

6. *The distribution of income within the corporate sector, similarly, changed to the disadvantage of wage and salary earners*

	Percent increase			
	All corporations		Nonfinancial corporations	
	1960 to 1965	II-1960 to II-1966	1960 to 1965	II-1960 to II-1966
Compensation of corporate employees.....	31.9	42.5	31.6	42.2
Profits before taxes.....	¹ 51.7	¹ 58.9	58.6	65.1
Profits after taxes.....	¹ 66.5	¹ 74.5	75.2	82.9
Dividends.....	¹ 40.5	¹ 54.8	39.7	53.8

¹"Corporate gross product" data used in this table, unlike data in Pt. 5 above, exclude product originating in the rest of the world.

7. *The increase in the property income share was achieved at the expense of lower-income families*

From 1960 to 1964 (the latest available), the University of Michigan *Survey of Consumer Finances* shows that the shares of total income going to the lowest-income 40 percent of all families and the highest-income 10 percent changed as follows:

	1960	1964
Lowest income 40 percent.....	16	14
Highest income 10 percent.....	27	30

The highest income received by any of the families in the 40 percent at the bottom of the income structure increased approximately half as fast as the lowest income received by any family in the top income 10 percent:

	1960	1964	Percent increase
Highest income of bottom 40 percent.....	\$4,599	\$5,199	13
Lowest income of top 10 percent.....	11,090	13,700	24

While other causes may also have been at work in bringing about the above results, the disproportionate growth of property income and the corresponding lag of employment income were undoubtedly major factors. Nearly three-fifths (59 percent) of all income from capital went to families in the top-income tenth in 1964, and only one-eighth (12 percent) to those in the four-tenths of all families at the lower end of the income structure.