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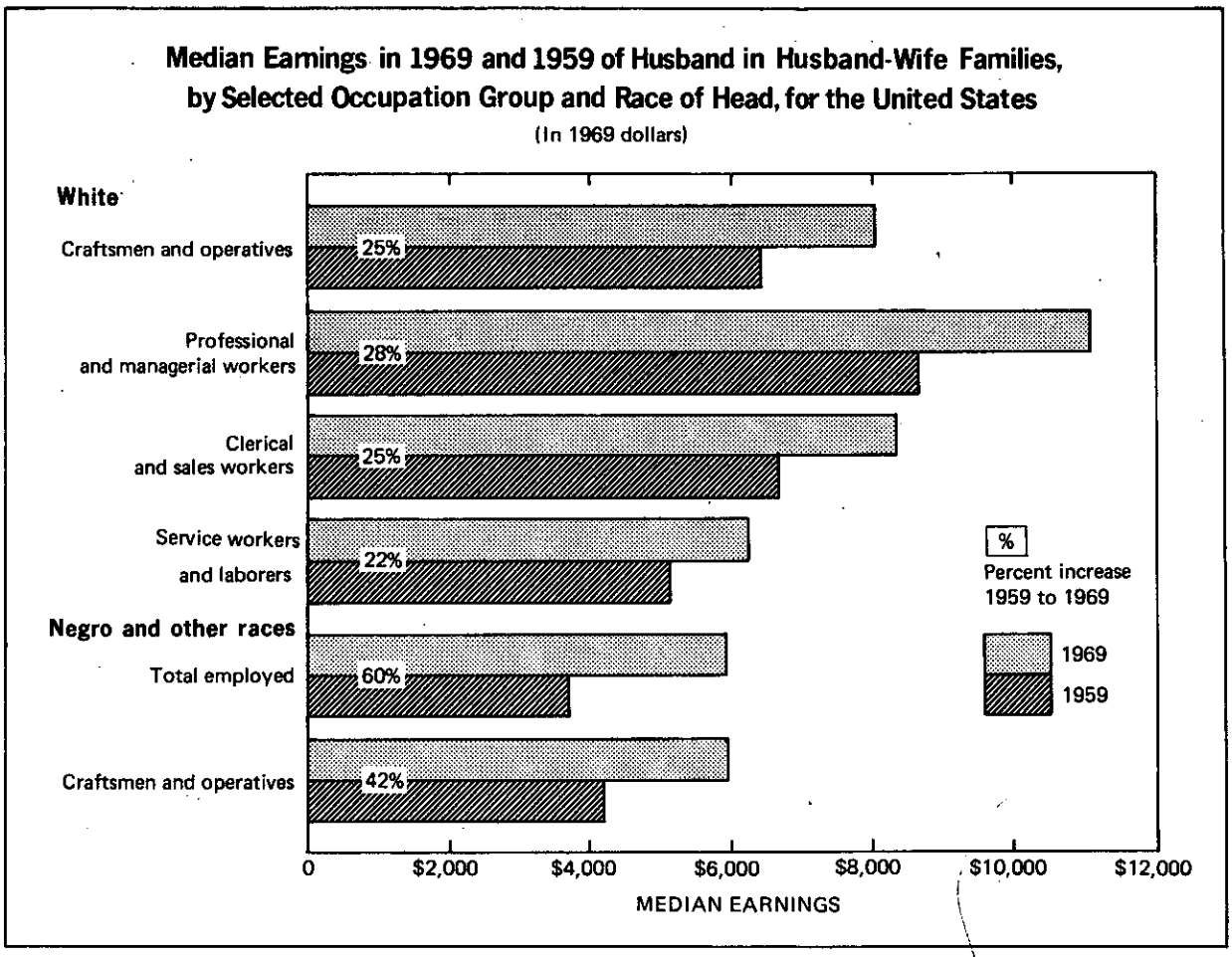
OCCUPATION AND EARNINGS OF FAMILY HEADS IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

GEORGE HAY BROWN, Director

ROBERT F. DRURY, Deputy Director
CONRAD TAEUBER, Associate Director

Population Division

HERMAN P. MILLER, Chief

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OCCUPATION AND EARNINGS OF FAMILY HEADS IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959

During the past decade, the median earnings (in constant dollars) of white married men in blue-collar jobs (craftsmen and operatives) increased by 25 percent. This gain was about the same as that received by white married men in other occupations, but considerably less than the gain received by married men who were Negroes or members of other races, whose median earnings rose 60 percent overall and 42 percent for craftsmen and operatives. Most of the gains by white men employed as craftsmen and operatives were received since 1965.

Table A. MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959 OF HUSBAND IN HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(In constant 1969 dollars)

Race and occupation group of head	1969	1965	1959	Percent increase		
				1959 to 1969	1965 to 1969	1959 to 1965
White:						
Craftsmen and operatives	$8,025	$6,998	$6,408	25	15	9
Professional and managerial workers	11,074	9,686	8,658	28	14	12
Clerical and sales workers	8,333	7,366	6,678	25	13	10
Service workers and laborers	6,259	5,513	5,150	22	14	7
Negro and other races:						
Total employed	5,934	4,561	3,714	60	30	23
Craftsmen and operatives	5,979	5,032	4,213	42	19	19

In the North and West craftsmen and operatives who were white had about the same relative gains in median earnings during the decade as Negroes and other races. In the South, however, the earnings gap between the two groups was narrowed considerably. White married men in the South who were craftsmen and operatives had an average increase in median earnings of 28 percent between 1959 and 1969 whereas men in these occupational groups who were Negroes or members of other races had an average increase of 56 percent. Despite the change, however, white men who were craftsmen and operatives in the South averaged $7,100 in 1969 as compared with $4,800 for Negroes and other races.

In addition to the changes in earnings of married men, there were also significant changes in occupational distribution between 1960 and 1970. The number of white married men who were employed as craftsmen and operatives increased by 7 percent from 13.3 million to 14.3 million, whereas the number of Negroes and other races employed in this occupation rose by 46 percent from about 1.0 million to 1.4 million. The number of white men employed in professional and managerial jobs also rose sharply from 7.8 million to 11.4 million, a gain of 46 percent.

Table B. OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF MARRIED MEN, BY RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Numbers in thousands)

Race and occupation group of head	March 1970 CPS	1960 census	Percent increase, 1960 to 1970
White:			
Craftsmen and operatives	14,285	13,343	7
Professional and managerial workers	11,394	7,797	46
Clerical and sales workers	4,310	4,339	-1
Service workers and laborers	2,986	3,006	-1
Negro and other races:			
Total employed	3,060	2,660	15
Craftsmen and operatives	1,417	972	46

The figures in this report are based on special tabulations from the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census, the March 1966 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the March 1970 Current Population Survey (CPS). The data are restricted to husband-wife

families in the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over. This report is based on tabulations prepared for a study of blue-collar workers being conducted by Sar A. Levitan, George Washington University Center for Manpower Policy Studies. This study is funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation. The data have been previously released in connection with this study.

RELATED REPORTS

Current Population Survey.--Other data based on the Current Population Survey showing the distributions of households, families, unrelated individuals, and persons, by income levels, have been published in the Series P-60 reports, Nos. 1 to 72. Occasionally, tables showing the cross-classification of income and other characteristics have been published in the Series P-20 reports of the Bureau of the Census and in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Reports.

A historical and analytical summary of the income data collected in the Current Population Survey appears in Technical Paper No. 17, Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947 to 1964, published in 1967. This report contains detailed tables showing income distributions in constant (1964) dollars, mean incomes, fifths, and Gini Ratios of families and unrelated individuals cross-classified by various characteristics, for the United States, nonfarm and farm. Similar data are also shown for males and females classified by the amount of their own income and various personal characteristics. A previous report entitled Technical Paper No. 8, Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947 to 1960, issued in 1963, includes essentially the same information except that the base for constant dollars is 1959 rather than 1964 and the data are by urban-rural rather than farm-nonfarm residence.

Decennial censuses.--Income data collected in the 1960 Census of Population appear in a number of published reports. Basic distributions of persons 14 years old and over, families, and unrelated individuals, by money income in 1959, for the United States, each of the States, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places are presented in 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, chapter C, "General Social and Economic Characteristics." Statistics on income in 1959 by detailed characteristics, including cross-classifications by age, weeks worked, education, type of family, etc., are presented in 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population, chapter D, "Detailed Characteristics," for some or all of the following areas: United States, each of the States, large counties, and standard metropolitan statistical areas of 250,000 or more.

Detailed cross-classifications of income of families and persons by social and economic characteristics are presented in Volume II, Subject Reports: 4C, Sources and Structure of Family Income; 7B, Occupation by Earnings and Education; and 8B, Income of the Elderly Population. Some statistics on income are included in Volume II reports on other subjects and in some reports of the 1960 Census of Housing. Reports of the 1950 and 1940 censuses also contain some statistics on income.

