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Charles Sawyer, *Secretary*

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Roy V. Peel, *Director*

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INCOME OF FAMILIES AND PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Average family income in 1950 was $3,300, or $200 higher than in 1949, according to estimates issued today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Inasmuch as there was only a slight increase in prices between 1949 and 1950, according to the Consumers' Price Index, the increase in income during this period probably represented a significant increase in purchasing power for the average family. This change indicates for the first time a reversal of the generally downward trend in the purchasing power of the average family since the end of World War II.

Nine million families in the United States received money incomes of $5,000 or more in 1950, and 10 million had incomes under $2,000. The remaining 21 million families were in the $2,000-to-$5,000 range. The distribution by income of the Nation's 40 million families (groups of two or more related persons) is shown below.[1]

Table A.--NUMBER OF FAMILIES, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Family income	Number of families
Total	39,800,000
Under $1,000	4,600,000
$1,000 to $1,999	5,200,000
$2,000 to $2,999	7,100,000
$3,000 to $3,999	8,200,000
$4,000 to $4,999	5,400,000
$5,000 to $5,999	3,600,000
$6,000 to $6,999	2,100,000
$7,000 to $9,999	2,300,000
$10,000 and over	1,300,000

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

The increase in average family income between 1949 and 1950 reflects several major economic developments. In the first place, there was a general upward trend in farm prices throughout the year, which resulted in higher incomes for farm operators. Moreover, the marked expansion of industrial activity in the United States, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, led both to a high level of nonagricultural employment in 1950 and a sharp drop in unemployment, particularly during the latter part of the year. Also important were the wage increases received in many industries.

Not all groups in the population shared equally in the increase in income during 1950. The largest relative gains were experienced by families headed by farmers, whose income rose on the average by about 40 percent (from $1,400 in 1949 to $2,000 in 1950). Among families of nonagricultural workers, increases in income of about 10 percent were common. However, those whose heads were employed in public administration, personal service, and public utility industries had on the average about the same income in 1950 as in 1949.

The 1950 income data presented in this report were obtained from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of April 1951. The survey covered the civilian noninstitutional population and members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on post in continental United States. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. Medians and other figures, when based on relatively small numbers of cases, as well as small differences between figures, should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of the estimates. Moreover, as in all field surveys of income, the figures are subject to errors of response and nonreporting.

This report covers money income only, prior to deductions for taxes. Inasmuch as farmers typically receive an important part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money, this factor should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. In comparing money income data for 1950 with those for previous years, one should take account of the fact that changes in money income were accompanied by changes in prices. Therefore, an increase or a decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a similar change in economic well-being.

The first section of this report deals with the incomes of families and of unrelated individuals. The unit of analysis here is the family (or the individual not living with any relatives), and the combined incomes of all members of each family are treated as a single amount. In the second section, the unit of analysis is the person 14 years old or over, and statistics are presented on the income of each person, regardless of the amount of his family's income. Income distributions are presented in this report for both persons and family groups because the two sets of data focus attention on different parts of the economic process and are useful for answering different types of questions. Income distributions for persons serve to show the variations in the amounts paid for different types of skills and abilities in the production of the national output. In order to understand how the national output is distributed among consumers, however, the family group rather than the individual worker must be referred to because the former is generally regarded as the consumption unit.

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS[2]

Urban and rural residence.--Although the median income of all families and individuals in the United States was about $3,000,[3] this figure varied considerably according to residence (table 1). The median money income of urban families and individuals was $3,300, or considerably above that of rural-nonfarm families and individuals ($2,700), or rural-farm families and individuals ($1,800). The higher incomes of families and individuals residing in cities do not necessarily connote greater economic well-being, because living costs in those areas also tend to be higher.

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

One of the factors which accounts for the higher incomes of urban families and individuals as compared with rural-nonfarm families and individuals is the higher pay-and-price levels of the urban areas. Previous income surveys of the Bureau of the Census have indicated a tendency for median income to increase with size of place. Also, the paid employment of more than one family member is more common in the larger cities. This difference is indicated by the fact that 41 percent of the urban families but only 35 percent of the rural-nonfarm families had more than one earner in 1950.

Major source of earnings.--About three-fourths of all families received their major earnings from nonfarm wage work for wages or a salary. There is some evidence that the median income of this group ($3,600) was somewhat lower than that of families dependent largely upon income from the operation of a nonfarm business ($3,800) but considerably greater than the median income of families who derived most of their earnings from the operation of a farm ($2,000) or from farm wage work ($1,600). The median income of families having no earnings was only $900 (table 2). The incomes of these families consisted of pensions, rent, interest, and other types of income other than earnings.

In the great majority of cases, if a family had any wages or a salary, this income represented the major source of earnings. Over nine-tenths of the families with wage or salary income derived most of their earnings from this source. In contrast, only about three-fourths of the families reporting farm or nonfarm entrepreneurial income derived most of their family earnings from those sources; the other fourth derived a larger share of their earnings from wages or salary than from their own businesses.

[2] A family is defined here as a group of two or more persons related to each other and living together; all such persons living together are regarded as one family. The term "unrelated individual" is used to refer to a person living alone or with persons none of whom is related to him. See section entitled "Definitions and explanations."

[3] The figures cited in the text are taken from the detailed tables and are rounded to hundreds of dollars.

Color.--As in all previous surveys, marked differences were found in the distributions of white and nonwhite families and individuals by income levels. For the country as a whole, the median income of white families and individuals was $3,100, about twice that received by the nonwhite group (table 3). It is estimated that although about 9 percent of all families and individuals were nonwhite, they received only about 5 percent of the total money income payments.

The disparity between the incomes of whites and nonwhites was greatest among families and individuals whose major source of earnings was the operation of a farm. For this group, the median income of white families and individuals was three times as great as that received by the nonwhite. The relative differences in income between whites and nonwhites dependent upon wages or salaries or upon income other than earnings were considerably less. The median income of white and nonwhite families and individuals by major source of earnings is shown below.

Table B.--MEDIAN INCOME OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS BY COLOR AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Major source of earnings	White	Nonwhite
Total	$3,135	$1,569
Nonfarm wages or salary	3,476	2,047
Nonfarm self-employment	3,628	(1)
Farm wages or salary	1,538	813
Farm self-employment	2,144	679
No earnings	666	454

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

Other data of the Census Bureau indicate that the migration of households from farm to nonfarm areas since 1940 has been especially marked for nonwhites. The displacement of farm workers by machines in the South may be an important factor in this change. The income data suggest also that another reason for this extensive movement is that nonwhite families appear to improve their economic lot to a greater degree than white families in moving to the city. The median income of nonwhite families and individuals dependent upon nonfarm income was about three times the median for those dependent upon farm income. The comparable ratio for white families and individuals was not so great.

The median income of white families was considerably higher than that of nonwhite families despite the fact that nonwhite families averaged more workers per family. Thus, although the proportion of nonwhite farm operator families with more than one earner was, on the average, about twice that of white farm operator families (table C), the median income of the nonwhites was only about one-third that of the whites. Many of the nonwhite workers in these families may have had paid employment for only short periods during the year and received relatively little income for that reason.

Nonwhite families dependent upon wage or salary income from nonfarm work also had more workers per family but considerably lower incomes than white families dependent upon this type of income. This difference largely reflects the concentration of nonwhites in low-paying jobs and in those which do not permit continuous full-time employment. In April 1950 about 57 percent of the nonwhites but only 15 percent of the whites employed in nonfarm occupations were service workers or laborers.[4]

Table C.--PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER, BY COLOR AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Major source of earnings	White	Nonwhite
Total	38	52
Nonfarm wages or salary	43	56
Nonfarm self-employment	32	(1)
Farm wages or salary	38	70
Farm self-employment	25	47

[1] Percent not shown because there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on number of earners.

Size of family.--Larger families tend to be those in which there are more earners and in which the heads are closer in terms of age to the peak of their earning power. These factors tend to give the larger families higher incomes than those received by smaller families. These higher incomes, however, do not necessarily reflect greater economic well-being.

In 1950, family income increased with size of family from a median of $2,800 for families of two persons to about $3,700 for families of four to six persons and, as in past surveys,

[4] U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population--Preliminary Reports, Series PC-7, No. 2, "Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950," April 11, 1951.

showed a tendency to decline for larger families (table 4). Although the incomes of moderately large families tended to be higher than those of small families, the average income per person was greatest in small families. The median per capita income decreased from $1,400 per person in 2-person families to less than $500 per person in families of seven or more persons. Median per capita income of families is only an approximate measure of economic well-being however, because it does not take account of the lower living costs per family member in large families as compared with small ones.[5]

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

Type of family.--The median income of families headed by men was $3,400 (table 5). This was considerably greater than that received by families headed by women ($1,900). The relatively low incomes of the families headed by women can be explained in large measure by the fact that the chief breadwinner in these families tends to be a person who did not expect to assume the responsibility of providing for a family and may not have been well prepared for this task when faced with it. About 58 percent of these families were headed by widows, and an additional 32 percent were headed by women who were divorced or living apart from their husbands. Families headed by women tend to be much more dependent upon pensions, social security, alimony, or other types of relatively fixed incomes than do other families. Perhaps this fact provides a partial explanation for the relative stability in the incomes of these families during a period when most other families were experiencing substantial increases in income. In fact, the median income of families headed by women has not changed significantly since the end of World War II as contrasted with an increase of some $700 (or 26 percent) for husband-and-wife families between 1945 and 1950.

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

Table D.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HUSBAND-AND-WIFE FAMILIES BY LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE IN APRIL 1951, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

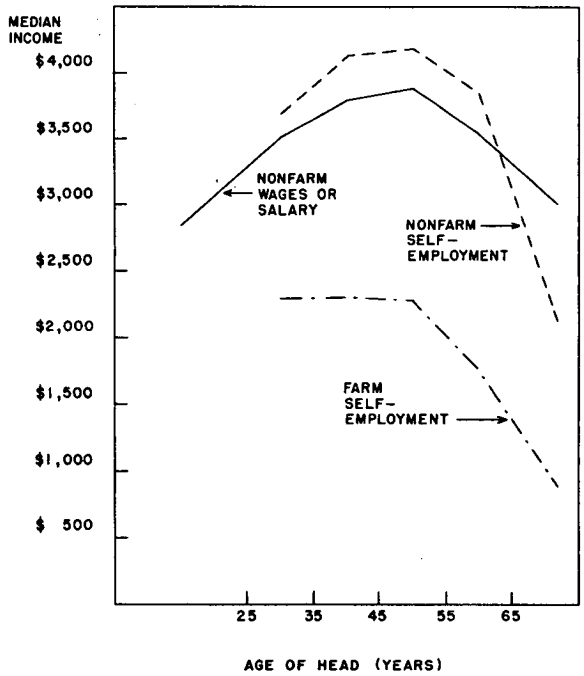
Family income	Wife in paid labor force	Wife not in paid labor force	Percent of families with wife in paid labor force
Total.....	100.0	100.0	22.8
Under $1,000.....	5.4	10.5	13.2
$1,000 to $1,999.....	9.9	12.9	18.5
$2,000 to $2,999.....	14.2	18.7	18.2
$3,000 to $3,999.....	20.4	22.1	21.3
$4,000 to $4,999.....	17.1	13.7	26.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	14.3	8.2	33.8
$6,000 to $6,999.....	9.1	4.5	37.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	7.4	5.5	28.4
$10,000 and over.....	2.2	3.9	14.2
Median income.....	$4,003	$3,315	...

In general, the higher the husband's income, the less is the likelihood that the wife will be working. (See table J.) However, the proportion of working wives increases as family income increases up to $7,000. There were proportionately twice as many working wives in families having incomes between $6,000 and $7,000 as there were in families having incomes under $3,000.

Age.--Because the head of a family is usually its principal earner, family income shows a tendency to rise until the head reaches middle age and to decline thereafter as he reaches the retirement age. In 1950, the median income varied from $2,600 for families in which the head was under 25 years of age to about $3,600 for families headed by a person between 35 and 54 years of age and then declined to $1,900 for families in which the head was 65 years of age and over (table 6). Families primarily dependent upon nonfarm wages or salary or upon the operation of a nonfarm business showed the same general relationship between income and age of head as that noted above; however, the pattern for families dependent upon the operation of a farm was somewhat different. Among the latter group, the median income did not increase with age but was about the same ($2,300) for families headed by persons in the various age groups between 25 and 54 years and was lower for those headed by older persons.

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

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME BY AGE OF HEAD AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950



Number of children.--In 1950, the median family income increased from $3,200 for families with no children under 18 years of age to $3,500 for families with two children, and then declined for families having three or more children (table 7). The lower incomes of families having a large number of children is due in part to the fact that a larger proportion of them are farm residents. However, for both farm and nonfarm families, there is a tendency for the incomes to be lower for the families with many children.

There is little evidence in the data of a disproportionate concentration of children at the lower income levels. Approximately 12 percent of all families received incomes under $1,000 in 1950. These families had 11 percent of the children. One-fourth of all families received incomes under $2,000 in 1950, and these families had one-fourth of the children. About three-fifths of the children in these families with cash incomes of less than $2,000 a year (or about $40 per week) were in large families (i.e., those having three or more children).

Among younger families (i.e., those having preschool children), those with larger numbers of young children tended to have lower incomes. Table E below shows that there was a consistent decline in family income from $3,800 for families having no children under 6 years old to $2,800 for families having 3 or more young children. A large part of the difference between the income of families having no young children and of those having one or more young children arises from the greater degree of labor force participation of married women without young children. Data for an earlier year indicate that the proportion of married women in the labor force with no children of preschool age is about four times as great as that of married women with one or more such children. However, women having one, two, or three or more children of preschool age have about the same labor force participation rates. Therefore, the differences in income among these families are probably due to other factors than the presence of the mother in the labor force.

Table E.--MEDIAN INCOME OF HUSBAND-AND-WIFE FAMILIES, WIFE 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD, BY NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Number of children	Median income
None	$3,819
1	3,511
2	3,270
3 or more	2,767

Note.--Figures not standardized for age of wife. Analysis of data for an earlier year indicates that if figures were standardized, the gap between the income of families with no children and those with three or more children would be reduced somewhat; however, the basic pattern would not be changed.

Number of earners.--Although supplemental earners in families are often only part-time workers, they have an important influence on the economic level of the family. About two-fifths of all families in the United States had two or more earners in 1949, and the incomes of these families were considerably higher, on the average, than those of families having only one earner (table 8). The median income of families having one earner was $3,100, whereas the median for families with two earners was $3,900, and that for families with three or more earners was $5,300. The relatively small number of families with no earners had a median income of $900. About half of the families with no earners were headed by a person who was 65 years of age or over.

There were marked differences in the proportions of families with more than one earner at different income levels, as shown in the following table.

Table F.--PERCENT OF FAMILIES WITH MORE THAN ONE EARNER, BY FAMILY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Family income	Percent
Under $1,000	20
$1,000 to $1,999	29
$2,000 to $2,999	30
$3,000 to $3,999	35
$4,000 to $4,999	48
$5,000 to $5,999	59
$6,000 to $6,999	65
$7,000 to $9,999	66
$10,000 and over	41

The proportion of families with more than one earner was smallest at the lowest income level. The proportion increased progressively and then dropped sharply at the highest income level. The number of families having more than one earner has increased substantially since the late thirties.[6] It is very likely that because of the greater employment opportunities which exist today, many families which were formerly at low income levels were able to improve greatly their economic status as a result of the employment of other family members in addition to the head. This fact may be an important part of the explanation of the diminution of inequality in the distribution of income in the United States since the depression.[7]

Occupation of head.--Since it is customary for the head of the family to be a full-time worker and to assume major responsibility for the family's support, the type of work he is engaged in is an important determinant of family income. The table below, which is derived from table 9 of this report, indicates that families headed by persons whose occupational skills are more highly developed comprise a large proportion of the higher income group.

