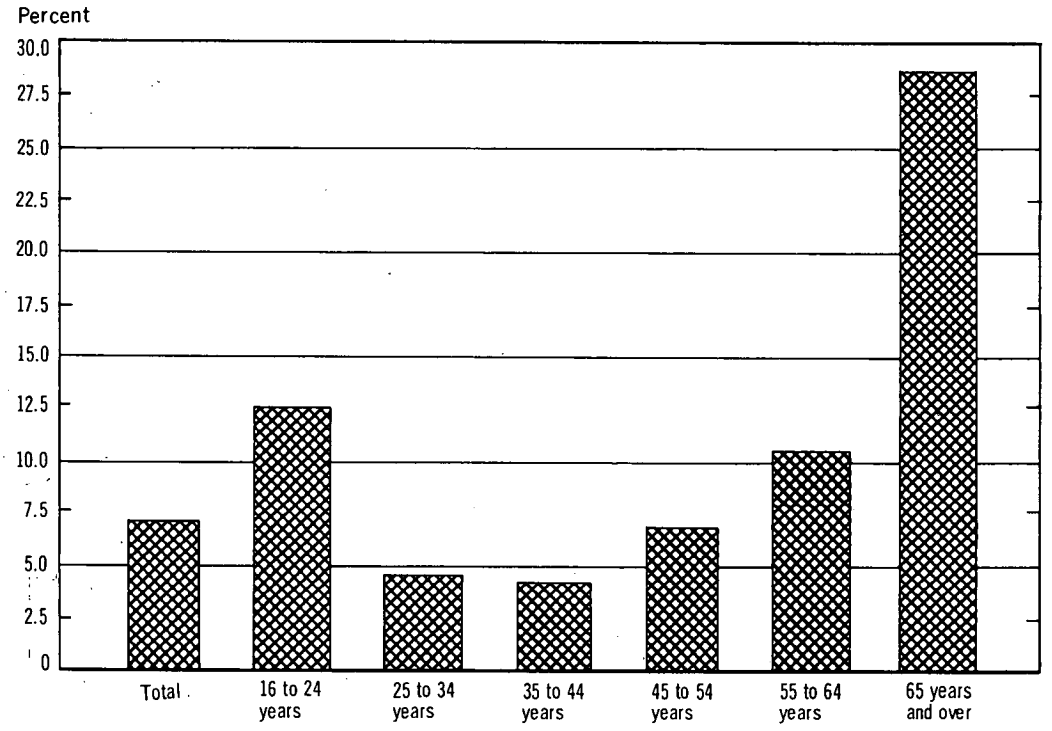
CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Consumer Income

Series P-60, No. 58
April 4, 1969

YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH LOW EARNINGS IN 1966

Figure 1.--Percent with Earnings Under $3,000 in 1966 Among Male Family Heads With Year-Round Full-Time Work, by Age



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, Maurice H. Stans, Secretary
William H. Chartener, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, A. Ross Eckler, Director

CONTENTS

	Page
Characteristics of year-round workers	1
Low earnings among year-round workers	2
Adequacy of earnings	3
Earnings by occupation	4
Earnings of nonwhite workers	6
Part-year and part-time workers	6
Related reports	7
Definitions and explanations	8
Source and reliability of the estimates	9

TEXT TABLES

Table	Page
A.--Selected characteristics of male year-round full-time workers 16 years old and over with earnings in 1966	2
B.--Percent distribution of male family heads 16 years old and over who worked year round full time in 1966 and of low earners among them, by age and size of family	2
C.--Male nonfarm family heads 16 years old and over who worked year round full time in 1966, by proportion with earnings below poverty and moderate levels	4
D.--Proportion of low earners among male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over in 1966, 1961, and 1956, by major occupation group of longest job	5
E.--Proportion of low earners among male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over in 1966, by major occupation group of longest job and color	5
F.--Educational attainment and mean earnings of male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over in 1966, by color	6
G.--Proportion of low earners among males 16 years old and over according to family status and weeks worked in 1966	7
H.--Standard errors of estimated numbers of persons	10
I.--Standard errors of estimated percentages	10

FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.--Percent with earnings under $3,000 in 1966 among male family heads with year-round full-time work, by age	Cover
2.--Percent with earnings under $3,000 in 1966 among male family heads with year-round full-time work, by size of family	3

DETAILED TABLES

Table	Page
1.--Earnings and work experience in 1966 of males 16 years old and over with earnings, by family status, for the United States	11
2.--Earnings and work experience in 1966 of males 20 to 64 years old with earnings, by family status, for the United States	12
3.--Earnings and work experience in 1966 of male family heads 16 years old and over with earnings, by age, for the United States	13
4.--Earnings and work experience in 1966 of male family heads 16 years old and over with earnings, by size of family, for the United States	14
5.--Earnings of male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over with earnings in 1966, by major occupation group of longest job and color, for the United States	16
6.--Mean earnings of male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over with earnings in 1966, by major occupation group of longest job and age, for the United States	17
7.--Mean earnings of male year-round full-time workers 14 years old and over with earnings in 1966, by major occupation group of longest job and educational attainment, for the United States	18

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 20 cents.
Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-27, P-28 summaries, P-60, and P-65, combined), $8.50; foreign mailing, $11.00.

YEAR-ROUND WORKERS WITH LOW EARNINGS IN 1966

This report focuses on the characteristics of men who worked year round full time in 1966, but earned less than $3,000. The primary objective of this study is to describe their characteristics--their status as household heads, the size of their families, their age, and their education level.

The low earnings cutoff was arrived at after consideration of the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, which is one guideline to a standard for "adequacy" of earnings. The Act was designed to insure "fair" wages, hours, and working conditions for the individual workers covered, without reference to their family responsibilities or other sources of income. The minimum wage of $1.60 an hour in effect as of January 1968 would result in annual earnings of $3,200 for a year-round full-time worker (50 weeks of work averaging 40 hours each). The cutoff for 1966 was reduced to $3,000 in order to take account of changes in the cost of living over the past 2 years.

It is important to distinguish the earnings situation of year-round full-time workers from that of part-year and part-time workers since the latter are affected by the extent of employment as well as the level of weekly earnings. In evaluating low earnings, there are at least two distinct problems, which are susceptible to entirely different solutions. The first problem--which can be termed "under-employment"--involves persons who could find only part-year or part-time work when they preferred steadier employment during the year. But even if this first goal of the full utilization of available manpower were attained, there would remain the second issue for consideration--that is, the actual extent of low earnings among year-round full-time workers. The point of departure for this report is the fact that there remained in 1966 a sizable group of year-round full-time workers--3.1 million--who still earned less than $3,000.

Although this report spotlights the problem of low earnings in the mid-1960's, it is important to call attention to significant progress in reducing both the underutilization and substandard earnings of male workers. The male worker is more likely to be steadily employed, and to be earning considerably more, than was his counterpart a decade earlier.[1] Between 1956 and 1966, the extent of year-round full-time work among all males who worked at any time during the year increased from 67.5 percent to 70.5 percent. The total number of male workers increased by 3.8 million to 50.1 million over the decade, with an accompanying increase of 3.3 million workers in year-round full-time work. At the same time, median earnings for the men who worked year round full time rose from $5,300 in 1956[2] to $6,900 in 1966, an increase in "real earnings" of almost 30 percent in the 10-year period.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YEAR-ROUND WORKERS

Of the 35.3 million men who held full-time jobs throughout the year in 1966, 30.9 million were family heads. Family heads worked full time the year round in 1966 to a much greater extent than did other males (table A). The year-round full-time-worker rate for family heads was 81 percent compared with 71 percent for all males combined and only 37 percent for all other males with work experience. The year-round full-time-worker rates of family heads aged 25 to 54 were well above the average rate for all heads. Men heading four- to six-persons families also worked full time the year round to a greater extent than did the average family head.

Heads of large families worked year round full time less frequently than did those heading smaller families. The rate of year-round full-time work among men heading families of seven or more persons was 80 percent, compared with rates of approximately 86 percent for heads of families in the size range of four to six persons. Men with such large families would presumably have strong reasons for desiring year-round full-time work; however, large families have typically been associated with poverty and unfavorable employment situations, attributable in large part to a general lack of education and skills.

[1] The data on earnings presented in this report are based on special tabulations from the Current Population Survey.

[2] In 1966 dollars.

This report was prepared by Florence F. Einhorn, under the general direction of Robert L. Stein.