Statistics on income in 1959 collected in the Current Population Survey of March 1960 may differ from data for that year from the decennial census despite the fact that the same basic concept was used in both instances. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and most members of the Armed Forces living on post. These two groups were included in the census. Secondly, college students are generally enumerated at their own homes in the Current Population Survey and classified as family members, but were enumerated at their college residence in the census, usually as secondary individuals. Thirdly, the small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Moreover, income data in the Current Population Survey are based on responses to separate questions on eight detailed types of income, whereas in the census only three broad questions were used.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--This report includes the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

Urban-rural residence.--The urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside urbanized areas. More specifically, according to the definition adopted for use in the 1960 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, villages, and towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin); (b) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (c) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (d)

counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; and (e) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

This definition of urban is substantially the same as that used in 1950; the major difference between 1950 and 1960 is the designation in 1960 of urban towns in New England and of urban townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The effect on population classification arising from this change was actually small because, in 1950, most of the population living in such places was classified as urban by virtue of residence in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated urban place. The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence.--The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

Central cities.--The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
   a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
   b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000.

Income.--Although the income concept has been the same in all of the Current Population income surveys, the specific questions asked have varied from time to time. The differences, however, are not believed to impair the comparability of the results. In all surveys, income information was obtained for each person in the sample 14 years old and over. Questions were asked on the amount of money income received in the preceding calendar year from each of the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; (3) net income from farm self-employment; (4) Social Security; (5) dividends, interest (on savings or bonds), income from estates or trusts or net rental income; (6) public assistance or welfare payments; (7) unemployment compensation, government employee pensions, or veterans' payments; (8) private pensions, annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in this household, royalities, and other periodic income.

The data on income based on the 1960 census were derived from the following sources: (1) Wages or salary; (2) net income from self-employment; (3) income other than earnings. The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc.

It should be noted that although the income statistics refer to receipts during the preceding year the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the time of the survey. The income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the income year if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during the income year but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration.

Data on consumer income collected by the Bureau of the Census cover money income (exclusive of certain money receipts such as capital gains) prior to deductions for taxes. The fact that many farm families receive part of their income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm, rather than in money, should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. It should be noted that nonmoney incomes are also received by some nonfarm residents. They often take the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses, etc. In analyzing size distributions of income, it should be recognized that capital gains tend to be concentrated more among higher income units than among lower ones.

The various sources for which income is reported are defined as follows:

Money wages or salary is total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year. 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 is net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from his own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. 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. 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 is 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 cost 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 State and Federal 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 of other official records do reflect inventory changes.

Social Security includes Social Security pensions and survivors' benefits, and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government.

Dividends, interest (on savings or bonds), income from estates or trusts, or net rental income include dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, interest on savings or bonds, periodic receipts from estates or trust funds, net income from rental of a house, store, or other property to others, and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Public assistance or welfare payments include public assistance payments such as old-age assistance, aid to families with dependent children, and aid to the blind or totally disabled.

Unemployment compensation, government employee pensions, or veterans' payments include: (1) Unemployment compensation received from government unemployment insurance agencies or private companies during periods of unemployment and any strike benefits received from union funds; (2) government employee pensions received from retirement pensions paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies to former employees (including members of the Armed Forces) or their survivors; (3) money paid periodically by the Veterans' Administration to disabled members of the Armed Forces or to survivors of deceased veterans, subsistence allowances paid to veterans for education and on-the-job training, as well as so-called "refunds" paid to ex-servicemen as GI insurance premiums; also includes (4) workmen's compensation received periodically from public or private insurance companies for injuries incurred at work. The cost of this insurance must have been paid by the employer and not by the person.

Private pensions, annuities, alimony, regular contributions from persons not living in the household, royalties, and other periodic income include: (1) Private pensions or retirement benefits paid to a retired person or his survivors by a former employer or by a union, either directly or through an insurance company; (2) periodic receipts from annuities or insurance; (3) alimony and child support; (4) contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household; (5) net royalties; and (6) other periodic income such as military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts not counted as income.--Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: (1) 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); (2) withdrawals of bank deposits; (3) money borrowed; (4) tax refunds; (5) gifts; and (6) lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

All sources of income may be combined into two major types:

Total money earnings--the algebraic sum of money wages or salary and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment; and

Income other than earnings--the algebraic sum of all sources of money income except wages and salaries and income from self-employment.

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

Median income.--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 are based on all families.

Mean income.--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group by the number of families, or persons (as appropriate) in that group.

Family.--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 a part of the household head's family.

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. Women 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.

Married, wife present.--A man was classified as "married, wife present" if his wife was reported as a member of the household or group quarters, even though she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration.

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

Race.--The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro. "Other races" are usually shown in combination with the Negro population.

Years of school completed.--Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Labor force and employment status.--The definitions of labor force and employment status in this report relate to the population 14 years old and over.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the specified week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force.--Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces during the survey week. The "civilian labor force" is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor

force." This group who are neither employed nor seeking work includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work; seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season; and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Paid labor force.--Persons are classified in the paid labor force if they were employed as wage and salary workers or self-employed workers during the survey week or were looking for work at the time and had last worked as wage and salary or self-employed workers.

Occupation and industry.--The data on occupation refer to 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 occupation and industry groupings used here are mainly the major groups used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of these groups is shown in Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part I, United States Summary, chapter D.

Rounding.--Percentages are rounded to the nearest percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

Base figures.--An estimate of the size of the base of each percentage distribution is shown in most of the tables in this report.

The base figures shown in this report were prepared by inflating weighted sample results to agree with independent estimates of the population based on statistics updated from the 1960 census.

COMPARABILITY OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY INCOME DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Office of Business Economics personal income series.--The income data presented in this report are not directly comparable with estimates of aggregate personal income prepared by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce (OBE), nor with the distributions of families and unrelated individuals by family personal income brackets published by that Office. The lack of correspondence stems from the following differences in definition and coverage:

1. Income definition.--The personal income series includes, among other items, the following types of nonmoney income which are not included in the census definition: Wages received in kind, the value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the net rental value of owner-occupied homes, the property income received by mutual life insurance companies, and the value of the services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges. These items of income in kind account for about 5 percent of total personal income. The Census Bureau definition of income, on the other hand, includes such items as regular contributions for support received from persons who do not reside in the same living quarters, income received from roomers and boarders residing in households, and employee contributions for social insurance, which are not included in the personal income series. These items, however, represent a much smaller income total than the nonmoney items included in personal income.

2. Source of data.--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 income data presented in the census reports, on the other hand, are based directly on field surveys of households. As discussed in the section "Source and reliability of the estimates," income data obtained in household interviews are subject to various types of reporting errors which tend to produce an understatement of income. It is estimated that the income surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census during the past few years have obtained about 87 percent of the comparable total money income aggregates and about 95 percent of the comparable money wage or salary aggregates included in the personal income series prepared by the OBE.

3. Population coverage.--The Bureau of the Census excluded from its sample inmates of institutions and military personnel overseas or living on post in the United States. In addition the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to the date of interview was not reported in the census inquiry. The income of these groups is included in the aggregate personal income series released by the OBE but is excluded from the OBE's family income distributions.

4. Average income.--The average income figures (e.g., for geographical regions) represent income per capita, i.e., they were derived by dividing total income by the total population including men, women, and children. Most of the census averages, in contrast, are for families (or for unrelated individuals or income recipients 14 years old and over).

Department of Agriculture farm income series.--The farm income data shown in the P-60 reports are not directly comparable with estimates of the aggregate amount of income received by the farm population and estimates of the aggregate farm income of farm operators which are prepared by the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. Data from the two sources differ in several respects for the reasons cited below:

1. The census data show distributions of persons by farm self-employment income levels and distributions of persons by total money income levels, but do not show estimates of the amount of aggregate income. Agriculture estimates provide information on the amount of aggregate income received by the population but do not provide distributions by income level.

2. The agriculture estimates are based on data derived from farm, business, and governmental sources. As indicated previously, the data presented in this report are based on a field survey of households.

3. The definitions of income are different. The census definition includes, among others, the following items which are not included in the agriculture series: Contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same living quarters and government and business transfers of income.

4. The census data on the total money income of the farm population differ from the agriculture estimates of "net income of the farm population" for reasons other than those cited previously, as follows:

a. The census data do not include under the farm classification the incomes of those nonfarm residents who reported the receipt of some farm income while the agriculture series includes the total net farm income of all farm operators.

b. Income in kind--the imputed value of farm products grown and consumed directly in farm households, and the inputed rental value of owner-occupied farm dwellings--is included in the agriculture series but excluded from the census definition of income.

5. The census data on the civilian noninstitutional population's net income from the operation of a farm differ from the agriculture estimates of farm operators' "net cash income from farming" for reasons other than those cited above, as follows:

a. The census estimates are based on the answers to a single direct question on how much net income was derived from operation of a farm during the preceding calendar year. The agriculture series on "net cash income from farming" is derived by summing estimated cash receipts for a large number of crop and livestock items, and subtracting estimates of the various kinds of cash production expenses incurred.

b. The agriculture series includes the net income of farm operators from the rental of farms to other farmers but the census definition classifies these receipts as income other than earnings, not income from farm self-employment.

c. The agriculture definition of farm expenses used in deriving "net cash income from farming" includes actual expenditures on the repair, construction, or purchase of buildings, machinery, and other capital equipment added on the place while the census definition includes only the money spent on repairs. On the other hand, depreciation charges are treated as farm expenses under the census definition but not in the agriculture series on "net cash income from farming."

Surveys of Consumer Finances.--The Survey of Consumer Finances which has been conducted annually by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan provides, among other data, information on the size distribution of income. These surveys are based on nationwide samples that cover all persons in private households. Several important differences between the Survey of Consumer Finances and the present report may be noted:

1. The income-receiving unit in the Survey of Consumer Finances estimates is the spending unit or the family, whereas the data in the present report relate to persons 14 years old and over and to families.

