DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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CONSUMER INCOME

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INCOME OF NONFARM FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS: 1946

The average income of nonfarm families in 1946 was about $3,000, according to estimates issued today by J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The corresponding figure for individuals not in families, residing in urban and rural-nonfarm parts of the United States, was about $1,100. For the two groups combined, that is, for all urban and rural-nonfarm families and individuals,[1] the average income was about $2,600.

The median total money income of urban and rural-nonfarm families and individuals in private households shifted slightly upward from 1944 to 1946. The figures were $2,410 in 1944, $2,595 in 1945, and $2,659 in 1946. In order to show 1946 data that are comparable with those for 1944 and 1945, table 1 of this release presents data covering families and individuals in private households only, excluding persons in hotels, trailer camps, and similar places. These latter groups were covered in the 1946 inquiry but not in the two previous years.

The median civilian money wages and salaries of primary families were about twice as high in 1944 ($2,697) as in 1939 ($1,389). Primary individuals not in families also increased their median wages and salaries during this period from $764 in 1939 to $1,332 in 1944. Between 1944 and 1946, however, there was no significant change in the median wages and salaries of primary families or individuals. (See table 2.) The comparison of 1946, 1944, and 1939 income data is restricted to civilian money wages or salaries of primary families and individuals in private households because these were the family and income concepts used in the 1940 census and thus are the only ones common to all three years.

The median total money income in 1946 of individuals not in families ($1,125) was roughly half that of 2-person families ($2,386). Family income rose with increase in size of family to about $3,800 for families of 6 persons. (See table 3.)

The median total money income of white families and individuals did not vary greatly from one region to another. Among nonwhites, however, the regional differences were quite marked. For example, their median income was about $1,300 in the South and about $1,800 or above in the other regions. (See table 4.)

The median money income was higher in families including a veteran ($3,347) than in families which did not include a veteran ($2,809). At the same time, the median civilian earnings were lower for veterans ($1,781) than for nonveterans ($2,290). This apparent contradiction arises from the fact that families including veterans are likely to have more earners. (See tables 5 and 6.)

There was no significant difference between the median total money income of families in which there was no veteran of World War II ($2,809) and that of families in which the head was a veteran ($2,778). Families in which some member other than the head was a veteran, however, had a much higher average income ($4,735).

[1] The definition of family used in this report is different from that used in other Census Bureau publications. A family is defined here as a group of two or more related persons residing in the same household. The term "individual" is used to refer to a person living alone or with persons not related to him. See section entitled Definitions of terms and explanations.

The higher income of these families can be attributed to the fact that such families tend to contain more earners. (See table 5.)

The civilian money earnings of males who were not veterans ($2,290) averaged slightly more than those of male veterans who had returned to civilian life prior to 1946 ($2,050). As would be expected, both groups had considerably higher median civilian money earnings than veterans who did not return to civilian life until sometime in 1946 ($1,104). This relationship is brought out more clearly in the 25-34 age group, which includes a large proportion of all veterans. (See table 6.)

EARLIER INCOME PUBLICATIONS

Data relating to 1945 and some comparative data for 1944 and 1939 were included in the release, Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945 and 1944, Series P-S, No. 22, May 8, 1947. Data relating to wage and salary income in 1939 have been presented in the following Sixteenth Census Reports on Population: Families: Size of Family and Age of Head; Families: Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939; Families: General Characteristics; Families: Characteristics of Rural-Farm Families; Families: Tenure and Rent; Families: Income and Rent; The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Wage or Salary Income in 1939; and Vol. III, The Labor Force. In addition, special reports have been published: Per Capita Income in Wage-Earner Families, by Size of Family: 1939, Series P-44, No. 19, September 8, 1944; and Educational Attainment by Wage or Salary Income: 1940, Series P-46, No. 5, June 18, 1946.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Dwelling unit and household.--A dwelling unit is defined, in general, as a room or group of rooms occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family or other group of persons living together or a person living alone. A household consists of a group of persons living together in a dwelling unit, usually with common housekeeping arrangements, or a person living alone.

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 in the same household. It is not used with the same meaning as in the 1940 census. All persons in a household who are related to each other are considered to belong to the same family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are in the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. On the other hand, a lodger and his wife not related to the head of the household or an unrelated servant and his wife are considered as additional families, and not as part of the head's family. A household may therefore contain more than one family.

Individual not in a family.--The term "individual not in a family," as used in this report, refers to a person who is not related to any other person in the household. He may constitute a 1-person household by himself, or he may be part of a household including one or more families or other individuals not in families.

Primary or secondary families and individuals.--The term "primary family" refers to the head of a household plus any person in the household related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. If there is no person in the household related to the head, then the head himself constitutes a primary individual not in a family. A household can contain only one primary family or individual. The expression, "primary families and individuals," is used in this report with the same meaning as the term "families" in the 1940 census.[2]

All persons who are not related to the head, such as lodgers or servants, are members of secondary families or are secondary individuals. There is one secondary family for each group of persons who are related to each other but are not related to the head. Each individual in the household other than the head who is not related to any person in the household is a secondary individual.

Urban and rural classification.--For this report, the urban and rural areas are those that were so classified in 1940 on the basis of the results of the 1940 census. In the 1940 census, all incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more were classified as urban, together with certain other areas declared urban by special rule. Where annexations to urban areas occurred since 1940, the annexed areas are classified as urban. All other areas were classified as rural.

The population classified as rural-nonfarm in the report is the population not living on farms at the time of enumeration in areas that were classified as rural.