Approximately one-half of the families with incomes under $2,000 were headed by farmers or by laborers, two of the lowest paying occupation groups, and only about one-tenth were headed by professional or technical workers or by nonfarm managers, officials, or proprietors, which are among the highest paying occupation groups. In contrast, about one-half of the families with incomes of $7,000 or more were headed by persons who were employed in these high-paying occupation groups, whereas only about one-tenth were farmers or laborers. Farmers often have a considerable amount of nonmoney income which is not taken into account in the money income figures presented here, and should perhaps be excluded from the comparisons made here. Even if they are excluded, however, it is apparent that the heads of the lower income families are concentrated in the less skilled occupation groups.

Table G.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HEAD, FOR SELECTED FAMILY INCOME LEVELS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Major occupation group of head	Under $2,000	$7,000 and over
Total families with heads employed as civilians in April 1951	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.8	17.7
Farmers and farm managers	28.0	7.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	8.9	31.7
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	4.8	13.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10.9	16.4
Operatives and kindred workers	16.5	8.9
Service workers, including private household	10.5	2.9
Laborers, except mine	18.8	1.9

Families headed by self-employed professional workers (doctors, dentists, lawyers, etc.) had a higher median income ($7,400) than those headed by other types of professional workers. Families headed by salaried managers and officials and salaried professional and technical workers also had relatively high median incomes ($5,200 and $4,700, respectively). The lowest incomes were received by families headed by service workers, farmers, and laborers. Approximately one-third of all the families were headed by persons who were engaged in one of four occupation groups (salesworkers; nonfarm proprietors; craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers; or clerical and kindred workers) in which the average income ranged between $3,800 and $4,100. The nearly 7 million families headed by operatives (largely semiskilled workers in manufacturing and related industries) had a median income of $3,400.

Families headed by farmers made the greatest relative income gains between 1949 and 1950.

[6] An earlier report of the Census Bureau showed that about 37 percent of the primary nonfarm families had more than one wage or salary earner in 1947 as compared with 28 percent in 1939. (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports--Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 5, "Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947," p. 4.)

[7] For figures comparing the shares of income received by families and unrelated individuals at different income levels during the period before World War II and the postwar period, see The Economic Report of the President, Washington, Government Printing Office, January 1950, p. 97.

The median for this group increased from $1,400 to $2,000. Gains were also experienced by families headed by nonfarm proprietors; salaried managers and officials; sales workers; and craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.

Industry of head.--Each major industry group includes persons in various occupations and with varying degrees of skill. Because this diversity has a leveling effect on average earnings of the group, there is relatively little difference in the average incomes of families headed by persons employed in the various industry groups with certain exceptions. Families headed by persons engaged in finance, insurance, and real estate had one of the highest median incomes ($4,600) and those headed by persons engaged in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries group and the personal services group had the lowest median incomes ($1,900 and $2,400, respectively). These families comprise only one-fifth of all families having an employed head (table 10). The median incomes of the remaining four-fifths of the families ranged only from about $3,500 to $4,200. Between 1949 and 1950, none of the major industry groups showed any significant decrease in average family income.

Source of income.--The data on source of income presented in table 11 of this report show important contrasts in the pattern of income receipts for families at different income levels.[8] They may, however, exaggerate the number of families dependent entirely upon earnings because of the failure of many persons to report small amounts of other income in addition to their earnings.

In 1950, 59 percent of all families were entirely dependent upon income received from work done, whereas 35 percent received income from both earnings and other sources (pensions, rents, interest, dividends, etc.), and a very small proportion (5 percent) were dependent solely upon income other than earnings. The median income of families having receipts from earnings and other sources ($3,700) was only about 10 percent higher than that of families having only earnings ($3,300) but about three times as high as that of families living entirely on income other than earnings ($1,100).

[8] The source of income classification shows the number of families having different types of incomes without regard to the amounts. Major source of earnings as used in other tables in this report classifies families according to the source from which they derived most of their earnings in 1950.

There were marked differences in the source pattern of income for families at different income levels. Families at the lowest income levels were much more likely to be entirely dependent upon income other than earnings such as pensions, old-age assistance, etc., than were those at higher income levels. About 20 percent of the families with incomes under $1,000 but only 1 percent of the families with incomes of $3,000 or more were exclusively dependent upon this source of income. A relatively large proportion of the families at the higher income levels had both earnings and other income, suggesting that families at the higher income levels more frequently receive interest, dividends, and other sources of investment income than do those at the lower income levels. The wealthier families also tend to receive income from self-employment in a business or professional practice to a much greater extent than do those at the lower income levels. Only about one-tenth of the families with incomes under $7,000 had income from nonfarm self-employment. In contrast, about one-fifth of the families with incomes between $7,000 and $10,000 and about two-fifths of the families with incomes of $10,000 or more had this type of income.

Comparative income data, 1944 to 1950.--Table 12 presents some historical data from the seven consecutive annual income surveys which have been conducted by the Bureau of the Census. In order to facilitate comparison, the statistics in this table are restricted to families and individuals in households and exclude the relatively small group living in hotels, lodging-houses, and similar places. Because of administrative factors, the latter group was not covered in uniform fashion in all of the surveys. Since different families were interviewed in each survey, the data represent income changes for a cross section of the population rather than for identical families.

Over the period 1944 to 1950, the median family income increased from $2,500 to $3,300, and the proportion of families with incomes of $5,000 and over increased from 12 percent to 23 percent. Among unrelated individuals, there was no appreciable change in median income during this period.

Between 1944 and 1950, the median income of urban and rural-nonfarm families increased by about 25 percent, and that of rural-farm families increased by about 55 percent. The median income of both farm and nonfarm families rose steadily between 1944 and 1948. In 1949 nonfarm families experienced a slight drop in income, whereas the average income of farm families was

reduced by about 25 percent. The upward climb of both farm and nonfarm income was resumed in 1950; however, the median income of nonfarm families was higher in 1950 than in any preceding year for which data are available, whereas the median income of farm families was the same in 1950 as it had been in 1947 and 1948.

Wages and salaries of primary families and individuals--comparisons with 1939.--Comparisons with 1939 income distributions obtained in the 1940 Census must be restricted to wages and salaries of primary families and individuals (defined as heads of a household and all other persons in the household related to the head. See section on definitions of terms and explanations). Table 13 shows data on wage or salary level of primary families and individuals reported as having wage or salary income in 1939, in each year 1944 to 1947, and in 1949 and 1950. Table 14 shows comparisons of the median wage or salary income of primary families and individuals by selected characteristics for 1950 and 1939. It was possible to classify the families and individuals for each of the years covered according to whether or not they had other income, so that the relatively large group of families and individuals who had wage or salary income only is also shown separately.

The figures in table 14 show the great increase in wage income which occurred between 1939, the last full year before the pre-World War II defense boom, and 1944, the last full year of the war. In 1939 the median wage or salary income of primary families and individuals was $1,200. By 1944 this figure had doubled. With the end of the war, wage incomes leveled off but resumed their upward climb as the Nation converted to postwar full employment. From $2,400 in 1944, the median rose to $2,900 in 1947 and increased to $3,200 in 1950.

The relative difference between the incomes of whites and nonwhites narrowed from 1939 to 1950. In 1939 the median wage or salary income of nonwhite primary families and individuals (about $500) was 37 percent of the figure for whites (about $1,300). In 1950 the figures were about $1,700 and $3,400, respectively, and the ratio was 49 percent.

Income from self-employment.--Approximately 5.5 million families and individuals received income from nonfarm self-employment in 1950, and 4.7 million received income from farm self-employment. The distributions of these families and individuals by level of income from these sources are shown in table 15.

The median income received by families from nonfarm self-employment ($2,500) was considerably less than that received from wage or salary income ($3,200). However, about two-thirds of the families with income from nonfarm self-employment had income from other sources as well (table 11). The total incomes of families with nonfarm self-employment were somewhat greater, on the average, than those of other families.

Income other than earnings.--In 1949, nearly two-fifths of all the families and individuals received some income other than earnings, such as interest, dividends, rents, pensions, veteran's payments, etc. The distribution by level of nonearned income for these families and individuals is shown in table 15.

The median amount of income other than earnings received by all families with such income was only $400. However, the median income of families completely dependent upon income other than earnings was considerably higher ($1,100). This difference results from the fact that many families which were primarily dependent upon earnings also had small amounts of nonearned income.

Characteristics of families and individuals in each broad income group.--Some of the differences in the characteristics of families and individuals at each end of the income scale are shown in the table below. For purposes of presentation the intervals "Under $2,000" and "$7,000 and over" have been arbitrarily selected to represent low-income and high-income groups respectively.

Table H.--FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY RESIDENCE, AGE OF HEAD, AND TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Residence and age of head	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over
Families and individuals.....thousands..	49,000	16,000	29,300	3,700
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families.....	81.2	61.9	90.5	97.6
Nonfarm.....	69.7	43.4	81.6	89.9
Head under 25 years old	3.4	3.3	4.1	0.3
Head 25 to 64 years old	58.3	28.6	71.5	80.5
Head 65 years and over.	8.1	11.6	5.9	9.1
Farm.....	11.5	18.5	8.9	7.7
Unrelated individuals.....	18.8	38.1	9.5	2.4

Three major groups are separately discernible among the 16 million families and individuals with incomes under $2,000 in 1950. About

two-fifths of the total, or 6 million, were individuals who were not living with relatives and were generally responsible only for their own support. An additional fifth, or 3 million family groups, resided on farms where cash incomes are typically supplemented by income "in kind" such as housing and food produced and consumed on the family farm. The remaining 7 million families in the lowest income group resided in nonfarm areas. Many factors account for the low incomes of these nonfarm families. Chief among these is perhaps the fact that many of the family heads are unable to work at all, or, if employed, tend to work in low-paying occupations.

The wealthier groups tend to be much more homogeneous with respect to their demographic characteristics than those with incomes under $2,000. A relatively small proportion of the group with incomes of $7,000 or more were unrelated individuals or farm families. Nine-tenths of the group with incomes this high were nonfarm families, about half of whom were headed by persons employed in professional or managerial occupations.

INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Most of the income distributions of persons shown in this report relate to total money income of the person. In addition, some data are shown separately for wage or salary income. Although earned income (wages and salaries, professional fees, and net income from the operation of a business or farm) is for many purposes the most appropriate type of income for analysis, it was not feasible to provide this information from this survey. In earlier income surveys distributions of earnings and total income closely resembled each other, since most persons receive relatively little income other than earnings.

The data for persons are limited to persons 14 years old and over, since very few children under that age limit have incomes of their own. (The incomes of persons under 14 years old were also excluded from the data for families and unrelated individuals). Median incomes and percent distributions shown in the tables for persons are computed on the base of persons with income, rather than of all persons.

Sex and urban-rural residence.--As was the case for families and unrelated individuals, the median income of persons varied considerably by residence. Among men, the median total money income of all income recipients was $2,600 (table 16); the median income of $2,900 for urban residents was considerably higher than the medians of $2,500 and $1,300 for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents, respectively. Similarly, among women, the median income of all income recipients was $1,000; the median income of urban residents ($1,200) was considerably higher than that of rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents ($700 and $400, respectively).

There were approximately 72 million income recipients in the United States in 1950. Of these, about 47.6 million were men (representing 90 percent of all males 14 years old and over) and 24.7 million were women (representing 43 percent of all females 14 years old and over).

Although men showed significant increases in average income between 1949 and 1950, women had about the same average income in both years. In fact, during the entire postwar period there has been a general rise in the median income of men from about $1,800 in 1945 to about $2,600 in 1950, whereas the median income of women has been relatively constant (about $1,000). The stability in the average income of women may seem surprising inasmuch as about two-thirds of all female income recipients derive all of their income from wages or salaries and there have been substantial increases in the wage rates of women workers since 1944. Moreover, the median annual earnings of women employed in some occupation groups (professional and technical workers, clerical workers, and operatives) have shown significant increases. However, there is some evidence that the wage rate increases for women workers have been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of intermittent workers, particularly married women, which reduced the average.

Color.--In the case of both male and female income recipients, the median money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites (table 17). The median income of white males was $2,700 as compared with $1,500 for nonwhites, and the median income of white females was $1,100 as compared with $500 for nonwhites. Between 1949 and 1950 the median income of white males increased by about 10 percent, whereas the median income of nonwhite males increased by about 23 percent.

Among males, about the same proportion of whites and nonwhites had some income (approximately 90 percent). In the case of females, however, about 42 percent of the whites and 56 percent of the nonwhites were income recipients.

Age and veteran status.--For men, median income increases with age until the mid-forties and then declines. No such pattern was evident for women. Median incomes are about the same for women in each age group between 20 and 54 years.

During the period 1947-1950, the median income of World War II veterans in the 25-to-34-year age group (which includes most of the veterans) increased from $2,400 to $3,100. In contrast, the income of nonveterans in this age group remained constant (about $2,600). In 1947 the median income of nonveterans was slightly higher than that of veterans, and in 1948 the income of both groups was about the same. By 1949, the fourth full year after the end of the war, the median income of veterans was higher than that of nonveterans and there is some evidence that in 1950 the gap in the incomes of the two groups was widened still further. Table I below summarizes the data on this subject abstracted from the present and previous income reports of the Census Bureau.

Table I.--MEDIAN INCOME OF MALES 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947 TO 1950

Year	Veterans	Nonveterans
1947	$2,401	$2,585
1948	2,734	2,692
1949	2,828	2,562
1950	3,058	2,626

The relatively large increase in the income of veterans in this age group (25 to 34 years) is attributable in part to the fact that many of them were employed only part-time in 1947 while they were attending school or seeking suitable employment. For many veterans, 1948 was the first full year of civilian employment. In addition, for those veterans who did not go to school, the three full years of civilian working experience they had obtained by 1948 may have been required to bring them up to the level of nonveterans in skill and experience. The higher incomes of these veterans in 1949 and 1950 may reflect the combined influence of the increase in work experience and the higher level of education which veterans have achieved as compared with nonveterans.[9]

Relationship to head of family.--Nearly all males who were heads of families, or who were unrelated individuals, were income recipients; but only about two-thirds of the males 14 years old and over who were relatives (mostly sons) of the family head had any income (table 19). Among the male income recipients, heads of husband-and-wife families had the highest median income, about $3,000. Other male heads averaged $2,100, and relatives of the head averaged $1,200.

Whereas there was a marked variation of income among the different groups of males, female income recipients who were family heads had about the same median income as those who were unrelated individuals, or who were wives or other relatives of the head. The proportions of females who received income, however, varied considerably. Nearly nine-tenths of the female unrelated individuals and about three-fourths of female heads were income recipients. In contrast, only about one-third of the wives and about one-half of other female relatives (mostly daughters) of the head received income.

Most married women with income derive their income from paid work. The labor force participation of married women is dependent upon several factors such as the presence of small children in the home or other household responsibilities, the availability of jobs, the earning power of the husband, and the desire to perform certain types of work irrespective of income needs. Additional data on these factors will be presented in a forthcoming report of the Bureau of the Census in the P-50 series. The present discussion is restricted to the examination of the relationship of the income of the husband and the labor force participation and the income of the wife.

In all residence groups, there is an inverse correlation between the labor force activity of married women and the income of their husbands; however, the variations in this pattern were more striking in urban areas than in rural areas. Among urban women, those whose husbands have relatively low incomes are much more likely to work than those whose husbands are more successful financially. As noted in table J below, the proportion of working wives in urban areas declined consistently from about one-third of those whose husbands had incomes under $3,000 to about one-tenth of those whose husbands had incomes of $6,000 or more. In rural areas a lower proportion (about one-fourth) of the women whose husbands were at the lowest income levels were in the labor force, whereas the worker rate for women whose husbands made $5,000 or more was about the same as in urban areas. It is possible that a larger proportion of rural women in lower income families would have worked if job opportunities were available in these areas. Moreover, many of the women in these families who

[9] A large proportion of the veterans received a dividend on their National Service Life Insurance policies in 1950. However, this dividend accounts for a relatively small part of the increase in the incomes of veterans between 1949 and 1950. It is estimated that the median income of veterans in the 25-to-34-year age group would have been reduced by only about $50 if the dividend had not been received.

were not in the labor force in April 1951 assisted in the farm work during periods of peak activity.

