

THE

# Farm Income

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

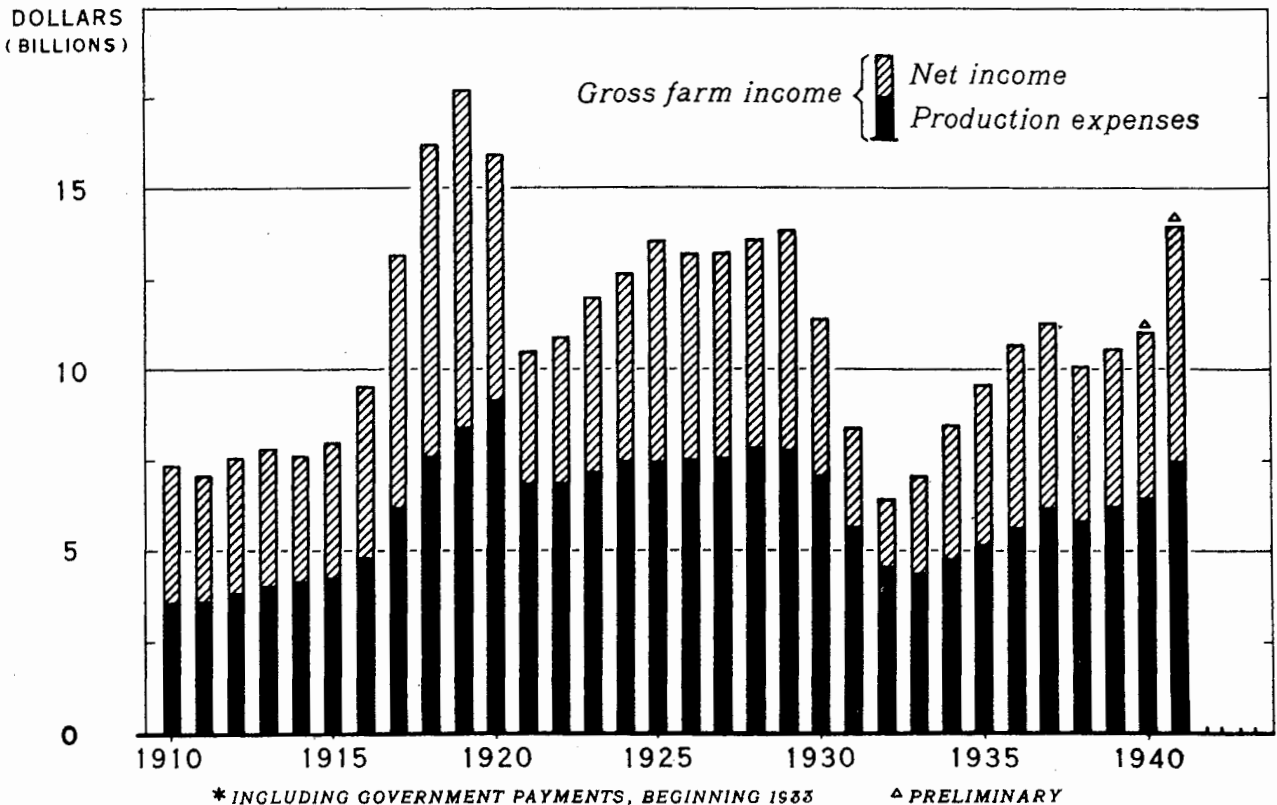
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JULY 1942

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PROSPECTIVE INCOME IN 1942

## GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS, UNITED STATES, 1910-41 \*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39404 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

ALTHOUGH FARM OPERATORS' PRODUCTION EXPENSES IN 1941 WERE 1 BILLION DOLLARS MORE THAN IN 1940, NET INCOME INCREASED MORE THAN 2 BILLION DOLLARS AND WAS THE HIGHEST FOR ANY YEAR SINCE 1920. ALTHOUGH PRODUCTION EXPENSES MAY INCREASE EVEN MORE IN 1942 THAN THEY DID IN 1941, GROSS INCOME IS ALSO LIKELY TO BE SHARPLY HIGHER, RESULTING IN ANOTHER INCREASE IN THE NET INCOME OF FARM OPERATORS.

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T H E F A R M I N C O M E S I T U A T I O N  
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Summary

Cash income from farm marketings made about the usual seasonal increase from May to June. The total in June was 1,059 million dollars compared with 993 million in May and 773 million in June 1941. Income from crops increased much less than usual from May to June, largely because of smaller receipts from cotton and wheat. This was offset by a substantial increase in sales of all meat animals in June over May, so that income from livestock increased instead of declining seasonally as usual at this time of year. For poultry and eggs, the decline from May to June in income was less than usual, and for dairy products the increase was smaller than usual. Government payments in May were not available for this report, but January to May payments amounted to 389 million dollars compared with 303 million last year.

During the first half of 1942 cash income from farm marketings totaled 5,773 million dollars compared with 4,012 million dollars in the same period last year. Income from crops increased from 1,229 million dollars to 1,666 million dollars, an increase of 36 percent, and income from livestock and livestock products was up from 2,783 to 4,107 million dollars, or 48 percent. The largest increases were from cotton, oil-bearing crops, meat animals, and eggs, although returns from all other groups of farm products were also somewhat higher.

Income from truck crops in June was up more than seasonally from May and income from feed grains and hay increased slightly after seasonal adjustment. On the other hand, because of slightly later harvesting, the returns from wheat increased much less than usual, and returns from oil-

bearing crops declined somewhat because of smaller sales of soybeans. These changes together with the sharp reduction in income from cotton, (largely because of the smaller quantity of cotton redeemed and sold during June) resulted in a decline (from 113.0 percent of the 1924-29 average in May to 94.0 percent in June) in the seasonally adjusted index of income from crops. However, the index of income from livestock and livestock products rose from 145.5 percent in May to 164.0 percent in June largely because of a rise of about 25 percent in the seasonally adjusted income from meat animals. Although marketings of meat animals in May declined somewhat following the announcement of the price stabilization program, marketings of all species of meat animals were unusually heavy in June.

Prospects for 1942 crops on July 1 were much above average and livestock production in 1942 will be much above previous years, indicating a record volume of marketings during the latter half of 1942. If the general level of farm prices continues at about the present level, the heavy volume of marketings should result in at least the usual seasonal increase in farm income during the remainder of the year. On the basis of these prospects, income from marketings in 1942 may exceed 14 billion dollars. If Government payments are about as large as in 1941, total cash income from farm marketings, including Government payments, probably will exceed 14.5 billion dollars.

-- July 27, 1942

May Income Above Last Year  
In All But 3 States

May income from farm marketings for the entire United States was 33 percent more than in May 1941. It was higher this year than last in all States except Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arizona, where cash income from farm marketings increased less than usual from April to May. Income in Mississippi in May 1941 was relatively high because of extensive redemption of loan cotton, while in Louisiana returns from both cotton and rice were

Table 1. Monthly cash income from farm marketings, United States with comparisons

Source of income	Jan.-June:	Jan.-June:	June :	May :	June
	1941	1942	1941	1942 1/	1942 2/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Income from farm marketings	4,012	5,773	773	993	1,059
All crops	1,229	1,666	237	259	281
Food grains	98	130	19	16	25
Feed grains and hay	245	343	36	43	49
Cotton and cottonseed	151	192	33	30	9
Oil-bearing crops	35	67	7	17	12
Tobacco	65	74	2	2	2
Vegetables	296	430	66	74	83
Fruits and nuts	179	252	60	46	87
All livestock	2,783	4,107	536	734	778
Meat animals	1,409	2,146	239	350	389
Dairy products	889	1,142	183	217	222
Poultry and eggs	398	719	86	136	132
Government payments	328	3/	25	37	3/
Total income including Government payments	4,340		798	1,030	

- 1/ Revised.
- 2/ Preliminary.
- 3/ Not available.

