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CONSUMER INCOME

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INCOME OF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1951

Wage and salary incomes are more evenly distributed among American workers today than in 1939, according to estimates released today by Robert W. Burgess, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Although the share of all wage or salary income received by the lowest fifth of the workers has decreased slightly, the share received by each of the middle three-fifths has increased by 2 to 4 percent. The share received by the highest-paid fifth on the other hand, decreased from 49 percent in 1939 to 42 percent in 1951. The share of income received by each fifth of the wage or salary recipients is shown below:

Table A.—PERCENT OF AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) RECEIVED BY WAGE OR SALARY RECIPIENTS RANKED BY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939, 1945, AND 1951

Wage or salary recipients	1951	1945	1939
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lowest fifth	3.0	2.9	3.4
Second fifth	10.6	10.1	8.4
Middle fifth	18.9	17.4	15.0
Fourth fifth	25.9	25.7	23.9
Highest fifth	41.6	43.9	49.3

Gains in wages and salaries were recorded in all occupation groups between 1939 and 1951. Among the greatest relative gains were those recorded by farm laborers and foremen, from a median of $300 in 1939 to $900 in 1951; other laborers, $700 to $2,100; operatives, $900 to $2,600; and craftsmen and foremen, $1,300 to $3,600. Workers in such "white-collar" occupation groups as professional, sales, and clerical workers more than doubled their salaries but had smaller relative increases than the ones cited above.

These are some of the highlights of the consumer income supplement to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of April 1952. 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, are to be used with particular care. 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. The fact that farm workers typically do not pay rent for their living quarters and receive an important part of their income in the form of goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents.

In comparing income data for 1951 with those for previous years, one should take account of the fact that changes in income were accompanied by changes in prices. Therefore, an increase or a decrease in income does not necessarily represent a similar change in economic well-being.

Previous income reports of the Bureau of the Census contained income data for both families and unrelated individuals and for persons 14 years old and over. The present report contains data only for persons; a subsequent report to be issued later this year will contain data on the income distribution of family groups. Income distributions for persons and family groups 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, for example, 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

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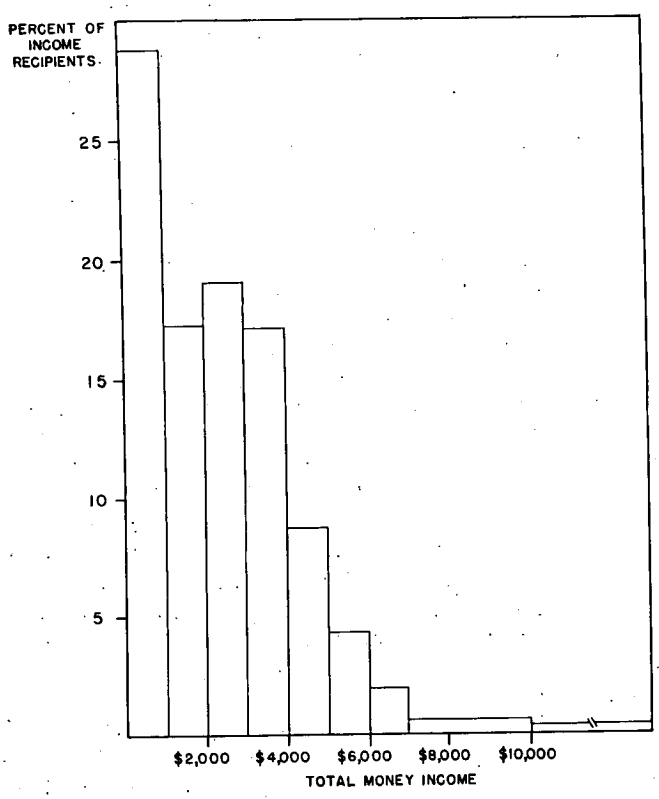
national output is distributed among consumers, however, the family group rather than the individual worker is a better unit of study because the family is the consumption unit for most goods and services.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS

In 1951, about 1 out of every 4 income recipients in the United States received less than $1,000 during the entire year, whereas about 1 in 100 received $10,000 or more during the same period (table 1 and figure below). There are many factors which account for this dispersion in income. Several of the social and economic characteristics of individuals which are believed to play a basic role in the establishment of income differentials are examined in some detail in the present report. There are, however, many other factors which are important for income analysis but which are not discussed in this report because information relating to them was not obtained in the survey. For example, it is recognized that some of the variation in personal income is attributable to differences in extent of employment during the calendar year; however, information on this subject was not obtained in the Current Population Survey of April 1952.[1] Similarly, there is no discussion in this report of the impact of individual differences in intelligence, ambition, and health on the income distribution because these factors can not be readily measured.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME RECIPIENTS BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951



Sex and urban-rural residence.—There were approximately 72.7 million income recipients in the United States in 1951. Of these, about 47.5 million were men (representing 90 percent of all males 14 years old and over) and 25.2 million were women (representing 44 percent of all females 14 years old and over).

The median income of persons varied considerably by sex and residence. Among men, the median total money income of all income recipients was $3,000[2] (table 1); the median income of $3,200 for urban residents was considerably higher than the medians of $2,700 and $1,500 for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents, respectively. Similarly, among women, whose median income was $1,000, the median income of urban residents ($1,300) was considerably higher than that of rural-nonfarm and rural-farm residents ($800 and $400, respectively).

The higher incomes of nonfarm residents do not necessarily connote greater economic well-being because living costs in these areas also tend to be higher. Moreover, part of the observed differences between the incomes of farm and nonfarm residents stems from the exclusion of the value of farm produce consumed at home and other types of income "in kind" from the income measurement. There is also some evidence that the incomes of farm residents are underreported to a greater extent than those of nonfarm residents, primarily because of the difficulty of measuring net income from farm operations.

There were significant variations in the average income of women residing in cities of different sizes. In urbanized areas (i.e., large cities together with their closely settled environs), the median income of women ranged from $1,100 for residents of the smallest areas to $1,600 for those residing in the largest areas. In contrast, the median income of men did not vary appreciably by size of urbanized area.

[1] Information from special questions included in the Current Population Survey of January 1952 showed that roughly 25 percent of all persons with work experience during 1951 either worked primarily at part-time jobs or worked less than half of the year. Most of these were women or young persons who were not available for full-time employment.

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

Color.—In the case of both male and female income recipients, the median money income of whites was about twice that of nonwhites (table 2). The median income of white males was $3,100 as compared with $1,700 for nonwhites, and the median income of white females was $1,200 as compared with $500 for nonwhites.

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 59 percent of the nonwhites were income recipients.

Other data of the Bureau of the Census indicate that the migration from farm to nonfarm areas since 1940 has been especially marked for nonwhites. The income data suggest that one important reason for this extensive movement is that nonwhites appear to improve their economic lot to a greater degree than whites in moving to the city. The median income of nonwhite males in urban areas was about three times the median of those living on farms. The comparable ratio for whites was not so great.

Age.[3]—The average male worker enters the labor market either on a full-time or a part-time basis when he is in his teens. For several years he goes through an apprenticeship or training phase during which he is paid relatively little. During this period he learns general rather than specific skills and he tends to change jobs and interests frequently. By the time he is in his mid-twenties he has usually selected his lifetime occupation and spends the next period of his working life acquiring skill and experience. When he is in his forties or early fifties he has usually attained the peak of his earning power and from that time until he is ready to retire from the labor market his annual earnings shrink until they are not any higher than those he received as a young man. In retirement, his earnings are frequently replaced by receipts from other sources such as pensions or public assistance; but his total income is, on the average, still far below what he received in his prime.

The general pattern described above shows up very clearly in the figures in table 3. The median income of male income recipients increased steeply from about $400 for those 14 to 19 years of age to $2,300 for men 20 to 24 years of age and $3,300 for men 25 to 34 years of age. In the age group 35 to 44, the median reached its peak of $3,600 and then declined moderately for men between 45 and 64 years of age. Beyond age 65, sharply lower incomes were typical. Among men 65 years of age and over, the median was $1,000.

There was much less variation of income by age among women than among men. The median income of women in the age groups between 20 and 54 years ranged between $1,300 and $1,600. The median declined to $1,000 for women between 55 and 64 years of age. Women 65 years of age and over who were income recipients had a median of $500.

Labor force status.—Since most people derive their incomes entirely or largely from employment, labor force status is an important factor in the analysis of income differentials. The data shown in table 4 are subject to some qualifications since labor force status is defined in terms of activity during the survey week in April 1952, whereas the income figures relate to the calendar year 1951. Nevertheless, the data clearly indicate that persons who were employed at the time of the survey had considerably higher average incomes in 1951 than those who were looking for jobs or who were not in the labor market because of health, family responsibilities, retirement, or other reasons. Among both men and women, the median income of employed civilians was more than three times that received by persons who were not employed at the time of the survey. Among the latter group, the average income of those seeking work, though only one-half that received by employed persons, was considerably greater than the income of persons not in the labor force.

Occupation.—The median incomes of men employed in civilian jobs at the time of the survey ranged from $1,100 for farm laborers to $6,200 for self-employed professional men (table 5). 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 occupation groups were nonfarm laborers ($2,300) and

[3]The Bureau of the Census data on income and age show the variations in the payments which the economic system makes to persons in different age groups at a given time (specifically, a given calendar year). These variations may be different from those which would be revealed by life cycle data (i.e., records which trace a man's income from the time he first starts to work until he retires). There is some theoretical justification for the use of annual income data rather than life cycle data for the analysis of the variation of income with age. It has been argued in earlier works touching upon this subject that annual data may be more useful for this type of analysis because they are "free from the influence of variants such as periods of industrial depression or unusual activity with their changes in opportunities for employment, in wage rates, and in the cost of living." (See Woytinsky, W. S., "Income Cycle in the Life of Families and Individuals," Social Security Bulletin, June 1943, p. 9.)

service workers ($2,500). Above these were several occupation groups among which the medians differed little, ranging from about $3,100 to $3,700. These groups were operatives (largely semiskilled factory workers), 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 ($4,200) and salaried managerial workers ($4,500).

The medians for the important occupation groups among women showed a wide range, from $500 to $2,600. However, nearly half of all employed women were either operatives or clerical workers, groups which had median incomes of $1,800 and $2,200, respectively. Among the nonagricultural occupation groups, the lowest median income was received by private household workers ($500). Service work outside of private households and sales work were also among the low-income pursuits engaged in by women. The highest median income was received by salaried professional and technical workers (about $2,600).

Occupations vary considerably in their requirements of physical ability, initial skill, and experience. Some occupations pay a premium for physical ability, but little for experience. Others require a high level of initial ability in addition to a long, expensive training period. Pursuits which require such different degrees of skill and ability can hardly be expected to show the same earnings pattern by age; and, as may be noted from table B, there are important differences in this respect among the various occupation groups.

Table B.--MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1951 OF EMPLOYED MALES, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP AND AGE, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Major occupation group in April 1952	Total, 14 years old and over[1]	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and over
Total employed civilians	$3,164	$3,299	$3,621	$3,299	$2,761
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,193	3,744	4,813	5,053	4,525
Farmers and farm managers	1,412	1,592	1,944	1,921	873
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4,006	3,563	4,451	4,368	3,896
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3,449	3,388	3,993	3,719	3,413
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,627	3,592	3,913	3,731	3,544
Operatives and kindred workers	3,088	3,253	3,344	3,181	2,791
Service workers, including private household	2,441	3,045	3,125	2,882	2,206
Laborers, except mine	1,964	2,361	2,291	1,985	1,919

[1]Includes persons 14 to 24 years, not shown separately.

In some occupation groups such as laborers, service workers, and operatives, workers tend to reach their peak earnings at a fairly young age and then show little variation until they approach retirement. For example, the median earnings of operatives was about $3,200 to $3,300 for workers in each 10 year age group between 25 and 54 years. The median then dropped to $2,800 for those 55 years old and over. Service workers and laborers showed essentially the same pattern of variation as operatives. In contrast, such highly skilled workers as the professional group show a different pattern of variation of earnings with age from that noted above. The median earnings of this group increased sharply from $3,700 for those 25 to 34 years of age to $4,800 for those 35 to 44 years of age. Workers in this occupation who were between 45 and 54 years old had median earnings of $5,100. It is not until after age 55 that average earnings decline in this occupation group.