Income.--The informant was asked to report the amount of money income of each of the following specified types received during the calendar

[2] See Families: Family Wage or Salary Income in 1939, p. 3.

year 1946 by each person 14 years of age and over residing in the dwelling unit at the time of interview, and the amount of each type of income was entered separately for each person:

1. Civilian wages or salaries.--These are defined as the money earnings received for work performed as a civilian employee during the calendar year 1946. They include wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. Payments made in kind rather than in money, such as living quarters, meals, and clothes, are excluded, primarily because of the difficulty of evaluating them.

2. Net income from operation of nonfarm business or profession.--This item is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from a business or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account or as an unincorporated employer. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered and the value of any net inventory increase. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, value of any net inventory decreases, wages and salaries paid, business taxes, etc.

3. Net income from operation of farm or ranch.--Net earnings of a farm or ranch operator are computed as the total money receipts from the enterprise, less all money expenses incurred in operating it. In general, living expenses have not been deducted. Certain expenses, however, such as taxes, interest, and insurance (which were in part incurred by the farm living quarters, and not solely by the farm business) have been deducted in their entirety, thus exaggerating the farm expenses in some instances. Neither depreciation charges nor inventory changes are included among the items considered in arriving at net income. The value of food produced and consumed at home is also excluded. The basic reasons for excluding depreciation, inventory changes, and home-produced food are the inherent difficulties of obtaining and of evaluating them.

4. Armed forces pay, excluding dependency allotments.--This includes the total armed forces pay earned during the calendar year after deductions for class "F" or dependency allotments, but before soldiers' deposits, class "E" or voluntary allotments, or other deductions for expenses are made. Terminal leave pay and cash allowances for subsistence are included in armed forces pay.

5. Rents and royalties from property, including farm property (net income).--Net income from rents and royalties is defined as the cash rents and royalties received from property, less the costs incurred by the landlord in connection with the property. Costs include depreciation charges.

6. Receipts from roomers and boarders (net income).--This is defined as the gross receipts, less all expenses, such as food served to boarders, laundry, a share of the wages paid to a servant for cleaning, cooking, etc., and a share of the rent paid for the house (or of the taxes, depreciation, interest, and other costs, if the house is owned).

7. Interest, cash dividends, and income from estates and trusts.--All interest and dividends which were received or were drawable in cash are included here. Interest on Series E war bonds is not included unless the bonds had been redeemed.

8. Dependency allotments and contributions from members of the armed forces.--Both dependency and other allotments or contributions received from members of the armed forces are included here unless the member of the armed forces who made the allotments or contributions was residing in the household at the time of interview. In the latter case, all except the dependency allotments are excluded, because the inclusion of the class "E" allotments or other contributions (already included in the serviceman's pay) would involve double counting.

9. Veterans' payments.--These include mustering-out, unemployment, disability, and other similar payments.

10. Social Security, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, nonveteran Federal, State, and local pensions and assistance, etc.

11. Other income.--The following miscellaneous types of receipts are included here:

a. Contributions for support from persons not members of household, other than contributions received from members of the armed forces.

b. Alimony.

c. Periodic payments received from paid-up endowment insurance policies or annuities, or from life insurance policies of a deceased person (including payments received from war insurance). Lump-sum insurance payments and lump-sum inheritances were not included.

d. Cash amounts received from private relief agencies.

e. Pensions received from private corporations (not government pensions).

Civilian earnings.--Civilian earnings are the sum of civilian wages and salaries, net income from nonfarm self-employment, and net income from farm self-employment. The presence of large numbers of veterans in the sample, some of

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whom could have had no civilian employment and some of whom could have had civilian employment for only part of 1946, requires exercise of caution in interpreting the civilian earnings distributions.

Total money income.--The total money income of a person represents the algebraic sum of the amounts of all types of income received by the person. The total income of a family is the algebraic sum of the amounts received by all income recipients in the family.

With a few exceptions, if the amount of any type of income was $10,000 or more, it was recorded as "$10,000 or more" rather than as a specific amount.

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

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

Head of family.--One person in each family, usually a married man and the chief breadwinner, was designated as the head, being usually the person regarded as head by the members of the household. Females were not designated as heads of family if their husbands were members of the household at the time the inquiry was made.

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

Medians.--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

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

Base figures.--An estimate of the size of the base of each percent distribution is shown for all tables except tables 1 and 2. Only 1946 estimates were included in these two tables because the estimating procedures, particularly insofar as the allowance for noninterview households is concerned, for the years shown were somewhat different and the figures would not be exactly comparable.

Comparisons with other releases.--There are minor differences between the numbers in this report and those in releases showing population or labor force data. These result mainly from the larger noninterview rate for income schedules and minor differences in the tabulation procedure.

NATURE AND SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE

The universe from which the sample was selected for the study of 1946 income was the population of the United States on the date of interview, i.e., in April, 1947. Persons in the following categories, however, were not included:

1. Members of the armed forces and civilian personnel living on military reservations. (Members of the armed forces living in private households were included.)

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

It should be noted that the 1946 data cover more families and individuals than the 1944 and 1945 data. The latter had included only persons in private households and excluded the following groups which are included in the 1946 tables:

1. Persons living in large lodginghouses, i.e., in places having 10 or more rooms or suites of rooms rented or available for rent to roomers.

2. Residents of hotels, YMCA's, fraternity houses, and similar places.

3. Residents of trailer camps, labor camps, logging camps, houseboats, ships, etc. (Residents of tourist camps and individual trailers were covered in 1945.)

