	1,267	1,288	1,674		
Median income.....	\$3,486	\$2,375	\$3,423	\$3,666	\$4,063	\$3,756	\$2,307	\$1,278	\$865	\$2,169	\$2,051	\$1,750	\$1,431	\$724		
RURAL NONFARM																
Number.....thousands..	7,936	317	1,921	1,904	1,438	1,189	967	1,463	262	97	131	162	283	528		
Median income.....	\$2,763	\$2,380	\$2,878	\$3,112	\$3,100	\$2,656	\$1,426	\$573	(¹)	\$448						
RURAL FARM																
Number.....thousands..	5,770	255	950	1,349	1,172	1,173	872	570	74	40	48	95	122	192		
Median income.....	\$1,587	(¹)	\$1,968	\$1,835	\$1,677	\$1,395	\$996	\$500	(¹)							

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 6.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Total	Families having specified number of children under 18 years of age						
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
UNITED STATES								
Number.....thousands..	39,193	17,317	9,076	6,810	3,270	1,492	635	595
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	7.0	4.7	4.5	4.5	7.8	7.2	10.7
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	7.8	4.9	3.6	4.7	7.1	9.8	10.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	8.2	6.8	5.4	7.0	6.2	7.2	14.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	7.9	7.2	6.0	8.2	9.2	12.9	10.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4	9.1	11.2	12.4	11.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	8.9	11.9	12.0	11.6	11.2	7.7	7.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	9.0	11.6	14.5	13.2	15.1	10.8	10.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	7.1	10.2	11.2	10.2	7.8	7.7	5.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.4	5.3	7.2	5.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.6	6.4	6.0	5.2	3.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	8.6	6.7	8.5	8.0	5.0	6.2	5.1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.4	0.5	1.7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.9	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.7
\$10,000 and over.....	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.9	2.6	1.1
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$3,016	\$3,168	\$3,278	\$3,185	\$2,878	\$2,533	\$2,175
URBAN								
Number.....thousands..	25,487	11,913	6,150	4,345	1,849	745	291	194
Median income.....	\$3,486	\$3,459	\$3,514	\$3,530	\$3,586	\$3,323	(¹)	(¹)
RURAL NONFARM								
Number.....thousands..	7,936	3,129	1,771	1,566	775	401	146	148
Median income.....	\$2,763	\$2,490	\$2,726	\$3,056	\$3,118	\$2,722	(¹)	(¹)
RURAL FARM								
Number.....thousands..	5,770	2,272	1,157	899	646	346	198	253
Median income.....	\$1,587	\$1,330	\$1,776	\$1,875	\$1,880	\$1,703	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 7.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Families					Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Families having specified number of earners				Total	Earners	Nonearners
		None	1	2	3 or more			
UNITED STATES								
Number.....thousands..	39,198	2,097	21,390	12,077	3,629	8,835	6,055	2,780
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	32.0	5.6	2.8	2.5	27.2	14.8	54.3
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	24.5	6.7	3.3	2.1	21.6	15.7	24.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	19.9	7.5	5.9	3.2	11.5	14.3	5.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	10.6	8.4	6.4	4.8	9.8	13.3	3.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	5.5	13.0	7.9	4.6	10.2	13.9	1.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	1.3	13.0	9.0	5.3	7.0	10.1	0.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	2.0	13.5	10.5	6.1	4.5	6.5	0.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	0.7	9.4	10.3	5.2	2.9	4.3	-
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	1.0	6.4	8.5	6.5	1.9	2.6	0.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	0.7	4.0	8.1	6.3	1.1	1.6	0.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	1.0	4.8	12.5	14.3	1.2	1.5	0.7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.8	-	2.6	7.2	12.3	0.3	0.4	-
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	5.0	0.5	2.7	5.8	19.2	0.4	0.6	-
\$10,000 and over.....	2.6	0.3	2.5	1.7	7.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$968	\$2,840	\$3,704	\$5,113	\$1,050	\$1,698	\$412
URBAN								
Number.....thousands..	25,487	1,337	18,419	8,304	2,428	6,802	4,799	2,008
Median income.....	\$3,486	\$961	\$2,440 \$3,168	\$4,098	\$5,972	\$1,278	\$1,880	\$546
RURAL NONFARM								
Number.....thousands..	7,936	524	4,508	2,309	595	1,463	859	604
Median income.....	\$2,763	\$799	\$2,583	\$3,352	\$4,683	\$573	\$1,097	\$170
RURAL FARM								
Number.....thousands..	5,770	237	3,458	1,476	599	570	367	183
Median income.....	\$1,587	(¹)	\$644 \$1,444	\$1,824	\$2,269	\$500	\$639	(¹)

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 8.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HEAD IN MARCH 1950, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Heads employed as civilians in March 1950											In armed forces or not employed in March 1950			
	Total employed civilians	Professional workers	Semi-professional workers	Farmers and farm managers	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm		Clerical and kindred workers	Salesmen and saleswomen	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers		Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	
					Total	Self employed									Salaried
Number.....thousands..	31,964	1,813	388	3,814	4,876	2,965	1,910	2,461	1,615	6,021	6,422	2,206	502	1,845	7,230
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	0.8	5.4	22.8	8.1	5.2	—	0.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	3.7	11.5	3.2	11.9
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	2.1	—	15.1	2.3	3.2	0.8	0.1	2.0	3.0	3.0	7.6	19.4	6.6	13.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	3.1	0.9	13.8	3.7	5.7	0.6	1.6	3.4	3.5	4.6	11.0	19.4	9.0	13.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	3.5	6.2	10.1	8.8	5.2	1.7	2.5	6.8	4.9	5.8	10.2	29.1	10.2	12.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	4.8	8.9	8.6	6.8	8.3	4.5	7.1	7.7	9.0	13.4	13.5	8.6	19.6	11.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	10.9	7.0	7.3	9.0	10.2	7.2	12.6	9.2	9.9	14.4	12.8	5.0	15.8	8.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	12.0	13.4	6.6	9.3	8.9	9.9	15.8	13.1	15.6	14.8	9.6	5.0	11.1	7.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	8.5	10.7	3.3	9.0	6.7	12.4	13.9	12.2	12.6	12.1	7.1	1.4	7.2	4.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	7.4	7.1	2.7	8.0	7.1	9.3	10.0	8.1	9.7	8.5	6.2	—	4.5	3.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	7.5	4.5	0.8	6.7	6.4	7.2	8.1	6.5	7.9	6.3	4.2	0.7	3.6	3.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	8.9	14.7	13.0	10.1	8.2	13.0	12.4	11.5	12.1	8.1	6.2	0.7	4.0	3.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.6	5.2	10.5	1.7	7.2	4.9	10.5	7.9	5.8	5.8	3.4	4.4	—	2.8	2.8
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	5.0	5.7	8.0	2.5	10.5	9.1	12.6	6.4	9.9	5.2	3.8	3.1	—	2.1	2.2
\$8,000 and over.....	2.6	10.4	1.8	2.0	10.6	10.8	10.3	—	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	—	0.4	1.3
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$4,938	\$3,750	\$1,436	\$4,189	\$3,736	\$4,750	\$3,680	\$3,759	\$3,684	\$3,257	\$2,652	\$1,491	\$2,544	\$1,923