Industry.—Men employed in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries had a median income of $1,400 (table 6). About two-thirds of all men employed in the remaining industries were in one of seven groups[4] in which the median income ranged from about $3,300 to $3,700. The median income in the remaining industries (personal services, business and repair services, retail trade, and construction) ranged from about $2,200 to $3,000.

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 ($2,700). Within this group, female employees of the Federal government had a median

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

income of $3,100. Relatively few women were employed as paid workers in agriculture, forestry, or fisheries. Two-fifths of all women employed in the remaining industries worked in retail trade and personal services. These industry groups were among the lowest paid, with median incomes of $1,500 and $700, respectively. Two other important major industry groups for women are manufacturing and professional and related services. The median incomes for these groups were about $2,000 and $2,100, respectively. Among women employed in professional and related services, there is some evidence that those who worked as teachers or in other phases of educational services had a somewhat higher median income ($2,200) than other women who worked in professional services. The latter group includes many women in the medical field where a large proportion work as student nurses and hospital attendants and receive relatively low cash incomes.

Source of income.—The data on source of income presented in table 7 of this report show important contrasts in the pattern of income receipts for persons at different income levels. They may, however, exaggerate the number of persons entirely dependent upon earnings because of the failure of many persons to report small amounts of other income in addition to their earnings.

The income of most people is entirely derived from earnings. In 1951, approximately four-fifths of male and almost three-fourths of female income recipients received all of their income from wages and salaries, self-employment, or both. The relatively small proportion of persons who had income from both wages or salaries and self-employment was largely made up of farmers who did some wage work in addition to working on their own farms. In addition, about 13 percent of the men and 7 percent of the women received both earnings and income from other sources such as interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc. On the average, the total income of men having other income as well as earnings ($3,500) was only 16 percent higher than that of men having earnings only ($3,000), but over four times as high as that of men who did no paid work at all during 1951 but who had other income ($800). Among women, the median income of those who had earnings as well as other income ($1,800) was higher than that of women who had earnings only ($1,300) or who had nonearned income only ($600).

There were great differences in the sources of income for persons at different income levels. The middle income groups tend to be largely dependent upon wage or salary income, whereas those at either end of the income scale depend to a much larger extent upon income derived from self-employment or from sources other than earnings. Thus, among men with incomes between $3,000 and $3,500, 79 percent derived their income entirely from wages or salaries and 7 percent derived their income solely from self-employment. In contrast, at the lowest income level (under $500) the income of only about one-half (49 percent) of the men came entirely from wages or salaries, whereas about one-fifth (18 percent) derived their income entirely from self-employment; and at the highest income level ($15,000 and over) 19 percent derived all their income from wages or salaries but 51 percent derived their income solely from self-employment. Only 12 percent of the men with incomes between $3,000 and $3,500 derived some income from sources other than earnings as compared with about 29 percent of the men in the lowest and highest income groups.

At almost every income level, a much larger proportion of women than of men depended entirely upon income other than earnings. For the Nation as a whole, 21 percent of female income recipients had only income other than earnings, as compared with 7 percent of the males.

As indicated in table C, the source pattern of income varies considerably among persons in different age groups. Earnings represent the most important source of income among all men except those in the very oldest age group. There was a steady decrease with advancing age in the importance of wages or salaries and an increase in the importance of self-employment as a source of income among men in each age group between 25 and 64 years. Wages and salaries were the only source of income for nearly three-fourths of the men between 25 and 34 years, whereas they constituted the sole source for only a little more than half of the men between 55 and 64 years. In contrast, the proportion of men in these same age groups who derived their entire income from the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice increased from 7 percent to 19 percent.

Some of the economic aspects of old age may be seen by comparing the income source pattern of men aged 65 and over with that of men about 10 years younger, on the average (i.e., those between 55 and 64 years of age). All but a small proportion of the men between 55 and 64 years old were income recipients, the great majority of whom derived their income entirely from earnings. Less than 10 percent of them were entirely dependent upon income other than earnings. In contrast, about one-tenth of the men aged 65 or more received no income during the year and about one-half of those who were income recipients derived their income entirely from pensions,

Table C.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SOURCE OF INCOME IN 1951, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Source of income	Male							Female						
	Total	14 to 24 yrs.	25 to 34 yrs.	35 to 44 yrs.	45 to 54 yrs.	55 to 64 yrs.	65 and over	Total	14 to 24 yrs.	25 to 34 yrs.	35 to 44 yrs.	45 to 54 yrs.	55 to 64 yrs.	65 and over
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
With income	90.1	62.0	98.8	98.8	98.2	95.4	88.9	43.7	43.7	41.6	42.6	44.4	38.0	55.1
Without income	9.9	38.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	4.6	11.1	56.3	56.3	58.4	57.4	55.6	62.0	44.9
Persons 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
Earnings only	80.0	94.2	82.4	87.7	86.8	77.1	32.9	72.4	91.3	86.8	86.4	77.8	55.4	11.9
Wages or salary only	65.6	89.2	72.2	70.8	66.2	55.3	20.3	68.2	90.5	83.8	80.3	70.0	48.0	9.1
Self-employment income only	11.2	3.7	6.8	12.5	16.5	18.5	10.8	3.7	0.3	2.4	5.1	6.9	7.0	2.8
Wages or salary and self-employment income	3.2	1.3	3.4	4.4	4.2	3.3	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	...
Earnings and other income	13.1	4.3	16.5	11.7	11.4	15.2	19.9	6.6	3.4	4.9	6.0	7.9	14.6	7.3
Other income; no earnings	6.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.8	7.6	47.2	20.9	5.3	8.3	7.6	14.3	29.9	80.8

assistance, and other forms of income other than earnings. Only one-third of the men in this age group were entirely dependent upon earnings.

For women, as in the case of men, there was relatively little variation in the proportion between the ages of 25 and 64 who were income recipients. Unlike the pattern for men, however, the proportion of female income recipients increased in the oldest age group. Over half of the female income recipients in the 55-to-64-year age group were entirely dependent upon earnings and less than one-third derived all their income from sources other than earnings. In contrast, only one-tenth of those in the oldest age group derived all their income from earnings and four-fifths were entirely dependent upon sources other than earnings.

TRENDS IN AVERAGE INCOME

Changes in total income, 1944 to 1951.—During the postwar period, there has been a general rise in the median income of men from about $1,800 in 1945 to about $3,000 in 1951, whereas there has been only a slight rise in the median income of women (table 8). 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 1945. Moreover, the median annual earnings of women employed in some occupation groups (professional and technical workers, clerical workers, and operatives) have shown significant increases. There is some evidence, however, that the effect of wage rate increases for women workers as a whole has been offset by an increase in the proportion of intermittent workers, particularly married women, whose annual earnings tend to be low.

Changes in economic conditions are reflected somewhat differently in the income statistics for men and women. Although the median money income of men varied considerably during the period 1944-1951, the proportion of income recipients remained fairly constant (about 90 percent). The relative stability of the proportion of income recipients among males largely reflects the fact that at any given time the great majority of males who are not disabled or handicapped are in the labor force.

The median money income of females was almost unchanged between 1944 and 1951 (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 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 increased since then.

Changes in wages and salaries, 1939 to 1951.—Comparisons with 1939 income distributions can be made if they are restricted to wages and salaries, inasmuch as this was the only type of income reported in the 1940 Census of Population.

Between 1939 and 1951 the wages or salary of the average employee tripled, increasing from about $800 to $2,400 (table 9). Among males, the rate of increase was greater for nonwhite workers than for white workers (table 10). The median for white males increased from $1,100 to $3,300, whereas that for nonwhite males increased from $500 to $2,100. In the case of females, the median for whites increased from $700 to $1,900 and that for nonwhites increased from $200 to $800.

Significant gains in money wages and salaries were recorded in all industry groups between 1939 and 1951. Among the wage workers showing the greatest relative gains were those in agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing. In general, the industries employing a large proportion of "white-collar" workers showed smaller relative increases than the ones cited above.

A similar pattern is shown by occupation groups (table 11).[5] Among the occupation groups showing the greatest relative advances were farm and nonfarm laborers, operatives, and craftsmen. Workers in such "white-collar" fields as the professional, sales, and clerical have more than doubled their incomes since 1939 but have had smaller relative increases than the ones cited above. Private household workers were among those with the smallest relative gains, perhaps because this group is composed to an increasing extent of baby sitters and other part-time workers. Several occupation groups which contain a large proportion of self-employed workers (nonfarm managers, officials, and proprietors, and farmers and farm managers) also showed relatively small gains in wages or salary; but many of the workers in these occupations may have had considerably greater gains from the operation of their businesses.

Comparative incomes of veterans, and nonveterans, 1947 to 1951.—During the period 1947-1951, the median income of World War II veterans in the 25-to-34-year age group (which includes a majority of the veterans) increased by about 40 percent (from $2,400 to $3,400) whereas the income of nonveterans in this age group increased by only about 10 percent (from $2,600 to $2,900). 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 in 1950, as a result of relatively greater gains for veterans, the gap in the incomes of the two groups was widened still further. The relative difference between the incomes of veterans and nonveterans in 1951 was about the same as it was during the preceding year. Table D summarizes the data on this subject abstracted from table 3 of the present report and from previous income reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table D.—MEDIAN INCOME OF MALES 25 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947 TO 1951

Year	Veterans	Nonveterans
1947	$2,401	$2,585
1948	2,734	2,692
1949	2,828	2,562
1950	3,058	2,626
1951	3,359	2,875

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 during the past three years 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.

Changes in median income, by occupation, 1947 to 1951.—With the exception of farmers, the median income of men employed in all major

[5] Table 11 and text tables I and K include experienced workers with $100 or more of wage or salary income in 1939 and experienced workers with $1 or more of wage or salary income in 1951. This difference in coverage arises from differences in the tabulation procedures used for each year. An analysis of comparable data for 1950 indicates that there is very little difference between distributions 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.

occupation groups increased between 1947 and 1951.[6] Among the largest relative gains were those experienced by sales workers and by craftsmen ($2,700 to $3,600), operatives ($2,400 to $3,100), and nonfarm laborers ($1,700 to $2,300). Increases of about 25 percent were received by salaried managerial workers, clerical workers, and farm laborers. Professional workers and nonfarm proprietors had gains of only about 15 percent.

Salaried professional women were among those who made the greatest advance since 1947 (33 percent). Gains of from about 20 to 25 percent were received by operatives, clerical workers, and service workers. The average income of sales workers, private household workers, and nonfarm proprietors was about the same in 1951 as in 1947.

Changes in the income of the aged, 1947 to 1951.—Despite the substantial increase in prices between 1947 and 1951, there was no evidence of a change in the median income of older men or women. This situation indicates a substantial reduction in purchasing power for these groups. Moreover, since the median income of men of all ages increased by about one-third during this period, the relative income position of older persons has worsened during the past five years (table E).

Table E.--MEDIAN INCOME, LABOR FORCE RATE, AND PROPORTION OF INCOME RECIPIENTS, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1947-1951

Year	Male						Female					
	14 years and over			65 years and over			14 years and over			65 years and over		
	Median income	Percent: In the labor force	Percent: With income	Median income	Percent: In the labor force	Percent: With income	Median income	Percent: In the labor force	Percent: With income	Median income	Percent: In the labor force	Percent: With income
1947	$2,230	84	89	$956	48	84	$1,017	31	39	$551	8	47
1948	2,396	85	90	998	47	89	1,009	32	41	589	9	49
1949	2,346	85	90	1,016	47	88	960	32	42	516	10	53
1950	2,570	84	90	986	46	90	953	33	43	531	10	54
1951	2,952	85	90	1,008	45	89	1,045	34	44	536	9	55

Despite evidence of a declining labor force rate for older men and a stable labor force rate for older women, the proportion of income recipients has increased for both groups. This change suggests that during the past few years an increasing proportion of older men have become eligible for social security or private pension plans, or have turned to public relief, and other forms of income other than earnings as a source of financial support. Since income derived from these sources is traditionally lower than earnings, the income gains of older men were relatively less than those of men of all ages, among whom there has been no appreciable change in either the labor force rate or in the proportion with income.