Index numbers of income  
1924-29 = 100

(Not including Government payments)

Source of income	June 1941	March 1942	April 1942	May 1942 1/	June 1942 2/
Income from farm marketings:					
Total income, unadjusted	86.0	100.5	109.5	110.5	118.0
Total income, adjusted 3/	96.0	127.0	136.0	130.0	130.5
All crops, adjusted	81.0	104.0	111.0	113.0	94.0
All livestock, adjusted	110.0	147.5	156.5	145.5	164.0
Meat animals, adjusted	117.5	154.5	171.0	155.0	195.0
Dairy products, adjusted	107.5	129.0	138.5	133.5	131.0
Poultry and eggs, adjusted	90.0	157.0	147.0	133.0	136.0
Income of industrial workers, adjusted 4/	133.0	152.0	157.5	162.5	

- 1/ Revised.
- 2/ Preliminary.
- 3/ Adjusted for seasonal variation.
- 4/ Based on pay rolls of factory workers and railroad and mining employees, adjusted for seasonal variation.

smaller this May because of smaller marketings. In Arizona sales of cattle and calves were smaller this May than last.

The national increase in farm income from April to May was smaller than usual, however, largely because of declines in the States mentioned above and smaller increases than usual in the East North Central and South Central regions. In the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Western regions, income rose about the usual seasonal amount. Income in the West North Central region increased slightly, whereas usually the level of income in this area is about the same in May as in April.

For the first 5 months of 1942 cash income from farm marketings in all States totaled somewhat higher than last year. The largest increases were in Maine and Idaho where returns from potatoes were sharply higher, and in Arkansas where marketings of both crops and livestock have been substantially larger. The smallest increases in income occurred in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and some of the other North Atlantic States where income from dairy products is relatively important and where prices of farm products generally have not advanced as much in percentage as in other areas in the country.

#### North Atlantic States

Income from farm marketings in May totaled 27 percent more than a year earlier, with returns from crops and livestock recording about the same percentage increases. In Maine income was up much more than for the region as a whole because of larger returns from potatoes, and income from crops in Vermont recorded a large increase because of much larger income from maple products. Increases in income from potatoes and maple products were also relatively large in New York. Returns from livestock were substantially higher than a year earlier in all States.

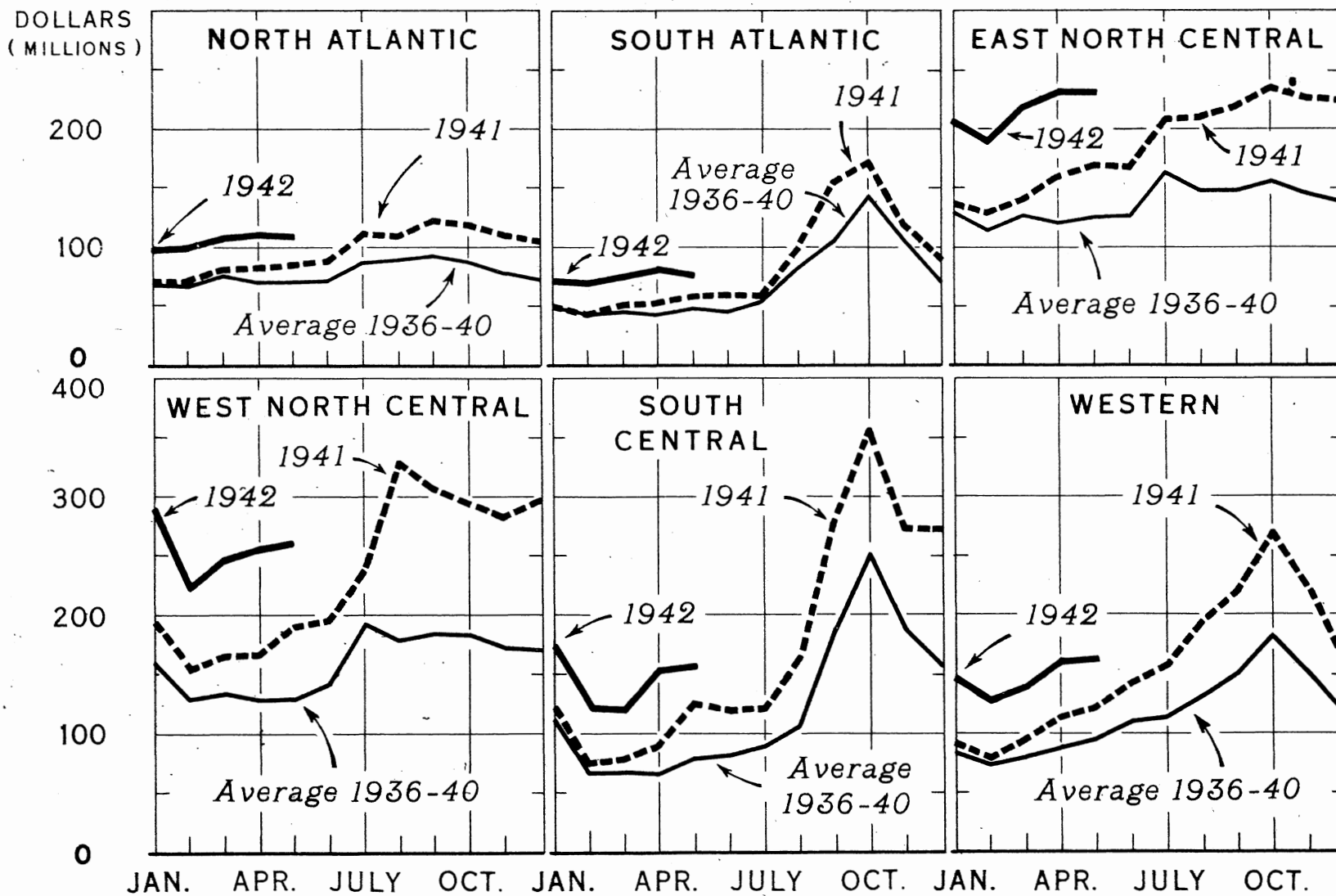
From January to May cash income from farm marketings in this region was about one-third higher than a year earlier. In Maine income during this period totaled 75 percent more than in the corresponding months of 1941, but in the remaining States the increases in income ranged from 26 percent to 37 percent.

#### East North Central States

Returns from farm marketings in all States continued to record a sharp increase over last year, the increases in May ranging from 24 percent in Michigan to 52 percent in Indiana and averaging 37 percent for the region as a whole. Larger returns from grains, soybeans, strawberries, and hogs were important factors in the increased income in most States.

During the first 5 months of 1942 income from farm marketings for the region totaled 48 percent more than in the same period last year. In Michigan the increase in income from livestock has been somewhat smaller than in the other States and income was up only 36 percent, but in the remaining States the increases ranged from 46 percent to 53 percent. The greatest increase from crops was in Illinois, where returns from soybeans and corn were sharply higher. Wisconsin had the greatest rise in income from livestock, since increases in returns from hogs, eggs, and wholesale milk were particularly large in that State.

# CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY REGIONS, AVERAGE 1936-40, AND 1941-42



West North Central States

Income from crops in May was only slightly larger than a year earlier. Missouri and Kansas had somewhat lower returns, but income from meat animals in this area recorded a larger gain than in any other region and total income from farm marketings was 37 percent higher than in May 1941. All States recorded substantial gains, but the greatest increases were in North Dakota and Nebraska where income was 52 and 54 percent higher respectively than a year earlier.