Table 9.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF HEAD IN MARCH 1950, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Heads employed as civilians in March 1950											In armed forces or not employed in March 1950			
	Total employed civilians	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair services	Personal services		Amusement, recreation, and related services	Professional and related services	Government
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	5.9	21.0	—	3.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	3.0	0.8	1.8	7.5	(¹)	8.2	0.4	11.9
\$500 to \$999.....	6.2	15.4	1.5	3.6	2.3	1.3	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.3	11.6	(¹)	3.9	0.2	13.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.3	14.9	2.9	5.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	6.5	0.8	6.2	9.7	(¹)	6.3	1.6	13.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.8	11.7	2.3	7.1	4.1	4.1	6.2	7.9	7.3	8.5	10.1	(¹)	7.1	2.0	12.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	8.9	17.2	12.8	10.1	6.0	9.5	12.0	8.0	14.3	12.3	(¹)	10.8	6.4	11.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.4	10.9	16.2	12.7	11.2	12.0	8.8	12.5	11.2	16.1	11.3	(¹)	10.6	10.9	8.4
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.2	12.0	20.6	11.5	13.9	14.7	12.1	11.4	11.8	16.1	11.3	(¹)	7.4	17.3	7.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.6	3.3	7.8	9.7	11.8	14.3	9.7	10.2	9.2	9.8	4.7	(¹)	6.0	14.8	4.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.7	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.3	11.4	6.6	5.7	13.0	8.9	7.2	(¹)	4.1	9.6	3.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	5.3	8.1	3.4	5.8	7.4	8.2	6.1	7.6	7.6	6.2	3.8	(¹)	7.1	7.8	3.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	7.8	2.4	9.8	7.9	11.5	10.4	10.2	7.7	10.7	6.0	5.3	(¹)	6.9	13.4	3.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.8	1.5	4.9	4.3	6.7	5.6	6.3	3.9	7.3	1.8	3.5	(¹)	5.8	8.4	2.8
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	5.0	2.3	6.2	4.6	6.2	5.6	9.5	5.7	8.4	5.4	4.7	(¹)	9.1	6.1	2.2
\$8,000 and over.....	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	3.8	4.9	8.0	0.4	1.9	(¹)	6.4	1.2	1.3
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$1,455	\$3,238	\$3,202	\$3,679	\$3,777	\$3,617	\$3,231	\$4,191	\$3,208	\$2,449	(¹)	\$3,608	\$3,883	\$1,923

¹ Percent and median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting income.

Table 10.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF INCOME, BY TYPE OF MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Earnings only					Earnings and income other than earnings										
	Total ¹	Self-employment income only			Wages or salary and self-employment income		Total	Self-employment income and other income			Wages or salary, self-employment income, and other income	Other income; no earnings				
		Wages or salary only	Total ²	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total ³		Wages or salary and nonfarm self-employment income only	Wages or salary and farm self-employment income only	Total ²			Nonfarm self-employment income and other income	Farm self-employment income and other income		
UNITED STATES																
All families.....	100.0	69.1	51.8	10.0	4.9	4.9	7.3	3.5	3.7	25.5	19.0	3.3	1.6	1.5	3.2	4.5
Under \$500.....	100.0	60.9	14.2	31.8	7.9	23.2	15.0	2.0	12.4	11.0	2.6	6.4	1.7	4.7	2.0	13.0
\$500 to \$999.....	100.0	53.8	27.2	17.1	3.8	13.0	9.6	1.7	7.8	24.5	15.2	6.7	1.9	4.6	2.5	21.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	100.0	61.3	38.7	12.8	4.3	8.1	9.7	2.5	6.8	23.6	14.2	5.3	2.0	3.3	4.1	15.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	100.0	66.8	48.4	9.3	3.9	4.8	9.1	2.4	6.5	25.5	17.6	4.6	1.7	2.4	3.3	7.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	100.0	71.8	56.0	8.3	4.5	3.7	7.4	3.4	3.7	25.1	20.6	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.5	3.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	100.0	74.5	60.7	8.2	5.5	2.6	6.5	3.3	2.4	24.7	19.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.9	0.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	100.0	75.5	62.7	6.4	3.9	2.2	6.5	3.1	3.2	23.5	19.4	2.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	1.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	100.0	76.3	64.0	6.4	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.5	1.3	23.3	19.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	2.1	0.8
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	100.0	73.2	61.9	6.6	4.4	2.0	4.6	2.5	2.0	26.0	20.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	4.0	0.8
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	100.0	71.8	62.4	4.4	3.2	1.2	5.0	3.7	1.2	27.5	24.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	100.0	70.2	59.9	5.4	4.2	1.0	4.9	4.0	0.9	29.1	23.0	3.3	2.5	0.7	2.9	0.7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	100.0	68.5	57.6	4.9	3.0	1.9	5.6	5.1	0.9	31.5	24.7	3.8	2.8	0.6	5.4	0.7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	100.0	65.1	48.2	10.3	6.6	3.7	6.9	6.2	0.7	33.8	24.7	2.0	2.0	0.6	7.1	1.1
\$10,000 and over.....	100.0	56.6	23.8	23.5	18.9	3.9	9.3	8.2	0.4	42.7	23.8	11.0	6.5	2.1	7.8	0.7
Median income.....	\$3,107	\$3,174	\$3,341	\$2,258	\$3,112	\$1,216	\$2,515	\$3,636	\$1,629	\$3,386	\$3,425	\$2,272	\$3,600	\$1,407	\$3,000	\$1,071
URBAN																
All families.....	100.0	68.2	58.7	5.5	5.1	0.3	4.1	3.8	0.2	26.4	22.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	2.3	4.6
RURAL NONFARM																
All families.....	100.0	69.2	55.3	8.1	6.8	1.3	5.8	4.0	1.6	24.0	19.1	2.4	1.9	0.3	2.5	5.7
RURAL FARM																
All families.....	100.0	72.8	17.3	32.2	1.4	29.4	23.2	1.3	21.2	23.6	5.0	10.3	0.5	9.2	8.3	2.9

¹ Includes a relatively small number of families reporting no money income, not shown separately.
² Includes a relatively small number of families reporting both farm and nonfarm self-employment income, not shown separately.
³ Includes a relatively small number of families reporting income from wages or salary, nonfarm self-employment, and farm self-employment, not shown separately.