4. Resident employees and other noninmate residents of institutions.

In order to show 1946 data that are comparable with those for 1944 and 1945, table 1 of this release presents 1946 data covering families and individuals in private households only.

The composition of families was taken as found at the time of interview. Thus, a family would not include a person who had been a member of the family in 1946 but who was not a member at the time of interview. On the other hand, it would include a person who had not been a member throughout 1946 but who was a member at the time of interview. Many veterans were thereby counted as members of families to which they had not actually returned until the early part of 1947 or the latter part of 1946.

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SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimates of 1946 income presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's Survey of Population, Labor Force, and Housing conducted in April, 1947. This survey covered about 30,000 households located in 148 sample areas in 44 States and the District of Columbia, each area comprising one or more counties or parts of counties. Usable income schedules, i.e., schedules with complete income information for one or more families or individuals in urban or rural-nonfarm areas, were obtained from about 20,000 households. About 10 percent of the urban and rural-nonfarm sample households could not be interviewed or supplied only incomplete information.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved, as a final step, the inflation of weighted sample results to agree with independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, color, sex, and veteran status. These estimates were based on statistics from the 1940 Census of Population, statistics of births, deaths, and foreign immigration, and statistics on the strength of the armed forces. An estimate of the number of veterans of World War II in continental United States on April 1, 1947, was prepared as a provisional estimate based on statistics available at the time this survey was taken. It was prepared from separation records of the armed forces and excludes reenlistments, deaths after discharge from the service, and discharges outside continental United States. The distribution by age was obtained from a sample of separation records. The proportions of the population in urban and rural-nonfarm areas used with these controls were derived from the sample survey of Population, Labor Force, and Housing conducted concurrently with the income survey.

Since the estimates of income distributions are based on a sample survey, they are subject to sampling variability. The sampling variability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling errors of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes for urban and rural-nonfarm areas.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	25,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:					
5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
10	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.6
25	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.8
50	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.3	4.3
75	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.8
90	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.6
95	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8

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

The reliability of an estimated median depends upon both the form and the size of the distribution on which it is based. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of the estimated 1946 medians shown in tables 1 and 3.

The 1945 and 1944 estimates are subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than the 1946 estimates. An indication of the sampling variability of the 1945 estimates may be obtained from release Series P-S, No. 22-S, "Sampling Variability of Estimates of Family and Individual Money Income in the United States in 1945."

Distribution	Estimated median	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the median which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:
TABLE 1: 1946		
Urban and rural-nonfarm:		
Families and individuals in private households:		
Total.....	$2,659	$2,614 - $2,705
Individuals not in families.....	1,105	1,035 - 1,176
Families.....	2,981	2,932 - 3,025
Urban:		
Families and individuals in private households:		
Total.....	$2,774	$2,719 - $2,828
Individuals not in families.....	1,228	1,157 - 1,299
Families.....	3,131	3,079 - 3,183

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Distribution	Estimated median	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the median which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:
TABLE 3		
Urban and rural-nonfarm:		
All families and individuals:		
Total	$2,603	$2,557 - $2,649
Individuals not in families	1,125	1,061 - 1,189
All families	2,976	2,928 - 3,021
Families of 2 persons	2,386	2,322 - 2,451
Families of 3 persons	2,988	2,916 - 3,062
Families of 4 persons	3,286	3,208 - 3,364
Families of 5 persons	3,413	3,286 - 3,550
Families of 6 persons	3,814	3,596 - 4,029
Families of 7 or more persons	3,639	3,444 - 3,837
Urban:		
All families and individuals:		
Total	$2,706	$2,656 - $2,757
Individuals not in families	1,224	1,161 - 1,286
All families	3,123	3,071 - 3,175
Families of 2 persons	2,517	2,437 - 2,601
Families of 3 persons	3,123	3,045 - 3,201
Families of 4 persons	3,409	3,323 - 3,495
Families of 5 persons	3,707	3,557 - 3,858
Families of 6 persons	4,229	4,004 - 4,454
Families of 7 or more persons	3,868	3,655 - 4,236

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

In addition to sampling variations, the figures are subject to errors of response and to nonreporting. In most cases the schedule entries for income are based on memory rather than on records, and in the majority of instances on the memory or knowledge of some one person, usually the wife of the household head. The memory factor may result in responses that have two possible types of variation. Some responses on the amount of income may vary from the true figure in a random manner. In a fairly large sample, this type of error tends to cancel out without producing a bias. Other responses may have a bias, either downward or upward. Such a bias would not be eliminated even with a complete enumeration. The memory factor in data derived from field surveys of income probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misrepresentation or to misunderstandings as to the scope of the income concept.

Nonreporting of income, i.e., the failure to obtain any or all the income information because of the refusal, absence, or poor memory of the informant, may occur at any income level. If such nonreporting of income occurred in the same proportion in all parts of the distribution, no distortion of the income distribution would result solely from this phenomenon. However, there is considerable evidence that nonreporting is more prevalent at the upper income levels, so that the estimated proportion of cases in these levels is smaller than it should be.

There is evidence that in the survey veterans of World War II were underrepresented in the sample relative to nonveterans and that some veterans were incorrectly reported as nonveterans. Veterans are concentrated in the age groups in which the population is more mobile than the population of older ages. Veterans are, therefore, subject to greater underenumeration than older persons whose place of residence is more firmly established. In addition, veterans whose length of service was short may in some cases be erroneously classified as nonveterans by the respondent. Therefore, although the total numbers of veterans and nonveterans are controlled by independent figures the distributions by income characteristics of veterans and of households containing veterans may be affected.

