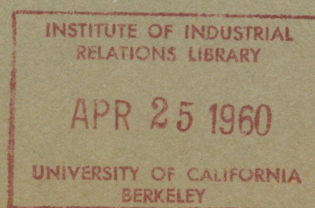


Old age- Demographic aspects

**O THE  
LDER  
POPULATION  
of  
NEW YORK  
STATE,  
1957**

**NEW YORK (STATE).  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
M.P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner  
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT  
Alfred L. Green, Executive Director**





NEW YORK (STATE) DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT  
Alfred L. Green, Executive Director

Bureau of research and statistics.

THE OLDER POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, 1957...

Based on data from a special sample survey of the New York State noninstitutional population 14 years old and over made by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in March 1957.

August 1959

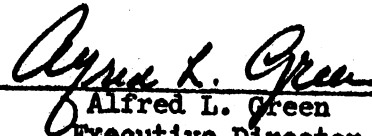
Bureau of Research and Statistics,  
500 Eighth Avenue  
New York 18, N. Y. 1959.

## PREFACE

The estimates contained in this report which relate to the New York State noninstitutional population aged 14 years and over are derived from a special survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce in the spring of 1957. The basic survey was sponsored by the former New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, the Division of Employment of the New York State Department of Labor, the Bureau of Employment Security of the United States Department of Labor, the New York State Department of Social Welfare, and the New York State Division of Housing.

Other reports based on these survey data are listed on the inside back cover. A summary census volume presenting the basic tabulations from this survey is now in process of preparation by the New York State Department of Labor.

This report was prepared by Gladys F. Webbink of the Division of Employment. It contains current detailed information about the older population of New York State hitherto unavailable for an intercensal year for any state. The data should be of great interest to all persons and agencies concerned with the problems of the aging population.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Alfred L. Green  
Executive Director

# THE OLDER POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, 1957

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## THE OLDER POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE, 1957

Almost one-eighth (12 percent) of the adult population of New York State was aged 65 or more in 1957. Persons 60 years or over included almost one-fifth of the adult population and those 55 and over, a little more than one-fourth (Table 1). These estimates, which relate to the noninstitutional population aged 14 years and over, are derived from a special survey conducted for the State of New York by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table A. Age and Sex of Persons 14 Years Old and Over  
New York State, 1950 and 1957

Age	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	1957	1950	1957	1950	1957	1950
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
14 to 24 years	17.4	18.7	16.9	18.8	17.8	18.6
25 to 54	56.5	57.8	56.9	57.9	56.2	57.7
55 to 64	13.9	12.9	14.3	13.2	13.6	12.6
65 to 74	8.6	7.6	8.5	7.5	8.8	7.7
75 years and over	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.0

Source: 1950 Statistics from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of Population, Part 32, New York. The data for the institutional population in Table 68 have been subtracted from the civilian population figures in Table 66 in order to make them comparable with the 1957 data.

As is true of the country as a whole, the proportion of the New York State population in the older age groups has been increasing over a long period of time. In 1950, 11 percent of the New York State adult population was 65 years and over; by 1956 the proportion had increased to 12 percent. The proportion of the adult population aged 55 and over has grown from 24 to 26 percent during the same period. This increase has resulted from the interaction of past trends in the number of births, deaths and immigration.

Women predominate in every age group in the adult noninstitutional population of New York State but the difference is greatest for those 75 and over when there are only 784 men for every 1,000 women in the population. Moreover, since

1950 this sex disparity has been growing, except for the age group 75 and over.

Table B. Males Per 1,000 Females 14 Years and Over by Age,  
New York State, 1950 and 1957

Age	1957	1950
Total	881	913
14 to 24 years	843	919
25 to 54	896	915
55 to 64	921	962
65 to 74	849	880
75 years and over	784	738

Source: 1950 statistics, same as Table A.

### Color

There are relatively fewer nonwhite persons among the older population in New York State than among younger persons, and a higher proportion of the white population is aged 65 and over. Only 6 percent of the nonwhite population was 65 years of age and older in 1957 in contrast to 13 percent of the white population; 15 percent of the nonwhite population was 55 years and over compared with 27 percent of the ~~non~~white population. While 8 percent of the population aged 25 to 54 was nonwhite, only 4 percent of the population aged 65 and over was nonwhite.



Table C. Age and Sex of White and Nonwhite Population 14 years Old and Over, New York State 1957

Age	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white	Total	White	Non-white
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years	17.3	17.1	21.8	16.9	16.8	19.8	17.8	17.3	23.2
25 to 54	56.5	55.9	63.2	56.9	56.5	62.7	56.2	55.5	63.3
55 to 64	14.0	14.3	9.4	14.3	14.5	11.1	13.6	14.1	8.0
65 to 69	4.9	5.1	2.7	4.8	4.9	2.7	5.0	5.2	2.7
70 to 74	3.7	3.9	2.2	3.7	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.9	2.0
75 years and over	3.6	3.8	1.0	3.3	3.5	1.2	3.8	4.0	0.8
Total	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	92.0	8.0
14 to 24 years	100.0	90.7	9.3	100.0	92.2	7.8	100.0	89.5	10.5
25 to 54	100.0	91.7	8.3	100.0	92.6	7.4	100.0	90.9	9.1
55 to 64	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	94.8	5.2	100.0	95.3	4.7
65 years and over	100.0	96.5	3.5	100.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	96.5	3.5
55 years and over	100.0	95.7	4.3	100.0	95.5	4.5	100.0	95.5	4.1

However, the proportion of older persons among the nonwhite population increased somewhat more between 1950 and 1957 than among the white population. Between 1950 and 1957 the proportion of persons 55 and over increased from 12 to 15 per cent among the nonwhite population and from 24 to 27 percent among the white population. While the nonwhites represented only 4 percent of the population aged 55 and over in 1957, they had constituted 3 percent of the population in 1950.

Table D. Age of White and Nonwhite Persons 14 years Old and Over, New York State, 1950, 1957

Age	White both sexes		Nonwhite both sexes	
	1957	1950	1957	1950
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years	17.1	18.5	21.8	21.4
25 to 54	55.9	57.3	63.2	66.1
54 to 64	14.3	13.3	9.4	7.5
65 years and over	12.8	11.1	5.9	5.0

Source: 1950 statistics same as Table A.

# Marital Status and Relation to Family Head

At every age level most persons live as part of a family group. Over 90 percent of the New York State population aged 25 to 54 lived in family units, as heads of families, wives, children and other related persons. Only 6 percent of the persons in this age group lived alone or with non-relatives; these persons are classified as "unrelated individuals."

The living arrangements of the older population was very different, however. Of the group aged 55 to 64, only 85 percent were living in family units and 14 percent were living alone or with non-relatives. This change continued with increasing age. Less than four-fifths of all persons aged 65 and over lived with relatives and more than one-fifth lived as unrelated individuals.

Table E. Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Relationship to Family Head, Age and Sex, New York State, 1957

Relationship to family head	: Total : Age in years					
	: 14 years and over :	14 to 24 :	25 to 54 :	55 to 64 :	65 and over :	75 and over :
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family head	36.3	6.6	42.5	45.8	39.0	32.4
Male married, spouse present	31.4	5.6	38.0	39.1	28.9	22.1
Male, other	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.4	3.0	4.0
Female	3.8	0.9	3.6	5.2	7.1	6.3
Wife of head	31.4	12.8	40.0	31.5	18.1	9.2
Child of head	16.2	69.4	7.1	0.7	0.2	-
Male	8.3	35.4	3.7	0.2	-	-
Female	7.9	34.0	3.4	0.5	0.2	-
Other relative of head	6.9	6.8	3.8	7.5	20.6	30.9
Male	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.3	5.6	8.7
Female	4.3	3.5	2.0	5.2	14.9	22.2
Unrelated individual	9.2	4.4	6.5	14.5	22.1	27.5
Male	3.5	1.3	2.8	4.9	7.8	9.2
Female	5.7	3.1	3.7	9.6	14.3	18.3

Because men usually marry women considerably younger than they and because their life expectancy is shorter than women, more of the older men than the older women continue to live in family groups and fewer of the older men live as "unrelated

individuals." Among men aged 65 and over, 83 percent were still living with family members and only 17 percent were living as unrelated individuals. Among the women, however, less than three-fourths were living with family members and more than one-fourth as unrelated individuals. (Table 2.)

These changes in the living arrangements associated with age arise primarily because of the death of one of the marriage partners, usually the man. Among all persons aged 25 to 54, almost four-fifths are married and living with their spouses, in contrast with less than three-fourths of those 55 to 64 and less than half of those 65 and over.