The increase in the proportion of income recipients among older women may be attributable to the gain in the number of social insurance beneficiaries, many of whom, in the absence of a benefit program, would have no current income of their own and would have been living either with relatives or by converting their assets into cash. These additional income recipients were very likely to be found at the lower end of the income scale, thereby reducing the average.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME

With the exception of a report based on preliminary data for families and unrelated individuals obtained in the 1950 Censuses of Population and Housing,[7] the Bureau of the Census

[6] Data for 1951 obtained from table 5 of this report. Data for 1947 obtained from 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," table 17.

[7] U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population Preliminary Reports, "Estimated Distribution of Family Income in 1949, for the United States, Regions, and Selected States." Series PC-7, No. 5. December 2, 1951.

has not previously published information on the distribution of aggregate income. The preparation of distributions of aggregates requires the use of estimating procedures and therefore differs from the frequency distributions of families or persons by income levels which are based directly upon replies received from the respondents interviewed. It is largely this factor which delayed the earlier development of these data and which also makes it necessary to caution that they be used with care. The distributions of aggregates are subject to errors of estimation in addition to the errors of response and nonreporting and sampling variability already noted. The method used to obtain aggregates from the frequency distributions of persons by income levels is explained in the section on the source and reliability of the estimates.

Distribution of income, 1939 to 1951.—Data from other sources indicate that aggregate consumer money income, unadjusted for price changes, more than tripled between 1939 and 1951. The effect of this increase on the distribution of persons by income levels was discussed in previous sections of this report. Further analysis of these data indicates that this change was reflected in a more even distribution of income which may be interpreted as a decrease in inequality or concentration of income.

The data in table F were obtained by ranking the income recipients from lowest to highest according to income and cumulating the percent of persons and the percent of income for each income level. In 1951 the lowest 20 percent of the income recipients[8] received only 3 percent of the income whereas the highest 20 percent received nearly one-half of the income. There has been little change in the distribution of income among persons during the postwar period.

Table F.—PERCENT OF AGGREGATE MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) RECEIVED BY EACH FIFTH OF INCOME RECIPIENTS RANKED BY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1944 TO 1951

Income recipients	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1945	1944
Lowest fifth	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.6
Second fifth	8.4	7.9	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.5
Middle fifth	16.7	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.6
Fourth fifth	24.7	24.3	25.0	24.2	23.4	24.5	24.2
Highest fifth	47.7	49.1	47.7	47.6	48.5	47.4	49.1

The data in table G, which are restricted to wage or salary income, present essentially the same pattern of income distribution for the postwar period as that shown for total income; however, these data indicate that substantial changes in the distribution of wage or salary income occurred between 1939 and 1945. During this period, the share of income received by the highest 20 percent of wage or salary recipients decreased from 49 percent to 44 percent.[9] The conclusion suggested by these data is that income concentration decreased with the expansion of economic activities engendered by World War II; however, during the last six years, with high employment levels, there has been relatively little change in income concentration.

[8] The following is the income range for each fifth of the income recipients in 1944 and 1951:

Income recipients	Income range	
	1951	1944
Lowest fifth	Under $648	Under $483
Second fifth	$648 to $1,662	$483 to $1,079
Middle fifth	$1,663 to $2,720	$1,080 to $1,816
Fourth fifth	$2,721 to $3,859	$1,817 to $2,763
Highest fifth	$3,860 and over	$2,764 and over

[9] The following is the income range for each fifth of the wage or salary income recipients in 1939 and 1951:

Wage or salary recipients	Wage or salary range	
	1951	1939
Lowest fifth	$1 to $799	$1 to $303
Second fifth	$800 to $1,976	$304 to $622
Middle fifth	$1,977 to $2,903	$623 to $999
Fourth fifth	$2,904 to $3,884	$1,000 to $1,531
Highest fifth	$3,885 and over	$1,532 and over

Table G.--PERCENT OF AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) RECEIVED BY EACH FIFTH OF WAGE OR SALARY RECIPIENTS RANKED BY INCOME, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939 TO 1951

Wage or salary recipients	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1945	1939
Lowest fifth..	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4
Second fifth..	10.6	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.1	8.4
Middle fifth..	18.9	18.3	18.7	18.6	17.8	17.4	15.0
Fourth fifth..	25.9	25.7	26.2	25.5	24.7	25.7	23.9
Highest fifth.	41.6	44.0	42.4	42.8	44.3	43.9	49.3

Shares of income received by major occupation groups.—The differences in median income among major occupation groups, referred to in an earlier section of this report, are also reflected in the distribution of aggregate income among occupational groups. Table H, which shows the distribution of income recipients and of aggregate income, by major occupation groups, indicates that among males the professional and managerial groups, which together comprised about 20 percent of employed males, received nearly one-third of the income. Clerical workers, sales workers, and craftsmen and foremen received a share of the income proportionate to their number. Men employed as operatives, service workers, and laborers received a less than proportionate share. Farmers also received a less than proportionate share of the money income payments; however, their share of income, including income in kind, would undoubtedly be somewhat greater than that shown in the table. Approximately the same patterns were evident for employed women, except that in addition to the professional and managerial group those employed as clerical workers appeared to be in a relatively more favorable position than other workers.

Table H.--PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME RECIPIENTS EMPLOYED IN APRIL 1952, AND OF THEIR AGGREGATE INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) IN 1951, BY SEX AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Major occupation group	Male		Female	
	Income recipients	Total money income	Income recipients	Total money income
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7.7	11.1	11.6	16.6
Farmers and farm managers	9.3	6.7	1.0	0.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	12.2	19.8	5.4	6.9
Clerical and kindred workers	6.8	6.4	30.5	36.5
Sales workers	5.3	6.1	7.2	5.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	20.7	21.5	1.5	1.6
Operatives and kindred workers	21.0	17.9	20.4	19.6
Private household workers	0.1	0.1	9.5	3.3
Service workers, excluding private household	6.0	4.2	11.7	8.5
Farm laborers and foremen	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	8.3	5.2	0.7	0.5

Important changes have occurred since 1939 in both the occupational distribution of that part of the labor force which works for wage or salary income and in the relative shares of wage or salary income received by occupational groups (table I). Among men, the proportion who are craftsmen increased by about one-third between 1940 and 1952, and the proportion who are nonfarm laborers decreased by about one-fifth. During this period, the share of the income received by craftsmen increased by about 40 percent, whereas the share of income received by nonfarm laborers decreased by about 10 percent. Although there was relatively little change in the proportion of men who are clerical workers, the share of income received by this group dropped by about one-fifth.

Among women, operatives were among those who had the greatest relative increase in their share of income. Although there was no evidence of an increase in the proportion of women in this occupation group, the share of income received by this group increased by about one-fourth. The proportion of women who were clerical workers increased by about one-fourth and the proportion employed as private household workers decreased

by about one-third. The relative share of the income received by the former group increased by only about 13 percent and the share of the income received by the private household workers dropped by about 50 percent.

Table I.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, AND OF THEIR AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES), BY SEX AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939 AND 1951

Major occupation group	Male				Female			
	1951		1939		1951		1939	
	Income recipients	Wage or salary income	Income recipients	Wage or salary income	Income recipients	Wage or salary income	Income recipients	Wage or salary income
Experienced civilian labor force, total[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.9	17.3	13.6	21.7
Clerical and kindred workers	8.1	8.2	8.7	10.5	31.5	38.1	25.5	33.7
Sales workers	5.5	6.5	7.3	9.1	7.5	5.6	6.9	6.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	24.7	27.4	18.2	19.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Operatives and kindred workers	24.9	22.8	24.3	20.0	21.8	21.8	21.9	17.2
Private household workers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.4	3.5	16.7	7.7
Service workers, excluding private household	6.4	4.7	8.0	6.0	11.7	7.7	10.6	7.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.2	6.7	12.7	7.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.8
Other occupations[3]	20.2	23.7	20.8	27.8	3.3	4.2	2.6	3.9

[1] The base of the distribution of income recipients is 34.4 million males and 14.4 million females for 1951 and 27.0 million males and 9.2 million females for 1939. As noted above (see footnote 5, p. 7) the data for 1951 relate to persons having $1 or more of wage or salary income, whereas the data for 1939 relate to persons having $100 or more of wage or salary income. Moreover, the data for 1939 exclude public emergency workers but include members of the armed forces.

[2] Included in the category "Other occupations."

[3] The occupation groups not shown separately generally include those in which a relatively large proportion of the workers are not primarily dependent upon money wage or salary income. These occupations include male professional, technical, and kindred workers; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm; male private household workers; and farm laborers and foremen.

Distribution of income within major occupation groups.—Income concentration varies considerably among major occupation groups (table J). As might be expected, it was greatest among self-employed professionals and among other persons employed in their own farm or nonfarm businesses where there are better than average chances for receiving extremely high or extremely low and sometimes negative incomes. Thus, for example, the lowest fifth of men employed as self-employed professional workers, farmers, and nonfarm proprietors received about 2 or 3 percent of the aggregate income in those occupation groups, whereas the share received by the highest fifth ranged from 50 to 60 percent. In contrast, the lowest fifth of the men employed as clerical workers, operatives, and craftsmen received about 9 percent of the aggregate income in those occupation groups, whereas the highest fifth received only about one-third of the income.

In general, there was relatively less income concentration among women than among men. In the three occupation groups which employ about three-fifths of all working women (professional, technical, and kindred workers; clerical workers; and operatives) the lowest fifth of the workers received between 6 and 7 percent of the income and the highest fifth received about one-third of the income. In two of the other important occupation groups among women, sales workers and service workers (excluding private household workers), the share received by the lowest fifth was about 3 percent, whereas the highest fifth received between 44 and 45 percent of the income.

Available evidence indicates that important changes have taken place since 1939 in the distribution of wage or salary income within certain major occupation groups. Among men, there appears to have been a decrease in income concentration for all of the occupation groups (except laborers) shown in table K. For example, among male operatives and craftsmen, the share of the income received by the lowest fifth increased from 7 percent to about 8 or 9 percent and the share received by the top fifth decreased from 37 percent to 32 percent. Changes of approximately

Table J.--PERCENT OF AGGREGATE INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) RECEIVED BY EACH FIFTH OF INCOME RECIPIENTS RANKED BY INCOME IN 1951, BY SEX AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN APRIL 1952, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Income recipients by major occupation group	Male						Female					
	Total	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Middle fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth	Total	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Middle fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth
Professional, technical, and kindred workers:												
Total	100.0	6.3	12.9	16.2	21.0	43.6	100.0	6.0	15.2	19.5	24.6	34.7
Self-employed	100.0	2.6	8.5	15.1	24.2	49.6	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Salaried	100.0	7.6	14.5	17.6	22.3	38.0	100.0	7.0	15.4	19.6	24.5	33.5
Farmers and farm managers[2]	100.0	1.6	6.7	11.5	19.0	61.2	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm:												
Total	100.0	5.0	10.4	13.9	18.8	51.9	100.0	1.9	8.5	17.8	26.7	45.1
Self-employed	100.0	3.4	9.0	12.5	17.6	57.5	100.0	0.8	6.4	14.3	24.9	53.6
Salaried	100.0	7.7	11.9	15.0	19.7	45.7	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	8.4	16.3	20.1	23.0	32.2	100.0	6.5	15.3	20.2	24.5	33.5
Sales workers	100.0	4.8	13.4	17.4	22.5	41.9	100.0	3.4	7.5	17.8	26.5	44.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	9.0	15.8	19.1	23.2	32.9	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	8.4	16.0	20.0	23.6	32.0	100.0	5.7	14.9	20.1	25.5	33.8
Private household workers	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	100.0	8.0	8.0	15.5	24.2	44.3
Service workers, except private household	100.0	5.2	14.0	19.4	25.1	36.3	100.0	3.7	10.4	16.8	24.9	44.2
Farm laborers and foremen[2]	100.0	3.3	9.3	14.1	20.5	52.8	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	5.3	13.6	20.3	26.2	34.6	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Distribution not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.
[2] The distribution of income, including income in kind, would be somewhat different from the above distributions for these occupations.