Table J.--INCOME OF HUSBAND BY LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIFE IN APRIL 1951, BY RESIDENCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Income of husband	Percent of wives in labor force			
	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Under $1,000	28	34	25	23
$1,000 to $1,999	29	34	26	23
$2,000 to $2,999	28	32	24	19
$3,000 to $3,999	27	28	23	18
$4,000 to $4,999	21	21	21	19
$5,000 to $5,999	16	17	15	13
$6,000 to $9,999	11	11	12	
$10,000 and over	12	11		

There is a direct correlation between the income of the wife (if she is doing paid work) and that of her husband. The median income of women doing paid work in April 1951 was $900 for those whose husbands had incomes under $1,000 and about $2,000 for those whose husbands had incomes of $4,000 or more (table K). Although the income of the wife tends to increase with that of the husband, it does not increase at the same rate. Thus, at the lowest income level, the labor force activity of the wife doubled the family income, on the average, whereas, at the higher income levels, the working wife's contribution to total family income was proportionately much less.

Table K.--MEDIAN INCOME OF WIFE IN PAID LABOR FORCE IN APRIL 1951 BY INCOME OF HUSBAND, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Income of husband	Median income of wife
Under $1,000	$908
$1,000 to $1,999	$1,094
$2,000 to $2,999	$1,548
$3,000 to $3,999	$1,718
$4,000 and over	$1,954

Occupation.--The median incomes of men employed in civilian jobs at the time of the survey ranged from $900 for farm laborers to $6,200 for self-employed professional men (table 20). As mentioned earlier, farm laborers and farmers, the two lowest income groups, often have a considerable amount of nonmoney income which is not included in the data presented here. The lowest income groups among the nonagricultural occupations were nonfarm laborers ($1,900) and service workers ($2,300). Above these was a group of occupations among which the medians differed little, ranging from about $2,800 to $3,300. These occupations were operatives, clerical workers, salesmen, nonfarm proprietors, and craftsmen. In addition to the self-employed professional group, high-income occupations among men included salaried professional and technical workers ($3,900) and salaried managers and officials ($4,400).

The medians for the important occupation groups among women showed a wide range, from $400 to $2,300. However, nearly half of all employed women were either operatives or clerical workers, groups which had median incomes of $1,700 and $2,100, respectively. Among the nonagricultural occupations, the lowest median income was received by private household workers ($400). Other service workers and saleswomen were also among the low-income occupations engaged in by women. Among the highest median incomes were those received by salaried professional and technical workers and salaried managers and officials (about $2,300).

Industry.--There was little variation in the median income of men by major industry groups. About two-thirds of all men employed in nonagricultural industries were in one of seven groups[10] in which the median income ranged from $3,100 to $3,500. The median income in the remaining nonagricultural industries (personal services, entertainment and recreation services, business and repair services, retail trade, and construction) ranged from $1,900 to $2,800. Men employed in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries had a median income of $1,300 (table 21).

There was relatively more variation in the incomes of women employed in different industries than there was for men. Those who worked in public administration had the highest median income ($2,500). Female employees of the Federal government had a higher median income ($2,600) than females employed by State and local governments ($2,300). In contrast, men who worked for the Federal government had about the same median income ($3,300) as those who worked for State and local governments. Two-fifths of all women employed in nonagricultural industries worked in retail trade and personal services. These industry groups were among the lowest paid with median incomes of $1,200 and $600, respectively. Two other important major industry groups for women are manufacturing and professional and

[10] Professional and related services; mining; manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; public administration; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

related services. The median income for each group was about $1,800. The median income for women employed in manufacturing durable goods ($2,100) was somewhat higher than that received by women who worked in the nondurable goods manufacturing industry ($1,800). In contrast, men employed in manufacturing durable and nondurable goods had about the same median incomes ($3,100). Among women employed in professional and related services, those who worked as teachers or in other phases of educational service had a somewhat higher median income ($1,900) than other women who worked in professional services. Most of the latter group of women were in the medical field where a large proportion worked as student nurses and hospital attendants and received relatively low cash incomes.

Comparative income data, 1944 to 1950.--Changes in economic conditions are reflected somewhat differently in the income statistics for the male and female population. Among males, the median money income varied considerably during the period 1944-1950, ranging from $1,800 in 1945 to $2,600 in 1950; however, the proportion of income recipients remained fairly constant (about 90 percent). In contrast, the median money income of females was almost unchanged during this period (about $1,000), but there have been considerable changes in the proportion of income recipients. The largest proportion of income recipients among women was found during the war years of 1944 and 1945, when nearly half of the women had income. The proportion of female income recipients fell to 39 percent in 1947 but has been increasing ever since (table 22).

The relative stability of the proportion of income recipients among males largely reflects the fact that at any given time the vast majority of males who are not disabled or handicapped are in the labor force. In contrast, the size of the female labor force may vary considerably with changes in social and economic conditions. The proportion of female income recipients decreased between the war peak, 1944, and 1947, but has been increasing since then. This increase may reflect among other things an increase in the demand for women workers as a result of continued high levels of economic activity, further accentuated by the national defense program, and perhaps also an increase in the tendency for women to work in order to keep pace with the rise in living costs or to improve their living standards.

Wages and salaries--comparisons with 1939.--Comparisons with 1939 income distributions obtained in the 1940 Census of Population must be restricted to wages and salaries. Table 23 shows distributions by wage or salary level for persons with wage or salary income for 1939 and 1950; table 24 shows comparisons of the median wage or salary income of persons with wage or salary income by color and by major industry group; and table 25 shows comparisons of the median wage or salary income of experienced workers with $100 or more of wage or salary income by major occupation group. In tables 23 and 24, it was possible to classify persons according to whether or not they had other income, so that the relatively large groups of persons who had wage or salary income only can be identified. In table 25, medians were computed for experienced workers having $100 or more of wage or salary income rather than for all experienced workers with this type of income. This was done because the 1940 Census data do not permit the separate identification of experienced workers in each major occupation group with $1 to $99 of wage or salary income. An analysis of current data indicates that there is very little difference between the medians based on experienced workers with $1 or more of wage or salary income and those based on experienced workers with $100 or more of wage or salary income.

Between 1939 and 1950 the wages or salary of the average employee more than doubled, increasing from about $800 to $2,100. Among males, the rate of increase was greater for nonwhite workers than for white workers. The median for white males increased from $1,100 to $3,000, whereas that for nonwhite males increased from $500 to $1,800. In the case of females, the median for whites increased from $700 to $1,700 and that for nonwhites increased from $200 to $600.

Significant gains in money wages and salaries were recorded in all industries between 1939 and 1950. Among the wage workers showing the greatest relative gains were those in agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. In general, the "white-collar" industries showed smaller relative increases than the ones cited above.

A similar pattern is shown by occupation groups. Among the occupation groups showing the greatest relative advances were farm and nonfarm laborers and foremen, operatives, and craftsmen and foremen. Workers in the "white-collar" occupations (i.e., professional, sales and clerical workers) more than doubled their incomes since 1939 but had smaller relative increases than the ones cited above. Private household workers were among those with the smallest

relative gains. Nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors, and farmers and farm managers also had relatively small gains in wages or salary; but many of these workers may have had considerably greater gains from the operation of their businesses.

OTHER INCOME PUBLICATIONS

Current Population Survey reports.--Other data based on the Current Population Survey showing the distributions of families, unrelated individuals, and persons, by income levels, have been published in the following reports: American Children: Economic Characteristics of Their Families, Series P-60, No. 8; Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1949, Series P-60, No. 7; Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1948, Series P-60, No. 6; Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1947, Series P-60, No. 5; Income of Families and Persons in Washington, D. C.: 1947, Series P-60, No. 4; Income of the Nonfarm Population: 1946, Series P-60, No. 3; Income of Nonfarm Families and Individuals: 1946, Series P-60, No. 1; Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945, Series P-60, No. 2; Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945 and 1944, Series P-S, No. 22; and Sampling Variability of Estimates of Family and Individual Money Income in the United States in 1945, Series P-S, No. 22-S.

1950 Census of Population reports.--Distribution of families and unrelated individuals by total money income in 1949 appear in the following preliminary reports of the 1950 Census of Population: Series PC-7, No. 2, Employment and Income in the United States, by Regions: 1950; Series PC-7, No. 5, Estimated Distribution of Family Income in 1949, for the United States, Regions, and Selected States; Series PC-6, Nos. 1-10, Characteristics of the Population of 10 Large States; Series PC-5, Nos. 1-57, Characteristics of the Population of 57 Standard Metropolitan Areas. Distributions of families and unrelated individuals by total money income will appear in Chapter B of the final State bulletins of the 1950 Census of Population and distributions of persons 14 years of age and over by total money income will appear in Chapter C of the final State bulletins. Plans have also been made for the publication of various special reports which will contain additional income data.

1940 Census of Population reports.--Data relating to wage and salary income in 1939 have been presented in several different reports of the Sixteenth Decennial Census. A complete list of these reports is shown in earlier Current Population Survey reports on consumer income.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Urban and rural residence.--The definition of urban and rural areas used in the April 1951 survey was the same as that used in the 1950 Census. This definition differs slightly from that used in the March 1950 Current Population Survey, but it is markedly different from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. According to the new definition, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages; (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties; (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the definition used prior to March 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

An analysis which was made at the time of the change in the urban definition (March 1950) indicated that the new definition had the net effect of showing about 5 percent more urban residents. Because the changes in the urban definition have been extensive, figures obtained under the new definition are not comparable with those obtained from earlier surveys and censuses. The same analysis indicated that the median income of urban residents was about the same under the new definition; however, the median income of the rural-nonfarm population was about 9 percent lower.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. The method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the April 1951 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census and the March 1950 Current Population Survey but differs from that used in earlier surveys and censuses. Persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

An analysis which was made at the time of the change in the farm definition (February 1950) indicated that the new definition had the effect of showing about 8 percent fewer farm residents. Because of the changes in the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence, the farm population figures for 1950 and 1951 are not comparable with those from earlier surveys and censuses. The same analysis indicated that there was no change in the median total money income or in the median income from farm self-employment of rural-farm families and individuals because of the changes in definition. Over nine-tenths of the families and individuals whose residence was changed from farm to nonfarm by the new definition had received no income from farm self-employment during the preceding year.

Income.--For each person in the sample 14 years of age and over, the following items were asked: (1) The amount of money wages or salary received from nonfarm work in 1950; (2) the amount of money wages or salary received from farm work in 1950; (3) the amount of net money income received from nonfarm self-employment in 1950; (4) the amount of net money income received from farm self-employment in 1950; (5) the amount of money received as a refund on National Service Life Insurance in 1950; and (6) the amount of other income received in 1950 such as interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, or rents. The amounts received represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc. If any amount was $10,000 or more it was recorded as "10,000 or more," rather than as a specific amount. It should be noted that although income refers to receipts during 1950, the characteristics of the family or person, such as size of family, age, marital status, etc., refer to the date of interview, April 1951.

Money wages or salary from nonfarm work.--This is defined as the total money earnings received for nonfarm work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1950. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses

earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm work for cash wages or salary is any work other than farming for which wages or a salary are paid to a person. It includes work in manufacturing, trade, mining, construction, domestic service, etc. Certain types of work performed on farms are considered nonfarm work. For example, bookkeepers hired to keep farm books and servants hired to do housework on a farm are considered as doing nonfarm work.

Money wages or salary from farm work.--This is defined as cash wages or salary received by employees for farm work. It does not include the value of free room and board, even though received as payment for work performed.

Farm work is work done on a farm in connection with the production, harvesting, threshing, preparation for market, or delivery to market of agricultural products. Work done off the farm for a farmer by his hired farm worker, such as trips to town to purchase feed, seeds, fertilizer, or handling other matters involved in running the farm business, is considered farm work. Such work as the repair of farm buildings, machinery, etc., performed by a farm wage worker is considered farm work when done along with the type of work specified above. However, the construction of a farm building by a carpenter or by a stone mason is considered nonfarm work.

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

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

Income other than earnings.--This income includes net income from rents, royalties, or receipts from roomers or boarders; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veteran's payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The information obtained in this survey on the amount of money received as a refund on National Service Life Insurance policies is not shown separately, but is included in income other than earnings.

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

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

Receipt of nonwage income.--This concept was used in the tabulations made for the purpose of comparing current with 1939 data. In the 1940 Census, from which the 1939 income data were derived, the specific amount of income was asked only for money wages and salaries. In order to distinguish those whose money wages or salary were practically equivalent to their total income from those who had appreciable amounts of other income, a second question was asked: Whether income amounting to $50 or more was received from sources other than money wages

or salary. Income in kind, such as living quarters, meals, and clothes, was included among the other sources. Thus, families or persons classified as "without nonwage income" in the 1939 data presented in this report are those who reported that they did not have as much as $50 of income other than money wages or salary. A similar classification was made for the 1950 data on the basis of the entries for income from self-employment and other income. All persons who reported $50 or more of such income were classified as with nonwage income. In addition, farmers were classified as with nonwage income on the assumption that they had at least $50 of income in kind. A family was classified as with nonwage income if any member of the family had nonwage income.

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

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

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

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

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

Number of own children under 6 years of age.--This number includes all children (including stepchildren and adopted children) of the family head who were under 6 years old. The table presenting family income data for children under 6 years old was restricted to husband-and-wife families in which the wife was 15 to 49 years old. This age range was selected since few women beyond these limits have children under 6 years old.

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

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

Major source of earnings.--Families and unrelated individuals are classified by major source of earnings according to the source from which they derived most of their earnings in 1950. Thus, a family whose total money income comprised a net income of $1,000 from farm self-employment and $800 in wages or salaries from nonfarm work is classified as having a major source of earnings from farm self-employment. Families and unrelated individuals with no income as well as those having only income other than earnings are classified as having no earnings.

Major occupation group and major industry group.--The major occupation group and the major industry group by which each employed civilian is classified are based on the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The groupings used here are the same as the major groups in the classification systems used in the 1950 Census of Population. The specific occupation and industry titles included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census.

Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs but had not yet started to work.

Wage or salary worker.--Persons who in their current or last job worked as employees for wages or salaries are classified as wage or salary workers. They include not only factory

operatives, laborers, clerks, etc., who worked for wages, but also other persons working for tips or for room or board, salesmen, and other employees working for commissions, and salaried business managers, corporation executives, and government officials. Members of the armed forces are included as wage or salary workers in the 1939 data but are excluded in the 1950 data.

Paid worker.--Persons are classified as paid workers if they were employed as wage or salary or self-employed workers during the survey week, April 7 to 13, 1951, or were looking for work at that time and had last worked as wage or salary or self-employed workers.

Experienced worker.--Persons who were employed or who were looking for work during the survey week are classified as experienced workers unless they were seeking their first job. Members of the armed forces are included as experienced workers in the 1939 data but are excluded in the 1950 data.

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

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

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

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The population from which the sample was selected for the study of 1950 income was the population of the United States on the date of interview, i.e., in April 1951. Persons in the following categories, however, were not included:

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

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

The composition of families was taken as found at the time of interview. Thus, a family would not include a person who had been a member of the family in 1950 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 1950 but who was a member at the time of interview.

Data on income were collected from approximately 25,000 households in this survey in 68 sample areas located in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 25,000 schedules, approximately 6 percent were "noninterview," i.e., schedules on which no information was recorded because no interview could be obtained during the week in which the enumeration was conducted. For these schedules, duplicates of other schedules in the sample were substituted. The duplicate schedules selected were for households of similar characteristics residing in the same area. In addition, approximately 9 percent of the schedules lacked income information for some person listed on the schedule. Substitutions were not made for these schedules. Punch cards which were prepared from these schedules were included in the tabulations which provided the base numbers for families, individuals, and persons shown in the published tables. The distributions by income levels for each group, however, are based only on those cases which reported complete income information. Complete income information was not reported for approximately 5 percent of the persons and about 9 percent of the families and individuals.