Table F. Marital Status of Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age,  
New York State, 1957

Age	: : Total :	:Married, : spouse : present	:Married, spouse : absent, divorced : or separated	: : Widowed :	: Never : married :
Total	100.0	64.9	4.0	8.7	22.4
14 to 24 years	100.0	20.3	1.5	0.1	78.0
25 to 54	100.0	80.3	4.7	3.0	12.0
55 to 64	100.0	72.1	4.6	15.7	7.6
65 years and over	100.0	49.1	3.5	39.5	8.0

Fewer of the aged women than aged men are still married and living with their spouses and more of them have lost their marriage partners. Only a little more than a third of the women aged 65 and over were still married and living with their spouses in contrast to two-thirds of the men of the same age; but over half these aged women are widowed in contrast to less than one-fourth of the aged men, (Table 3.)

While widowhood is not exclusively a problem of old age, most of the widowed persons were old. Of all widowed persons in New York State, 80 percent are 55 years of age and over and 55 percent are 65 years and over. Widowhood is a much more important problem for women of all ages. Only 21 percent of the widowed persons are men. For the age group 55 to 64, only 18 percent are men.

As age increases, however, the proportion of men among widowed persons also increases. Among all widowed persons 65 and over more than one-fourth are men.

Table G. Widowed Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State, 1957

Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Vertical percentage			Horizontal percentage		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.0	79.0
Under 55 years	19.6	10.9	22.0	100.0	11.6	88.3
55 to 64 years	25.0	21.1	26.1	100.0	17.7	82.3
65 years and over	55.3	68.1	51.9	100.0	25.9	74.1

### Education

In terms of years of formal schooling, the present aged population is at a distinct disadvantage. Only 27 percent of the persons aged 65 or over had received more than an elementary school education. This is in sharp contrast to the age group 25 to 54, where more than 70 percent had continued their education after elementary school. Because of the longterm increase in the proportion of young persons who are continuing their schooling through high school and college, it may be expected that in the future, the formal education of the aged will not be so very different from the population as a whole.

Table H. Years of School Completed by Persons 14 Years Old and Over,  
by Age, New York State, 1957

Age	Total	Less than 8 years of elementary school	8 years of elementary school	9 to 11 years of high school	12 years of high school	13 years of college	14 or more years of college	Median years
Total	100.0	17.9	18.5	21.9	26.0	7.0	8.6	10.9
14 to 24 years	100.0	9.3	12.9	36.6	27.5	10.0	3.7	11.3
25 to 54	100.0	11.6	16.0	22.1	31.2	7.8	11.3	12.0
55 to 59	100.0	27.7	27.0	14.1	19.9	3.4	7.8	8.8
60 to 64	100.0	34.5	28.8	13.3	13.2	4.2	6.0	8.5
65 years & over	100.0	45.0	28.1	9.1	10.4	2.9	4.6	8.2

- For further discussion of the relationship between age and education see New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, "Educational Attainment in New York State, 1957," Bulletin No. 2, October 1958.



### Place of residence

In New York State, there are significant differences in the distribution of the population by age and place of residence. More of the aged live outside the standard metropolitan areas. Within standard metropolitan areas, fewer of them live in the suburbs of central cities.

In 1957 about 21 percent of the population aged 65 and over compared to only <sup>14</sup> percent of the population aged 25-54 lived outside the seven standard metropolitan areas<sup>1</sup> of the State. Between 1950 and 1957 the distribution of the population within and outside the standard metropolitan areas did not change. However, there was a significant redistribution of the population between the central cities and suburbs of the standard metropolitan areas, caused by the migration of younger adults from the central cities to the suburbs. This movement was not participated in by the older population. The proportion of the population aged 25-54 living in the suburbs increased from 19 percent in 1950 to 27 percent in 1957. During the same period however, the proportion of those aged 65 and over living in the suburbs remained almost unchanged.

---

1. Includes (1) Albany-Schenectady-Troy, (2) Binghamton, (3) Buffalo, (4) the New York State portion of the New York-Northeastern New Jersey Standard Metropolitan Area, (5) Rochester, (6) Syracuse and (7) Utica-Rome.

Table I. Distribution of Persons 14 Years Old and Older Within and Outside Standard Metropolitan Areas, by Age, New York State, 1950 and 1957

Place of Residence	1957			1950		
	Total	25 to 54	65 and over	Total	25 to 54	65 and over
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not in Standard Metropolitan Areas	15.4	13.9	21.0	15.5	13.9	21.0
In Standard Metropolitan Areas	84.6	86.1	79.0	84.5	86.1	79.0
In Central Cities	60.5	59.1	61.7	65.6	66.7	60.8
Not in Central Cities	24.1	26.9	17.3	18.9	19.4	18.2
In New York City - Standard Metropolitan Area	65.7	66.8	60.1	65.3	67.4	58.2
In New York City	51.5	50.8	50.0	54.4	56.0	48.1
Not in New York City	14.2	16.0	10.1	10.9	11.4	10.1
In other Standard Metropolitan Areas	18.9	19.3	18.9	19.3	18.7	20.8
In other Central Cities	9.0	8.3	11.6	11.3	10.7	12.7
Not in Central Cities	9.9	11.0	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.1

Source: 1950 statistics from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of Population, Part 32, New York, Table 15 and Table 33.

#### Labor Force Status and Work Experience<sup>1</sup>

One of the most important factors which affects the economic position of older persons is that relatively few of them are in the labor force. In March 1957, before the onset of the 1957-1958 recession, almost all of the men aged 25 to 54 were in the labor force compared to only 38 percent of the men aged 65 and over. The labor force participation rate of men begins to slacken after age 54 when disabilities accompanying age become more prevalent. It drops sharply for the age group 65 to 69 when only a little more than half the men are in the labor force. For the group aged 70 and over, only a little more than one-fourth are in the labor force. (Table 6.)

1. For further discussion of labor force and work experience by age, see New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, "Work Experience of the Population, 1956" Bulletin No. 4, February 1959 and "the Labor Force in New York State, March 1957", Bulletin No. 5, February 1959.

Table J. Employment Status of Persons in Selected Age Groups by Sex,  
New York State Survey Week, March 1957

Employment status	25 to 54 years			65 years and over		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	68.1	97.4	41.9	24.7	38.1	13.6
Not in labor force	31.9	2.6	58.1	75.3	61.9	86.4
Total in labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	96.5	97.1	95.3	94.9	95.4	93.6
Agriculture	1.4	1.7	0.8	5.8	7.9	0.7
Nonagricultural industries	95.1	95.4	94.5	89.1	87.5	92.9
Unemployed	3.4	2.8	4.6	5.1	4.6	6.4

While fewer of the adult women than men of every age were in the labor force in March 1957, half the women in their late forties and early fifties were in the labor force. After age 55, however, the proportion of women in the labor force begins to decline. For those aged 65 and over only 14 percent are in the labor force.

More of the older than younger men in the labor force were employed in agriculture in March 1957. About 2 percent of the men aged 25 to 54 worked in agriculture compared to 8 percent of the men aged 65 and over. A somewhat higher proportion of the older men and women than the younger were unemployed.

The decline in labor force participation of men in their later years can also be seen from an examination of their work experience in 1956. Almost all of the men aged 25 to 54 but less than half of those 65 and over had worked in 1956.

Table K. Work Experience in 1956 of Persons in Selected Age Groups by Sex, New York State

Age and sex	Percent			Percent of total with work experience				
	Total	With non-institutional population	With work experience	With out work experience	Total	Worked 50 to 52 weeks at full-time jobs	Worked 27 to 49 weeks at full-time jobs	Worked part-time and intermittently
Males								
25 to 54 years	100.0	98.1	1.9	100.0	82.1	12.7	5.2	
65 years and over	100.0	47.7	52.3	100.0	54.6	12.7	32.7	
Females								
25 to 54 years	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	49.4	17.5	33.1	
65 years and over	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	41.8	10.6	47.6	

Of the aged men who worked, only a little more than half were full-time year-round workers, and almost a third worked part-time or intermittently. This was in sharp contrast to male workers aged 25 to 54, about four-fifths of whom worked 50 to 52 weeks during the year at full-time jobs and only 5 percent of whom worked part-time or intermittently.

Older workers are more apt to continue working if they can shift to self-employment than if they continue to work for others. Over 20 percent of the workers aged 65 and over were self-employed, in comparison with only 11 percent of those aged 25 to 54. This was especially true of men aged 70 and over where more than one third of those who worked in 1956 were self employed.(Table 8.)

Table L. Class of Worker of Persons in Selected Age Group Who Worked in 1956, New York State

Class of worker of longest job in 1956	Age in years	
	25 to 54	65 and over
Total with work experience	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	76.9	66.7
Government workers	10.9	9.3
Self employed workers	10.6	22.1
Unpaid family workers	1.6	1.9



The occupations of persons aged 65 and over who worked in 1956 differ greatly from younger workers. Only 16 percent of the workers aged 65 and over were in clerical and sales jobs compared to 23 percent of those aged 25 to 54. Only 12 percent of the aged workers were employed as operatives compared to 22 percent of younger workers. On the other hand more of the aged workers were engaged in service occupations and worked on farms.