Table K.--PERCENT OF AGGREGATE WAGE OR SALARY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) RECEIVED BY EACH FIFTH OF WAGE OR SALARY RECIPIENTS IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, FOR SELECTED MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS RANKED BY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1939 AND 1951

Major occupation group and sex	1951						1939					
	Total	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Middle fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth	Total	Lowest fifth	Second fifth	Middle fifth	Fourth fifth	Highest fifth
MALE												
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	8.4	16.5	20.2	23.6	31.3	100.0	6.7	13.6	17.7	24.0	38.0
Sales workers	100.0	5.7	13.9	17.8	22.4	40.2	100.0	5.0	10.6	15.5	22.1	46.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	8.8	15.7	19.6	23.6	32.3	100.0	6.6	13.3	18.8	24.2	37.1
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	7.8	16.1	20.2	23.6	32.3	100.0	6.5	13.0	18.4	24.7	37.4
Service workers, except private household	100.0	4.7	14.0	20.2	25.9	35.2	100.0	5.5	11.5	16.5	24.1	42.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	4.8	9.1	24.5	26.3	35.3	100.0	6.3	11.6	17.4	25.8	38.9
FEMALE												
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	6.0	15.5	19.8	24.8	33.9	100.0	5.9	12.2	16.5	23.8	41.6
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	6.5	15.3	20.7	24.7	32.8	100.0	7.3	14.9	19.1	23.8	34.9
Sales workers	100.0	3.9	7.6	17.7	28.9	41.9	100.0	6.6	13.1	19.4	23.6	37.3
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	5.8	14.6	20.2	25.2	34.2	100.0	8.2	14.1	19.3	23.8	34.6
Private household workers	100.0	8.5	8.5	12.0	25.4	45.6	100.0	8.5	12.2	17.1	22.7	39.5
Service workers, except private household	100.0	4.4	10.9	17.5	26.5	40.7	100.0	7.6	11.3	18.2	24.5	38.4

the same magnitude were noted for male clerical workers. Although there was no change in the share of the income received by the lowest fifth of the salesmen, the share received by the highest fifth of the men in this group decreased from 47 percent to 40 percent. Among male service workers there was a decrease in the share of income received by the highest fifth.

Only one of the important occupations among women (professional, technical, and kindred workers) showed evidence of a decrease in income concentration. The share of income received by the top fifth for this group decreased from 42 percent to 34 percent. Among sales workers and private household workers, there was an increase in income concentration attributable perhaps to the increase in the proportion of baby sitters, part-time saleswomen, and other workers who may be employed for only a few hours each week. There was also an increase in income concentration among operatives and service workers.

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 Series P-60 reports, Nos. 1 to 10. In addition, income data for 1944 and 1945 appear in the report, "Family and Individual Money Income in the United States: 1945 and 1944," Series P-S, No. 22. Occasionally, tables have been published in reports of the P-20 or P-50 series showing the cross-classification of income and other characteristics.

1950 Census of Population reports.—Distributions of families and unrelated individuals by total money income in 1949 appear in the preprints of Population Volume II, Chapter B, of the 1950 Census of Population. In addition, a preliminary report, "Estimated Distribution of Family Income in 1949 for the United States, Regions, and Selected States," Series PC-7, No. 5, was prepared showing the distribution of aggregate income among families and unrelated individuals. Distributions of persons 14 years of age and over by total money income will appear in the preprints of Population Volume II, Chapter C. Plans have also been made for the publication of various special reports which will contain additional income data; however, no special report dealing exclusively with income data is planned.

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

Urban and rural residence.—The definition of urban and rural areas used in the April 1952 survey was the same as that used in the April 1951 survey and 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.

Size of place.—The urban population is classified as living in urbanized areas or in urban places outside urbanized areas. According to the definition used in the 1950 Census and in the April 1952 Current Population Survey, the population in urbanized areas comprises all persons living in (a) cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940 or according to a special census taken between 1940 and 1950; and (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, surrounding these cities. Residents of urbanized areas were classified according to the size of the entire area rather than by the size of the place in which they lived. The remaining urban population is classified as living in the smaller urban places not in the urbanized areas.

Farm and nonfarm residence.—The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm popu-

lation, 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 1952 survey is the same as that used in the 1950 Census and in the April 1951 and March 1950 Current Population Surveys 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.

Income.—For each person in the sample 14 years of age and over, questions were asked on the following items: (1) The amount of money wages or salary received in 1951; (2) the amount of net money income received from nonfarm self-employment in 1951; (3) the amount of net money income received from farm self-employment in 1951; and (4) the amount of other income received in 1951, such as interest, dividends, veterans' 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 a specific amount wherever possible. Where the specific amount was not known, the information was recorded as "$10,000 to $14,999" or as "$15,000 or more" depending upon the respondent's best estimate. It should be noted that although income refers to receipts during 1951, the characteristics of the person, such as age, labor force status, etc., refer to April 1952.

Money wages or salary.—This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1951. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

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

Total money earnings.—This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries and net income from self-employment.

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; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

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

Total money income.—This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings.

Aggregate income.—Aggregate income is the sum of the incomes received by all persons 14 years of age and over.

Color.—The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races.

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

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 other wars, or those with peacetime service, are shown as nonveterans unless they are also veterans of World War II.

Employed.—Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any civilian 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 civilian 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 to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.—Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor force.—Persons are classified as in the labor force if they were employed as civilians, unemployed, or in the armed forces during the survey week. The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises employed workers and experienced unemployed workers. The 1939 data shown in the tables on the experienced civilian labor force include the relatively small number of persons in in the armed forces in 1940.

Not in labor force.—All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." These persons are further classified as "keeping house," "in school," "unable to work" because of disability, and "other," the latter group including for the most part retired persons, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.—The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker of employed persons refer to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. Persons who were unemployed during the survey week are classified according to their last civilian job. The occupation and industry groupings used here are largely 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.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Wage and salary workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons who worked as employees for wages or salaries. 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. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1940 are basically the same as those used in 1952. There are a number of differences, however, in the specific content of particular groups, as well as several differences in title. The occupation and industry data shown here for 1940 have not been entirely adjusted for comparability with the 1952 classification system; however, available evidence indicates that the 1940-1952 relationships shown by the data are not significantly affected by these differences. The 1940 classification by class of worker is comparable with the 1952 classification.

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 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, total money earnings, and income other than earnings are based on the distributions of persons having these types of income.

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

Base figures.—An estimate of the size of the base of each percent distribution is shown 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

Source of the data.—The population from which the sample was selected for the study of 1951 income was the population of the United States on the date of interview, i. e., in April 1952. 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.

Data on income were collected from approximately 15,000 households in this survey in 68 sample areas located in 42 States and the District of Columbia. Of the 15,000 schedules, approximately 4 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 persons shown in the published tables. The distributions by income levels for each group, however, are based only on those cases which reported complete income information. Complete income information was not reported for approximately 6 percent of the persons.

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.

Method of estimating aggregate income.—An estimate of the number of persons at each income level was obtained by distributing the cases not reporting on income among all the income levels in the same proportion as those that did report. A mean income was then selected for each income level and estimates of aggregate income were obtained by multiplying the number of persons at each income level by the mean for that level.

For income levels under $10,000, the midpoint of each level was assumed to be the mean; $250 was selected as the mean for the $1 to $499" level and "minus $250" was selected as the mean for the "loss" level. The procedure for estimating the mean for the open-end interval varied according to the data available for each year. In the 1951 survey, persons with incomes over $10,000 were asked to report if their incomes were between $10,000 and $14,999 or $15,000 and over. On the basis of this information, a mean for each of these intervals was obtained from a Pareto curve fitted to the frequencies above $10,000. The actual means used for these intervals were $12,000 and $32,000 for total income and $11,000 and $27,000 for wage or salary income. These means were used in computing the aggregates for all distributions derived from the 1951 data. Because of the relatively small size of the sample, no attempt was made to fit Pareto curves to the open-end intervals for each major occupation group. The open-end intervals in the surveys covering the years 1944 to 1950 was "$10,000 and over." An examination of the data for 1951 and information obtained from other sources indicated that $20,000 was a reasonable estimate of both the mean total income and the mean wage or salary income for this interval. The open-end interval in the wage or salary data for 1939 was "$5,000 and over." An examination of statistics on income tax returns for that

year and an analysis of data obtained in the income surveys indicated that $9,000 was a reasonable estimate of the mean wage or salary income for this interval.

Reliability of the estimates.—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 1951:

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	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.1
5 or 95.....	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.8
10 or 90.....	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.3	4.7	6.6
25 or 75.....	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	4.8	6.7	9.5
50.....	1.2	1.7	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	7.8	11.0

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

The reliability of an estimated median depends upon both the form and the size of the distribution on which it is based. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of selected estimated medians for the United States in 1951:

Table M.--SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF SELECTED MEDIANS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951

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		
Male, total.....	$2,952	$2,894 - $3,012
Female, total.....	1,045	962 - 1,114
TABLE 2		
Male, nonwhite.....	1,708	1,563 - 1,853
TABLE 3		
Male, 35 to 44 years of age, total.....	3,617	3,532 - 3,702
Female, 20 to 24 years of age	1,397	1,261 - 1,528
TABLE 4		
Male, unemployed.....	1,410	1,144 - 1,668
Female, keeping house.....	543	498 - 589
TABLE 5		
Male, professional workers, self-employed.....	6,167	4,583 - 7,278
TABLE 5--Continued		
Male, craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	$3,656	$3,576 - $3,736
Male, laborers, except farm and mine.....	2,281	2,165 - 2,397
Female, clerical and kindred workers.....	2,165	2,086 - 2,244
Female, sales workers.....	1,281	1,049 - 1,513
Female, operatives and kindred workers.....	1,758	1,671 - 1,845
TABLE 6		
Male, mining.....	3,710	3,427 - 4,031
Male, finance, insurance, and real estate....	3,706	3,414 - 3,996
Female, retail trade.....	1,514	1,373 - 1,625
TABLE 12		
Male, total money earnings	3,046	3,005 - 3,087
Male, income other than earnings.....	531	494 - 573
Female, total money earnings	1,322	1,245 - 1,399

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."

The reliability of the estimated share of aggregate income received by a given quintile depends upon both the form of the distribution and the size of the total on which it is based. Table N indicates the approximate sampling variability of the percent of aggregate income received by the indicated quintiles for selected distributions.

Table N.--SAMPLING VARIABILITY OF PERCENT OF AGGREGATE MONEY INCOME (BEFORE TAXES) FOR QUINTILES OF SELECTED DISTRIBUTIONS

Distribution	Persons with income	Percent of aggregate income	The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percent which would have been obtained from a complete census would fall within the estimated range:
Aggregate money income, both sexes	Lowest fifth	2.5	2.4 - 2.6
	Highest fifth	47.7	46.2 - 49.2
Aggregate wage or salary income, male craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	Highest fifth	32.3	29.0 - 35.6

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 figures on aggregate income are subject to errors of estimation in addition to those noted above.

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 the Federal Reserve Board, under arrangements established by the Bureau of the Budget.

COMPARABILITY OF CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY INCOME DATA WITH OTHER DATA[10]

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

1. The personal income series is estimated largely on the basis of data derived from business and governmental sources. These sources include the industrial and population censuses, employers' wage reports under the Social Security programs, and records of disbursements to individuals by governmental agencies. The data presented in this report, on the other hand, are based on a field survey of households. As indicated above in the section on the source and reliability of the estimates, income data obtained in household interviews are subject to various types of reporting errors which tend to produce an understatement of income. It is estimated that the income surveys conducted by the Census Bureau during the past few years have obtained about 85 percent of the comparable total income aggregates and about 90 percent of the comparable wage or

[10] 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.

salary aggregates prepared by the Office of Business Economics.

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 overseas or living on post in the continental United States. In addition, the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to the date of interview was not reported in the census inquiry. The income of both of these groups is included in the personal income estimates.

Federal Reserve Board Surveys of Consumer Finances.—In each year since 1945, the Federal Reserve Board has conducted a survey of consumer finances which provides, among other data, information on the size distribution of income. These surveys are based on Nationwide samples that cover all persons in private households. Several important differences between the Federal Reserve Board Surveys of Consumer Finances and the present report may be noted:

1. The income-receiving unit in the Federal Reserve Board estimates is the spending unit or the family, whereas the data in the present report relate only to persons 14 years old and over.

2. The Federal Reserve Board estimates are based on a sample which is 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.

3. 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.