2. The Survey of Consumer Finances estimates are based on a sample which is different from and smaller (approximately 2,000 spending units in 66 areas) than the census sample. Differences between the results are subject to sampling variability arising from each survey. This factor alone could account for moderate discrepancies between the two sets of data.

3. There are some differences in the estimating procedure. The Bureau of the Census inflated its weighted sample results to agree with

independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, race, and sex, whereas the Survey of Consumer Finances weighted sample results were inflated to agree with independent estimates of occupied dwelling units.

4. Only eight income questions are asked for each person in the Bureau of the Census sample whereas numerous detailed questions on income and other financial items are asked of the head of the spending unit and all other members in the spending unit in each household in the Survey of Consumer Finance sample.

Federal income tax data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the concept used by the Bureau of the Census. For example, certain types of receipts such as veterans' payments, Social Security benefits, and relief payments, which constitute the main income source for some families, are excluded from income tax coverage. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is less inclusive because persons receiving less than $600 (less than $1,200, if 65 years old and over) are not required to file returns. Furthermore, some income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns; and, consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

One-in-one-thousand sample.--The 1-in-1,000 and 1-in-10,000 samples are subsamples of the 25-percent and 5-percent samples that were used to provide most of the statistical data in the 1960 Census of Population and Housing. They were designed to take advantage of the carefully controlled sample selection and estimation processes undertaken in connection with the two larger samples. The 1-in-1,000 sample was selected from a source file of the records of 5-percent of the population of the United States using a systematic sample of one in 50 selected within each of 38 strata. The subsampling was done in such a way as to take into consideration the weights assigned in the ratio-estimation procedures used in the 5-percent population sample. Within each stratum, using random-start numbers in the range 0-999, the 5-percent weights for each household head (or group quarters person) were accumulated and the entire household (or group quarters person) was selected each time the sum passed a multiple of 1,000. The source file had been stratified by color and tenure of head and size of household and by color for persons in group quarters. The records in the source file were grouped by households such that the record for a household head was followed by the records for all other members of the head's household. Each record in the source file carried a separate weight. These weights ranged around a value of 20.

Old-Age, Survivors', Disability and Health Insurance earnings record data.--Census data shown in this report and the distributions made upon the basis of Old-Age, Survivors', Disability and Health Insurance earnings record data differ for the reasons listed below:

1. The earnings of the following groups are not covered by the earnings record data: Many Federal, State, and local government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons who are not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings, including some farm and nonfarm self-employed persons, some farm workers and domestic servants.

2. Employees' earnings in excess of $7,800 per employer are not covered by the earnings record data.

3. Income other than earnings is not covered by the earnings record data.

4. The earnings record data are based upon employers' Social Security tax reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons, whereas the data presented in this report are obtained by household interviews.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates for the United States are based on data obtained in both the Current Population Survey and the 1-in-1,000 sample of the 1960 census by the Bureau of the Census. For 1970, the CPS sample is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 households are designated for interview. Of this number, about 2,250 occupied units are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition, there are about 8,500 sample units which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be enumerated. For March 1966, the CPS sample was spread over fewer areas with fewer interviewed households. Approximately 35,000 households were designated for interview. See Current Population Report, Series P-23, No. 22, "Concepts and Methods Used in Manpower Statistics from the Current Population Survey," June 1967, pp. 7-13, for more information about the sample design.

The estimates from the 1970 and 1966 CPS and from the 1960 1-in-1,000 sample are obtained through the use of ratio estimation procedures. The estimation procedure used in the 1970 and 1966 surveys involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. The independent estimates by

age, race, and sex were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. To these totals were added the population in the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

The estimation procedure used in 1960 for the 1-in-1,000 sample involved the inflation of the sample results to 1960 census counts of population by age, race, sex, relationship, and tenure in each of the smallest weighting areas (SWA's). See U.S. Censuses of Population and Housing: 1960, 1/1,000 and 1/10,000, Two National Samples of the Population of the United States, Description and Technical Documentation, pp. 129-132 for more information about the estimation procedure.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates in this report are based on a sample, they differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census, using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. Particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on relatively small numbers of cases as well as small differences between figures. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting and to sampling variability.

In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of cases on the memory or knowledge of 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 standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure, as such, any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables C and D are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the table of standard errors provides an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR 1960 BASED ON 1/1,000 SAMPLE OF 1960 CENSUS

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
50	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2

Table D. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES FOR 1970 BASED ON MARCH 1970 CPS

(68 chances out of 100)

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000
2 or 98	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
10 or 90	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
25 or 75	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3
50	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4

NOTE.--To determine standard errors for 1966 estimates of percentages, multiply the standard errors in table D by 1.2.

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

Tables C and D show the standard errors of the estimated percentage of families in a given category. Table C is for 1960 estimates of percentages and table D is for 1970 estimates of percentages. For 1966 estimates of percentages, the standard errors in table D should be multiplied by a factor of 1.2. This is necessary because the sample size in 1966 is smaller than in 1970.

Illustration of use of the tables of standard errors of percentages.--Table 1 shows that in March 1970, of 2,986,000 white husband-wife families whose husbands were service workers and laborers, 12 percent resided in metropolitan areas of the South. Table D shows the standard error of 12 percent on a base of 2,986,000 to be approximately 0.8 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 12 percent would be within 0.8 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.6 percentage points (twice the standard error) of a census figure; i.e., this 95 percent confidence interval would be from 10.4 to 13.6 percent.

NONRESPONSES AND ALLOCATIONS

In the March 1970 CPS, no information was recorded for approximately 5 percent of the 50,000 households because no interview could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account for these households, the weights assigned to other sample households of similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. In addition, complete income information was not reported for about 14 percent of all families and about 10 percent of all persons 14 years old and over in households that were interviewed.

In order that the maximum amount of information can be utilized, missing income items are imputed or allocated by values which are obtained from active respondents with similar economic and demographic characteristics. Beginning with the March 1962 survey, when a respondent did not answer one or more of the income items, all of his income data were imputed.

Beginning with the March 1966 survey, however, in the event a respondent did not answer one or more of the income questions, the missing income data for this person were imputed for only those income items which were not answered. Each of the earnings items was handled individually, whereas income items other than earnings were handled as a group. Characteristics used in this imputation are age, family status, race, residence, weeks worked, and major occupation group. The income amount assigned to a nonrespondent is that observed for another person with similar demographic and economic characteristics who did respond and who has been selected systematically in the order in which individual records are processed.

In the tabulation of income from surveys prior to 1962, the distributions by income levels had been based only on those cases which reported complete income information. The assumption implicit in this method was that persons who do not provide income information have the same income distribution as those who do provide such information. Using income data for 1958, a comparison was made of the income distributions obtained before and after the assignment of income to nonrespondents on the basis of known demographic and economic characteristics. This comparison indicated that the procedure for making individual assignments of income to nonrespondents resulted in slightly higher estimates of the proportion of families and individuals in the upper income classes than those obtained from the distributions based solely on those reporting on income. (See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 33, tables F and G.)

Beginning with the 1968 CPS, the Bureau of the Census introduced inproved income edit and allocation procedures. The main feature of the new procedures is a more refined method for imputing missing income data which expands the use of information already known about that person. Among the major improvements made affecting the income data are the following: (1) an expanded set of social and economic characteristics within which the imputations are made; in addition to age, race, occupation, and weeks worked, the new procedures include sex and type of family member as major variables within which the missing income items are imputed; (2) the elimination of inconsistent reporting which resulted in having workers with no earnings and earners with no weeks worked; and (3) the new imputation procedure assigns missing earnings entries first and then utilizes the earnings information to assign missing sources of income other than earnings. A more detailed description of the new computer editing and allocation procedures may be found in a paper, "Computer Method to Process Missing Income and Work Experience Information in the Current Population Survey," by Emmett F. Spiers and Joseph J. Knott, published in Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, 1969.