Table A.--SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN 1966

(Characteristics as of March 1967)

Characteristic	Year-round workers with earnings (thousands)	As a percent of all men who worked in 1966	Median earnings
Total	35,314	70.5	$6,865
Family heads	30,900	80.7	7,124
With own children under 18 years	20,072	84.7	7,484
All other males	4,414	37.3	5,110
Family heads by age:			
16 to 24 years	1,796	66.8	5,426
20 to 24 years	1,713	69.0	5,497
25 to 34 years	7,086	83.7	7,049
35 to 44 years	8,360	86.1	8,034
45 to 54 years	7,814	85.1	7,452
55 to 64 years	4,893	79.3	6,692
65 years and over	951	45.0	5,045
Family heads by size of family:			
2 persons	7,315	71.7	6,456
3 persons	6,554	81.8	6,945
4 persons	7,072	85.7	7,655
5 persons	4,769	85.5	7,766
6 persons	2,680	86.0	7,527
7 persons or more	2,510	80.5	7,004

Median earnings for all men who worked full time the year round were $6,900. The only groups for which median earnings dipped below $6,000 were the youngest and oldest family heads and the men who were not heading families. The highest median earnings--$8,000--were recorded for the male heads between the ages of 35 and 44 who worked full time the year round. Men heading five-person families also had higher-than-average median earnings. Not surprisingly, the groups with the highest year-round full-time-worker rate also had the highest median earnings.

LOW EARNINGS AMONG YEAR-ROUND WORKERS

Altogether, 3.1 million, or 9 percent, of the 35.3 million male year-round workers earned less than $3,000 in 1966. The incidence of low earnings was much greater among men who were not heads of families than among family heads, but the latter nevertheless accounted for two-thirds of all low earners.

Of the 30.9 million family heads who worked full time all year, 2.1 million (7 percent) received less than $3,000 in earnings for the entire year. Low earnings were least prevalent among 25- to 44-year-olds. Comparatively high proportions of the youngest heads and heads over 55 years old received low earnings. Family heads below age 25 and those age 55 and over accounted for nearly half of all low earners, although they represented only one-fourth of all workers (table B).

Table B.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MALE FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED YEAR ROUND FULL TIME IN 1966 AND OF LOW EARNERS AMONG THEM, BY AGE AND SIZE OF FAMILY

(Characteristics as of March 1967)

Age of head and size of family	Family heads with year-round full-time work	
	Total with earnings	Low earners (under $3,000)
Total.....thousands..	30,900	2,138
AGE OF HEAD		
Total	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	5.8	10.3
20 to 24 years	5.5	8.9
25 to 34 years	22.9	13.8
35 to 44 years	27.0	15.5
45 to 54 years	25.3	24.3
55 to 64 years	15.8	23.7
65 years and over	3.2	12.4
SIZE OF FAMILY		
Total	100.0	100.0
2 persons	23.7	35.2
3 persons	21.2	20.8
4 persons	22.9	14.2
5 persons	15.4	11.3
6 persons	8.7	7.1
6 persons or more	16.8	18.5
7 persons or more	8.1	11.4

When family heads were considered according to the size of their families, the largest proportions of low earners were found among men heading two-person and seven-person families (figure 2). About one-third of the heads of two-person families are aged (65 years and over), which accounts in part for the disproportionate incidence of low earnings among heads of two-person families. Approximately one of every four heads over the age of 65 received low earnings in 1966. However, the large proportion--one in 10--of low earners among males heading the largest families is cause for concern, particularly because the $3,000 earnings standard as used here does not vary with family size.[3]

ADEQUACY OF EARNINGS

Two basic indices may be utilized in order to describe the economic situation of American families. The first is a measure of poverty devised by the Social Security Administration on the basis of the Department of Agriculture "economy" food budgets (designed for emergency or temporary use when funds are low). It provides separate poverty-income cutoffs by family size and farm-nonfarm residence. These poverty cutoffs assume that a family whose income was less than three times the cost of the economy food plan should be designated as poor.[4]

The City Worker's Family Budget, published by the Department of Labor,[5] on the other hand, describes the cost of a moderate level of living according to currently prevailing standards of urban workers' families. The income cutoff currently available from the City Worker's Family

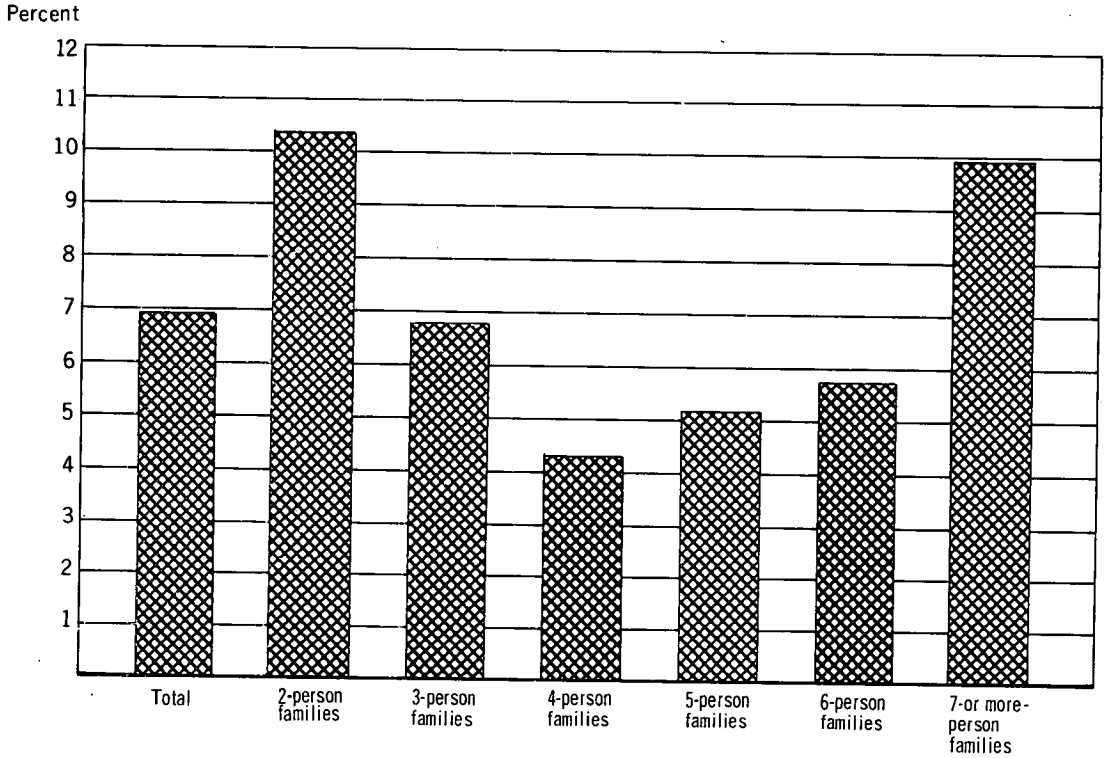
---

[3]The poverty level income cutoff for nonfarm families of seven or more persons headed by males in 1966 was $5,400--see section on "Adequacy of earnings."

[4]See Mollie Orshansky, "Counting the Poor: Another Look at the Poverty Profile," Social Security Bulletin, January 1965, and "The Shape of Poverty in 1966," Social Security Bulletin, March 1968.

[5]See Bulletin No. 1570-1, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 1967.

Figure 2.-- Percent with Earnings Under $3,000 in 1966 Among Male Family Heads With Year-Round Full-Time Work, by Size of Family



Budget is for a moderate standard of living. It is based on scientific standards of adequacy for food and shelter, with the selection among the various kinds of food and housing arrangements meeting the standard based on actual choices made by families as revealed by surveys of consumer expenditures. For other components of the budget, the items included and the quantities and qualities thereof are based on analyses of expenditure and consumption data which reflect the collective judgment of consumers as to the kinds and amounts of goods and services required. The budget, therefore, provides a detailed accounting of each component of family living, as a basis for the estimate of total living costs. The budget was developed for a family of specific size, age, and composition, but comparable estimates for families of other types can be obtained by applying the equivalence scale values also developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[6]

Taken together, the two levels of budget--poverty and moderate--provide two possible standards for measurement of the adequacy of family heads' earnings. Families where the earnings of the head were below the specified level require other sources of income in order to bring their total family income up to that level. The income cutoffs for nonfarm families by size are shown in table C, along with the proportions of heads whose earnings were below that level. Less than 5 percent of the males heading smaller families (four persons or less) who worked year round full time had earnings below the poverty level. A substantially larger proportion of those heading six-or more-person families received earnings which were below the poverty level. Slightly more than half of all men heading families received total earnings below the moderate level in 1966. The moderate budget was designed for a "typical" family with only one paid worker--the head. It appears, however, that the earnings of the heads of over half the U.S. nonfarm families were insufficient to provide a "moderate" standard of living, even when they were year-round full-time workers, unless income from other sources was also available.

[6]See Bulletin No. 1570-2, Bureau of Labor Statistics, November 1968.

EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION

In the decade between 1956 and 1966, the number of men 14 years old and over working full time the year round and still earning less than $3,000 (in 1966 dollars) declined by about 50 percent, from 6.6 million to 3.2 million. The decline in the proportion of low earners was reflected in all major occupation groups (table D). In general, the reduction in low earnings did not appear to be related to the pattern of growth or decline in an occupation group.

Although the improvement over the decade was widespread, low earnings continued to be distributed disproportionately among the occupation groups. There were proportionately more service workers, nonfarm laborers and farm workers among low earners than there were among all year-round full-time workers. On the other hand, white-collar workers constituted 39 percent of all year-round full-time workers in 1956 and 43 percent in 1966, while they accounted for only 20 percent of the low earners in 1956 and 23 percent in 1966. Skilled and semiskilled blue-collar workers were also "underrepresented" among low earners.

Table C.--MALE NONFARM FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED YEAR ROUND FULL TIME IN 1966, BY PROPORTION WITH EARNINGS BELOW POVERTY AND MODERATE LEVELS

(Family size as of March 1967)

Size of family	Number with earnings (in thousands)	Poverty level		Moderate level	
		Amount	Proportion of heads with earnings below level	Amount	Proportion of heads with earnings below level
Total	29,008	(X)	7.4	(X)	55.0
2 persons	6,813	$2,130	4.4	$5,119	27.7
3 persons	6,177	2,610	3.8	6,994	49.0
4 persons	6,720	3,335	4.7	8,474	57.8
5 persons	4,505	3,930	8.2	10,138	73.4
6 persons or more	4,793	4,926	19.5	11,277	80.1

X Not applicable.

Table D.--PROPORTION OF LOW EARNERS AMONG MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1966, 1961, AND 1956, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB

(Numbers in thousands. Number of persons as of March of the following year)

Occupation group	1966		1961		1956	
	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000[1]	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000[1]
Total	35,465	8.9	31,300	14.5	32,136	20.6
White-collar workers	15,166	4.7	13,832	7.7	12,432	10.9
Profess'l, techn'l, & kindred wkrs.	5,072	2.9	4,186	4.5	3,442	6.0
Mgrs., offs., & props., exc. farm	5,566	5.2	5,463	10.5	4,782	14.4
Clerical and kindred workers	2,626	5.9	2,372	5.9	2,282	9.2
Sales workers	1,902	6.0	1,811	9.1	1,926	12.9
Blue-collar workers	16,022	7.3	12,833	10.1	14,652	15.0
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred wkrs.	7,379	4.0	5,897	5.5	6,602	6.5
Operatives and kindred workers	6,977	8.3	5,529	11.7	6,222	18.5
Laborers, exc. farm and mine	1,666	17.2	1,406	23.1	1,828	34.2
Service workers	2,284	15.8	1,969	22.9	1,818	31.4
Farm workers	1,993	47.2	2,666	64.2	3,235	76.8
Farmers and farm managers	1,572	42.6	2,025	61.7	2,788	74.8
Farm laborers and foremen	421	61.5	642	71.9	447	89.0

[1] In 1966 dollars.

Table E.--PROPORTION OF LOW EARNERS AMONG MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1966, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB AND COLOR

(Numbers in thousands. Number of persons as of March 1967)

Occupation group	Total		White		Nonwhite	
	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000	Number with earnings	Proportion earning below $3,000
Total	35,465	8.9	32,424	7.5	3,041	24.7
White-collar workers	15,166	4.7	14,526	4.4	640	11.8
Profess'l, techn'l, & kindred wkrs.	5,072	2.9	4,852	2.9	220	6.1
Mgrs., offs., & props., exc. farm	5,566	5.2	5,438	5.0	128	17.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,626	5.9	2,394	5.2	232	12.9
Sales workers	1,902	6.0	1,842	5.7	60	(B)
Blue-collar workers	16,022	7.3	14,312	5.5	1,710	21.4
Craftsmen, foremen, & kindred wkrs.	7,379	4.0	6,987	3.3	392	14.8
Operatives and kindred workers	6,977	8.3	6,109	6.6	868	21.3
Laborers, exc. farm and mine	1,666	17.2	1,216	12.6	450	29.6
Service workers	2,284	15.8	1,764	10.6	520	33.1
Farm workers	1,993	47.2	1,822	44.2	171	76.4
Farmers and farm managers	1,572	42.6	1,498	40.8	74	(B)
Farm laborers and foremen	421	61.5	324	56.9	97	77.3

B Base less than 75,000.

EARNINGS OF NONWHITE WORKERS

Earnings data by occupation group are available for white and nonwhite workers, separately, for 1966. One-fourth of the nonwhite men who worked the entire year were low earners, compared with only 8 percent of the whites. In all the occupations, except professional and sales work, steadily employed nonwhite males experienced a markedly greater incidence of low earnings than did their white counterparts (table E). In addition, there was a concentration of nonwhites in such low-paying occupations as service and unskilled labor which accounted in part for the large overall difference in earnings. For example, laborers represented 15 percent of all nonwhite males employed throughout the year as opposed to 4 percent of the white males. Both factors--the concentration of nonwhites in low-paying occupations as such and their higher proportions with low earnings within each occupation--are attributable to a variety of causes. Such factors as inferior education and low skill levels as well as discriminatory pay scales and hiring practices undoubtedly play a part in the creation and maintenance of these differentials. If nonwhites in 1966 had the same occupational distribution--at the major group level--as whites, the low-earner rate would have been 18 percent instead of 25 percent. Thus, the occupational disadvantages of nonwhite workers account for about two-fifths to one-half of the overall differential. But the significant fact is that the nonwhite low-earner rate would still be twice that of whites.

Another perspective on the extent of the earnings gap among nonwhite workers is provided by data comparing mean earnings of white and nonwhite male year-round full-time workers of the same educational attainment (table F). This comparison reveals the interrelationship of racial differences, education, and earnings among the fully employed. It is clear that nonwhites have, on the average, lower educational attainment. Superimposed upon this is the fact that at every level of education, nonwhites received much lower average earnings than did whites. In fact, if the nonwhite year-round full-time workers had the educational distribution of the white workers in 1966 but continued to maintain the same earnings at each educational level, their overall mean earnings would have been improved by only $500.

Table F.--EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MEAN EARNINGS OF MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN 1966, BY COLOR

(Numbers in thousands. Number of persons as of March 1967)

Years of school completed	White			Nonwhite		
	Number with earnings	Percent distribution	Mean earnings	Number with earnings	Percent distribution	Mean earnings
Total	32,424	100.0	$7,724	3,041	100.0	$4,700
Elementary: 8 years or less	6,585	20.3	5,433	1,201	39.5	3,751
High school: 1 to 3 years	5,697	17.6	6,722	682	22.4	4,644
4 years	11,232	34.6	7,481	762	25.1	5,230
College: 1 to 3 years	3,896	12.0	8,770	209	6.9	5,879
4 years	3,016	9.3	11,010	101	3.3	6,972
5 years or more	1,998	6.2	12,495	86	2.8	8,129

PART-YEAR AND PART-TIME WORKERS

For those who worked less than 50 weeks at full-time jobs, the "low earnings" cutoff among part-year and part-time workers was varied to take account of the number of weeks and hours actually worked per week. For part-year and part-time workers, a low earner was one whose annual earnings were less than the minimum hourly wage multiplied by the average number of hours worked per week (40 for full-time and 20 for part-time workers) and by the average weeks worked during the year (which was assumed to be the midpoint of the interval of weeks worked). In effect, low earnings in this context means earnings below the minimum wage.

A summary of the resulting estimate of the number of low earners among males 16 and over is presented in table G. About 16 percent--or 7.9 million--of the 50.1 million men with paid work experience in 1966 received "low earnings." Among these low earners, 3.1 million were year-round full time workers. The rate of low earnings was three to four times higher for those men who did not work full time the year round. However, the significance of low earnings among these intermittent and part-time workers is difficult to interpret. About 30 percent were family heads; the majority were family members or unrelated individuals. The fact that many were younger, just beginning their working lives, were working only part year or part time as students, or were

Table G.--PROPORTION OF LOW EARNERS AMONG MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER ACCORDING TO FAMILY STATUS AND WEEKS WORKED IN 1966

(Numbers in thousands. Family status as of March 1967)

Work experience in 1966 and family status	Total with earnings	Low earners[1]	
		Number	Percent of total
All males with work experience	50,124	7,890	15.7
Year-round full-time workers	35,314	3,143	8.9
Part-year full-time workers	9,446	2,607	27.6
All part-time workers	5,364	2,140	39.9
Family heads	38,280	3,666	9.6
Year-round full-time workers	30,900	2,132	6.9
Part-year full-time workers	5,531	940	17.0
All part-time workers	1,849	594	32.1
All other males	11,844	4,211	35.6
Year-round full-time workers	4,414	993	22.5
Part-year full-time workers	3,915	1,668	42.6
All part-time workers	3,515	1,550	44.1

[1]For men with less than year-round full-time work, the "low earnings" cutoff was varied to take account of the average number of weeks worked (the midpoint of the interval of weeks worked) and the average number of hours actually worked per week (40 for full-time and 20 for part-time workers). Thus, a low earner was one whose annual earnings were less than the minimum hourly wage multiplied by the average number of hours worked per week and by the average weeks worked during the year.

recent labor force entrants who started work late in the year accounted in part for their low earnings. In addition, the group included a sizable number past the retirement age who worked only to supplement their social security or other retirement income, or who had retired during the year.