The adjustment of an income distribution for biases is a difficult undertaking and one justifying an entirely independent study. Such a study is now being undertaken as a joint project by the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, under arrangements established by the Bureau of the Budget. All income figures presented here are based on replies received from the respondents interviewed and contain no adjustments involving independent sources of income data.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS DATA WITH OTHER INCOME DATA

Department of Commerce income payment series. --The purpose of the Department of Commerce series is to show aggregate income payments, whereas the purpose of the census data is to show the size distribution of income receipts. As a net result of the differences outlined below, the aggregates which may be derived from the census data will be considerably smaller than the income payments aggregates.

1. The definitions of income are different. The income payments series includes the following items which are not included in the census definition: Income in kind; net change of farm inventories; and interest received by banks and other financial intermediaries. The census definition of income includes the following items which are not included in the income payments series: Military pay and allowances

received abroad in 1946 by persons residing in private households in the United States at the time of interview, and contributions for support received from persons who are not members of the household.

2. The income payments series includes the income of all persons who were in the continental United States during 1946. The Census excluded from its sample persons who were inmates of institutions and military personnel living on post. In addition, the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to the date of interview was not reported in the Census inquiry.

3. The Census did not record the specific amount of income for those persons who received $10,000 or more income of a given type.

4. The income payments' series is estimated largely on the basis of such record data as Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage records, corporation income tax returns, governmental payments, etc. The census data, on the other hand, are based on information obtained in field surveys, and such information is largely dependent on memory.

National Survey of Liquid Assets.--The National Survey of Liquid Assets, like the Census, obtained data on the size distribution of income for 1946. There is one major difference between the two inquiries; namely, the definition of the income-receiving unit. The census "family" includes all persons in a household who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. The Liquid Assets Survey used a "spending unit" concept, those household members who had incomes which they used for their own purposes constituting separate spending units. The result was to increase the number of spending units relative to the number of census families, thereby decreasing the median income, and increasing the proportion of cases at the lower income levels.

Another, but less important, difference between the two inquiries is in the computation of income from rent and from roomers and boarders. The Liquid Assets Survey instructions, unlike those of the Census, specified that the gross, not the net, income from such sources was to be obtained unless the recipient earned a substantial part of his income from rental property or had four or more roomers in his house.

Federal income tax data.--The Federal income tax coverage is incomplete because of the exemptions of persons receiving less than $500; therefore, its coverage differs from the Census coverage.

Since some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families and individuals or persons.

Income as defined for tax purposes differs from the Census concept. For example, armed forces pay of under $1,500 is excluded from income tax data as are a number of other types of receipts such as veterans' payments, social security benefits, and relief payments, which constitute the main income source for some families.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage record data.--Census data and the distributions made upon the basis of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage record data differ for the reasons listed below.

1. The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance data are available only in terms of persons, not in terms of families and individuals.

2. The wages and salaries of such groups as domestic servants, farm laborers, employees of nonprofit institutions, and governmental employees are not covered by the wage record data.

3. No wages or salaries received from any one employer in excess of $3,000 are covered by the wage record data.

4. Income other than wages or salaries is not covered by the wage record data.

Table 1.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1946, 1945, AND 1944

(The figures in this table refer to families and individuals in private households only. See section entitled Nature and size of the universe)

TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL	FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS			FAMILIES			INDIVIDUALS NOT IN FAMILIES		
	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944	1946	1945	1944
URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM									
Number.....(thousands)..	35,768	(1)	(1)	29,658	(1)	(1)	6,110	(1)	(1)
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	7.3	7.3	9.6	3.4	2.9	4.6	26.2	31.0	29.6
$500 to $999.....	8.0	7.6	9.5	5.4	5.3	7.3	20.6	19.9	18.4
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.8	8.2	10.7	7.5	7.1	8.9	14.9	14.3	18.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	10.0	11.6	10.8	9.6	11.6	10.5	12.3	11.9	12.0
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.4	12.9	11.6	12.8	13.4	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.6
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.9	12.5	10.2	11.8	13.6	11.5	6.7	6.1	5.0
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.5	10.4	10.4	11.9	11.6	12.3	3.9	3.7	2.8
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.9	1.6	0.7	1.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.6	5.6	4.7	6.5	6.5	5.7	1.0	0.4	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.3	3.7	4.1	5.1	4.3	5.0	0.4	0.7	0.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	5.8	6.0	4.6	6.9	7.1	5.7	0.8	0.3	0.4
$6,000 to $9,999.....	7.0	6.0	4.7	8.3	7.0	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,659	2,595	2,410	2,981	2,857	2,794	1,105	976	1,057
URBAN									
Number.....(thousands)..	26,671	(1)	(1)	21,721	(1)	(1)	4,950	(1)	(1)
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	6.4	6.7	8.9	2.8	2.3	3.8	22.4	28.3	27.0
$500 to $999.....	7.4	6.9	9.3	4.4	4.5	6.6	20.2	18.6	18.8
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.4	8.0	10.2	6.6	6.5	8.1	16.2	15.0	18.1
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.6	10.6	10.4	8.8	10.3	9.8	13.0	12.3	12.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.2	12.4	11.7	12.3	12.7	12.1	11.8	11.1	10.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	11.0	12.7	10.2	11.8	13.8	11.6	7.5	7.1	4.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.8	10.8	10.4	12.4	12.1	12.4	4.1	4.4	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.5	7.2	7.8	8.8	8.6	9.5	1.7	0.6	1.7
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.9	5.7	5.1	7.0	6.8	6.2	1.1	0.4	1.1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.6	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.5	5.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.3	6.8	4.8	7.6	8.1	6.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
$6,000 to $9,999.....	7.7	6.7	5.1	9.4	7.9	6.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
$10,000 and over.....	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,774	2,714	2,480	3,131	2,994	2,918	1,228	1,104	1,115

[1] Comparable figures not available. See "Base figures" in section entitled Definitions of terms and explanations.