Table M. Occupation of Longest Job in 1956 of Persons in Selected Age Groups Who Worked in 1956, New York State

Occupation of longest job in 1956	: Age in years	
	: 25 to 54	: 65 and over
Total with work experience	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Professional and managerial	23.6	26.0
Clerical and sales	23.2	16.4
Craftsmen and kindred	13.8	12.1
Operatives and kindred	22.1	12.2
Service	12.2	23.1
Laborers except farmers and miners	3.6	4.1
Farmers, farm managers and laborers	1.6	6.0

There were also important differences in the industries in which those 65 and over and those 25 to 54 worked. More than twice as many of the aged workers were employed in personal services (14 percent) compared to the younger group (6 percent); less than one-fourth of the older workers compared to one-third of the younger worked in manufacturing and mining industries.

Table N. Industry of Persons in Selected Age Groups Who  
Worked in 1956, New York State

Industry of longest job in 1956	Both sexes	
	25 to 54	65 and over
Total with work experience	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1.8	6.2
Construction	5.6	6.6
Manufacturing and mining	33.1	21.6
Transportation, communication, and utilities	8.2	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	20.8	22.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.5	5.3
Business and repair services	3.1	1.7
Personal services	5.9	13.8
Entertainment and recreation	1.0	1.4
Professional and related services	11.2	12.2
Public administration	4.9	4.1

# Income<sup>1</sup>

As a result primarily of the decline in labor force participation, older men had substantially lower median incomes than all younger men in 1956, except those at the beginning of their working lives. Median income reaches a peak of \$4,900 for men in their late <sup>thirties and early</sup> forties, and then begins to decline. (Table 11.) The decline is gradual until age 65 when many men cease working because of disability, age or retirement. For the age group 65 to 69, median income is \$2,700, approximately \$1,300 below the income of men in their early sixties. For men 75 and over, median income is \$1,300, less than half what it was for men in their late sixties.

1. For further discussion of the relationship of income and age see, New York State Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, "Income of Persons, New York State, 1956," Bulletin No. 3 (Part 2), November 1958.

Table O. Median Income of Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State, 1949 and 1956

Age and sex	Percent with income		Median income of		Percent increase
	1949	1956	1949	1956	
Male					
Total	85.8	91.7	\$2,860	\$4,141	45
14 to 24 years	58.7	62.1	1,495	1,649	10
25 to 54	95.2	98.9	3,177	4,753	50
55 to 64	92.4	97.9	2,936	4,110	40
65 and over	72.7	94.7	1,718	1,898	10
Female					
Total	43.3	52.6	1,560	1,751	12
14 to 24 years	49.0	53.3	1,449	1,544	7
25 to 54	43.6	48.7	1,785	2,284	28
55 to 64	38.9	50.9	1,396	1,847	32
65 and over	37.9	71.1	768	765	(a)

a. Decline of less than 1 percent.

Source: 1950 statistics from U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population 1950, Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 32, New York, Table 89.

While the income of women does not follow the same pattern as men in relation to age, older women have lower incomes than women of all ages except teenage girls. The median income of women aged 65 and over is less than half of the income of women in their early sixties and one-third of the income of women in their late forties and early fifties, the age when the income of women is at its peak.

In terms of money income alone a relatively large proportion of older men and women have low incomes, and the aged make up a sizeable proportion of persons with low money income in the State. While less than 7 percent of the men aged 25 to 54 have incomes below \$2,000, after age 55 the proportion of those with low incomes increases with age until for men aged 75 and over almost three-fourths have incomes below \$2,000. Of all men with incomes of less than \$2,000, men aged 65 and over represent 33 percent of the total.

Because women of all ages except teenaged girls have lower median incomes than men, a higher proportion of them have low incomes. Almost 90 percent of the women aged 65 and over with income had personal incomes below \$2,000, and two-thirds of the aged women with income had incomes below \$1,000.

Not all the aged have low money incomes, however. A small but significant proportion of the men (6 percent) had incomes of \$7,000 and above.

The median income of aged persons with income increased less than younger persons with income between 1949 and 1956. While the median income of men aged 25 to 54 increased 50 percent between 1949 and 1956, the median income of men aged 65 and over increased only 10 percent. The median income of aged women remained practically unchanged during this 7-year period compared to an increase of almost one third in the median incomes of women aged 25-54.

However, between 1949 and 1956 the proportion of men aged 65 and over with money income increased from 73 percent to 95 percent, and the proportion of aged women with money income increased from 38 to 71 percent. This increase came about largely because of the increase in the proportion of older persons receiving old age and survivors insurance between the two dates.

#### Source of Income

As noted above, the major reason why the aged have lower incomes than younger persons in the population is that fewer of them work and fewer of them receive income from earnings. Almost all men aged 25-54 work and almost all of them receive income from earnings. Only about one percent do not receive income from earnings but obtain income only from sources other than earnings. For men in the prime of life, earnings constitute the primary source of their income.



Table P. Persons 14 Years Old and Over With Income From Earnings And From Other Sources in 1956, New York State

Age and sex	: Total :	Percent		: Source of income	
	: 14 and	: Without	: With	: Earn-	: No earnings,
	: over	: income	: income	: ings(a)	: other sources
Male					
Total	100.0	8.3	91.7	84.4	7.3
14 to 19 years	100.0	57.4	42.6	42.3	0.3
20 to 24	100.0	6.0	94.0	93.6	0.4
25 to 54	100.0	1.1	98.9	97.7	1.2
55 to 64	100.0	2.1	97.9	91.5	6.4
65 and over	100.0	5.3	94.7	46.2	48.5
Female					
Total	100.0	47.4	52.6	41.0	11.6
14 to 19 years	100.0	60.2	39.8	39.4	0.4
20 to 24	100.0	29.2	70.8	67.5	3.3
25 to 54	100.0	51.3	48.7	44.4	4.3
55 to 64	100.0	49.1	50.9	37.7	13.2
65 and over	100.0	28.9	71.1	14.2	56.9

a. Some of the persons who received income from earnings also had income from sources other than earnings.

The sources of income of the older population are very different. Less than half of the men aged 65 and receive income from earnings, and a slightly higher proportion received income from sources other than earnings. For the aged without earnings, income maintenance programs, especially OASI and other public and private pensions have become increasingly available. Although such benefits have been liberalized substantially during the past several years, they are always less than earnings from full time employment.

Despite the fact that OASI benefits are available at age 65 less than 40 percent of the men in the age group 65 to 69 received such benefits in 1956. (Table 13.) For men just past retirement age (65 to 69 years), earnings were still an important source of income, although not as important as to men of younger years: two-thirds of the men 65 to 69 years received earnings in 1956, as compared with 98 percent of the men aged 25 to 54 years. (Table 12.) Of the oldest men (75 years or more), on the other hand, 54 percent received OASI benefits, and less than half as many

(22 percent) had income from earnings.

Table Q. Percent of Persons of Selected Age Groups<sup>a</sup> Receiving Specified Sources of Income in 1956, New York State

Source of income	Male		Female	
	25 to 54	65 and over	25 to 54	65 and over
Total with income	98.9	94.7	48.7	71.1
Wage and salary	85.6	35.6	43.2	12.4
Self-employment nonfarm	12.1	7.9	1.4	1.7
Self-employment farm	1.3	2.8	0.1	0.4
OASI	0.4	49.7	1.0	42.7
Other public and private pensions	2.8	20.7	0.7	8.8
Interest and rents	10.8	23.8	3.4	14.8
Roomer and boarder	0.8	1.8	0.4	2.7
Unemployment insurance	3.5	2.2	2.8	0.2
Public assistance	0.7	3.7	1.7	4.8
Others	2.2	4.2	2.2	7.7

a. The percentages are not additive because a single individual could receive income from more than one source. The percentages are based on the total number of persons in the specified age group. From this table the proportion of persons in the specified age group without a specified type of income can be derived by subtracting the proportion with a specified type of income from 100 percent.

While younger men rely almost entirely upon earnings for income older men have many more sources of income. About one-fifth of the men aged 65 and over received other public and private pensions and almost one-fourth income from interest and rent.

Women of all ages with income rely more on sources of income other than earnings than do men, but the sources of income of aged women change in somewhat the same fashion as for older men.

Appendix

Explanations and Definitions of Terms

The 1956-1957 statistics for New York State presented in this report were obtained from a special survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in February and March 1957, and are comparable, in concepts and definitions, with the Bureau's Current Population Surveys for the country as a whole.

It should be noted that in these reports, statistics on income and work experience are for the year 1956. Other data on characteristics of the population, such as age, educational attainment, and family composition are for March 1957.