Table 11.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1944 TO 1949

(The figures in this table are limited to families and individuals in households only, in order to facilitate historical comparison. The small number of families and individuals residing in hotels, lodgings, and similar places are therefore excluded from this table. See paragraph on earlier income publications and on definition of dwelling unit and household)

Total money income	Families and unrelated individuals											
	Families					Unrelated individuals						
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
UNITED STATES												
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	9.4	7.9	8.4	8.4	10.0	11.9	5.9	4.8	4.3	7.5	27.1	26.0
\$500 to \$999.....	9.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	9.5	11.3	6.2	5.8	6.4	9.5	23.6	22.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.9	8.0	8.7	7.1	9.1	11.5	7.2	7.1	7.8	10.2	11.0	13.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.9	7.8	9.0	7.6	12.0	10.5	7.6	7.4	8.8	10.4	9.5	10.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	10.2	10.2	11.0	12.4	12.4	11.2	10.2	10.4	11.3	11.7	9.9	9.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.8	9.6	9.9	11.0	11.5	9.5	10.4	10.1	10.7	10.6	6.9	6.1
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.1	10.7	10.1	10.1	9.3	9.4	11.2	11.6	11.4	10.3	4.5	5.5
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.8	8.1	7.5	7.5	6.0	6.7	8.8	9.1	8.3	7.9	2.8	2.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	5.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.2	6.8	7.6	6.9	5.0	1.9	1.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.4	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.3	0.4	1.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.7	5.3	4.1	7.8	8.1	7.7	5.0	1.4	0.8
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	8.3	8.5	7.7	7.7	5.3	4.2	9.8	9.8	8.9	6.1	0.7	0.8
\$10,000 and over.....	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.4
Median income.....	\$2,783	\$2,909	\$2,727	\$2,727	\$2,379	\$2,209	\$3,107	\$3,190	\$3,033	\$2,533	\$2,621	\$2,533
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM												
Median income.....	\$2,989	\$3,101	\$2,900	\$2,900	\$2,659	\$2,410	\$3,324	\$3,391	\$3,207	\$2,794	\$2,657	\$2,794
RURAL FARM												
Median income.....	\$1,462	\$1,861	\$1,761	\$1,761	\$1,291	\$1,157	\$1,567	\$2,094	\$1,956	\$1,410	\$1,272	\$1,272

¹ Comparable figures not available.

Table 12.—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME AND RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1939, 1944 TO 1947, AND 1949

	Primary families and individuals						Primary families						Primary individuals					
	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939
Wage or salary income and receipt of nonwage income																		
UNITED STATES																		
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499.....	7.0	6.1	(1)	10.2	9.8	20.2	6.5	5.3	(1)	9.3	8.9	18.9	13.3	19.1	(1)	22.9	19.1	38.1
\$500 to \$999.....	5.7	6.4	(1)	8.1	9.4	21.0	5.2	5.7	(1)	7.5	6.4	20.6	12.8	17.0	(1)	16.7	18.0	27.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7.2	8.1	(1)	9.6	10.6	19.0	6.8	7.5	(1)	9.3	9.3	19.2	12.5	16.3	(1)	14.3	20.9	16.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.6	9.5	(1)	11.8	10.8	15.3	8.0	9.3	(1)	11.4	10.3	15.7	13.8	12.6	(1)	16.7	15.4	9.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.3	12.1	(1)	13.2	12.5	9.8	10.9	12.0	(1)	13.1	12.3	10.2	16.4	13.1	(1)	14.6	11.5	4.2
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.0	10.9	(1)	12.0	11.2	5.2	11.0	11.2	(1)	12.3	11.6	5.4	11.7	7.6	(1)	7.0	7.7	1.7
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	32.3	31.9	(1)	28.3	27.7	7.2	33.7	32.3	(1)	27.7	30.0	7.6	14.7	10.8	(1)	6.5	6.4	2.3
\$5,000 and over.....	16.8	14.9	(1)	8.8	8.0	2.3	17.9	15.7	(1)	9.3	8.8	2.4	2.8	3.4	(1)	1.2	1.0	0.9
Median wage or salary income.....	\$2,959	\$2,854	(1)	\$2,390	\$2,378	\$1,231	\$3,096	\$2,955	(1)	\$2,476	\$2,517	\$1,272	\$1,860	\$1,424	(1)	\$1,361	\$1,308	\$714
Without nonwage income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
\$1 to \$499.....	2.4	2.5	(1)	4.0	3.9	16.4	1.6	1.4	(1)	2.4	2.6	14.8	10.1	16.3	(1)	20.9	14.7	36.1
\$500 to \$999.....	4.0	5.2	(1)	6.4	6.7	20.8	3.1	4.2	(1)	5.2	5.6	20.1	12.8	17.6	(1)	18.3	16.2	29.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.0	6.9	(1)	8.6	9.8	20.5	5.2	6.1	(1)	7.9	8.0	20.7	13.3	17.6	(1)	15.4	23.9	17.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7.6	9.0	(1)	12.0	11.1	17.0	6.6	8.7	(1)	11.6	10.5	17.6	15.0	13.2	(1)	16.0	18.4	9.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	12.6	(1)	15.3	13.5	10.8	11.1	12.6	(1)	15.4	13.6	11.3	17.7	13.2	(1)	14.2	12.8	4.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	12.4	12.3	(1)	13.0	13.2	5.8	12.3	12.6	(1)	13.7	13.8	5.9	12.9	8.0	(1)	7.6	7.6	1.6
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	37.1	35.9	(1)	33.3	32.6	7.3	39.1	37.9	(1)	31.5	35.6	7.7	15.9	11.1	(1)	6.3	7.6	1.9
\$5,000 and over.....	18.9	15.6	(1)	9.6	9.2	1.7	20.5	16.5	(1)	10.4	10.2	1.8	2.3	2.8	(1)	1.3	0.9	0.5
Median wage or salary income.....	\$2,323	\$3,084	(1)	\$2,627	\$2,699	\$1,312	\$3,493	\$3,232	(1)	\$2,741	\$2,651	\$1,363	\$1,959	\$1,454	(1)	\$1,351	\$1,400	\$739
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM																		
Median wage or salary income:																		
Total.....	\$2,182	\$3,042	\$2,680	(1)	\$2,528	\$1,345	\$3,317	\$3,184	(1)	\$2,773	\$2,697	\$1,389	\$1,902	\$1,478	(1)	\$1,332	\$1,412	\$764
Without nonwage income.....	\$2,408	\$3,191	\$2,852	(1)	\$2,769	\$1,390	\$3,577	\$3,340	(1)	\$2,956	\$2,941	\$1,431	\$2,000	\$1,491	(1)	\$1,412	\$1,412	\$781
RURAL FARM																		
Median wage or salary income:																		
Total.....	\$1,802	\$1,510	(1)	(1)	\$1,075	\$453	\$1,209	\$1,546	(1)	(1)	\$1,101	\$461	(2)	\$750	(1)	(1)	\$383	\$286
Without nonwage income.....	\$1,933	\$2,008	(1)	(1)	\$1,599	\$455	\$2,000	\$2,073	(1)	(1)	\$1,647	\$469	(2)	\$850	(1)	(1)	\$500	\$331

1 Comparable figures not available.
 2 Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 13.—MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949 AND 1959