4. Only a few income questions (usually between three and six) are asked for each person in the Census Bureau sample whereas numerous detailed questions on income and other financial items are asked of the head of the spending unit and all other members in the spending unit in each household in the 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 veterans' 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 earnings record data.—Census data shown in this report and the distributions made upon the basis of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance earnings record data differ for the reasons listed below:

1. The earnings of such groups as farm operators, own-account professional workers, irregularly employed domestic servants, some employees of nonprofit institutions, and most governmental employees are not covered by the earnings record data.

2. Earnings from employment or self-employment in excess of $3,600 are not covered by the earnings record data.

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

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

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Table 1.--PLACE OF RESIDENCE: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN (BY SIZE OF PLACE) AND RURAL: 1951

Total money income and sex	Total	Urban								Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
		Urbanized areas					Places not in urbanized areas				
		Total	Total	1,000,000 and over	250,000 to 999,999	Under 250,000	Total	25,000 and over	Under 25,000		
BOTH SEXES											
Number of persons.....thousands..	110,316	73,866	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,596	15,854
Number of persons with income thousands..	72,676	50,212	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	13,259	9,205
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
Loss.....	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3
$1 to $499.....	16.0	12.7	11.1	8.9	12.6	14.8	16.2	14.8	17.0	20.2	27.2
$500 to $999.....	12.4	11.6	11.1	11.1	11.3	10.8	12.6	10.9	13.5	12.5	16.8
$1,000 to $1,499.....	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.7	8.4	8.9	7.5	12.7
$1,500 to $1,999.....	8.8	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.3	10.2	12.1	9.1	9.5	9.3
$2,000 to $2,499.....	10.1	10.5	10.2	11.1	9.1	9.4	11.1	10.8	11.2	9.9	8.4
$2,500 to $2,999.....	8.9	9.4	9.4	9.9	8.5	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.6	8.8	6.2
$3,000 to $3,499.....	9.7	10.5	11.0	11.5	10.5	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.8	9.9	4.8
$3,500 to $3,999.....	7.4	8.4	8.9	9.6	8.3	8.1	7.1	6.8	7.3	6.7	3.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	5.5	6.2	6.9	6.5	7.5	7.0	4.6	5.1	4.3	4.9	2.8
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.2	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.5	6.0	4.8	3.3	4.4	2.7	3.7	2.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.9
$7,000 to $9,999.....	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.4	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.5
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4
$15,000 and over.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.7
Median income for persons with income..	$2,200	$2,432	$2,614	$2,665	$2,597	$2,492	$2,094	$2,167	$2,055	$1,997	$1,184
MALE											
Number of persons.....thousands..	52,736	34,570	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9,970	8,196
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,497	31,504	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,910	7,083
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
Loss.....	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.6
$1 to $499.....	8.7	5.9	5.3	4.5	5.6	7.0	7.2	6.7	7.5	11.1	18.0
$500 to $999.....	8.4	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.1	7.3	6.6	7.7	8.7	16.4
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.5	7.3	6.6	7.7	6.8	14.4
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	5.9	5.1	4.7	5.8	4.9	7.9	8.8	7.4	8.2	9.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	9.4	8.7	9.0	8.0	9.1	11.1	10.6	11.3	10.3	9.6
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	10.3	9.5	10.3	8.0	10.3	11.8	11.3	12.1	10.3	7.4
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	13.3	13.6	14.7	12.6	12.1	12.8	11.3	13.6	13.5	6.2
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	11.9	12.4	12.8	12.3	11.6	10.7	9.8	11.2	9.5	4.3
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	9.3	10.3	9.4	11.3	10.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	7.1	3.6
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	5.7	6.3	6.4	5.9	7.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.2	2.0
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	7.5	8.4	8.4	9.1	7.2	5.3	6.8	4.5	5.5	2.6
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.7	3.4	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.1
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.3	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.8
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.9
Median income for persons with income..	$2,952	$3,234	$3,381	$3,370	$3,456	$3,281	$2,879	$2,953	$2,840	$2,725	$1,486
FEMALE											
Number of persons.....thousands..	57,580	39,296	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10,626	7,658
Number of persons with income thousands..	25,179	18,708	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,349	2,122
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
Loss.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	...	0.3	0.5	0.3
$1 to $499.....	29.2	23.8	20.9	16.2	24.2	28.2	29.6	27.4	30.8	38.3	56.5
$500 to $999.....	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.6	19.0	18.7	20.5	17.7	22.0	20.0	17.8
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.9	11.8	12.3	12.6	12.5	11.1	10.9	11.3	10.7	8.9	7.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.3	12.8	12.4	13.6	11.0	11.4	13.6	17.3	11.7	12.2	8.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.0	12.1	12.7	14.7	10.9	10.0	11.1	11.0	11.1	9.1	4.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	7.2	8.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.6	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.8	2.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	4.9	5.9	6.6	6.1	7.0	7.3	4.6	5.2	4.2	2.8	0.2
$3,500 to $3,999.....	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.1	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0
$4,000 to $4,499.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	...
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	...
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	...	...	...	0.3	0.7
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.1	0.1	...	...	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.1	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	0.1	0.2	...	...	0.2
Median income for persons with income..	$1,045	$1,267	$1,394	$1,552	$1,267	$1,132	$991	$1,214	$929	$781	$440

[1] Comparable figures not available.

Table 2.--COLOR: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX AND COLOR, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1951

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.....	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
$1 to $499.....	8.7	8.1	15.0	29.2	26.2	49.0
$500 to $999.....	8.4	7.7	15.8	19.6	18.7	25.3
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.3	13.4	10.9	11.0	10.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	6.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	7.2
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	9.1	15.0	11.0	12.0	4.2
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	9.5	13.0	7.2	8.0	2.0
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	12.8	8.1	4.9	5.4	1.1
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	11.0	4.0	2.2	2.5	0.1
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	8.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	5.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	7.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	3.1	...	0.2	0.2	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	1.1	...	0.1	0.1	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Median income for persons with income..	$2,952	$3,101	$1,708	$1,045	$1,221	$518
URBAN						
Median income for persons with income..	$3,234	$3,381	$2,139	$1,267	$1,428	$708
RURAL NONFARM						
Median income for persons with income..	$2,725	$2,796	$1,211	$781	$868	$319
RURAL FARM						
Median income for persons with income..	$1,486	$1,766	$721	$440	$519	$306

Table 3.--AGE AND VETERAN STATUS: 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: 1951

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..	52,736	6,052	4,160	11,170	8,778	2,392	10,284	4,022	6,262	8,654	6,788	5,628
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,497	2,554	3,774	11,032	8,714	2,318	10,159	3,991	6,168	8,502	6,473	5,003
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.....	0.4	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4
$1 to $499.....	8.7	57.6	6.9	1.7	1.0	4.7	2.1	1.1	2.8	3.9	8.0	21.7
$500 to $999.....	8.4	19.0	11.3	3.5	2.8	6.6	3.6	3.1	3.9	4.8	8.2	27.7
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	9.3	12.7	5.3	4.6	8.2	4.0	3.5	4.3	5.4	8.1	12.8
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	5.1	12.7	5.9	5.6	7.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	6.8	8.3	7.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	3.8	12.2	10.4	9.8	13.2	9.3	8.4	9.8	10.8	10.2	7.1
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	2.8	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.6	10.1	11.4	9.3	9.8	9.1	4.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	1.0	13.6	17.6	18.7	13.2	12.2	13.0	11.6	13.9	11.2	4.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	0.5	8.1	14.3	15.2	10.8	13.6	14.5	12.9	10.1	8.8	3.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	0.3	3.9	9.9	10.2	8.5	12.0	12.6	11.5	8.7	7.6	2.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	0.5	2.4	4.9	5.4	2.8	7.1	8.1	6.4	5.7	4.9	1.3
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	...	2.3	7.9	8.4	6.1	8.8	8.2	9.1	8.0	5.7	2.5
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	...	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	4.6	4.9	4.5	4.1	2.9	0.9
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	...	0.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	4.3	3.6	4.8	4.2	2.9	1.1
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	...	...	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.6
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0
Median income for persons with income..	$2,952	$434	$2,259	$3,288	$3,359	$2,875	$3,617	$3,647	$3,595	$3,280	$2,840	$1,008

Table 3.--AGE AND VETERAN STATUS: 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: 1951--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			
UNITED STATES--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	57,580	6,328	5,628	12,186	(2)	(2)	10,942	(2)	(2)	9,030	7,066	6,400
Number of persons with income thousands..	25,179	2,124	3,101	5,075	(2)	(2)	4,661	(2)	(2)	4,008	2,686	3,524
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2)	(2)	100.0	(2)	(2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.2	...	0.1	0.3	(2)	(2)	...	(2)	(2)	0.6	0.4	0.3
$1 to $499.....	29.2	60.8	21.9	20.7	(2)	(2)	22.2	(2)	(2)	23.2	27.5	47.2
$500 to $999.....	19.6	15.2	15.8	15.5	(2)	(2)	15.2	(2)	(2)	19.6	23.7	34.4
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.9	9.9	15.4	9.7	(2)	(2)	11.4	(2)	(2)	10.1	13.2	7.9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.3	8.2	17.6	15.6	(2)	(2)	14.4	(2)	(2)	11.7	10.6	4.4
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.0	4.2	16.5	15.2	(2)	(2)	13.1	(2)	(2)	12.9	7.0	1.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	7.2	1.3	9.4	10.8	(2)	(2)	9.4	(2)	(2)	7.9	5.2	1.1
$3,000 to $3,499.....	4.9	0.3	2.7	7.2	(2)	(2)	7.1	(2)	(2)	7.0	4.3	1.1
$3,500 to $3,999.....	2.2	...	0.3	3.4	(2)	(2)	2.7	(2)	(2)	2.9	3.9	0.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	1.0	...	0.2	0.9	(2)	(2)	2.3	(2)	(2)	1.2	0.8	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.5	...	0.1	0.5	(2)	(2)	0.4	(2)	(2)	1.3	1.3	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.5	...	0.1	0.2	(2)	(2)	0.7	(2)	(2)	0.9	0.8	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.2	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	0.3	(2)	(2)	0.4	0.8	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	0.5	(2)	(2)	0.3	0.3	0.3
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.1	...	...	0.1	(2)	(2)	0.1	(2)	(2)	...	0.1	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.1	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	...	(2)	(2)	...	0.3	0.3
Median income for persons with income..	$1,045	$411	$1,397	$1,623	(2)	(2)	$1,538	(2)	(2)	$1,327	$968	$536
URBAN--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	34,570	3,478	2,926	7,712	6,316	1,396	6,956	3,018	3,938	5,764	4,394	3,340
Number of persons with income thousands..	31,504	1,485	2,692	7,612	6,272	1,340	6,884	2,987	3,897	5,676	4,182	2,973
Median income for persons with income..	$3,234	$463	$2,521	$3,402	$3,429	$3,222	$3,849	$3,802	$3,892	$3,549	$3,345	$1,285
URBAN--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	39,296	3,872	3,954	8,366	(2)	(2)	7,616	(2)	(2)	6,308	4,894	4,286
Number of persons with income thousands..	18,708	1,462	2,358	3,950	(2)	(2)	3,544	(2)	(2)	3,006	2,002	2,386
Median income for persons with income..	$1,267	$470	$1,534	$1,734	(2)	(2)	$1,639	(2)	(2)	$1,559	$1,180	$642
RURAL NONFARM--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	9,970	1,200	732	2,110	1,696	414	1,916	666	1,250	1,576	1,222	1,214
Number of persons with income thousands..	8,910	508	652	2,087	1,680	407	1,870	666	1,204	1,547	1,173	1,073
Median income for persons with income..	$2,725	$393	$1,879	$3,258	$3,329	$2,875	$3,433	$3,395	$3,457	$3,046	$2,388	$865
RURAL NONFARM--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,626	1,300	1,044	2,350	(2)	(2)	1,910	(2)	(2)	1,534	1,232	1,256
Number of persons with income thousands..	4,349	419	517	769	(2)	(2)	748	(2)	(2)	704	511	681
Median income for persons with income..	$781	$334	$1,120	$1,438	(2)	(2)	$1,389	(2)	(2)	$976	$680	$397
RURAL FARM--MALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,196	1,374	502	1,348	766	582	1,412	338	1,074	1,314	1,172	1,074
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,083	561	430	1,333	762	571	1,405	338	1,067	1,279	1,118	957
Median income for persons with income..	$1,486	$405	$1,368	$2,134	$2,369	$1,857	$2,375	$2,559	$2,300	$2,058	$1,214	$740
RURAL FARM--FEMALE												
Number of persons.....thousands..	7,658	1,156	630	1,470	(2)	(2)	1,416	(2)	(2)	1,188	940	858
Number of persons with income thousands..	2,122	243	226	356	(2)	(2)	369	(2)	(2)	298	173	457
Median income for persons with income..	$440	(1)	(1)	$481	(2)	(2)	$860	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	$385

[1] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.
[2] Veteran status of females not obtained.