Comparability of statistics from the 1957 survey, and from the 1950 Census is affected by differences in method and skill of enumeration as well as in coverage and concept. For example, in the 1950 Census, servicemen living on post (not with their families) and college students living away from home were generally classified as "unrelated individuals"; in the 1957 survey, the former were excluded, while the latter were classified as family members at their own homes. For a more detailed discussion of the comparability of statistics from the 1950 Census and the Current Population Survey see U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1950 Vol. II, Characteristics of the Population, Part 1, United States Summary, Introduction.

Definitions

Survey week -- The survey week refers to the calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) immediately preceding the week in which the interview was taken. Interviews which took place during February and March 1957 were centered in early March.

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

Color -- Based on observation of enumerators, persons were classified as white and nonwhite. Puerto Ricans were recorded as white unless they are definitely of Negro, Indian or other nonwhite extraction.

Marital status -- Persons were classified in four groups according to their marital status at the time of enumeration: Single; married, spouse present; married, spouse absent, divorced or separated, and widowed. A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if both the husband and wife were reported as members of the household even though one may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, away on a visit, in a hospital, etc., at the time of enumeration. The term "married, spouse absent" applies to married persons living apart from husband or wife either because of marital discord, because of the spouse's employment and residence for several months at a considerable distance from home, or because of the spouse's absence in the Armed Forces, and to all other married persons whose place of residence was not the same as that of the spouse.

Family head -- One person in each family is designated as the "head". The head is usually the person regarded as the head by the members of the family; however, married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey.

Other related persons -- The term "other related persons" designates all persons in the family, except the head of the family and his wife, who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption.

Unrelated individual -- <sup>An</sup>unrelated individual is a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is not living with any relatives.

Years of school completed -- Data on years of school completed are based on the last full grade that the person had completed in the regular school system. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted

only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

The median years of school completed is defined as the value which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having completed more schooling and one have completed less schooling than the median. These medians are expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed. For example, a median of 9.0 represents the completion of the first year of high school and a median of 13.0 means completion of the first year of college.

Standard Metropolitan Areas -- A standard metropolitan area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city, or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area if according to certain criteria they are essentially metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city.

Criteria of metropolitan character -- These criteria relate primarily to the character of the county as a place of work or as a home for concentrations of nonagricultural workers and their dependents. Specifically, these criteria are:

1. The county must (a) contain 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) contain 10 percent of the nonagricultural workers working in the standard metropolitan area, or (c) have at least one-half of its population residing in minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile and contiguous to the central city.

2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total number of employed persons of the county.

Criteria of integration -- The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and the central county as indicated by such items as the following:

1. Fifteen percent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous county work in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

2. Twenty-five percent or more of the persons working in the contiguous county reside in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

3. The number of telephone calls per month to the county containing the largest city of the standard metropolitan area from the contiguous county is four or more times the number of subscribers in the contiguous county.

Central cities -- Although there may be several cities of 50,000 or more in a standard metropolitan area, not all are necessarily central cities. The largest city in a standard metropolitan area is the principal central city. Any other city of 25,000 or more within a standard metropolitan area having a population amounting to one-third or more of the population of the principal city is also a central city. However, no more than three cities have been defined as central cities of any standard metropolitan area.

Weeks worked in 1956 -- Persons are classified according to the number of different weeks during 1956 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Work experience -- A person with work experience in 1956 is one who worked at any time during the year on a part-time or full-time basis.

Part-time and full-time jobs -- A person is classified as having worked at part-time jobs during 1956 if he worked at jobs which provided less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks in which he worked during 1956. He is classified as having worked at full-time jobs if he worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks in which he worked in 1956.

Nonworker -- A nonworker is one who did not work at all in 1956.

Year-round full-time worker -- A year-round full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time jobs for 50 weeks or more during 1956.

Intermittent worker -- An intermittent worker is one who worked full time for 26 weeks or less during 1956.

Longest job in 1956 -- A person's longest job in 1956 is the civilian job at which he worked the greatest number of weeks during 1956.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker -- The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker refer to the job held longest during the year. Persons who held two jobs or more were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of weeks during the year. The occupation and industry groupings used here are the same as the major groups in the classification systems used in the 1950 Census of Population. The composition of each major group in terms of detailed occupations and industries is shown in Volume II of the reports of the 1950 Census of Population.

Employed in March 1957 -- Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work" -- those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "with a job but not at work" -- those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, or bad weather, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons.

Unemployed in March 1957 -- Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and --

a. Were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or

b. Were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or

c. Would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor force in March 1957 — The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Not in labor force in March 1957 — All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, the seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in labor force.

Total money income in 1956 — This is defined as the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment and income other than earnings, before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, etc.

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

#### Description of the Sample

The universe from which the sample was selected was the population of New York State at the time of the interviews. Persons in the following categories, however, were not included:

1. Members of the Armed Forces living on military reservations (members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post were included).



2. Inmates of institutions such as penal or mental institutions, hospitals, and homes for the aged, infirm, and needy.

The households selected for the survey comprised all living quarters within a representative sample of small land areas (segments) spread throughout all of the counties of New York, with a uniform sampling rate in all counties. The area segments were selected by the use of various types of available mapping materials, and were constructed to have an average size of about six dwelling units per segment.

Basically the sample was selected in three parts. The first part consisted of a sample of the segments in New York State, included in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. This covered about half of the counties in New York, although all of the heavily populated ones are included. The segments in the Current Population Survey were selected in the following way: (a) a probability sample of 1950 Census Enumeration Districts was selected; (b) the entire land area of the sample Enumeration Districts was subdivided into smaller land areas of approximately six households each, using the 1950 Census listings, maps and other mapping devices; (c) the CPS sample consisted of a subsample of these smaller land areas, selected at predetermined rates.

The second part comprised a separate sample selected solely for this survey, using the methods described in the previous paragraph. This part covered the counties not included in the Current Population Survey and was also used to supplement the sample in the remaining counties in order to have a uniform sampling rate of 1 in 738 throughout the State.

The third part consisted of a sample of segments in areas in which there had been an extensive amount of new construction since the 1950 Census. Prior to the survey, such areas were delineated and mapped. A sample of segments was then selected from these areas at the same rate of 1 in 738, using the specially prepared mapping materials. All sample segments in any of these areas, selected in the first two phases, were deleted from the survey, to keep the sample unbiased.

The total sample contained 7, 178 living quarters. Of this number 620 were vacant dwelling units and 489 were households for which no information was recorded because an interview could not be obtained during the period in which the enumeration was conducted. In order to account for the 489 nonreporting households, information collected for households of similar characteristics residing in the same sample areas were given increased weight. In addition, complete income information was not reported for approximately 6 per cent of the persons and 11 per cent of the families and unrelated individuals. Substitutions were not made for these units. Therefore, the distributions by income levels for each group are based only on those cases which reported complete income information.

Since all statistics used in this report are based upon sampling data they are subject to sampling variability. In addition to the sampling variabilities and errors, the data are subject to the nonsampling errors of response and non-response, including memory difficulties, mistakes, misunderstandings and misrepresentations. Particular care should be used in interpreting small differences in percentages or medians since such differences may be within minimum sampling variability.

Table 1 — Color: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State, 1957

Age	All Persons			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14 to 19 years	10.2	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.4	9.8	12.4	12.6	12.2
20 to 24	7.1	6.4	7.8	7.0	6.4	7.5	9.4	7.2	11.0
25 to 34	19.0	19.2	18.9	18.5	18.8	18.2	25.1	23.9	25.9
35 to 44	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.1	23.0	21.8	23.8
45 to 49	8.9	8.7	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.1	8.1	8.2	8.0
50 to 54	8.3	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.8	8.1	7.0	8.8	5.6
55 to 59	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	5.7	6.0	5.4
60 to 64	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.9	6.3	3.7	5.1	2.6
65 to 69	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
70 to 74	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.0
75 years and over	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
Median Age	41.7	41.8	41.6	42.2	42.1	42.2	36.4	37.9	35.3

Table 2 — Relationship to Family Head: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State, 1957

Age	Relationship to family head											
	Per cent	Male					Per cent	Female				
		Family head Married spouse present	Other	Child of head	Other relative of head	Unrelated individual		Family head	Wife of head	Child of head	Other relative of head	Unrelated individual
Total	100.0	67.0	2.4	17.7	5.5	7.4	100.0	7.1	59.1	15.0	8.1	10.8
14 to 19 years	100.0	0.8	-	91.3	6.3	1.7	100.0	0.2	4.0	86.1	6.6	3.0
20 to 24	100.0	30.8	1.1	54.7	8.5	4.9	100.0	3.3	47.4	33.8	6.4	9.2
25 to 34	100.0	71.3	1.9	15.3	5.3	6.2	100.0	4.3	76.0	10.7	3.7	5.3
35 to 44	100.0	85.4	1.7	5.9	3.3	3.7	100.0	6.0	79.4	6.1	3.2	5.4
45 to 49	100.0	85.6	1.6	2.7	3.6	6.6	100.0	11.2	72.5	2.6	4.0	10.2
50 to 54	100.0	83.5	3.3	1.1	2.3	9.8	100.0	10.2	70.4	2.5	5.1	11.9
55 to 59	100.0	81.8	3.3	0.6	4.8	9.6	100.0	8.7	62.4	1.3	8.7	18.9
60 to 64	100.0	81.3	2.6	0.2	4.7	11.2	100.0	11.7	58.3	0.6	11.7	17.7
65 to 69	100.0	73.6	4.9	-	6.9	14.6	100.0	13.5	43.9	0.7	20.0	21.9
70 to 74	100.0	63.1	6.7	-	13.1	17.2	100.0	14.1	35.6	0.3	24.7	25.3
75 years and over	100.0	50.2	9.1	-	19.8	21.0	100.0	11.3	16.5	-	39.7	32.6

