

THE

Farm Income

SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FIS-56

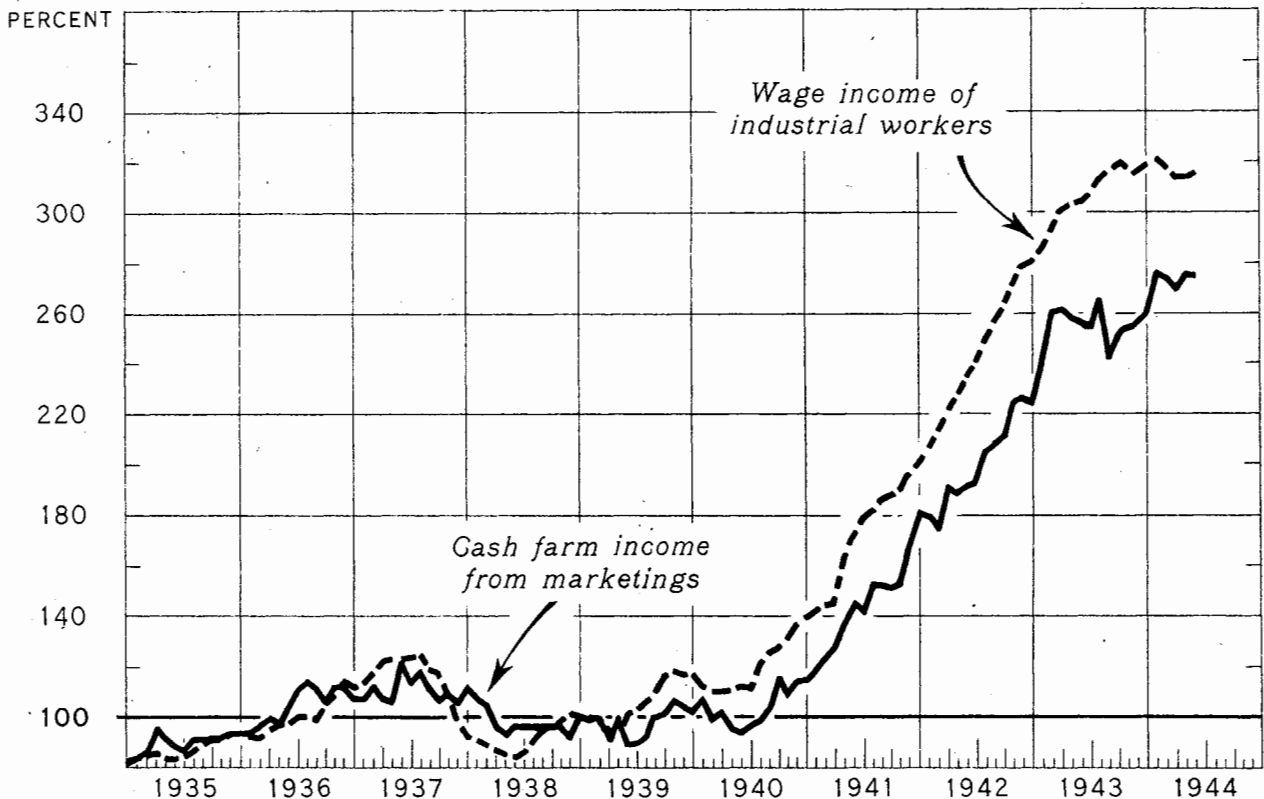


SEPTEMBER 1944

In this issue:
CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM
MARKETINGS IN CANADA

CASH FARM INCOME FROM MARKETINGS, AND WAGE INCOME OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1935-44

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100) ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 39097 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Although cash farm income had risen in 1943 to about two and three-quarters times its 1935-39 levels, the income of industrial workers had increased faster. The rise in receipts from farm marketings was checked early in 1943, and the rise in industrial payrolls at the end of the year. Since then income of industrial workers has been relatively constant while cash farm income recovered from a relatively low point in September last year, and approached more closely to the income of workers in industry but not as close as in March 1943.

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

Preliminary Estimates for August and September

Current estimates place total cash receipts for September at 1,880 million dollars as compared with 1,697 million dollars in August and 1,935 million dollars in September 1943. A gain of about 24 percent over August in receipts from crops is looked for as larger quantities of most crops are marketed in September. Income from livestock and livestock products is not expected to show much change from August, for the seasonal decrease in dairy product marketings is likely to be offset by greater sales of meat animals.