RELATED REPORTS

Current Population Survey.--Data based on the Current Population Survey showing the distribution of families, unrelated individuals, and persons, by income levels, have been published in the Series P-60 reports, numbers 1 to 53. A recent P-60 report (No. 54), entitled "The Extent of Poverty in the United States: 1959 to 1966," analyzes the same data after classification of persons and families according to their poverty or nonpoverty status.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor published a Special Labor Force Report (No. 82) entitled "Low Earners and Their Income" which discusses earnings and income of year-round workers in 1965. The Bureau of Labor Statistics also publishes the annual work experience data in the series of Special Labor Force Reports. Prior to 1959, the work experience data were published by the Bureau of the Census in the Current Population Reports, Series P-50.

1960 Census.--Earnings data collected in the 1960 Census of Population appear in a number of published reports. Basic distributions by earnings and limited cross-classifications of earnings by other characteristics for persons 14 years old and over, for the United States, States, counties, standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, and urban places are presented in 1960 Census of Population, Vol. I, Characteristics of the Population. Detailed cross-classifications of the income in 1959 for families and persons by their social and economic characteristics, for the United States, regions, and type of residence are published in 1960 Census of Population, Subject Reports, Sources and Structure of Family Income, Series PC(2)-4C.

Cross-tabulations by earnings in 1959, age, and educational attainment of males 18 to 64 years old, for the United States, the South, and the other three regions combined are published in 1960 Census of Population, Occupation by Earnings and Education, Series PC(2)-7B. In addition, cross-tabulations by occupation and earnings in 1959, age, race, sex, and educational attainment of persons 18 to 64 years old are published in 1960 Census of Population, Educational Attainment, Series PC(2)-5B.

Technical Paper No. 16, Present Value of Estimated Lifetime Earnings, by H. P. Miller and R. Hornseth, published in 1967, presents estimates of the present value of estimated lifetime earnings for men in 10 major occupation groups classified by color, earnings, and years of school completed.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The text and most of the tables in this report refer to all civilian males 16 years of age and over with earnings. However, the tables based on the occupational distribution and the educational distribution of employed men refer to civilian males 14 years of age and over with earnings.

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 separate families and not as part of the household head's family.

Family head.--One person in each family is designated as the "head." The number of heads, therefore, is equal to the number of families. The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the family. Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. Since this report refers exclusively to males, however, families headed by females--which constituted about 11 percent of all American families in 1966--are excluded entirely. Men who were not family heads at the time of the survey are grouped as "all other males." This residual category includes younger family members or elderly relatives who might be living with a family as well as unrelated individuals.

Size of family.--The term "size of family" includes the head of the family and all other persons in the living quarters who are related to the head of the family by blood, marriage, or adoption.

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

Color.--The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely of Indian or other nonwhite races are classified as white.

Nonfarm population.--The nonfarm population, as the term is used here, comprises persons living in urban areas and rural persons not on farms.

Educational attainment.--Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to two questions, (a) "What is the highest grade of school that he has attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?" 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.

Earnings.--For each person 14 years of age and over in the sample, questions were asked on the amount of money income received from each of the following three sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) net income from nonfarm self-employment; and (3) net income from farm self-employment. These are the only sources of income which are included as earnings. The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. The value of salable merchandise consumed by the proprietors of retail stores, and the value of food, fuel, or other farm products used for family living are not included in the earnings measures. It should be noted that the universe for this report has been limited to men 16 years of age and over, and that earnings and family characteristics relate to different years. Earnings refer to receipts during 1966, while family characteristics, such as age of head, size of family, and so on, refer to March 1967.

Median earnings.--The median earnings is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below the median. The medians are based on all persons with earnings in the particular group.

Work experience in 1966.--A person with work experience in 1966 is one who did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis. This report, however, refers only to those who received any earnings in 1966.

Weeks worked in 1966.--Persons are classified in this report according to the number of different weeks during 1966 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit, including paid vacations and sick leave.

Part-time or full-time jobs.--A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1966 if he worked less than 35 hours per

week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked at civilian jobs during the year. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked.

Year-round full-time worker.--A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time civilian jobs for 50 weeks or more during 1966. Data for unpaid family workers are excluded from this report.

Occupation.--The data on occupation of year-round full-time workers in this report refer to the longest job held during 1966. The occupation 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 1, United States Summary, chapter D.

Computation of constant-dollar distributions.--The adjustment for price change was made by converting the earnings distributions for the two years 1956 and 1961 (table D) into 1966 dollars on the basis of the change in the Consumer Price Index. A detailed description of the technique appears in Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 53, page 14. The Consumer Price Index is basically a measure of changes in prices of the goods and services bought by urban "wage earner and clerical worker families," representing about two-thirds of all persons living in urban places and about two-fifths of the total United States population. The same index was used for all groups of families because separate price indices have not been developed for families in different income class intervals.

Rounding.--Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals. Since statistics in this report were obtained from different tabulations of the data, some figures may differ slightly between tables.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data.--The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of the Bureau of the Census. The current CPS sample design, instituted in January 1967, is spread over 449 sample areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia.

In March of each year data are collected on total personal and family income for the preceding year. No information was obtainable for about 6 percent of the approximately 50,000 households in the March 1967 survey (covering income year 1966). In order to account for these households, the weights assigned to others of similar characteristics in the same sample areas were increased accordingly. In addition, complete earnings information was not reported for 12 percent of the persons in the sample. They were assigned the same amount as that observed for other persons with the same characteristics selected systematically in the order in which the results were processed.

This report presents data showing earnings of persons with varying amounts of work experience in 1966. Information about the civilian work experience of persons in the United States was obtained for the March 1967 sample in the February and April 1967 Current Population Surveys. Information obtained in February and April was matched with the data secured in March. In prior years, only persons included in both the February and March CPS samples were matched. This was the technique used to tabulate the earnings of male year-round full-time workers in 1956 and 1961.

Nonmatched persons included in the February and March interviews or the March and April interviews were almost always assigned work experience information from actual respondents with similar economic and demographic characteristics. Work experience values were estimated only when there was a nonmatched person within a given classification, but no respondent with similar economic and demographic characteristics.

Reliability of the estimates.--Since the estimates in this report are based on samples, they may 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 earnings 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 or 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 or earnings concept.

Standard errors.--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.

Table H shows the standard errors for 1966 estimates of numbers of persons. Table I shows the standard error for 1966 data of an estimated percentage computed by using sample data for both the numerator and the denominator of the percentage. The size of the standard error depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the class upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Illustration of use of the table of standard errors of percentages.--Table 1 shows that an estimated 9.1 percent of all male year-round full-time workers earned between $4,000 and $4,999 in 1966. Since the base of this percentage is 35,314,000 male year-round full-time workers, the standard error of the estimated 9.1 percent is approximately 0.2 percent. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that a complete census would have shown the percentage to be greater than 8.9 percent, but less than 9.3 percent. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that a census would have shown a figure between 8.7 percent and 9.5 percent.

Table H.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PERSONS

Size of estimate	Standard error
250,000	22,000
500,000	31,000
1,000,000	44,000
2,500,000	68,000
5,000,000	94,000
10,000,000	125,000
25,000,000	153,000

Use of the table of standard errors of percentages to establish confidence limits of medians.--The tables in this report present estimates of median earnings as well as the corresponding distributions. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends upon the distribution as well as on the size of the base.

Confidence limits of a median based on sample data may be estimated as follows: (1) From table I using the appropriate base determine the standard error of a 50-percent characteristic; (2) add to and subtract from 50 percent the standard error determined in step (1). Values of the earnings measure corresponding to the 50 ± one-standard-error percentage points are then read off the earnings distribution for the specific group. A two-standard error confidence limit may be determined by finding the values corresponding to 50 ± twice the standard error shown in table I for a 50-percent characteristic.