Table 3 — Marital Status: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex, New York State, 1957

Age and sex	Per cent	Marital status					
		Married spouse present	Married spouse absent	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Never Married
Male							
Total	100.0	69.2	0.5	3.9	0.8	1.5	24.1
14 to 19 years	100.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	99.0
20 to 24	100.0	34.8	0.2	-	-	1.1	63.9
25 to 34	100.0	75.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	22.5
35 to 44	100.0	87.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0	9.1
45 to 49	100.0	86.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.7	8.3
50 to 54	100.0	84.2	0.6	2.5	1.2	2.5	8.9
55 to 59	100.0	83.3	0.7	5.0	0.7	2.2	8.1
60 to 64	100.0	83.0	1.2	6.7	1.0	2.2	5.9
65 to 69	100.0	73.9	1.4	13.5	1.1	2.0	8.0
70 to 74	100.0	67.5	-	22.4	2.2	1.1	6.7
75 years and over	100.0	53.9	0.8	35.8	1.6	0.8	7.0
Female							
Total	100.0	61.1	1.0	12.9	1.4	2.7	20.9
14 to 19 years	100.0	5.0	0.6	-	-	0.2	94.2
20 to 24	100.0	52.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	2.0	42.7
25 to 34	100.0	79.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.8	13.8
35 to 44	100.0	81.3	1.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	9.0
45 to 49	100.0	73.1	1.1	7.9	2.8	4.2	10.9
50 to 54	100.0	70.9	0.9	15.4	1.7	3.5	7.6
55 to 59	100.0	64.0	0.6	21.6	2.5	2.2	9.0
60 to 64	100.0	59.5	1.2	28.8	1.4	2.0	7.1
65 to 69	100.0	44.1	1.7	40.0	1.2	2.4	10.6
70 to 74	100.0	39.4	-	53.2	0.3	1.0	6.1
75 years and over	100.0	18.1	0.3	71.9	0.6	1.0	8.1

Table 4 — Years of School Completed: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex, New York State, 1957

Age and Sex	Per cent (1)	Years of school completed										Median school years completed (2)
		None	Elementary school				High school		College			
			1 to 4 years	5 years	6 to 7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 years or more	
Male												
Total	100.0	2.6	4.5	2.4	8.5	18.7	22.4	22.4	7.7	6.1	4.3	10.9
14 to 19	100.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	14.0	17.5	49.2	11.4	5.4	-	0.1	-
20 to 24	100.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	7.7	18.4	38.3	22.5	6.9	1.5	-
25 to 34	100.0	0.4	1.6	1.4	4.3	7.4	25.3	30.1	11.6	10.5	7.5	12.3
35 to 44	100.0	0.8	2.2	1.6	6.2	15.3	24.2	30.3	7.6	6.4	5.4	12.0
45 to 49	100.0	0.8	2.6	2.4	6.4	22.6	20.9	21.5	7.2	9.1	6.5	11.2
50 to 54	100.0	1.9	5.4	3.3	11.3	28.7	16.9	16.1	5.4	6.2	4.6	9.0
55 to 59	100.0	1.9	7.3	4.5	12.3	30.4	14.7	19.2	2.2	5.6	2.0	8.8
60 to 64	100.0	6.9	9.6	5.9	10.9	29.5	11.9	12.8	5.9	3.6	3.1	8.7
65 to 69	100.0	9.7	15.0	5.3	13.2	26.7	10.9	11.7	1.8	3.5	2.3	8.4
70 to 74	100.0	12.4	13.2	5.0	14.7	26.4	10.5	8.9	2.7	2.3	3.9	8.4
75 years and over	100.0	15.9	15.5	8.2	15.5	26.3	3.9	6.5	2.2	3.4	2.6	8.1
Female												
Total	100.0	3.1	4.4	2.4	7.5	18.4	21.5	29.3	6.4	5.6	1.3	11.0
14 to 19 years	100.0	0.1	0.5	1.3	6.1	17.0	50.9	19.7	4.3	0.1	-	-
20 to 24	100.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	6.1	16.7	48.7	13.6	7.8	1.2	-
25 to 34	100.0	0.4	1.5	1.1	3.6	8.7	23.4	44.8	8.1	7.0	1.4	12.3
35 to 44	100.0	0.7	2.6	1.8	4.4	16.4	20.8	36.1	6.9	8.4	2.0	12.1
45 to 49	100.0	1.3	3.1	3.6	10.4	22.8	19.7	25.5	6.2	6.1	1.3	10.4
50 to 54	100.0	3.0	5.2	2.2	11.0	26.1	20.4	20.4	6.0	4.9	0.9	9.6
55 to 59	100.0	4.8	6.9	4.0	13.6	24.1	13.6	20.6	4.5	5.0	3.0	9.0
60 to 64	100.0	8.4	10.2	3.5	13.6	28.1	14.7	13.6	2.6	3.9	1.4	8.7
65 to 69	100.0	11.7	12.5	4.9	13.0	27.9	10.5	11.2	4.2	3.4	0.7	8.5
70 to 74	100.0	12.5	15.7	5.6	11.1	29.8	9.5	9.5	3.9	2.3	-	8.4
75 years and over	100.0	15.4	10.7	4.0	13.1	30.9	7.4	12.8	2.3	3.0	0.3	8.5

(1) Excludes those not reporting an educational attainment.

(2) Median computed for persons 25 years old and over

Table 5 — Place of Residence: Persons 14 Years Old and Over in Standard Metropolitan Areas by Age and Sex, New York State, 1950 and 1957

Age and Sex	Total	Not in Standard Metropolitan Areas	In all Standard Metropolitan Areas			In New York City Standard Metropolitan Area			In Other Standard Metropolitan Areas		
			Total	In central cities	Not in central cities	Total	In New York City	Not in New York City	Total	In central cities	Not in central cities
1957											
Total	100.0	15.4	84.6	60.5	24.1	65.7	51.5	14.2	18.9	9.0	9.9
14 to 24 years	100.0	16.0	84.0	59.4	24.6	65.6	51.3	14.3	18.3	8.1	10.2
25 to 54	100.0	13.9	86.1	59.1	26.9	66.8	50.8	16.0	19.3	8.3	11.0
55 to 64	100.0	15.9	84.1	66.3	17.8	65.9	55.5	10.4	18.3	10.8	7.4
65 years and over	100.0	21.0	79.0	61.7	17.3	60.1	50.0	10.1	18.9	11.6	7.3
Male											
Total	100.0	16.0	84.0	59.5	24.5	65.1	50.7	14.5	18.9	8.9	10.0
14 to 24 years	100.0	16.1	83.9	60.2	23.7	65.2	51.0	14.2	18.7	9.1	9.6
25 to 54	100.0	14.7	85.3	57.6	27.7	66.0	49.7	16.3	19.3	7.9	11.4
55 to 64	100.0	16.5	83.5	65.0	18.5	66.0	54.8	11.2	17.6	10.2	7.3
65 years and over	100.0	21.9	78.1	61.2	17.0	59.8	49.9	9.9	18.4	11.3	7.1
Female											
Total	100.0	14.9	85.1	61.4	23.8	66.1	52.2	13.9	19.0	9.2	9.8
14 to 24 years	100.0	16.0	84.0	58.8	25.3	66.0	51.5	14.5	18.0	7.2	10.8
25 to 54	100.0	13.3	86.7	60.5	26.3	67.5	51.9	15.7	19.2	8.6	10.6
55 to 64	100.0	15.3	84.7	67.6	17.1	65.8	56.2	9.6	18.9	11.4	7.5
65 years and over	100.0	20.3	79.7	62.1	17.6	60.4	50.1	10.2	19.4	12.0	7.4
1950											
Total	100.0	15.5	84.5	65.6	18.9	65.3	54.4	10.9	19.3	11.3	8.0
14 to 24 years	100.0	16.7	83.3	65.0	18.4	63.6	53.3	10.3	19.7	11.7	8.0
25 to 54	100.0	13.9	86.1	66.7	19.4	67.4	56.0	11.4	18.7	10.7	8.0
55 to 64	100.0	16.0	84.0	66.0	18.0	84.1	53.9	10.4	19.7	12.1	7.6
65 years and over	100.0	21.0	79.0	60.8	18.2	58.2	48.1	10.1	20.8	12.7	8.1
Male											
Total	100.0	15.9	84.1	65.1	19.0	64.7	53.9	10.8	19.3	11.2	8.2
14 to 24 years	100.0	17.5	82.5	64.2	18.4	62.9	52.7	10.2	19.7	11.5	8.2
25 to 54	100.0	14.4	85.6	66.0	19.6	66.7	55.3	11.4	18.9	10.7	8.2
55 to 64	100.0	16.0	84.0	65.5	18.0	64.3	54.1	64.3	19.7	11.9	7.8
65 years and over	100.0	21.5	78.5	61.1	18.1	57.8	48.1	9.7	20.7	12.3	8.4
Female											
Total	100.0	15.0	85.0	66.2	18.8	65.8	54.8	11.0	19.2	11.4	7.8
14 to 24 years	100.0	16.0	84.0	65.7	18.4	64.3	53.8	10.5	19.7	11.8	7.9
25 to 54	100.0	13.4	86.6	67.4	19.2	68.1	56.6	11.4	18.5	10.7	7.8
55 to 64	100.0	16.1	83.9	66.0	17.9	64.2	53.7	10.5	19.7	12.3	7.4
65 years and over	100.0	20.6	79.4	61.1	18.3	58.6	48.1	10.5	20.8	13.0	7.8