For the first 5 months of 1942 income from crops in this area recorded a smaller increase than in the other major geographic regions. Quantities of wheat redeemed were sharply smaller than in 1941, and marketings of many crops have been relatively small. However, a marked increase in returns from hogs and eggs, together with substantial increases in returns from most other livestock items, resulted in total income from these products 51 percent higher than a year earlier. The increase in total income from all farm marketings was 45 percent over the first 5 months of last year. The increase was fairly uniform in the various States, ranging from 38 percent in South Dakota to 50 percent in Missouri.

South Atlantic States

Increases in cash income from farm marketings this May over last ranged from 12 percent in North Carolina to 82 percent in Georgia. In North Carolina relatively light marketings of both crops and livestock in May resulted in only a slight increase in farm income. On the other hand, marketings of crops in Georgia were considerably heavier than a year earlier and larger crop returns accounted for most of a sharp increase in income. The favorable weather for early truck crops, potatoes and strawberries was reflected in income during May and which was somewhat higher for all of these products than in May last year.

During the first 5 months income in all States was somewhat higher this year than last, increase in the income for the region as a whole amounting to approximately 47 percent. Returns from cotton, oil-bearing crops, potatoes, citrus fruits, and strawberries recorded the largest increases among the crops. Sharp increases in returns from hogs, eggs, and dairy products were the most important factors in the rise in income from livestock.

South Central States

Income from crops in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas was somewhat less this May than last and income from crops for the whole region was up only 2 percent. Income from livestock, however, was somewhat higher than a year earlier in all States, the average increase amounting to 41 percent. The total increase in income for the region was 25 percent over May 1941. In Mississippi and Louisiana returns from cotton were lower and income from rice in the latter State was much smaller than usual, so that total income from farm marketings was 5 percent lower this May than last in Mississippi and 15 percent lower in Louisiana. In the remaining States income ranged from 16 to 72 percent higher than a year earlier.

Total income from farm marketings from January through May was sharply higher than a year earlier in all States of this region. The increase amounted to 49 percent which was slightly greater than in any other major geographic region. Except for Arkansas, where income this year includes broilers and thus is not strictly comparable with last year, the increases in income ranged from 38 percent in Louisiana to 50 percent in Texas.

Western States

Income from farm marketings in May was sharply higher than a year earlier in all States except Arizona, where relatively light sales of cattle and calves resulted in a decline of 21 percent in the income from livestock and of 8 percent in total income from farm marketings. In Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Washington, and Oregon, higher returns from crops were an important factor in a sharp increase in total income. In Nevada returns from crops were up sharply, but income from livestock increased only moderately, whereas in California a slight increase in returns from crops was accompanied by a marked increase in income from livestock.

From January to May cash income from farm marketings for the whole region was 47 percent higher than last year, the increases ranging from 34 percent in Montana to 71 percent in Idaho. Higher potato prices were accompanied by larger sales in Idaho and returns from potatoes during the first 5 months of 1942 were nearly four times as large as a year earlier. In New Mexico a larger than usual proportion of the cotton crop was carried over into 1942, resulting in a marked increase in income from crops. In the remaining States the increase in income from crops was less marked, but was accompanied by substantial increases in income from livestock.

NET FARM INCOME UP SHARPLY IN 1941

Although rising prices paid by farmers for commodities and services in 1941, together with increased purchases, resulted in an increase in total production expenditures of approximately 1 billion dollars over 1940, the net income of farm operators from the products of the farm increased 56 percent. Net income to farm operators, before the addition of Government payments, was 6,234 million dollars in 1941, compared with only 4,005 million dollars in 1940. When Government payments to farm operators are included, net income amounted to 6,748 million dollars in 1941 compared with 4,675 million dollars in 1940, and was the highest for any year since 1920 when it amounted to 7,126 million dollars. A part of this increase in net income was in the form of additions to inventory although the net realized income, excluding the changes in inventory, was in itself 42 percent more than in 1940.

The gross farm income for 1941 amounted to 13,957 million dollars and the increase in inventory of crops and livestock carried over into the new calendar year, valued at prices at the end of the year, totaled 256 million dollars. Total gross income, including the increase in farm inventories, was thus 14,213 million dollars. A large part of the increase in inventory in 1941 was due to the increase in numbers of cattle and hogs on January 1 this year compared with last. In 1940 gross farm income including Government payments amounted to 11,043 million dollars, and the increase of inventories totaled 96 million dollars, making a total of 11,139 million dollars. Thus the gross product of agriculture in 1941 was valued at 3,074 million dollars (28 percent) more than in 1940. The advance of 24 percent in prices of farm products was responsible for most of this increase, but the increase in agricultural production was also



important. Production in 1941 was the largest on record -- nearly 4 percent more than the previous record of 1940.

Farmers' total production expenses in 1941 including wages and perquisites to hired labor, totaled 7,465 million dollars compared with 6,464 million dollars in 1940. Nearly all the commodities and services used in agricultural production cost more in 1941 than in 1940, but the sharpest increases in expenses were in wages to hired labor, feed, and net rent to nonfarm landlords. Of the total expenses, 843 million dollars were wages and perquisites to laborers living on farms. This sum, if added to the net income of farm operators, raises the total net income to persons on farms from farming in 1941 to 7,591 million dollars.

Income parity, as described in legislation, is measured by the relation between the net income from agriculture per person on farms and the net income per person not on farms. Income to persons not on farms increased sharply in 1941 to a new record of 84,806 million dollars, 17 percent more than in 1940. The income of the nonfarm population includes income from agriculture received by persons not on farms along with nonagricultural income. Since some persons living on farms receive some of their income from nonagricultural sources, the income of the nonfarm population is overstated to some extent. No data are available for computing reliable annual estimates of the nonagricultural income received by persons living on farms. It is believed, however, that the proportion of nonagricultural income going to the farm population is relatively constant and that year-to-year changes in such income are related to changes in the income of the nonfarm population. Total non-agricultural income plus income received from agriculture by persons not on farms probably reflects fairly closely the changes in the income of the nonfarm population.

The estimates of gross farm income, farm production expenses, net income to persons on farms from farming, and the income of the nonagricultural population are summarized from 1910 to 1941 in tables 5 to 8. Table 5 contains estimates of gross farm income, corrections to inventories, production expenses, and the net income of persons on farms and of farm operators during this period. Tables 6 to 8 contain the basic estimates used in comparing the net income of persons on farms with the income of the nonfarm population and a comparison of the income of the two groups of the population since 1910. In table 2 the total national income can be obtained either from nonagricultural income plus the net income from agriculture, or the income of the nonfarm population plus the income from agriculture of persons living on farms. These tables are a part of a report on "Net Income and Income Parity Summary, 1910-41," which contains more detailed estimates on farmers' income and expenditures since 1910. Copies of the more detailed estimates can be obtained on request at the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In 1941 income excluding Government payments was above parity for the second time since 1920, and for the third time if Government payments are included. When computing income parity for agriculture, as required under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the income of persons on farms from farming and the income of the nonfarm population are reduced to a per capita basis and then converted to index numbers with 1910-14=100

to facilitate comparisons of changes in income between the two groups. In 1941 the per capita income of the nonfarm population was 169 percent of the base period 1910-14, while the income from farming of persons on farms was 176 percent of 1910-14, if Government payments are not included in the gross income, and 189 percent including Government payments (table 8). The income of persons on farms excluding Government payments was 4 percent above parity and income including Government payments was nearly 12 percent above parity.