Table 2.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, BY RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME OF $50 OR MORE AND CIVILIAN MONEY WAGE OR SALARY LEVEL, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1946, 1944, AND 1939

RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME OF $50 OR MORE AND CIVILIAN MONEY WAGE OR SALARY LEVEL	PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS			PRIMARY FAMILIES			PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS NOT IN FAMILIES		
	1946	1944	1939	1946	1944	1939	1946	1944	1939
Number with or without nonwage income of $50 or more.....(thousands)..	26,944	(1)	(1)	25,181	(1)	(1)	1,763	(1)	(1)
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $499.....	5.5	7.4	15.3	4.6	6.2	14.0	19.5	17.5	34.9
$500 to $999.....	6.8	8.3	20.7	6.1	7.1	20.2	16.5	18.2	28.6
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.8	9.9	20.2	8.3	8.5	20.4	16.3	21.6	17.2
$1,500 to $1,999.....	11.1	11.1	16.6	10.8	10.5	17.1	15.7	16.0	9.7
$2,000 to $2,499.....	13.3	12.7	10.8	13.3	12.8	11.2	12.1	11.3	4.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	12.3	11.7	5.8	12.6	12.2	6.0	8.6	7.8	1.8
$3,000 to $4,999.....	29.9	30.2	8.1	31.2	33.0	8.5	10.4	6.6	2.4
$5,000 and over.....	12.3	8.7	2.5	13.1	9.6	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
Median wage or salary.....(dollars)..	2,680	2,528	1,345	2,773	2,697	1,389	1,429	1,332	764
Number without nonwage income of $50 or more.....(thousands)..	14,552	(1)	(1)	13,350	(1)	(1)	1,202	(1)	(1)
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $499.....	2.8	3.6	13.3	1.7	2.3	11.7	14.7	13.4	33.1
$500 to $999.....	4.9	5.9	20.5	3.8	4.6	19.8	16.3	16.2	30.0
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.5	9.0	21.3	6.6	7.1	21.5	17.4	24.7	18.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	10.5	11.1	17.9	9.9	10.4	18.5	16.6	17.0	9.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	14.6	13.3	11.5	14.8	13.4	12.0	12.3	12.3	4.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	13.9	13.2	5.9	14.4	13.9	6.3	8.6	7.6	1.7
$3,000 to $4,999.....	34.1	34.3	7.8	36.0	37.6	8.2	13.2	7.8	2.0
$5,000 and over.....	11.8	9.6	1.8	12.7	10.7	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.6
Median wage or salary.....(dollars)..	2,852	2,769	1,380	2,956	2,941	1,431	1,548	1,412	781

[1] Comparable figures not available. See "Base figures" in section entitled Definitions of terms and explanations.

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Table 3.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1946

TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL	Total	Individuals not in families	All families	FAMILIES OF SPECIFIED NUMBER OF RELATED PERSONS					
				2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM									
Number.....(thousands)..	37,065	7,238	29,827	9,839	7,413	6,006	3,333	1,652	1,584
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	7.8	26.0	3.4	6.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5
$500 to $999.....	8.3	20.1	5.4	10.3	3.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	3.3
$1,000 to $1,499.....	9.2	15.6	7.6	11.1	7.0	4.6	6.4	3.5	6.6
$1,500 to $1,999.....	10.1	12.3	9.6	11.7	9.9	8.4	7.0	7.9	6.4
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.4	11.0	12.8	13.2	13.7	12.3	13.1	9.7	10.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.8	6.7	11.8	10.6	13.7	12.8	11.2	10.2	9.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.3	3.6	11.9	10.8	13.6	13.4	10.3	10.4	9.0
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.1	1.6	8.4	7.4	8.3	9.2	10.0	8.3	9.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.5	1.0	6.5	5.2	7.5	7.2	7.1	8.7	4.8
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.2	0.5	5.1	4.0	4.7	6.3	5.4	6.4	6.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	5.7	0.8	6.9	4.1	6.9	8.8	8.8	10.0	9.5
$6,000 to 9,999.....	6.7	0.5	8.2	3.4	6.5	10.3	13.3	17.5	18.1
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	0.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.7	4.4	3.9
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,603	1,125	2,976	2,386	2,988	3,286	3,413	3,814	3,639
URBAN									
Number.....(thousands)..	27,804	5,920	21,884	7,312	5,538	4,393	2,409	1,176	1,056
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	7.0	22.5	2.8	5.8	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
$500 to $999.....	7.8	20.0	4.5	8.6	3.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	2.7
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.8	16.8	6.7	10.7	6.1	3.6	4.7	2.2	4.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.6	12.7	8.8	11.2	9.2	7.6	5.9	6.0	5.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.3	12.0	12.4	13.4	12.7	11.8	12.0	8.3	11.0
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.9	7.3	11.9	11.4	14.0	12.1	9.9	9.3	10.0
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.5	3.7	12.4	11.6	14.1	13.9	10.3	10.5	8.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.3	1.7	8.8	7.8	9.0	9.3	10.3	7.7	9.7
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.7	1.1	7.0	5.3	8.1	8.3	7.8	8.9	3.6
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.5	0.6	5.5	4.4	5.1	6.8	5.9	6.5	7.9
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.1	0.7	7.6	4.6	7.9	9.0	10.1	11.3	10.9
$6,000 to $9,999.....	7.4	0.5	9.3	3.9	7.1	11.6	15.7	21.9	20.3
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	0.3	2.5	1.3	2.2	2.5	4.4	5.4	4.8
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,706	1,224	3,123	2,517	3,123	3,409	3,707	4,229	3,868