Table 6 — Current Employment Status: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State, Survey Week, March 1957

Age	Total civilian noninstitutional population	Labor force				Not in labor force				
		Total	Employed		Unemployed	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries						
Both sexes										
Total	100.0	58.4	1.2	54.7	2.5	41.6	28.3	7.2	2.0	4.2
14 and 15 years	100.0	8.0	0.8	6.5	0.7	92.0	0.2	91.0	0.3	0.5
16 and 17	100.0	32.4	2.3	25.9	4.2	67.6	2.3	64.3	0.2	0.8
18 and 19	100.0	63.5	1.1	58.1	4.3	36.5	6.5	27.0	0.7	2.3
20 to 24	100.0	69.5	1.2	64.6	3.8	30.5	22.4	6.8	0.5	0.7
25 to 34	100.0	64.7	0.8	61.1	2.8	35.3	33.4	0.7	0.4	0.8
35 to 44	100.0	67.3	1.0	64.2	2.1	32.7	31.3	-	0.8	0.6
45 to 54	100.0	72.5	1.2	69.3	2.1	27.5	25.5	-	1.1	0.9
55 to 59	100.0	65.8	1.5	61.7	2.6	34.2	29.6	-	1.9	2.7
60 to 64	100.0	58.5	1.5	53.2	3.8	41.5	33.5	-	2.8	5.2
65 to 69	100.0	36.1	0.5	33.6	2.0	63.9	39.5	-	5.5	18.8
70 years and over	100.0	17.0	2.0	14.2	0.8	83.0	40.8	0.1	12.8	29.3
Male										
Total	100.0	81.9	2.1	76.4	3.3	18.1	0.1	7.9	2.8	7.3
14 and 15 years	100.0	9.2	1.6	6.6	1.0	90.8	-	90.1	0.3	0.3
16 and 17	100.0	36.1	3.4	27.4	5.3	63.9	-	62.4	0.4	1.1
18 and 19	100.0	59.7	2.7	51.1	5.9	40.3	-	36.0	1.1	3.2
20 to 24	100.0	88.2	2.7	78.9	6.7	11.8	-	10.6	0.4	0.7
25 to 34	100.0	97.2	1.6	92.2	3.4	2.8	-	1.4	0.4	1.1
35 to 44	100.0	97.9	1.7	93.8	2.4	2.1	0.1	-	1.4	0.7
45 to 54	100.0	97.1	1.8	92.7	2.6	2.9	-	-	1.8	1.1
55 to 59	100.0	93.9	2.6	86.9	4.4	6.1	0.2	-	2.4	3.5
60 to 64	100.0	87.0	2.8	78.1	6.1	13.0	-	-	5.1	7.9
65 to 69	100.0	53.0	1.1	49.3	2.6	47.0	0.6	-	8.9	37.5
70 years and over	100.0	28.0	4.3	22.5	1.2	72.0	0.4	-	14.9	56.8
Female										
Total	100.0	37.8	0.3	35.7	1.7	62.2	52.9	6.5	1.4	1.4
14 and 15 years	100.0	6.8	-	6.5	0.3	93.2	0.3	91.9	0.3	0.7
16 and 17	100.0	28.7	1.2	24.4	3.1	71.3	4.7	66.3	-	0.4
18 and 19	100.0	66.3	-	63.2	3.1	33.7	11.2	20.5	0.4	1.6
20 to 24	100.0	56.4	0.2	54.5	1.7	43.6	38.2	4.0	0.6	0.8
25 to 34	100.0	35.9	0.1	33.5	2.3	64.1	63.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
35 to 44	100.0	40.7	0.3	38.5	1.9	59.3	58.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
45 to 54	100.0	50.0	0.6	47.8	1.6	50.0	48.8	0.1	0.5	0.6
55 to 59	100.0	41.4	0.6	39.8	1.0	58.6	55.1	-	1.4	2.1
60 to 64	100.0	30.2	0.2	28.4	1.6	69.8	66.7	-	0.6	2.4
65 to 69	100.0	21.9	-	20.5	1.4	78.1	72.3	-	2.7	3.1
70 years and over	100.0	8.0	0.2	7.4	0.5	92.0	74.0	0.2	11.1	6.8

Table 7 — Work Experience in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State

Age and Sex	Per cent	Worked in 1956												Did not work in 1956	
		Full-time workers						Part-time workers						Looked for work	Did not look for work
		13 weeks or less	14 to 26 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	40 to 47 weeks	48 to 49 weeks	50 to 52 weeks	13 weeks or less	14 to 26 weeks	27 to 39 weeks	40 to 47 weeks	48 to 49 weeks	50 to 52 weeks		
Male															
Total	100.0	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.0	2.4	62.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.3	14.5
14 to 19 years	100.0	8.9	4.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	5.7	8.1	4.2	2.1	1.1	0.1	7.8	0.7	53.1
20 to 24	100.0	6.9	8.2	9.5	7.1	4.9	45.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	2.7	0.9	10.2
25 to 34	100.0	1.4	3.1	4.0	5.8	2.7	78.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	-	0.7	-	2.1
35 to 44	100.0	0.7	1.9	3.5	6.0	2.9	82.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.6
45 to 49	100.0	0.8	1.9	3.3	4.7	2.7	83.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	-	0.9	-	1.6
50 to 54	100.0	0.5	1.7	6.4	5.6	2.3	77.6	-	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.4	-	2.7
55 to 59	100.0	0.6	2.4	4.6	6.8	2.9	72.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.7	4.6
60 to 64	100.0	2.0	3.4	5.5	7.1	2.8	62.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	-	2.4	1.2	10.3
65 to 69	100.0	4.0	5.2	4.0	4.9	2.3	39.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	32.4
70 to 74	100.0	1.1	2.6	2.2	0.4	1.1	22.4	0.4	2.6	2.6	1.1	-	9.0	-	54.5
75 years and over	100.0	0.4	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	11.5	1.2	2.1	0.4	-	-	2.5	-	77.8
Female															
Total	100.0	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.9	1.2	20.7	2.3	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	3.1	0.4	55.2
14 to 19 years	100.0	7.8	5.6	3.0	1.3	0.7	8.3	7.5	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.2	57.8
20 to 24	100.0	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.0	3.3	36.0	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	-	1.1	0.8	29.4
25 to 34	100.0	3.4	4.4	3.6	2.7	1.3	20.2	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.4	54.9
35 to 44	100.0	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.0	1.4	23.4	2.9	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.2	2.7	0.4	53.0
45 to 49	100.0	3.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	1.1	29.5	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.3	4.4	0.1	41.2
50 to 54	100.0	2.0	3.1	4.2	3.7	1.8	28.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	4.3	0.9	47.9
55 to 59	100.0	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	1.0	24.3	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	4.4	0.3	53.8
60 to 64	100.0	1.2	2.4	3.2	4.0	0.4	15.9	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	3.4	0.6	64.9
65 to 69	100.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.0	-	13.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	3.6	-	74.5
70 to 74	100.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	4.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	-	6.1	-	82.4
75 years and over	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	1.6	0.3	96.8

Table 8 — Class of Worker of Longest Job in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over  
by Age and Sex, New York State