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

Since the estimates of income 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 variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes for the United States in 1950.

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

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	40,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:							
2 or 98	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.5
5 or 95	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	4.0
10 or 90	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.8	5.4
25 or 75	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.9	5.6	7.9
50	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.1

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

The reliability of an estimated median depends upon both the form and the size of the distribution on which it is based. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of selected estimated medians for the United States in 1950.

Table M.--SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF SELECTED MEDIANS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Table and distribution	Estimated median	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the median which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:
TABLE 1		
Families, total.....	$3,319	$3,275 - $3,363
Unrelated individuals, total.....	1,045	972 - 1,148
TABLE 3		
Nonwhite families and individuals.....	1,569	1,444 - 1,698
TABLE 4		
Families of 6 persons...	3,543	3,315 - 3,787
Families of 7 or more persons.....	3,208	3,006 - 3,410
TABLE 5		
Families with male head, total.....	3,435	3,391 - 3,479
TABLE 6		
Families with head 45 to 54 years of age.....	3,684	3,559 - 3,809
TABLE 7		
Families having 2 children under 18 years of age.....	3,484	3,396 - 3,597
TABLE 9		
Families with head a professional worker, total.....	$5,029	$4,775 - $5,294
TABLE 16		
Male, total.....	2,570	2,524 - 2,616
Female, total.....	953	921 - 985
TABLE 18		
Male, 35 to 44 years of age, total.....	3,254	3,187 - 3,321
TABLE 19		
Female, in families, head.....	1,028	941 - 1,161
Female, in families, wife of head.....	926	873 - 979
TABLE 20		
Male, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3,293	3,232 - 3,354
Female, operatives and kindred workers.....	1,661	1,587 - 1,735
TABLE 21		
Male, finance, insurance, and real estate...	3,506	3,250 - 3,851
Male, wholesale trade....	3,217	3,052 - 3,382

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

For statements on the sampling variability of estimates for earlier years see the reports referred to in the section on "Earlier income publications."

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

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

COMPARABILITY OF 1950 SURVEY WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS

In the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of April 1951, in which the 1950 income data were collected, six separate income questions were asked for each person 14 years of age and over. In the preceding three income surveys fewer income questions were asked, whereas a considerably larger number of income questions were asked in the surveys of 1944 to 1946. The more intensive inquiry technique used in the earlier surveys probably helped the respondents to recall minor or irregular sources of income and thereby may have provided more complete information on the total amounts of income and the total numbers of income recipients.

A difference between the data for 1949 and 1950 and those for previous years relates to the change in the definition of urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm residence which has been discussed in a previous section of the text.

Differences between the surveys for 1947 to 1950 and those for earlier years may also have arisen from differences in the treatment of noninterview or incomplete schedules.

Finally, there are some differences in coverage of the population among the surveys, arising from administrative factors. Information for the rural-farm population is included in the 1947-1950 results, as well as for 1944 and 1945, but not for 1946. The 1944 and 1945 surveys did not cover the following relatively small population groups which were included in the later surveys: Residents of hotels, YMCA's, fraternity houses, and similar places; residents of trailer camps, labor camps, logging camps, houseboats, ships, etc. (residents of tourist camps and individual trailers were covered); and resident employees and other noninmate residents of institutions. The 1945 survey, further, did not cover persons living in large lodginghouses.

Table 12 of this report presents data on total income of families and individuals for the years 1944 to 1950. These data are restricted to families and individuals in households in order to improve comparability. However, since the population in households constitutes nearly all of the total population, the differences between the income distributions in table 12 and those in other tables are slight. Data on total income of persons for 1944 to 1950 are presented in table 22. It was not possible to make the same adjustments for comparability in the case of the data for persons, but the effects undoubtedly are negligible.

COMPARABILITY OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY INCOME DATA WITH OTHER DATA[11]

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

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

[11] An appraisal of the available data on the size distribution of income appears in Volume 13 of Studies in Income and Wealth, published by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

income series for the following reasons which stem from the different purposes of the two sets of data:

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

2. The definitions of income are slightly different. The personal income series includes, among others, the following items which are not included in the Census definition: Income in kind and the value of the services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges. The Census definition of income includes contributions for support received from persons who do not reside in the same living quarters.

3. The Bureau of the Census excluded from its sample 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. The income of both of these groups is included in the personal income estimates.

Federal Reserve Board Survey of Consumer Finances.--The Federal Reserve Board Survey of Consumer Finances obtained, among other data, information on the size distribution of income for 1950.[12] The survey was based on a Nationwide sample that covered all persons in private households. Interviews were taken and most of the results were presented on a "spending unit" basis, those household members who had incomes which they used primarily for their own purposes constituting separate spending units. Tabulations of certain financial data, however, were presented on a "family unit" basis as well. The "family unit" is identical with the concept of family or individual used by the Census Bureau. Several important differences between the Federal Reserve Board Survey of Consumer Finances and the present report may be noted:

1. The Federal Reserve Board estimates are based on a sample which was different from and smaller (approximately 3,500 schedules in 66 areas) than the Census sample. Differences between the results are subject to sampling variability arising from each survey. This factor alone could account for moderate discrepancies between the two sets of data.

2. There are some differences in the estimating procedure. The Census Bureau inflated its weighted sample results to agree with independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, sex, and veteran status, whereas the Survey of Consumer Finances weighted sample results were inflated to agree with independent estimates of occupied dwelling units.

3. Only six income questions were asked for each person in the Census Bureau sample whereas numerous detailed questions on income and other financial items were asked of the heads of the spending unit and all other members in the spending unit in each household in the Federal Reserve Board sample.

Federal income tax data.--The Federal income tax coverage is incomplete because of the exemptions of persons receiving less than $600; 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 or persons.

Income as defined for tax purposes differs from the Census concept. For example, certain types of receipts such as veteran's payments, social security benefits, and relief payments, which constitute the main income source for some families, are excluded from income tax coverage. On the other hand, capital gains and losses which are excluded from the Census definition of income, are included in income tax returns.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance wage record data.--Census data shown in this report 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.

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.

5. The wage record data are based upon employers' reports, whereas the data presented in this report are obtained by household interviews.

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[12] Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, "1951 Survey of Consumer Finances (Part III)--The Distribution of Consumer Income in 1950," Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1951.

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Table 1.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	Families and unrelated individuals				Families				Unrelated individuals			
	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	Total	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number.....thousands..	49,016	32,672	9,986	6,358	39,822	25,796	8,388	5,638	9,194	6,876	1,598	720
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	9.8	7.3	11.2	19.9	5.8	3.3	6.3	16.1	27.8	23.0	37.4	49.6
$500 to $999.....	8.6	7.5	9.3	12.9	5.7	4.0	6.8	12.0	21.3	21.0	22.8	20.6
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	5.9	7.4	11.5	6.2	4.7	6.9	11.9	10.4	10.8	9.6	8.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.2	6.5	7.9	10.0	7.0	5.7	8.3	10.7	8.4	9.5	5.7	4.7
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.0	8.2	10.8	9.9	8.9	8.0	11.1	10.1	9.3	9.4	9.2	8.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.5	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.9	8.5	10.0	8.9	7.1	7.9	5.3	3.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.7	11.4	10.1	7.9	11.7	12.4	11.4	8.6	6.4	7.7	3.1	2.1
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.1	9.0	7.4	4.6	9.0	10.1	8.3	5.2	3.8	4.6	2.4	...
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.8	7.6	6.2	3.6	7.9	9.0	7.2	3.9	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.2
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.9	5.8	4.0	2.1	5.7	6.9	4.5	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.6
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.5	8.7	6.8	3.2	9.0	10.6	8.0	3.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	4.3	5.1	3.5	1.7	5.2	6.3	4.1	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4.8	5.6	3.8	2.5	5.8	6.8	4.6	2.8	0.6	0.9	...	...
$10,000 and over.....	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.9	3.3	3.8	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
Median income.....	$2,990	$3,269	$2,685	$1,785	$3,319	$3,673	$3,027	$1,970	$1,045	$1,278	$775	$511

Table 2.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income	Families						Unrelated individuals					
	Total	Major source of earnings					Total	Major source of earnings				
		Nonfarm wages or salary	Nonfarm self-employment	Farm wages or salary	Farm self-employment	No earnings		Nonfarm wages or salary	Nonfarm self-employment	Farm wages or salary	Farm self-employment	No earnings
Number.....thousands..	39,822	29,135	3,847	1,044	3,177	2,619	9,194	5,209	421	322	202	3,040
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	2.0	5.7	14.9	18.5	29.0	27.8	12.6	24.7	42.1	(1)	52.6
$500 to $999.....	5.7	3.2	4.4	16.1	11.8	24.9	21.3	14.7	18.6	20.4	(1)	32.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	4.4	5.7	16.3	10.5	18.0	10.4	12.1	13.4	13.8	(1)	6.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	6.2	6.0	18.8	8.9	10.6	8.4	12.3	8.2	4.6	(1)	2.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	9.1	7.9	10.4	10.2	5.8	9.3	13.1	9.8	14.5	(1)	1.9
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	9.7	8.3	7.6	7.2	2.9	7.1	11.2	7.2	1.3	(1)	0.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	13.6	7.7	4.3	8.6	2.5	6.4	10.3	3.6	1.3	(1)	0.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	10.7	6.6	3.9	4.6	0.9	3.8	6.2	3.6	1.3	(1)	0.2
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	9.4	5.4	3.7	3.7	1.1	1.9	2.9	1.0	...	(1)	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	7.0	3.8	1.4	2.6	0.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	...	(1)	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	10.4	9.6	1.0	3.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	0.7	(1)	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	6.1	5.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.6	...	(1)	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	6.2	9.5	0.4	3.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	...	(1)	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	2.0	14.0	0.8	3.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	...	(1)	0.3
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,584	$3,821	$1,571	$2,015	$923	$1,045	$1,931	$1,250	$694	(1)	$475

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

Table 3.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income and major source of earnings	Families and unrelated individuals			Families			Unrelated individuals		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL									
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	9.8	8.8	19.4	5.8	5.1	13.4	27.8	26.5	36.1
$500 to $999.....	8.6	7.8	16.6	5.7	4.9	14.7	21.3	21.2	22.0
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.4	12.4	6.2	5.7	12.4	10.4	10.1	12.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.2	6.8	11.7	7.0	6.5	12.9	8.4	8.4	8.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.0	8.7	12.1	8.9	8.6	13.1	9.3	9.2	9.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.7	10.4	7.1	7.5	4.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.7	11.0	7.5	11.7	11.9	9.0	6.4	6.9	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.1	8.5	3.8	9.0	9.4	4.5	3.8	4.1	1.8
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.8	7.2	2.3	7.9	8.3	2.9	1.9	2.1	0.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.9	5.3	1.2	5.7	6.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	7.5	8.1	1.7	9.0	9.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.9
$6,000 to $6,999.....	4.3	4.6	1.1	5.2	5.5	1.5	0.4	0.4	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	4.8	5.2	1.2	5.8	6.1	1.7	0.6	0.7	...
$10,000 and over.....	2.7	3.0	0.2	3.3	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	...
Median income.....	$2,990	$3,135	$1,569	$3,319	$3,445	$1,869	$1,045	$1,115	$817

Table 3.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950--Con.

Total money income and major source of earnings	Families and unrelated individuals			Families			Unrelated individuals		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
NONFARM WAGES OR SALARY									
Median income	$3,353	$3,476	$2,047	$3,584	$3,720	$2,272	$1,931	$2,069	$1,219
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Median income	$3,522	$3,628	(1)	$3,821	$3,899	(1)	$1,250	$1,348	(1)
FARM WAGES OR SALARY									
Median income	$1,366	$1,538	$813	$1,571	$1,767	$856	$694	$719	(1)
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Median income	$1,929	$2,144	$679	$2,015	$2,213	$726	(1)	(1)	(1)
NO EARNINGS									
Median income	$644	$666	$454	$923	$952	(1)	$475	$487	$381

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

Table 4.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY SIZE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income and major source of earnings	Total	Unrelated individuals	All families	Families of specified number of related persons						Median size of family
				2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
TOTAL										
Number.....thousands..	49,016	9,194	39,822	13,084	9,984	8,228	4,434	2,136	1,956	3.18
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Under $500	9.8	27.8	5.8	9.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	4.7	7.0	2.46
$500 to $999	8.6	21.3	5.7	9.2	4.6	3.1	3.5	5.3	5.1	2.45
$1,000 to $1,499	7.0	10.4	6.2	8.6	5.3	3.8	5.6	4.8	8.6	2.73
$1,500 to $1,999	7.2	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.2	5.4	6.0	6.1	8.4	2.97
$2,000 to $2,499	9.0	9.3	8.9	9.8	8.9	8.1	8.0	9.5	8.9	3.08
$2,500 to $2,999	8.5	7.1	8.9	8.6	9.3	9.4	8.5	9.0	7.2	3.20
$3,000 to $3,499	10.7	6.4	11.7	10.8	12.0	13.2	11.6	9.8	11.4	3.27
$3,500 to $3,999	8.1	3.8	9.0	7.6	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.2	3.32
$4,000 to $4,499	6.8	1.9	7.9	6.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.5	6.4	3.36
$4,500 to $4,999	4.9	1.2	5.7	4.3	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.9	4.4	3.37
$5,000 to $5,999	7.5	1.2	9.0	7.2	9.7	10.7	10.7	7.9	7.0	3.38
$6,000 to $6,999	4.3	0.4	5.2	4.3	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.8	5.4	3.42
$7,000 to $9,999	4.8	0.6	5.8	3.6	5.1	7.4	8.6	7.0	8.4	3.78
$10,000 and over	2.7	0.4	3.3	2.5	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.6	3.7	3.57
Median income	$2,990	$1,045	$3,319	$2,800	$3,432	$3,675	$3,687	$3,543	$3,208	...
NONFARM WAGES OR SALARY										
Number.....thousands..	34,344	5,209	29,135	8,842	7,655	6,317	3,362	1,563	1,396	3.25
Median income	$3,353	$1,931	$3,584	$3,270	$3,648	$3,825	$3,887	$3,806	$3,483	...
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT										
Number.....thousands..	4,268	421	3,847	1,300	991	854	377	196	129	3.13
Median income	$3,522	$1,250	$3,821	$2,905	$3,883	$4,424	$4,607	(1)	(1)	...
FARM WAGES OR SALARY										
Number.....thousands..	1,366	322	1,044	281	195	223	127	86	132	3.71
Median income	$1,366	$694	$1,571	$1,095	(1)	$1,863	(1)	(1)	(1)	...
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT										
Number.....thousands..	3,379	202	3,177	875	729	612	449	244	268	3.48
Median income	$1,929	(1)	$2,015	$1,206	$2,000	$2,625	$2,313	$2,386	$1,591	...
NO EARNINGS										
Number.....thousands..	5,659	3,040	2,619	1,787	415	221	119	47	30	2.23
Median income	$644	$475	$923	$914	$866	$944	(1)	(1)	(1)	...