Cash receipts from farm marketings for the period January through September amounted to about 13,848 million dollars, 6 percent above 1943, with crops up 7 percent and livestock 6 percent.

The preliminary estimate of cash receipts for August is 1,697 million dollars, 4 percent below the income of 1,772 million dollars in August 1943, and 6 percent above the receipts of 1,602 million dollars in July 1944. This was the first time this year that monthly cash receipts have failed to exceed receipts for the same month in 1943.

Income from crops rose 10 percent in August over July with increased volume of crops marketed, as the harvesting season advanced. Gains in cash receipts from tobacco and cotton were especially pronounced. A substantial increase was also shown in income from oil-bearing crops although the gain made by flaxseed was much less than usual.

Receipts from livestock and livestock products rose 2 percent, largely because of slightly increased prices.

Cash receipts from cattle and calves and from sheep and lambs, increased more than usual as marketings rose rather sharply. The drop in income from hogs, however was less than usual.

Income from dairy products made more than the usual decline as marketings of both milk and butterfat made significant decreases. Receipts from poultry and eggs dropped, but not as much as is ordinarily expected at this season, for sales of chickens rose more than usual.

Total cash receipts from farm marketings for the first eight months amounted to about 11,968 million dollars, which was 8 percent greater than for the same period in 1943. Income from crops increased 10 percent above last year, and receipts from livestock and livestock products showed a gain of 6 percent. Greatest gains for any of the crop groups, were made by fruits and nuts and food grains, although substantial increases were also shown by feed grains and hay, vegetables, and tobacco. The 11 percent gain in receipts from meat animals reflects the much larger volume of cattle, calves, and hogs slaughtered during the first 8 months this year than in the same period last year.

Summary

Revised estimates of total cash receipts from farm marketings for July were 1,602 million dollars, 6 percent above the cash receipts for June of 1,504 million dollars, and 4 percent above July 1943 with 1,544 million dollars.

Volume of both crops and livestock marketed in July was about the same as in July last year. Food grains, feed grains, and fruits and nuts were above 1943, while oil-bearing crops and tobacco were down and vegetables were unchanged. Volume of poultry and eggs sold in July was up slightly in comparison with last year, but meat animals and dairy products showed no significant change.

Cash receipts from crops in July for the United States were 14 percent above 1943. They were highest in comparison with the same month last year, in the South Central and East North Central Regions, where they showed an increase of 35 percent in each region. Income from crops was lowest in the West North Central Region, which showed a decline of 17 percent. In the South Central Region, receipts from wheat, oats, and peaches made outstanding gains. Increased income reflected much larger production of all three crops than in 1943. In the East North Central Region, increased income from larger crops of wheat and cherries was responsible for most of the gain. Sales of barley, flaxseed, oats, and potatoes were low in nearly all States in the West North Central Region.

Cash receipts from livestock and livestock products in July were 3 percent below 1943 for the United States, and ranged from 11 percent below last year in the West North Central Region to 9 percent above in the South Atlantic Region.

In the West North Central Region receipts from livestock and livestock products in all States declined except in Missouri and Kansas. The effect of smaller numbers of pigs farrowed in the fall of 1943 had started to make itself felt in June by decreased hog slaughter, and lower income from sale of hogs for both June and July resulted in spite of slightly higher prices in July. Receipts from the sale of eggs showed a decline in comparison with the same month last year. Although egg production was about the same as for July 1943, prices were at least 10 percent less in all States. A rather pronounced decrease in receipts from butterfat occurred in July, compared with a year earlier, because of reduced marketings in most States.

Increased receipts from sale of capons, broilers, and milk sold at retail in the South Atlantic Region contributed greatly to the 9 percent

gain in receipts from livestock and livestock products over July 1943. Gains in income from capons were made in all States as marketings increased rather sharply throughout the region, particularly in Virginia and Florida. Receipts from broilers rose as marketings in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia increased sharply, although prices dropped slightly. Larger quantities of milk were sold at retail in all States in the region, but prices showed little or no advance.

Cash receipts from crops for the first 7 months in the United States were 15 percent higher than for the same period in 1943. Substantial gains in income from wheat, tobacco, feed crops, truck crops, peaches, and citrus fruit contributed to the rise of 22 percent in crop receipts in the South Central Region, where the greatest increase took place. While marked gains were made in receipts from citrus fruit, peaches, and cotton in the South Atlantic Region, income from potatoes, oil-bearing crops, and strawberries dropped sharply to bring about the lowest regional gain of 7 percent.