The median earnings of male heads of four-person families who worked year round full time were $7,655 (table 4). There were an estimated 7,072,000 men in that group. The standard error of 50 percent of these men expressed as a percentage is about 0.7 percentage points. Adding and subtracting the standard error from 50 percent yields percentage limits of 49.3 and 50.7 percent. Since 42.7 percent of the men heading four-person families had earnings below $7,000 and 33.0 percent had earnings between $7,000 and $9,999, the dollar value of the upper limit may be found by linear interpolation to be $\frac{50.7 - 42.7}{33.0} \times \$3,000 + \$7,000 = \$7,726$. Linear interpolation for the lowest limit yields a value of $\frac{49.3 - 42.7}{33.0} \times \$3,000 + \$7,000 = \$7,600$. Thus the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a census would have shown the median to be greater than $7,600 but less than $7,726.

Table I.--STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage (thousands)							
	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
2 or 98	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
10 or 90	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
25 or 75	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
50	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3

Table 1.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY FAMILY STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Family status as of March 1967)

Earnings	Total	Worked at full-time jobs					Worked at part-time jobs					
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	40 to 49 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	40 to 49 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	14 to 26 weeks	1 to 13 weeks
TOTAL												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	50,124	44,760	35,314	3,715	1,931	3,800	5,364	2,035	533	662	929	1,205
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss	11.2	6.2	2.2	4.5	10.3	42.4	53.5	36.8	39.0	47.1	64.0	83.4
$1,000 to $1,999	6.7	5.0	2.6	5.9	14.8	21.9	20.6	25.3	28.3	28.2	18.1	7.0
$2,000 to $2,999	6.3	5.8	4.1	9.4	17.1	13.0	10.1	14.3	12.8	10.0	8.6	3.0
$3,000 to $3,999	7.6	7.9	7.1	12.1	14.3	8.0	4.9	6.5	8.6	5.1	2.6	2.1
$4,000 to $4,999	8.4	9.1	9.1	13.2	12.3	3.6	2.7	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.0
$5,000 to $5,999	10.9	12.0	12.7	13.7	10.7	3.6	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.9
$6,000 to $6,999	11.6	12.7	14.0	13.5	6.8	2.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.3	0.9
$7,000 to $9,999	22.0	24.4	28.0	19.7	9.6	3.0	2.2	3.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.0
$10,000 to $14,999	10.9	12.0	14.3	5.8	3.4	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.4
$15,000 to $24,999	3.3	3.7	4.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2
$25,000 and over	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	0.1
Median earnings	$5,895	$6,311	$6,865	$5,359	$3,547	$1,342	$936	$1,524	$1,387	$1,102	$781	$600
FAMILY HEADS												
Total												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	38,280	36,431	30,900	2,932	1,290	1,309	1,849	809	246	225	294	275
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss	4.0	2.5	1.7	2.8	6.1	17.5	34.6	25.5	24.8	33.3	40.1	65.1
$1,000 to $1,999	4.1	3.1	1.9	4.2	11.0	20.1	24.2	25.7	32.1	24.4	26.9	9.5
$2,000 to $2,999	5.0	4.5	3.3	7.6	13.6	17.6	13.3	14.7	13.0	15.1	14.6	6.5
$3,000 to $3,999	7.3	7.2	6.2	10.8	15.8	14.4	7.8	8.0	11.8	9.8	4.4	5.5
$4,000 to $4,999	8.9	9.1	8.6	13.1	14.2	6.8	4.9	5.4	6.5	5.3	2.4	4.0
$5,000 to $5,999	12.2	12.7	12.7	15.1	13.0	7.1	3.5	4.1	4.9	2.2	3.4	1.5
$6,000 to $6,999	13.3	13.9	14.3	14.8	8.4	5.6	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	1.8
$7,000 to $9,999	26.5	27.6	29.6	22.2	12.6	7.2	4.8	7.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
$10,000 to $14,999	13.3	13.8	15.4	6.8	4.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.8
$15,000 to $24,999	4.1	4.2	4.8	1.9	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.3	1.1
$25,000 and over	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	-	0.4	1.0	0.4
Median earnings	$6,639	$6,784	$7,124	$5,758	$4,240	$2,707	$1,639	$1,954	$1,785	$1,682	$1,367	$768
With Own Children Under 18												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	23,693	23,152	20,072	1,814	703	563	541	249	84	67	78	63
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	(B)
$1 to $999 or loss	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.8	5.4	13.7	23.3	19.3	11.9	(B)	28.2	(B)
$1,000 to $1,999	2.5	2.1	1.3	3.6	10.5	15.5	19.0	18.5	25.0	(B)	23.1	(B)
$2,000 to $2,999	4.1	3.8	2.7	7.4	13.9	17.9	18.7	20.1	11.9	(B)	23.1	(B)
$3,000 to $3,999	6.6	6.5	5.6	10.3	16.5	14.4	12.0	11.6	17.9	(B)	10.3	(B)
$4,000 to $4,999	8.4	8.4	7.7	13.2	14.7	10.1	6.7	7.6	9.5	(B)	3.8	(B)
$5,000 to $5,999	12.1	12.3	12.1	14.6	12.8	8.2	3.9	3.2	8.3	(B)	5.1	(B)
$6,000 to $6,999	13.7	13.9	14.3	15.2	7.5	6.6	5.2	5.2	6.0	(B)	5.1	(B)
$7,000 to $9,999	29.4	30.0	31.7	23.7	12.8	9.6	5.5	6.8	7.1	(B)	1.3	(B)
$10,000 to $14,999	15.2	15.4	16.8	7.7	5.3	3.2	3.5	5.6	1.2	(B)	-	(B)
$15,000 to $24,999	4.5	4.6	5.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	(B)	-	(B)
$25,000 and over	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	-	0.2	0.6	0.4	-	(B)	-	(B)
Median earnings	$7,044	$7,013	$7,484	$5,939	$4,248	$3,264	$2,411	$2,610	$2,000	(B)	$1,944	(B)
ALL OTHER MALES												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	11,844	8,329	4,414	783	641	2,491	3,515	1,226	287	437	635	930
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss	34.5	22.2	5.9	10.9	18.5	55.6	63.5	44.2	51.4	54.5	75.2	88.6
$1,000 to $1,999	15.1	13.6	7.3	12.2	22.3	22.9	18.7	25.0	25.5	30.1	14.0	6.2
$2,000 to $2,999	10.6	11.5	9.3	16.1	24.1	10.5	8.4	14.1	12.2	7.4	5.8	1.9
$3,000 to $3,999	8.7	11.0	13.4	16.9	11.4	4.7	3.3	5.4	5.9	2.5	1.7	1.1
$4,000 to $4,999	7.0	9.2	12.6	13.7	8.6	1.9	1.6	3.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999	6.6	8.8	13.2	8.4	6.1	1.7	1.3	2.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
$6,000 to $6,999	5.9	7.8	11.9	8.2	3.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.8
$7,000 to $9,999	7.6	10.4	16.8	10.2	3.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4
$10,000 to $14,999	3.0	4.0	6.9	2.2	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	-
$15,000 to $24,999	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	-	-
$25,000 and over	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-
Median earnings	$2,047	$3,250	$5,110	$3,636	$2,382	$899	$788	$1,232	$973	$917	$664	$564

- Rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

Table 2.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALES 20 TO 64 YEARS OLD WITH EARNINGS, BY FAMILY STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Family status as of March 1967)