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

Table 5.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	Families					Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Male head			Female head	Total	Male	Female
		Total	Married, wife present	Other marital status				
UNITED STATES								
Number.....thousands..	39,822	35,782	34,556	1,226	4,040	9,194	4,032	5,162
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	4.7	4.6	7.2	15.7	27.8	20.0	33.5
$500 to $999.....	5.7	4.8	4.7	7.4	14.3	21.3	17.8	23.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	5.6	5.5	7.0	12.2	10.4	11.5	9.6
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	6.7	6.7	8.1	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.2
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.3	10.5	9.3	10.4	8.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.4	8.4	7.1	8.1	6.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	12.1	12.1	11.3	7.8	6.4	8.9	4.5
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	9.5	9.6	8.3	4.1	3.8	6.0	2.2
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	8.3	8.4	7.4	3.6	1.9	2.9	1.1
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	6.0	6.1	3.9	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	9.5	9.6	7.0	4.1	1.2	1.9	0.6
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	5.5	5.6	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.2
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	6.0	5.9	7.7	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.3
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,435	$3,446	$3,115	$1,922	$1,045	$1,539	$846
URBAN								
Number.....thousands..	25,796	22,796	22,060	736	3,000	6,876	2,856	4,020
Median income.....	$3,673	$3,833	$3,835	$3,720	$2,195	$1,278	$1,859	$949
RURAL NONFARM								
Number.....thousands..	8,388	7,724	7,520	204	664	1,598	674	924
Median income.....	$3,027	$3,144	$3,159	(1)	$1,239	$775	$1,230	$576
RURAL FARM								
Number.....thousands..	5,638	5,262	4,976	286	376	720	502	218
Median income.....	$1,970	$2,036	$2,032	$2,107	$924	$511	$691	$371

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

Table 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income and major source of earnings	Families							Unrelated individuals						
	Total	Age of head (years)						Total	Age (years)					
		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
TOTAL														
Number.....thousands..	39,822	1,852	9,002	9,514	8,322	6,334	4,798	9,194	1,078	1,046	1,102	1,612	1,876	2,480
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
Under $500.....	5.8	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.7	6.6	14.7	27.8	42.5	11.1	17.8	17.9	26.7	39.1
$500 to $999.....	5.7	7.8	3.5	3.3	4.5	6.1	15.7	21.3	11.2	12.4	13.0	15.5	19.9	37.4
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	7.9	4.5	4.4	5.5	7.1	12.6	10.4	9.4	10.0	8.6	12.1	11.9	9.4
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	13.2	6.7	5.9	5.8	7.5	8.6	8.4	9.2	11.8	9.0	10.9	10.2	3.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	13.7	10.1	8.0	7.4	9.3	8.8	9.3	13.3	15.8	10.7	10.6	9.4	3.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	11.3	10.5	8.5	8.3	8.5	7.0	7.1	8.8	14.2	14.9	7.1	4.9	1.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	11.2	15.0	12.9	10.4	9.7	7.4	6.4	4.5	9.3	8.8	9.9	8.1	1.5
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	9.2	11.3	10.4	9.0	7.1	4.1	3.8	0.8	6.7	7.5	7.3	3.3	0.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.1	7.2	3.8	1.9	0.2	4.7	4.0	3.0	1.1	0.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	3.7	6.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	2.6	1.2	...	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.6	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	5.8	9.4	11.6	10.3	7.1	4.4	1.2	...	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	2.4	4.8	6.3	6.3	5.4	2.6	0.4	...	...	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	0.7	4.1	5.7	8.3	7.7	4.5	0.6	...	...	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	...	1.0	3.6	5.1	4.8	3.2	0.4	...	...	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
Median income.....	$3,319	$2,613	$3,365	$3,644	$3,684	$3,258	$1,903	$1,045	$832	$2,148	$2,078	$1,701	$1,144	$646

Table 6.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY AGE OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950--Con.

Total money income and major source of earnings	Families							Unrelated individuals						
	Total	Age of head (years)						Total	Age (years)					
		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over		14 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
NONFARM WAGES OR SALARY														
Number.....thousands..	29,135	1,562	7,258	7,289	6,206	4,505	2,315	5,209	729	875	845	1,174	1,092	494
Median income.....	$3,584	$2,857	$3,514	$3,809	$3,881	$3,541	$3,004	$1,931	$1,528	$2,307	$2,514	$2,098	$1,750	$1,006
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT														
Number.....thousands..	3,847	39	594	1,000	988	723	503	421	22	30	52	92	132	93
Median income.....	$3,821	(1)	$3,698	$4,139	$4,188	$3,859	$2,115	$1,250	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FARM WAGES OR SALARY														
Number.....thousands..	1,044	106	236	247	191	141	123	322	68	28	41	58	69	58
Median income.....	$1,571	(1)	$1,804	$1,740	(1)	(1)	(1)	$694	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT														
Number.....thousands..	3,177	60	551	749	742	582	493	202	6	11	30	32	56	67
Median income.....	$2,015	(1)	$2,294	$2,308	$2,281	$1,769	$889	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
NO EARNINGS														
Number.....thousands..	2,619	85	363	229	195	383	1,364	3,040	253	102	134	256	527	1,768
Median income.....	$923	(1)	$802	$763	(1)	$1,015	$966	$475	$254	(1)	(1)	$461	$493	$577

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

Table 7.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income and major source of earnings	All families	Families having specified number of children under 18 years of age							All children in families[1]
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
TOTAL									
Number.....thousands..	39,822	16,968	9,298	7,208	3,528	1,532	650	638	47,990
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	7.0	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.4	7.8	12.9	5.7
$500 to $999.....	5.7	7.3	4.6	4.0	4.2	6.5	6.8	7.0	4.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	7.2	5.2	4.5	5.5	6.4	10.1	12.6	6.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.9	7.3	7.2	11.4	8.9	7.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	8.6	9.2	8.6	8.9	11.9	11.0	9.6	9.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	8.1	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.5	7.1	8.3	9.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	10.3	11.8	13.4	13.5	11.0	17.9	9.3	12.8
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	7.8	9.5	10.1	11.4	9.5	8.8	6.6	9.8
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	6.8	8.4	9.4	8.7	9.0	3.2	6.6	8.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	5.2	6.6	6.5	5.2	6.4	3.2	3.6	5.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	8.7	9.9	9.6	8.5	7.2	4.5	7.0	8.5
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.7
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.7	4.6	4.4	3.6	2.6	4.8
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.6
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,216	$3,442	$3,484	$3,346	$3,144	$2,705	$2,448	$3,282
NONFARM WAGES OR SALARY									
Number.....thousands..	29,135	11,844	7,281	5,482	2,582	1,110	422	414	35,180
Median income.....	$3,584	$3,621	$3,636	$3,651	$3,514	$3,399	$3,117	$2,963	$3,475
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Number.....thousands..	3,847	1,792	845	694	313	118	55	30	4,090
Median income.....	$3,821	$3,359	$3,936	$4,263	$4,219	(2)	(2)	(2)	$4,126
FARM WAGES OR SALARY									
Number.....thousands..	1,044	329	216	224	104	67	52	52	1,886
Median income.....	$1,571	$1,359	$1,739	$1,631	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	$1,582
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT									
Number.....thousands..	3,177	1,280	599	550	358	180	90	120	4,901
Median income.....	$2,015	$1,645	$1,932	$2,531	$2,226	(2)	(2)	(2)	$2,082
NO EARNINGS									
Number.....thousands..	2,619	1,721	358	258	172	57	31	22	1,933
Median income.....	$923	$978	$755	$826	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	$833

[1] Distribution by income levels of their families.
[2] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 8.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS, BY NUMBER OF EARNERS AND COLOR OF HEAD, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

Total money income, color of head, and major source of earnings	Families					Unrelated individuals		
	Total	Families having specified number of earners				Total	Earners	Non-earners
		None	1	2	3 or more			
TOTAL								
Number.....thousands..	39,822	2,619	21,645	12,122	3,436	9,194	6,154	3,040
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	29.0	5.4	2.7	1.8	27.8	15.7	52.6
$500 to $999.....	5.7	24.9	5.3	3.6	2.3	21.3	15.7	32.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	18.0	6.1	4.7	3.7	10.4	12.2	6.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	10.6	7.7	5.7	4.4	8.4	11.3	2.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	5.8	11.0	7.0	4.7	9.3	12.8	1.9
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	2.9	10.8	7.9	4.5	7.1	10.1	0.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	2.5	14.3	10.2	6.9	6.4	9.1	0.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	0.9	10.0	10.0	5.7	3.8	5.6	0.2
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	1.1	8.0	9.3	7.2	1.9	2.6	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	0.4	4.7	8.7	5.7	1.2	1.7	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	1.3	6.6	13.9	12.5	1.2	1.6	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	0.6	3.2	7.8	11.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	0.9	3.5	6.4	21.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	1.1	3.4	2.2	7.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
Median income.....	$3,319	$923	$3,128	$3,913	$5,268	$1,045	$1,779	$475
COLOR OF HEAD								
White:								
Median income.....	$3,445	$952	$3,215	$4,130	$5,624	$1,115	$1,924	$487
Nonwhite:								
Median income.....	$1,869	(1)	$1,801	$1,976	$2,556	$817	$1,081	$381
MAJOR SOURCE OF EARNINGS								
Nonfarm wages or salary:								
Number.....thousands..	29,135	...	16,166	10,065	2,904	5,209	5,209	...
Median income.....	$3,584	...	$3,234	$4,052	$5,530	$1,931	$1,931	...
Nonfarm self-employment:								
Number.....thousands..	3,847	...	2,605	1,030	212	421	421	...
Median income.....	$3,821	...	$3,554	$4,081	(1)	$1,250	$1,250	...
Farm wages or salary:								
Number.....thousands..	1,044	...	573	344	127	322	322	...
Median income.....	$1,571	...	$1,515	$1,479	(1)	$694	$694	...
Farm self-employment:								
Number.....thousands..	3,177	...	2,301	683	193	202	202	...
Median income.....	$2,015	...	$1,832	$2,331	(1)	(1)	(1)	...
No earnings:								
Number.....thousands..	2,619	2,619	...	...	...	3,040	...	3,040
Median income.....	$923	$923	...	...	...	$475	...	$475

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

Table 9.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1950, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF HEAD IN APRIL 1951, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Total	Heads employed as civilians in April 1951																In armed forces or not employed in April 1951
		Total employed civilians	Professional, technical, and kindred workers			Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm			Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	
			Total	Self-employed	Salaried		Total	Self-employed	Salaried									
Number.....thousands..	39,822	33,284	2,502	531	1,971	3,451	4,735	2,754	1,981	2,139	1,722	6,812	6,872	256	1,911	613	2,271	6,538
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	4.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	17.2	4.0	6.2	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	16.5	3.4	10.8	4.2	14.7
$500 to $999.....	5.7	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	11.3	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	27.0	5.2	14.9	7.3	15.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	4.9	0.9	1.5	0.8	10.9	3.4	5.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	4.1	19.1	7.7	20.9	9.0	13.1
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	6.4	2.0	1.0	2.2	10.6	3.4	4.7	1.7	2.8	3.8	4.9	6.7	10.4	8.8	22.3	12.2	10.0
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	8.8	4.2	2.4	4.6	11.0	5.4	7.2	3.1	8.2	8.3	7.1	9.8	7.8	12.7	9.1	16.8	9.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	9.2	5.8	3.4	6.3	7.5	6.0	7.0	4.7	10.5	9.4	8.1	11.9	2.6	12.9	8.8	12.7	7.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	12.4	7.8	3.4	8.8	8.4	8.9	9.7	7.8	14.2	10.9	14.6	16.5	7.0	13.2	4.4	12.1	7.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	9.8	9.3	6.3	10.0	4.4	7.7	7.0	8.6	14.6	9.6	12.0	12.0	4.3	9.5	2.7	8.4	4.7
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	8.7	9.6	1.5	11.4	3.8	7.9	7.3	8.6	10.6	9.8	11.6	10.3	0.9	7.3	2.0	5.2	3.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	6.3	8.2	2.9	9.4	2.5	6.9	4.6	10.0	8.6	6.9	8.3	6.4	1.7	5.1	0.3	2.7	3.0
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	9.9	15.6	13.1	16.2	3.7	12.6	9.9	16.1	11.0	12.4	13.2	9.2	...	6.0	2.0	3.8	4.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	5.8	10.3	9.7	10.4	2.1	7.9	5.6	10.8	6.2	8.2	7.2	4.8	...	3.5	1.7	2.9	2.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	6.3	13.2	17.0	12.3	3.4	11.1	9.6	13.1	6.8	10.6	6.5	3.6	2.6	4.3	...	2.4	3.1
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	3.7	11.3	35.4	5.8	3.2	12.9	13.0	12.6	1.9	5.1	1.4	0.6	...	0.5	...	0.4	1.1
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,523	$5,029	$7,429	$4,724	$2,000	$4,591	$4,003	$5,157	$3,833	$4,149	$3,925	$3,407	$1,170	$2,976	$1,576	$2,524	$1,835

Table 10.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1950, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF HEAD IN APRIL 1951, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income	Total	Heads employed as civilians in April 1951														In armed forces or not employed in April 1951
		Total employed civilians	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair services	Personal services	Entertainment and recreation services	Professional and related services	Public administration	
Number.....thousands..	39,822	33,284	4,241	689	2,848	9,923	3,154	1,454	4,211	945	873	1,306	232	1,742	1,666	6,538
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500.....	5.8	4.1	15.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	3.6	1.8	3.1	8.5	1.0	2.8	1.2	14.7
$500 to $999.....	5.7	3.8	11.[illegible]	0.9	3.7	1.7	2.8	1.4	2.6	1.0	3.8	10.4	6.9	2.2	1.3	15.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	6.2	4.9	12.8	2.7	5.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	4.5	2.3	3.3	12.8	5.9	2.9	1.9	13.1
$1,500 to $1,999.....	7.0	6.4	12.4	6.1	7.9	5.2	4.2	4.9	5.2	4.3	6.9	10.0	6.9	5.5	2.8	10.0
$2,000 to $2,499.....	8.9	8.8	10.7	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.4	5.8	11.8	5.8	9.2	10.9	7.8	6.9	5.7	9.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	9.2	7.7	13.6	8.4	9.3	9.5	8.9	10.2	5.8	9.7	6.7	6.9	11.1	10.2	7.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	11.7	12.4	7.7	17.9	12.3	13.6	15.5	11.5	12.2	9.3	14.8	10.4	11.8	10.2	14.5	7.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	9.0	9.8	4.2	10.3	8.2	11.3	13.5	9.6	10.4	9.1	8.7	6.6	5.9	9.1	14.8	4.7
$4,000 to $4,499.....	7.9	8.7	3.4	8.9	10.2	10.4	9.5	11.0	7.6	8.8	9.4	4.7	9.8	7.2	13.9	3.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	5.7	6.3	2.2	6.1	5.3	7.4	8.7	6.9	6.1	7.6	6.6	2.8	7.8	5.4	9.6	3.0
$5,000 to $5,999.....	9.0	9.9	3.6	11.8	12.1	12.0	10.5	12.4	8.4	11.1	9.2	5.9	11.8	10.0	11.4	4.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	5.2	5.8	2.1	4.8	6.6	6.7	5.8	8.8	5.8	8.1	5.1	3.6	2.9	8.2	4.4	2.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	5.8	6.3	2.9	4.5	7.0	6.9	5.2	8.0	6.7	14.1	6.9	4.1	5.9	7.8	6.2	3.1
$10,000 and over.....	3.3	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.2	6.6	4.9	10.9	3.6	2.8	8.8	10.9	2.2	1.1
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,523	$1,888	$3,458	$3,588	$3,837	$3,702	$4,168	$3,493	$4,617	$3,478	$2,385	$3,750	$3,961	$3,922	$1,835