Increases were also shown in income from livestock and livestock products in all regions for the period January through July, as compared with the same period last year, and a gain of 7 percent was made by the country as a whole. The range in regional changes was rather narrow, extending from a gain of 3 percent in the North Atlantic Region to an increase of 11 percent in the South Atlantic Region. Receipts from eggs in the North Atlantic Region showed a sharp decline, reflecting lower prices in 1944, but income from milk made marked gains which were due mostly to increases in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

In the South Atlantic Region, receipts from hogs for the first 7 months were 26 percent greater than in 1943. Income from hogs was especially high in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Receipts from sale of chickens rose sharply in all States, and an increase of 31 percent was made for the entire region.

CASH INCOME FROM FARM MARKETINGS, BY REGIONS, 1943-44 COMPARED WITH 1938-42 AVERAGE

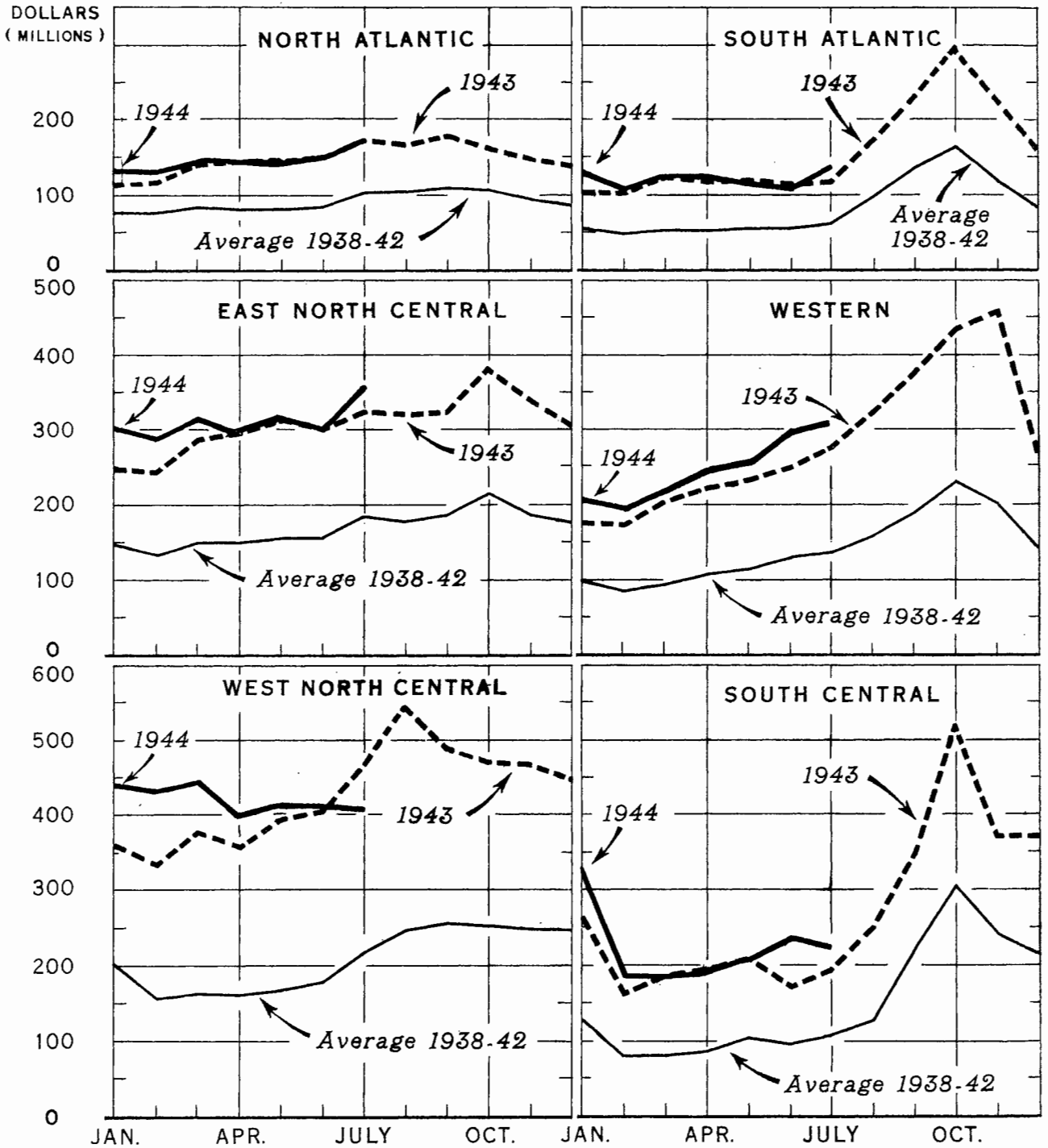


FIGURE I

Table 1.- Monthly farm marketings, United States with comparisons

Source of Receipts	Part 1 Cash Receipts					
	Jan-Aug	Jan-Aug	Jan-Sep	Aug.	July	Aug.
	: 1943	: 1944	: 1944 1/	: 1943	: 1944 2/	: 1944 3/
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Receipts from farm mktgs.:	11,119	11,968	13,848	1,772	1,602	1,697
All crops.....:	3,893	4,277	5,242	850	704	777
Food grains.....:	555	693	838	179	196	186
Feed grains and hay...:	622	708	783	112	86	91
Cotton and cottonseed.:	365	293	503	93	5	29
Oil-bearing crops.....:	266	208	238	62	15	24
Tobacco.....:	212	248	358	82	5	91
Vegetables.....:	1,066	1,101	1,291	191	220	185
Fruits and nuts.....:	585	760	920	117	161	155
All livestock.....:	7,226	7,691	8,606	922	898	920
Meat animals.....:	3,704	4,125	4,620	480	419	486
Dairy products.....:	1,888	1,999	2,229	237	267	243
Poultry and eggs.....:	1,484	1,417	1,587	185	180	169
Government payments.....:	496	606	657	78	47	51
Total receipts including Government payments.....:	11,615	12,574	14,505	1,850	1,649	1,748
1/ Tentative estimate.	2/ Revised.	3/ Preliminary.				

Part 2 Index numbers of receipts
1935-39 = 100

(Not including Government payments)

Source of receipts	Aug. 1943	May 1944	June 1944	July 1944	Aug. 1944
Receipts from farm marketings:					
Total receipts unadjusted.....:	266.5	218.5	226.5	241.0	255.5