Table 1. RESIDENCE: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Residence	March 1970 CPS						March 1966 CPS						1960 Census					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	14,285	11,394	4,310	2,986	3,060	1,417	13,755	10,002	4,046	3,066	2,905	1,289	13,343	7,797	4,339	3,006	2,660	972
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North and West.....	72	71	71	76	53	51	72	74	74	75	51	55	74	73	75	77	48	54
In metropolitan areas.....	50	52	55	51	49	48	51	55	57	52	47	51	52	54	58	53	45	51
In central cities.....	18	17	22	24	38	38	20	20	24	25	37	42	23	23	27	27	37	43
Outside central cities.....	31	36	32	26	11	10	30	35	34	27	10	10	29	31	31	26	8	8
Outside metropolitan areas.....	23	19	16	25	4	3	22	19	17	23	4	4	22	19	16	24	3	3
Urban.....	9	9	8	10	2	2	10	9	9	10	2	2	11	11	9	11	1	1
Rural.....	14	10	8	15	2	1	12	10	8	13	2	2	12	9	7	13	2	1
South.....	28	29	29	24	47	49	28	26	26	25	49	46	26	27	26	23	53	46
In metropolitan areas.....	13	17	20	12	26	28	14	16	17	11	26	26	13	16	16	11	26	24
In central cities.....	5	7	9	6	19	21	6	7	8	6	21	21	6	8	9	7	19	19
Outside central cities.....	8	10	11	6	8	7	8	9	9	5	5	5	6	8	7	5	7	6
Outside metropolitan areas.....	15	11	10	12	21	21	14	10	9	14	23	19	13	11	10	12	27	22
Urban.....	4	5	4	4	6	7	4	5	4	5	7	7	5	6	5	4	10	10
Rural.....	11	6	6	8	14	15	10	5	5	9	16	12	8	5	5	8	17	12
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,025	$11,074	$8,333	$6,259	$5,934	$5,979	$6,998	$9,686	$7,366	$5,513	$4,561	$5,032	$6,408	$8,658	$6,678	$5,150	$3,714	$4,213
North and West.....	8,402	11,458	8,547	6,734	7,225	7,242	7,468	9,995	7,779	5,866	5,724	6,094	6,616	8,887	6,779	5,451	5,279	5,565
In metropolitan areas.....	8,806	11,968	8,794	7,034	7,265	7,286	7,874	10,509	8,095	6,201	5,744	6,056	6,838	9,347	6,937	5,701	5,320	5,546
In central cities.....	8,341	11,146	8,139	6,491	7,117	7,227	7,126	10,011	7,304	6,144	5,682	5,958	6,603	8,666	6,654	5,571	5,265	5,495
Outside central cities.....	9,063	12,149	9,310	7,578	7,759	7,499	8,227	10,798	8,507	6,260	5,987	6,430	7,033	9,949	7,275	5,826	5,570	5,773
Outside metropolitan areas.....	7,616	10,073	7,724	6,177	6,578	(B)	6,711	8,576	6,854	5,265	5,532	(B)	6,068	7,697	6,139	4,958	4,125	(B)
Urban.....	7,775	10,292	7,678	6,011	(B)	(B)	6,966	9,245	7,012	5,436	(B)	(B)	6,217	8,140	6,250	5,055	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	7,492	9,877	7,756	6,307	(B)	(B)	6,443	7,862	6,698	5,133	(B)	(B)	5,917	7,129	5,966	4,863	(B)	(B)
South.....	7,070	9,958	7,819	4,876	4,561	4,758	6,114	8,692	6,466	3,988	3,418	3,842	5,546	7,890	6,362	3,823	2,735	3,054
In metropolitan areas.....	7,830	11,019	8,104	5,448	5,382	5,525	6,752	9,780	6,811	4,977	4,106	4,275	6,266	8,815	6,716	4,450	3,485	3,551
In central cities.....	7,152	10,486	7,595	5,053	5,271	5,427	6,251	9,293	6,654	4,396	4,051	4,270	5,954	8,646	6,631	3,985	3,645	3,620
Outside central cities.....	8,198	11,313	8,421	6,046	5,590	5,778	7,065	10,200	6,968	5,472	4,508	(B)	6,491	8,971	6,847	4,925	2,958	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	6,411	8,453	7,344	4,480	3,717	4,012	5,464	6,911	5,923	3,518	2,483	3,089	4,730	6,677	5,567	3,393	1,971	2,394
Urban.....	6,546	8,888	7,234	4,752	3,968	4,099	5,833	7,231	6,372	3,547	2,927	2,943	5,198	7,291	6,000	3,728	2,493	2,609
Rural.....	6,373	8,186	7,407	4,346	3,584	3,977	5,262	6,678	5,514	3,500	2,187	3,188	4,478	6,032	5,100	3,221	1,634	2,224

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 1A. COHORT BORN IN 1936 TO 1942 BY RESIDENCE: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 18 to 24 years old in 1960 and 28 to 34 years old in 1970)

Residence	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	2,393	2,000	654	428	578	292	867	255	276	229	150	49	176	684	137	87	285	(B)
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
North and West.....	71	74	69	71	54	49	68	70	70	68	37	(B)	191	730	134	95	(B)	(B)
In metropolitan areas.....	48	54	54	47	50	46	44	52	54	45	35	(B)	205	713	137	99	(B)	(B)
In central cities.....	16	14	17	23	39	37	22	26	29	19	33	(B)	105	(B)	39	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside central cities.....	32	39	37	25	11	10	22	26	25	25	3	(B)	304	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	23	20	15	24	5	2	24	18	16	24	2	(B)	166	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	9	11	7	8	2	2	12	9	11	14	1	(B)	108	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	14	10	8	15	3	1	12	9	5	10	1	(B)	229	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
South.....	29	26	31	29	46	51	32	30	30	32	63	(B)	144	579	145	(B)	182	(B)
In metropolitan areas.....	13	16	21	14	29	31	16	18	15	16	37	(B)	120	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
In central cities.....	5	6	8	6	19	19	9	12	11	12	26	(B)	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8	10	13	8	10	12	8	6	5	4	11	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	16	10	10	15	16	21	16	13	15	16	26	(B)	168	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	4	4	4	7	5	6	6	6	9	7	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	12	6	7	8	12	15	11	7	6	10	16	(B)	210	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,546	$10,876	$8,945	$7,223	$6,379	$6,313	$4,832	$5,032	$4,934	$3,875	$2,698	(B)	77	116	81	86	136	(B)
North and West.....	8,899	11,068	9,123	7,569	7,354	7,281	5,254	5,324	5,262	4,322	(B)	(B)	69	108	73	75	(B)	(B)
In metropolitan areas.....	9,235	11,440	9,316	8,103	7,431	7,359	5,473	5,520	5,419	4,548	(B)	(B)	69	107	72	78	(B)	(B)
In central cities.....	8,748	10,326	8,990	6,535	7,168	7,223	5,410	(B)	5,263	(B)	(B)	(B)	62	(B)	71	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside central cities.....	9,499	11,696	9,482	8,684	(B)	(B)	5,519	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	8,197	10,098	8,175	6,949	(B)	(B)	4,700	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	7,919	10,246	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4,691	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	8,393	9,964	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4,710	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	78	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
South.....	7,454	10,218	8,671	6,434	5,224	5,297	4,017	4,407	3,975	(B)	2,379	(B)	86	132	118	(B)	120	(B)
In metropolitan areas.....	7,843	11,051	8,889	(B)	5,814	6,056	4,104	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	91	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
In central cities.....	7,367	10,068	(B)	(B)	6,019	(B)	4,267	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8,237	11,442	8,900	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	7,158	8,805	(B)	(B)	4,468	(B)	3,940	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	82	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	7,421	9,092	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	7,098	8,551	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4,115	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

Table 1B. COHORT BORN IN 1926 TO 1935 BY RESIDENCE: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 25 to 34 years old in 1960 and 35 to 44 years old in 1970)

Residence	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	3,505	3,161	928	610	715	332	3,196	1,806	1,013	618	632	247	10	75	-8	-1	13	34
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
North and West.....	71	72	71	78	58	56	72	73	72	76	50	53	8	72	-10	1	33	40
In metropolitan areas.....	48	53	56	53	54	52	50	54	56	55	47	51	7	71	-8	-6	31	38
In central cities.....	16	14	19	23	39	39	20	23	24	25	40	45	-16	9	-28	-10	10	16
Outside central cities.....	33	39	37	30	15	14	29	32	32	30	7	6	23	115	7	-2	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	22	19	15	25	4	4	22	19	16	21	3	2	10	75	-16	19	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	8	8	7	7	2	2	11	11	8	9	1	2	-18	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	14	11	8	18	2	2	12	8	8	12	1	1	36	123	(B)	45	(B)	(B)
South.....	29	28	29	22	42	44	28	27	28	24	50	47	14	83	-5	-8	-6	28
In metropolitan areas.....	13	17	19	11	23	27	14	16	18	13	28	25	7	95	-3	(B)	-6	(B)
In central cities.....	5	7	7	6	17	20	6	8	11	6	22	18	-14	40	(B)	(B)	-13	(B)
Outside central cities.....	9	11	12	5	6	7	8	8	8	7	6	7	24	155	47	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	16	10	10	11	19	18	14	11	10	11	23	22	21	67	-6	(B)	-6	(B)
Urban.....	4	4	3	3	6	4	5	6	5	5	10	11	-9	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	12	7	7	8	13	13	10	5	5	7	13	11	36	130	(B)	(B)	15	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,479	$12,142	$9,366	$7,245	$6,939	$6,629	$6,393	$7,728	$6,639	$5,677	$3,962	$4,428	33	57	41	28	75	50
North and West.....	8,874	12,293	9,726	7,821	7,900	7,768	6,586	7,894	6,769	5,926	5,181	5,600	35	56	44	32	53	39
In metropolitan areas.....	9,328	12,442	10,028	8,403	7,905	7,813	6,759	8,158	6,952	6,113	5,212	5,586	38	53	44	38	52	40
In central cities.....	8,745	12,160	9,220	7,593	7,618	7,531	6,431	7,653	6,652	5,871	5,189	5,587	36	59	39	29	47	35
Outside central cities.....	9,633	12,530	10,544	8,894	8,888	(B)	6,974	8,467	7,275	6,266	(B)	(B)	38	48	45	42	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	8,008	11,546	8,400	7,003	(B)	(B)	6,242	7,167	6,097	5,468	(B)	(B)	28	61	38	28	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	8,218	11,703	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,348	7,530	6,039	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	55	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	7,903	11,431	(B)	7,254	(B)	(B)	6,141	6,672	6,139	5,588	(B)	(B)	29	71	(B)	30	(B)	(B)
South.....	7,501	11,382	8,532	5,814	4,909	4,888	5,689	7,116	6,325	4,520	3,101	3,222	32	60	35	29	58	52
In metropolitan areas.....	8,338	12,171	8,993	(B)	5,972	5,514	6,325	7,743	6,581	5,409	3,644	(B)	32	57	37	(B)	64	(B)
In central cities.....	7,884	12,191	(B)	(B)	5,664	(B)	5,786	7,625	6,461	(B)	3,734	(B)	36	60	(B)	(B)	52	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8,577	12,158	9,017	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,588	7,900	6,764	(B)	(B)	(B)	30	54	33	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	6,848	9,421	7,920	(B)	4,168	(B)	4,818	6,394	5,750	(B)	2,086	(B)	42	47	38	(B)	100	(B)
Urban.....	7,194	10,133	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5,409	6,764	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	33	50	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	6,731	9,302	(B)	(B)	4,147	(B)	4,533	6,000	(B)	(B)	1,776	(B)	49	55	(B)	(B)	134	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