Earnings	Total	Worked at full-time jobs					Worked at part-time jobs					
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	40 to 49 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	40 to 49 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	14 to 26 weeks	1 to 13 weeks
TOTAL												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	43,367	41,258	33,875	3,464	1,650	2,269	2,109	882	267	285	341	334
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	4.9	3.4	1.7	3.7	7.3	26.1	33.4	23.2	25.1	28.8	40.8	63.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	4.7	3.9	2.1	4.8	12.7	22.7	19.8	19.3	25.1	23.9	21.4	12.0
$2,000 to $2,999.....	6.2	5.6	3.9	9.3	16.7	17.5	17.9	21.2	18.0	18.6	19.1	7.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	8.0	8.0	7.0	11.7	14.9	11.5	8.8	10.2	13.5	9.5	5.0	4.5
$4,000 to $4,999.....	9.1	9.3	9.0	13.3	13.6	5.3	4.7	6.2	5.2	4.6	2.3	2.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.0	12.5	12.8	14.1	12.0	5.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	2.8	3.5	3.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	13.0	13.4	14.3	14.1	7.6	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.6	2.9	2.4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	24.9	26.0	28.7	20.6	10.8	4.7	4.3	6.1	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	12.3	12.8	14.7	5.9	3.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	0.4	2.5	2.1	1.5
$15,000 to $24,999.....	3.7	3.8	4.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3
$25,000 and over.....	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	-	0.4	0.3	0.3
Median earnings.....	$6,394	$6,545	$6,951	$5,500	$3,894	$2,069	$1,841	$2,353	$1,993	$1,890	$1,432	$791
FAMILY HEADS												
Total												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	35,953	34,903	29,866	2,795	1,181	1,061	1,050	455	154	149	161	131
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	2.6	1.9	1.4	2.4	5.2	13.6	23.5	15.8	16.2	24.8	28.0	51.9
$1,000 to $1,999.....	3.1	2.6	1.6	3.8	9.7	18.9	19.2	19.1	24.0	18.8	23.0	9.9
$2,000 to $2,999.....	4.8	4.4	3.2	7.7	13.9	18.6	19.5	20.7	18.2	20.1	23.6	11.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	7.2	7.1	6.2	10.6	15.7	14.6	11.0	11.2	15.6	12.8	7.5	7.6
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.9	9.0	8.4	13.1	14.7	7.8	6.6	7.3	8.4	6.7	3.1	6.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.5	12.7	12.6	15.2	13.7	8.1	4.3	4.4	7.1	3.4	4.3	1.5
$6,000 to $6,999.....	13.8	14.1	14.5	15.3	8.6	5.9	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.7	3.7	1.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	27.7	28.3	30.2	22.8	13.2	8.2	6.9	10.3	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.6
$10,000 to $14,999.....	13.9	14.2	15.7	6.8	4.4	2.8	3.0	4.4	0.6	2.0	1.9	3.8
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.2	4.3	4.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.0	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.8
$25,000 and over.....	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	-	0.7	0.6	0.8
Median earnings.....	$6,791	$6,871	$7,214	$5,818	$4,371	$2,947	$2,371	$2,729	$2,536	$2,317	$1,959	$963
With Own Children Under 18												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	23,462	22,969	19,948	1,796	684	541	493	230	74	63	70	56
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$1 to $999 or loss.....	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	5.6	12.6	21.5	20.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$1,000 to $1,999.....	2.4	2.0	1.3	3.5	10.4	15.3	17.8	16.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$2,000 to $2,999.....	4.0	3.7	2.7	7.5	13.9	17.4	19.3	20.0	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$3,000 to $3,999.....	6.6	6.5	5.6	10.2	15.9	14.8	13.0	12.2	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.4	8.4	7.7	13.0	15.1	10.5	6.9	8.3	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.0	12.2	12.1	14.5	12.6	8.5	3.9	2.6	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$6,000 to $6,999.....	13.8	14.0	14.3	15.3	7.7	6.7	5.3	4.8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$7,000 to $9,999.....	29.7	30.2	31.9	23.9	13.2	10.0	6.1	7.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$10,000 to $14,999.....	15.3	15.5	16.9	7.6	5.1	3.3	3.9	6.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.6	4.6	5.1	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.7	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
$25,000 and over.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.7	-	0.2	0.6	0.4	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Median earnings.....	$7,090	$7,166	$7,498	$5,962	$4,281	$3,318	$2,557	$2,675	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
ALL OTHER MALES												
Number with earnings.....thousands..	7,414	6,355	4,009	669	469	1,208	1,059	427	113	136	180	203
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	16.2	11.7	4.3	9.4	12.6	37.1	43.2	31.1	37.8	32.6	52.2	70.8
$1,000 to $1,999.....	12.4	11.1	5.8	9.1	20.1	26.1	20.4	19.4	27.0	29.0	20.0	13.4
$2,000 to $2,999.....	12.9	12.4	9.1	16.1	23.8	16.6	16.4	22.0	17.1	16.7	15.0	5.0
$3,000 to $3,999.....	11.9	12.8	13.2	16.7	13.1	8.9	6.6	8.9	10.8	6.5	3.3	2.5
$4,000 to $4,999.....	9.9	11.1	13.0	14.5	10.7	3.1	2.8	5.2	0.9	2.2	1.7	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.8	10.9	13.8	9.4	7.7	3.1	3.3	4.2	0.9	2.2	2.8	4.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	8.9	9.9	12.7	9.4	5.1	3.0	2.9	3.7	0.9	4.3	1.7	2.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	11.5	13.2	17.9	11.5	4.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.7	2.2	0.6	1.5
$10,000 to $14,999.....	4.7	5.1	7.4	2.5	1.7	0.3	1.9	2.3	-	3.6	2.8	-
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.7	-	-
$25,000 and over.....	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	-	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	-
Median earnings.....	$3,714	$4,192	$5,331	$3,920	$2,725	$1,495	$1,333	$1,970	$1,450	$1,600	$957	$706

- Rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

Table 3.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALE FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Age as of March 1967)

Earnings and work experience	Total	16 to 24 years		25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	20 to 24 years					
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS								
50 to 52 Weeks								
Number with earnings.....thousands..	30,900	1,796	1,713	7,086	8,360	7,814	4,893	951
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.5	11.0
$1,000 to $1,999.....	1.9	3.5	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.9	11.8
$2,000 to $2,999.....	3.3	8.0	7.2	2.3	2.0	3.4	5.0	5.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	6.2	11.3	11.2	6.0	4.8	5.8	7.6	8.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.6	17.8	17.7	8.4	6.6	7.3	10.1	13.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.7	20.3	20.1	13.9	10.8	12.1	12.2	12.9
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.3	18.1	18.7	17.0	12.4	13.7	14.0	11.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	29.6	18.1	19.0	34.2	33.4	29.3	24.2	13.0
$10,000 to $14,999.....	15.4	2.0	2.0	13.4	20.2	17.3	13.8	6.2
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.8	0.2	0.2	2.6	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
$25,000 and over.....	1.5	-	-	0.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.7
Median earnings.....	$7,124	$5,426	$5,497	$7,049	$8,034	$7,452	$6,692	$5,045
40 to 49 Weeks								
Number with earnings.....thousands..	2,932	312	288	719	695	637	456	113
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	2.8	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.6	2.4	4.6	14.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	4.2	5.8	5.9	3.8	3.7	2.0	5.3	12.4
$2,000 to $2,999.....	7.6	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.6	6.9	10.7	3.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	10.8	22.9	21.9	10.2	8.5	8.6	9.9	12.4
$4,000 to $4,999.....	13.1	17.4	16.3	14.9	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	15.1	16.1	16.0	17.4	12.1	13.8	18.0	11.5
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.8	13.2	14.2	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.0	7.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	22.2	10.3	11.1	22.7	26.0	26.7	19.5	12.4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	6.8	1.6	1.7	6.1	8.8	8.8	5.0	8.0
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.9	-	-	0.8	3.0	2.5	1.1	6.2
$25,000 and over.....	0.7	-	-	0.1	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.9
Median earnings.....	$5,758	$4,500	$4,574	$5,740	$6,303	$6,321	$5,439	$4,654
27 to 39 Weeks								
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,290	168	143	252	259	279	248	84
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	6.1	10.7	10.5	4.0	3.9	5.4	4.8	16.7
$1,000 to $1,999.....	11.0	12.5	11.2	10.7	9.3	6.1	12.5	26.2
$2,000 to $2,999.....	13.6	18.5	18.9	14.3	11.2	13.4	13.7	9.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	15.8	22.0	20.3	13.5	17.4	15.2	13.7	14.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	14.2	11.9	12.6	15.9	15.4	13.4	15.3	8.3
$5,000 to $5,999.....	13.0	12.5	13.3	16.3	12.4	10.8	16.1	4.8
$6,000 to $6,999.....	8.4	2.4	2.8	9.9	7.7	11.2	8.9	7.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	12.6	6.5	7.7	13.1	14.3	17.3	10.9	8.3
$10,000 to $14,999.....	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.4	8.1	5.8	2.0	4.8
$15,000 to $24,999.....	0.5	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	2.0	-
$25,000 and over.....	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Median earnings.....	$4,240	$3,378	$3,466	$4,475	$4,538	$4,743	$4,342	$2,750
1 to 26 Weeks								
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,309	205	178	226	187	206	264	221
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	17.5	17.1	15.2	11.9	15.0	10.2	15.7	34.8
$1,000 to $1,999.....	20.1	28.8	29.2	17.7	17.6	14.1	17.6	24.9
$2,000 to $2,999.....	17.6	24.9	24.2	17.3	12.8	20.4	18.4	12.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	14.4	14.6	15.2	19.5	11.8	11.7	14.2	14.0
$4,000 to $4,999.....	6.8	5.4	6.2	8.8	12.8	4.4	7.3	3.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.1	4.4	5.1	6.2	8.0	11.2	9.6	2.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.6	3.4	3.4	5.3	9.6	9.2	3.4	3.6
$7,000 to $9,999.....	7.2	1.0	1.1	9.7	9.1	9.7	9.2	2.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	2.3	0.5	0.6	3.1	1.6	7.3	1.9	-
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.2	-	-	0.4	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.8
$25,000 and over.....	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	-	1.1	-
Median earnings.....	$2,707	$2,167	$2,233	$3,159	$3,386	$3,458	$2,906	$1,609

- Rounds to zero.