Table 11.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY SOURCE OF INCOME, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	Total[1]	Earnings only										Earnings and other income								Other income, no earnings
		Total	Wages or salary only			Self-employment income only			Wages or salary and self-employment income			Total	Wages or salary and other income			Self-employment income and other income			Wages or salary, self-employment income, and other income	
			Total[2]	Nonfarm wages or salary only	Farm wages or salary only	Total[3]	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total[4]	Wages or salary and nonfarm self-employment income only	Wages or salary and farm self-employment income only		Total[2]	Nonfarm wages or salary and other income	Farm wages or salary and other income	Total[3]	Nonfarm self-employment income and other income	Farm self-employment income and other income		
UNITED STATES																				
All families...	100.0	59.0	43.6	41.0	1.1	8.5	4.2	3.9	6.9	3.1	3.7	34.6	26.4	25.1	0.6	4.6	2.6	1.9	3.6	5.2
Under $500.....	100.0	53.5	15.8	11.8	2.4	23.9	6.0	17.0	13.8	2.6	11.1	13.7	4.9	3.1	1.2	6.5	1.8	4.6	2.4	11.9
$500 to $999.....	100.0	46.7	25.9	18.9	3.2	12.6	3.4	8.2	8.2	1.5	6.3	26.0	16.8	13.4	1.5	5.7	1.6	3.9	3.5	27.3
$1,000 to $1,499...	100.0	53.1	32.3	25.2	3.0	11.1	4.3	6.0	9.7	3.0	6.5	28.4	19.4	17.0	1.6	5.9	2.2	3.5	3.1	18.5
$1,500 to $1,999...	100.0	58.2	41.8	35.4	2.7	8.8	4.1	4.3	7.7	2.1	5.5	32.1	22.3	19.1	1.4	5.6	2.9	2.7	4.1	9.7
$2,000 to $2,499...	100.0	66.1	50.7	47.8	1.5	8.2	4.1	3.7	7.1	2.6	4.4	29.8	21.9	20.2	0.6	4.3	1.9	2.4	3.6	4.1
$2,500 to $2,999...	100.0	62.6	49.0	46.9	0.8	7.1	4.2	2.5	6.5	3.4	2.8	35.3	27.8	26.5	0.7	4.4	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.0
$3,000 to $3,499...	100.0	63.0	51.0	49.6	0.5	5.6	2.6	2.8	6.4	2.7	3.4	35.8	29.9	29.0	0.1	3.1	1.8	1.2	2.8	1.3
$3,500 to $3,999...	100.0	62.0	51.8	50.3	0.3	4.9	2.7	1.9	5.3	3.1	1.9	37.3	31.3	30.4	0.5	2.9	1.9	0.8	3.2	0.7
$4,000 to $4,499...	100.0	62.1	51.1	49.9	0.3	5.5	3.2	2.2	5.4	3.2	2.1	37.0	31.9	30.9	0.4	2.3	1.5	0.8	2.8	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999...	100.0	61.9	52.8	52.0	0.5	4.1	2.4	1.6	5.0	3.7	1.3	37.6	32.6	32.5	...	2.1	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999...	100.0	60.1	48.8	47.9	0.3	5.9	4.1	1.6	5.4	3.8	1.6	39.0	32.4	32.1	0.1	3.6	2.9	0.6	3.0	0.9
$6,000 to $6,999...	100.0	57.1	47.5	46.7	...	4.8	3.5	1.3	4.7	2.7	1.7	42.2	32.6	32.3	0.1	4.8	3.5	1.2	4.7	0.7
$7,000 to $9,999...	100.0	51.7	37.3	36.9	...	6.9	5.3	1.4	7.4	4.6	2.4	47.7	34.9	34.2	0.1	6.4	5.2	0.9	6.4	0.7
$10,000 and over...	100.0	50.9	20.6	20.6	...	23.4	17.5	5.4	6.8	5.2	1.4	46.3	21.0	20.1	0.7	15.0	12.1	2.4	10.3	2.8
Median income.....	$3,319	$3,329	$3,466	$3,550	$1,564	$2,565	$3,405	$1,705	$2,864	$3,701	$2,042	$3,652	$3,725	$3,801	$1,750	$3,061	$4,071	$2,058	$3,620	$1,146
URBAN																				
All families...	100.0	57.5	49.3	48.0	0.5	4.7	4.3	0.3	3.5	3.0	0.5	36.2	30.5	29.8	0.3	3.1	2.9	0.2	2.6	5.2
Median income.....	$3,673	$3,719	$3,690	$3,726	(5)	$4,013	$4,088	(5)	$3,947	$4,103	(5)	$3,947	$3,889	$3,921	(5)	$4,646	$4,650	(5)	$4,732	$1,253
RURAL NONFARM																				
All families...	100.0	59.4	45.2	41.9	0.8	7.5	5.7	1.4	6.7	4.6	1.9	32.9	26.4	24.3	0.9	3.5	2.8	0.6	3.1	6.0
Median income.....	$3,027	$3,059	$3,133	$3,206	(5)	$2,407	$2,613	(5)	$2,938	$3,119	(5)	$3,398	$3,384	$3,490	(5)	$2,964	$3,159	(5)	$3,882	$981
RURAL FARM																				
All families...	100.0	64.9	16.3	9.3	3.9	26.5	1.5	23.4	22.1	1.1	19.9	30.3	8.6	5.8	1.4	12.5	0.9	11.1	9.1	3.8
Median income.....	$1,970	$1,906	$1,989	$2,625	$1,438	$1,608	(5)	$1,589	$2,073	(5)	$1,936	$2,338	$2,425	$2,789	(5)	$2,122	(5)	$1,977	$2,540	$885

[1] Includes a relatively small number of families reporting no money income, not shown separately.
[2] Includes a relatively small number of families reporting both farm and nonfarm wages or salary, not shown separately.
[3] Includes a relatively small number of families reporting both farm and nonfarm self-employment income, not shown separately.
[4] Includes a relatively small number of families reporting income from wages or salary and both farm and nonfarm self-employment, not shown separately.
[5] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Table 12.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1944 TO 1950

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

Total money income	Families and unrelated individuals							Families							Unrelated individuals						
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
UNITED STATES																					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	9.4	9.4	7.9	8.4	(1)	10.0	11.9	5.8	5.9	4.8	4.3	(1)	5.8	7.5	28.1	27.1	26.0	31.0	(1)	34.2	31.6
$500 to $999	8.4	9.1	8.3	8.4	(1)	9.5	11.3	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.4	(1)	7.7	9.5	22.2	23.6	22.9	19.7	(1)	19.7	19.2
$1,000 to $1,499	6.9	7.9	8.0	8.7	(1)	9.1	11.5	6.2	7.2	7.1	7.8	(1)	8.4	10.2	10.5	11.0	13.0	13.4	(1)	13.6	17.3
$1,500 to $1,999	7.3	7.9	7.8	9.0	(1)	12.0	10.6	7.0	7.6	7.4	8.8	(1)	12.1	10.4	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.5	(1)	11.6	11.3
$2,000 to $2,499	9.0	10.2	10.2	11.0	(1)	12.4	11.2	9.0	10.2	10.4	11.3	(1)	13.0	11.7	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.3	(1)	8.9	9.1
$2,500 to $2,999	8.5	9.8	9.6	9.9	(1)	11.5	9.5	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.7	(1)	12.5	10.6	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.5	(1)	5.5	4.6
$3,000 to $3,499	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.1	(1)	9.3	9.4	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.4	(1)	10.3	11.0	5.7	4.5	5.5	3.3	(1)	3.4	2.6
$3,500 to $3,999	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.5	(1)	6.0	6.7	9.0	8.8	9.1	8.3	(1)	7.0	7.9	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	(1)	0.6	1.5
$4,000 to $4,499	6.9	5.9	6.7	6.0	(1)	5.0	4.2	7.9	6.8	7.6	6.9	(1)	5.8	5.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.1	(1)	0.3	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.2	(1)	3.4	3.7	5.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	(1)	3.9	4.3	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	(1)	0.7	0.7
$5,000 to $5,999	7.7	6.8	7.1	6.7	(1)	5.3	4.1	9.0	7.8	8.1	7.7	(1)	6.1	5.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	(1)	0.3	0.4
$6,000 to $9,999	9.3	8.3	8.5	7.7	(1)	5.3	4.2	11.0	9.8	9.8	8.9	(1)	6.1	5.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	(1)	0.8	0.5
$10,000 and over	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	(1)	1.3	1.6	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	(1)	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	(1)	0.3	0.4
Median income	$3,025	$2,783	$2,909	$2,727	(1)	$2,379	$2,209	$3,319	$3,107	$3,190	$3,033	(1)	$2,621	$2,533	$992	$984	$1,042	$983	(1)	$899	$979
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM																					
Median income	$3,188	$2,989	$3,101	$2,900	$2,659	$2,595	$2,410	$3,497	$3,324	$3,391	$3,207	$2,981	$2,857	$2,794	$1,079	$1,042	$1,148	$1,077	$1,105	$976	$1,057
RURAL FARM																					
Median income	$1,790	$1,462	$1,861	$1,781	(1)	$1,291	$1,157	$1,970	$1,587	$2,034	$1,958	(1)	$1,410	$1,272	$532	$500	$533	$582	(1)	$401	$461

[1] Comparable figures not available.

Table 13.--DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME AND RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1939, 1944-1947, AND 1949-1950

Wage or salary income and receipt of nonwage income	Primary families and individuals							Primary families							Primary individuals						
	1950	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939	1950	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939	1950	1949	1947	1946	1945	1944	1939
UNITED STATES																					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $499	7.9	7.0	6.1	(1)	10.2	9.8	20.2	7.1	6.5	5.3	(1)	9.3	8.8	18.9	18.4	13.3	19.1	(1)	22.9	19.1	38.1
$500 to $999	5.7	5.7	6.4	(1)	8.1	9.4	21.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	(1)	7.5	8.4	20.6	13.5	12.8	17.0	(1)	16.7	18.0	27.6
$1,000 to $1,499	6.0	7.2	8.1	(1)	9.6	10.6	19.0	5.5	6.8	7.5	(1)	9.3	9.5	19.2	12.3	12.5	16.3	(1)	14.3	20.9	16.2
$1,500 to $1,999	7.2	8.6	9.5	(1)	11.8	10.8	15.3	6.7	8.0	9.3	(1)	11.4	10.3	15.7	13.0	15.8	12.6	(1)	16.7	15.4	9.0
$2,000 to $2,499	9.9	11.3	12.1	(1)	13.2	12.5	9.8	9.8	10.9	12.0	(1)	13.1	12.6	10.2	12.1	16.4	13.1	(1)	14.6	11.5	4.2
$2,500 to $2,999	9.4	11.0	10.9	(1)	12.0	11.2	5.2	9.5	11.0	11.2	(1)	12.3	11.6	5.4	8.5	11.7	7.6	(1)	7.0	7.7	1.7
$3,000 to $4,999	34.8	32.3	31.9	(1)	26.3	27.7	7.2	36.1	33.7	33.3	(1)	27.7	30.0	7.6	19.9	14.7	10.8	(1)	6.5	6.4	2.3
$5,000 and over	18.9	16.8	14.9	(1)	8.8	8.0	2.3	20.3	17.9	15.7	(1)	9.3	8.8	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	(1)	1.2	1.0	0.9
Median wage or salary income	$3,216	$2,959	$2,854	(1)	$2,390	$2,378	$1,231	$3,353	$3,096	$2,955	(1)	$2,476	$2,517	$1,272	$1,725	$1,860	$1,424	(1)	$1,361	$1,308	$714
Without nonwage income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $499	3.3	2.4	2.5	(1)	4.0	3.9	16.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	(1)	2.4	2.6	14.8	13.5	10.1	16.3	(1)	20.9	14.7	36.1
$500 to $999	4.4	4.0	5.2	(1)	6.4	6.7	20.8	3.3	3.1	4.2	(1)	5.2	5.6	20.1	13.8	12.8	17.6	(1)	18.3	16.2	29.0
$1,000 to $1,499	5.5	6.0	6.9	(1)	8.6	9.8	20.5	4.6	5.2	6.1	(1)	7.9	8.0	20.7	13.6	13.3	17.8	(1)	15.4	23.9	17.4
$1,500 to $1,999	7.3	7.6	9.0	(1)	12.0	11.1	17.0	6.6	6.8	8.7	(1)	11.6	10.5	17.6	13.5	15.0	13.2	(1)	16.0	16.4	9.3
$2,000 to $2,499	10.6	11.7	12.6	(1)	15.3	13.5	10.8	10.2	11.1	12.6	(1)	15.4	13.6	11.3	13.9	17.7	13.2	(1)	14.2	12.8	4.1
$2,500 to $2,999	9.9	12.4	12.3	(1)	15.0	13.2	5.6	9.9	12.3	12.6	(1)	15.7	13.8	5.9	9.8	12.9	8.0	(1)	7.6	7.6	1.6
$3,000 to $4,999	38.7	37.1	35.9	(1)	29.3	32.6	7.3	40.8	39.1	37.9	(1)	31.5	35.6	7.7	20.2	15.9	11.1	(1)	6.3	7.6	1.9
$5,000 and over	20.3	18.9	15.6	(1)	9.6	9.2	1.7	22.5	20.5	16.5	(1)	10.4	10.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.8	(1)	1.3	0.9	0.5
Median wage or salary income	$3,466	$3,323	$3,084	(1)	$2,627	$2,689	$1,312	$3,650	$3,493	$3,232	(1)	$2,741	$2,851	$1,363	$1,838	$1,959	$1,454	(1)	$1,351	$1,400	$739
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM																					
Median wage or salary income:																					
Total	$3,408	$3,162	$3,042	$2,680	(1)	$2,528	$1,345	$3,547	$3,317	$3,184	$2,773	(1)	$2,697	$1,389	$1,799	$1,902	$1,478	$1,429	(1)	$1,332	$764
Without nonwage income	$3,545	$3,408	$3,191	$2,852	(1)	$2,769	$1,380	$3,728	$3,577	$3,340	$2,956	(1)	$2,941	$1,431	$1,890	$2,000	$1,491	$1,548	(1)	$1,412	$781
RURAL FARM																					
Median wage or salary income:																					
Total	$1,313	$1,202	$1,510	(1)	(1)	$1,075	$453	$1,355	$1,209	$1,546	(1)	(1)	$1,101	$461	(2)	(2)	$750	(1)	(1)	$383	$336
Without nonwage income	$1,899	$1,933	$2,008	(1)	(1)	$1,599	$455	$2,020	$2,000	$2,073	(1)	(1)	$1,647	$469	(2)	(2)	$850	(1)	(1)	$500	$331

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

Table 14.--MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PRIMARY FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1939

Characteristics of primary family or individual	Total		Without nonwage income	
	1950	1939	1950	1939
COLOR				
White families and individuals	$3,390	$1,325	$3,647	$1,409
Nonwhite families and individuals	1,671	489	2,021	531
SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND AGE OF HEAD				
Husband-wife families	$3,486	$1,319	$3,760	$1,399
Head under 35 years of age	3,305	1,171	3,388	1,221
Head 35 to 44 years of age	3,805	1,449	4,027	1,527
Head 45 to 54 years of age	3,752	1,481	4,049	1,627
Head 55 years of age and over	3,031	1,243	3,486	1,399
Other families with male head	3,092	1,159	3,524	1,304
Families with female head	2,122	909	2,236	950
Unrelated individuals:				
Male	1,914	722	2,044	743
Female	1,607	705	1,705	731
SIZE OF FAMILY				
2 persons	$3,002	$1,219	$3,290	$1,295
3 persons	3,394	1,297	3,756	1,384
4 persons	3,619	1,374	3,934	1,463
5 persons	3,632	1,322	3,890	1,418
6 persons or more	3,182	1,134	3,513	1,265
FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE				
None	$3,349	$1,368	$3,666	$1,469
1	3,421	1,315	3,684	1,385
2	3,493	1,288	3,757	1,369
3 or more	3,082	956	3,465	1,077

Table 15.--DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950

(The sum of the families and individuals with each type of income is greater than the total number of families (39,822,000) and individuals (9,194,000) because some families and individuals with more than one type of income are counted more than once in this table)