Table 1C. COHORT BORN IN 1916 TO 1925 BY RESIDENCE: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 35 to 44 years old in 1960 and 45 to 54 years old in 1970)

Residence	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	3,509	2,823	980	641	678	314	3,891	2,341	1,159	727	785	304	-10	21	-15	-12	-14	3
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
North and West.....	74	70	71	80	52	53	74	73	75	78	53	59	-10	15	-20	-9	-14	-8
In metropolitan areas.....	52	53	54	56	50	50	53	55	58	57	51	58	-12	15	-21	-13	-15	-11
In central cities.....	19	17	22	27	40	44	21	22	24	26	40	47	-19	-8	-20	-9	-12	-4
Outside central cities.....	33	36	32	29	9	6	32	33	35	30	11	11	-8	30	-21	-17	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	22	18	16	25	3	3	21	18	17	22	2	1	-6	17	-16	2	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	9	8	9	11	2	3	10	10	9	9	1	1	-19	-1	-21	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	13	9	8	14	1	-	11	8	7	12	1	1	7	39	-11	2	(B)	(B)
South.....	26	30	29	20	48	48	26	27	25	22	48	41	-8	36	-2	-21	-13	20
In metropolitan areas.....	14	19	20	10	25	25	13	17	17	11	25	23	-5	34	-	(B)	-14	(B)
In central cities.....	5	8	8	5	20	20	6	7	9	6	19	18	-20	25	-31	(B)	-10	(B)
Outside central cities.....	9	11	12	4	6	5	7	10	8	5	7	4	8	41	37	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	13	11	9	10	22	23	13	10	8	11	22	18	-12	40	-6	(B)	-13	(B)
Urban.....	3	5	4	3	7	6	5	6	4	3	7	9	-38	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	9	6	5	8	16	17	8	4	4	8	15	10	5	79	(B)	(B)	-9	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,462	$12,049	$8,742	$6,815	$6,278	$6,256	$6,854	$9,652	$7,243	$5,818	$4,378	$4,759	24	25	21	17	43	32
North and West.....	8,762	12,248	8,875	7,302	7,439	7,119	7,092	9,959	7,388	6,067	5,710	5,744	24	23	20	20	30	24
In metropolitan areas.....	9,203	12,478	8,988	7,587	7,434	7,156	7,318	10,459	7,639	6,273	5,718	5,718	26	19	18	21	30	25
In central cities.....	8,948	12,377	8,404	7,470	7,333	7,063	6,968	9,532	7,316	6,231	5,610	5,640	28	30	15	20	31	25
Outside central cities.....	9,376	12,523	9,720	7,729	(B)	(B)	7,591	10,987	7,815	6,303	6,188	(B)	24	14	24	23	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	7,781	10,759	8,387	6,651	(B)	(B)	6,620	8,290	6,595	5,526	(B)	(B)	18	30	27	20	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	8,272	11,002	8,821	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,807	8,363	6,553	(B)	(B)	(B)	22	32	35	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	7,459	10,395	7,829	5,934	(B)	-	6,430	8,188	6,678	5,363	(B)	(B)	16	27	17	11	(B)	(B)
South.....	7,623	10,803	8,278	4,731	4,612	4,758	6,139	8,871	6,887	4,738	3,074	3,378	24	22	20	(Z)	50	41
In metropolitan areas.....	8,426	11,654	8,541	(B)	5,807	6,093	6,775	9,427	7,103	5,558	3,787	(B)	24	24	20	(B)	53	(B)
In central cities.....	7,725	11,049	9,160	(B)	5,798	(B)	6,633	9,312	6,976	(B)	3,986	(B)	17	19	31	(B)	46	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8,736	12,026	8,318	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,896	9,500	7,286	(B)	(B)	(B)	27	27	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	6,755	9,213	7,975	(B)	3,525	(B)	5,250	7,974	6,523	3,636	2,148	(B)	29	16	22	(B)	64	(B)
Urban.....	7,006	9,861	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5,775	8,625	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	21	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	6,721	8,574	(B)	(B)	3,229	(B)	4,878	6,864	(B)	(B)	1,732	(B)	38	25	(B)	(B)	86	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 1D. COHORT BORN IN 1906 TO 1915 BY RESIDENCE: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 45 to 54 years old in 1960 and 55 to 64 years old in 1970)

Residence	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	2,243	1,725	750	574	480	203	3,216	1,809	1,008	675	639	242	-30	-5	-26	-15	-25	-16
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
North and West.....	76	72	76	76	46	48	76	74	77	75	45	55	-30	-7	-27	-14	-23	-26
In metropolitan areas.....	54	50	58	50	42	44	54	54	60	50	41	50	-30	-12	-28	-14	-24	-26
In central cities.....	23	19	27	28	33	37	25	23	28	27	33	39	-35	-21	-29	-13	-25	(B)
Outside central cities.....	31	31	31	23	9	7	29	31	32	23	8	11	-25	-4	-28	-16	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	22	22	18	26	4	3	23	20	16	26	4	5	-31	5	-20	-14	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	9	10	10	12	2	2	10	11	10	11	2	2	-37	-10	-21	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	13	12	7	14	3	2	13	9	7	14	2	3	-26	24	(B)	-18	(B)	(B)
South.....	24	28	24	24	54	53	24	26	23	25	55	46	-31	2	-22	-17	-26	-3
In metropolitan areas.....	11	17	15	12	31	31	12	16	14	10	25	23	-34	-3	-17	(B)	-6	(B)
In central cities.....	5	8	9	6	23	25	6	8	8	6	17	18	-44	-5	(B)	(B)	-	(B)
Outside central cities.....	6	8	7	6	9	5	5	8	6	4	8	5	-22	-1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	13	12	9	13	23	22	12	10	10	15	30	22	-27	10	(B)	(B)	-43	(B)
Urban.....	4	6	4	4	8	12	4	5	5	4	11	12	-42	-3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	9	6	6	9	15	10	8	5	5	11	19	10	-20	24	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$7,891	$11,077	$8,127	$5,645	$5,014	$5,134	$6,547	$9,601	$6,929	$5,170	$3,626	$4,271	21	15	17	9	38	20
North and West.....	8,177	11,395	8,310	5,984	6,459	6,584	6,716	9,841	6,984	5,491	5,255	5,566	22	16	19	9	23	18
In metropolitan areas.....	8,558	12,054	8,482	6,231	6,559	6,663	6,993	10,428	7,106	5,666	5,296	5,537	22	16	19	10	24	20
In central cities.....	7,976	11,310	8,342	5,896	6,495	(B)	6,868	9,939	6,845	5,631	5,293	5,431	16	14	22	5	23	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8,906	12,287	8,614	6,719	(B)	(B)	7,128	10,819	7,488	5,712	(B)	(B)	25	14	15	18	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	7,393	9,649	7,801	5,617	(B)	(B)	6,007	8,514	6,574	5,213	(B)	(B)	23	13	19	8	(B)	(B)
Urban.....	8,001	10,100	7,888	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,220	9,412	6,632	5,354	(B)	(B)	29	7	19	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	6,712	9,348	(B)	5,609	(B)	(B)	5,862	7,562	(B)	5,065	(B)	(B)	15	24	(B)	11	(B)	(B)
South.....	6,624	10,008	7,454	4,553	4,054	4,155	5,789	8,680	6,677	3,718	2,700	2,982	14	15	12	23	50	39
In metropolitan areas.....	8,073	11,184	7,892	(B)	4,935	(B)	6,395	10,107	7,156	(B)	3,375	(B)	26	11	10	(B)	46	(B)
In central cities.....	7,655	11,100	(B)	(B)	4,587	(B)	6,313	9,792	6,917	(B)	3,650	(B)	21	13	(B)	(B)	26	(B)
Outside central cities.....	8,263	11,272	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,471	10,323	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	28	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas.....	5,597	8,652	(B)	(B)	3,169	(B)	4,980	6,823	6,035	3,405	2,175	(B)	12	27	(B)	(B)	46	(B)
Urban.....	6,120	9,413	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	5,475	7,000	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	12	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Rural.....	5,526	7,755	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4,672	6,625	(B)	(B)	1,803	(B)	18	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