Table 3.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALE FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES--Continued

(Age as of March 1967)

Earnings and work experience	Total	16 to 24 years		25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
		Total	20 to 24 years					
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS								
Total, 1 to 52 Weeks								
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,849	207	161	179	168	242	309	744
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	34.6	25.6	19.3	14.0	17.9	28.3	31.8	49.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	24.2	26.6	28.6	17.9	14.8	13.9	20.8	31.6
$2,000 to $2,999.....	13.3	31.4	34.2	22.9	10.5	20.9	14.0	4.3
$3,000 to $3,999.....	7.8	5.3	4.3	17.9	17.3	9.6	8.8	3.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	4.9	4.3	5.6	8.9	6.2	7.0	5.2	2.9
$5,000 to $5,999.....	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	4.3	5.2	4.2	2.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.9	0.5	0.6	2.8	9.9	3.9	2.6	1.6
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4.8	1.9	2.5	7.8	12.3	5.2	7.5	1.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	2.3	1.4	1.9	3.9	3.7	2.6	3.2	1.5
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.3	-	-	0.6	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.2
$25,000 and over.....	0.5	-	-	-	-	1.7	0.3	0.5
Median earnings.....	$1,639	$1,918	$2,064	$2,793	$3,393	$2,375	$1,875	$1,025

- Rounds to zero.

Table 4.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALE FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Family size as of March 1967)

Earnings and work experience	Total	Size of family					
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons or more
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS							
50 to 52 weeks							
Number with earnings.....thousands..	30,900	7,315	6,554	7,072	4,769	2,680	2,510
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	1.7	2.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.0
$1,000 to $1,999.....	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.7
$2,000 to $2,999.....	3.3	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.1	5.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	6.2	7.7	6.1	5.0	5.0	6.2	8.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.6	10.8	9.3	7.5	7.0	7.3	7.9
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.7	14.2	13.9	11.1	11.0	13.2	11.9
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.3	15.4	14.7	14.9	13.8	12.3	12.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	29.6	24.8	29.4	33.0	32.0	30.6	28.4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	15.4	11.8	14.1	17.3	18.3	17.5	16.2
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.8	3.8	4.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	3.7
$25,000 and over.....	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7
Median earnings.....	$7,124	$6,456	$6,945	$7,655	$7,766	$7,527	$7,004
40 to 49 Weeks							
Number with earnings.....thousands..	2,932	816	588	623	415	219	271
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.0	1.7	1.8	4.4
$1,000 to $1,999.....	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.7	7.0
$2,000 to $2,999.....	7.6	7.0	8.0	6.4	6.0	8.7	12.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	10.8	10.8	13.3	7.1	11.1	11.0	13.7
$4,000 to $4,999.....	13.1	12.8	14.6	10.4	14.5	16.9	11.4
$5,000 to $5,999.....	15.2	17.7	15.8	14.6	13.7	9.6	13.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.8	13.9	15.0	17.8	11.3	16.4	14.4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	22.2	20.5	19.2	25.2	29.2	21.9	16.2
$10,000 to $14,999.....	6.8	5.5	6.6	9.3	5.8	7.8	5.9
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.8	2.1	1.0	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.7
$25,000 and over.....	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.4
Median earnings.....	$5,758	$5,601	$5,527	$6,302	$5,991	$5,833	$5,095

Table 4.--EARNINGS AND WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MALE FAMILY HEADS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES--Continued

(Family size as of March 1967)

Earnings and work experience	Total	Size of family					
		2 persons	3 persons	4 persons	5 persons	6 persons	7 persons or more
WORKED AT FULL-TIME JOBS--Continued							
27 to 39 Weeks							
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,290	447	288	179	162	101	113
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	6.1	7.0	4.2	6.1	5.6	8.9	6.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	11.0	12.6	11.1	6.7	7.4	11.9	15.9
$2,000 to $2,999.....	13.6	12.1	14.6	14.5	11.7	11.9	19.5
$3,000 to $3,999.....	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.5	14.8	14.9	20.4
$4,000 to $4,999.....	14.2	13.7	14.2	11.7	21.6	11.9	11.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	13.1	12.8	14.2	14.5	9.9	13.9	13.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	8.3	9.6	6.6	8.9	9.9	7.9	4.4
$7,000 to $9,999.....	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.0	11.7	13.9	7.1
$10,000 to $14,999.....	4.4	2.5	5.2	7.3	7.4	5.0	0.9
$15,000 to $24,999.....	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.7	-	-	0.9
$25,000 and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-
Median earnings.....	$4,240	$4,180	$4,317	$4,690	$4,486	$4,208	$3,413
1 to 26 Weeks							
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,309	575	243	184	131	62	114
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	17.5	20.1	16.5	12.0	11.5	(B)	21.9
$1,000 to $1,999.....	20.1	24.8	21.4	12.0	15.3	(B)	16.7
$2,000 to $2,999.....	17.6	17.3	16.0	22.8	19.8	(B)	14.0
$3,000 to $3,999.....	14.4	13.4	16.5	18.5	14.5	(B)	10.5
$4,000 to $4,999.....	6.8	3.8	7.0	11.4	5.3	(B)	13.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.1	6.5	6.6	8.2	10.7	(B)	6.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.6	5.6	6.6	3.8	6.9	(B)	7.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.5	10.7	(B)	7.0
$10,000 to $14,999.....	2.3	1.0	2.1	4.9	3.1	(B)	2.6
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.2	1.4	0.8	-	2.3	(B)	0.9
$25,000 and over.....	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	(B)	-
Median earnings.....	$2,707	$2,298	$2,756	$3,176	$3,237	(B)	$2,813
WORKED AT PART-TIME JOBS							
Total, 1 to 52 Weeks							
Number with earnings.....thousands..	1,849	1,053	337	193	101	55	110
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	34.9	38.9	32.3	22.3	25.7	(B)	40.9
$1,000 to $1,999.....	24.3	27.4	22.6	18.7	16.8	(B)	17.3
$2,000 to $2,999.....	13.4	12.0	11.9	18.1	16.8	(B)	18.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	7.7	5.4	12.5	8.8	11.9	(B)	10.0
$4,000 to $4,999.....	4.9	3.8	7.7	7.3	5.0	(B)	1.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	3.3	3.2	2.7	5.7	3.0	(B)	2.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	1.4	4.5	4.7	5.9	(B)	3.6
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4.6	4.3	2.7	7.8	3.0	(B)	4.5
$10,000 to $14,999.....	2.3	2.0	1.5	4.1	7.9	(B)	-
$15,000 to $24,999.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0	(B)	0.9
$25,000 and over.....	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.0	(B)	-
Median earnings.....	$1,639	$1,405	$1,783	$2,500	$2,441	(B)	$1,526

- Rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

Table 5.--EARNINGS OF MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN 1966, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Earnings and color	Total	Profes-sional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprie-tors, exc. farm	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Crafts-men, foremen, and kindred workers	Opera-tives and kindred workers	Service workers incl. private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, exc. farm and mine
TOTAL											
Number with earnings.....thousands..	35,465	5,072	1,572	5,566	2,626	1,902	7,379	6,977	2,284	421	1,666
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	2.2	0.6	16.9	2.5	0.8	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.9	15.4	3.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	2.6	1.3	14.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	5.1	18.6	4.5
$2,000 to $2,999.....	4.1	0.9	11.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	2.2	5.4	8.8	27.6	9.4
$3,000 to $3,999.....	7.1	2.6	12.0	3.6	6.6	5.1	5.1	9.7	17.2	13.8	14.2
$4,000 to $4,999.....	9.1	3.8	9.2	5.9	8.8	7.8	8.9	12.7	15.4	10.7	16.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.8	8.2	10.1	8.6	17.4	11.7	12.5	17.0	15.7	5.7	18.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.0	9.1	7.7	10.7	20.6	12.4	17.1	17.5	11.9	4.3	14.2
$7,000 to $9,999.....	28.0	30.9	9.5	24.9	31.5	32.0	36.6	27.8	19.1	1.9	17.8
$10,000 to $14,999.....	14.3	27.9	6.6	25.4	7.7	16.0	14.6	6.1	4.1	1.4	1.8
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.4	11.0	2.2	10.9	1.4	7.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2
$25,000 and over.....	1.4	3.5	0.3	4.9	-	1.7	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
Median earnings.....	$6,860	$9,205	$3,541	$8,828	$6,544	$7,566	$7,161	$6,135	$5,106	$2,643	$5,138
Mean earnings.....	$7,464	$10,068	$4,280	$10,145	$6,564	$8,224	$7,202	$6,137	$5,267	$2,941	$5,013
WHITE											
Number with earnings.....thousands..	32,424	4,852	1,498	5,438	2,394	1,842	6,987	6,109	1,764	324	1,216
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	2.0	0.6	15.5	2.4	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.5	9.9	2.5
$1,000 to $1,999.....	2.3	1.4	13.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	17.0	3.5
$2,000 to $2,999.....	3.2	0.9	12.0	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.7	4.2	6.2	30.0	6.6
$3,000 to $3,999.....	6.1	2.4	12.5	3.4	6.2	4.7	4.6	8.4	14.6	14.2	11.1
$4,000 to $4,999.....	8.6	3.4	9.5	5.7	8.4	7.4	8.7	12.0	15.6	12.0	16.6
$5,000 to $5,999.....	12.6	7.9	10.3	8.5	16.9	11.6	12.2	17.3	16.6	5.9	20.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	14.3	9.0	7.9	10.6	20.7	12.4	17.2	18.5	13.0	5.6	16.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	29.3	31.1	9.6	25.0	32.7	32.6	37.4	29.6	23.2	2.5	20.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	15.3	28.5	6.6	25.7	8.3	16.3	15.2	6.6	5.1	1.9	2.0
$15,000 to $24,999.....	4.7	11.3	2.3	11.1	1.5	7.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2
$25,000 and over.....	1.5	3.6	0.3	5.0	-	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Median earnings.....	$7,067	$9,324	$3,677	$8,916	$6,636	$7,657	$7,257	$6,315	$5,548	$2,816	$5,473
Mean earnings.....	$7,724	$10,197	$4,382	$10,236	$6,687	$8,339	$7,306	$6,334	$5,712	$3,261	$5,335
NONWHITE											
Number with earnings.....thousands..	3,041	220	74	128	232	60	392	868	520	97	450
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999 or loss.....	5.0	1.0	(B)	6.3	1.3	(B)	0.8	3.3	3.3	34.0	4.8
$1,000 to $1,999.....	6.8	1.4	(B)	0.8	3.9	(B)	3.3	4.1	12.7	23.7	7.4
$2,000 to $2,999.....	12.9	3.7	(B)	10.1	7.7	(B)	10.7	14.0	17.1	19.6	17.4
$3,000 to $3,999.....	17.6	6.8	(B)	10.2	10.7	(B)	13.5	19.4	25.9	12.3	22.7
$4,000 to $4,999.....	14.2	12.7	(B)	10.2	12.5	(B)	13.5	16.8	14.5	6.2	14.9
$5,000 to $5,999.....	14.4	15.9	(B)	10.9	22.4	(B)	17.6	14.6	12.9	5.2	12.2
$6,000 to $6,999.....	11.1	12.3	(B)	17.2	19.4	(B)	15.3	10.6	7.9	-	9.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	13.9	27.3	(B)	17.2	19.4	(B)	21.4	14.8	4.8	-	10.2
$10,000 to $14,999.....	3.3	13.6	(B)	10.9	1.7	(B)	3.3	2.4	0.8	-	1.3
$15,000 to $24,999.....	0.6	4.5	(B)	5.5	-	(B)	-	-	-	-	-
$25,000 and over.....	0.1	0.5	(B)	-	-	(B)	-	0.1	-	-	-
Median earnings.....	$4,466	$6,705	(B)	$6,066	$5,588	(B)	$5,451	$4,465	$3,632	$1,706	$3,883
Mean earnings.....	$4,700	$7,232	(B)	$6,269	$5,294	(B)	$5,345	$4,753	$3,757	$1,881	$4,144

- Rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

Table 6.--MEAN EARNINGS OF MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN 1966, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Age as of March 1967)

Age and mean earnings	Total	Professional, technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers incl. private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, exc. farm and mine
TOTAL WITH EARNINGS											
Number.....thousands..	35,465	5,072	1,572	5,566	2,626	1,902	7,379	6,977	2,284	421	1,666
Mean earnings.....	$7,464	$10,068	$4,280	$10,145	$6,564	$8,224	$7,202	$6,137	$5,267	$2,941	$5,013
14 TO 19 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	337	7	4	10	35	12	49	129	21	21	49
Mean earnings.....	$2,680	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	$3,119	(B)	(B)	(B)
20 TO 24 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	2,654	299	35	208	281	116	512	800	166	51	186
Mean earnings.....	$4,945	$5,759	(B)	$5,721	$4,650	$5,030	$5,487	$4,812	$3,644	(B)	$4,223
25 TO 29 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,128	746	101	455	339	229	844	962	241	31	180
Mean earnings.....	$6,656	$7,646	$4,091	$7,893	$6,367	$7,393	$6,811	$5,963	$5,708	(B)	$5,310
30 TO 34 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,036	804	111	511	311	237	834	783	215	42	188
Mean earnings.....	$7,657	$9,773	$4,391	$9,459	$7,028	$8,766	$7,449	$6,208	$5,886	(B)	$5,275
35 TO 39 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,444	782	147	755	292	277	894	835	255	47	160
Mean earnings.....	$8,315	$10,871	$5,145	$10,486	$7,278	$8,991	$7,804	$6,606	$6,068	(B)	$5,777
40 TO 44 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,770	768	169	885	335	269	994	853	249	37	211
Mean earnings.....	$8,288	$11,050	$5,203	$10,330	$7,344	$8,902	$7,815	$6,655	$5,820	(B)	$5,454
45 TO 49 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,486	531	199	845	317	240	983	851	287	35	198
Mean earnings.....	$8,383	$11,767	$5,079	$11,504	$7,111	$9,450	$7,580	$6,712	$6,206	(B)	$5,342
50 TO 54 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	4,007	419	231	721	279	184	917	732	271	56	197
Mean earnings.....	$7,774	$11,078	$4,657	$10,921	$6,841	$8,395	$7,344	$6,624	$5,016	(B)	$5,101
55 TO 59 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	3,261	345	242	616	200	144	721	568	248	35	142
Mean earnings.....	$7,585	$11,469	$4,105	$10,822	$6,548	$7,682	$7,116	$6,272	$4,920	(B)	$4,810
60 TO 64 YEARS OLD											
Number.....thousands..	2,236	241	176	344	153	124	486	341	206	37	128
Mean earnings.....	$7,221	$10,870	$3,850	$11,419	$6,431	$8,133	$6,792	$5,962	$4,425	(B)	$4,565
65 YEARS AND OVER											
Number.....thousands..	1,106	130	157	216	84	70	145	123	125	29	27
Mean earnings.....	$5,604	$10,026	$1,925	$7,337	$5,522	(B)	$5,793	$5,030	$3,706	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

Table 7.--MEAN EARNINGS OF MALE YEAR-ROUND FULL-TIME WORKERS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN 1966, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF LONGEST JOB AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Educational attainment and mean earnings	Total	Professional technical, and kindred workers	Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, exc. farm	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers incl. private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, exc. farm and mine
TOTAL WITH EARNINGS											
Number.....thousands..	35,465	5,072	1,572	5,566	2,626	1,902	7,379	6,977	2,284	421	1,666
Mean earnings.....	$7,464	$10,068	$4,280	$10,145	$6,564	$8,224	$7,202	$6,137	$5,267	$2,941	$5,013
ELEMENTARY, 8 YEARS OR LESS											
Number.....thousands..	7,786	102	727	536	292	176	1,780	2,338	745	290	800
Mean earnings.....	$5,173	$5,957	$3,494	$6,647	$5,135	$4,697	$6,187	$5,465	$4,149	$2,509	$4,545
HIGH SCHOOL, 1 TO 3 YEARS											
Number.....thousands..	6,379	218	225	766	390	200	1,778	1,873	487	47	395
Mean earnings.....	$6,500	$7,425	$4,189	$8,347	$6,180	$7,100	$7,019	$6,231	$4,809	(B)	$5,128
HIGH SCHOOL, 4 YEARS											
Number.....thousands..	11,994	1,007	482	1,976	1,198	742	3,019	2,307	800	68	395
Mean earnings.....	$7,338	$8,405	$4,966	$9,219	$6,523	$8,047	$7,513	$6,605	$6,015	(B)	$5,490
COLLEGE, 1 TO 3 YEARS											
Number.....thousands..	4,105	840	86	1,050	478	422	593	370	202	10	54
Mean earnings.....	$8,622	$8,763	$5,529	$10,882	$6,918	$8,875	$8,208	$6,780	$6,324	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE, 4 YEARS											
Number.....thousands..	3,117	1,343	44	925	223	305	167	63	30	1	16
Mean earnings.....	$10,879	$10,233	(B)	$13,507	$8,048	$10,170	$9,607	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
COLLEGE, 5 YEARS OR MORE											
Number.....thousands..	2,084	1,562	8	313	45	57	42	26	20	5	6
Mean earnings.....	$12,315	$12,337	(B)	$13,967	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

*U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969-345-010/70