### Prospective Farm Income in 1942

Present indications are that production of both crops and livestock in 1942 will be substantially higher than the record output of 1941. With prices received by farmers also expected to average much higher, another sharp increase in cash farm income is in prospect for 1942. Cash income from farm marketings may exceed 14 billion dollars. In 1941 cash income totaled 11,244 million dollars. Government payments during the first half of 1942 (based largely on 1941 crops) were somewhat larger than in the corresponding period of 1941. If total Government payments this year equal those of 1941, total cash farm income including Government payments probably will exceed 14.5 billion dollars.

There is a possibility, of course, that because of shortages in storage space, and in packing and transportation facilities, and also because of a possibility that numbers of livestock on farms may continue to increase, that marketings this year may not increase quite as much as farm production. Income prospects could also be reduced by lowering of the present favorable crop prospects, or by changes in present policies regarding the price ceilings which permit advances in prices of farm products.

While returns from nearly all farm products in 1942 are expected to be larger than in 1941, greatest increases in income likely will be from oil-bearing crops, hogs, poultry and eggs, and wholesale milk. Production of flaxseed, soybeans, and peanuts for oil is expected to be much larger than in any previous year and minimum prices have been set at levels somewhat higher than prices received during 1941. Hog production this year also is much greater than in any previous year, and so far prices have averaged more than one-third higher than during 1941. Large increases in production of poultry and eggs are being accompanied by higher prices, resulting in a very sharp increase in income. Production of milk particularly for sale at wholesale, will also be larger in 1942 and prices of all dairy products have been somewhat higher this year than last. While returns for other major farm products may not increase quite as much a marked increase is in prospect for all of them.

Income from fruits and vegetables has gained materially this year over last because of the marked increase in consumer incomes, and purchases for the armed services and for lend-lease. Production of sugar crops is larger than in 1941 and with higher prices in prospect for the 1942 crop, income may be higher than in any previous year. Important products which are likely to record the smallest increases in income are butterfat, retail milk, and wheat.

1942 Net Farm Income Also Expected  
to be up Sharply

A sharp increase in net farm income is also in prospect. Expenses of agricultural production during 1942 may experience an even sharper increase than in 1941, but their actual level is difficult to estimate because of shortage of many products normally purchased for agricultural production.

Changes in inventories of crops and livestock from the beginning to the end of the year are also included in net farm income. Present indications are that inventories may be increased somewhat during 1942, although in comparing changes in net income it should be noted that increases in inventories are not realized income.

Income to persons not on farms likewise is increasing sharply this year. Present indications, however, are that the increase may equal that received by the farm population and that the ratio of per capita income of persons on farms to those not on farms may increase slightly in 1942.

RECENT RELEASES RELATING TO FARM INCOME AND EXPENSES

I. Annual Releases:

- Cash Farm Income Report -- Feb. 26, 1942
- Wool Production and Income 1934-41 -- Mar. 5, 1942
- Mohair Production and Income, 1940 and 1941 -- Mar. 6, 1942
- Honey Production 1939, 1940 and 1941 -- Mar. 9, 1942
- Farm Production and Income, Chickens and Eggs, 1940-41 -- Apr. 1942
- Farm Production, Disposition and Income of Chickens and Eggs, 1934-39 -- Apr. 1942
- Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk 1935-39 -- Apr. 1942
- Farm Production, Disposition, and Income from Milk 1940-41 -- Apr. 22, 1942
- Farm Production, Farm Disposition, and Value of Principal Crops, 1940-41 -- Apr. 27, 1942
- Meat Animals -- Farm Production and Income 1935-1941 -- Apr. 30, 1942
- Farm Production, Disposition and Income, Turkeys 1929-39; Turkeys on Farms January 1, 1929-40 -- Apr. 1942
- Farm Production and Income of Turkeys 1940-41 -- Apr. 13, 1942
- 1941 Gross Farm Income Report -- June 29, 1942
- Cash Farm Income, Government Payments and Value of Products Consumed on Farms, by States, 1924-41 and United States 1910-41 -- July 1942

II. Special Features in Farm Income Situations:

- Cash Income, by States, 1939-41 -- February
- Cash Income from Farm Marketings, United States average 1936-40 and 1941-42 -- March
- Gross Income from Dairy and Poultry Products, by States, 1940-41
- Outlook for Feed Expenditures, 1942 -- April
- Cash and Gross Income from Meat Animals, by States, 1940 and 1941 -- May
- Gross Farm Income, United States, 1910-41 and by States 1941 -- June

Table 2.- Cash income from crops and from livestock and livestock products,  
by States, May 1940-42

State	C R O P S			LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
	May			May		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine . . . . .	2,226	1,149	2,546	1,838	2,291	2,894
New Hampshire . . . . .	197	257	249	1,166	1,429	1,918
Vermont . . . . .	586	199	1,095	2,973	3,738	4,610
Massachusetts . . . . .	4,095	4,503	5,082	3,572	4,455	5,608
Rhode Island . . . . .	158	154	161	529	595	794
Connecticut . . . . .	843	885	1,083	2,734	3,193	4,158
New York . . . . .	4,357	3,550	5,758	19,967	23,670	30,425
New Jersey . . . . .	3,077	3,541	3,629	4,441	5,573	7,258
Pennsylvania . . . . .	5,596	5,488	6,071	16,736	20,530	25,265
<i>North Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>21,135</i>	<i>19,726</i>	<i>25,674</i>	<i>53,956</i>	<i>65,474</i>	<i>82,930</i>
Ohio . . . . .	5,616	4,648	7,055	19,965	25,370	36,766
Indiana . . . . .	5,931	3,937	6,417	17,130	23,112	34,674
Illinois . . . . .	16,102	15,573	20,063	28,910	38,869	52,442
Michigan . . . . .	3,188	4,080	5,117	13,579	17,750	21,935
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,314	1,600	1,748	23,469	32,782	44,229
<i>East North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>32,151</i>	<i>29,838</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>103,053</i>	<i>137,883</i>	<i>190,046</i>
Minnesota . . . . .	3,590	4,014	4,878	23,710	31,323	44,717
Iowa . . . . .	2,774	9,533	11,319	42,050	57,259	77,861
Missouri . . . . .	2,583	4,060	2,303	17,885	23,628	33,567
North Dakota . . . . .	3,154	960	3,093	4,015	6,014	7,482
South Dakota . . . . .	957	742	1,201	7,480	8,444	12,289
Nebraska . . . . .	2,355	1,499	2,282	15,185	18,265	28,219
Kansas . . . . .	3,062	6,293	3,320	11,705	17,785	27,289
<i>West North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>18,475</i>	<i>27,101</i>	<i>28,396</i>	<i>122,030</i>	<i>162,718</i>	<i>231,424</i>
Delaware . . . . .	590	644	1,193	853	1,354	2,197
Maryland . . . . .	3,124	2,742	3,844	3,182	4,135	5,208
Virginia . . . . .	3,407	3,032	3,885	4,245	5,600	6,893
West Virginia . . . . .	638	525	510	1,945	2,036	2,845
North Carolina . . . . .	4,073	5,748	6,388	3,514	4,811	5,477
South Carolina . . . . .	2,577	4,402	6,570	1,854	2,127	2,364
Georgia . . . . .	1,906	2,130	5,724	2,610	3,231	4,046
Florida . . . . .	21,365	13,948	16,693	1,671	1,680	1,962
<i>South Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>37,680</i>	<i>33,171</i>	<i>44,807</i>	<i>19,874</i>	<i>24,974</i>	<i>30,992</i>
Kentucky . . . . .	1,516	1,430	2,218	6,020	7,681	11,179
Tennessee . . . . .	2,852	3,033	3,461	5,175	7,047	9,941
Alabama . . . . .	3,736	6,634	8,503	2,102	2,591	3,512
Mississippi . . . . .	2,007	5,585	4,749	3,033	3,733	4,141
Arkansas . . . . .	2,278	6,328	12,581	3,318	5,107	7,119
Louisiana . . . . .	5,239	7,724	5,060	1,887	2,496	3,638
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,861	2,092	2,350	6,930	10,367	15,866
Texas . . . . .	11,024	18,449	13,495	26,200	35,021	48,717
<i>South Central</i> . . . . .	<i>31,513</i>	<i>51,275</i>	<i>52,417</i>	<i>54,665</i>	<i>74,043</i>	<i>104,113</i>
Montana . . . . .	1,314	754	2,318	2,810	3,780	4,988
Idaho . . . . .	2,015	1,734	4,136	3,818	4,677	6,633
Wyoming . . . . .	117	235	259	2,298	2,851	3,990
Colorado . . . . .	1,185	1,779	1,575	5,680	7,215	10,443
New Mexico . . . . .	239	279	1,241	2,415	3,050	3,403
Arizona . . . . .	1,008	2,648	2,948	2,240	4,039	3,198
Utah . . . . .	201	279	447	2,583	3,092	4,249
Nevada . . . . .	63	32	91	593	774	936
Washington . . . . .	3,617	3,513	7,507	5,492	7,331	9,880
Oregon . . . . .	1,342	991	1,886	5,121	5,942	8,703
California . . . . .	28,025	38,854	44,503	25,303	27,107	38,430
<i>Western</i> . . . . .	<i>39,126</i>	<i>51,098</i>	<i>66,911</i>	<i>58,353</i>	<i>69,858</i>	<i>94,853</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i> . . . . .	<i>180,080</i>	<i>212,209</i>	<i>258,605</i>	<i>411,931</i>	<i>534,950</i>	<i>734,358</i>