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Table 4.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY COLOR OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY REGIONS: 1946

TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL	UNITED STATES			THE NORTHEASTERN STATES			THE NORTH CENTRAL STATES			THE SOUTH			THE WEST		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM															
Number of families and individuals...(thousands)..	37,065	33,368	3,697	11,829	11,021	808	11,149	10,475	674	9,064	7,070	1,994	5,023	4,802	221
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	7.8	6.9	15.5	5.9	5.7	9.4	8.6	8.5	10.5	10.1	7.2	20.1	6.1	5.9	10.9
$500 to $999.....	8.3	7.5	15.9	6.7	6.0	15.7	8.1	7.9	10.8	10.3	8.1	18.1	8.9	8.7	11.8
$1,000 to $1,499.....	9.2	8.3	16.7	7.6	7.1	15.3	8.6	8.4	13.1	12.4	10.6	18.5	8.1	7.7	16.7
$1,500 to $1,999.....	10.1	9.5	15.7	9.4	8.8	17.5	9.2	8.9	13.1	12.8	11.8	16.3	8.8	8.7	11.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.6	11.6	11.4	13.3	12.8	21.4	12.9	13.9	9.3	11.9	11.8	14.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.8	11.1	8.3	11.5	11.5	10.4	11.1	11.0	11.9	9.7	10.6	6.6	10.8	11.0	5.4
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.3	10.8	5.8	10.8	11.2	5.2	10.4	10.7	6.1	8.5	9.5	4.8	12.1	11.9	15.4
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.1	7.6	3.0	8.0	8.3	3.1	7.1	7.3	3.7	5.7	6.6	2.6	7.4	7.5	4.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.5	5.8	2.0	6.5	6.7	2.8	5.4	5.6	2.4	3.9	4.6	1.6	6.1	6.3	1.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.2	4.5	1.5	4.6	4.7	2.5	4.5	4.7	1.9	3.1	3.7	0.9	4.7	4.8	3.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	5.7	6.1	1.6	6.8	7.1	3.1	5.6	5.8	3.3	4.2	5.2	0.4	5.8	6.0	1.8
$6,000 to $9,999.....	6.7	7.3	1.7	8.4	8.7	3.6	6.6	6.9	1.9	4.8	5.9	0.9	6.6	6.8	1.8
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.2	0.1	2.3	2.5	-	1.4	1.5	-	1.8	2.2	-	2.7	2.7	1.4
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,603	2,741	1,562	2,883	2,970	1,773	2,596	2,657	2,059	2,174	2,441	1,318	2,786	2,824	1,970
Number of families.....(thousands)..	29,827	27,171	2,656	9,563	9,019	544	8,843	8,355	488	7,444	5,947	1,497	3,977	3,850	127
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	3.4	2.8	9.2	2.3	2.0	6.1	3.0	2.9	4.5	5.4	3.6	12.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
$500 to $999.....	5.4	4.7	12.8	3.4	3.0	9.6	5.2	5.1	7.6	8.4	6.5	16.2	5.3	5.2	6.3
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.6	6.7	16.6	5.5	5.0	13.1	6.7	6.5	10.5	11.7	9.5	20.4	7.0	6.8	11.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.6	8.8	17.1	7.9	7.5	14.5	9.0	8.6	15.4	13.2	11.8	19.1	7.9	7.8	11.0
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.8	12.7	14.2	11.9	11.7	15.4	13.9	13.4	22.1	13.3	13.9	11.0	11.6	11.5	15.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	11.8	11.9	10.4	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.4	12.2	15.6	10.6	11.2	8.0	11.3	11.4	8.7
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.9	12.4	6.7	12.4	12.8	6.6	12.2	12.6	6.8	9.8	10.9	5.5	13.7	13.5	20.5
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	8.8	4.1	9.5	9.8	4.6	8.6	8.8	5.1	6.8	7.6	3.4	8.6	8.7	7.1
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.5	6.9	2.4	7.8	8.1	3.7	6.6	6.8	3.3	4.5	5.2	1.7	7.3	7.5	2.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.1	5.4	1.9	5.6	5.7	3.7	5.5	5.7	2.7	3.6	4.4	0.7	5.8	5.8	5.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.9	7.3	2.2	8.3	8.5	4.6	6.9	7.0	4.5	5.0	6.1	0.5	6.9	7.1	3.1
$6,000 to $9,999.....	8.2	8.8	2.3	10.3	10.6	5.3	8.3	8.6	2.0	5.6	6.7	1.2	8.1	8.3	3.1