Characteristics of primary family or individual	Total		Without nonwage income	
	1949	1959	1949	1959
COLOR				
White families and individuals.....	\$3,138	\$1,325	\$3,501	\$1,409
Nonwhite families and individuals.....	\$1,533	\$489	\$1,772	\$531
SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE OF HEAD				
Families with male head, married, wife present.....	\$3,194	\$1,319	\$3,549	\$1,399
Age of head:				
Under 35 years.....	\$2,998	\$1,171	\$3,301	\$1,221
35 to 44 years.....	\$3,418	\$1,449	\$3,722	\$1,527
45 to 54 years.....	\$3,564	\$1,481	\$3,902	\$1,627
55 years and over.....	\$2,848	\$1,243	\$3,319	\$1,399
Other families with male head.....	\$2,972	\$1,159	\$3,627	\$1,304
Families with female head.....	\$2,185	\$909	\$2,583	\$950
Unrelated individuals:				
Male.....	\$2,097	\$722	\$2,236	\$743
Female.....	\$1,698	\$705	\$1,760	\$731
SIZE OF FAMILY				
2 persons.....	\$2,777	\$1,219	\$3,215 ¹	\$1,295
3 persons.....	\$3,116	\$1,297	\$3,520	\$1,384
4 persons.....	\$3,361	\$1,374	\$3,636	\$1,463
5 persons.....	\$3,376	\$1,322	\$3,701	\$1,418
6 or more persons.....	\$3,100	\$1,134	\$3,620	\$1,265
FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE				
None.....	\$3,113	\$1,368	\$3,606	\$1,469
1.....	\$3,120	\$1,315	\$3,457	\$1,385
2.....	\$3,261	\$1,288	\$3,556	\$1,369
3 or more.....	\$2,858	\$956	\$3,237	\$1,077

Table 14.—DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

(The sum of the numbers 37,377 thousand (families and individuals with wage or salary income), 5,270 thousand (families and individuals with nonfarm self-employment income), 4,897 thousand (families and individuals with farm self-employment income), and 14,665 thousand (families and individuals with income other than earnings) is greater than 39,193 thousand (the total number of families and individuals). This difference is due to the fact that some families and individuals have more than one type of income and are counted more than once in this table)

Income of specified type	Wage or salary income			Nonfarm self-employment income			Farm self-employment income			Income other than earnings		
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals
Number.....thousands..	48,028	39,193	8,835	48,028	39,193	8,835	48,028	39,193	8,835	48,028	39,193	8,835
Number with specified type of income.....thousands..	37,377	31,864	5,513	5,270	4,899	371	4,897	4,703	194	14,665	11,758	2,907
Percent of those with specified type of income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	7.7	6.5	14.9	23.3	22.0	40.1	44.0	43.7	(¹)	44.9	45.2	44.1
\$500 to \$999.....	6.8	5.3	15.2	9.0	8.8	11.6	15.7	15.1	(¹)	30.7	27.8	41.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.0	6.9	14.2	7.9	8.0	6.3	10.3	10.5	(¹)	12.5	13.9	6.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.1	8.1	14.9	6.4	6.7	3.6	6.2	6.2	(¹)	4.7	5.2	2.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.2	10.9	13.3	8.3	9.1	10.7	6.2	6.4	(¹)	2.8	2.9	2.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	10.9	10.9	10.9	7.8	8.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	(¹)	0.8	0.9	0.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.9	11.7	6.5	7.0	6.9	8.9	4.1	4.2	(¹)	1.1	1.3	0.3
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	8.8	9.6	4.4	5.0	5.1	4.5	2.0	2.1	(¹)	0.5	0.6	-
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	6.3	6.9	3.1	4.5	4.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	(¹)	0.4	0.4	0.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	4.8	5.5	0.6	2.3	2.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	(¹)	0.3	0.3	0.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	6.7	7.6	1.5	5.3	5.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	(¹)	0.5	0.4	0.7
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	4.0	4.7	0.2	1.9	2.1	-	1.1	1.0	(¹)	0.2	0.2	-
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	3.6	4.2	0.3	4.1	4.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	(¹)	0.2	0.3	-
\$10,000 and over.....	1.1	1.3	0.1	7.1	7.4	3.6	1.3	1.4	(¹)	0.4	0.5	0.3
Median income of specified type for those with such income.....	\$2,826	\$3,063	\$1,695	\$2,207	\$2,285	*923	\$691	\$709	(¹)	\$583	\$588	\$571

¹ Percent and median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting specified type of income.

Table 15.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	United States			Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of persons.....thousands..	109,644	53,461	56,183	34,244	37,546	10,726	10,788	8,491	7,849
Number of persons with income thousands..	71,768	48,258	23,510	31,263	17,227	9,586	4,089	7,409	2,194
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	0.4
\$1 to \$499.....	18.2	11.6	31.3	7.1	24.6	13.8	42.1	27.8	63.1
\$500 to \$999.....	13.8	10.7	20.0	9.1	20.5	10.0	20.7	18.0	15.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.8	9.4	13.5	8.0	13.9	10.7	13.8	13.4	9.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	10.4	9.3	12.7	8.8	14.1	9.5	10.5	11.3	5.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.7	13.3	14.2	6.7	8.6	3.7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	9.5	11.6	5.2	12.9	6.4	12.8	2.2	5.1	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	8.7	11.5	3.1	13.5	3.7	10.4	1.7	4.4	0.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	5.4	7.7	1.0	9.3	1.1	6.5	0.8	2.3	-
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.5	4.8	0.9	6.0	1.1	3.4	0.3	1.6	-
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.0	2.9	0.3	3.6	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.7	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.3	3.4	0.2	4.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.3
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.1	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.3	-	0.9	-
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.7	0.2	1.2	-	0.7	-
\$10,000 and over.....	1.0	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	-
Median income for persons with income.....	\$1,814	\$2,346	\$960	\$2,684	\$1,167	\$2,190	\$681	\$1,054	\$392

Table 16.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
UNITED STATES						
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
\$1 to \$499.....	11.6	10.7	21.8	31.3	28.6	49.9
\$500 to \$999.....	10.7	9.7	20.0	21.1	19.3	25.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.4	8.8	15.7	13.5	13.7	11.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	8.9	14.2	12.7	13.7	5.7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.2	12.3	3.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	12.1	6.7	5.2	5.7	1.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	12.2	4.4	3.1	3.4	0.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	8.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.8	5.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	-
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1.4	1.6	-	0.1	0.1	-
\$10,000 and over.....	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,346	\$2,471	\$1,196	\$960	\$1,070	\$495
URBAN						
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,684	\$2,806	\$1,575	\$1,167	\$1,288	\$688
RURAL NONFARM						
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,190	\$2,250	\$803	\$681	\$749	\$348
RURAL FARM						
Median income for persons with income.....	\$1,054	\$1,194	\$488	\$392	\$433	\$290