Table 3.- Cash income from crops and from livestock and livestock products, by States, January-May 1940-42

State	C R O P S			LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		
	January-May			January-May		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine . . . . .	17,758	11,796	24,670	8,617	9,676	12,800
New Hampshire . . . . .	2,092	2,269	2,448	5,875	6,568	8,715
Vermont . . . . .	3,994	3,651	5,550	13,554	15,077	20,165
Massachusetts . . . . .	11,303	10,701	11,504	16,968	18,882	25,759
Rhode Island . . . . .	949	859	894	2,520	2,649	3,545
Connecticut . . . . .	12,030	6,966	7,850	12,561	14,234	19,877
New York . . . . .	34,950	34,013	48,880	93,515	100,810	134,277
New Jersey . . . . .	9,195	10,363	10,579	21,203	24,832	34,483
Pennsylvania . . . . .	29,069	29,737	34,070	77,355	87,930	116,845
<i>North Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>121,340</i>	<i>110,355</i>	<i>146,445</i>	<i>252,168</i>	<i>280,658</i>	<i>376,466</i>
Ohio . . . . .	29,064	26,596	39,550	90,333	107,653	156,638
Indiana . . . . .	24,902	19,999	31,671	80,433	101,788	155,084
Illinois . . . . .	87,735	57,218	98,167	133,054	172,785	246,142
Michigan . . . . .	22,889	24,999	36,708	58,621	72,526	95,704
Wisconsin . . . . .	14,442	14,431	16,735	105,222	130,972	203,246
<i>East North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>179,032</i>	<i>143,243</i>	<i>222,831</i>	<i>467,663</i>	<i>585,724</i>	<i>856,814</i>
Minnesota . . . . .	42,382	26,834	30,948	114,086	135,072	211,079
Iowa . . . . .	86,746	55,882	64,921	207,203	258,430	379,197
Missouri . . . . .	15,331	15,412	17,677	74,253	94,276	146,677
North Dakota . . . . .	18,625	12,112	18,609	17,526	22,699	32,310
South Dakota . . . . .	11,584	7,713	8,145	33,802	42,235	60,822
Nebraska . . . . .	19,214	18,401	22,157	70,717	83,409	129,132
Kansas . . . . .	22,476	17,237	19,332	58,904	83,719	128,889
<i>West North Central</i> . . . . .	<i>216,358</i>	<i>153,591</i>	<i>181,789</i>	<i>576,491</i>	<i>719,840</i>	<i>1,088,106</i>
Delaware . . . . .	1,719	1,896	2,722	3,576	4,789	15,450
Maryland . . . . .	7,258	6,889	7,996	14,281	17,213	28,017
Virginia . . . . .	16,506	15,735	20,007	18,687	22,510	35,749
West Virginia . . . . .	3,166	3,166	3,665	8,212	8,180	12,780
North Carolina . . . . .	21,892	22,893	31,878	13,941	18,204	28,544
South Carolina . . . . .	11,923	14,180	16,971	7,645	10,195	15,906
Georgia . . . . .	12,374	15,049	22,484	12,849	17,441	22,864
Florida . . . . .	55,195	68,051	97,826	7,735	9,353	12,531
<i>South Atlantic</i> . . . . .	<i>130,033</i>	<i>147,859</i>	<i>203,549</i>	<i>86,926</i>	<i>107,885</i>	<i>171,841</i>
Kentucky . . . . .	36,604	33,826	43,116	23,258	29,107	45,305
Tennessee . . . . .	21,776	22,675	30,189	20,841	27,469	43,210
Alabama . . . . .	11,646	15,311	22,894	10,264	13,090	18,240
Mississippi . . . . .	13,222	17,315	26,899	12,882	14,738	19,669
Arkansas . . . . .	13,051	20,586	38,337	13,416	20,594	35,667
Louisiana . . . . .	20,922	23,033	28,474	9,837	14,374	23,269
Oklahoma . . . . .	15,165	14,243	20,909	29,980	44,392	65,638
Texas . . . . .	47,367	69,583	93,628	84,804	109,493	174,710
<i>South Central</i> . . . . .	<i>179,753</i>	<i>216,572</i>	<i>304,446</i>	<i>205,282</i>	<i>273,257</i>	<i>425,708</i>
Montana . . . . .	9,937	7,762	10,961	13,320	19,207	25,122
Idaho . . . . .	12,054	11,029	23,246	15,523	19,631	29,189
Wyoming . . . . .	1,574	1,966	2,889	10,928	11,888	18,133
Colorado . . . . .	9,359	9,151	13,873	31,850	35,187	48,989
New Mexico . . . . .	3,181	2,819	7,403	9,625	12,078	13,015
Arizona . . . . .	13,716	17,826	27,865	9,110	13,806	17,788
Utah . . . . .	2,186	1,996	3,307	12,276	15,272	20,581
Nevada . . . . .	615	552	796	3,835	3,805	6,242
Washington . . . . .	25,239	26,776	37,616	23,413	28,450	41,519
Oregon . . . . .	10,662	10,378	14,070	20,896	24,591	35,419
California . . . . .	110,596	130,426	184,316	86,879	95,520	153,637
<i>Western</i> . . . . .	<i>199,119</i>	<i>220,681</i>	<i>326,342</i>	<i>237,655</i>	<i>279,435</i>	<i>409,634</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i> . . . . .	<i>1,025,635</i>	<i>992,301</i>	<i>1,385,402</i>	<i>1,826,185</i>	<i>2,246,799</i>	<i>3,328,569</i>

Table 4.- Cash income from farm marketings, by States, May and January-May 1940-42