Table 2. RESIDENCE: PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES DURING 1960 TO 1970, 1966 TO 1970, AND 1960 TO 1966 AND PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND DURING 1959 TO 1969, 1965 TO 1969, AND 1959 TO 1965, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Residence	1960 to 1970						1966 to 1970						1960 to 1966					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
BASED ON NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES																		
Total	7	46	-1	-1	15	46	4	14	7	-3	5	10	3	28	-7	2	9	33
North and West	4	42	-6	-1	29	38	3	11	2	-1	10	3	1	29	-8	(Z)	17	34
In metropolitan areas	2	41	-7	-4	27	36	2	9	2	-5	12	3	(Z)	29	-9	1	14	32
In central cities	-15	4	-18	-9	20	30	-6	-5	1	-6	9	1	-9	10	-18	-3	10	28
Outside central cities	15	68	2	(Z)	62	69	7	16	3	-4	21	12	8	44	-1	5	34	51
Outside metropolitan areas	9	47	-2	5	48	(B)	8	16	3	8	-8	(B)	1	27	-5	-3	61	(B)
Urban	-8	27	-10	-6	(B)	(B)	-4	13	-	(Z)	(B)	(B)	-3	13	-10	-5	(B)	(B)
Rural	23	72	8	14	(B)	(B)	17	19	6	14	(B)	(B)	5	45	2	(Z)	(B)	(B)
South	16	57	15	2	3	55	5	23	19	-6	1	18	11	27	-3	9	2	31
In metropolitan areas	14	56	23	4	18	65	1	23	24	5	7	15	12	27	-1	-1	9	44
In central cities	-7	24	-9	-13	15	59	-3	20	10	-7	-6	7	-4	4	-17	-7	22	50
Outside central cities	33	90	68	29	26	(B)	4	25	37	21	67	(B)	28	52	22	7	-25	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	19	58	1	(Z)	-12	43	9	24	10	-15	-7	22	9	27	-8	19	-5	17
Urban	-15	28	-28	-3	-26	-5	-7	8	-7	-21	-6	-	-9	19	-23	22	-21	-5
Rural	38	92	33	2	-3	86	17	40	23	-13	-7	35	19	37	8	17	5	38
BASED ON MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total	25	28	25	22	60	42	15	14	13	14	30	19	9	12	10	7	23	19
North and West	27	29	26	24	37	30	13	15	10	15	26	19	13	13	15	8	8	10
In metropolitan areas	29	28	27	23	37	31	12	14	9	13	27	20	15	12	17	9	8	9
In central cities	26	29	22	17	35	32	17	11	11	6	25	21	8	16	10	10	8	8
Outside central cities	29	22	28	30	39	30	10	13	9	21	30	17	17	9	17	7	8	11
Outside metropolitan areas	26	31	26	25	60	(B)	14	18	13	17	19	(B)	11	11	12	6	34	(B)
Urban	25	26	23	19	(B)	(B)	12	11	10	11	(B)	(B)	12	14	12	8	(B)	(B)
Rural	27	39	30	30	(B)	(B)	16	26	16	23	(B)	(B)	9	10	12	6	(B)	(B)
South	28	26	23	28	67	56	16	15	21	22	33	24	10	10	2	4	25	26
In metropolitan areas	25	25	21	22	54	56	16	13	19	10	31	29	8	11	1	12	18	20
In central cities	20	21	15	27	45	50	14	13	14	15	30	27	5	8	(Z)	10	11	18
Outside central cities	26	26	23	23	89	(B)	16	11	21	11	24	(B)	9	14	2	11	52	(B)
Outside metropolitan areas	36	27	32	32	89	68	17	22	24	27	50	30	16	4	6	4	26	29
Urban	26	22	21	28	59	57	12	23	14	34	36	39	12	-1	6	-5	17	13
Rural	42	36	45	35	119	79	21	23	34	24	64	25	18	11	8	9	34	43

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 1.

Table 3. AGE OF HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Age of head	March 1970 CPS						March 1966 CPS						1960 Census					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	14,285	11,394	4,310	2,986	3,060	1,417	13,755	10,002	4,046	3,066	2,905	1,289	13,343	7,797	4,339	3,006	2,660	972
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head under 25 years.....	8	4	9	9	9	10	9	5	9	8	8	9	7	3	6	8	6	5
Head 25 to 34 years.....	25	24	24	22	26	28	24	23	21	20	24	24	24	23	23	21	24	25
Head 35 to 44 years.....	25	28	22	20	23	23	25	30	25	22	27	31	29	30	27	24	30	31
Head 45 to 54 years.....	25	25	23	22	22	22	25	23	24	26	23	22	24	23	23	23	24	25
Head 55 to 64 years.....	16	15	17	19	16	14	16	15	14	18	14	12	13	15	15	18	13	11
Head 65 years and over.....	3	4	6	8	4	2	2	5	7	6	4	2	3	6	6	7	5	2
Median age of head.....	42	43	43	45	42	40	42	43	43	44	42	40	42	43	43	44	42	42
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,025	$11,074	$8,333	$6,259	$5,934	$5,979	$6,998	$9,686	$7,366	$5,513	$4,561	$5,032	$6,408	$8,658	$6,678	$5,150	$3,714	$4,213
Head under 25 years.....	6,178	6,061	5,730	4,981	5,229	5,321	5,289	5,607	5,320	4,988	3,773	3,879	4,823	5,032	4,924	3,864	2,698	(B)
Head 25 to 34 years.....	8,222	10,107	8,563	7,141	6,219	6,222	7,116	8,822	7,498	6,101	4,650	4,830	6,393	7,728	6,639	5,677	3,962	4,428
Head 35 to 44 years.....	8,479	12,142	9,366	7,245	6,939	6,629	7,769	10,748	8,557	6,236	5,035	5,300	6,854	9,652	7,243	5,818	4,378	4,759
Head 45 to 54 years.....	8,462	12,049	8,742	6,815	6,278	6,256	7,395	10,610	7,943	5,726	4,979	5,723	6,547	9,601	6,929	5,170	3,626	4,271
Head 55 to 64 years.....	7,891	11,077	8,127	5,645	5,014	5,134	6,828	9,847	6,919	4,807	3,926	4,351	6,075	9,032	6,455	4,639	3,184	3,667
Head 65 years and over.....	4,166	6,648	3,625	1,900	1,780	(B)	4,849	5,815	4,067	1,545	1,305	(B)	4,793	6,934	4,760	2,643	2,318	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 4. AGE OF HEAD: PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES DURING 1960 TO 1970, 1966 TO 1970, AND 1960 TO 1966 AND PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND DURING 1959 TO 1969, 1965 TO 1969, AND 1959 TO 1965, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Age of head	1960 to 1970						1966 to 1970						1960 to 1966					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
BASED ON NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES																		
Total	7	46	-1	-1	15	46	4	14	7	-3	5	10	3	28	-7	2	9	33
Head under 25 years	33	66	34	16	80	(B)	-2	-7	3	4	20	19	36	79	30	12	51	(B)
Head 25 to 34 years	10	54	2	6	26	63	8	23	19	8	13	32	2	25	-15	-1	12	24
Head 35 to 44 years	-10	35	-20	-16	-9	9	1	5	-7	-11	-10	-17	-10	29	-14	-6	1	32
Head 45 to 54 years	9	56	-3	-5	6	30	3	22	(Z)	-18	1	11	6	28	-3	16	5	17
Head 55 to 64 years	27	49	18	8	43	86	5	18	29	7	22	29	21	27	-9	1	17	44
Head 65 years and over	-13	12	2	8	2	(B)	23	-2	-5	23	5	(B)	-29	14	7	-13	-3	(B)
BASED ON MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total	25	28	25	22	60	42	15	14	13	14	30	19	9	12	10	7	23	19
Head under 25 years	28	20	16	29	94	(B)	17	8	8	-	39	37	10	11	8	29	40	(B)
Head 25 to 34 years	29	31	29	26	57	41	16	15	14	17	34	29	11	14	13	8	17	9
Head 35 to 44 years	24	26	29	25	59	39	9	13	10	16	38	25	13	11	18	7	15	11
Head 45 to 54 years	29	26	26	32	73	47	14	14	10	19	26	9	13	11	15	11	37	34
Head 55 to 64 years	30	23	26	22	58	40	16	13	18	17	28	18	12	9	7	4	23	19
Head 65 years and over	-13	-4	-24	-28	-23	(B)	-14	14	-11	23	36	(B)	1	-16	-15	-41	-44	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 3.