Total receipts, adjusted 3/.....:	265.5	276.0	275.0	252.0	262.0
All crops, adjusted.....:	281.5	284.0	283.0	264.0	272.0
All livestock, adjusted.....:	255.0	271.0	270.0	244.0	255.5
Meat animals, adjusted.....:	290.0	308.0	316.0	266.5	291.5
Dairy products, adjusted.....:	197.0	219.0	213.5	207.0	202.5
Poultry and eggs, adjusted...:	277.5	278.0	260.5	260.5	265.5
Income of industrial workers, :					
Adjusted 4/.....:	312.1	312.9	313.0	306.1	
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..					

Part 3 - Index numbers of physical volume
1935-39 = 100

Year and month	Total volume of farm marketings		All crops		All livestock		Meat animals		Dairy products		Poultry and eggs	
	Unad.	Adj.	Un- adj.	Adj.	Un- adj.	Adj.	Un- adj.	Adj.	Un- adj.	Adj.	Un- adj.	Adj.
<u>1943</u>												
Aug.	149	141	161	126	141	152	149	170	121	118	155	171
<u>1944</u>												
Jan.	135	143	117	130	149	153	190	166	106	120	136	181
Feb.	121	150	87	127	147	167	178	195	107	118	155	186
Mar.	127	156	83	143	160	165	184	193	115	117	198	180
Apr.	123	146	74	133	161	156	172	181	123	117	199	166
May	133	154	80	139	173	165	174	189	146	122	213	186
June	127	141	80	116	163	160	160	185	149	119	190	173
July <u>1/</u>	131	135	114	117	145	150	138	165	136	120	172	171
Aug. <u>2/</u>	138	133	131	105	144	155	154	174	122	119	157	173

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

STATE AND REGIONAL ESTIMATES

North Atlantic Region

Cash receipts from crop marketings in the North Atlantic region in July were 8 percent above the same month last year. Income from wheat, truck crops and cherries made sharp gains, while receipts from potatoes, apples and hay declined rather abruptly. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for July made no significant change as compared with last year. Increases in income from dairy products and miscellaneous products just about offset decreases in receipts from poultry and eggs and meat animals.

For the first 7 months, receipts from crops in the North Atlantic region were 8 percent greater than in 1943. Relatively large incomes from potatoes, wheat, hay and cherries were largely responsible for this increase. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for the period January through July showed a 3 percent gain over last year. Receipts from hogs and milk made outstanding gains, while income from eggs, cattle, and broilers fell off sharply.