$10,000 and over.....	2.4	2.6	0.1	2.8	2.9	-	1.7	1.8	-	2.1	2.6	-	3.2	3.3	2.4
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,976	3,094	1,834	3,268	3,327	2,220	2,993	3,053	2,273	2,422	2,709	1,527	3,137	3,152	2,659
URBAN															
Number of families and individuals...(thousands)..	27,804	24,812	2,992	9,621	8,824	797	8,607	7,986	621	5,947	4,548	1,399	3,629	3,454	175
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	7.0	6.2	13.6	5.4	5.1	9.4	7.4	7.3	9.2	9.1	6.4	18.0	6.3	5.9	13.7
$500 to $999.....	7.8	6.9	15.5	6.6	5.8	15.4	7.1	6.9	10.5	9.9	7.1	19.2	9.1	9.3	4.6
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.8	7.9	16.6	8.0	7.4	15.3	8.1	7.7	13.0	11.8	9.7	18.7	7.9	7.4	18.9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.6	8.9	15.7	9.3	8.6	17.4	8.8	8.4	13.8	12.1	10.8	16.3	8.6	8.5	9.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.3	12.2	13.0	11.6	11.6	11.5	13.2	12.5	21.9	12.6	13.6	9.6	11.4	11.2	14.9
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.9	11.2	8.7	11.6	11.7	10.5	11.5	11.4	12.1	9.3	10.2	6.4	10.5	10.7	6.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.5	11.1	5.8	10.8	11.3	5.1	10.8	11.2	5.8	8.5	9.7	4.6	12.3	12.0	18.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.3	7.8	3.1	8.0	8.4	3.1	7.3	7.5	3.7	6.2	7.3	2.6	7.2	7.3	4.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.7	6.2	2.3	6.5	6.8	2.9	5.7	5.9	2.6	4.4	5.1	1.9	6.1	6.4	1.7
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.5	4.8	1.7	4.6	4.8	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.8	3.6	4.4	1.0	4.5	4.5	4.0
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.1	6.7	1.9	6.9	7.3	3.0	6.3	6.5	3.5	4.7	6.0	0.4	6.2	6.4	2.3
$6,000 to $9,999.....	7.4	8.1	2.1	8.5	8.9	3.6	7.5	8.0	2.1	5.6	6.9	1.3	7.5	7.8	1.1
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.3	-	2.2	2.4	-	1.5	1.6	-	2.3	3.0	-	2.4	2.5	-
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,706	2,858	1,634	2,892	2,998	1,782	2,737	2,819	2,079	2,280	2,622	1,343	2,820	2,855	2,125
Number of families.....(thousands)..	21,884	19,789	2,095	7,693	7,156	537	6,677	6,231	446	4,686	3,673	1,013	2,828	2,729	99
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	2.8	2.2	7.7	2.1	1.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	4.5	2.8	11.0	2.9	2.9	(1)
$500 to $999.....	4.5	3.7	12.1	3.0	2.5	8.9	3.7	3.4	7.0	7.5	4.9	16.9	5.7	5.8	(1)
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.7	5.7	15.8	5.5	4.9	12.8	5.5	5.2	10.1	10.3	7.5	20.3	6.7	6.6	(1)
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.8	8.0	16.8	7.6	7.1	14.7	8.1	7.6	16.4	12.3	10.5	18.8	7.7	7.6	(1)
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.4	12.1	15.0	11.9	11.6	15.6	13.3	12.6	22.9	12.8	13.2	11.3	10.7	10.6	(1)
$2,500 to $2,999.....	11.9	11.9	11.1	12.5	12.5	13.0	12.7	12.5	15.9	10.1	10.7	8.0	11.0	11.0	(1)
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.4	13.0	6.7	12.7	13.1	6.7	13.0	13.4	6.3	10.0	11.4	5.1	14.0	13.6	(1)
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.8	9.2	4.4	9.5	9.9	4.7	8.9	9.2	5.2	7.5	8.6	3.7	8.4	8.5	(1)
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.0	7.4	2.8	7.9	8.2	3.7	7.1	7.3	3.6	5.1	5.9	2.0	7.6	7.7	(1)
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.5	5.9	2.1	5.6	5.8	3.7	6.2	6.5	2.5	4.3	5.3	0.7	5.5	5.4	(1)
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.6	8.1	2.7	8.5	8.8	4.5	7.8	8.1	4.9	5.9	7.4	0.6	7.5	7.7	(1)
$6,000 to $9,999.....	9.3	10.0	2.8	10.5	10.9	5.4	9.6	10.1	2.2	6.7	8.1	1.8	9.5	9.7	(1)
$10,000 and over.....	2.5	2.8	-	2.7	2.9	-	1.9	2.0	-	2.9	3.7	-	2.9	3.0	(1)
Median income.....(dollars)..	3,123	3,246	1,929	3,294	3,367	2,235	3,171	3,244	2,294	2,626	3,014	1,549	3,191	3,206	(1)