Age	Class of worker of longest job in 1956				
	Per cent	Private wage and salary workers	Government workers	Self employed workers	Unpaid family workers
<b>Male</b>					
Total	100.0	73.9	10.6	14.9	0.6
14 to 19 years	100.0	81.9	4.3	5.7	8.0
20 to 24	100.0	90.8	6.7	2.5	-
25 to 34	100.0	80.2	10.7	8.9	0.2
35 to 44	100.0	74.1	10.2	15.6	0.1
45 to 49	100.0	66.6	14.1	19.3	-
50 to 54	100.0	68.8	10.8	20.4	-
55 to 59	100.0	68.5	12.2	19.2	-
60 to 64	100.0	66.1	14.0	19.7	0.2
65 to 69	100.0	67.9	10.3	21.4	0.4
70 years and over	100.0	55.7	8.5	35.2	0.6
<b>Female</b>					
Total	100.0	83.5	9.7	3.3	3.6
14 to 19 years	100.0	96.2	2.6	-	1.2
20 to 24	100.0	90.4	8.7	0.4	0.4
25 to 34	100.0	87.2	8.6	1.7	2.4
35 to 44	100.0	79.4	11.4	4.1	5.1
45 to 49	100.0	79.8	11.9	4.1	4.1
50 to 54	100.0	78.6	11.1	4.2	6.0
55 to 59	100.0	79.2	11.8	4.2	4.8
60 to 64	100.0	75.4	12.3	8.2	4.1
65 to 69	100.0	78.3	11.3	6.6	3.8
70 years and over	(a)				

(a) Per cent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases.

Table 9 — Occupation of Longest Job in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over with Work Experience in 1956 by Age and Sex, New York State

Major Occupation Group of Longest Job Held in 1956 and Sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 years and over
Male												
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1956	85.2	46.2	88.9	97.9	98.3	98.4	97.3	94.7	88.4	67.0	45.5	22.2
Did not work in 1956	14.8	53.8	11.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	5.3	11.6	33.0	54.5	77.8
Per cent worked in 1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(a)
Professional and managerial workers	25.2	2.9	13.7	26.3	26.2	31.9	29.4	24.9	27.5	27.4	27.0	-
Clerical and sales workers	15.9	32.5	25.7	16.0	14.9	14.9	10.0	13.6	12.6	12.4	13.1	-
Craftsmen and kindred workers	18.7	3.7	13.0	18.5	21.6	19.6	22.7	18.8	20.6	17.5	16.4	-
Operatives and kindred workers	20.1	15.5	28.9	21.6	21.8	17.3	20.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	12.3	-
Service workers	10.5	15.5	8.0	8.9	8.3	10.5	11.4	14.8	11.7	16.2	14.8	-
Farm laborers	1.3	11.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	-	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	6.6	17.8	8.0	6.6	5.6	4.6	3.5	7.2	6.9	5.1	4.9	-
Farmers and farm managers	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.8	1.7	9.8	-
Female												
Per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 1956	44.4	41.9	69.8	44.6	46.6	58.7	51.2	45.9	34.5	25.5	17.6	2.9
Did not work in 1956	55.6	58.1	30.2	55.4	53.4	41.3	48.8	54.1	65.5	74.5	82.4	97.1
Per cent worked in 1956	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(a)	(a)
Professional and managerial workers	15.4	3.2	15.6	14.0	17.5	17.4	15.7	17.0	23.4	18.9	-	-
Clerical and sales workers	41.3	58.6	60.7	44.5	38.6	35.8	31.0	29.4	22.8	28.3	-	-
Craftsmen and kindred workers	1.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.8	1.8	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers	21.4	12.2	14.1	24.6	23.5	25.0	25.0	28.4	21.6	12.3	-	-
Service workers	18.8	23.2	8.5	14.0	17.2	18.6	23.2	19.7	28.7	39.6	-	-
Farm laborers	1.1	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.9	-	-
Laborers, except farm and mine	0.4	0.6	0.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Farmers and farm managers	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	-	-	-	-

(a) Per cent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases.



Table 19 — Industry of Longest Job in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex, New York State

Age and Sex	Per cent	Major industry group of longest job held in 1956										
		Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	Construction	Manufacturing and mining	Transportation, communication & utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Business and repair services	Personal services	Entertainment and recreation services	Professional and related services	Public administration
Male												
Total	100.0	3.3	8.0	31.3	9.8	21.5	4.8	3.4	3.9	1.5	7.0	5.4
14 to 19 years	100.0	13.2	4.9	14.7	5.2	36.8	3.7	2.9	5.7	7.8	3.7	1.4
20 to 24	100.0	2.7	5.7	38.7	8.0	23.2	6.5	4.0	2.5	0.7	5.0	3.0
25 to 34	100.0	2.1	8.9	34.8	10.1	18.5	3.5	3.8	3.1	1.3	7.7	6.3
35 to 44	100.0	1.7	7.9	36.3	10.5	19.9	4.5	4.2	2.9	0.8	6.2	5.1
45 to 49	100.0	1.4	7.0	30.0	12.3	21.7	3.5	3.5	4.0	0.6	9.6	6.2
50 to 54	100.0	2.7	8.2	25.9	11.1	24.4	5.3	3.1	4.3	1.9	7.2	5.8
55 to 59	100.0	3.3	10.3	27.2	11.1	19.8	7.4	2.3	5.8	1.2	5.4	6.2
60 to 64	100.0	3.4	7.1	30.5	8.7	18.3	7.1	2.3	4.4	1.1	9.4	7.6
65 to 69	100.0	3.8	8.1	30.3	9.0	23.5	5.6	1.3	6.8	-	7.3	4.3
70 to 74	100.0	12.3	9.0	24.6	0.8	23.8	5.7	2.5	4.9	4.9	8.2	3.3
75 years and over (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female												
Total	100.0	1.4	0.8	29.7	4.3	21.3	6.8	2.3	11.7	0.9	17.9	3.1
14 to 19 years	100.0	2.0	0.6	21.2	6.7	29.6	11.0	1.2	18.0	0.6	7.5	1.7
20 to 24	100.0	0.2	0.4	27.9	6.5	16.7	14.3	5.1	6.0	1.6	18.5	2.7
25 to 34	100.0	1.6	0.7	34.8	4.5	20.3	6.5	3.0	8.3	0.7	16.0	3.6
35 to 44	100.0	1.1	0.8	33.6	2.6	22.6	5.5	1.4	11.1	0.6	17.1	3.6
45 to 49	100.0	1.4	2.1	29.4	3.9	22.0	5.3	1.8	9.4	0.5	22.2	2.1
50 to 54	100.0	2.4	0.6	31.3	3.3	20.5	2.1	1.5	14.5	1.5	19.0	3.3
55 to 59	100.0	1.7	0.3	31.8	6.2	19.4	5.5	2.4	9.3	0.7	18.3	4.2
60 to 64	100.0	0.6	-	25.1	3.5	18.7	2.3	1.8	16.4	1.2	28.1	2.3
65 to 69	100.0	0.9	-	15.1	1.9	19.8	4.7	1.9	24.5	1.9	25.5	3.8
70 to 74 (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 years and over (a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Per cent not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases.

Table 11 — Total Money Income in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State

Total Money Income and Sex	Total	Age (years)										
		14 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 years and over
Male												
Per cent	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	91.7	42.6	94.0	98.6	98.7	99.7	99.3	98.6	97.2	96.5	97.9	88.8
Without income	8.3	57.4	6.0	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.5	2.1	11.2
Per cent 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
\$1 to \$499, loss or even	4.6	46.8	6.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.9	3.7	4.3	7.1
\$500 to \$999	5.9	25.3	9.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	2.7	2.1	6.4	12.0	19.7	34.3
\$1,000 to \$1,999	8.7	14.6	15.3	5.0	2.8	4.9	3.6	7.3	9.0	19.4	35.9	29.8
\$2,000 to \$2,999	11.9	8.2	23.8	10.4	9.5	7.1	9.9	14.4	13.8	20.7	11.5	14.6
\$3,000 to \$3,999	16.4	3.5	25.2	18.9	15.9	17.1	17.2	20.4	18.1	10.7	9.4	3.5
\$4,000 to \$4,999	18.2	0.9	12.3	23.9	20.7	21.6	21.1	19.6	17.6	14.4	6.0	4.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999	15.3	0.6	5.0	21.1	22.3	15.9	17.6	12.7	13.5	8.0	3.4	2.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999	7.0	-	1.2	6.7	11.2	8.4	10.2	7.7	6.4	2.7	3.0	1.5
\$7,000 and over	12.1	-	0.7	11.0	15.9	23.2	15.8	14.0	12.4	8.4	6.8	2.5
Median income	\$4,141	\$563	\$2,762	\$4,532	\$4,967	\$4,879	\$4,695	\$4,202	\$3,993	\$2,718	\$1,726	\$1,288
Female												
Per cent	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	52.6	39.8	70.8	46.1	45.5	58.3	52.6	52.8	48.4	70.9	76.0	66.6
Without income	47.4	60.2	29.2	53.9	54.5	41.7	47.4	47.2	51.6	29.1	24.0	33.4
Per cent 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
\$1 to \$499, loss or even	17.9	41.4	11.2	16.3	14.1	8.9	11.6	7.1	18.7	29.1	29.2	30.9
\$500 to \$999	16.9	18.2	12.1	11.3	11.0	10.6	9.7	17.7	16.5	31.7	42.0	44.0
\$1,000 to \$1,999	20.2	19.1	22.4	19.6	17.8	20.2	18.9	22.6	27.2	20.5	19.2	19.9
\$2,000 to \$2,999	20.5	17.6	28.3	23.1	23.2	26.0	24.2	20.6	19.6	10.1	4.6	3.1
\$3,000 to \$3,999	14.2	3.4	20.8	17.9	20.3	17.8	18.6	16.5	6.7	4.7	1.4	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999	5.6	0.3	5.0	8.6	7.0	9.1	6.6	5.8	4.9	2.2	1.8	0.5
\$5,000 to \$5,999	2.1	-	0.2	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.8	2.2	0.7	0.5	-
\$6,000 to \$6,999	0.9	-	-	0.6	1.8	0.7	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	-
\$7,000 and over	1.7	-	-	0.9	1.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	0.4	0.9	1.6
Median income	\$1,751	\$737	\$2,153	\$2,123	\$2,308	\$2,398	\$2,403	\$2,125	\$1,541	\$830	\$747	\$717