State	May			January-May		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine . . . . .	4,064	3,440	5,440	26,375	21,472	37,470
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,363	1,686	2,167	7,967	8,837	11,163
Vermont . . . . .	3,559	3,937	5,705	17,548	18,728	25,715
Massachusetts . . . . .	7,667	8,958	10,690	28,271	29,583	37,263
Rhode Island . . . . .	687	749	955	3,469	3,508	4,439
Connecticut . . . . .	3,577	4,078	5,241	24,591	21,200	27,727
New York . . . . .	24,324	27,220	36,183	128,465	134,823	183,157
New Jersey . . . . .	7,518	9,114	10,887	30,398	35,195	45,062
Pennsylvania . . . . .	22,332	26,018	31,336	106,424	117,667	150,915
North Atlantic . . . . .	75,091	85,200	108,604	373,508	391,013	522,911
Ohio . . . . .	25,581	30,018	43,821	119,397	134,249	196,188
Indiana . . . . .	23,061	27,049	41,091	105,335	121,787	186,755
Illinois . . . . .	45,012	54,442	72,505	220,789	230,003	344,309
Michigan . . . . .	16,767	21,830	27,052	81,510	97,525	132,412
Wisconsin . . . . .	24,783	34,382	45,977	119,664	145,403	219,981
East North Central . . . . .	135,204	167,721	230,446	646,695	728,967	1,079,645
Minnesota . . . . .	27,300	35,337	49,595	156,468	161,906	242,027
Iowa . . . . .	44,824	66,792	89,180	293,949	314,312	444,118
Missouri . . . . .	20,468	27,688	35,870	89,584	109,688	164,354
North Dakota . . . . .	7,169	6,974	10,575	36,151	34,811	50,919
South Dakota . . . . .	8,437	9,186	13,490	45,386	49,948	68,967
Nebraska . . . . .	17,540	19,764	30,501	89,931	101,810	151,289
Kansas . . . . .	14,767	24,078	30,609	81,380	100,956	148,221
West North Central . . . . .	140,505	189,819	259,820	792,849	873,431	1,269,895
Delaware . . . . .	1,443	1,998	3,390	5,295	6,685	18,172
Maryland . . . . .	6,306	6,877	9,052	21,539	24,102	36,013
Virginia . . . . .	7,652	8,632	10,778	35,193	38,245	55,756
West Virginia . . . . .	2,583	2,561	3,355	11,378	11,346	16,445
North Carolina . . . . .	7,587	10,559	11,865	35,833	41,097	60,422
South Carolina . . . . .	4,431	6,529	8,934	19,568	24,375	32,877
Georgia . . . . .	4,516	5,361	9,770	25,223	32,490	45,348
Florida . . . . .	23,036	15,628	18,655	62,930	77,404	110,357
South Atlantic . . . . .	57,554	58,145	75,799	216,959	255,744	375,390
Kentucky . . . . .	7,536	9,111	13,397	59,862	62,933	88,421
Tennessee . . . . .	8,027	10,080	13,402	42,617	50,144	73,399
Alabama . . . . .	5,838	9,225	12,015	21,910	28,401	41,134
Mississippi . . . . .	5,040	9,318	8,890	26,104	32,053	46,568
Arkansas . . . . .	5,596	11,435	19,700	26,467	41,180	74,004
Louisiana . . . . .	7,126	10,220	8,698	30,759	37,407	51,743
Oklahoma . . . . .	9,791	12,459	18,216	45,145	58,635	86,547
Texas . . . . .	37,224	53,470	62,212	132,171	179,076	268,338
South Central . . . . .	86,178	125,318	156,530	385,035	489,829	730,154
Montana . . . . .	4,124	4,534	7,306	23,257	26,969	36,083
Idaho . . . . .	5,833	6,411	10,769	27,577	30,660	52,435
Wyoming . . . . .	2,415	3,086	4,249	12,502	13,854	21,022
Colorado . . . . .	6,865	8,994	12,018	41,209	44,338	62,862
New Mexico . . . . .	2,654	3,329	4,644	12,806	14,897	20,418
Arizona . . . . .	3,248	6,687	6,146	22,826	31,632	45,653
Utah . . . . .	2,784	3,371	4,696	14,462	17,268	23,888
Nevada . . . . .	656	806	1,027	4,450	4,357	7,038
Washington . . . . .	9,109	10,844	17,387	48,652	55,226	79,135
Oregon . . . . .	6,463	6,933	10,589	31,558	34,969	49,489
California . . . . .	53,328	65,961	82,933	197,475	225,946	337,953
Western . . . . .	97,479	120,956	161,764	436,774	500,116	735,976
U. S. Cash Income . . . . .	592,011	747,159	992,963	2,851,820	3,239,100	4,713,971

Table 5.- Gross farm income, expenses of agricultural production and net farm income of persons on farms from farming, United States, 1910-41

Year	Gross farm income	Adjustment for inventory changes	Gross income adjusted for inventory changes	Production expenses and payments of mortgage interest, wages, and rent to nonfarm persons	Net income to persons on farms from farming	Farm wages to laborers on farms	Net income of farm operators
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
Excluding Government payments							
1910	7,352	+ 151	7,503	3,053	4,450	546	3,904
1911	7,081	- 67	7,014	3,099	3,915	547	3,368
1912	7,561	+ 96	7,657	3,322	4,335	568	3,767
1913	7,821	+ 26	7,847	3,460	4,387	575	3,812
1914	7,638	+ 426	8,064	3,548	4,516	572	3,944
1915	7,968	+ 73	8,041	3,646	4,395	577	3,818
1916	9,532	- 266	9,266	4,211	5,055	634	4,421
1917	13,147	+ 521	13,668	5,339	8,329	797	7,532
1918	16,232	+ 39	16,271	6,611	9,660	947	8,713
1919	17,710	- 450	17,260	7,383	9,877	1,078	8,799
1920	15,908	+ 348	16,256	7,888	8,368	1,242	7,126
1921	10,478	- 613	9,865	6,070	3,795	805	2,990
1922	10,883	+ 18	10,901	6,051	4,850	775	4,075
1923	11,967	- 75	11,892	6,284	5,608	841	4,767
1924	12,623	- 412	12,211	6,651	5,560	844	4,716
1925	13,567	- 93	13,474	6,608	6,866	856	6,010
1926	13,204	+ 25	13,229	6,612	6,617	893	5,724
1927	13,251	- 259	12,992	6,678	6,314	867	5,447
1928	13,550	+ 136	13,686	6,999	6,687	856	5,831
1929	13,824	- 166	13,658	6,917	6,741	863	5,878
1930	11,388	+ 11	11,399	6,285	5,114	774	4,340
1931	8,378	+ 150	8,528	5,046	3,482	588	2,894
1932	6,406	+ 40	6,446	4,161	2,285	413	1,872
1933	6,924	- 56	6,868	3,998	2,870	368	2,502
1934	8,040	- 660	7,380	4,262	3,118	432	2,686
1935	9,022	+ 38	9,060	4,521	4,539	530	4,009
1936	10,356	- 331	10,025	4,935	5,090	630	4,460
1937	10,908	+ 213	11,121	5,361	5,760	741	5,019
1938	9,601	+ 5	9,606	5,022	4,584	709	3,875
1939	9,757	+ 107	9,864	5,395	4,469	696	3,773
1940	10,277	+ 96	10,373	5,657	4,716	711	4,005
1941	13,371	+ 256	13,627	6,550	7,077	843	6,234
Including Government payments							
1933	7,055		6,999	4,017	2,982		2,614
1934	8,486		7,826	4,311	3,515		3,083
1935	9,595		9,633	4,596	5,037		4,507
1936	10,643		10,312	4,972	5,340		4,710
1937	11,275		11,488	5,414	6,074		5,333
1938	10,083		10,088	5,092	4,996		4,287
1939	10,564		10,671	5,497	5,174		4,478
1940	11,043		11,139	5,753	5,386		4,675
1941	13,957		14,213	6,622	7,591		6,748