Table 5. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Years of school completed by head	March 1970 CPS						March 1966 CPS						1960 Census					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	14,285	11,394	4,310	2,986	3,060	1,417	13,755	10,002	4,046	3,066	2,905	1,289	13,343	7,797	4,339	3,006	2,660	972
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: Total.....	26	6	8	36	35	38	30	7	11	40	44	43	40	11	16	52	58	58
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	25	7	13	20	23	28	27	9	15	22	23	28	27	12	20	24	20	24
4 years.....	41	28	44	34	27	28	37	27	43	30	21	23	26	23	35	19	15	14
College: 1 to 3 years.....	7	19	22	8	8	5	6	18	18	6	6	5	5	18	18	5	4	4
4 years or more.....	1	40	13	1	7	1	1	39	13	1	6	1	2	36	11	1	3	1
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,025	$11,074	$8,333	$6,259	$5,934	$5,979	$6,998	$9,686	$7,366	$5,513	$4,561	$5,032	$6,408	$8,658	$6,678	$5,150	$3,714	$4,213
Elementary: Total.....	7,064	7,117	6,436	5,121	4,560	4,993	6,244	5,971	5,942	4,444	3,549	4,467	5,808	6,483	5,610	4,420	3,098	3,632
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	8,014	8,493	7,452	6,200	5,979	6,378	7,020	8,001	6,952	5,478	4,532	4,950	6,545	7,540	6,277	5,467	4,338	5,040
4 years.....	8,592	10,102	8,330	7,569	6,678	6,793	7,749	8,887	7,311	6,571	5,417	5,648	6,831	8,262	6,779	6,053	5,047	5,117
College: 1 to 3 years.....	8,773	10,890	8,753	7,162	7,285	6,909	8,088	9,617	8,130	6,368	6,195	(B)	7,190	8,776	7,311	5,833	5,694	(B)
4 years or more.....	9,665	12,368	10,655	(B)	9,912	(B)	8,621	11,219	9,418	(B)	6,896	(B)	8,777	10,181	8,500	(B)	6,618	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 5A. COHORT BORN IN 1936 TO 1942 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 18 to 24 years old in 1960 and 28 to 34 years old in 1970)

Years of school completed by head	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	2,393	2,000	654	428	578	292	867	255	276	229	150	49	176	684	137	87	285	(B)
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(B)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Total.....	15	2	2	18	18	21	19	(Z)	5	25	41	(B)	107	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	25	4	6	20	30	36	29	9	22	33	31	(B)	139	(B)	(B)	12	(B)	(B)
4 years.....	50	25	45	52	35	37	44	29	46	31	21	(B)	216	576	135	(B)	(B)	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	9	20	28	10	8	5	7	28	23	9	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	2	49	19	1	9	1	1	33	5	2	1	(B)	(B)	1,076	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,546	$10,876	$8,945	$7,223	$6,379	$6,313	$4,832	$5,032	$4,934	$3,875	$2,698	(B)	77	116	81	86	136	(B)
Elementary: Total.....	7,327	(B)	(B)	4,486	4,984	(B)	3,919	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	87	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	7,913	8,956	(B)	5,887	6,096	6,524	4,629	(B)	(B)	3,867	(B)	(B)	71	(B)	(B)	52	(B)	(B)
4 years.....	9,042	9,901	8,377	8,239	6,465	6,741	5,229	5,154	5,212	(B)	(B)	(B)	73	92	61	(B)	(B)	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	9,444	10,429	8,858	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	(B)	11,898	11,145	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	4,961	(B)	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	140	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5B. COHORT BORN IN 1926 TO 1935 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 25 to 34 years old in 1960 and 35 to 44 years old in 1970)

Years of school completed by head	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	3,505	3,161	928	610	715	332	3,196	1,806	1,013	618	632	247	10	75	-8	-1	13	34
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Total.....	26	4	6	32	31	36	26	3	7	32	42	43	10	(B)	(B)	-2	-17	12
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	26	6	12	20	23	28	30	10	16	28	24	29	-4	9	-29	-30	7	(B)
4 years.....	40	29	45	38	26	28	36	21	38	32	22	22	22	139	7	20	32	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	6	18	23	10	9	7	6	19	22	7	6	6	12	66	-5	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	1	44	14	1	11	1	2	47	17	2	5	(Z)	(B)	62	-22	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,479	$12,142	$9,366	$7,245	$6,939	$6,629	$6,393	$7,728	$6,639	$5,677	$3,962	$4,428	33	57	41	28	75	50
Elementary: Total.....	7,086	7,653	(B)	6,016	5,235	5,457	5,363	(B)	(B)	4,536	3,187	3,571	32	(B)	(B)	33	64	53
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	8,535	9,052	8,077	6,727	6,561	7,066	6,439	7,000	6,055	5,429	4,021	(B)	33	29	33	24	63	(B)
4 years.....	9,181	11,051	8,945	8,428	7,214	7,193	6,775	7,349	6,528	6,373	4,881	(B)	36	50	37	32	48	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	9,830	12,196	10,107	(B)	(B)	(B)	6,889	7,866	6,943	(B)	(B)	(B)	43	55	46	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	(B)	12,735	12,316	(B)	12,063	(B)	(B)	8,270	8,341	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	54	48	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 5C. COHORT BORN IN 1916 TO 1925 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 35 to 44 years old in 1960 and 45 to 54 years old in 1970)

Years of school completed by head	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	3,509	2,823	980	641	678	314	3,891	2,341	1,159	727	785	304	-10	21	-15	-12	-14	3
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Total.....	31	5	7	40	44	51	32	6	10	40	50	49	-14	1	(B)	-11	-24	7
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	25	9	15	24	20	25	31	11	18	30	24	31	-27	-7	33	-27	-29	-17
4 years.....	37	31	48	30	24	20	30	26	42	24	17	15	11	41	-4	10	21	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	6	19	20	5	8	4	5	19	18	5	5	5	5	27	-5	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	1	36	11	1	5	1	2	38	12	1	4	1	(B)	15	-21	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,462	$12,049	$8,742	$6,815	$6,278	$6,256	$6,854	$9,652	$7,243	$5,818	$4,378	$4,759	24	25	21	17	43	32
Elementary: Total.....	7,363	8,211	(B)	5,686	4,835	5,608	6,107	6,428	6,217	4,933	3,285	3,797	21	28	(B)	15	47	48
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	8,553	8,627	7,906	6,951	6,893	6,561	6,912	7,625	6,527	6,207	4,969	5,282	24	13	21	12	39	24
4 years.....	9,195	10,628	8,832	8,216	7,164	(B)	7,407	8,747	7,170	6,628	5,658	(B)	24	22	23	24	27	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	9,234	12,101	9,455	(B)	(B)	(B)	8,115	9,500	8,276	(B)	(B)	(B)	14	27	14	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	(B)	12,910	10,931	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11,654	9,000	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11	22	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable.

Table 5D. COHORT BORN IN 1906 TO 1915 BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969 AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), AND PERCENT INCREASE DURING 1960 TO 1970, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Head 45 to 54 years old in 1960 and 55 to 64 years old in 1970)

Years of school completed by head	March 1970 CPS						1960 Census						Percent increase, 1960 to 1970					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	2,243	1,725	750	574	480	203	3,216	1,809	1,008	675	639	242	-30	-5	-26	-15	-25	-16
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Elementary: Total.....	44	12	17	59	59	65	50	13	18	62	71	71	-39	-15	-27	-19	-37	-23
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	25	11	16	19	18	21	26	15	25	22	14	16	-33	-26	-51	-27	-2	(B)
4 years.....	27	29	39	16	13	11	19	23	34	13	9	8	(Z)	20	-13	9	(B)	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	4	17	17	5	3	2	5	17	15	3	3	5	-40	-8	-13	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	1	32	10	1	7	1	1	32	9	(Z)	3	1	(B)	-6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$7,891	$11,077	$8,127	$5,645	$5,014	$5,134	$6,547	$9,601	$6,929	$5,170	$3,626	$4,271	21	15	17	9	38	20
Elementary: Total.....	7,330	7,096	6,792	5,379	4,435	4,621	6,134	7,190	6,185	4,796	3,193	3,715	20	-1	10	12	39	24
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	8,237	9,051	7,288	6,018	5,647	(B)	6,764	7,940	6,417	5,633	4,889	(B)	22	14	14	7	16	(B)
4 years.....	8,538	10,362	8,397	6,464	(B)	(B)	7,060	8,987	7,170	5,523	(B)	(B)	21	15	17	17	(B)	(B)
College: 1 to 3 years.....	9,019	11,638	8,792	(B)	(B)	(B)	7,268	10,216	8,166	(B)	(B)	(B)	24	14	8	(B)	(B)	(B)
4 years or more.....	(B)	12,630	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	11,923	8,250	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. X Not applicable. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY HEAD: PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES DURING 1960 TO 1970, 1966 TO 1970, AND 1960 TO 1966 AND PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND DURING 1959 TO 1969, 1965 TO 1969, AND 1959 TO 1965, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Years of school completed by head	1960 to 1970						1966 to 1970						1960 to 1966					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
BASED ON NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES																		
Total	7	46	-1	-1	15	46	4	14	7	-3	5	10	3	28	-7	2	9	33
Elementary: Total	-29	-29	-51	-30	-31	-5	-8	-12	-24	-12	-16	-4	-23	-19	-35	-20	-18	-1
High school: 1 to 3 years	-3	-15	-37	-14	38	75	-4	-5	-9	-11	5	11	1	-11	-31	-3	31	58
4 years	66	80	23	76	109	196	15	16	9	9	35	32	45	55	13	62	56	125
College: 1 to 3 years	45	54	24	73	119	(B)	27	23	33	42	41	(B)	14	25	-7	21	55	(B)
4 years or more	-2	66	24	(B)	148	(B)	21	17	6	(B)	24	(B)	-19	42	17	(B)	101	(B)
BASED ON MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total	25	28	25	22	60	42	15	14	13	14	30	19	9	12	10	7	23	19
Elementary: Total	22	10	15	16	47	38	13	19	8	15	29	12	8	-8	6	1	15	23
High school: 1 to 3 years	22	13	19	13	38	27	14	6	7	13	32	29	7	6	11	(Z)	5	-2
4 years	26	22	23	25	32	33	11	14	14	15	23	20	13	8	8	9	7	10
College: 1 to 3 years	22	24	20	23	28	(B)	9	13	8	13	18	(B)	13	10	11	9	9	(B)
4 years or more	10	22	25	(B)	50	(B)	12	10	13	(B)	44	(B)	-2	10	11	(B)	4	(B)

B Base less than 75,000. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 5.