Table 12 — Total Money Earnings in 1956: Persons 14 Years Old and Over  
by Age and Sex, New York State

Age and Sex	Total	Per cent		Total	Total money earnings in 1956										Median earnings (dollars)
		With earnings	Without earnings		\$1 to \$499	\$500 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$1,999	\$2,000 to \$2,999	\$3,000 to \$3,999	\$4,000 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$5,999	\$6,000 to \$6,999	\$7,000 and over		
Male															
Total <sup>b</sup>	100.0	84.4	15.6	100.0	4.9	4.2	6.6	11.8	17.4	19.6	16.1	7.0	12.4	\$4,261	
14 to 19 years	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	47.3	24.8	14.3	8.3	3.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	554	
20 to 24	100.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	6.9	10.6	14.4	24.6	25.5	12.3	4.3	1.2	0.5	2,736	
25 to 34	100.0	97.7	2.3	100.0	1.2	1.9	5.1	10.6	19.1	24.0	21.1	6.4	10.7	4,505	
35 to 44	100.0	97.9	2.1	100.0	1.1	0.5	3.2	9.5	15.4	21.7	22.4	10.8	15.5	4,938	
45 to 49	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	1.2	1.2	4.2	6.6	18.2	21.5	15.6	8.7	22.7	4,862	
50 to 54	100.0	96.6	3.4	100.0	1.8	1.8	3.8	10.2	16.8	23.2	16.6	9.9	15.9	4,669	
55 to 59	100.0	95.1	4.9	100.0	2.4	2.4	5.6	14.7	22.9	19.4	12.6	6.4	13.7	4,110	
60 to 64	100.0	87.4	12.6	100.0	1.8	3.7	6.5	17.2	19.3	17.8	15.1	6.0	12.5	4,081	
65 to 69	100.0	66.1	33.9	100.0	7.1	10.9	12.8	15.6	13.3	17.5	10.0	3.8	9.0	3,268	
70 to 74	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	11.2	15.0	23.4	12.1	9.3	10.3	5.6	0.9	12.1	2,038	
75 years and over	100.0	21.6	78.4	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)	
Female															
Total	100.0	41.0	59.0	100.0	15.5	12.4	20.1	23.1	17.7	6.6	2.4	0.9	1.3	\$2,086	
14 to 19 years	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	42.4	18.4	18.0	17.4	3.5	0.3	-	-	-	707	
20 to 24	100.0	67.5	32.5	100.0	11.0	12.2	21.0	28.9	21.7	5.0	0.2	-	-	2,202	
25 to 34	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	16.1	12.9	16.6	22.9	19.7	8.9	1.8	0.3	0.8	2,194	
35 to 44	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	14.4	11.3	17.4	21.9	21.6	7.3	3.3	1.8	1.0	2,313	
45 to 49	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0	7.2	11.8	21.5	25.1	18.7	9.5	3.1	0.8	2.6	2,383	
50 to 54	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	10.6	6.7	19.8	25.8	19.1	7.1	4.6	3.2	3.2	2,500	
55 to 59	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	8.3	12.2	24.4	22.0	20.1	6.7	3.5	1.2	1.6	2,232	
60 to 64	100.0	31.5	68.5	100.0	12.1	11.4	29.5	24.2	8.7	6.0	2.7	-	5.4	1,898	
65 to 69	100.0	21.9	78.1	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)	
70 to 74	100.0	14.0	86.0	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)	
75 years and over	100.0	4.0	96.0	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(a)	

(a) Per cents and medians not shown where base is less than 100 sample cases.

(b) Includes small number of servicemen living off post.

Table 13 — Type of Income in 1956: Persons 14 Years of Age and Over by Age and Sex,  
New York State

Age and Sex	Proportion of persons having specified type of income <sup>a</sup>										
	Any income	Wage or salary	Self employment		OASI	Other public and private pensions	Interest and rent	Roomer and boarder	Unemployment insurance	Public assistance	Other types
			Nonfarm	Farm							
Male											
Total	91.7	73.7	10.2	1.5	6.2	5.0	11.8	1.0	3.3	1.1	2.3
14 to 19 years	42.6	40.0	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	-	-	-	0.3
20 to 24	94.0	92.3	1.7	0.9	0.2	3.0	2.6	0.2	2.8	0.4	2.0
25 to 34	98.6	91.2	7.2	1.0	0.4	3.4	8.1	0.5	3.7	0.4	2.4
35 to 44	98.7	84.7	13.6	1.3	0.5	3.5	10.5	0.8	3.6	0.8	2.0
45 to 49	99.7	83.1	14.6	1.7	0.2	1.7	13.5	1.2	3.2	0.7	2.0
50 to 54	99.3	77.8	17.4	2.0	0.3	1.0	14.5	0.8	3.1	1.0	2.5
55 to 59	98.6	77.4	15.5	2.5	0.8	3.8	18.7	2.1	5.2	2.1	2.3
60 to 64	97.2	71.4	13.2	2.4	1.3	7.9	18.5	2.8	7.1	1.7	3.2
65 to 69	96.5	54.0	10.4	1.5	37.5	18.7	19.5	2.4	4.2	1.8	2.1
70 to 74	97.9	33.9	5.2	4.3	62.4	20.1	27.8	2.0	0.8	4.7	3.1
75 years and over	88.8	12.0	7.3	3.0	53.5	24.5	25.8	0.9	0.9	5.2	8.2
Female											
Total	52.6	39.8	1.3	0.2	6.6	2.2	5.1	0.8	2.4	1.8	2.5
14 to 19 years	39.8	39.3	0.1	-	0.6	0.4	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.6
20 to 24	70.8	67.4	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.7	0.9	3.3
25 to 34	46.1	41.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.1	2.8	2.2	2.4
35 to 44	45.5	40.4	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	2.2	1.7	2.1
45 to 49	58.3	52.4	2.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	4.3	0.7	4.1	1.2	1.9
50 to 54	52.6	44.5	1.5	0.2	1.4	1.4	8.4	1.0	3.2	1.3	1.9
55 to 59	52.8	41.1	1.5	0.5	1.7	3.6	8.3	1.5	2.8	1.7	3.0
60 to 64	48.4	28.8	2.5	0.6	7.7	4.8	9.8	1.5	4.2	1.3	2.9
65 to 69	70.9	20.0	1.7	0.5	45.3	6.4	14.1	2.2	0.7	2.7	3.2
70 to 74	76.0	11.6	2.3	-	51.2	10.2	14.1	4.3	-	4.0	4.0
75 years and over	66.6	3.0	1.0	0.7	31.0	10.6	16.3	1.7	-	8.4	7.4

a) The percentages are not additive because a single individual could receive income from more than one source. The percentages are based on the total number of persons in the specified age group. From this table the proportion of persons in the specified age group without a specified type of income can be derived by subtracting the proportion with a specified type of income from 100 per cent. A significant proportion of the sample did not report whether they received the specified type of income. The percentages in the table are based on the number reporting the specified income source.

**LIST OF PUBLISHED REPORTS BASED ON DATA FROM THE SAMPLE SURVEY**

**Family Income in New York State, 1956 (in two parts)**

**Educational Attainment in New York State, 1957**

**Income of Persons in New York State, 1956 (in two parts)**

**The Labor Force in New York State, March 1957**

**Work Experience of the New York State Population in 1956**

**Copies may be obtained from Bureau of Research and Statistics  
Division of Employment, New York State Department of Labor  
500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.**