Table 4.--LABOR FORCE STATUS: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1951, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS IN APRIL 1952, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL

Total money income, age, and sex	Total	In the labor force in April 1952				Not in the labor force in April 1952			
		Total	Employed as civilians	Unemployed	In armed forces[2]	Total	Keeping house	Unable to work	Other
UNITED STATES--MALE									
Total									
Number of persons.....thousands..	52,736	43,920	41,898	1,048	974	8,816	62	1,488	7,266
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,497	42,562	40,687	950	925	4,935	32	1,011	3,892
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	...	0.2	(1)	...	0.3
$1 to $499.....	8.7	5.4	5.1	21.7	0.4	36.0	(1)	34.0	36.5
$500 to $999.....	8.4	5.5	5.3	16.3	6.0	31.8	(1)	37.2	30.4
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.4	6.0	14.1	14.9	12.3	(1)	12.6	12.2
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	6.9	6.6	14.9	12.3	6.7	(1)	6.8	6.7
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	10.3	10.4	9.4	9.0	3.9	(1)	3.2	4.1
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	10.8	10.8	8.7	11.6	2.3	(1)	1.9	2.5
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	13.6	13.9	5.4	8.2	1.9	(1)	2.3	1.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	11.4	11.7	1.1	10.1	1.4	(1)	0.3	1.4
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	8.9	9.1	4.0	5.6	0.6	(1)	0.6	0.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	5.2	5.4	2.2	0.7	0.3	(1)	...	0.4
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	7.0	7.1	0.7	9.3	0.9	(1)	0.6	1.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	3.1	3.2	0.7	3.4	0.4	(1)	...	0.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	2.9	2.8	0.4	8.6	0.8	(1)	0.3	1.0
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	1.1	1.2	...	...	0.4	(1)	...	0.5
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	...	...	0.1	(1)	...	0.1
Median income for persons with income..	$2,952	$3,155	$3,193	$1,410	$2,823	$718	(1)	$715	$717
Under 25 Years Old									
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,212	6,362	5,618	310	434	3,850	10	44	3,796
Number of persons with income thousands..	6,328	5,347	4,719	242	386	982	2	8	972
Median income for persons with income..	$1,343	$1,731	$1,849	(1)	(1)	$344	(1)	(1)	$344
25 to 64 Years Old									
Number of persons.....thousands..	36,896	35,204	34,018	646	540	1,692	18	602	1,072
Number of persons with income thousands..	36,166	34,914	33,754	621	539	1,251	8	383	860
Median income for persons with income..	$3,313	$3,361	$3,381	$1,820	$3,614	$1,082	(1)	$865	$1,264
65 Years Old and Over									
Number of persons.....thousands..	5,628	2,354	2,262	92	...	3,274	34	842	2,398
Number of persons with income thousands..	5,003	2,301	2,214	87	...	2,702	22	620	2,060
Median income for persons with income..	$1,008	$2,121	$2,159	(1)	...	$774	(1)	$649	$814
UNITED STATES--FEMALE									
Total									
Number of persons.....thousands..	57,580	18,812	18,234	564	14	38,768	33,500	868	4,400
Number of persons with income thousands..	25,179	15,974	15,529	440	5	9,207	7,891	373	943
Percent of those with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Loss.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.9	...
$1 to $499.....	29.2	16.7	16.3	31.9	(1)	49.7	47.5	37.5	73.7
$500 to $999.....	19.6	14.7	14.4	27.6	(1)	27.5	28.1	46.4	14.9
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.9	12.0	11.9	16.4	(1)	9.2	10.1	6.2	3.2
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.3	16.2	16.3	10.3	(1)	6.1	6.6	3.6	2.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.0	15.6	15.9	4.3	(1)	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2
$2,500 to $2,999.....	7.2	10.5	10.8	2.6	(1)	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.1
$3,000 to $3,499.....	4.9	7.4	7.5	4.3	(1)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	2.2	3.3	3.3	0.9	(1)	0.5	0.6	...	...
$4,000 to $4,499.....	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.9	(1)	0.3	0.3	...	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.5	0.8	0.8	...	(1)	0.1	0.2	...	...
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	(1)	0.1	0.1	...	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	(1)	...	...	...	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	...	(1)	0.4	0.5	...	...
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	(1)	...	...	...	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.1	...	...	...	(1)	0.1	0.1	...	...
Median income for persons with income..	$1,045	$1,695	$1,718	$828	(1)	$502	$543	$625	$339

[1] Percent and median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.
[2] Includes only members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on military reservations.

Table 4.--LABOR FORCE STATUS: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1951, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS IN APRIL 1952, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL--Con.

Total money income, age, and sex	Total	In the labor force in April 1952				Not in the labor force in April 1952			
		Total	Employed as civilians	Unemployed	In armed forces[2]	Total	Keeping house	Unable to work	Other
UNITED STATES--FEMALE--Con.									
Under 25 Years Old									
Number of persons.....thousands..	11,956	4,212	4,016	194	2	7,744	3,788	38	3,918
Number of persons with income thousands..	5,225	3,422	3,274	148	...	1,804	1,123	10	671
Median income for persons with income..	$907	$1,357	$1,398	(1)	(1)	$415	$697	(1)	$272
25 to 64 Years Old									
Number of persons.....thousands..	39,224	14,076	13,708	356	12	25,148	24,710	202	236
Number of persons with income thousands..	16,430	12,060	11,777	278	5	4,370	4,189	60	121
Median income for persons with income..	$1,422	$1,830	$1,850	(1)	(1)	$578	$563	(1)	(1)
65 Years Old and Over									
Number of persons.....thousands..	6,400	524	510	14	...	5,876	5,002	628	246
Number of persons with income thousands..	3,524	492	478	14	...	3,033	2,579	303	151
Median income for persons with income..	$536	$850	$850	(1)	...	$506	$483	(1)	(1)
URBAN--MALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	34,570	29,146	27,654	764	728	5,424	26	940	4,458
Number of persons with income thousands..	31,504	28,502	27,118	683	701	3,001	9	652	2,340
Median income for persons with income..	$3,234	$3,401	$3,448	$1,518	$2,529	$789	(1)	$750	$803
URBAN--FEMALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	39,296	14,410	13,934	464	12	24,886	21,666	604	2,616
Number of persons with income thousands..	18,708	12,633	12,258	370	5	6,074	5,224	267	583
Median income for persons with income..	$1,267	$1,795	$1,823	(1)	(1)	$610	$639	(1)	$384
RURAL NONFARM--MALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	9,970	7,890	7,476	182	232	2,080	20	312	1,748
Number of persons with income thousands..	8,910	7,657	7,273	168	216	1,253	16	214	1,023
Median income for persons with income..	$2,725	$3,016	$3,038	(1)	(1)	$633	(1)	(1)	$626
RURAL NONFARM--FEMALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	10,626	2,844	2,766	76	2	7,782	6,698	150	934
Number of persons with income thousands..	4,349	2,459	2,398	61	...	1,892	1,630	72	190
Median income for persons with income..	$781	$1,428	$1,458	(1)	(1)	$458	$484	(1)	(1)
RURAL FARM--MALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	8,196	6,884	6,768	102	14	1,312	16	236	1,060
Number of persons with income thousands..	7,083	6,403	6,296	99	8	681	7	145	529
Median income for persons with income..	$1,486	$1,679	$1,703	(1)	(1)	$533	(1)	(1)	$511
RURAL FARM--FEMALE									
Number of persons.....thousands..	7,658	1,558	1,534	24	...	6,100	5,136	114	850
Number of persons with income thousands..	2,122	882	873	9	...	1,241	1,037	34	170
Median income for persons with income..	$440	$951	$960	(1)	...	$331	$344	(1)	(1)

[1] Percent and median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.
[2] Includes only members of the armed forces living off post or with their families on military reservations.

Table 5.--OCCUPATION: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1951, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN APRIL 1952, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Total	Employed as civilians in April 1952																In armed forces or not employed in April 1952
		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[1]	Salaried		Total	Self-employed[1]	Salaried									
MALE																		
Number of persons..thousands..	52,736	41,898	3,162	526	2,636	3,866	5,022	2,784	2,238	2,830	2,272	8,514	8,702	38	2,500	1,522	3,470	10,838
Number of persons with income thousands..	47,497	40,687	3,120	517	2,603	3,795	4,958	2,726	2,232	2,763	2,174	8,419	8,543	38	2,426	1,088	3,363	6,810
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.....	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.0	...	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.2	...	0.4	0.1	...	(2)	0.3	...	0.2	0.2
$1 to $499.....	8.7	5.1	2.9	4.0	2.7	16.5	2.5	4.2	0.5	2.6	6.5	1.1	2.5	(2)	7.8	22.0	9.1	29.2
$500 to $999.....	8.4	5.3	2.0	1.6	2.1	15.7	2.3	4.1	0.3	3.9	4.0	2.1	3.8	(2)	7.1	25.7	7.3	26.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	14.9	3.2	4.5	1.8	2.9	3.3	3.0	5.0	(2)	7.7	20.6	11.3	12.9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	6.6	2.3	1.6	2.4	11.1	3.1	4.1	2.0	4.6	3.9	5.0	6.3	(2)	12.0	14.2	12.4	8.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	10.4	3.6	4.0	3.5	10.4	7.5	10.3	4.5	8.5	7.7	8.7	13.4	(2)	16.0	6.4	17.2	5.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	10.8	6.8	2.4	7.6	6.7	8.7	10.0	7.3	13.0	7.4	10.4	14.8	(2)	12.4	3.0	13.8	4.5
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	13.9	11.9	9.6	12.3	5.3	10.1	10.5	9.6	17.2	13.2	14.7	19.1	(2)	14.7	2.7	15.5	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	11.7	10.6	5.6	11.5	2.9	9.7	7.9	11.8	18.2	13.7	15.6	13.8	(2)	10.3	2.4	6.6	2.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	9.1	13.0	3.2	14.7	2.9	9.3	7.4	11.3	12.7	9.3	13.0	9.5	(2)	6.0	0.3	3.0	1.7
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	5.4	7.4	4.8	7.8	1.3	6.5	5.2	8.0	6.5	6.7	7.9	5.0	(2)	3.2	0.7	2.3	0.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	7.1	12.2	4.8	13.4	3.0	11.9	9.8	14.1	5.7	9.2	11.4	5.1	(2)	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	3.2	8.9	7.2	9.2	1.6	5.7	4.2	7.3	2.6	4.8	4.6	1.4	(2)	0.3	...	0.2	0.9
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	2.8	8.7	14.4	7.7	2.2	8.6	4.7	12.8	1.2	6.9	1.9	0.4	(2)	0.6	...	0.3	1.8
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	1.2	4.1	20.8	1.1	1.2	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.4	2.1	0.4	...	(2)	....	...	...	0.3
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	1.0	2.3	8.8	1.1	1.9	5.2	6.4	4.0	...	0.9	0.1	...	(2)	0.2	0.7	...	0.1
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,952	$3,193	$4,250	$6,167	$4,176	$1,518	$4,100	$3,529	$4,547	$3,424	$3,628	$3,656	$3,108	(2)	$2,474	$1,057	$2,281	$893
FEMALE																		
Number of persons..thousands..	57,580	18,234	2,026	90	1,936	166	978	588	390	5,284	1,416	244	3,496	1,748	2,134	614	128	39,346
Number of persons with income thousands..	25,179	15,529	1,798	74	1,724	148	841	481	360	4,743	1,118	233	3,161	1,472	1,821	84	111	9,651
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.....	0.2	0.3	...	(2)	...	(2)	4.3	7.0	(2)	...	...	(2)	...	0.2	0.4	(2)	(2)	0.1
$1 to $499.....	29.2	16.3	5.6	(2)	4.2	(2)	12.9	19.7	(2)	6.8	28.0	(2)	10.3	50.7	22.3	(2)	(2)	49.0
$500 to $999.....	19.6	14.4	8.9	(2)	8.3	(2)	14.2	16.2	(2)	8.5	13.5	(2)	10.2	32.3	23.3	(2)	(2)	27.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.9	11.9	4.6	(2)	4.6	(2)	7.7	11.3	(2)	8.9	15.1	(2)	17.3	10.5	18.7	(2)	(2)	9.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.3	16.3	12.4	(2)	12.5	(2)	9.4	8.5	(2)	18.7	16.0	(2)	23.5	4.8	16.3	(2)	(2)	6.2
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.0	15.9	18.0	(2)	18.7	(2)	10.7	12.7	(2)	21.6	15.7	(2)	19.1	1.1	11.7	(2)	(2)	3.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	7.2	10.8	13.9	(2)	14.3	(2)	9.9	9.2	(2)	17.0	5.0	(2)	12.7	0.2	3.0	(2)	(2)	1.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	4.9	7.5	18.0	(2)	18.7	(2)	8.6	0.7	(2)	10.4	2.5	(2)	5.3	...	2.7	(2)	(2)	0.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	2.2	3.3	8.7	(2)	8.9	(2)	6.9	2.8	(2)	4.8	1.9	(2)	1.3	0.2	0.6	(2)	(2)	0.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	1.0	1.4	3.7	(2)	3.6	(2)	4.7	3.5	(2)	1.9	1.3	(2)	0.1	...	...	(2)	(2)	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.5	0.8	2.5	(2)	2.6	(2)	3.4	1.4	(2)	0.7	0.6	(2)	0.1	...	0.2	(2)	(2)	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.5	0.7	2.1	(2)	2.0	(2)	3.4	2.8	(2)	0.5	...	(2)	...	...	0.6	(2)	(2)	0.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.2	0.3	0.8	(2)	0.8	(2)	2.1	2.1	(2)	0.3	...	(2)	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	0.4	(2)	0.4	(2)	0.9	0.7	(2)	...	...	(2)	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	0.4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	(2)	0.2	(2)	0.9	1.4	(2)	...	...	(2)	...	...	...	(2)	(2)	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.1	...	...	(2)	...	(2)	...	...	(2)	...	0.3	(2)	...	...	0.2	(2)	(2)	0.1
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,045	$1,718	$2,517	(2)	$2,556	(2)	$2,070	$1,313	(2)	$2,165	$1,281	(2)	$1,758	$492	$1,106	(2)	(2)	$516