East North Central Region

Receipts from crops in all States in the East North Central region made definite gains in July over the same month last year, to bring about an increase of 35 percent for the region as a whole. Significant gains were made by receipts from wheat, corn and cherries. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for July were 1 percent below July 1943. Income from hogs, eggs, and butterfat declined, but receipts from cattle, calves, and milk made distinct gains.

Receipts for the first 7 months in the East North Central Region showed a gain of 15 percent over the same period in 1943. Important gains were made by wheat, cherries, tobacco and potatoes. Receipts from livestock and livestock products rose 7 percent. Income from cattle, calves and hogs showed definite gains in all States. Receipts from milk also rose generally throughout the region.

West North Central Region

Income from crops for July in the West North Central Region was down in nearly all States compared with the same month in 1943, and a decline of 17 percent was shown for the region as a whole. Wheat, oats, flaxseed and barley showed the greatest declines. Receipts from livestock and livestock products in July dropped 11 percent in comparison with July 1943. Receipts from hogs, cattle, eggs and butterfat dropped sharply, while income from milk and calves made definite gains.

Receipts for the West North Central region for the first 7 months were 14 percent greater than for the same period in 1943. Income from wheat, corn, soybeans, and potatoes rose sharply, while receipts from fruits and rye declined. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for the period January through July are 9 percent above 1943. Receipts from hogs increased sharply in all States, bringing about a 20 percent rise in income for the region. Income from cattle, calves and milk also showed outstanding gains, while receipts from butterfat and eggs made pronounced declines.

South Atlantic Region

In the South Atlantic region, receipts from crops in July were 25 percent above July 1943. Income from peaches made especially large gains in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, as the crop in this section was much better than average. Receipts from wheat and truck crops also made substantial increases. Income from livestock and livestock products in this region was 9 percent greater than in 1943. Heavy marketings of calves brought about a relatively large income from this source. Receipts from poultry and eggs and dairy products were slightly greater than last year.

Receipts from crops in the South Atlantic region for the first 7 months were 7 percent greater than in 1943. Income from citrus fruit and peaches showed especially large gains, and receipts from feed crops and cotton were also high. Receipts from livestock and livestock products were 11 percent above 1943. Especially large income from meat animals, chickens and milk was responsible for the greatest part of this gain.

South Central Region

Income from crops for July in the South Central region was 35 percent greater than for July 1943. Favorable food grain, feed grain and peach crops brought about unusually high incomes from these sources. Income from truck crops also rose in all States. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for July were 4 percent larger than in 1943. Income from cattle and calves made definite gains throughout the region, but receipts from sheep and lambs, hogs, and poultry and eggs dropped abruptly.

For the first 7 months receipts from crops showed a gain of 22 percent over the same period last year. Income from wheat, tobacco, feed crops, cotton, and truck crops made outstanding gains. Receipts from oil-bearing crops declined sharply, and income from potatoes was also relatively low. Income from livestock and livestock products was 4 percent larger than in 1943. Receipts from cattle were up in all States except in Texas, and a slight decline was shown for the region as a whole. The greatest gains were made by calves, hogs and chickens and milk. Receipts from eggs, sheep and lambs, and butterfat failed by a considerable margin to equal income levels of last year.

Western Region

Crop receipts showed a 16 percent gain in July in the Western region over the same month last year. Income from fruits and truck crops was especially high. Receipts from livestock and livestock products showed no change for July in comparison with July 1943. Income declined in all States except those on the Pacific Coast where increased receipts just offset decreases in other parts of the region. Receipts from milk were up slightly in nearly all States, but income from meat animals showed a small decline.

Receipts from crops for the period January through July were 18 percent greater than for the same period in 1943. Income from citrus fruits and from most of the deciduous fruits was especially favorable and large gains were shown for the region. Receipts from wheat, feed crops and potatoes also showed substantial gains. Receipts from livestock and livestock products for the first 7 months were 7 percent greater than in 1943. Income from meat animals and milk increased sharply, but income from sheep and lambs made pronounced declines in most States especially California.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in Canada

Item	: Jan.-June : 1942	: Jan.-June : 1943	: Jan.-June : 1944
	: <u>Thous. dol.</u>	: <u>Thous. dol.</u>	: <u>Thous. dol.</u>
Receipts from farm marketings ^{1/}	426,831	550,211	716,394
All crops	105,201	189,917	279,700
Wheat	28,408	69,440	164,416
Oats	6,342	27,085	25,825
Barley	4,342	19,587	14,764
Rye	371	2,630	2,988
Flax	1,143	1,930	2,110
Other field crops	35,114	36,341	36,391
Miscellaneous crops	29,481	32,904	33,206
All livestock	321,630	360,294	436,694
Cattle and calves	76,194	76,972	90,316
Sheep and lambs	1,892	2,375	3,081
Hogs	93,157	111,711	152,239
Dairy products	98,606	110,263	128,237
Poultry and eggs	40,562	46,591	50,531
Other livestock products	11,219	12,382	12,290

^{1/} Data in this table from "Cash Income From the Sale of Farm Products, Jan. to June, 1942 to 1944," Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Canada, Agricultural Branch.

Cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada for the first 6 months of 1944 amounted to about 716 million dollars, which was 30 percent greater than for the first half of 1943, and 68 percent above the same period in 1942. Receipts from crops in 1944 rose 47 percent above 1943 and 166 percent above 1942, while comparable figures for livestock and livestock products are 21 percent and 36 percent.

This remarkable increase in cash income going to Canada's farm operators numbering about 733,000, reflects the efforts of Canadian farmers to meet the heavy demands of wartime conditions. These demands are being made in 5 different ways as follows:

1. Needs of the armed forces and ships' stores.
2. Domestic consumption.
3. Shipments to the United Kingdom and other countries.
4. Prisoners of war parcels.
5. International relief.

Between 1941 and 1943, the requirements of some of the principal foods for the armed forces increased as follows: meats 60 percent, vegetables 84 percent, bread 64 percent, and eggs 236 percent. In the meantime, the value of Canadian food exports, a large part of which are sent to the United Kingdom, rose from \$448,785,000 to \$703,821,000 or 57 percent.

In addition, the Canadian Red Cross furnished about two-thirds of the food parcels sent to all allied prisoners except Americans, and part of Canada's contribution to meet the relief requirements of U.N.R.R.A. are being made in the form of wheat.

In spite of these heavy demands on Canadian agriculture, domestic per capita consumption of nearly all foods except fruits and vegetables has steadily increased.

In order to encourage expansion in the production of livestock and livestock products which were particularly needed in the United Kingdom, a program was introduced in 1941 whereby Government payments were made to farmers for diverting wheat acreage into feed grains, grasses, and summer-fallow.

The table below indicates the change that has taken place in production of some of the principal agricultural products since 1941.

1/	Commodity	Unit	Average 1936-40	1941	1942	1943
Grains and hay:						
	Wheat	:1000 bu.	364,049	314,825	556,134	293,660
	Oats	: "	335,306	305,575	651,954	482,022
	Barley	: "	92,938	110,566	259,156	215,562
	Rye	: "	10,068	11,703	24,742	7,143
	Flaxseed	: "	1,762	5,788	14,992	17,911
	Buckwheat	: "	7,393	4,788	5,207	6,243
	Mixed grains	: "	39,226	48,658	68,622	35,656
	Hay and clover	:1000 ton	13,616	12,632	16,061	17,238
	Alfalfa	:1000 "	2,177	2,727	3,731	3,891
Dairy products:						
	Total milk	:1000 lb.	15,888,073	16,752,823	17,488,366	17,516,918
Meats:						
	Pork	:1000 lb.	695,831	1,027,492	1,093,386	1,173,268
	Beef	: "	717,335	812,073	815,097	916,869
	Veal	: "	126,606	134,116	118,480	108,620
	Mutton and lamb	: "	59,433	58,594	58,036	63,911
Eggs and poultry:						
	Eggs	:1000 doz.	214,299	236,075	270,827	304,316
	Chickens	:1000 lb.	- 2/	176,594	204,318	224,882

1/ Data for the table from Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, October 1942-March 1944, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

2/ Not available.

In compliance with the emergency requirements caused by the war, wheat acreage decreased between 1941 and 1943 and production declined, but production of most of the feed crops showed a steady increase although 1943 was not a favorable crop year.

Larger production of livestock and livestock products followed increased harvests of feed crops. Between 1941 and 1943, milk production increased 5 percent, pork 14 percent, beef 13 percent, mutton and lamb 9 percent, eggs 29 percent, and chickens 27 percent.

It is expected that cash receipts from farm marketings will continue at high levels for the rest of 1944. Prospective crop harvests are very good, livestock marketings will be heavy, and favorable farm prices are assured. Ordinarily the cash income during the first half of the year is about 40 percent of the total annual cash receipts.

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Table 2. - Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States,
July 1943 - 44.