Continued -

Table 5.- Gross farm income, expenses of agricultural production and net farm income of persons on farms from farming, United States, 1910-41 -Continued

- (1) Gross income includes receipts from the sale of farm products, the value of products of the farm consumed by persons on farms, the imputed rental value of farm homes, and since 1933, Government payments to farmers.
- (2) An adjustment to gross income for sales out of inventory or for the net addition to inventories from production during the year. Changes in the numbers of livestock on farms and in the quantities of crops held for sale from January 1 to the next are valued at prices at the end of the year. A minus indicates that there was a net reduction in the quantities of crops and livestock on farms, whereas a plus indicates there was a net increase.
- (3) Adding columns 1 and 2 results in gross income including changes in inventories. This is used in comparing the net income from agriculture with the income from other sources, because inventory changes have been taken into account in estimating the national income.
- (4) The annual expenses of production include the cost of goods and services annually used up in production and estimates of depreciation or maintenance of durable implements, equipment, and buildings used in production, also the depreciation or cost of maintenance of dwellings on the farm.
- (5) The net income to persons on farms from farming is the gross farm income, including corrections for inventory differences (column 3) minus production expenses and other payments to nonfarm persons (column 4).
- (6) Farm wages to laborers on farms include cash wages and the value of food, fuel and lodging furnished the laborer and his family for living on the farm. They do not include any wages or other income the farm laborer may receive from nonfarm sources.
- (7) The net income of farm operators from farming is the net income of persons on farms from farming (column 5) minus payments to laborers. The farm operators include croppers.



Table 6.- National income, agricultural and nonagricultural, received by persons on farms and not on farms, United States, 1910-41

Year	Nonagricultural income (1) Mil. dol.	Income from agriculture received by persons not on farms (2) Mil. dol.	Income of the nonfarm population (3) Mil. dol.	Net income from agriculture (4) Mil. dol.	Net income from agriculture received by persons on farms (5) Mil. dol.	National income (6) Mil. dol.
Excluding Government payments						
1910	27,816	798	28,614	5,248	4,450	33,064
1911	27,737	838	28,575	4,753	3,915	32,490
1912	29,229	892	30,121	5,227	4,335	34,456
1913	32,452	923	33,375	5,310	4,387	37,762
1914	30,893	958	31,851	5,474	4,516	36,367
1915	32,822	1,037	33,859	5,432	4,395	38,254
1916	38,626	1,232	39,858	6,287	5,055	44,913
1917	43,415	1,616	45,031	9,945	8,329	53,360
1918	46,701	1,760	48,461	11,420	9,660	58,121
1919	54,327	1,932	56,259	11,809	9,877	66,136
1920	63,282	1,743	65,025	10,111	8,368	73,393
1921	53,062	1,476	54,538	5,271	3,795	58,333
1922	54,089	1,578	55,667	6,428	4,850	60,517
1923	63,384	1,683	65,067	7,291	5,608	70,675
1924	63,334	1,740	65,074	7,300	5,560	70,634
1925	66,657	1,664	68,321	8,530	6,866	75,187
1926	72,130	1,649	73,779	8,266	6,617	80,396
1927	70,476	1,712	72,188	8,026	6,314	78,502
1928	72,669	1,688	74,357	8,375	6,687	81,044
1929	77,538	1,675	79,213	8,416	6,741	85,954
1930	68,796	1,454	70,250	6,568	5,114	75,364
1931	55,233	1,138	56,371	4,620	3,482	59,853
1932	40,388	932	41,320	3,217	2,285	43,605
1933	38,082	923	39,005	3,793	2,870	41,875
1934	44,909	975	45,884	4,093	3,118	49,002
1935	50,249	1,037	51,286	5,576	4,539	55,825
1936	59,200	1,130	60,330	6,220	5,090	65,420
1937	64,314	1,125	65,439	6,885	5,760	71,199
1938	60,302	1,036	61,338	5,620	4,584	65,922
1939	64,730	1,037	65,767	5,506	4,469	70,236
1940	71,501	1,054	72,555	5,770	4,716	77,271
1941	83,433	1,301	84,734	8,378	7,077	91,811
Including Government payments						
1933		942	39,024	3,924	2,982	42,006
1934		1,024	45,933	4,539	3,515	49,448
1935		1,112	51,361	6,149	5,037	56,398
1936		1,167	60,367	6,507	5,340	65,707
1937		1,178	65,492	7,252	6,074	71,566
1938		1,106	61,408	6,102	4,996	66,404
1939		1,139	65,869	6,313	5,174	71,043
1940		1,150	72,651	6,536	5,386	78,037
1941		1,373	84,806	8,964	7,591	92,397

Continued -

Table 6.- National income, agricultural and nonagricultural,  
received by persons on farms and not on farms,  
United States, 1910-41 - Continued

- (1) Nonagricultural income is net national income from all sources other than agriculture.

Three overlapping series of national income estimates were used in developing a continuous series of nonagricultural income estimates (1) The estimates of Willford I. King for the years 1909-28, appearing in "The National Income and Its Purchasing Power," National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1930; (2) the revised estimates of Simon Kuznets for the years 1919-38, appearing in "The National Income and Its Composition," National Bureau of Economic Research; and (3) the estimates of the Department of Commerce for the years 1929-41, appearing in the May 1942 issue of the Survey of Current Business.

Since the Department of Commerce estimates were accepted as given for all components, and were merely supplemented by a few items not currently included in its totals, the income of the nonfarm population for 1929-41 can be derived from the Commerce national income estimates for those years by a few simple operations, as follows: Subtract (1) agriculture's contribution, (2) farm rents included under "real estate," and (3) farm mortgage interest paid by nonfarm landlords included under "real estate"; add (1) imputed net rent on owner-occupied nonfarm dwellings, (2) certain adjustments to remove revaluation elements from the net income of business enterprise, and (3) income from agriculture going to persons not living on farms, (column 2).

- (2) Income from agriculture received by persons not on farms includes rent to nonfarm landlords, wages to farm laborers not living on farms, and interest on farm mortgages.
- (3) The income of the nonfarm population shown here is nonagricultural income, column 1 plus income from agriculture received by persons not on farms, column 2. It is too large to the extent that persons on farms receive income from nonagricultural sources. No data are available for the construction of reliable annual estimates of nonagricultural income received by persons on farms.
- (4) Net income from agriculture is estimated by subtracting production expenses from gross income, which includes receipts from sales, Government payments, the value of the produce consumed by persons on farms, the rental value of the home, and inventory changes. See table 5.
- (5) The net income from agriculture received by persons on farms is obtained by subtracting column 2 from column 4. This is not the total net income to persons on farms, as many persons living on farms receive income from other sources, including dividends, interest, and wages for work off the farm. It includes the net income of farm operators from farming, wages to laborers on farms, and net rent to landlords living on farms. See table 5.
- (6) National income is net income from agriculture, column 4, plus nonagricultural income, column 1.