[1] Includes a very small number of unpaid family workers.

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

Table 6.--INDUSTRY: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1951, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN APRIL 1952, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

Total money income and sex	Total	Employed as civilians in April 1952														In armed forces or not employed in April 1952
		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..	52,736	41,898	5,648	866	4,010	11,960	3,898	1,840	5,538	1,212	1,086	1,148	394	1,964	2,334	10,838
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	47,497	40,687	5,130	854	3,951	11,775	3,863	1,821	5,337	1,193	1,079	1,072	381	1,917	2,315	6,810
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.....	0.4	0.5	2.1	...	0.4	...	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	(1)	0.4	...	0.2
$1 to $499.....	8.7	5.1	17.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	0.9	1.7	7.8	0.7	3.6	11.2	(1)	6.1	0.4	29.2
$500 to $999.....	8.4	5.3	17.4	1.2	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	6.1	3.4	3.9	9.4	(1)	5.5	2.0	26.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.0	6.0	16.0	2.3	7.2	3.8	3.1	1.7	5.7	2.3	7.5	10.8	(1)	5.5	2.4	12.9
$1,500 to $1,999.....	6.9	6.6	11.7	2.3	10.2	4.6	5.4	5.0	8.1	4.0	6.0	10.8	(1)	4.5	3.5	8.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	9.6	10.4	9.9	7.8	12.9	10.9	7.7	8.3	11.9	12.1	10.3	15.8	(1)	8.7	7.3	5.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	10.8	5.7	10.4	10.8	11.8	11.8	14.1	11.0	10.7	17.8	9.0	(1)	11.6	10.5	4.5
$3,000 to $3,499.....	12.3	13.9	5.2	19.8	11.2	16.3	19.1	14.1	13.2	11.1	12.8	12.6	(1)	14.6	18.1	3.3
$3,500 to $3,999.....	10.3	11.7	2.9	12.0	8.6	14.0	16.7	13.5	10.8	11.4	11.0	4.7	(1)	10.3	19.0	2.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	8.0	9.1	2.3	14.3	9.5	11.0	10.7	9.8	6.4	6.4	10.3	4.0	(1)	7.7	17.1	1.7
$4,500 to $4,999.....	4.7	5.4	1.3	10.1	5.1	7.3	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.4	3.6	3.2	(1)	5.3	5.4	0.7
$5,000 to $5,999.....	6.4	7.1	2.8	10.9	8.2	8.6	9.2	7.3	5.6	12.8	7.5	3.6	(1)	4.1	6.9	2.0
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.8	3.2	1.1	4.7	3.0	3.7	4.2	5.2	2.1	5.7	2.1	1.4	(1)	3.2	3.8	0.9
$7,000 to $9,999.....	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.2	3.0	2.7	1.7	6.8	2.7	5.7	0.7	1.4	(1)	5.3	3.1	1.8
$10,000 to $14,999.....	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.5	5.0	2.1	0.7	(1)	4.1	0.4	0.3
$15,000 and over.....	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	...	0.7	(1)	3.0	...	0.1
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,952	$3,193	$1,410	$3,710	$2,996	$3,455	$3,488	$3,579	$2,947	$3,706	$3,007	$2,227	(1)	$3,260	$3,651	$893
FEMALE																
Number of persons thousands..	57,580	18,234	814	14	128	4,310	830	418	3,826	912	218	2,888	146	2,956	774	39,346
Number of persons with income.....thousands..	25,179	15,529	235	14	111	3,960	740	361	3,129	844	195	2,465	105	2,641	728	9,651
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.....	0.2	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	(1)	1.1	...	(1)	0.4	(1)	...	...	0.1
$1 to $499.....	29.2	16.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.9	5.3	(1)	18.9	7.4	(1)	38.8	(1)	10.1	4.5	49.0
$500 to $999.....	19.6	14.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.7	(1)	15.3	11.7	(1)	26.9	(1)	13.1	8.6	27.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	10.9	11.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.8	11.2	(1)	14.2	6.1	(1)	13.2	(1)	9.9	4.5	9.5
$1,500 to $1,999.....	12.3	16.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.0	17.5	(1)	18.4	22.9	(1)	11.0	(1)	12.7	8.2	6.2
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.0	15.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.9	15.5	(1)	15.9	19.5	(1)	6.1	(1)	17.7	16.8	3.3
$2,500 to $2,999.....	7.2	10.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.8	19.9	(1)	6.3	19.9	(1)	2.0	(1)	11.8	18.2	1.8
$3,000 to $3,499.....	4.9	7.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.5	10.2	(1)	3.9	6.5	(1)	0.8	(1)	12.6	19.5	0.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	2.2	3.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.2	7.8	(1)	2.7	2.2	(1)	0.4	(1)	5.6	10.0	0.5
$4,000 to $4,499.....	1.0	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.7	2.4	(1)	1.3	3.0	(1)	...	(1)	2.3	4.1	0.3
$4,500 to $4,999.....	0.5	0.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.5	1.5	(1)	0.7	0.9	(1)	0.1	(1)	1.5	2.7	0.1
$5,000 to $5,999.....	0.5	0.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	...	(1)	0.6	...	(1)	0.3	(1)	1.6	2.7	0.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	0.2	0.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.4	...	(1)	0.3	...	(1)	0.1	(1)	0.7	...	...
$7,000 to $9,999.....	0.2	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	0.2	...	(1)	...	...	(1)	...	(1)	0.3	...	0.4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.1	0.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	(1)	0.2	...	(1)	...	(1)	0.3	...	...
$15,000 and over.....	0.1	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	...	...	(1)	0.2	...	(1)	...	(1)	...	...	0.1
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,045	$1,718	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,962	$2,234	(1)	$1,514	$2,050	(1)	$701	(1)	$2,118	$2,700	$516

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

Table 7.--SOURCE OF INCOME: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY SOURCE OF INCOME, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1951

Total money income and sex	Total	Earnings only								Earnings and income other than earnings						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[1]	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total[2]	Wages or salary and nonfarm self-employment income only	Wages or salary and farm self-employment income only			Total[1]	Nonfarm self-employment income and other income	Farm self-employment income and other income		
MALE																
United States																
All persons with income..	100.0	80.0	65.6	11.2	5.7	5.2	3.2	1.2	2.0	13.1	9.8	2.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	6.9
Under $500.....	100.0	71.8	49.4	18.1	5.8	11.8	4.3	0.3	3.9	6.6	3.0	3.3	1.2	1.9	0.3	21.6
$500 to $999.....	100.0	58.7	41.0	12.2	3.0	8.7	5.5	1.2	3.8	9.5	6.0	2.8	1.0	1.8	0.7	31.8
$1,000 to $1,499.....	100.0	73.3	53.1	14.2	3.8	9.8	6.0	1.0	5.0	12.8	6.6	5.3	2.0	3.2	1.0	14.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	100.0	80.1	64.0	13.3	5.1	7.9	2.8	0.9	2.0	13.3	9.7	3.0	0.9	2.2	0.5	6.6
$2,000 to $2,499.....	100.0	88.4	73.2	12.0	5.5	6.1	3.2	1.1	2.0	8.7	6.2	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	2.9
$2,500 to $2,999.....	100.0	88.0	76.2	8.7	4.8	3.7	3.1	1.5	1.6	10.6	8.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4
$3,000 to $3,499.....	100.0	88.2	78.5	7.4	5.1	2.3	2.3	0.8	1.5	11.2	9.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
$3,500 to $3,999.....	100.0	85.5	76.7	6.4	4.6	1.5	2.4	1.6	0.8	13.9	12.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7
$4,000 to $4,999.....	100.0	82.8	74.0	6.2	4.2	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.1	16.7	14.3	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.5
$5,000 to $5,999.....	100.0	81.5	69.6	9.9	7.5	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	17.4	14.1	2.4	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.1
$6,000 to $6,999.....	100.0	74.6	60.8	11.6	8.2	3.4	2.1	1.6	0.5	25.1	20.1	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.3
$7,000 to $9,999.....	100.0	70.9	51.9	15.4	11.7	3.4	3.7	2.0	1.7	27.6	18.5	6.3	4.6	1.4	2.8	1.4
$10,000 to $14,999.....	100.0	69.2	28.6	39.1	33.8	5.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	26.3	9.8	15.0	11.3	3.0	1.5	4.5
$15,000 and over.....	100.0	70.8	18.6	51.3	36.3	14.2	0.9	...	0.9	29.2	14.2	12.4	9.7	2.7	2.7	...
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,952	$3,030	$3,110	$2,424	$3,352	$1,575	$2,256	$3,385	$1,484	$3,522	$3,645	$2,413	$4,050	$1,638	(3)	$772
Urban																
All persons with income..	100.0	80.1	72.3	6.5	6.3	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	13.3	11.3	1.5	1.4	...	0.5	6.5
Median income for persons with income.....	$3,234	$3,273	$3,254	$3,455	$3,476	(3)	$3,662	(3)	(3)	$3,876	$3,844	$4,214	$4,250	...	(3)	$841
Rural Nonfarm																
All persons with income..	100.0	79.1	66.6	9.2	6.4	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.4	12.5	9.7	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	8.3
Median income for persons with income.....	$2,725	$2,864	$2,949	$2,265	$2,607	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$3,127	$3,138	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$671
Rural Farm																
All persons with income..	100.0	80.6	34.0	34.6	1.9	31.5	12.0	0.6	11.0	13.0	3.4	7.9	0.5	6.9	1.8	6.4
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,486	$1,568	$1,520	$1,681	(3)	$1,620	$1,397	(3)	$1,399	$1,862	(3)	$1,700	(3)	$1,638	(3)	$602

[1] Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting both farm and nonfarm self-employment income, not shown separately.
[2] Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting income from wages or salary, nonfarm self-employment, and farm self-employment, not shown separately.
[3] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 7.--SOURCE OF INCOME: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH INCOME, BY SOURCE OF INCOME, BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1951--Con.