Table 17.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY AGE, SEX, AND VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income and sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34			35 to 44			45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
				Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II	Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II			
UNITED STATES--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	53,461	6,145	5,467	11,312	8,049	3,263	10,112	2,964	7,148	8,461	6,644	5,321
Number of persons with income thousands..	46,258	2,754	5,057	11,154	7,967	3,187	9,962	2,936	7,026	8,342	6,307	4,682
Percent of those with income....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.8	-	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
\$1 to \$499.....	11.6	61.0	9.4	3.4	2.1	6.7	5.1	3.4	5.8	6.6	12.2	24.6
\$500 to \$999.....	10.7	19.3	18.1	6.7	6.1	8.4	5.4	3.5	6.2	6.9	11.0	23.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.4	9.1	15.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	6.7	6.0	6.9	8.6	8.6	12.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	5.7	14.3	8.1	7.4	9.8	9.1	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.9	10.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	2.8	16.7	14.5	14.8	13.6	11.8	13.6	11.0	12.0	9.8	7.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	1.2	12.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	12.1	13.6	11.5	11.0	12.4	4.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	0.7	7.3	16.1	18.2	10.8	15.4	18.1	14.4	12.4	10.0	3.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	0.1	3.1	10.4	11.1	8.5	10.8	11.7	10.5	9.2	6.7	2.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.8	0.1	0.7	6.1	6.4	5.3	6.7	5.5	7.1	6.2	5.3	2.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	-	0.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	-	0.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	5.3	2.8	6.3	4.2	4.4	1.6
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	-	0.3	1.2	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.3	0.9
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1.4	-	-	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.7	1.4	0.6
\$10,000 and over.....	1.4	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.1	3.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.7
Median income for persons with income...	\$2,346	\$410	\$1,726	\$2,754	\$2,828	\$2,562	\$2,951	\$2,984	\$2,935	\$2,751	\$2,366	\$1,016
UNITED STATES--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	56,183	6,299	5,638	12,020	(¹)	(¹)	10,596	(¹)	(¹)	8,726	6,756	5,947
Number of persons with income thousands..	23,510	2,011	3,041	4,863	(¹)	(¹)	4,263	(¹)	(¹)	3,624	2,583	3,125
Percent of those with income....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	100.0	(¹)	(¹)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.3	-	-	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.7	(¹)	(¹)	0.5	0.1	0.4
\$1 to \$499.....	31.3	57.4	23.7	24.8	(¹)	(¹)	24.4	(¹)	(¹)	25.8	29.3	46.5
\$500 to \$999.....	20.0	20.7	15.9	16.1	(¹)	(¹)	17.3	(¹)	(¹)	16.9	20.5	34.1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.5	9.0	17.4	14.0	(¹)	(¹)	13.5	(¹)	(¹)	14.7	17.7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.7	8.4	20.5	15.1	(¹)	(¹)	14.8	(¹)	(¹)	11.4	10.6	7
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.2	4.2	16.8	15.3	(¹)	(¹)	13.5	(¹)	(¹)	11.5	8.4	7
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	0.2	4.5	8.0	(¹)	(¹)	7.0	(¹)	(¹)	7.0	4.5	0.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	-	0.7	4.4	(¹)	(¹)	5.5	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	2.8	0.1
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	-	0.3	1.0	(¹)	(¹)	1.5	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	2.2	0.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	(¹)	(¹)	0.6	(¹)	(¹)	1.1	1.2	0.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.3	-	-	0.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.5	(¹)	(¹)	0.7	0.4	0.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.2	-	-	-	(¹)	(¹)	0.2	(¹)	(¹)	0.7	0.5	0.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	0.2	-	-	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.3	(¹)	(¹)	0.4	0.4	0.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	0.1	-	-	-	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.2	0.6	-
\$10,000 and over.....	0.1	-	-	-	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	(¹)	(¹)	0.1	0.6	0.2
Median income for persons with income...	\$960	\$436	\$1,299	\$1,322	(¹)	(¹)	\$1,284	(¹)	(¹)	\$1,165	\$1,000	\$516
URBAN--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	34,244	3,395	3,460	7,686	5,738	1,948	6,633	2,223	4,410	5,706	4,138	3,226
Number of persons with income thousands..	31,263	1,486	3,264	7,597	5,692	1,905	6,525	2,201	4,324	5,619	3,923	2,849
Median income for persons with income...	\$2,684	\$479	\$1,913	\$2,927	\$2,976	\$2,792	\$3,219	\$3,179	\$3,243	\$3,111	\$2,810	\$1,302
URBAN--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	37,546	3,766	3,975	6,227	(¹)	(¹)	7,146	(¹)	(¹)	5,998	4,484	3,950
Number of persons with income thousands..	17,227	1,306	2,360	3,673	(¹)	(¹)	3,191	(¹)	(¹)	2,681	1,888	2,128
Median income for persons with income...	\$1,167	\$548	\$1,435	\$1,513	(¹)	(¹)	\$1,503	(¹)	(¹)	\$1,404	\$1,146	\$604
RURAL NONFARM--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,726	1,376	1,205	2,318	1,600	718	2,039	511	1,528	1,476	1,237	1,075
Number of persons with income thousands..	9,586	649	1,101	2,280	1,576	704	2,003	508	1,495	1,454	1,163	936
Median income for persons with income...	\$2,190	\$367	\$1,610	\$2,597	\$2,612	\$2,552	\$2,709	\$2,552	\$2,785	\$2,492	\$2,207	\$815
RURAL NONFARM--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,788	1,319	1,169	2,366	(¹)	(¹)	2,010	(¹)	(¹)	1,533	1,235	1,157
Number of persons with income thousands..	4,089	399	427	796	(¹)	(¹)	706	(¹)	(¹)	635	470	656
Median income for persons with income...	\$681	\$342	\$914	\$1,058	(¹)	(¹)	\$963	(¹)	(¹)	\$795	\$711	\$413

¹ Veteran status of females was not obtained.

Table 17.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY AGE, SEX, AND VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949—Con.

Total money income and sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34			35 to 44			45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
				Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II	Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II			
RURAL FARM—MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,491	1,374	802	1,308	711	597	1,440	230	1,210	1,279	1,269	1,020
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,409	619	692	1,277	699	578	1,434	227	1,207	1,269	1,221	897
Median income for persons with income...	\$1,054	\$337	\$1,007	\$1,644	\$1,712	\$1,560	\$1,488	(²)	\$1,467	\$1,293	\$873	\$699
RURAL FARM—FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	7,849	1,214	694	1,427	(¹)	(¹)	1,440	(¹)	(¹)	1,195	1,039	840
Number of persons with income thousands..	2,194	306	254	394	(¹)	(¹)	366	(¹)	(¹)	308	225	341
Median income for persons with income...	\$392	(²)	(²)	\$429	(¹)	(¹)	\$419	(¹)	(¹)	(²)	(²)	\$373

¹ Veteran status of females was not obtained.

² Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 18.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income	Male							Female					
	Total	In families				Un-related individuals	Total	In families				Un-related individuals	
		Total in families	Head		Relative of head			Total in families	Head	Wife of head	Other relative of head		
		Total	Married, wife present	Other male head									
UNITED STATES													
Number of persons.....thousands..	53,461	49,388	35,556	34,291	1,265	13,832	4,072	56,183	51,420	3,637	34,291	13,492	4,763
Number of persons with income thousands..	48,258	44,391	34,976	33,781	1,195	9,415	3,867	23,510	19,368	2,870	9,971	6,527	4,140
Percent of those with income...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
\$1 to \$499.....	11.6	11.3	6.7	6.2	21.9	28.4	14.8	31.3	32.9	25.8	33.2	35.4	23.8
\$500 to \$999.....	10.7	9.7	7.4	7.2	12.7	18.5	21.5	20.0	18.5	24.5	18.7	15.7	28.9
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.2	11.0	12.0	12.5	13.5	13.6	15.9	14.1	11.8	13.0
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.0	11.1	12.7	13.2	9.3	13.6	14.1	10.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	11.8	12.4	12.3	13.0	9.9	10.7	11.2	11.3	8.8	10.7	13.1	11.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	11.9	12.9	13.0	8.9	8.0	9.3	5.2	4.9	6.5	4.4	5.0	6.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	12.0	13.5	13.7	8.1	6.5	5.6	3.1	2.8	4.1	2.8	2.3	4.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	7.9	9.3	9.4	6.3	2.7	5.0	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.1	2.6	1.6	2.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.7	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	2.3	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	0.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 and over.....	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Median income for persons with income.	\$2,346	\$2,412	\$2,705	\$2,734	\$1,734	\$1,113	\$1,538	\$960	\$953	\$969	\$935	\$962	\$983
URBAN													
Number of persons.....thousands..	34,244	31,295	22,747	21,991	756	8,548	2,949	37,546	33,687	2,740	21,991	8,956	3,833
Number of persons with income thousands..	31,268	28,396	22,352	21,627	725	6,044	2,867	17,227	13,807	2,189	6,969	4,649	3,420
Median income for persons with income.	\$2,684	\$2,763	\$3,031	\$3,049	\$2,298	\$1,443	\$1,795	\$1,167	\$1,173	\$1,179	\$1,100	\$1,288	\$1,143
RURAL NONFARM													
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,726	9,986	7,317	7,110	207	2,669	747	10,788	10,074	619	7,110	2,345	716
Number of persons with income thousands..	9,586	8,924	7,211	7,034	177	1,713	662	4,089	3,524	454	2,052	1,018	564
Median income for persons with income.	\$2,190	\$2,255	\$2,497	\$2,507	(¹)	\$869	\$1,017	\$681	\$688	\$720	\$775	\$509	\$650
RURAL FARM													
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,491	8,107	5,493	5,191	302	2,614	376	7,849	7,659	277	5,191	2,191	194
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,409	7,071	5,413	5,120	293	1,658	338	2,194	2,037	227	950	860	156
Median income for persons with income.	\$1,054	\$1,065	\$1,286	\$1,348	(¹)	\$613	(¹)	\$392	\$392	(¹)	\$375	\$376	(¹)

¹ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 19.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN MARCH 1950, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Employed as civilians in March 1950										In armed forces or not employed in March 1950						
	Total employed civilians	Professional workers	Semi-professional workers	Farmers and farm managers	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	Clerical and kindred workers	Salesmen and saleswomen	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Domestic service workers		Service workers, except domestic	Farm laborers, except farm foremen	La-borers, except farm and mine			
MALE																	
Total money income and sex	53,461	2,043	451	1,392	547	4,341	5,354	2,171	3,120	2,374	7,329	8,463	124	2,625	1,512	3,046	12,584
Number of persons with income thousands..	46,258	2,018	448	1,570	547	4,274	5,345	2,171	3,093	2,311	7,290	8,335	118	2,550	1,125	2,964	8,288
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less.....	0.8	1.0	1.9	-	1.3	5.0	1.8	3.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	(1)	-	0.6	0.1	0.2
\$1 to \$499.....	11.6	7.9	1.2	2.8	2.6	27.5	3.3	5.3	2.0	11.2	2.0	3.5	(1)	8.8	36.0	0.1	29.0
\$500 to \$999.....	10.7	7.5	1.9	4.4	4.0	16.8	3.8	3.7	2.9	5.6	3.0	6.7	(1)	11.8	23.8	12.4	25.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.4	8.1	3.7	6.0	4.6	14.1	4.6	1.7	4.4	6.2	5.6	7.3	(1)	13.4	15.8	12.3	15.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	8.9	4.7	6.4	6.0	8.2	6.2	6.9	3.2	8.8	7.3	9.8	(1)	13.6	14.6	14.2	11.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	13.1	4.6	5.1	16.6	8.1	8.8	10.2	6.8	12.1	11.6	18.4	(1)	16.5	4.8	22.0	5.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	13.2	2.8	10.4	13.9	5.0	8.8	6.7	19.7	10.4	15.5	18.5	(1)	14.3	2.1	12.4	4.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	13.4	8.0	8.8	16.6	4.3	11.7	9.8	14.2	14.2	20.5	15.6	(1)	9.9	1.6	9.9	2.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	9.0	5.6	13.0	5.3	2.3	9.5	7.1	18.4	8.6	13.2	9.6	(1)	5.5	0.3	1.6	1.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.8	5.6	3.1	9.9	3.3	1.9	6.7	5.2	8.8	6.6	9.0	3.8	(1)	1.9	0.3	1.5	0.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	3.3	2.8	7.1	6.6	0.7	6.4	2.9	11.0	4.1	4.2	2.6	(1)	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	3.9	11.2	12.6	8.6	1.8	8.9	7.6	10.7	3.0	5.2	1.6	(1)	0.9	-	0.1	0.8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	1.8	7.3	8.4	7.1	1.2	5.0	3.1	7.5	1.6	1.8	0.2	(1)	0.5	-	0.3	0.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	1.4	1.6	8.0	6.4	2.0	1.5	5.8	5.3	6.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	(1)	0.1	-	0.1	0.6
\$10,000 and over.....	1.4	1.7	31.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	8.5	9.5	7.3	0.6	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	0.3
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,346	\$3,985	\$6,611	\$3,809	\$3,030	\$1,027	\$3,556	\$3,025	\$4,108	\$3,060	\$3,114	\$2,605	(1)	\$2,065	\$781	\$2,025	\$907
FEMALE																	
Total money income and sex	56,183	1,655	116	1,539	150	182	938	614	4,508	1,360	185	3,250	1,617	2,074	501	55	39,509
Number of persons with income thousands..	23,510	1,452	95	1,458	136	143	754	448	4,145	1,088	161	2,982	1,598	1,808	90	54	9,056
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less.....	0.3	0.2	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	2.4	4.1	-	0.3	(1)	0.1	-	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.4
\$1 to \$499.....	31.3	17.1	11.2	10.2	4.7	6.6	17.1	26.8	5.3	23.1	(1)	10.0	(1)	20.1	(1)	(1)	52.4
\$500 to \$999.....	20.0	15.9	6.6	4.7	4.0	16.8	9.0	11.4	8.4	21.3	(1)	14.4	(1)	29.9	(1)	(1)	26.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.5	16.0	11.0	10.9	11.7	12.9	12.9	12.2	11.3	22.8	(1)	23.6	(1)	21.2	(1)	(1)	9.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.7	17.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.9	12.2	12.2	23.9	19.4	(1)	23.1	(1)	13.2	(1)	(1)	5.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.2	16.9	17.4	18.5	14.1	11.4	19.0	10.6	23.7	7.4	(1)	21.6	(1)	8.6	(1)	(1)	2.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	8.0	13.7	14.1	14.1	11.4	11.4	8.9	14.2	2.8	(1)	4.6	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	4.7	13.2	14.1	14.1	11.4	8.6	6.5	7.7	1.5	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.4	5.6	6.0	4.1	1.9	3.8	2.4	1.9	0.6	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.7	(1)	(1)	0.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	0.9	1.1	5.4	5.7	4.0	1.4	3.8	2.4	0.9	-	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.3	0.4	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	0.3	0.6	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	0.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.1	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	0.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.8	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	0.3
\$10,000 and over.....	0.1	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.8	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)	(1)	0.3
Median income for persons with income.....	\$960	\$2,271	\$2,338	\$3,809	\$3,030	\$1,027	\$1,926	\$1,339	\$2,023	\$1,115	(1)	\$1,539	\$458	\$997	(1)	(1)	\$473