Table 7.- Population, number of farms, acres in farms, and income to persons on farms and not on farms, United States 1910-41

Year	Population		Number of farms	Acres in farms	Income to persons	
	Farm	Nonfarm			On farms	Not on farms
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Million acres	Million dollars	Million dollars
Excluding Government payments						
1910	32,077	59,340	6,362	881	4,450	28,614
1911	32,110	61,000	6,390	888	3,915	28,575
1912	32,210	62,270	6,420	895	4,335	30,121
1913	32,270	63,950	6,450	903	4,387	33,375
1914	32,320	66,000	6,480	910	4,516	31,851
1915	32,440	67,440	6,520	918	4,395	33,859
1916	32,530	68,750	6,560	925	5,055	39,858
1917	32,340	70,490	6,540	933	8,329	45,031
1918	31,770	72,320	6,520	940	9,660	48,461
1919	30,930	73,770	6,470	948	9,877	56,259
1920	31,614	74,247	6,443	956	8,368	65,025
1921	31,763	75,932	6,500	949	3,795	54,538
1922	31,749	77,800	6,510	942	4,850	55,667
1923	31,130	80,117	6,400	938	5,608	65,067
1924	30,817	82,549	6,350	930	5,560	65,074
1925	30,830	84,330	6,372	924	6,866	68,321
1926	30,619	86,166	6,340	936	6,617	73,779
1927	30,170	88,217	6,260	950	6,314	72,188
1928	30,188	89,735	6,270	961	6,687	74,357
1929	30,220	91,029	6,290	974	6,741	79,213
1930	30,169	92,328	6,289	987	5,114	70,250
1931	30,497	93,146	6,390	1,000	3,482	56,371
1932	30,971	93,504	6,530	1,014	2,285	41,320
1933	31,693	93,529	6,720	1,027	2,870	39,005
1934	31,770	94,241	6,770	1,041	3,118	45,884
1935	31,801	95,063	6,812	1,055	4,539	51,286
1936	31,355	96,363	6,640	1,056	5,090	60,330
1937	30,846	97,628	6,460	1,057	5,760	65,439
1938	30,502	98,851	6,320	1,058	4,584	61,338
1939	30,305	100,099	6,210	1,060	4,469	65,767
1940	30,079	101,377	6,097	1,061	4,716	72,555
1941	29,860	102,725	6,097	1,061	7,077	84,734
Including Government payments						
1933					2,982	39,024
1934					3,515	45,933
1935					5,037	51,361
1936					5,340	60,367
1937					6,074	65,492
1938					4,996	61,408
1939					5,174	65,869
1940					5,386	72,651
1941					7,591	84,806

Continued -

Table 7.- Population, number of farms, acres in farms, and income to persons on farms and not on farms, United States 1910-41 - Continued

- (1) The population on farms includes all persons enumerated on farms in the taking of the census, whether or not they are engaged in farming. The census enumerations and estimates have been taken for the census years, adjusted to January 1 in the years in which the census was not taken as of the beginning of the year. The population for the intercensal years has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture.
- (2) The nonfarm population is the total population less the farm population. The total population is determined by the census, adjusted when necessary to January 1 in the years in which the census was taken. The total population estimates for intercensal years from 1910-29 were prepared by P. K. Whelpton, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. The estimates for 1930-41 are by the Bureau of the Census. The annual estimates between the census years are based upon statistics of births, deaths, immigration and emigration.
- (3) The number of farms is reported by the census and estimated between census years on the basis of the changes indicated by the censuses and also on indications of change in the population on farms. No data are available on the change in number of farms since 1940.
- (4) The acres in farms are enumerated by the censuses, and estimated between censuses from changes indicated by enumerations at the beginning and end of the intercensal period together with indications of changes in number of persons on farms. No allowance was made for change in acres in farms since 1940.
- (5) The income to persons on farms is net income from agriculture received by persons on farms, see column (5), table 6.
- (6) Income to persons not on farms includes nonagricultural income and income received from agriculture, as in column (3), table 6.

Table 8.- Income per farm, and income per person on farms and not on farms, United States, 1910-41

Year	Net	Net	Income	Index of income		Ratio
	income	income		per capita		
	from	from	per	Farm	Nonfarm	farm to
	agriculture	agriculture	person	(1910-14	(1910-14	nonfarm
	per	per	not	= 100)	= 100)	(1910-14
	farm	person	on farms			= 100)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent
Excluding Government payments						
1910	699	139	482	103.4	98.8	104.7
1911	613	122	468	90.8	95.9	94.7
1912	675	135	484	100.4	99.2	101.2
1913	680	136	522	101.2	107.0	94.6
1914	697	140	483	104.2	99.0	105.3
1915	674	135	502	100.4	102.9	97.6
1916	771	155	580	115.3	118.9	97.0
1917	1,274	258	639	192.0	131.0	146.6
1918	1,482	304	670	226.2	137.4	164.6
1919	1,527	319	763	237.4	156.4	151.8
1920	1,298	265	876	197.2	179.6	109.8
1921	584	119	718	88.5	147.2	60.1
1922	745	153	716	113.8	146.8	77.5
1923	876	180	812	133.9	166.5	80.4
1924	876	180	788	133.9	161.5	82.9
1925	1,078	223	810	165.9	166.1	99.9
1926	1,044	216	856	160.7	175.5	91.6
1927	1,009	209	818	155.5	167.7	92.7
1928	1,067	222	829	165.2	169.9	97.2
1929	1,072	223	870	165.9	178.4	93.0
1930	813	170	761	126.5	156.0	81.1
1931	545	114	605	84.8	124.0	68.4
1932	350	74	442	55.1	90.6	60.8
1933	427	91	417	67.7	85.5	79.2
1934	461	98	487	72.9	99.8	73.0
1935	666	143	539	106.4	110.5	96.3
1936	767	162	626	120.5	128.3	93.9
1937	892	187	670	139.1	137.4	101.2
1938	725	150	621	111.6	127.3	87.7
1939	720	147	657	109.4	134.7	81.2
1940	773	157	716	116.8	146.8	79.6
1941	1,161	237	825	176.3	169.1	104.3
Including Government payments						
1933	444	94	417	69.9	85.5	81.8
1934	519	111	487	82.6	99.8	82.8
1935	739	158	540	117.6	110.7	106.2
1936	804	170	626	126.5	128.3	98.6
1937	940	197	671	146.6	137.6	106.5
1938	791	164	621	122.0	127.3	95.8
1939	833	171	658	127.2	134.9	94.3
1940	883	179	717	133.2	147.0	90.6
1941	1,245	254	826	189.0	169.3	111.6

Continued -

Table 8.- Income per farm, and income per person on farms and not on farms, United States, 1910-41 - Continued

- (1) Net income from agriculture per farm is column (5), table 6 divided by number of farms, column (3), table 7. This includes the net income to farm operators and to laborers living on farms.
- (2) Income from agriculture per person on farms is net income, column (5), table 6, divided by number of persons on farms, column (1), table 7. Persons on farms include farm operators and their families, farm laborers and their families, and also some other persons living on farms. The total income per person living on farms is considerably larger than that from agriculture, as many receive income from nonfarm sources.
- (3) Income per person not on farms includes nonagricultural income and the income from agriculture received by persons not on farms, as indicated in column (3), table 6, divided by nonfarm population, column (2), table 7. The indicated income per person not on farms is slightly too large on account of the fact that some nonagricultural income is really paid to persons on farms.
- (4) Averaging the net income from agriculture per person on farms (2) for the years 1910-14, and relating the income for each year to this average, provides a series of index numbers for use in comparison with income per person not on farms.
- (5) Averaging the income per person not on farms (3) for the years 1910-14, and relating the income for each year to this average, provides a series of index numbers for use in comparison with income per person on farms.
- (6) This provides the parity measure of the relation of the net income of individuals on farms from farm operations to the income of individuals not on farms as specified in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.



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