Income	Wage or salary income			Nonfarm self-employment income			Farm self-employment income			Income other than earnings		
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Unrelated individuals
Number.....thousands..	49,016	39,822	9,194	49,016	39,822	9,194	49,016	39,822	9,194	49,016	39,822	9,194
Number with specified type of income.....thousands..	37,090	31,667	5,423	5,488	4,998	490	4,707	4,464	243	19,024	15,617	3,407
Percent of those with specified type of income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $500	8.5	7.0	17.0	20.1	18.9	33.5	38.8	38.4	45.7	55.7	57.5	47.3
$500 to $999	6.5	5.1	14.6	9.4	8.6	17.2	12.5	11.8	25.0	23.2	20.3	37.4
$1,000 to $1,499	6.3	5.5	11.4	7.9	7.8	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.5	9.6	10.1	7.2
$1,500 to $1,999	7.6	6.8	12.1	7.1	7.1	6.4	7.5	7.7	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.7
$2,000 to $2,499	10.3	9.8	13.1	8.3	8.0	10.7	7.6	7.9	0.9	2.6	2.8	1.9
$2,500 to $2,999	9.6	9.5	10.1	6.3	6.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.1	0.8
$3,000 to $3,499	12.2	12.5	10.1	7.0	7.3	3.9	5.2	5.3	3.4	1.0	1.1	0.6
$3,500 to $3,999	8.8	9.4	5.1	5.2	5.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	...	0.4	0.5	0.2
$4,000 to $4,499	7.4	8.2	2.4	4.2	4.5	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999	5.3	5.9	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	...	0.2	0.2	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999	7.8	8.9	1.5	5.6	5.8	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999	4.3	5.0	0.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.2	1.3	...	0.3	0.3	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999	4.1	4.7	0.6	4.5	4.8	0.9	1.6	1.7	...	0.5	0.5	0.5
$10,000 and over	1.4	1.6	0.1	8.7	9.4	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Median income of specified type for those with such income	$3,051	$3,247	$1,792	$2,333	$2,473	$981	$948	$989	$586	$449	$435	$536

Table 16.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	United States			Urban		Rural nonfarm		Rural farm	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of persons.....thousands	109,492	52,592	56,900	33,678	37,738	10,694	11,558	8,220	7,604
Number of persons with income..thousands	72,236	47,585	24,651	30,787	17,790	9,648	4,501	7,150	2,360
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.3
$1 to $499.....	18.0	10.6	31.7	7.2	25.5	10.7	41.2	24.5	59.6
$500 to $999.....	13.1	9.4	19.8	7.9	19.8	9.7	20.5	15.2	18.6
$1,000 to $1,499.....	9.2	8.0	11.4	7.1	12.4	7.5	10.3	12.4	6.1
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.7	8.4	12.2	7.6	13.2	10.0	10.7	9.8	7.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.2	12.8	9.2	10.4	4.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	10.2	6.5	10.9	7.7	11.0	4.4	6.5	1.5
$3,000 to $3,499.....	9.3	12.5	3.3	14.2	4.1	11.8	1.3	6.6	1.1
$3,500 to $3,999.....	5.9	8.4	1.2	10.0	1.5	7.6	0.7	3.2	0.3
$4,000 to $4,499.....	4.3	6.2	0.8	7.4	1.0	5.1	0.3	2.7	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	2.4	3.4	0.4	4.0	0.4	3.2	0.4	1.2	0.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	3.1	4.6	0.3	5.4	0.4	4.4	0.2	2.0	...
$6,000 to $6,999.....	1.3	2.0	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	1.1	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	1.4	2.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
$10,000 and over.....	1.4	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	0.2
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,971	$2,570	$953	$2,894	$1,178	$2,454	$706	$1,328	$417

Table 17.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	Male			Female		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
UNITED STATES						
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
$1 to $499.....	10.6	9.7	19.8	31.7	28.8	52.6
$500 to $999.....	9.4	8.7	16.0	19.8	19.5	22.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	7.4	13.8	11.4	11.6	10.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	8.0	13.0	12.2	12.8	7.8
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	11.1	14.6	11.6	12.6	4.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	10.3	9.3	6.5	7.1	1.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	13.1	7.1	3.3	3.6	0.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	9.0	2.4	1.2	1.4	...
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	6.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.2
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	5.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	...
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	...
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,570	$2,709	$1,471	$953	$1,060	$474
URBAN						
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,894	$3,023	$1,908	$1,178	$1,298	$676
RURAL NONFARM						
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,454	$2,545	$1,308	$706	$781	$343
RURAL FARM						
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,328	$1,498	$590	$417	$473	$283

Table 18.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY AGE, SEX, AND VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income and sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34			35 to 44			45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
				Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II	Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II			
UNITED STATES--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	52,592	5,904	4,886	10,988	8,114	2,874	10,072	3,404	6,668	8,550	6,728	5,464
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,585	2,476	4,520	10,851	8,073	2,778	9,935	3,384	6,551	8,410	6,482	4,911
Percent of those with income....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	...	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.0
$1 to $499.....	10.6	63.4	11.1	3.0	2.2	5.4	3.2	2.1	3.7	5.2	9.3	24.8
$500 to $999.....	9.4	17.7	13.5	5.8	5.2	7.3	4.3	3.4	4.7	6.1	9.3	24.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	7.4	12.7	6.6	6.0	8.3	5.2	4.7	5.5	7.3	9.0	12.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	5.4	14.3	8.7	7.7	11.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	8.3	8.0
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	4.0	17.4	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	11.1	10.2	10.5	12.7	8.8
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	1.1	11.8	13.9	14.0	13.5	11.0	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.7	5.0
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	0.4	9.1	16.5	17.8	12.9	15.2	15.9	14.9	13.9	13.1	4.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	0.3	4.9	11.2	12.5	7.7	11.8	12.7	11.4	9.7	7.1	2.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	0.2	3.2	8.2	8.9	6.2	8.4	9.3	7.9	7.5	5.6	1.7
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	0.1	0.3	3.8	4.1	2.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	4.9	3.2	0.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	...	0.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	7.7	7.1	8.0	6.4	3.9	1.6
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	...	0.1	1.7	1.6	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.7
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.0	...	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.4	1.3
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.1
Median income for persons with income...	$2,570	$394	$1,933	$2,961	$3,058	$2,626	$3,254	$3,291	$3,234	$3,091	$2,494	$986
UNITED STATES--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	56,900	6,280	5,740	12,120	(1)	(1)	10,780	(1)	(1)	8,882	6,926	6,172
Number of persons with income thousands..	24,651	2,043	3,158	5,083	(1)	(1)	4,433	(1)	(1)	3,841	2,765	3,328
Percent of those with income....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.3	...	...	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.7	0.5	0.4
$1 to $499.....	31.7	63.7	23.6	25.1	(1)	(1)	25.3	(1)	(1)	24.5	31.1	47.5
$500 to $999.....	19.8	16.9	16.0	16.2	(1)	(1)	17.1	(1)	(1)	18.5	22.0	34.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	11.4	7.0	13.0	12.1	(1)	(1)	11.9	(1)	(1)	12.9	12.5	8.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.2	8.3	20.5	14.3	(1)	(1)	12.7	(1)	(1)	13.6	9.6	3.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.6	3.2	18.0	15.7	(1)	(1)	13.6	(1)	(1)	11.2	10.7	2.8
$2,500 to $2,999.....	6.5	1.0	7.3	8.9	(1)	(1)	9.3	(1)	(1)	8.0	5.4	1.0
$3,000 to $3,499.....	3.3	...	1.3	4.5	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	4.7	3.2	0.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	1.2	...	0.1	1.5	(1)	(1)	2.1	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.6	0.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	0.8	...	0.1	0.9	(1)	(1)	0.9	(1)	(1)	1.6	1.3	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.4	...	...	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.9	0.7	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.3	...	0.1	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.8	0.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.1	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.2	0.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.4	0.3	0.3
$10,000 and over.....	0.2	...	...	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.3	0.3	0.4
Median income for persons with income...	$953	$392	$1,400	$1,355	(1)	(1)	$1,308	(1)	(1)	$1,242	$918	$531
URBAN--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	33,678	3,306	3,254	7,448	5,772	1,676	6,508	2,438	4,070	5,526	4,328	3,308
Number of persons with income thousands..	30,787	1,379	3,033	7,365	5,741	1,624	6,427	2,418	4,009	5,424	4,171	2,988
Median income for persons with income...	$2,894	$433	$2,052	$3,127	$3,175	$2,925	$3,455	$3,479	$3,442	$3,338	$2,946	$1,272
URBAN--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	37,738	3,696	3,890	8,202	(1)	(1)	7,220	(1)	(1)	5,976	4,628	4,126
Number of persons with income thousands..	17,790	1,275	2,374	3,831	(1)	(1)	3,293	(1)	(1)	2,805	1,990	2,222
Median income for persons with income...	$1,178	$439	$1,544	$1,508	(1)	(1)	$1,561	(1)	(1)	$1,464	$1,141	$599
RURAL NONFARM--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,694	1,216	950	2,250	1,652	598	2,124	674	1,450	1,678	1,296	1,180
Number of persons with income thousands..	9,648	497	880	2,229	1,650	579	2,105	674	1,431	1,659	1,235	1,043
Median income for persons with income...	$2,454	$380	$2,011	$2,852	$2,929	$2,616	$3,138	$3,064	$3,181	$2,991	$2,206	$851
RURAL NONFARM--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	11,558	1,418	1,198	2,524	(1)	(1)	2,162	(1)	(1)	1,636	1,308	1,312
Number of persons with income thousands..	4,501	443	518	876	(1)	(1)	750	(1)	(1)	699	482	733
Median income for persons with income...	$706	$362	$1,081	$1,063	(1)	(1)	$856	(1)	(1)	$943	$684	$446

[1] Veteran status of females was not obtained.

Table 18.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY AGE, SEX, AND VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

Total money income and sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34			35 to 44			45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
				Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II	Total	Veteran of World War II	Not a veteran of World War II			
RURAL FARM--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,220	1,382	682	1,290	690	600	1,440	292	1,148	1,346	1,104	976
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,150	600	607	1,257	682	575	1,403	292	1,111	1,327	1,076	880
Median income for persons with income...	$1,328	$336	$1,205	$1,918	$2,047	$1,707	$2,088	$1,933	$2,145	$1,726	$1,097	$586
RURAL FARM--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	7,604	1,166	652	1,394	(1)	(1)	1,398	(1)	(1)	1,270	990	734
Number of persons with income thousands..	2,360	325	266	376	(1)	(1)	390	(1)	(1)	337	293	373
Median income for persons with income...	$417	$302	$683	$424	(1)	(1)	$451	(1)	(1)	$480	$392	$404

[1] Veteran status of females was not obtained.

Table 19.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Total money income	Male							Female					
	Total	In families					Unrelated individuals	Total	In families				Unrelated individuals
		Total in families	Head			Relative of head			Total in families	Head	Wife of head	Other relative of head	
			Total	Married, wife present	Other marital status								
UNITED STATES													
Number of persons.....thousands..	52,592	48,560	35,782	34,556	1,226	12,778	4,032	56,900	51,738	4,040	34,556	13,142	5,162
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,585	43,702	35,239	34,099	1,140	8,463	3,882	24,651	20,200	3,134	10,782	6,284	4,452
Percent of those with income..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
$1 to $499.....	10.6	10.3	5.4	5.2	12.5	30.3	15.0	31.7	33.7	25.0	34.6	36.3	22.6
$500 to $999.....	9.4	8.6	6.8	6.5	14.4	16.0	19.3	19.8	18.1	23.9	17.7	15.9	28.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.0	8.4	10.4	11.8	11.4	11.5	13.4	11.9	9.8	10.9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	11.2	9.1	9.7	12.2	12.8	11.7	12.5	13.9	9.1
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	12.2	11.0	10.7	11.6	12.0	10.5	11.7	13.2	9.9
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.5	7.9	8.4	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.1	7.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	12.8	14.4	14.5	11.2	6.2	9.2	3.3	2.9	4.5	2.6	2.5	5.2
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	8.6	9.7	9.9	5.7	4.1	5.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	6.4	7.5	7.6	4.8	2.0	3.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.2	2.7	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.9	2.7	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	0.2
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	...	0.2
Median income for persons with income.	$2,570	$2,643	$2,965	$2,994	$2,109	$1,172	$1,657	$953	$944	$1,028	$926	$926	$981
URBAN													
Number of persons.....thousands..	33,678	30,822	22,796	22,060	736	8,026	2,856	37,738	33,718	3,000	22,060	8,658	4,020
Number of persons with income thousands..	30,787	28,010	22,476	21,802	674	5,534	2,777	17,790	14,278	2,341	7,477	4,460	3,512
Median income for persons with income.	$2,894	$2,972	$3,212	$3,228	$2,572	$1,466	$1,925	$1,178	$1,180	$1,198	$1,121	$1,293	$1,164
RURAL NONFARM													
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,694	10,020	7,724	7,520	204	2,296	674	11,558	10,634	664	7,520	2,450	924
Number of persons with income thousands..	9,648	9,007	7,597	7,408	189	1,410	641	4,501	3,745	515	2,226	1,004	757
Median income for persons with income.	$2,454	$2,512	$2,768	$2,791	(1)	$939	$1,321	$706	$691	$816	$744	$489	$752
RURAL FARM													
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,220	7,718	5,262	4,976	286	2,456	502	7,604	7,386	376	4,976	2,034	218
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,150	6,685	5,166	4,889	277	1,519	464	2,360	2,177	278	1,079	820	183
Median income for persons with income.	$1,328	$1,371	$1,659	$1,696	$1,238	$620	$810	$417	$415	$593	$404	$395	(1)