(1) Percent and median income not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 20.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN MARCH 1950, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Employed as civilians in March 1950										In armed forces or not employed in March 1950					
	Total employed civilians	Agriculture, forestry, and fishery	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair services		Personal services	Amusement, recreation, and related services	Professional and related services	Government	
MALE																
Number of persons thousands..	59,461	8,082	828	3,086	11,045	3,781	1,691	6,010	1,148	1,028	1,243	388	2,219	2,179	12,584	
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	49,289	5,625	810	3,015	10,949	3,755	1,872	5,872	1,143	1,008	1,209	362	2,185	2,187	8,888	
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.8	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	(1)	0.5	-	0.2	0.2
\$1 to \$499.....	11.6	28.5	0.8	5.3	3.1	2.2	1.7	7.6	1.2	4.8	16.1	(1)	7.0	4.8	29.0	0.6
\$500 to \$999.....	10.7	7.5	3.1	6.9	5.1	3.6	3.3	8.4	7.1	4.1	13.4	(1)	7.0	0.8	28.4	0.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	9.4	14.8	4.3	8.0	5.9	5.1	6.1	8.8	6.2	11.8	10.1	(1)	9.5	2.9	15.6	0.6
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	9.3	9.4	5.8	12.7	7.8	7.1	10.9	10.5	9.9	11.8	10.1	(1)	8.4	5.1	11.2	0.6
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.7	7.5	20.2	14.0	14.7	11.9	12.6	14.6	10.6	18.1	15.5	(1)	12.3	12.8	5.4	0.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.6	4.6	23.3	12.4	18.3	14.5	14.0	13.1	6.5	16.2	12.2	(1)	13.0	15.7	4.6	0.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	11.5	4.1	16.7	13.7	15.3	10.5	15.3	12.1	13.5	12.6	3.7	(1)	7.4	23.5	2.7	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	7.7	9.0	7.4	8.9	11.5	14.4	10.3	6.8	8.3	7.0	3.0	(1)	8.8	16.1	1.6	0.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	4.8	5.6	1.6	6.4	6.7	10.1	6.3	4.2	9.0	4.4	2.1	(1)	5.6	7.8	0.9	0.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.9	3.3	2.3	3.8	4.3	5.6	4.2	1.9	5.6	0.7	1.2	(1)	2.3	5.1	1.0	0.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	3.4	3.9	6.2	4.0	4.0	2.9	4.2	4.1	9.0	4.1	2.7	(1)	4.4	4.1	5.3	0.8
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.6	1.8	3.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	4.0	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.9	(1)	2.5	1.5	0.6	0.6
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	1.4	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	3.0	1.5	(1)	4.7	3.0	1.7	0.6
\$8,000 and over.....	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.9	3.1	5.0	-	0.9	(1)	6.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,345	\$968	\$2,638	\$2,591	\$2,908	\$3,148	\$3,025	\$2,487	\$3,260	\$2,464	\$1,787	(1)	\$2,703	\$3,237	\$907	
FEMALE																
Number of persons thousands..	56,188	692	15	66	3,765	648	432	3,403	856	139	3,000	125	2,735	743	39,509	
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	23,510	214	15	61	3,326	638	407	2,799	782	134	2,896	107	2,465	708	9,058	
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.8	0.2	(1)	(1)	7.6	4.1	6.0	18.0	2.8	(1)	0.5	(1)	12.6	-	0.4	0.4
\$1 to \$499.....	31.8	17.1	(1)	(1)	11.7	6.8	13.8	19.9	7.1	(1)	41.3	(1)	11.8	3.6	52.4	3.6
\$500 to \$999.....	20.0	15.9	(1)	(1)	18.6	9.3	22.4	21.0	14.2	(1)	29.2	(1)	16.8	5.4	26.2	5.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13.5	16.0	(1)	(1)	23.6	22.1	28.4	17.3	27.8	(1)	12.4	(1)	13.8	4.1	9.7	4.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	12.7	17.7	(1)	(1)	28.7	27.9	21.6	13.6	25.5	(1)	9.8	(1)	16.5	16.7	5.2	5.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	11.2	16.9	(1)	(1)	28.7	20.9	21.6	13.6	25.5	(1)	3.6	(1)	16.5	16.7	8.8	8.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	8.0	(1)	(1)	7.1	6.4	9.5	5.1	6.5	(1)	1.9	(1)	10.7	28.1	1.0	1.0
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	3.1	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.0	5.2	5.2	3.9	8.5	(1)	0.6	(1)	8.2	13.1	0.6	0.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1.0	1.4	(1)	(1)	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.6	2.8	(1)	0.1	(1)	2.5	4.1	0.3	0.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	0.9	1.1	(1)	(1)	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.9	(1)	0.1	(1)	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	0.3	0.4	(1)	(1)	0.2	0.6	-	-	0.5	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	0.4	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	0.2	0.2	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	0.1	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
\$7,000 to \$7,999.....	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	0.1	-	(1)	-	(1)	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 and over.....	0.1	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	0.1	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	0.3	0.3
Median income for persons with income.....	\$960	\$1,332	(1)	(1)	\$1,756	\$3,156	\$1,808	\$1,879	\$1,966	(1)	\$641	(1)	\$1,881	\$3,459	\$473	

1. Percent and median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 24.—MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY COLOR AND BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949 AND 1939

(The figures in this table are restricted to persons who were wage or salary workers at the time of the survey)

Color and major industry group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1949	1939	1949	1939	1949	1939
COLOR						
White.....	\$2,350	\$956	\$2,735	\$1,112	\$1,615	\$676
Nonwhite.....	\$1,064	\$364	\$1,367	\$460	\$654	\$246
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN SURVEY WEEK ¹						
Agriculture, forestry, and fishery.....	\$683	\$292	\$907	\$301	(2)	\$154
Mining.....	\$2,779	\$957	\$2,779	\$956	(2)	\$1,077
Construction.....	\$2,252	\$777	\$2,268	\$777	(2)	\$804
Manufacturing.....	\$2,424	\$988	\$2,792	\$1,141	\$1,677	\$646
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	\$2,859	\$1,365	\$3,075	\$1,425	\$2,140	\$1,068
Wholesale trade.....	\$2,571	\$1,215	\$2,858	\$1,326	\$1,806	\$828
Retail trade.....	\$1,745	\$793	\$2,257	\$969	\$1,230	\$599
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	\$2,318	\$1,257	\$3,054	\$1,487	\$1,974	\$977
Business and repair services.....	\$2,192	\$971	\$2,328	\$995	(2)	\$838
Personal services.....	\$632	\$360	\$1,286	\$738	\$543	\$292
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	\$1,700	\$814	(4)	\$888	(2)	\$639
Professional and related services.....	\$2,017	\$995	\$2,316	\$1,235	\$1,824	\$896
Government.....	\$2,936	\$1,492	\$3,294	\$1,625	\$2,405	\$1,233

¹ Except public emergency workers.

² Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 25.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1949

(The sum of the numbers 54,912 thousand (recipients of wage or salary income), 5,525 thousand (recipients of nonfarm self-employment income), 5,441 thousand (recipients of farm self-employment income), and 16,875 thousand (recipients of income other than earnings), from this table is greater than 71,768 thousand (the number of income recipients), shown in previous tables of this report. This difference is due to the fact that some persons have more than one type of income and are counted more than once in this table.)

Income of specified type	Wage or salary income			Nonfarm self-employment income			Farm self-employment income			Income other than earnings		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Number of persons thousands..	109,644	53,461	56,183	109,644	53,461	56,183	109,644	53,461	56,183	109,644	53,461	56,183
Number of persons with specified type of income thousands..	54,912	37,303	17,609	5,525	4,585	940	5,441	4,971	470	16,875	10,762	6,113
Percent of those with specified type of income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.5	7.2	7.4	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
\$1 to \$499.....	16.9	11.2	28.5	19.8	13.8	47.3	41.8	40.0	58.9	50.0	50.1	49.9
\$500 to \$999.....	10.9	8.4	15.9	9.3	8.2	14.4	15.3	15.1	17.8	29.9	28.5	32.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.4	8.4	14.5	7.9	8.2	6.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.5	11.8	8.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11.5	9.7	15.1	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.2	6.3	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	13.2	12.9	13.9	9.2	9.7	6.8	5.3	5.7	0.7	1.9	2.1	1.5
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	11.0	13.3	6.4	7.8	8.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	10.0	13.2	3.5	6.5	7.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.1	8.6	1.1	4.6	5.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	0.4	0.5	0.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.8	5.2	0.8	3.7	4.3	0.7	1.4	1.5	-	0.4	0.3	0.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	2.2	3.1	0.3	1.8	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	-	0.2	0.2	0.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.1	3.1	0.1	4.7	5.7	-	1.3	1.5	-	0.5	0.4	0.6
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.0	1.5	-	1.7	2.1	-	0.9	1.0	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	0.6	0.9	-	3.9	4.6	0.3	1.3	1.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
\$10,000 and over.....	0.4	0.6	-	6.8	8.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
Median income of specified type for persons with such income....	\$2,016	\$2,476	\$1,208	\$2,400	\$2,396	\$471	\$535	\$584	\$378	\$496	\$496	\$498

Table 21.—DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY SOURCE OF INCOME, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1949

Total money income and sex	Earnings only										Earnings and income other than earnings							
	Total	Wages or salary only			Self-employment income only			Wages or salary and self-employment income				Total	Wages or salary and other income	Self-employment income and other income			Wages or salary, self-employment income, and other income	Other income; no earnings
		Wages or salary only	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total ¹	Wages or salary and nonfarm self-employment income only	Wages or salary only	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total ²	Total			Nonfarm self-employment income and other income	Farm self-employment income and other income			
MALE																		
Total	100.0	77.7	61.9	12.6	6.4	6.0	8.1	1.0	2.1	15.2	11.5	3.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	7.1		
All persons with income.	100.0	76.0	45.6	25.0	7.1	17.6	5.2	0.5	4.7	6.6	8.4	3.8	0.9	2.9	0.4	17.4		
Under \$500.....	100.0	62.4	44.6	12.8	3.5	9.1	4.9	1.1	3.8	12.1	8.5	3.0	0.7	2.2	0.6	25.5		
\$500 to \$999.....	100.0	69.5	55.1	12.7	5.0	7.0	3.7	0.8	2.9	18.0	12.3	4.2	1.2	2.9	1.4	12.5		
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	100.0	79.4	65.3	10.6	5.1	5.2	3.5	0.9	2.5	15.7	12.5	2.5	0.9	1.6	0.7	4.8		
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	100.0	83.5	71.4	9.4	5.9	3.5	2.7	1.0	1.6	14.5	11.8	1.8	0.7	1.0	0.3	2.0		
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	100.0	84.8	75.4	7.9	5.7	2.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	14.7	12.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6		
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	100.0	84.7	75.2	6.9	4.5	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.1	14.5	12.4	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.8		
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	100.0	82.1	72.9	7.5	5.3	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.6	17.3	13.8	2.2	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.7		
\$10,000 to \$49,999.....	100.0	81.3	70.1	8.9	6.3	2.5	2.2	0.7	1.5	17.7	14.9	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.0		
\$50,000 and over.....	100.0	71.4	45.0	23.9	18.5	5.2	2.4	1.7	0.6	27.5	18.5	8.0	6.7	1.2	1.0	1.1		
Median income for persons with income.....	\$2,346	\$2,446	\$2,557	\$1,621	\$2,734	\$911	\$1,560	\$2,875	\$1,145	\$2,661	\$2,778	\$2,155	\$3,618	\$1,230	\$2,283	\$757		
Urban																		
All persons with income.	100.0	76.9	66.5	7.4	7.1	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	15.5	13.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.4	7.6		
Rural Nonfarm																		
All persons with income.	100.0	78.6	66.0	9.5	7.6	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.1	14.0	11.2	2.1	1.9	0.2	0.8	7.4		
Rural Farm																		
All persons with income.	100.0	79.8	29.4	38.1	2.1	35.0	12.2	0.4	11.7	15.5	3.8	9.4	0.6	8.6	2.3	4.7		
FEMALE																		
Total	100.0	74.0	69.0	4.6	3.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	6.4	5.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	19.6		
All persons with income.	100.0	69.1	60.6	7.7	4.8	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	-	28.3		
Under \$500.....	100.0	59.3	53.3	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.5	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	-	34.2		
\$500 to \$999.....	100.0	77.0	73.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	9.0	7.1	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.1	14.0		
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	100.0	87.6	85.2	2.0	2.1	0.3	-	-	-	6.0	5.3	0.7	0.7	-	-	6.4		
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	100.0	89.9	87.6	2.0	2.0	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.8	6.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	-	3.3		
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	100.0	88.4	84.0	4.1	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	8.0	7.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	3.6		
\$4,000 to \$9,999.....	100.0	84.7	79.6	4.2	3.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	-	11.6	10.2	0.9	0.9	-	-	3.7		
\$10,000 and over.....	100.0	56.1	49.5	6.1	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	26.5	23.0	1.5	1.5	-	2.0	17.3		
Median income for persons with income.....	\$960	\$1,160	\$1,216	\$468	\$560	\$391	\$468	\$1,438	\$1,527	\$1,438	\$1,527	\$1,155	\$3,618	\$1,230	\$2,283	\$565		
Urban																		
All persons with income.	100.0	74.8	71.8	2.8	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	6.4	5.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	-	18.8		
Rural Nonfarm																		
All persons with income.	100.0	69.0	62.4	6.3	5.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	6.9	5.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	24.1		
Rural Farm																		
All persons with income.	100.0	76.8	58.7	15.1	2.6	12.3	2.9	0.7	2.2	4.8	2.9	1.8	0.4	1.3	0.1	18.4		

¹ Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting both farm and nonfarm self-employment income, not shown separately.
² Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting income from wages or salary, nonfarm self-employment, and farm self-employment, not shown separately.
³ There were too few cases in the sample to show the class intervals above \$3,500 separately.
⁴ Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with it.