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	JULY		JULY		JULY	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	2,277	2,422	3,699	3,885	5,976	6,307
New Hampshire	602	632	2,490	2,436	3,092	3,068
Vermont	355	364	6,029	5,513	6,384	5,877
Massachusetts	1,987	1,492	7,226	6,567	9,213	8,059
Rhode Island	1,007	1,066	998	845	2,005	1,911
Connecticut	4,666	4,335	5,839	5,291	10,505	9,626
New York	18,531	21,145	37,351	38,889	55,882	60,034
New Jersey	28,929	29,307	8,339	8,203	37,268	37,510
Pennsylvania	9,211	12,362	31,015	31,107	40,226	43,469
North Atlantic	67,565	73,125	102,986	102,736	170,551	175,861
Ohio	18,443	28,165	39,564	40,172	58,007	68,337
Indiana	15,478	18,495	39,890	43,177	55,368	61,672
Illinois	33,881	40,194	62,941	58,443	96,822	98,637
Michigan	16,308	28,268	24,965	26,092	41,273	54,360
Wisconsin	15,548	19,452	54,521	52,112	70,069	71,564
West North Central	99,658	134,574	221,881	219,996	321,539	354,570
Minnesota	11,525	10,663	54,570	46,700	66,095	57,363
Iowa	13,132	13,304	119,131	98,399	132,263	111,703
Missouri	13,314	16,992	46,535	47,607	59,849	64,599
North Dakota	8,781	7,853	13,099	12,223	21,880	20,076
South Dakota	7,759	5,908	20,163	18,199	27,922	24,107
Nebraska	27,925	10,332	38,316	32,719	66,241	43,051
Kansas	62,088	55,603	29,587	30,720	91,675	86,323
West North Central	144,524	120,655	321,401	286,567	465,925	407,222
Delaware	2,523	3,111	6,194	6,575	8,717	9,686
Maryland	21,600	23,709	7,733	7,819	29,333	31,528
Virginia	8,840	9,854	11,128	12,538	19,958	22,392
West Virginia	1,353	1,633	5,216	5,322	6,569	6,955
North Carolina	7,084	13,216	7,566	7,860	14,650	21,076
South Carolina	3,714	6,933	2,610	2,847	6,324	9,780
Georgia	17,729	21,390	6,008	7,241	23,737	28,631
Florida	3,726	3,240	3,214	3,811	6,940	7,051
South Atlantic	66,569	83,086	49,659	54,013	116,228	137,099
Kentucky	5,410	5,737	18,927	18,628	24,337	24,365
Tennessee	6,441	10,023	12,864	13,068	19,305	23,091
Alabama	7,205	3,917	4,613	5,574	11,818	9,491
Mississippi	1,584	4,202	5,475	7,110	7,059	11,312
Arkansas	5,039	11,384	8,413	9,517	13,452	20,901
Louisiana	2,285	1,518	4,669	4,535	6,954	6,053
Oklahoma	17,894	28,363	23,733	23,483	41,627	51,846
Texas	27,150	33,535	42,173	44,257	69,323	77,792
South Central	73,008	98,679	120,867	126,172	193,875	224,851
Montana	4,717	6,047	6,912	6,478	11,629	12,525
Idaho	4,246	4,589	10,477	9,501	14,723	14,090
Wyoming	829	533	3,888	3,620	4,717	4,153
Colorado	9,175	6,848	10,328	9,805	19,503	16,653
New Mexico	3,084	3,484	2,892	2,567	5,976	6,051
Arizona	4,418	6,815	2,262	2,210	6,680	9,025
Utah	4,528	4,830	4,669	4,428	9,197	9,258
Nevada	444	432	1,196	1,041	1,640	1,473
Washington	18,221	22,665	12,714	13,251	30,935	35,916
Oregon	8,760	9,205	10,007	10,947	18,767	20,152
California	109,684	128,753	42,385	44,138	152,069	172,891
Western	168,106	194,201	107,730	107,986	275,836	302,187
U. S. Cash Income	619,430	704,320	924,524	897,470	1,543,954	1,601,790

Table 3. - Cash receipts from farm marketings, by States,
January-July 1943 - 44.