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

Table 20.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1950, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN APRIL 1951, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Total	Employed as civilians in April 1951																In armed forces or not employed in April 1951
		Total employed civilians	Professional, technical, and kindred workers			Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm			Clerical and kindred workers	Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Private household workers	Service workers, except private household	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	
			Total	Self-employed	Salaried		Total	Self-employed	Salaried									
MALE																		
Number of persons..thousands..	52,592	42,134	2,962	624	2,338	3,921	5,184	3,037	2,147	2,624	2,312	8,320	8,797	54	2,392	1,732	3,835	10,458
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,585	41,081	2,943	621	2,322	3,888	5,162	3,025	2,137	2,574	2,242	8,263	8,675	44	2,308	1,308	3,673	6,504
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.7	0.2	...	0.3	2.9	2.4	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5
$1 to $499.....	10.6	7.1	1.6	2.1	1.5	20.6	3.1	4.8	0.9	3.6	9.4	2.0	3.9	(1)	7.5	34.4	11.6	31.9
$500 to $999.....	9.4	6.8	3.9	2.1	4.3	14.4	4.0	5.6	1.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	5.3	(1)	8.4	21.1	12.6	25.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	7.1	3.4	4.1	3.2	12.2	4.8	7.2	1.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	5.8	(1)	9.4	17.0	14.2	13.6
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	8.5	3.5	2.9	3.6	10.6	4.2	5.6	2.3	6.5	5.6	6.8	9.7	(1)	14.3	13.1	13.9	7.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	12.3	6.4	3.3	7.1	10.5	7.6	9.6	4.9	14.3	11.3	10.6	15.9	(1)	16.4	7.7	18.4	6.1
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	11.3	8.3	3.3	9.4	5.8	7.2	8.2	6.0	13.1	12.3	11.8	15.7	(1)	14.9	3.2	11.7	3.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	14.0	11.1	6.6	12.1	6.5	10.7	9.4	12.6	20.6	10.8	18.3	19.2	(1)	12.8	1.6	9.5	3.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	9.5	10.3	6.6	11.1	3.2	9.2	7.8	11.1	14.5	10.0	13.9	10.6	(1)	7.5	0.3	4.7	2.0
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	7.0	9.5	2.9	11.0	2.9	7.2	5.2	10.0	9.1	8.5	11.1	7.2	(1)	4.3	1.0	1.7	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	3.9	6.5	2.5	7.4	1.6	6.4	3.5	10.2	4.2	4.3	6.0	3.1	(1)	2.6	...	0.6	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	5.1	12.6	12.4	12.6	3.1	10.5	7.9	14.1	3.5	7.2	7.3	2.6	(1)	1.1	...	0.3	1.6
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	2.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	1.8	5.3	4.2	6.8	0.9	3.0	2.4	0.5	(1)	0.2	...	0.3	1.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.0	2.3	7.5	13.2	6.2	1.7	6.9	6.3	7.6	1.3	5.8	1.6	0.2	(1)	0.3	...	0.1	0.7
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.3	8.7	31.4	3.5	2.3	10.3	10.6	9.9	0.3	3.3	0.2	...	(1)	...	...	...	0.5
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,570	$2,831	$4,073	$6,188	$3,880	$1,496	$3,814	$3,263	$4,431	$3,103	$3,137	$3,293	$2,790	(1)	$2,303	$854	$1,909	$848
FEMALE																		
Number of persons..thousands..	56,900	17,888	1,778	152	1,626	208	1,051	674	377	4,909	1,269	214	3,742	1,866	2,149	609	92	39,012
Number of persons with income thousands..	24,651	15,275	1,627	134	1,493	134	850	505	345	4,427	1,000	195	3,368	1,623	1,837	145	67	9,376
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1)	...	(1)	2.7	4.4	...	...	0.2	(1)	...	...	1.0	(1)	(1)	0.3
$1 to $499.....	31.7	19.5	11.2	(1)	9.4	(1)	15.5	21.3	6.8	8.2	28.5	(1)	11.0	58.6	25.7	(1)	(1)	50.9
$500 to $999.....	19.8	15.6	10.3	(1)	9.7	(1)	15.3	20.4	7.4	8.8	17.4	(1)	14.7	25.6	28.3	(1)	(1)	26.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	11.4	12.6	8.0	(1)	7.5	(1)	13.1	14.7	10.8	9.3	18.2	(1)	17.0	7.9	18.2	(1)	(1)	9.4
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.2	16.4	14.1	(1)	14.9	(1)	9.7	8.0	12.2	19.9	17.6	(1)	22.9	5.2	12.0	(1)	(1)	5.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.6	16.8	17.4	(1)	17.9	(1)	15.3	11.1	21.6	25.2	10.9	(1)	20.1	2.2	9.8	(1)	(1)	3.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	6.5	9.8	15.2	(1)	16.1	(1)	9.1	5.3	14.9	15.1	5.2	(1)	11.0	0.1	2.8	(1)	(1)	1.4
$3,000 to $3,499.....	3.3	4.7	10.6	(1)	11.4	(1)	5.6	3.1	9.5	8.4	1.3	(1)	2.3	0.3	1.0	(1)	(1)	1.0
$3,500 to $3,999.....	1.2	1.8	5.0	(1)	5.3	(1)	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.9	0.4	(1)	0.8	...	0.8	(1)	(1)	0.3
$4,000 to $4,499.....	0.8	1.1	3.3	(1)	3.3	(1)	2.4	1.3	4.1	1.3	0.4	(1)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(1)	(1)	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.4	0.5	2.7	(1)	3.0	(1)	1.1	...	2.7	0.4	...	(1)	...	...	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.3	0.4	0.9	(1)	1.0	(1)	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.2	...	(1)	...	...	0.1	(1)	(1)	0.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.4	(1)	0.8	1.3	...	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	0.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	0.4	(1)	0.3	(1)	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	...	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	0.2
$10,000 and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	(1)	...	(1)	2.9	3.1	2.7	...	...	(1)	...	...	...	(1)	(1)	0.2
Median income for persons with income.....	$953	$1,559	$2,175	(1)	$2,238	(1)	$1,674	$1,129	$2,297	$2,074	$1,109	(1)	$1,661	$427	$913	(1)	(1)	$488

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

Table 21.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1950, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN APRIL 1951, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Total	Employed as civilians in April 1951														In armed forces or not employed in April 1951
		Total employed civilians	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair services	Personal services	Entertainment and recreation services	Professional and related services	Public administration	
MALE																
Number of persons thousands..	52,592	42,134	5,908	852	3,717	12,453	3,872	1,880	5,529	1,068	1,134	1,343	425	1,986	1,968	10,458
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	47,585	41,081	5,448	852	3,679	12,281	3,850	1,859	5,367	1,062	1,115	1,285	379	1,939	1,964	6,504
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
$1 to $499.....	10.6	7.1	23.6	1.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	7.8	2.3	7.2	15.1	17.0	3.5	1.0	31.9
$500 to $999.....	9.4	6.8	16.4	3.7	6.5	4.3	4.6	3.9	7.4	2.9	6.8	9.3	9.9	6.1	2.6	25.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	7.1	13.5	3.4	9.2	4.4	5.7	6.3	7.1	5.2	7.0	15.3	9.4	5.2	3.6	13.6
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	8.5	11.2	8.4	12.0	7.5	6.1	8.1	8.1	7.5	11.0	10.5	9.9	7.6	5.0	7.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	12.3	9.7	9.8	12.8	13.3	12.4	10.9	14.5	10.4	13.6	12.7	9.9	11.7	9.8	6.1
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	11.3	5.3	17.7	9.7	12.8	12.8	11.3	12.0	8.2	12.4	9.3	7.6	12.8	15.2	3.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	14.0	5.3	21.6	13.3	16.9	20.0	14.5	11.3	12.9	13.8	8.4	10.5	12.8	19.4	3.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	9.5	2.5	10.3	6.8	11.8	14.4	11.0	8.6	9.5	8.0	4.2	5.3	7.9	17.4	2.0
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	7.0	2.3	7.9	7.8	9.0	7.7	7.9	5.6	8.8	7.0	3.3	4.1	5.4	11.9	0.9
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	3.9	1.2	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.6	3.6	6.3	3.6	1.6	2.9	2.8	5.5	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	5.1	2.4	5.4	7.0	6.0	4.6	6.5	4.1	7.9	4.4	3.7	5.3	6.7	5.0	1.6
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.5	3.3	2.2	4.5	1.2	0.7	2.3	3.5	1.2	1.0
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.4	3.0	3.3	6.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	4.1	1.7	0.7
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	5.4	3.1	6.8	2.0	2.3	3.5	9.6	0.6	0.5
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,570	$2,831	$1,287	$3,122	$2,753	$3,118	$3,137	$3,217	$2,659	$3,506	$2,673	$1,896	$2,132	$3,106	$3,330	$848
FEMALE																
Number of persons thousands..	56,900	17,888	859	26	82	4,543	744	425	3,526	843	171	2,994	136	2,787	751	39,012
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	24,651	15,275	318	22	65	4,171	694	384	2,819	771	141	2,598	111	2,493	688	9,376
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.3	0.3	...	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	0.8	0.3	(1)	0.8	(1)	0.1	...	0.3
$1 to $499.....	31.7	19.5	55.7	(1)	(1)	7.7	5.1	12.4	23.3	9.6	(1)	45.9	(1)	14.8	6.4	50.9
$500 to $999.....	19.8	15.6	22.8	(1)	(1)	11.3	7.5	11.8	18.3	8.5	(1)	26.7	(1)	14.8	8.5	26.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	11.4	12.6	8.2	(1)	(1)	14.8	10.8	10.1	17.1	8.0	(1)	11.6	(1)	10.8	5.5	9.4
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.2	16.4	5.7	(1)	(1)	21.1	18.4	20.2	16.5	27.3	(1)	7.9	(1)	15.8	11.2	5.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.6	16.8	3.8	(1)	(1)	23.8	25.0	23.0	13.6	24.8	(1)	4.4	(1)	16.9	20.1	3.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	6.5	9.8	1.3	(1)	(1)	13.7	16.3	9.0	5.5	11.3	(1)	1.1	(1)	11.5	24.6	1.4
$3,000 to $3,499.....	3.3	4.7	1.3	(1)	(1)	5.0	8.4	7.3	2.4	6.1	(1)	0.6	(1)	7.4	12.5	1.0
$3,500 to $3,999.....	1.2	1.8	...	(1)	(1)	1.1	5.4	1.7	0.8	1.4	(1)	0.4	(1)	3.3	6.7	0.3
$4,000 to $4,499.....	0.8	1.1	...	(1)	(1)	1.0	2.7	2.8	0.3	0.8	(1)	0.4	(1)	1.9	2.4	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.4	0.5	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.1	0.3	...	0.2	1.4	(1)	0.1	(1)	1.4	1.2	0.2
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.3	0.4	...	(1)	(1)	0.3	...	0.6	0.5	...	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.8	0.6	0.3
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.1	0.1	...	(1)	(1)	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	(1)	...	(1)	0.3	...	0.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	...	(1)	(1)	0.2	...	...	0.1	0.3	(1)	...	(1)	0.2	0.3	0.2
$10,000 and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.1	...	1.1	0.4	...	(1)	...	(1)	0.2	...	0.2
Median income for persons with income.....	$953	$1,559	$449	(1)	(1)	$1,884	$2,163	$1,889	$1,223	$1,932	(1)	$562	(1)	$1,800	$2,458	$488

[1] Percent [illegible] not [illegible] where were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 22.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1944 TO 1950

Total money income	Male							Female						
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
UNITED STATES														
Total persons.....	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
Percent with income.....	90.1	89.9	89.9	88.9	(1)	89.5	88.9	43.2	41.8	40.9	39.2	(1)	45.1	47.9
Percent without income...	9.9	10.1	10.1	11.1	(1)	10.5	11.1	56.8	58.2	59.1	60.8	(1)	54.9	52.1
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	(1)	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1
$1 to $499.....	10.6	11.6	9.6	9.8	(1)	11.6	13.0	31.7	31.3	28.9	29.8	(1)	30.3	30.5
$500 to $999.....	9.4	10.7	10.4	11.1	(1)	16.5	12.2	19.8	20.0	20.6	19.5	(1)	24.3	23.7
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.0	9.4	9.8	10.5	(1)	13.8	11.1	11.4	13.5	14.5	16.0	(1)	19.4	19.3
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.4	9.3	9.3	11.3	(1)	12.2	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.6	(1)	13.8	12.9
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.4	11.7	13.2	14.9	(1)	13.2	14.1	11.6	11.2	11.6	10.4	(1)	7.0	7.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.3	(1)	10.7	11.6	6.5	5.2	5.2	3.8	(1)	2.7	2.9
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.5	11.5	12.2	10.9	(1)	8.4	9.5	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.1	(1)	1.1	1.2
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.4	7.7	7.3	5.9	(1)	4.8	5.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	(1)	0.3	0.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.2	4.8	5.1	4.3	(1)	2.3	3.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	(1)	0.2	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	(1)	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.3
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	(1)	2.4	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
$6,000 to $9,999.....	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	(1)	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
$10,000 and over.....	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	(1)	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,570	$2,346	$2,396	$2,230	(1)	$1,811	$2,046	$953	$960	$1,009	$1,017	(1)	$901	$909
URBAN AND RURAL NONFARM														
Total persons.....	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
Percent with income.....	90.8	90.5	90.7	89.6	91.5	90.5	90.0	45.2	44.1	43.1	41.2	51.7	48.8	51.5
Percent without income...	9.2	9.5	9.3	10.4	8.5	9.5	10.0	54.8	55.9	56.9	58.8	48.3	51.2	48.5
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,784	$2,563	$2,585	$2,368	$2,116	$2,042	$2,265	$1,043	$1,049	$1,122	$1,103	$909	$962	$969
RURAL FARM														
Total persons.....	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
Percent with income.....	86.7	87.0	85.5	85.8	(1)	85.3	84.7	31.0	28.0	29.7	28.6	(1)	27.6	29.4
Percent without income...	13.3	13.0	14.5	14.2	(1)	14.7	15.3	69.0	72.0	70.3	71.4	(1)	72.4	70.6
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,328	$1,054	$1,385	$1,360	(1)	$904	$951	$417	$392	$467	$483	(1)	$431	$439

[1] Comparable figures not available.

Table 23.--DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY SEX, AND RECEIPT OF NONWAGE INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1939[1]

Wage or salary income	Total persons						Without nonwage income					
	Both sexes		Male		Female		Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939
Total persons with wage or salary income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $99.....	5.1	5.4	3.1	3.7	9.1	9.9	5.3	5.1	2.8	3.3	8.8	9.7
$100 to $199.....	3.7	7.3	2.1	5.9	6.6	11.1	3.8	7.0	1.9	5.5	6.5	10.7
$200 to $399.....	5.9	14.1	3.9	12.7	9.8	17.7	6.1	13.5	3.8	12.0	9.5	17.2
$400 to $599.....	5.4	11.9	3.7	10.8	8.6	14.6	5.6	11.9	3.5	10.7	8.5	14.7
$600 to $799.....	3.9	12.0	2.8	10.8	6.2	15.1	4.1	12.4	2.7	11.1	6.1	15.6
$800 to $999.....	3.5	9.3	2.7	8.9	5.1	10.6	3.6	9.7	2.6	9.2	5.1	11.0
$1,000 to $1,199.....	3.5	8.2	2.9	8.7	4.6	7.0	3.6	8.6	2.8	9.1	4.6	7.4
$1,200 to $1,399.....	3.8	7.8	3.0	8.8	5.2	5.1	4.1	8.1	3.2	9.2	5.4	5.3
$1,400 to $1,599.....	4.1	6.1	3.4	7.2	5.6	3.1	4.3	6.3	3.4	7.6	5.7	3.1
$1,600 to $1,799.....	3.1	3.3	2.5	4.0	4.4	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.6	4.2	4.4	1.5
$1,800 to $1,999.....	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.7	6.4	1.4	4.9	3.9	3.8	4.9	6.6	1.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	13.1	5.3	12.6	6.8	14.1	1.6	13.9	5.3	13.4	6.9	14.6	1.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	10.4	2.0	11.7	2.6	7.9	0.5	10.0	2.0	11.4	2.6	8.1	0.5
$3,000 to $4,999.....	24.5	2.4	34.0	3.1	6.2	0.6	22.3	2.2	33.9	2.8	5.9	0.5
$5,000 and over.....	5.6	1.0	8.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	4.9	0.7	8.3	0.9	0.2	0.1
Median wage or salary income.....	$2,133	$789	$2,670	$939	$1,203	$555	$2,043	$804	$2,659	$962	$1,230	$568

[1] The distributions for 1939 are estimates derived from the Sixteenth Decennial Census report, The Labor Force (Sample Statistics): Wage or Salary Income in 1939.

Table 24.--MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY COLOR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1939

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

Color and major industry group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939
COLOR						
White	$2,481	$956	$2,982	$1,112	$1,698	$676
Nonwhite	1,295	364	1,828	460	626	246
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN SURVEY WEEK[1]						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	$957	$292	$1,026	$301	(2)	$154
Mining	3,126	957	3,177	956	(2)	1,077
Construction	2,541	777	2,557	777	(2)	804
Manufacturing	2,618	988	3,117	1,141	$1,832	646
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	2,945	1,365	3,210	1,425	2,155	1,068
Wholesale trade	2,748	1,215	3,071	1,326	1,882	828
Retail trade	1,922	793	2,481	969	1,196	599
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,338	1,257	3,431	1,487	1,940	977
Business and repair services	2,471	971	2,628	995	(2)	838
Personal services	648	360	1,527	738	504	292
Entertainment and recreation services	1,591	814	1,825	888	(2)	639
Professional and related services	2,145	995	2,721	1,235	1,844	896
Public administration	2,981	1,492	3,325	1,625	2,448	1,233

[1] Except public emergency workers.
[2] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with wage or salary income.

Table 25.--MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF EXPERIENCED PERSONS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH $100 OR MORE OF WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1950 AND 1939

(Public emergency workers are excluded from this table)

Major occupation group in survey week	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	$3,098	$1,373	$3,874	$1,809	$2,264	$1,023
Farmers and farm managers	703	372	711	373	(1)	348
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3,886	2,030	4,171	2,136	2,089	1,107
Clerical and kindred workers	2,298	1,152	3,002	1,421	2,064	966
Sales workers	2,294	1,032	3,148	1,277	1,148	636
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,374	1,298	3,405	1,309	(1)	827
Operatives and kindred workers	2,343	850	2,736	1,007	1,616	582
Private household workers	453	304	(1)	429	448	296
Service workers, except private household	1,562	693	2,299	833	895	493
Farm laborers and foremen	907	305	986	309	(1)	176
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,842	667	1,850	673	(1)	538

[1] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with $100 or more of wage or salary income.

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