Table 7. INDUSTRY GROUP OF HEAD: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND IN 1969, 1965, AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Industry group of head	March 1970 CPS						March 1966 CPS						1960 Census					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Number.....thousands..	14,285	11,394	4,310	2,986	3,060	1,417	13,755	10,002	4,046	3,066	2,905	1,289	13,343	7,797	4,339	3,006	2,660	972
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Construction.....	17	6	1	13	10	12	16	6	2	12	11	11	15	6	1	13	10	11
Manufacturing.....	49	25	25	20	35	53	50	23	24	21	32	50	48	23	23	24	29	46
Transportation.....	8	3	5	5	6	7	9	3	5	4	7	9	10	3	7	6	7	8
Trade.....	10	21	31	13	13	12	11	22	33	11	14	14	10	24	36	13	12	13
Service.....	7	29	5	23	16	7	6	28	5	26	16	8	7	26	4	20	14	10
Other industries.....	9	18	32	27	21	9	10	17	32	26	20	8	10	17	30	24	29	12
MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total.....	$8,025	$11,074	$8,333	$6,259	$5,934	$5,979	$6,998	$9,686	$7,366	$5,513	$4,561	$5,032	$6,408	$8,658	$6,678	$5,150	$3,714	$4,213
Construction.....	8,037	11,265	(B)	6,031	5,158	5,005	6,830	10,041	(B)	5,028	3,581	3,883	6,151	9,067	(B)	4,700	3,300	3,397
Manufacturing.....	8,198	12,051	8,866	6,294	6,190	6,280	7,328	10,833	8,041	5,599	5,374	5,618	6,584	9,910	7,245	5,276	4,800	5,200
Transportation.....	8,525	10,828	8,203	7,717	6,418	6,433	7,701	10,312	7,314	6,553	4,845	4,829	6,599	9,307	6,650	5,837	4,480	4,389
Trade.....	6,996	9,310	7,848	5,419	5,160	5,087	6,026	8,208	6,674	4,851	4,333	4,227	5,749	7,656	6,199	4,322	3,445	3,486
Service.....	6,959	10,737	6,923	5,235	5,948	5,406	6,160	9,307	6,260	4,746	4,356	4,080	5,565	8,050	5,950	4,395	3,399	3,460
Other industries.....	8,503	11,641	8,430	7,729	6,208	6,340	7,339	9,926	7,883	6,716	3,951	5,486	6,655	8,821	6,865	5,874	3,176	4,450

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 8. INDUSTRY GROUP OF HEAD: PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES DURING 1960 TO 1970, 1966 TO 1970, AND 1960 TO 1966 AND PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND DURING 1959 TO 1969, 1965 TO 1969 AND 1959 TO 1965, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Industry group of head	1960 to 1970						1966 to 1970						1960 to 1966					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
BASED ON NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES																		
Total	7	46	-1	-1	15	46	4	14	7	-3	5	10	3	28	-7	2	9	33
Construction	15	30	(B)	(Z)	11	52	10	4	(B)	4	-10	13	5	26	(B)	-4	22	35
Manufacturing	9	56	6	-17	40	69	2	19	9	-10	14	17	7	30	-2	-8	22	45
Transportation	-6	19	-21	-18	-	24	1	12	25	29	-13	-15	-7	7	-37	-36	15	45
Trade	8	26	-13	-4	20	41	(Z)	6	1	12	-4	-2	8	19	-14	-14	25	43
Service	-4	62	43	12	30	-2	14	17	14	-14	3	-3	-16	38	26	30	26	1
Other industries	3	49	8	11	-14	12	2	16	8	(Z)	14	24	(Z)	29	-	10	-24	-10
BASED ON MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND																		
Total	25	28	25	22	60	42	15	14	13	14	30	19	9	12	10	7	23	19
Construction	31	24	(B)	28	56	47	18	12	(B)	20	44	29	11	11	(B)	7	9	14
Manufacturing	25	22	22	19	29	21	12	11	10	12	15	12	11	9	11	6	12	8
Transportation	29	16	23	32	43	47	11	5	12	18	33	33	17	11	10	12	8	10
Trade	22	22	27	25	50	46	16	13	18	12	19	20	5	7	8	12	26	21
Service	25	33	16	19	75	56	13	15	11	10	37	33	11	16	5	8	28	18
Other industries	28	32	23	32	96	43	16	17	7	15	57	16	10	13	15	14	24	23

- Represents zero. B Base less than 75,000. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 7.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE: ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES AND MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND, MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WIFE, AND MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1970, 1965, AND 1959 (IN CONSTANT 1969 DOLLARS), BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Numbers in thousands)

Labor force participation of wife	March 1970 CPS						March 1966 CPS						1960 Census					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives.
Total	14,285	11,394	4,310	2,986	3,060	1,417	13,755	10,002	4,046	3,066	2,905	1,289	13,343	7,797	4,339	3,006	2,660	972
Wife in labor force	6,242	4,637	2,115	1,295	1,741	812	5,094	3,517	1,745	1,211	1,460	641	4,346	2,320	1,563	1,035	1,131	433
Percent of wife in labor force	44	41	49	43	57	57	37	35	43	40	50	50	33	30	36	34	43	45
Median earnings of wife	$3,465	$3,932	$4,107	$3,167	$2,996	$2,828	$2,968	$3,944	$3,443	$2,713	$2,037	$1,885	$2,818	$3,404	$3,307	$2,613	$1,594	$1,647
Median earnings of husband	$7,732	$9,807	$8,043	$5,954	$6,264	$6,204	$6,635	$8,574	$6,875	$5,444	$4,802	$5,188	$6,082	$7,456	$6,295	$5,079	$3,722	$4,085
Wife not in labor force	8,043	6,758	2,195	1,691	1,319	605	8,661	6,485	2,301	1,854	1,445	648	8,997	5,477	2,776	1,971	1,529	539
Median earnings of husband	$8,299	$11,899	$8,665	$6,489	$5,554	$5,715	$7,367	$10,313	$7,838	$5,557	$4,336	$4,805	$6,566	$9,309	$6,915	$5,186	$3,706	$4,337
Mean family income	$10,731	$15,755	$12,547	$9,147	$9,066	$8,695	$9,228	$13,539	$10,593	$7,782	$6,667	$6,752	$8,236	$12,074	$9,615	$6,891	$5,529	$5,984

Table 10. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE: PERCENT INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES DURING 1960 TO 1970, 1966 TO 1970, AND 1960 TO 1966 AND PERCENT INCREASE IN MEDIAN EARNINGS OF HUSBAND, WIFE, AND FAMILY INCOME DURING 1959 TO 1969, 1965 TO 1969, AND 1959 TO 1965, BY SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUP AND RACE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Labor force participation of wife	1960 to 1970						1966 to 1970						1960 to 1966					
	White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races		White				Negro and other races	
	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives	Craftsmen and operatives	Professional and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Service workers and laborers	Total employed	Craftsmen and operatives
Total	7	46	-1	-1	15	46	4	14	7	-3	5	10	3	28	-7	2	9	33
Wife in labor force:																		
Median earnings of wife	23	16	24	21	88	72	17	(Z)	19	17	47	50	5	16	4	4	28	15
Median earnings of husband	27	32	28	17	68	52	17	14	17	9	30	20	9	15	9	7	29	27
Wife not in labor force:																		
Median earnings of husband	26	28	25	25	50	32	13	15	11	17	28	19	12	11	13	7	17	11
Mean family income	30	31	31	33	64	45	16	16	18	18	36	29	12	12	10	13	21	13

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Table 9.

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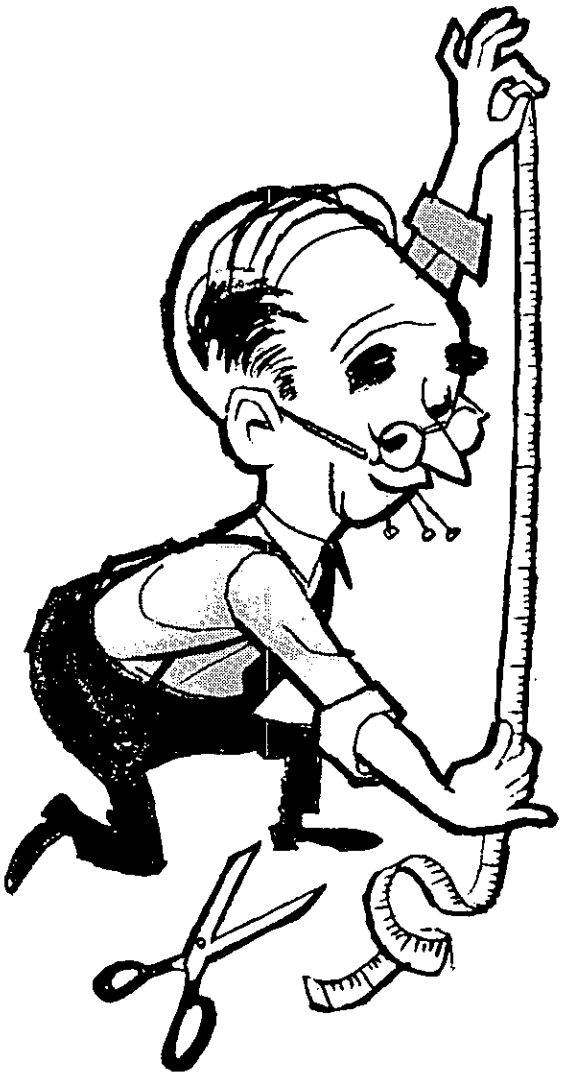

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