Total money income and sex	Total	Earnings only								Earnings and income other than earnings						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[1]	Nonfarm self-employment income only	Farm self-employment income only	Total[2]	Wages or salary and nonfarm self-employment income only	Wages or salary and farm self-employment income only			Total[1]	Nonfarm self-employment income and other income	Farm self-employment income and other income		
FEMALE																
United States																
All persons with income..	100.0	72.4	68.2	3.7	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	6.6	5.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	20.9
Under $500.....	100.0	65.5	60.1	4.8	4.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.8	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	...	30.7
$500 to $999.....	100.0	57.3	52.6	3.5	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	5.2	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	37.5
$1,000 to $1,499.....	100.0	74.7	71.5	2.9	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	7.6	7.1	0.5	0.5	...	...	17.6
$1,500 to $1,999.....	100.0	82.6	79.8	2.3	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	5.9	5.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	...	11.5
$2,000 to $2,499.....	100.0	88.6	86.1	2.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	7.9	6.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.5
$2,500 to $2,999.....	100.0	91.1	88.0	2.8	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	6.6	6.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	...	2.3
$3,000 to $3,499.....	100.0	83.7	80.8	2.3	2.3	...	0.6	0.6	...	12.4	12.1	0.3	...	0.3	...	3.9
$3,500 to $3,999.....	100.0	74.1	72.2	1.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	19.1	17.9	0.6	0.6	...	0.6	6.8
$4,000 and over.....	100.0	64.4	48.9	15.0	12.8	2.2	0.6	0.6	...	24.4	21.7	2.8	2.8	...	...	11.1
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,045	$1,349	$1,390	$810	$831	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$1,755	$1,891	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$596
Urban																
All persons with income..	100.0	74.4	71.1	2.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	6.6	5.9	0.6	0.6	...	...	19.0
Median income for persons with income.....	$1,267	$1,522	$1,540	$1,088	$1,088	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$2,037	$2,115	(3)	(3)	...	...	$654
Rural Nonfarm																
All persons with income..	100.0	67.0	61.3	5.2	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	6.8	5.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	26.3
Median income for persons with income.....	$781	$942	$965	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	...	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$520
Rural Farm																
All persons with income..	100.0	67.1	56.8	8.0	2.8	4.9	2.3	0.2	2.1	6.9	3.6	2.8	0.3	2.5	0.5	26.0
Median income for persons with income.....	$440	$460	$452	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$398

[1] Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting both farm and nonfarm self-employment income, not shown separately.
[2] Includes a relatively small number of persons reporting income from wages or salary, nonfarm self-employment, and farm self-employment, not shown separately.
[3] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with income.

Table 8.--TOTAL INCOME, 1944-1951: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES, URBAN AND RURAL: 1944 TO 1951

Total money income	Male								Female							
	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1951	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	100.0	100.0
Percent with income	90.1	90.1	89.9	89.9	88.9	(1)	89.5	88.9	43.7	43.2	41.8	40.9	39.2	(1)	45.1	47.9
Percent without income	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	11.1	(1)	10.5	11.1	56.3	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	100.0	100.0
Loss	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	(1)	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	(1)	0.1	0.1
$1 to $499	8.7	10.6	11.6	9.6	9.8	(1)	11.6	13.0	29.2	31.7	31.3	28.9	29.8	(1)	30.3	30.5
$500 to $999	8.4	9.4	10.7	10.4	11.1	(1)	16.5	12.2	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.6	19.5	(1)	24.3	23.7
$1,000 to $1,499	7.0	8.0	9.4	9.8	10.5	(1)	13.8	11.1	10.9	11.4	13.5	14.5	16.0	(1)	19.4	19.3
$1,500 to $1,999	6.9	8.4	9.3	9.3	11.3	(1)	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.7	13.9	15.6	(1)	13.8	12.9
$2,000 to $2,499	9.6	11.4	11.7	13.2	14.9	(1)	13.2	14.1	11.0	11.6	11.2	11.6	10.4	(1)	7.0	7.3
$2,500 to $2,999	9.8	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.3	(1)	10.7	11.6	7.2	6.5	5.2	5.2	3.8	(1)	2.7	2.9
$3,000 to $3,499	12.3	12.5	11.5	12.2	10.9	(1)	8.4	9.5	4.9	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.1	(1)	1.1	1.2
$3,500 to $3,999	10.3	8.4	7.7	7.3	5.9	(1)	4.8	5.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	(1)	0.3	0.6
$4,000 to $4,499	8.0	6.2	4.8	5.1	4.3	(1)	2.3	3.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	(1)	0.2	0.4
$4,500 to $4,999	4.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	(1)	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.2	0.3
$5,000 to $5,999	6.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	(1)	2.4	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
$6,000 to $9,999	5.5	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	(1)	1.3	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
$10,000 and over	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	(1)	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	(1)	0.1	0.3
Median income for persons with income	$2,952	$2,570	$2,346	$2,396	$2,230	(1)	$1,811	$2,046	$1,045	$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	100.0	100.0
Percent with income	90.7	90.8	90.5	90.7	89.6	91.5	90.5	90.0	46.2	45.2	44.1	43.1	41.2	51.7	48.8	51.5
Percent without income	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	10.4	8.5	9.5	10.0	53.8	54.8	55.9	56.9	58.8	48.3	51.2	48.5
Median income for persons with income	$3,130	$2,784	$2,563	$2,585	$2,368	$2,116	$2,042	$2,265	$1,147	$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	100.0	100.0
Percent with income	86.4	86.7	87.0	85.5	85.8	(1)	85.3	84.7	27.7	31.0	28.0	29.7	28.6	(1)	27.6	29.4
Percent without income	13.6	13.3	13.0	14.5	14.2	(1)	14.7	15.3	72.3	69.0	72.0	70.3	71.4	(1)	72.4	70.6
Median income for persons with income	$1,486	$1,328	$1,054	$1,385	$1,360	(1)	$904	$951	$440	$417	$392	$467	$483	(1)	$431	$439

[1] Comparable figures not available.

Table 9.--WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, 1939 AND 1951: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951 AND 1939

Wage or salary income	Total persons					
	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]
Total persons with wage or salary income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $999	23.6	60.0	14.1	52.8	41.9	79.0
$1,000 to $1,999	16.8	29.2	12.5	33.4	25.3	18.1
$2,000 to $2,499	11.3	5.3	10.2	6.8	13.5	1.6
$2,500 to $2,999	10.2	2.0	10.8	2.6	9.1	0.5
$3,000 to $4,999	29.7	2.4	39.9	3.1	9.7	0.6
$5,000 and over	8.4	1.0	12.4	1.4	0.5	0.1
Median wage or salary income	$2,422	$789	$3,083	$939	$1,361	$555

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

Table 10.--COLOR AND INDUSTRY, 1939 AND 1951: MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY COLOR AND BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951 AND 1939.

(Restricted to persons who were wage and salary workers at the time of the survey)

Color and major industry group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]
COLOR						
White	$2,875	$956	$3,345	$1,112	$1,855	$676
Nonwhite	1,572	364	2,060	460	781	246
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN SURVEY WEEK						
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	$1,187	$292	$1,205	$301	(2)	$154
Mining	$3,667	$957	$3,683	956	(2)	1,077
Construction	$2,752	777	$2,766	777	(2)	804
Manufacturing	$3,003	988	$3,393	1,141	$1,923	646
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	$3,302	1,365	$3,348	1,425	2,221	1,068
Wholesale trade	$3,278	1,215	$3,000	1,326	(2)	828
Retail trade	$2,082	793	$2,705	969	1,470	599
Finance, insurance, and real estate	$2,633	1,257	$3,462	1,487	2,012	977
Business and repair services	$2,727	971	$2,903	995	(2)	838
Personal services	$782	360	$1,875	738	653	292
Entertainment and recreation services	$1,625	814	(2)	888	(2)	639
Professional and related services	$2,359	995	$3,004	1,235	2,081	896
Public administration	$3,338	1,492	$3,565	1,625	2,631	1,233

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

Table 11.--OCCUPATION, 1939 AND 1951: MEDIAN WAGE OR SALARY INCOME OF THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE WITH WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951 AND 1939

Major occupation group in survey week	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]	1951	1939[1]
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	$3,342	$1,373	$4,071	$1,809	$2,495	$1,023
Farmers and farm managers	472	372	482	373	(1)	348
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3,926	2,030	4,143	2,136	2,679	1,107
Clerical and kindred workers	2,494	1,152	3,366	1,421	2,147	966
Sales workers	2,516	1,032	3,539	1,277	1,176	636
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3,568	1,298	3,601	1,309	(1)	827
Operatives and kindred workers	2,646	850	3,064	1,007	1,739	582
Private household workers	455	304	(1)	429	447	296
Service workers, except private household	1,679	693	2,426	833	996	493
Farm laborers and foremen	934	305	982	309	(1)	176
Laborers, except farm and mine	2,142	667	2,170	673	(1)	538

[1] Excludes public emergency workers and persons having less than $100 of wage or salary income but includes members of the armed forces.
[2] Median not shown where there were fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting with $1 or more of wage or salary income.

Table 12.--TYPES OF INCOME: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY TOTAL MONEY EARNINGS, WAGE OR SALARY INCOME, NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME, AND INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1951

Income of specified type	Total money earnings			Wage or salary income			Nonfarm self-employment income			Farm self-employment income			Income other than earnings		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
UNITED STATES															
Number of persons.....thousands..	110,316	52,736	57,580	110,316	52,736	57,580	110,316	52,736	57,580	110,316	52,736	57,580	110,316	52,736	57,580
Number of persons with specified type of income.....thousands..	64,003	44,103	19,900	55,873	37,200	18,673	5,155	4,124	1,031	4,517	4,229	288	16,216	9,318	6,898
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	100.0	100.0	100.0
$1 to $499 or loss.....	14.8	8.9	27.5	14.7	8.4	26.8	22.9	17.2	45.1	35.6	34.3	(1)	47.2	48.2	45.7
$500 to $999.....	9.2	6.3	15.3	8.9	5.7	15.1	9.3	7.5	16.4	15.8	15.5	(1)	30.6	28.7	33.2
$1,000 to $1,499.....	7.7	6.2	11.1	7.6	5.7	11.2	6.7	6.2	8.6	10.8	11.1	(1)	10.1	10.9	9.0
$1,500 to $1,999.....	9.0	6.9	13.6	9.3	6.8	14.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	8.5	8.7	(1)	5.7	4.6	7.2
$2,000 to $2,499.....	11.1	10.2	13.2	11.3	10.2	13.5	8.5	8.8	6.9	8.8	9.1	(1)	2.3	2.7	1.7
$2,500 to $2,999.....	9.8	10.3	8.8	10.2	10.8	9.1	6.7	7.3	4.3	4.9	5.0	(1)	1.0	1.3	0.6
$3,000 to $3,499.....	10.9	13.3	5.7	11.4	14.3	5.9	7.3	8.5	2.6	4.0	4.2	(1)	0.9	0.9	0.7
$3,500 to $3,999.....	8.2	10.9	2.4	8.6	11.8	2.5	5.6	6.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	(1)	0.6	0.6	0.6
$4,000 to $4,499.....	6.1	8.5	0.9	6.2	8.9	0.9	4.8	5.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	(1)	0.6	0.6	0.5
$4,500 to $4,999.....	3.3	4.7	0.5	3.4	5.0	0.5	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	(1)			
$5,000 to $5,999.....	4.6	6.5	0.4	4.4	6.6	0.3	5.7	6.5	2.6	1.8	2.0	(1)	0.4	0.6	0.2
$6,000 to $6,999.....	2.0	2.9	0.2	1.9	2.8	0.1	2.8	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	(1)	0.7	0.9	0.5
$7,000 to $9,999.....	1.8	2.6	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.1	4.0	5.0	0.3	1.7	1.5	(1)			
$10,000 to $14,999.....	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	...	4.2	5.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	(1)			
$15,000 and over.....	0.6	0.9	...	0.2	0.3	...	3.5	4.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	(1)			
Median income of specified type for persons with such income.....	$2,413	$3,046	$1,322	$2,422	$3,083	$1,361	$2,308	$2,796	$650	$954	$1,009	(1)	$546	$531	$564

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