[1] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 100,000.

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Table 5.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL, BY VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1946

TOTAL MONEY INCOME LEVEL	FAMILIES					INDIVIDUALS NOT IN FAMILIES		
	All families	Families including a veteran of World War II			Families not including a veteran of World War II	All individuals not in families	Veterans of World War II	Not veterans of World War II
		Total	Head a veteran of World War II	Head not a veteran of World War II				
URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM								
Number.....(thousands)..	29,827	9,354	5,612	3,742	20,473	7,238	813	6,425
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	4.6	26.0	6.4	28.5
$500 to $999.....	5.4	2.3	3.2	0.9	6.9	20.1	14.9	20.7
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.6	5.7	7.4	3.0	8.5	15.6	22.0	14.8
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.6	9.1	12.3	4.1	9.8	12.3	17.7	11.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.8	12.5	17.5	5.1	12.9	11.0	17.1	10.2
$2,500 to $2,999.....	11.8	11.8	15.7	6.0	11.8	6.7	9.0	6.5
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.9	11.6	13.5	8.7	12.0	3.6	6.2	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.5	7.2	6.1	8.8	6.2	1.0	2.0	0.8
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.1	6.4	4.3	9.6	4.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.9	8.7	4.3	15.2	6.0	0.8	1.5	0.7
$6,000 to $9,999.....	8.2	12.4	4.5	24.4	6.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	2.4	3.1	1.6	5.4	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.4
Median income.....(dollars)..	2,976	3,347	2,778	4,735	2,809	1,125	1,689	1,026
URBAN								
Number.....(thousands)..	21,884	7,050	4,118	2,932	14,834	5,920	692	5,228
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	3.8	22.5	6.9	24.6
$500 to $999.....	4.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	5.9	20.0	14.7	20.7
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.7	4.9	6.5	2.6	7.6	16.8	21.1	16.2
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.8	8.5	11.7	3.9	8.9	12.7	15.9	12.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	12.4	11.0	16.0	4.1	13.0	12.0	19.2	11.0
$2,500 to $2,999.....	11.9	11.8	16.1	5.7	11.9	7.3	9.0	7.1
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.4	11.4	13.8	8.1	12.8	3.7	6.2	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.8	9.0	9.7	8.1	8.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.0	7.5	6.6	8.7	6.8	1.1	2.3	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.5	6.8	4.9	9.4	4.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.6	9.6	4.9	16.3	6.6	0.7	1.3	0.6
$6,000 to $9,999.....	9.3	14.1	5.2	26.5	7.0	0.5	0.7	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	2.5	3.3	1.8	5.5	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Median income.....(dollars)..	3,123	3,520	2,903	4,915	2,953	1,224	1,727	1,147

Table 6.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM MALE CIVILIAN EARNERS, BY CIVILIAN MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL, BY VETERAN STATUS, FOR ALL AGES 14 YEARS AND OVER AND FOR AGES 25 TO 34 YEARS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1946

AGE AND CIVILIAN MONEY EARNINGS LEVEL	URBAN AND RURAL-NONFARM					URBAN				
	Total	Not a veteran of World War II	Veteran of World War II			Total	Not a veteran of World War II	Veteran of World War II		
			Total	Not in armed forces in 1946	In armed forces in 1946			Total	Not in armed forces in 1946	In armed forces in 1946
ALL AGES										
Number of civilian earners...(thousands)	34,143	23,927	10,216	7,213	3,003	25,372	17,615	7,757	5,504	2,253
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
$1 to $499.....	9.8	9.0	11.6	6.2	24.8	9.1	8.2	11.1	5.8	24.1
$500 to $999.....	9.6	8.1	13.2	9.9	21.1	8.7	7.2	12.1	9.1	19.6
$1,000 to $1,499.....	11.6	10.0	15.4	13.7	19.6	10.9	9.0	15.0	13.3	19.1
$1,500 to $1,999.....	14.3	13.1	17.1	18.1	14.9	14.3	12.9	17.3	18.0	15.8
$2,000 to $2,499.....	16.8	16.6	17.1	20.4	9.2	17.1	17.0	17.5	20.7	9.6
$2,500 to $2,999.....	12.4	13.1	10.6	13.1	4.8	13.1	13.9	11.5	13.8	5.7
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.2	11.5	7.1	9.2	2.0	10.7	12.3	7.1	9.2	2.0
$3,500 to $3,999.....	5.0	5.9	2.7	3.5	0.9	5.1	6.1	3.0	3.7	1.2
$4,000 to $4,499.....	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.6	0.7	2.9	3.5	1.6	1.9	0.8
$4,500 to $4,999.....	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	2.4	2.9	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.5	3.1	1.1	1.3	0.6
$6,000 to $9,999.....	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	2.8	1.1	1.3	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
Median earnings.....(dollars)..	2,134	2,290	1,781	2,050	1,104	2,202	2,366	1,837	2,090	1,166
25 TO 34 YEARS										
Number of civilian earners...(thousands)	8,420	2,859	5,561	4,088	1,473	6,265	2,039	4,226	3,105	1,121
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
$1 to $499.....	6.5	3.2	8.2	5.0	16.9	6.5	3.1	8.2	5.0	17.1
$500 to $999.....	9.0	5.4	10.9	9.1	15.7	8.3	4.5	10.1	8.9	13.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	14.1	10.9	15.8	14.1	20.3	13.2	10.2	14.7	13.1	19.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	16.4	12.6	18.4	18.4	18.3	16.5	11.8	18.7	18.6	18.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	19.7	20.3	19.4	21.6	13.4	20.3	20.9	20.0	22.4	13.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	13.3	15.8	12.1	13.6	7.7	14.0	16.2	13.0	14.6	8.7
$3,000 to $3,499.....	9.7	12.8	8.1	9.9	3.1	9.7	13.7	7.8	9.4	3.5
$3,500 to $3,999.....	4.2	6.6	2.9	3.4	1.6	4.3	6.7	3.1	3.5	2.1
$4,000 to $4,499.....	2.2	4.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.3	4.2	1.4	1.6	1.1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	1.3	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.4	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	1.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.7	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
$6,000 to $9,999.....	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Median earnings.....(dollars)..	2,098	2,438	1,910	2,073	1,429	2,132	2,483	1,952	2,097	1,504

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