STATE	CROPS		LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS		TOTAL	
	JANUARY-JULY		JANUARY-JULY		JANUARY-JULY	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Maine	39,453	56,312	23,816	24,421	63,269	80,733
New Hampshire	3,471	3,971	16,598	16,120	20,069	20,091
Vermont	6,678	7,328	36,602	35,935	43,280	43,263
Massachusetts	23,129	20,944	47,732	45,118	70,861	66,062
Rhode Island	2,032	2,291	6,408	6,162	8,440	8,453
Connecticut	18,327	15,766	37,906	36,352	56,233	52,118
New York	91,397	95,191	239,937	250,130	331,334	345,321
New Jersey	49,356	50,201	57,682	57,898	107,038	108,099
Pennsylvania	58,332	64,447	209,691	227,529	268,023	291,976
<i>North Atlantic</i>	<i>292,175</i>	<i>316,451</i>	<i>676,372</i>	<i>699,665</i>	<i>968,547</i>	<i>1,016,116</i>
Ohio	86,796	99,623	284,720	303,586	371,516	403,209
Indiana	69,038	76,230	283,641	303,580	352,679	379,810
Illinois	175,616	199,681	448,017	482,637	623,633	682,318
Michigan	81,097	88,327	172,644	185,692	253,741	274,019
Wisconsin	36,639	50,777	365,715	395,368	402,354	446,145
<i>East North Central</i>	<i>449,186</i>	<i>514,638</i>	<i>1,554,737</i>	<i>1,670,863</i>	<i>2,003,923</i>	<i>2,185,501</i>
Minnesota	57,143	61,943	394,531	412,489	451,674	474,432
Iowa	119,731	127,909	759,182	849,751	878,913	977,660
Missouri	46,951	55,471	288,269	318,582	335,220	374,053
North Dakota	54,079	72,770	69,973	77,711	124,052	150,481
South Dakota	30,317	31,088	131,760	150,708	162,077	181,796
Nebraska	74,669	81,703	278,944	315,386	353,613	397,089
Kansas	122,530	143,297	250,024	253,061	372,554	396,358
<i>West North Central</i>	<i>505,420</i>	<i>574,181</i>	<i>2,172,683</i>	<i>2,377,688</i>	<i>2,678,103</i>	<i>2,951,869</i>
Delaware	7,192	7,284	43,617	43,360	50,809	50,644
Maryland	43,435	41,197	55,312	58,813	98,747	100,010
Virginia	50,133	47,141	74,304	84,542	124,437	131,683
West Virginia	6,920	8,451	28,632	30,058	35,552	38,509
North Carolina	73,896	70,130	52,323	60,409	126,219	130,539
South Carolina	34,296	41,597	24,052	24,955	58,348	66,552
Georgia	53,895	69,303	45,493	55,925	99,388	125,228
Florida	166,446	180,997	25,948	29,714	192,394	210,711
<i>South Atlantic</i>	<i>436,213</i>	<i>466,100</i>	<i>349,681</i>	<i>387,776</i>	<i>785,894</i>	<i>853,876</i>
Kentucky	79,270	104,679	102,747	105,343	182,017	210,022
Tennessee	55,370	69,405	88,031	96,875	143,401	166,280
Alabama	31,283	39,637	38,203	41,673	69,486	81,310
Mississippi	48,504	51,491	39,170	45,261	87,674	96,752
Arkansas	56,805	52,836	58,245	66,243	115,050	119,079
Louisiana	43,910	47,571	29,503	35,754	73,413	83,425
Oklahoma	54,651	73,721	129,928	147,623	184,579	221,344
Texas	189,902	244,289	341,054	319,133	530,956	563,422
<i>South Central</i>	<i>559,695</i>	<i>683,729</i>	<i>826,881</i>	<i>857,905</i>	<i>1,386,576</i>	<i>1,541,634</i>
Montana	25,888	39,824	44,524	51,884	70,412	91,708
Idaho	33,334	49,953	55,682	63,293	89,016	113,246
Wyoming	4,943	6,149	24,216	25,966	29,159	32,115
Colorado	36,424	44,915	89,497	99,613	125,921	144,528
New Mexico	15,382	11,668	24,875	23,354	40,257	35,022
Arizona	55,132	57,771	25,232	25,630	80,364	83,401
Utah	10,050	12,689	35,961	37,015	46,011	49,704
Nevada	1,933	2,000	9,583	9,518	11,616	11,518
Washington	84,213	114,542	79,318	80,873	163,531	195,415
Oregon	36,581	46,909	60,449	62,544	97,030	109,453
California	496,460	558,203	274,594	297,859	771,054	856,062
<i>Western</i>	<i>800,340</i>	<i>944,623</i>	<i>724,031</i>	<i>777,549</i>	<i>1,524,371</i>	<i>1,722,172</i>
<i>U. S. Cash Income</i>	<i>3,043,029</i>	<i>3,499,722</i>	<i>6,304,385</i>	<i>6,771,446</i>	<i>9,347,414</i>	<i>10,271,168</i>